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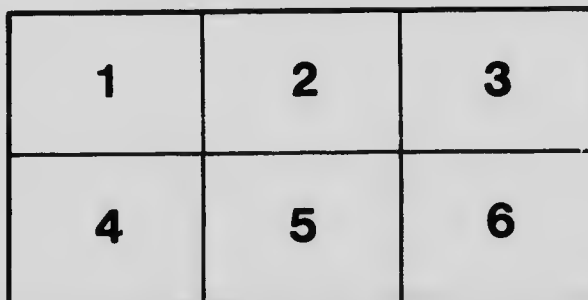
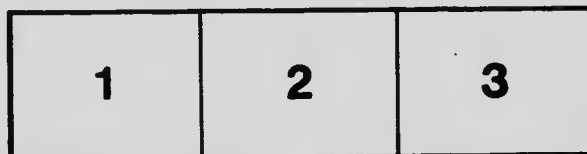
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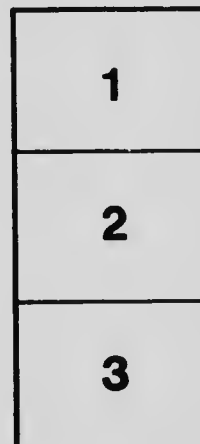
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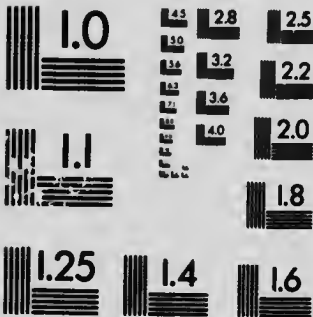
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PREFATORY NOTE.

The principal points in which the **ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY** differs from other dictionaries are fully discussed in the Preface, but it may be well to draw attention to the following:

(1) Compound Words are inserted under the first element of the compound, and not in the place they would occupy in strictly alphabetical order, if the second element were taken into account. Thus **ANT-BEAR** is inserted after **ANT**, and not after **ANTATROPHIC**.

(2) The Pronunciation is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pages, but the division into syllables has been based solely on pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of the word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them which gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *bréad, sêa, float*, the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt *bréd, sê, flôt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a mark upon the accented syllable, as *dô-ter*.

(3) The Etymology will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the plan adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when after a word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . . Sp. . . . Port. . . . Ital. . . . from Lat. . . ." the meaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that there are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a Latin original.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following List, which contains the principal abbreviations employed in the **ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY**, is inserted here for the convenience of persons using the work for the first time. A full list, containing also the chief abbreviations in general use, will be given at the end of the final volume.

A.N. Anglo-Norman.	Norm. Norman.	archæol. archæology.	geog. geography.	perf. perfect.
Arah. Arabic.	Norw. Norwegian, Norse.	arith. arithmetic.	geol. geology.	pers. person, personal.
Aram. Aramaic.	O. Gl. Old High German.	astrol. astrology.	geom. geometry.	persp. perspective.
Arm. Armenian.	O. H. Ger. Old High German.	astron. astronomy.	gram. grammar.	phar. pharmacy.
A.S. Anglo-Saxon.	O. S. Old Saxon.	auxil. auxiliary.	her. heraldry.	phil. philosophy.
Boeh. Bohemian, or Czech.	Pers. Persian.	Bib. Bible, or Biblical.	hist. history.	philol. philology.
Bret. Bas Breton, or Galla of Brittany.	Phœnic. Phœnician.	biol. biology.	hor. horology.	phot. photography.
Celt. Celtic.	Pol. Polish.	bot. botany.	hortic. horticulture.	phren. phrenology.
Chel. Chaldeæ.	Port. Portuguese.	carp. carpentry.	hydraul. hydraulics.	phys. physiology.
Dan. Danish.	Prov. Provençal.	Cent. Centigrade.	hydros. hydrostatics.	pl., plur. plural.
Dut. Dutch.	Provinc. Provincial.	cf. compare.	t.e. <i>id est</i> —that is.	poet. poetry, or poetical.
E. Eastern, or East.	Rabb. Rabbinical.	C.G.S. Centimetre-gramme-second.	lethyl. lethylology.	polit. econ. political economy.
E. Aram. East Aramaean, generally called Chaldeæ.	Russ. Russian.	chem. chemistry.	<i>Ibid. ibidem</i> —the same.	poss. possessive.
Eng. English, or England.	Sam. Samaritan.	Ch. hist. Church history.	imp. impersonal.	pref. prefix.
Eth. Ethiopic.	Sans. Sanscrit.	chron. chronology.	imper. imperative.	pres. present.
Flem. Flemish.	Serv. Servian.	class. classical.	indic. indicative.	pret. preterite.
Fr. French.	Slav. Slavonian.	cogn. cognate.	infin. infinitive.	prim. primary.
Fries. Friesland.	Sp. Spanish.	comm. commerce.	intens. intensifier.	priv. privative.
Fris. Friesian.	Sw. Swedish.	comp. composition.	lang. language.	prob. probable, probably.
Gael. Gaelic.	Syr. Syriac.	conch. conchology.	Linn. Linneus.	pron. pronounced.
Ger. German.	Taut. Teutonic.	contr. contracted, or contraction.	lit. literal, literally.	pros. prosody.
Goth. Gothic.	Turk. Turkish.	crystallog. crystallography.	mach. machinery.	psychol. psychology.
Gr. Greek.	Walsh. Welshian.	def. definition.	m. or masc. masculine.	pyrotech. pyrotechnics.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.	Wel. Welsh.	der. derived, derivation.	math. mathematics.	q.v. <i>quod vide</i> —which see.
Heb. Hebrew.	a., or adj. adjective.	dimin. diminutive.	mech. mechanics.	rhet. rhetoric.
Hind. Hindustani.	adv. adverb.	dram. drama, dramatically.	med. medicine, medical.	scrip. scriptura.
Icel. Icelandic.	art. article.	dynam. dynamics.	met. metaphorically.	sculp. sculpture.
Ir. Irish.	conj. conjunction.	E. East.	metaph. metaphysics.	sing. singular.
Ital. Italian.	interj. interjection.	e. g. <i>exempli gratia</i> —for example.	meteorol. meteorology.	S. South.
Lat. Latin.	pa. par. past participle.	entom. entomology.	meton. metonymy.	sp. gr. specific gravity.
Lett. Lettish, Lettonian.	partic. participial.	etym. etymology.	mil., milit. military.	spec. special, specially.
L. Ger. Low German, or Platt Deutsch.	prep. preposition.	ex. example.	min., miner. mineralogy.	sup. suffix.
Lith. Lithuanian.	pr. par. present participle.	f. or fem. feminine.	mod. modern.	sup. supine.
Mag. Magyar.	pro. pronoun.	fig. figurative, figuratively.	myth. mythology.	surg. surgery.
Mediev. Lat. Medieval Latin.	s., subst. or substant. substantive or noun.	fort. fortification.	N. North.	tech. technical.
M. H. Ger. Middle High German.	e. t. verb intransitive.	freq. frequentative.	n. or neut. neut.	theol. theology.
Mkl. Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.	e. t. verb transitive.	gen. general, generally.	nat. phil. natural philosophy.	trig. trigonometry.
N. New.	abl. ablative.	gend. gender.	naut. nautical.	typog. typography.
N. H. Ger. New High German.	accus. accusative.	genit. genitive.	nom. nominative.	var. variety.
	agric. agriculture.		num. numismatic.	vis. namely.
	alg. algebra.		obj. objective.	W. West.
	ant. anatomy.		obs. obsolete.	zool. zoology.
	antiqu. antiquities.		ord. ordinary.	† Rare, or obsolete.
	astr. astronomy.		ornith. ornithology.	† Unusual, or special coinages.
	arch. architecture.		paleont. paleontology.	— equivalent to, or signifying.
			pass. passive.	† Note bene—take notice.
			path. pathology.	

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIC DICTIONARY.

rhē-tor-ic-ā-l, 'rhe-tor-ic-ā-l, a. [Lat. *rhetorica*, from Gr. *ῥητορική* (*rhetorikē*); Sp. & Ital. *retórica*.] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; involving or containing rhetoric; rhetorical, declamatory.

"Sententious showery. O let them fall! Their colours be rhetoric!"
—*Shakespeare: On the Death of a Gentleman.*

rhēt-ōr-ic-ian, s. & a. [Fr. *rhetoricien*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who teaches or professes the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking and writing; a professor or teacher of oratory.

"They had been long instructed by rhetoricians."—*Goldsmith: Bee, No. 4.*

2. One who is versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.

3. A public speaker, espec. one who declaims for show; an orator.

"His natural eloquence moved the envy of practiced rhetoricians."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

B. As adj.: Becoming or suiting a master of oratory.

"Boldly personified with rhetorician's pride, To build of any question either side."
—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline, III.*

***rhē-tōr-ic-ian, v. t. & t.** [Eng. *rhetor*; -*ic-ian*.]

A. Intrans.: To play the orator; to declaim.

B. Trans.: To represent by a figure of oratory; to introduce by a rhetorical device.

"A certain rhetorized woman whom he calls mother."
—*Milton: A Poem for the Unconquered.*

***rhēt-ōr-y, s.** [Rhetorica.] A rheturician.

"The name rhētorion with the rhetorics at Rome."—*Macaulay: Life of William, I. 72.*

rheum (1), 'rheuma, 'rheuma, s. [Fr. *rheume*, from Lat. *rheuma*; Gr. *ῥέυμα* (*rheuma*) = a flowing, a flux, rheum, from *ῥέω* (*rhēō*), fut. *ῥέωμαι* (*rheōmai*) = to flow; Sp. *reuma*; Ital. *reuma*, *reuma*.]

Pathol.: A defluxion of fluids on any part; specif., an inflammatory action of the mucous glands, attended with an increased and an altered state of the excreted fluids. (Parr.)

"A palsy struck his arm; his sparkling eye Was quenched in rheums of age."
—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 2.*

rhē-ūm (2), s. [Gr. *ῥήων* (*rhēōn*), *ῥῆα* (*rhēa*) = common rhubarb, from *ῥῆα* = the Voigt, near which it grows.]

Bot.: Rhubarb; a genus of Polygonaceae. Calyx inferior, petaloid, six-partite; stamens about nine; ovary superior; ovule one, erect; styles three, reflexed; stigma, peltate, entire; achenium three-angled, winged, with the withered calyx at the base. *Rheum Rhaponticum* (RHAPONTICUM), is known as the Common or Garden Rhubarb. (RUBARB, 1.) *R. officinale* (2), or *R. palmatum* (3), is the official rhubarb (RUBARB, 2). *R. Emodi*, in the Punjab Himalaya, from 6,200 to 14,000 feet, with *R. Moerocroftianum* and *R. spiciforme*, are the chief sources of the Hindustani or Indian official rhubarb. It is less active than the common kind. The stalks of *R. Emodi* are eaten by the Hindoos. Other Indian species are *R. Wobbanum*, *R. nobile*, *R. rubroreum*, which yields so much honey that the ground under the plants is wet with it, and *R. Chinabarium*, said to poison goats in Sikkim. *R. undulatum* grows in China and Siberia. The roots of *R. Rhēa* are used by the Arabs as an acidulous medicine, and its leaf-stalks in the preparation of sherbet.

¶ Rheo radis: [RUBARB, 2.]

rhē-ūm, s. [Lat. & Gr.] The same as RHEUM (1).

rhē-māp'-y-rā, s. Rheuma, a fever.

rheum-ar-thrī-tis, s. Acute rheumatism of the joints.

rhē-māt-ic, 'rhe-māt-ic, 'rhe-māt-ic, s. [Lat. *rheumaticus*, from Gr. *ῥευματικός* (*rheumatikos*), from *ῥέμα* (*rheuma*), genit. *ῥευματός* (*rheumatōs*) = rheum; Fr. *rheumatique*; Sp. *reumatico*; Ital. *reumatico*, *reumatico*.] (RHEUM (1).)

1. Of or pertaining to rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism.

¶ In pathology, there are rheumatic arthritis, bronchitis, fever, gout, ophthalmia, paralysis, pericarditis, &c.

2. Causing rheumatism.

3. Affected by or suffering from rheumatism.

¶ The Rheumatic: Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. (Vulgar.)

rhē-mā-tism, s. [Lat. *rheumatismus*; Gr. *ῥευματισμός* (*rheumatismos*), from *ῥέμα* (*rheuma*).] (RHEUM (1).)

Pathol.: Acute articular rheumatism or rheumatic fever is produced by the presence in the blood of a poisonous material (probably lactic acid in excess), generated within the system by some derangement of the nutritive and elementary processes. The ordinary causes are exposure to cold and damp, sudden chill, sitting in wet clothes or in a cold draught, and scurvy also sometimes produces it in children. It is a distinctly hereditary disease, chiefly attacking persons from fifteen to thirty-five years of age, but no time of life is exempt. Affections of the heart are present in most acute cases, particularly pericarditis, with the blowing, bellows-like murmur so characteristic of this complication, and this is apt to be permanent. It is usual for many attacks to follow through life, and in the young chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, is a common sequent. The joints become swollen, red, hot, and painful even to agony. Relief of pain and alkalinity of the blood are the most necessary indications for the successful treatment of rheumatism. It frequently becomes chronic, and assumes other forms as well as the articular, or rheumatism of the joints, such as myalgia, or muscular rheumatism, wry-neck, lumbago, gonorrheal rheumatism, and *Arthritis deformans*, in which deformity and twisting of the joints is the most prominent characteristic.

rheumatism-root, s.

Bot.: *Jeffersonia diphylla*.

***rhē-mā-tis-mal, s.** [Eng. *rheumatism*; -*al*.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of rheumatism; rheumatic.

rhē-mā-tis-s, s. [See def.] A provincial and Scotch corruption of rheumatism.

rhē-mā-tis-s, s. [Eng. *rheumatism*; -*oid*.]

Pathol.: Resembling rheumatism. There is a *rheumatoid arthritis*.

rheum'-ic, s. [Eng. *rheum*(1); -*ic*.] (CHRYSEPHANIC-ACID.)

***rhē-mā-m, s.** [Eng. *rheum* (1); -*y*.]

1. Full of rheum; consisting of rheum; of the nature of rheum.

2. Causing rheum.

"And tempt the rheumy and unpurged air To add unto his sickness?"
—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, II. 1.*

3. Affected with rheum.

rhē-mā-m, s. [Lat. = alkanet (*Anchusa tinctorum*), not the modern genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceae, containing the American Deer grasses or Meadow beauties.

rhīg-ō-līm, s. [Gr. *ῥίγις* (*rhīgis*) = frost, cold, and Lat. *oleum* = oil.] A petroleum naphtha, proposed by Dr. H. J. Bigelow, of Boston, U.S.A., as a local anæsthetic. It is applied in the form of spray in minor operations, producing intense cold by its evaporation.

***rhīm'-y, s.** [RHYMY.]

rhī-na, s. [Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhīs*), genit. *ῥίνης* (*rhīnos*) = the nose.]

Ichthy.: Angel-fish (q.v.), Monk-fish. It approaches the Rays in general form and habits. Almost cosmopolitan in temperate and tropical seas. (THAUMAS.)

rhīn-g-ōn-thūa, s. [Pref. *rhīn-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ῥιζα* (*rhīza*) = a thorn.]

Bot.: A genus of Erantheaceae. *Rhisanthus communis* (= *Justicia nana*) is a shrub four or five feet high, found in the south of India. The fresh root and leaves bruised and mixed with lime juice are given by the Hindoos for ringworm, Malabar or Dhobee's (Washerman's) Itch, &c.

rhīn-ā-thē-tōr-ic, s. [Pref. *rhīn-* (q.v.), and Gr. *αἰσθητικός* (*aisthētikos*) = of or for perception.] Colour sensations. (RHESTER.)

rhīn'-el, s. [Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhīs*), genit. *ῥίνης* (*rhīnos*) = the nose; Eng. adj. suff. -*el*.] Of or pertaining to the nose.

rhī-nān-thid-ē-m, rhī-nān-thā-pō-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhinanthus* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*, -*aces*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Scrophulariaceae. Inflorescence, as a rule entirely centripetal, or rotation quinquelateral or irregularly imbricated, one of the lateral segments being generally external, the two upper ones always internal. (Benth.) Tribes: Siphonose, Buddlejace, Digitalace, Veronicace, Buchnerace, Gerardieae, and Euphrasieae.

rhī-nān-thūa, s. [Pref. *rhīn-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: Yellow-rattle. The typical genus of Rhinanthideae (q.v.). Calyx inflated, four-toothed, upper lip of the corolla laterally compressed, entire, with a tooth-like appendage or lobe on each side, lower lip plane, three-lobed; ovules many; capsule two-celled, compressed. One, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, with two sub-species, major and minor, is British. The corolla is yellow, with the lobes of the upper lip and the anthers bluish.

***rhīn-ās-tēr, s.** [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Gr. *ἀστὴρ* (*aster*) = a star.]

Zoology:

1. A synonym of Condylura (q.v.).

2. A lapsed genus of Rhinocerotidae.

rhī-nā-trō-mā, s. [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Gr. *τρήμα* (*trēma*) = a hole.]

Zool.: A genus of Caeciliade (q.v.), with one species, from Cayenne.

rhīn'-mārt, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Soots Lave: A word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland, to signify any species of horned cattle given at Marilumas as part of the rent or feu-duty. (Bell.)

Rhine (1), s. [Lat. *Rhenus*; Ger. *Rhein*.]

Geog.: A river running between France and Germany.

*** Confederation of the Rhine:** [CONFEDERATION.]

rhīn, boy; pōit, jōw; cat, g 'v, cōrus, rhīn, bench; go, gem; rhīn, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -fien, -gion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

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Rhine-leuca, s. [Linn.]

Rhine winea, s. pl. A general term for white wine made from the grapes grown on the borders of the Rhine, but more specifically from those of the Rheingau, a district in the southwest of Nassau, and formerly belonging to the archbishopric of Mayence. The best white Rhine-wines are Johannisberg, Hochheimer, Rudesheimer, Steinsberger, Rothenberger, and Markobrunner. The Ammelslauser is the best known of the red wines.

rhine (2), rhéna, s. [A.S. *rynas* = a water course; Wel. *rhyn* = a channel.] A water-course; a wide ditch or dike.

Rhinoceros... was intersected by many deep and wide trenches which, in that country, are called Rhine. — *Manuscript* *Rhin. Eng. ch. v.*

rhī-nē-lā, s. [Mod. Lat. *rhina*, from *rhī* (rhiz), genit. *rhīna* = the nose.]

Paleont. : A genus of Clupeidae, from the Upper Cretaceous of Mount Lebanon.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [RHINOPHYLLON.]

Anal. : Of or belonging to the rhinophyllon.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Pref. *rhīn-* (p.v.), and Gr. *rhynchos* (enkyphos) = the brain.]

Comp. Anal. : The anterior surface of the brain, consisting chiefly of gray substance, and giving origin to the small nerves which proceed, through the foramina of the ethmoid bone, to the nose.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. An imitation of a nose diamond, usually of paste or glass (p.v.).

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Gr. *rhynchos* (enkyphos) = the brain.]

Ichthy. : Long-nosed hake; a genus of Cyprinidae, from the fresh waters of North America.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhina* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Ichthy. : A family of Placostomus Fishes, section Batoidae. No anal fin, two dorsal fins, apophyses present. Pectorals large, with the basal portion prolonged forward, but not attached to the head.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. Inflammation of the nose.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Money, coin, gold or silver. (Slang.)

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Gr. *rhīn* (rhiz), genit. *rhīna* (rhizos) = (1) the nose, (2) the nostrils.] Of or belonging to the nose or the nostrils; nasal.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhinobatus* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. Ichthy. : A family of Placostomus Fishes, section Batoidae. Tail long and strong, with two well-developed dorsals, and a longitudinal fin on each side; caudal developed. Disc not excessively dilated, the rayed portion of the pectorals not being continued to the snout. Three genera: *Rhynchobatus*, *Rhinobatus*, and *Trygonobatus*.

2. Paleont. : Apparently commenced in the Oolite.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Mod. Lat. *batis* (p.v.).]

1. Ichthy. : The typical genus of *Rhinobatus*, with twelve species, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Cranial cartilage produced into a long rostral process, the space between it and the pectoral being filled by a membrane. Dorsals without spine, both at a great distance behind the ventrals; caudal without lower lobe.

2. Paleont. : One species, from the Chalk of Mount Lebanon, has been referred to this genus. (SPATHOBATIA.)

*** rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. pl.** [RHINOCEROS.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling the rhinoceros.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Eng. *rhinoceros*; *-oid*.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus *Rhinoceros*. (NICHOLSON : *Paleont.*, ii. 329.)

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. (The class. pl. is *rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā*, but the form *rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā* is in ordinary use), *** rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *rhinos* (rhinos) = the nose, and *rhinos* (rhinos) = a horn.]

rhīn, fāt, fāre, amidst, whā, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīn, pīt, sūr, sir, marine; gō, pēt, os, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, Syrian. s, c = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

1. Zoology:

(1) The sole recent genus of the family Rhinocerotidae (p.v.). It falls naturally into three sections, which some zoologists raise to the rank of genera.

(2) *Rhinoceros*: Adults with a single large compressed incisor above on each side, occasionally a small lateral one, below a very small median, and a very large prominent, pointed, lateral incisor; nasal bone pointed in front; single nasal horn; skin very thick, and raised into strong, definitely-arranged folds. There are two well-marked species: (1) *Rhinoceros unicornis* (Linnaeus; *indicus*, Cuvier), now found wild only in the terai region of Nepal and Bhutan and in Assam, though it had formerly a much wider geographical range; (2) *R. sondaicus* (or *javanicus*, Cuvier), the Javan Rhinoceros, is smaller, and distinguished by the different arrangement of the folds of the skin, and by the small size or absence of the horn in the female. Found near Valentia, in Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and probably Borneo. *R. unicornis* was known to the ancients, and was seen probably for the first time by modern Europeans when one was sent to the king of Portugal from India in 1518.

(3) *Ceratobatrachus*: The fossils are not so strongly marked as in the first section. There is a well-developed nasal and a small frontal horn, separated by an interval. The name, *R. sondaicus* has possibly been applied to more than one species, and the small size or absence of the horn in the female. Found near Valentia, in Borneo, Malay Peninsula, Java, Sumatra, and probably Borneo. *R. unicornis* was known to the ancients, and was seen probably for the first time by modern Europeans when one was sent to the king of Portugal from India in 1518.

(4) *Atelodus*, with two well-marked species, peculiar to Africa. Incisors rudimentary or wanting. Well-developed nasal and posterior horns in contact; skin without definite permanent folds. *R. bicornis*, the Common Two-horned Rhinoceros, is the smaller, and has a pointed prehensile lip. It ranges from Abyssinia to Cape Colony, but the progress of civilization and the attacks of English sportsmen are rapidly reducing its numbers. Two varieties are said to exist, *R. bicornis major* and *R. bicornis minor*. Specimens in which the posterior horn has attained a length as great as or greater than the anterior have also been separated under the specific name of *R. ellipticus* (Kirtland), but with scarcely sufficient reason. *R. sinensis*, Burchell's, the Square-mouthed, or White Rhinoceros, has a square truncated lip, browses on grasses, and frequents open country. It is the largest of the family, an adult male standing over six feet at the shoulder. The epithet White is a misnomer, for the animal is a dingy slate-colour. A local variety in which the horn has a forward rake is sometimes described as *R. cavellii*.

(5) Any individual of the genus *Rhinoceros* [(1)]. The rhinoceros is the largest and most powerful terrestrial mammal, except the elephant, to which, as well as to the hippopotamus and tapir, it is allied. They are of low intelligence, and usually harmless, but when provoked they display considerable ferocity, and, though apparently so clumsily formed, can run with great speed. Only one is produced at a birth. The flesh is sometimes used for food; in the East Indies, the skin, which is said to be bullet-proof at short distances, is used for shields, and in South Africa it is made into whips.

2. Paleont. : *R. pachynathus*, from the Miocene of Greece, was apparently intermediate between *R. bicornis* and *R. sinensis*. Four species, all bicorn, formerly inhabited Britain: *R. tichorhinus*, the Woolly Rhinoceros (p.v.), from the Brick-earth of the Thames Valley; *R. hemitichus* (Falc., *trichorhinus*, Owen); *R. megarhinus* (*trichorhinus*, Cuvier & Falc.); and *R. etruscus*, of Pliocene age. The one-horned Indian type was well represented (*R. sivalensis*, *R. paleradicus*) in the Pliocene of the sub-Himalayan region. *R. schelleri*, of the late European Miocene, possessed incisors and was bicorn.

rhinoceros-beetle, s.

Entom. : *Oryctes rhinoceros*, so called from a horn or protuberance on its head. (ORYCTES.)

rhinoceros-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. Buphaga africana, the African Beef-eater,

or the pecker. (BUPHAGA.) It is also a frequent companion of the rhinoceros, to which, besides being of service in ridding him of many of the insects that infest his hide, it is said to perform the friendly part of sentinel, uttering sharp, shrill cries on the approach of danger.

2. The same as RHINOCEROS-BORRHOAL (p.v.).**rhinoceros-bush, s.**

Bot. : *Rhoeo rhinoceros*, a composite evergreen, while tracts of country in the South African Karoo.

rhinoceros-charactera, s.

Zool. : *Charactera rhinoceros*, from *rhinoceros*, and *charactera*, There is a horn-like tubercle at the end of the muzzle.

rhinoceros-hornbill, s.

Ornith. : *Rhinoceros rhinoceros*, from the Malayan peninsula and Borneo. Called also *Rhinoceros-bird*.

rhinoceros-tick, s.

Entom. : *Ixodes rhinoceros*, parasite on *Rhinoceros bicornis*.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Eng. *rhinoceros*; *-oid*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros. (The World, No. 150.)

2. (In this sense, from Mod. Lat. *rhinoceros*.) Belonging to, or characteristic of the family Rhinocerotidae (p.v.). (Encyc. Brit. (ed. 8th), xv. 429.)

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. pl. [Lat. *rhinoceros*, genit. *rhinoceros* (a); *rhinoceros* (a); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. Zool. : A family of Perissodactyla (p.v.). Head large, skull elongated; brain cavity very small for size of skull; limbs stout and of moderate length. Three completely developed toes, each with distinct broad rounded hoof, on each foot. Mammae two, inguinal; even small; hairy covering scanty; one or two median horns on face, of a more or less conical form, and recurved, often growing to a length of three or even four feet, and composed of a solid hardened mass of epidermic cells, growing from a cluster of long dermal papillae, which present the appearance of a mass of agglutinated hairs. One recent genus. (2) Distribution now restricted to Africa and portions of the Indian and Indo-Malayan regions.

2. Paleont. : From the Miocene onward. Several forms have been described from America. Remains of a primitive perissodactyle form, from which the Rhinocerotidae may have descended, have been found in the Eocene of the Rocky Mountains. Hyrachyos and Aceratherium (with four toes), from the Miocene, had no nasal horn; Diceratherium, of the same age, had a pair of tubercles on the nasal bones, apparently supporting horns side by side. (RHINOCEROS, 2.)

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhinocetus* (a); Lat. fam. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Ornith. : In older classifications a family of Grallae, with one genus *Rhinocetus* (p.v.).

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhinocetus* (a); Lat. fam. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Ornith. : A sub-family of Grallae, with one genus, *Rhinocetus* (p.v.), though Sundevall places here the genus *Pollionormus* of Gould, sometimes classed with the Charadriidae and sometimes with the Turnicidae.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Gr. *rhinos* (rhinos) = long, blowing hair.]

Ornith. : The sole genus of the sub-family Rhinocetinae, with a single species, *Rhinocetus jubatus*, from New Caledonia. It is a bird of a bluish ash colour, partaking somewhat of the appearance of a Rail, a Plover, and a Heron.

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. [Pref. *rhīn-*, and Gr. *derma* (derma) = skin.]

Zool. : A genus of Engystomatidae (in older classifications made the type of a family, Rhinodermatidae, which is now frequently merged in the first-named family). Fingers with a slight rudiment of web; toes incompletely webbed. There is a single species, *Rhinodermatidae darwini*, from Chili. (Boulenger.)

rhīn-ēn-pō-phāi-lā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhinodermatidae* (a); Lat. fam. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.] (RHINODERMATIDAE.)

rhī-nō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *rhīs* (rhīs), genit. *rhōs* (rhōs) = the nose; suff. *-dōn*.]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of the family Rhinodontidae, with a single species, *Rhinodon typus*, a gigantic shark, known to exceed fifty feet in length, and said to attain seventy. Common in the western parts of the Indian Ocean. It is harmless, the teeth being small and numerous in broad bands. Snout broad, short, and flat; eyes very small.

rhī-nō-dōn-ti-dōn, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinodonta*, genit. *rhinodontis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Selachoidae (q.v.). No articulating membranes; anal fin present; two dorsals, the first nearly opposite to the ventral, without dent in front; mouth and nostrils near extremity of snout.

rhī-nō-d-rān, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *dorsus*, from Gr. *dōra* (dōra) = a spear.].

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridae, from the rivers of tropical South America flowing into the Atlantic. There is a series of bony scutes along the middle of the side.

rhī-nō-giō-nī-nā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinoglossa*]; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Siluridae (q.v.). Two dorsals; six barbels; ventrals inserted below posterior rays of first dorsal. Two genera Rhinoglossids, of which a single example, an inch and a half long, has been obtained from Gomoroko, on the Upper Nile; and *Callinympha*, from the Ganges and India.

rhī-nō-giā-nīa, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *glans*, from Gr. *glāns* (glāns) = a shield.]. [RHINOGLANINA.]

rhī-nō-grē-phūa, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Lat. *græphus*.] [GRÆPHUS.]

Ornith.: Turkey Vulture; a genus of *Sarcophaga*, with one species, *Rhinophaga aura*, sometimes separated from *Cathartes* on



RHINOPHAGA AURA.

account of its peculiar perforated nose, but classes with that genus by older taxonomists. Range from North America to the Straits of Magellan. It is about thirty inches long; plumage black with purplish gloss; head and neck bright red, which fades rapidly after death.

rhī-nō-lith, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *lithos* (lithos) = a stone.].

Pathol.: A concretions, consisting of the phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia with nucleus, sometimes arising in the nasal cavities.

rhī-nō-lōph-i-dōn, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinolophus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn*.]

Zool.: Horseshoe Bats; a family of Microchiroptera. Bats with well-developed foliaceous cutaneous appendages surrounding nasal apertures, and large, generally separated ears, without a tragus. The molars are acutely tubercular, enabling them to crush the hard carapaces of Coleoptera, which form a large portion of their food. From temperate and tropical parts of the eastern hemisphere, from Ireland to New Ireland. There are two sub-families: (1) *Phyllostominae*, and (2) *Rhinolophinae*, with a single genus, *Rhinolophus* (q.v.).

rhī-nō-lō-phī-nōa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinolophus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn*.]

rhī-nō-lō-phūa, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *lōphos* (lōphos) = a crest.].

Zool.: The sole genera of Rhinolophinae, with twenty-four species, having approximately the range of the family. In temperate regions the species hibernate in dry and warm

hiding-places during the winter; in warmer regions they frequent hill-ranges, and many are clothed with long dense fur, the most important species will be found in this Dictionary under their popular names.

2. Paleont.: Begins in the Eocene.

rhī-nō-nys-tēr-lā, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Mod. Lat. *nystera* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Phyllostomidae (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinonycteris aurantia*, the orange-coloured bat. The genus is intermediate between *Myotis* and *Phyllostoma*, agreeing more closely with the former. (*Dobson*.)

rhī-nō-phry-nī-dōn, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhinophrynus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn*.]

[RHINOPHYRUS.]

rhī-nō-phry-nāa, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *phryna* (phryna) = a toad.].

Zool.: A genus of Bufonidae. Parotids absent; transverse processes of scapula large, fingers free, toes webbed, toes not dilated. This species, *Rhinophrynus dorsalis*, from Mexico. It is sometimes erected into a separate family, Rhinophrynidae.

rhī-nōph-yī-lā, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *phyllos* (phyllos) = a leaf.].

Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with one species, *Rhinophylla pusilla*, from Bahia.

rhī-nō-plast, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *plastos* (plastos) = to mould.]. A person having an artificial nose. [RHINOPLASTIC.]

"The cunning impostors who had made Mr Flint a rhinoplast."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 3, 1884.

rhī-nō-plāst-tīa, *s.* [Fr. *rhinoplastique*.] [RHINOPLAST.] Forming a nose.

rhino-plastic knife, *s.*

Surg.: A knife used in the Tagliacotian operation for artificial nose.

rhino-plastic operation, *s.*

Surg.: A surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or for restoring one partially lost. Also called the Tagliacotian, or Tagliacotian operation, from Gaspar Tagliacotus, a surgeon of Bologna, by whom it was introduced about 1533. Tagliacotus obtained the piece for the replacement by dissection from the shoulder or arm of the patient. Liston introduced the plan of cutting the piece from the forehead of the noseless.

rhī-nō-plāst-tī, *s.* [RHINOPLASTIC.] The same as RHINOPLASTIC-OPERATION (q.v.).

rhī-nō-pō-mā, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *poma* (poma) = a cover.].

Zool.: The sole genus of the group Rhinopoma of the subfamily Emballonurinae. There is a single species, *Rhinopoma microphallum*, ranging from Egypt, through Asia Minor, to India and Burma. It is a small bat, about two inches long, with a tail of about the same length. The fur is short, and a good deal of the hinder part of the back naked; the limb-bones are long, rendering the animal active in walking. Common in ruins in Egypt, whence it is sometimes called the Egyptian Rhinopoma.

rhī-nō-pō-mā-tā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pl. of *rhinopoma*.] [RHINOPOMA.]

rhī-nō-pōme, *s.* [RHINOPOMA.]

rhī-nōp-tēr-q, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *pteron* (pteron) = a wing.].

1. Ichthy.: A genus of Myliobatidae (q.v.), with seven species from tropical and sub-tropical seas. The teeth are broad, flat, tessellated, in five or more series, the middle being the broadest, the others decreasing in width outwards. Tail very slender, with a dorsal fin before the serrated spine.

2. Paleont.: [ZYGOBATIS.]

rhī-nō-rhō-q, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *rhōs* (rhōs) = to flow.].

Pathol.: Chronic inflammation of the nostrils. Called also Ozena.

rhī-nō-sāu-rūa, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *sauros* (sauros) = a lizard.].

Paleont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, group Brachyoplia, from the Lias.

rhī-nō-sōpō, *s.* [Pref. *rhino-*, and Gr. *sopeos* (sopeos) = to see.]. An instrument for

examining the posterior nares—the rear portion of the nostrils.

rhī-nō-sōpō-lā, *s.* [Eng. *rhinoscope*]; *sc.* (q.v.) or pertaining to rhinoscopy or the rhinoscope.

rhī-nō-sō-py, *s.* [RHINOSCOPE.] Inspection of the nasal passages by means of the rhinoscope.

rhī-pī-q-r-q, *s.* [Gr. *pinx* (pinx) = a horn, and *epos* (epos) = a horn.].

E. a.: The typical genus of Hippocridae (q.v.). The species, which are few, are found in Australia and America.

rhī-pī-q-r-l-dōn, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhypidota*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn*.]

Entom.: A family of *Berriocornia* akin to *Elateridae*. Antennae in the males beautifully branched, sometimes fan-shaped. No groove for the reception of the fore sternum. The species are few.

rhī-pī-dō, *pref.* [Gr. *pinx* (pinx), genit. *pinxos* (pinxos) = a fan.]. Fanlike, having processes resembling a fan.

rhī-pī-dō-dōn-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *rhypido-*, and Gr. *dōn* (dōn) = a tree.].

Zool.: A genus of *Stomatopoda* (q.v.). Animalcules ovate, with two anterior antennae flagellated. Two species, *Rhipidodendron spicatum*, from fresh water, and *R. hazleyi*, from bog water on Dartmoor.

rhī-pī-dō-gōr-q, *s.* [Pref. *rhypido-*, and Gr. *gōros* (gōros) = of or belonging to the Gorgon.].

Zool.: Fan-coral; a genus of *Gorgonidae*. They are fan shaped, with little warty polypies close to the hard tissue. Many species exist in the Pacific and the Atlantic.

rhī-pī-dūr-q, *s.* [Pref. *rhypid-*, and Gr. *dūra* (dūra) = a tail.].

Ornith.: Fantails; a genus of *Muscicapidae*, with forty-five species, ranging over the tropical and Australian regions to the Samoa Islands and Eastmania. They are remarkable for a broad tail, which spreads out like a fan when the bird is in motion. The genus is especially represented in the Malay Archipelago, where every little island, or group of islands, has its peculiar species.

rhī-pīp-tēr-q, *s. pl.* [Gr. *pinx* (pinx) = a tail, and *pteron* (pteron) = a wing.].

Entom.: Strepsiptera (q.v.). [Latreille.]

rhīp-sāl-i-dōn, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhypsalis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn*.]

Bot.: A family of *Cruciferae*.

rhīp-sā-lā, *s.* [Gr. *pinx* (pinx) = a tail, and *sa* (sa) = a root.].

Bot.: The typical genus of *Rhizaliteae*. Flowers rotate, segments twelve to eighteen, stamens many, style one, style three to six-rayed. All from the warmer parts of America. *Rhizalitea pachyphora*, Linné, is used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned ulcers.

rhī-sā, *rhī-sō*, *rhīs*, *pref.* [Gr. *sa* (sa) = a root.].

Bot., Zool., &c.: Of or belonging to a root, or anything resembling it.

rhī-sānth, *s.* [RHIZANTHÆ.] A plant belonging to the Rhizanthæ.

rhī-sān-thē-sā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhiz-*, and Gr. *anthos* (anthos) = a flower, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-sā*.]

Bot.: Rhizogens. (*Blume*.) [RHIZOGEN.]

rhī-sān, *rhī-rī-sā, *s.* [Gr. *sa* (sa) = a root.].*

Bot.: The root of a moss or of a lichen. [Link.] Called also Rhizula.

rhī-sō, *pref.* [RHIZA.]

rhī-sō-blās-tūa, *s.* [Pref. *rhizo-*, and Gr. *blastos* (blastos) = a sprout, a shoot.].

Bot.: An embryo which develops roots.

rhī-sō-bōl, *s.* [RHIZOBOLUS.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Rhizobolaceae. (*Lindley*.)

rhī-sō-bō-lā-q-sā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhizobolus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōn*.]

Bot.: Rhizobola; an order of Hypogynous

bōl, **bōy**; **pōt**, **jōwl**; **cāt**, **cēll**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **gō**, **gem**; **thīn** **this**; **sīn**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ing**.
-clan, -clan = shan. -tīen, -tīen = shūn; -tīen, -tīen = zhūn. -clous, -tious, -tious = shūn. -ble, -die &c. = bēl, dēl.

Eragrostis, alliance *Guttiferales*. Large tree with opposite, digitate, serrate leaves without stipules. Sepals five or six; petals five to eight; stamens very antherous; ovary four, five, or many celled; styles as many as the cells. Fruit, of several combined nuts, each nut indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, or abortive. Native of tropical South America. Known genera two, species eight. (Lindley.)

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Gr. *rhizobolus* = *rhizobolus*) = striking root; *rhizobolus* = a root, and *rhizobolus* = a thorn.
Bot.: A synonym of *Caryocarp* (q.v.).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = fruit.
Bot. (Pl.): The *Marsileaceae* (q.v.). (Lindley.)

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. pl. (RHIZOBOLUS).
Bot.: The *Marsileaceae* (q.v.).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Eng. *rhizobolus*; -ous).
Botany:

1. *Gen.*: Of or belonging to a plant whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually. Used of herbs.
2. *Specif.*: Of or belonging to a *Rhizocarp* (q.v.).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. pl. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = the head.

Zool.: An order of the Tricestacean sub-class Onthophaga (= Eufemistacea), often placed with the Rhizopoda. Parasitic, usually as other Crustacea. Body sac-like, devoid of segmentation or limbs. The aperture of the sac is funnel-shaped, and supported by a ring of chitin. From the circumference of the ring, root-like processes branch out through the body of their host. Alimentary canal closed; no cement glands. Hermaphrodite; the young pass through a Nauplius and a Cystid stage.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (RHIZOBOLUS).
Zool.: Any individual of the order Rhizopoda (q.v.).
*Mr. Spencer Bates mentions a similar one in a *Rhizopoda*. - *Large* (1861, ed. 1861, p. 102).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a tooth.
Zool.: A genus of Adocentridae (Pear-Enchiridae).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a tooth.
Comp. Anat.: A tooth with branching fangs anchoring with the jaw.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Mod. Lat. *rhizobolus*), and Gr. *rhizobolus* = appearance.
Palaeont.: A genus of Cyclopteridae (Tripteridae) with two species, from the Coal-measures of Scotland and Staffordshire. The pectoral fin was obliquely lobate.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a tooth.
Palaeont.: A genus of Cyclopteridae (Tripteridae) with two species, from the Coal-measures near Edinburgh. It was probably the largest of the Palaeozoic Fishes. The huge teeth and detached bones of the head of *Rhizobolus* Huxley led earlier observers to refer it to the Labyrinthodonts.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. pl. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Mod. Lat. *rhizobolus*) = a tooth.

Zool.: An order of Flagellate Infusoria. Animals progressing by means of pseudopodial extensions of their protoplasm after the manner of the ordinary Rhizopoda, but bearing, at the same time, one or more flagellate appendages; oral or ingestive area diffuse. Genera: *Medusaria*, *Reptomonas*, *Rhizomonas*, and *Polytomus*. (Kütz.)

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and the root of Gr. *rhizobolus*) = to produce.
Bot. (Pl.): In Lindley's classification, the third of seven great classes of the Vegetable Kingdom. Parasitic plants with cellular scales instead of true leaves; stem an amorphous fungus mass, or a ramified mycelium sometimes destitute of spiral vessels. Colour brown, yellow, or purple, never green. Flowers naked, or with a trimerous or pentamerous calyx with stamens and carpels. Most

of them stain water a deep blood-red. They vary greatly in appearance. Brown, Griffith, &c., opposed their erection into a separate class, believing them degenerate *sepiacea*. Called also *Rhizanthus*. Others *Rhizanthaceae*, *Cytinaceae*, *Rhizanthaceae*.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. & s. (Gr. *rhizobolus* = *rhizobolus*) = a root, and *rhizobolus* = firm.

A. s.: Resembling a root.
B. s. s.: *rhizobolus*:
Bot. (Pl.): Slender root filaments affixing certain cryptogams to the ground.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Eng. *rhizobolus*; -ous).
Bot.: The same as RHIZOID, &

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (RHIZOBOLUS).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Eng. *rhizobolus*).
Bot.: An abnormal development of roots. It is often seen in the ivy, the laurel, the fig, the apple, &c. In the fig the roots are often sent out around the stem which surmounts the stem; in the apple tree they appear in little bundles, absorb moisture, and decay. *Rhizobolus* generally indicates something wrong with the ordinary root.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Gr. *rhizobolus* = *rhizobolus*) = the mass of the roots of a tree; *rhizobolus* = a root.
Bot.: A rootstock, a prostrate, thickened, rooting stem which yearly produces young branches or plants. Examples, various *Iridaceae* and epiphytous *Orchids*.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Mod. Lat. *rhizobolus*) = a root.

Zool.: A genus of Rhizogelata, with a single species, *Rhizomonas verrucosa*, found by Saville Kent in hay-infusions.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = firm.

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi found on root-like bodies, which are really the imperfect state of various other genera.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Eng. *rhizobolus*); -oid, -ous. Root-like in form.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a mouse.

Zool.: A genus of Spalacine (q.v.), with six species, from Abyssinia, North India, Malacca, and South China. It differs from the typical genus in having the eye uncovered.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. pl. (RHIZOBOLUS).
Zool.: Root-eaters; a tribe of Maripalpi, with one family *Placodermidae* (q.v.). Two scaliform incisors in both jaws; no canines; stomach with a special gland; caecum short, wide, with a vermiform appendage. (Owen.)

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (RHIZOBOLUS). Feeding or subsisting on roots.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = to eat.
Entom.: A genus of Nitidulid. Ten are British.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = bearing. Named from the aerial roots which it throws out.

Bot.: Mangrove; the typical genus of *Rhizophoraceae*. Calyx four-parted; petals four, acute; stamens eight to twelve. The stem separates into roots some distance above the water. The wood of *Rhizophora* *Mangrove* is good and durable, the fruit sweet and eatable, and the fermented juice forms a light wine. [MANGROVE.] The bark is good for tanning. Salt also is extracted from its aerial roots.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *rhizobolus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ous.

Bot.: Mangroves; an order of Perizygona *Eragrostis*, alliance *Myrtales*. Trees or shrubs, growing along sea-shores. Leaves simple, opposite, sometimes dotted, with convolute, deciduous stipules between the petioles. Peduncles axillary or terminal; calyx lobes four to twelve, sometimes all on one side, equal in number to the lobes, and alternating with them. Stamens twice or thrice as many.

Ovary two-, three-, or four-celled, each with two or more pendulous ovules. Fruit indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, crowned by the calyx. Seed, on becoming ripe, sending a long radicle to fix itself in the mud and thus prevent its being carried away by the ocean. The trees form dense thickets along the shores of the tropics of both hemispheres. Known genera five, species twenty. (Lindley.)

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Mod. Lat. *rhizobolus*); Lat. s. j. suff. -ous.
Bot.: Root-bearing; belonging to the natural order *Rhizophoraceae* (q.v.).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (RHIZOBOLUS).
1. *Zool.*: A member of the order Rhizopoda.
2. *Bot.*: The mycelium of a fungus.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. pl. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a fruit.

1. *Zool.*: A name introduced by Imbric for an order of Infusoria, which were defined as animals with movable feet, moving by means of multiflorous exsertile processes, without vibratile cilia or other external organs. When the sub-kingdom *Protista* was formed, the name *Rhizopoda* was retained for the class containing individuals with the power of emitting pseudopodia (q.v.), and the class was divided into five orders: *Monera*, *Amoeba*, *Foraminifera*, *Radiolaria*, and *Spongida*. The *Rhizopoda* are the *Myxopoda* of Huxley, and this latter name has been retained by Prof. Lankester in his reclassification of the *Protista* (q.v.).
2. *Palaeont.*: (*FORAMINIFERA*, *RADIOLARIA*, *Spongida*).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a small foot, dimin. from *rhizobolus* (genit. *rhizobolus*) = a foot.
Bot.: (*RHIZOPODA*, 2.).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a beard.
Bot.: A genus of underground Fungi. *Rhizobolus* *proteractis* is eaten in Provence.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a mouth.

Zool.: The typical genus of *Rhizostomidae*. Body circular, hemispherical, excavated below, with four semilunar orifices, into which are inserted four roots of a pedunculated mass, afterwards developing into eight appendages with fibrillary suckers. Type *Rhizostoma* *canteri*. European seas.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. pl. (RHIZOSTOMA).
Zool.: A member of *Discophora* (*Medusa*), having processes like radii around the mouth. They are covered with minute poly-pores, inter-vest with elastic tentacles suspended from the middle of the umbrella.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (RHIZOSTOMA).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *rhizobolus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ous.

1. *Zool.*: A family of Liverworts (*Nicholsonia*), equivalent to the order *Rhizostoma* of Prof. Martin Duncan.
2. *Palaeont.*: A species occurs in the Lithographic slates of Solenhofen.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = an arrangement.

Bot.: The arrangement of roots, and the laws of their growth. It has been investigated by Cloa.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Pref. *rhizo*, and Gr. *rhizobolus*) = to gnaw.

Entom.: A genus of Meloidinidae. *Rhizobolus* *solstitialis* is the Midsummer Chafer.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (Latinized dimin. from Gr. *rhizobolus*) = a root. (RHIZINE).

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. [Gr. *rhizobolus* (*rhizobolus*) = rose-coloured; a connective, and *rhizobolus* (*rhizobolus*) = a one (Mie.)].

Mie.: A rose-red mineral, with a spongy feel. Hardness, 2.0; sp. gr., 2.0. Composed of silica, 55.9; alumina, 8.3; sesquioxide of iron, 11.4; magnesia, 0.9; lime, 1.1; water, 22.0 = 99.3. Occurs in amygdaloidal dolerite in county Antrim, Ireland.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (RHODOLUS).
Bot.: A member of the order Rhizopoda.

rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (RHODOLUS).
Bot.: A member of the order Rhizopoda.

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rhizobolus - *rhizobolus*, a. (RHODOLUS).
Bot.: A member of the order Rhizopoda.

rhô-dan-îe, a. [Eng. *rhodanite* (rhô) = -ite.] [RHO-DAN-ITIC.]

rhô-dan-îe, a. [Gr. *rhodan* (rhodan) = a rose.] *Chem.*: A name applied to sulphurates on account of the red colour which they produce with ferric salts. [Rhô-dan-ite.]

rhô-dan-thô, a. [Gr. *rhodan* (rhodan) = a rose, and *thô* (thô) = a flower. Named from the colour of the flower heads.]

Bot.: A genus of Helicryseae. Only known species *Rhodantha Mangrove*, a beautiful composite; its flowers, of the dry and unfolding kind called everlasting, roseate or purple on the upper part, and silvery below. It is found in Western Australia, has been introduced into British greenhouses, and will grow also in the open air in a temperature between 60° and 80°. There are several varieties, but it is possible that two of these, *R. straminea* and *R. monantha* are, as Paxton makes them, distinct species.

rhô-dô-ni-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhodon* (rhô) = a rose, pl. *rhô-ni-a*.] [Rhô-dô-ni-a.]

Bot.: A group of Cyrtinidae. Anal of moderate length, with nine to twelve branched rays; dorsal short, or of moderate length; mouth with very small labials, or none. Four genera: *Archeolomatia*, *Acanthorhodon*, *Rhodon*, and *Pseudorhodon*. In the females a long external proleglar tube is developed annually during the spawning season.

rhô-dô-rê-îe, a. [Eng. *rhodoretin* (rhô) = -ite.] Contained in or derived from Rhodoretin (q.v.).

rhodoretin-acid, a. [CONVOLVULINIC-ACID.]

rhô-dô-êr-ô-tin, a. [Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = rose, and *pyrê* (pyrê) = resin.] [CONVOLVULIN.]

rhô-dô-êr-în-ô-l, a. [Eng. *rhodoretin* (rhô) = -ite.] [Rhô-dô-êr-în-ô-l.]

rhô-dô-êr-în-ô-l-îe, a. [Eng. *rhodoretin* (rhô) = -ite.] Contained in or derived from rhodoretin.

rhodoretinolic-acid, a. [CONVOLVULINOL-ACID.]

Rhodes, a. [See Ind.]

Geog.: An island off the south-west coast of Asia Minor.

Rhodes-wood, a.

Bot.: *Amphis balsamifera*, the West Indian Canellwood. Rhodes-wood seems a misnomer for an American plant.

rhô-dô-îa, a. [Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = rose, coloured.]

Ichth.: The typical genus of the group Rhodina (q.v.), with three species from Central Europe and China. *Rhodina amara*, sometimes found in warm springs, has a silvery-bluish band on the middle of the tail.

rhô-dô-lâ-îe, a. [Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = rose, coloured; and *lâ* (lâ) = salt, and *îe* (îe) = (Min.).]

Min.: The same as RHODITE (q.v.).

Rhê-dô-îa, a. & s. [See Ind.]

A. As only: Of or pertaining to Rhodes, an island in the Mediterranean.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rhodian-laws, s. pl. The earliest system of marine laws, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had, by their commerce and naval victories, obtained the command of the sea, about 900 B.C.

rhô-dô-îe, a. [Eng. *rhodite* (rhô) = -ite.] Contained in, or derived from rhodium (q.v.).

rhodio-oxide, s. [RHODIUM.]

rhô-di-îg, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: One of the brass boxes for the journals of the pump-break.

rhô-dô-îa, a. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = a rose. So named because the roots smell like roses.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulæ. *Rhodola rosea* is now *Sedum Rhodola*. [Sedum.]

rhô-dô-îe, s. [Eng. *rhodite* (rhô) = -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as RHODITE-GOLD (q.v.).

rhô-dô-îe, a. [Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = rose.] *Bot.*: A genus of Lycopodiæ. *Rhodites rosea* is the small gill-fly, the structure of which produces the boggy of the rose.

rhô-dô-îe, a. [Latinised from Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = a rose, from the red colour of some of its salts.]

Chem.: A tetratomic metallic element belonging to the platinum group, symbol Rh, atomic weight, 104.4, sp. gr. 10.8 to 12; discovered by Wollaston in 1804 in crude platinum. To obtain it, the solution from which platinum, palladium, and tellurium have been separated mixed with hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.85, which dissolves everything except the double chlorides of rhodium and osmium. On filtering, heating the residue to dryness, and boiling with water, metallic rhodium remains. It is a whitish gray metal, very hard, as fusible and less ductile than platinum, malleable in the air at ordinary temperatures, but oxidizing at a red heat. When it is subjected upon by the strongest acids, it is alloyed; it dissolves in nitro-hydrochloric acid. Rhodium for us but one rhodium salt, a brownish-red deliquescent mass, soluble in water. It forms four oxides: monoxide, Rh₂, a dark gray substance, unaffected by acids; sesquioxide or rhodium oxide, Rh₂O₃, a gray porous mass, with a metallic luster; dioxide, Rh₂O₄, a dark brown substance; and trioxide, Rh₂O₅, a blue flocculent powder, all insoluble in acids. The salts of rhodium are for the most part rose-coloured.

rhodium-gold, s.

Min.: A variety of native gold, said to contain from 34 to 43 per cent. of rhodium. Sp. gr. 15.5 to 16.5; brittle.

rhô-dô-îe, rhô-dô-îe, s. [Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = a rose, suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, found very rarely, and only in small crystals, on rubellite in the neighbourhood of Khatkulurg, Perm, Russia. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 3.3 to 3.42; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; translucent; pyroelectric. Not yet analysed, but from its cleavage reactions it is supposed to be a lime borate.

rhô-dô-îe, s. [Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = a rose, suff. -ite (Min.).]

rhodonic-acid, a.

Chem.: A name applied to two distinct compounds, produced under different circumstances from potassium carbonate, a rhodonic acid, C₁₀H₁₂O₁₀, covered by Hüller 1857, is formed from carbonic acid by absorption of water, C₁₀H₁₂O₁₀ + 2H₂O = 2C₁₀H₁₄O₁₀. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, easily soluble in water, and is soluble in alcohol. On exposure to the air it gradually turns brownish red, heated to 100° it turns black, at a higher temperature it decomposes, leaving a carbonaceous residue. The arthodionates, produced from the hydro-arthodionates, are all red, and very insoluble. A rhodonic acid, C₁₀H₁₂O₁₀. This acid is unknown in the free state, but its potassium salt, K₂C₁₀H₁₂O₁₀, discovered by Brauer in 1859, remains unaltered when potassium carbonate is treated with absolute alcohol. It is distinguished from arthodionates by the rapidly with which it absorbs oxygen on exposure to air and moisture, being converted into potassium croconate.

rhô-dô, pref. [Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = a rose.] Of, pertaining to, or in any way resembling a rose.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Pref. *rhodêos*, and Gr. *erêos* (erêos) = a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Papilionidæ. *Rhodocera rhodocera* of Newman is *Gonipteryx rhodocera* of Staudin, &c.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Pref. *rhodêos*, and Gr. *erêos* (erêos) = colour.]

Min.: A compact variety of Kammererite (q.v.), having a splintery fracture.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Pref. *rhodêos*; Gr. *erêos* (erêos) = colour, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of anhydrous carbonates. Crystallization rhombohedral; also occurs globular, botryoidal,

and massive. Hardness, 3.5 to 4.5; sp. gr. 3.5 to 3.7; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of rose-red when pure, dark red to brown, at least white. Composed of carbonic acid, 35.6; protoxide of manganese, 47.4; but the latter is frequently partly replaced by lime, magnesia, or protoxide of iron.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Mod. Lat. *rhodocera* (rhô) = a butterfly, suff. -ite (Min.).]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidæ, mostly five, parabolical or sub-parabolical, mostly ten or twenty, bifurcated two or three times. Devonian (?) and Carboniferous fossils.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Mod. Lat. *rhodocera* (rhô) = a butterfly, suff. -ite (Min.).]

Any individual of the genus Rhodocera.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Pref. *rhodêos*, and Gr. *erêos* (erêos) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Rhodocera. Eight species are known, from the Devonian (?) to the Carboniferous.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Lat. *rhododendron* (rhô) = a tree, suff. -ite (Min.).]

Bot.: A family of Ericaceæ. Fruit capsular, usually scarfy, resembling cones.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Lat., from Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = a rose, and *dendron* (dendron) = a tree. Named from the similarity in the flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhododendron (q.v.). Evergreen shrubs or low trees, with five-lobed corolla, occasionally a little irregular, and normally ten stamens, sometimes deciduous. Akin to Azalea, which is distinguished from it by having only five stamens. A few small species occur in Europe and Siberia, but the mountain regions of the United States and in Asia are the true homes of the genus. *R. mazium* forms dense thickets in parts of the Alleghenies, and presents a magnificent appearance when in bloom. The flowers are large, in corymbs, their color from pale carmine to blue. *R. ciliatum*, a species with large purple flowers, grows in the southern Alleghenies. Numerous species occur in India, especially in the eastern Himalayas, among them *R. falconeri*, which is a tree 30 to 50 feet high with upright foliage, the leaves 12 inches long. *R. argenteum* bears flowers 12 inches long and equally broad, the clusters being very beautiful. The Rhododendrons have become favorite cultivated flowers, and many varieties have been produced, some of them magnificent. The aculeates of *R. nobile* are eaten by the Indians. The flowers of *R. ciliatum* make a good substitute for huckleberries. *R. chrysanthum* and *R. ferrugineum* are narcotic.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Pref. *rhodêos*, and Gr. *erêos* (erêos) = a lily. Named from the colour of the fronds.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhodomeles (q.v.). Fronds cylindrical, mattentate, obovate, or triangular in post-like receptacles.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Mod. Lat. *rhodomeles* (rhô) = a lily, suff. -ite (Min.).]

Bot.: An order of Algae, or a sub-order of Ceramiales. Fronds jointed. Ceramidia having pear-shaped granules at the base of a cup-shaped envelope, which finally bursts by a pore. Tetraspora enclosed in transformed branches or stichidia.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [RHODOMYNTA.]

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [RHODOMYNTA.]

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Pref. *rhodêos*, and Gr. *erêos* (erêos) = a lily.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtæ. *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, a South Indian mountain shrub, like the common myrtle, produces sweet fleshy berries, eaten raw or made into a jelly.

rhô-dô-êr-ô, a. [Gr. *rhodêos* (rhodêos) = a rose, suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the triclinic system, though its angles approximate to those of pyroxene. Hardness, 5.5 to 6.5; sp. gr. 3.4 to 3.48; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of red; some varieties, greenish-yellowish; streak, white; very tough. Composed of silica, 45.9; protoxide of manganese, 54.1 = 100, represented by the formula, MnO

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôw; cat, qell, chorna, çin, bench; go, gom; thin, thio; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shün, -tion, -sion = shün, -cious, -tious, -sious = shün, -ble, -ble, &c. = b-l, d-l

SiO₂; the manganese is frequently partly replaced, however, by protoxide of iron, lime, and sometimes zinc. Dana distinguishes three varieties: (1) Ordinary, (a) crystallized, (b) granular, massive; (2) Calciferous (Bustanite), which contains from 9 to 15 per cent. of lime; (3) Zinciferous (Fowlerite).

rhô-dô-phyl-lite, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

Min.: The same as KÄMMERERITE (q.v.).

rhô-dô-rhî-sa, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root. So named because the root-stocks are like roses.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvules, from the Canary Islands. The roots of *Rhodochia florida* and *R. scoparia* are used as sternutatories. An oil, *Oleum ligni Rhodochia*, is extracted by distillation from their roots.

rhô-dô-spër-ma, *s.* [RHODOSPERMEE.]

Bot.: Any individual algal of the Rhodospirum.

rhô-dô-spër-mé-sa, *t* **rhô-dô-spër-é-sa**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhodo-*; Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*), or *σπός* (*spôs*), *σπρος* (*spros*) = a seed, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acea*, -*ere*.]

Bot.: Rose-spored Algae, one of the three great divisions of the Algae. The rose-colored spores are of two kinds: spores in capsular bodies, external or immersed, and tetraspores (q.v.). Atheridies are generally, if not universally, present. They are divided into two tribes: Desmidiaceae, in which the spores are formed on a joint or joints of the spore threads; and Gongylospermae, in which they are massed together in a hyaline, mucous, or membranaceous mother-cell.

* **rhô-dô-stân-rôt-lé-a**, *s.* [Gr. *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose, and *σταυρός* (*staurós*) = a cross.] Rosierucian. (Ben Jonson.)

rhô-dô-tân-nic-a, *s.* [Eng. *rhododendron*, and *tannic*.] (See compound.)

rhodotannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Rhodoxanthin. Tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*.

rhô-dôx-ân-thîa, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Eng. *xanthia*.] [RHODOXANTHACI.]

rhô-dô-mô-ni-é-a, **rhô-dô-mô-ni-é-a**, *s.* [Pref. *rhodo-*, and Gr. *μῆμα* (*mēmē*) = a membrane.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhodymeniaceae (q.v.). [DULSE.]

rhô-dô-mô-ni-é-gô-sa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhodymenia* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acea*.]

Bot.: An order of Algae, being the tribe Rhodymeniae, raised to an order. From membranous, fructification, spores at first moniliform, fructification double; first conceptacles half immersed, with a mass of spores affixed to a central placenta. Purplish or blood-red seaweeds, widely diffused.

rhô-dô-mô-ni-é-sa, *c. pl.* [RHODYMENIACEAE.]

* **rhô-dô-dôp-a**, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *rhœas*, genit. *rhœadis*; Gr. *ῥόδος* (*rhôdos*) = the common red poppy.]

Bot.: The thirtieth order of Linnaeus's Natural system. Genera: Papaver, Podophyllum, &c.

rhômb (*h* silent), * **rhombe**, **rhôm'-hûs**, *s.* [Fr. *rhombe*, from Lat. *rhombus*; Gr. *ῥόμβος* (*rhombos*) = a spinning-wheel, a rhombus, from *ῥομβω* (*rhombō*) = to revolve, to totter; Sp. & Ital. *rombo*.]

1. *Geom.*: An oblique parallelogram whose sides are all equal. The diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles. The area of a rhombus is equal to half the product of its diagonals.

"Have the sun his labour, and that swift Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb supposed In vain to chase above all stars, the wheel Of day and night." Milton: P. L., VIII. 134.

2. *Crystall.*: A rhombohedron (q.v.).

* **Fresnel's rhomb**:

Optics: An apparatus for converting plane into circularly-polarized light [Polarization of Light]. It is a parallelepiped of glass, of

such length and angles that a ray of light entering one small end at right angles, twice suffers total reflection within the rhomb at an angle of about 54° (depending on the polarizing angle of the glass), and finally emerges at right angles from the opposite small end. When the beam of light is plane polarized, and the rhomb is so arranged that its reflecting faces are inclined at an angle of 45° to the plane of polarization, the beam emerges circularly polarized.

rhomb-porphry, *s.*

Petro.: A porphyry which encloses large crystals of orthoclase, presenting a rhombic outline, resulting from a peculiar habit of twinning. First described from the vicinity of Christiania.

rhomb-spar, *s.* [DOLOMITE.]

rhômb (*h* silent), *pref.* [RHOMBO-.]

rhomb-ovate, *a.* [RHOMBOID-OVATE.]

rhômb-ar-sîn-ite, *s.* [Pref. *rhomb-*, and Eng. *arsenite*.]

Min.: The same as CLAUDETITE (q.v.).

rhôm'-mô, * **rhôm'-bick**, *a.* [Eng. *rhomb*; -ic.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the figure or shape of a rhomb.

"Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the selenite in form of a star, and they are of a rhombic figure." -Grew.

2. *Crystall.*: Orthorhombic (q.v.).

rhombic-mica, *s.* [PHLOGOPITE.]

rhôm-b'z, *pref.* [RHOMB-] With the form or shape of a rhomb.

rhôm-bê-hê-dra-l, *a.* [Eng. *rhomboid* (q.v.); -al.]

1. *Geom.*: Pertaining or relating to a rhomboidron; having forms derived from the rhomboidron.

2. *Crystall.*: A crystal system in which all the forms are, or can be, derived from one or more rhomboidrons, or which have the habit of a rhomboidron (q.v.).

rhôm-bê-hê-dron, *s.* [Pref. *rhomb-*, and Gr. *ῥόμβος* (*rhombos*) = a base, a side.]

Geom. & Crystall.: A polyhedron bounded by six equal rhombuses.

rhôm'-bôid, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* (*rhomboidēs*), from *ῥόμβος* (*rhombos*) = a rhomb, and *είδος* (*eîdos*) = form, appearance.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped like a rhomboid; rhomboidal.

II. *Bot.*: Oval, a little angular in the middle, as the leaf of *Hibiscus rhomboides*.

B. As substantive:

I. *Geom.*: A parallelogram, all of whose sides are not equal. The rhombus is but a particular form of the rhomboid, in which the sides are all equal.

2. *Crystall.*: Formerly used by a few mineralogists for rhomboidron (q.v.).

rhomboid-ligament, *s.*

Anat.: A ligament connecting the cartilage of the first rib with the sternal end of the clavicle.

rhomboid-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two muscles, the *rhomboides minor* and the *rhomboides major*, connecting the spinous process of the seventh cervical and first dorsal vertebrae and the ligamentum nuchæ with the scapula. (Quatin.)

rhomboid-ovate, *a.* Between rhomboid and ovate in shape; partly rhomboid and partly ovate.

rhôm-bôid-al, *a.* [Eng. *rhomboid*; -al.] Having the shape of a rhomboid; resembling a rhomboid in shape.

"Another rhomboidal selenites of a compressed form, but many others infixed round the middle of it." -Grew.

rhôm-bô-i-dôp, *s.* [Gr. *ῥομβοειδής* (*rhomboidēs*).] A rhomboid.

"The cross lines of a rhomboiden." -More: On the Road, pt. II, bk. I.

rhôm-bôid-leh-thya, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhomboides* (q.v.); Gr. *ῥόμβος* (*rhombos*) = form, and *ἰχθύς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A tropical genus of Pleuronectidae (q.v.), but represented in the Mediterranean, and on the coast of Japan. There are sixteen species, prettily coloured and ornamented with ocellated spots. In a few species the adult males have some of the fin-rays prolonged into filaments. *Rhomboidichthys granulosus*, the Japanese form, ranging to the American coast, has the scales deciduous.

rhôm-bô-sô-lô-a, *s.* [Pref. *rhomb-*, and Mod. Lat. *solera* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidae, with three species, from the coasts of New Zealand, where they are valued as food fish. The eyes are on the right side, the lower in advance of the upper.

rhôm-bûs, *s.* [RHOMB-]

1. *Geom.*: The same as RHOMB (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Pleuronectidae (q.v.). Eyes on left side; mouth wide, each jaw with a band of villiform teeth, vomerine teeth present, none on palatines. Dorsal fin commences on snout; scales none or small. Seven species from the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. *Rhombus maximus* is the Turbot (q.v.); *R. maculatus*, the Black Sea Turbot; *R. terra*, the Brill, and *R. megadoma*, Holo's Top-knot. *R. punctatus* is often confounded with *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*, the Top-knot.

3. *Palaont.*: One species, *Rhombus minimus*, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

rhôn'-chal, *a.* [Lat. *rhynchus* (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -*al*.] Of or pertaining to rhinches (q.v.).

* **rhôn-chi-sô-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *rhonchus* = a rattle, a snore, and *sonans*, pr. part. of *sono* = to sound.] Snorting.

rhôn-chûs (pl. **rhôn'-chû**), *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *ῥόγχος* (*rhongchos*).]

Physiol. & Pathol.: A "dry" sound, heard by auscultation, in acute bronchitis, in the larger bronchial tubes. Sibilant rhonchi are heard also in asthma.

rhône, *s.* [RONE, *s.*] A rain-water pipe.

rhô-pâl-ic-a, *a.* [Gr. *ῥοπαλός* (*rhopalos*) = a club which gradually becomes bigger from the handle to the tip.]

Proc.: Applied to a line in which each successive word has a syllable more than the one preceding it. (Browne; Miscel. Tract 7.)

rhô-pâl-lôg-ê-r-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ῥοπαλός* (*rhopalos*) = a club, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a horn. So named from the thickened club-like termination of the antennæ.]

Entom.: Butterflies. [BUTTERFLY, II.]

rhô-pâl-ô-dôn, *s.* [Gr. *ῥοπαλός* (*rhopalos*) = a club; -*odon*.] (Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat., Moscou, xiv. 400.)

Palaont.: A genus of Dinosauria, of Permian age, from a mine on the banks of the Dniester river, Orenburg, Russia.

There is but one species, *Rhopalodon wuergerheimi* (named in honour of its discoverer). *R. mantelli* (P. de Waldheim) = *Iguanodon mantelli*. [RENONOARUS.]

rhô-ta-qism, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhô-ta-qis-mûs, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhô-ta-qis-v, *s.* [ROTACISM.]

rhû-barb, * **reu-barbe**, * **row-barb**, * **ru-barbe**, *s. & a.* [O Fr. *rhubarbe* (Fr. *rhubarbe*), from Low Lat. *rhubarbarum* (= *rhubarbarum*), from Gr. *ῥόζον βαρβαρον* (*rhôzon barbaron*) = rhubarb; lit. the *rhêum* from *s*



JAW OF RHOPALODON.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wét, hers, camel, hér, there; pine, pît, sûre, sir, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Syrian. *a, æ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.*

barbarian country. Gr. *ῥῆμα* (*rhēma*) is an adjective form, from *Rha* the old name of the Volga, on the banks of which this rhubarb is indigenous. Sp. *rubarbo*; Port. *rubarbo*; Ital. *rubarbaro*, *rubarbaro*.

A. As substantive:

1. Bot.: [*RHEUM*].
2. Hort., &c.: The common Garden Rhubarb is *Rheum Rhaponticum*, though some of the red-stalked rhubarb is from *R. undulatum*. The former plant has a broadly cordate leaves, strongly veined beneath. The footstalks are long, thick, and fleshy, with a channel above. Its growth is exceedingly rapid. It was brought, about 1573, from the banks of the Volga, where it is wild. Since 1820 the stalks have been used for tarts, and made into jam.

3. Pharm.: Three leading kinds of rhubarb are recognized. (1) The Turkey or Russian rhubarb, which is wild neither in the one country nor the other, but used to be brought to Europe from China and Turkey, and then from China and Russia; (2) the East Indian, and (3) the Batavian rhubarb. An extract, an infusion, a syrup, a tincture, and a wine of rhubarb, with a compound rhubarb pill, are used in pharmacy. In small doses rhubarb is stomachic and slightly astringent; in large doses, a purgative, but its action is followed by constipation. [GREGORY'S POWDER.]

B. As adj.: Bitter.

"With your rhubarb words."

Bishop: *Adversus de Bella*, xiv.

rhō-bar-bār-īo, a. [Eng. *rhubarb* (a); -īo.] Contained in or derived from Rhubarbarin.

rhubarbaric-acid, a. [CHRYSOBRANIC-ACID.]

rhū-bar-bar-in, s. [Low Lat. *rhubarbarin* (um); -in (chem.).] [CHRYSOBRANIC-ACID.]

rhū-bar-be-tive, a. [Etyim. doubtful. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (Sept. 18, 1886, p. 233) says that it is the Fr. *rebarbative* = stern, crabbed, cross. There is also, perhaps, a play on the Eng. *rhubarb*.] (For def. see etym.)

"A man were better to lye under the hands of a Hangman, than one of your rhubarbative faces."—*De Witt*: *Stick me in London*, iii.

rhū-barh-y, a. [Eng. *rhubarb*; -y.] Of or belonging to rhubarb; like rhubarb.

rhūmb (b silent), s. [RUSSA.]

rhūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ῥῆος* (*rhōus*) = *Rhus* *Cytinus* (?).]

1. Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceae. Leaves simple or compound. Flowers in axillary or terminal panicles, bisexual or polygamous. Calyx small, persistent, five-partite; petals five; stamens five; ovary one-celled, sessile; fruit a dry drupe, with one exalbuminous seed. Nearly a hundred species are known. Most are shrubs, from six to ten feet high. They exist in all the continents. *R. typhina*, the Virginian or Stag-horn Sumach, *R. coriaria*, the Hild Sumach of Europe, and *R. cotinus* of India, yield leaves which are used in tanning leather. The Smooth-leaved Sumach (*R. glabra*), of the United States, has very acid leaves and fruit. The poisonous species of this country are *R. toxicodendron*, the Poison Ivy or Poison Oak, and *R. venenata*, the Swamp Sumach or Poison Elder. These cause severe skin eruptions, with violent itching, to some persons, from handling or even standing near them. In India, *R. parviflora*, *R. semialba*, *R. succedanea* are used medicinally. Exudations from incisions in the bark of *R. succedanea* and *R. cuneifera* yield the varnish used in Japanese and Chinese wicker-work. The former produces astringent galls, and its seeds yield a kind of wax; as do also those of *R. Wallichii* and the Japanese *R. vernix*. The juice of the latter species hinders the skin. The Turks use the acid fruits of *R. coriaria* to sharpen their vinegar. The plant yields sumach (q.v.). The wood of *R. Cotinus* is employed for inlay and cabinet work. [FERN.]

2. Paleobot.: From the European Pliocene.

rhūs-mā, s. [RUSSA.]

Leather-marx: A mixture of caustic lime and opiment or tersulphide of arsenic, used in depilation or unhairing of hides.

rhū-ā-ō-lite, s. [Gr. *ῥῆα* (*rhēa*), genit,

ῥῆας (*rhēas*) = a lava-stream, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *rhyncholith*.]

Min.: A name given by Bosc to the clear crystals of orthoclase found in cavities in lavas, and especially in the volcanic bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

rhū-ā-ō-ph-ī-lā, s. [Gr. *ῥῆα* (*rhēa*), genit. *ῥῆας* (*rhēas*) a mountain stream, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = a friend.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhynchophillidae (q.v.).

rhū-ā-ō-ph-ī-lā, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchophili* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdōr.]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera. Pupa enclosed in a brown cocoon within a case.

rhyme, s., v. & t. [This spelling is more commonly used than the older "Rime," but many writers now prefer the older spelling. Rhyme was introduced in the 16th century through a mistaken correspondence with rhythm. Etymologically it is incorrect.] [RIME.]

rhyme-īdōs, a. [Eng. *rhyme*; *īdōs*.] Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

"Dith beside on rhymelous numbers tread."

Sp. Hall: *Satire*, bk. i, bk. 4.

rhym-ēr, **rhym-ēr**, s. [Eng. *rhyme* (e); -ēr.] One who writes rhymes; a rhymester, a versifier.

rhym-ēr-y, s. [Eng. *rhyme*; -ry.] The act of making rhymes.

rhyme-stēr, **rhym-stēr**, s. [Eng. *rhyme*; *stēr*.] One who writes rhymes: a poor or mean poet.

"May more, though all my rival rhymesters frown."

I. W. Co. can hunt a poetaster down.

Byron: *English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

rhym-īo, a. [Eng. *rhyme* (e); -īo.] Of or pertaining to rhyme.

rhym-īst, a. [Eng. *rhyme* (e); -īst.] A rhymester.

"He was a good rhymist, but no poet."—*Johnson*

Lives of Milton.

rhym-y, **rhim-y**, a. [Eng. *rhyme* (e); -y.] Rhyming. (*Tr. Brown*: *Works*, iii, 39.)

rhynch-, (*pref.*) [RHYNCH-]

rhynch-ōs, s. [Gr. *ῥύνχος* (*rhynchos*) = a beak, a bill.]

Ornith.: Painted Snipe; a genus of Numenidae, with four species, from the Ethiopian and Oriental regions, Australia, and temperate South America. The females are more richly colored than the males, having the lores, sides of face, and neck chestnut. There is reason to believe that the male of *Rhynchon bengalensis* undertakes the duty of incubation. (*Ibis*, 1868, p. 298.)

rhynch-ōs-tā, s. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *χάρις* (*charis*) = long, flowing hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Tentaculifera Suctorina, with a single species, *Rhyncheta cyclopus*, parasitic on *Cyclops coronatus*.

rhynch-ōh-thya, s. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *ὄψθῆς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Beryceide, erected for the reception of forms now known to be the young of Holocentrus. They differ from the adult fish in having the upper part of the snout pointed and elongate.

rhynch-ōh-tōs, s. [Gr. *ῥύνχος* (*rhynchos*) = a snout; suff. -īdōs.]

Entom.: A genus of Curenionidae. They have brilliant metallic colours. Seventeen are British. The female deposits her eggs in young apples and pears, damaging the produce as well as the fruit, so that the latter falls. *Rhynchites baccus*, a richly golden purple species, sometimes greatly injures the pear crop in France, and damages the buds and leaves of the vine.

rhynch-ōh, **rhynch-**, *pref.* [Gr. *ῥύνχος* (*rhynchos*) = a snout.] Having a snout, or any process resembling a snout.

rhynch-ōh-bāt-ūs, s. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *βάς* (*batis*) = the prickly roach.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rhinobatidae (q.v.); dorsals without spine, the first opposite to the ventrals; caudal with lower lobe well developed; teeth obtuse, granular, the dental surface of the jaws unindented. Three or two species, *Rhynchobatus ancylostomus* and *R. djiboutensis*, both about eight feet long, common on the coasts of the Indian Ocean.

rhynch-ōh-ōl-lā, s. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *ὄψθῆς* (*ichthys*) = a leech.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Rhynchobdellidae (q.v.).

rhynch-ōh-ōl-lā-dōs, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rhynchobdella* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdōr.]

Zool.: A family of Leeches, having a protrusible proboscis. They are divided into Ichthyobdellidae and Clepsididae.

rhynch-ōh-ōl-phā-lā, s. pl. [RHYNCHOCEPHALA.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of Lacertiform Reptilia, with four limbs. Vertebrae with flat ends; quadrate bone united by sutures with the skull and pterygoid; an osseous infra temporal bar. Sternum and a system of abdominal ribs well developed. One recent genus, *Sphenodon* (q.v.).

2. *Paleont.*: Represented in the Upper Cretaceous and Lower Eocene by *Champosaurus*, in the Trias by *Rhynchosaurus* and *Hyperodapedon*, and in the Permian by *Proterosaurus*, *Sphenosaurus*, *Telerpeton* (?), and *Saurosternum* (?).

rhynch-ōh-ōl-phā-lā-an, s. & s. [RHYNCHOCEPHALIA.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to, or having the characteristics of the order Rhynchocephalia. (*Encyc. Brit.* xx, 473.)

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the Rhynchocephalia.

"These reptiles are rhynchocephalians."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ix, 64.

rhynch-ōh-ōl-phā-lā-lā, s. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the genus *Sphenodon* (q.v.).

rhynch-ōh-ōl-ti, s. pl. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*) = a sea-monster.]

Zool.: The Ziphioid Whales. [ZIPHIIDÆ.]

rhynch-ōh-ōl-lā, s. pl. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *κοῖλος* (*kōilos*) = hollow.] [NEMERTEA.]

rhynch-ōh-ōl-lā, s. pl. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *κύων* (*kyōn*) = a dog. The latter element has reference to the large canine teeth.]

Zool.: A genus of Macrocelididae, with one species, *Rhynchocyon cerret*, from the coast of Mozambique. It is about eight inches in length, exclusive of the rat-like tail; the muzzle is produced into a long, movable snout; fur rusty-brown, blackish on head and neck, with light reddish spots on hinder part of back. It lives in holes in the ground, and comes out at night to feed on insects. The hind limbs are not so disproportionately long as in the true jumping shrew; all the feet are four-toed, and the dentition is anomalous.

rhynch-ōh-dūs, s. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *δούς* (*dōus*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A genus of Chimeroid fishes, discovered by Newberry in the Devonian rocks of Ohio.

rhynch-ōh-nāg-ōl-lā-tā, s. pl. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Mod. Lat. *flagellata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A class of Corticate Protozoa, of globular or lenticular form, with a firm cuticular membrane, and reticular protoplasm. There are two genera: *Leptodiscus* and *Noctiluca*. [Lankester.]

rhynch-ōh-lite, s. [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Paleont.: A popular name for the fossil mandibles of some Cephalopods. (See extract.)

"Calcareous mandibles occur in all the secondary strata, but not hitherto in such numbers or circumstances as to imply that they belonged to any other genus besides the true Nautilus. They are of two forms: those corresponding to the upper mandible have been called *Rhyncholites* (Pander) and *Rhynchobolites* (D'Orbigny); whilst the lower mandibles constitute the genus *Unchocyncholites* of De Blainville."—*Index*: *Paleont.* (ed. 2nd), p. 98.

rhynch-ōh-nē-lā, s. [Latinised from Gr. *ῥύνχος* (*rhynchos*) = a snout.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of Rhynchonellidae (q.v.). Shell trigonal, acutely beaked, usually plicated; dorsal valve elevated in front; ventral flattened, or hollowed along the centre. Known recent species four, from the North Polar regions and New Zealand.

2. *Paleont.*: Known species 332, from the Lower Silurian onward. Found in Europe, Asia, and North and South America.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwī**; **cāt**, **gēll**, **chōrnā**, **chīn**, **bēnch**; **gō**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **thīs**; **sīn**, **āy**; **ēxpect**, **χēnophon**, **ēxist**. -īng, -īan, -īan = -ān. -īon, -īon = -shūn; -īon, -īon = -shūn. -īous, -īous, -īous = -shūn. -īle, -īle, &c. = -dēl, -dēl.

rhynohonella-zones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Two zones, the one that of *Rhynohonella maritima* in the Lower Chalk of England, between the Cambridge Greensand and the Tutenhoe stone; and the other that of *Rhynohonella euriata*, in the Middle Chalk, between the Melbourn Rock and the zone of *Terebratulina gracilis*. (Etheridge.)

rhyn-chô-nôl-lî-ds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchonellæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A family of Brachiopoda. Shell impunctate, oblong or trigonal, beaked; hinge line curved; valves articulated, curves often sharply plicated; hinge teeth supported by dental plates. Animal with elongated spiral arms directed inwards. From the Lower Silurian to the Trias.

rhyn-chôph-ôr-s (1), *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-* (q.v.), and fem. sing. of Gr. *phôros* (phorus) = bearing.]

Paleont.: A genus of Weevils from the Purbeck beds. (Etheridge.)

rhyn-chôph-ôr-s (2), *s. pl.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and neut. pl. of Gr. *phôros* (phorus) = bearing.]

Entom.: A tribe of Tetraneurous Beetles. Front of the head prolonged into a rostrum or snout, with the mouth at its extremity. The antennae are placed on the sides of the rostrum, at its base, its apex, or the parts intermediate. They are geniculate, and have the tip clavate. The body is often covered with scales. It contains the weevils, the footless grubs of which are so injurious to many plants, in the interior of whose stems, fruits, or seeds they live. Families: Curculionidae, Brentidae, Anthribidae, and Bruchidae.

rhyn-chô-phôre, *s.* [RHYNCHOPHORA.] Any individual member of the Rhynchophora (q.v.)**rhyn-chôph-ôr-tis**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *phôros* (phorus) = bearing.]

Entom.: A genus of Curculionidae. They are of large size. The larva live in the stems of succulent plants, as palms, bananas, the sugar-cane, &c.

rhyn-chô-pî-nô-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchops*, gent. *rhynchopis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Ornith.: Skimmers, Scaup-bills; a subfamily of Laridae, with a single genus, *Rhynchops* (q.v.).

rhyn-chô-ph, *s.* [Pref. *rhynch-*, and Gr. *phô* (pho) = the face.]

Ornith.: Skimmer, Scaup-bill; the sole genus of the subfamily Rhynchopinae, with three species; one from America, one from India, and the third from the Nile and the Red Sea. They differ from the Sterninae (q.v.) in having the bill long and thin; the mandibles very narrow and compressed, the lower one being longer than the upper.

rhyn-chô-rhî-nûs, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *rhîs* (rhîs), gent. *rhînos* (rhînos) = the snout.]

Paleont.: A genus of Muraenidae, with one species, from the Middle Eocene.

rhyn-chô-sân-rî-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosaurus*]; Eng. suff. -ian.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling Rhynchosaurus. (*Queen's Paleontol.* (ed. 2nd), p. 207.)**rhyn-chô-sân-rûs**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *sâpos* (sâpos) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: A genus of Cryptodontia, founded on fragmentary remains from the New Red Sandstone of the Grimsill quarries, near Shrewsbury. The skull differs from that of existing Lacertilians, and resembles that of a lizard or turtle, especially in the absence of teeth. There is one species, *Rhynchosaurus actipops*.

rhyn-chô-sî-g, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *rhynchos* (rhynchos) = a snout, so named from its beaked flowers.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rhynchosieae (q.v.). Herbs or undershrubs, generally twining, with trifoliate or simple leaves, and racemes generally of yellowish flowers. Species numerous, from Southern Asia, Australia, and America.

rhyn-chô-sî-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchoides*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaeoleae.

rhynohonellidae—rhytidolepis**rhyn-chô-pôr-q**, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Gr. *spôros* (spôros) = a seed. Named from the beaked fruit.]

Bot.: Beak-rush; the typical genus of the Rhynchosporidae (q.v.). Spikelets few-flowered in axillary or terminal corymbs or panicles, only one or two glumes flowering; bristles six or more, or none. Known species about fifty, from the temperate and tropic regions. Two, *Rhynchospora alba*, the White, and *R. fusca*, the Brown Beak-rush, are British.

rhyn-chô-spôr-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosporis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceae, containing two families: Rhynchosporidae (typical), and Scheuchziaceae (q.v.).

rhyn-chô-spôr-lî-ds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhynchosporis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.] [RHYNCHOSPORA.]**rhyn-chô-ta**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *rhynchos* (rhynchos) = a snout.]

Entom.: An order of Hemimetabola, the same as Latreille's Hemiptera. Sub-orders: Homoptera and Heteroptera.

rhyn-chô-tôl-this, *s.* [Pref. *rhyncho-*, and Mod. Lat. *teukla* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: (See extract under Rhyncholite.)

rhyn-s, *s.* [Russ.] The name given to the best quality of Russian hemp.**rhyn-s-lî-ta**, *s.* [Gr. *rho* (rho) = to flow, and *lî-ta* (lî-ta) = a stone.]

Petrol.: A name originally given by V. Richthofen to certain rocks of late geological age occurring in Hungary, to distinguish them from trachyte (q.v.). They enclose quartz as an essential constituent, and bear evidence of having been viscous surface lavas, the fluxion structure being well defined. Most of the vitreous rocks, such as obsidians, &c., are now included in this generic term, which also embraces those of the earliest geological age, most of which have lost their original aspect by subsequent devolatilization.

rhycolite-breccia, *s.*

Petrol.: A breccia consisting almost entirely of fragments of rhyolites.

rhyn-pâr-ô-grâph-îc, *s.* [Eng. *rhyparography*]; -ic.]

1. Dealing with low life; naturalistic.

2. Pertaining to, or connected with rhy-parography (q.v.).

rhyn-pâr-ô-grâph-îc, *s.* [Gr. *rhyparos* (rhyparos) = filthy, dirty, and *grâpho* (grâpho) = to write, to draw.]

1. Dirt-painting; a contemptuous term applied by the ancients to genre or still-life pictures. (Fairholt.)

rhyn-phî-ds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhypus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: False Cranetles. A family of Dipterous insects.

rhyn-phûs, *s.* [Gr. *phûs* (phûs) = dirt, filth.]

1. Entomology:

(1) The typical genus of Rhyphidae (q.v.).

(2) A genus of Beetles, family Scaphinidae. The larva of *Rhyphus foveolatus* lives in cow dung.

2. *Paleont.*: One species of Rhyphus (1), from the Purbeck beds.

rhyn-phûs, *s.* [Gr. *phûs* (phûs) = dirt, filth.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Perceles, with four species—three from the West Indies and one from the Galapagos. Body oblong, compressed, covered with minute scales embedded in the thick skin. Spines of vertebrae but little developed, always in small number and short, and in some species disappearing entirely.

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rhyn-s-ds, *s.* [Gr. *rhynchos* (rhynchos) = wrinkled-looking; *ds* (ds) = wrinkled, and *ds* (ds) = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Rhysodidae (q.v.). Antennae granulated; articulations of the tarsi entire.

rhyn-s-dî-ds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rhysodis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga or Clavicornia. Antennae eleven-jointed, the joints rounded, and of nearly equal width. Small, elongated, wood-eating beetles, with longitudinal furrows above.

rhythm, *s.* [O. Fr. *ritme*, from Lat. *rhythmus*, accus. of *rhythmos*, from Gr. *rhuthmos* (rhuthmos) = measured motion, time, measure, proportion; Fr. *rhythme*; Sp. & Ital. *ritmo*.]

The measure of time or movement by regularly recurring motions, impulses, sounds, &c., as in poetry, prose, and music, and by analogy, in dancing; periodical emphasis; numerical proportion or harmony. In poetry rhythm is the regular succession of arses and theses, or of long and short (heavy and light syllables in a verse). In prose it is an arrangement of words in an expressive and pleasing succession; but its regularity is not so great that it can be reduced to a law. When it can be reduced to a law, it loses the name of rhythm and becomes metre. In music rhythm is the disposition of the notes of a composition in respect of time and measure; the measured beat which marks the character and expression of the music. In dancing, the rhythm is recognised in the sound of the feet.

"When we talk or write continuously about any subject that appeals to the passions, we gratify a natural instinct by falling into a certain regularity. Both the voice and the arrangement of the words fall under this regular influence; the voice is modulated, and the words are regulated in a kind of flow called rhythm. Without rhythm, the expression of passion becomes agonising and painful, like the sobbing of a child. Rhythm averts this pain by giving a sense of order controlling and directing passion. Hence rhythm is in place wherever speech is impassioned, and sustained at the same time to be pleasurable; and unpassioned speech without rhythm is, when long continued, unpleasing."—*Abbott & Seelye: Eng. Lessons for Eng. People*, § 91.

2. Rhyme, metre, verse, number.

3. *Physiol.*: The proportion as to time between the action of an organ, an intermittent or remittent disease, &c., at successive periods. Investigations as to the respiratory rhythm, establish first the number of inspirations per minute in normal breathing, and show the greater or less frequency in certain states of health. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

rhymt-môr, *s.* [Eng. *rhymist*; -er.] A rhymist, a poetaster, a rhymester. (Fuller.)**rhymt-mîc**, *s.* [Gr. *rhuthmos* (rhuthmos); Lat. *rhythmicus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm duly regulated by cadences, accents, and quantities.

"The rhythmic arrangement of sounds articulated produces music; while from the fix arrangement of articulate sounds we get the cadence of prose as the measure of verse."—*Guest: History of English Rhythms*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

2. *Med.*: Periodical.

rhymt-mîc-î-lî, *adv.* [Eng. *rhythmical*; -ly.] In a rhythmical manner; with rhythm.

***rhymt-mîc-s**, *s.* [RHYTHMIC.] That branch of music which treats of the length of sounds and of emphasis.

***rhymt-mîng**, *s.* [Eng. *rhythm*; -ing.] Making rhymes; rhyming. (Fuller.)

***rhymt-lêss**, *s.* [Eng. *rhythm*; -less.] Destitute of rhythm.

rhymt-môr-s-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *rhuthmos* (rhuthmos) = rhythm, and *metron* (metron) = a measure.]

Any instrument for marking time to movements in music.

rhymt-mûs, *s.* [Lat.] Rhythm (q.v.).**rhyn-tî**, *s.* [Gr. *rhuthmos* (rhuthmos), gent. *rhuthmos* (rhuthmos) = a wrinkle.] Wrinkled.**rhyn-tî-ds**, *s.* [RHYTI.]**rhyn-tî-ds-lêp-ls**, *s.* [Pref. *rhytido-*, and Gr. *lepis* (lepis) = a scale.]

Paleontol.: A genus of Sigillariidae. It has large, hexagonal, tripunctate areoles, and narrow, often transversely striate, ribs.

rhîs, fîl, fars, amidst, whât, fîll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôê, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trî, Syrian. æ, œ = ê; øy = â; qu = kw.

rhy-tid'-ô-ma, *s.* [Gr. *rhytidoma* (*rhytidôma*) = a wrinkle.] [RHYTID.]

Bot.: The scales produced by the formation of epithelium inside the liber or mesophloem. (Mohl.)

rhy-tid'-ô-tô-ma, *s.* [Pref. *rhytid(o)*, and Gr. *osteon* (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Paleont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, described by Owen in 1884, from the Trias of the Orange Free State. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xl, 333.)

rhy-ti-gloss'-sa, *s.* [Pref. *rhyti*, and Gr. *glossa* (*glossa*) = a tongue.]

Bot.: A genus of Gendarussae. Species very numerous, generally with red flowers. They are from America and Southern Africa. An infusion of the leaves of the American *Rhytidosa pectorilis* is used for diseases of the chest, or the leaves are boiled with sugar to make a stomachic syrup.

rhy-ti-ma, *s.* [Gr. *rhytis* (*rhytis*) = a wrinkle, in allusion to the rugose nature of the skin.]

1. Zool.: A recently extinct genus of Sirenia. Elder*ulous, mastication being performed by two, oval plates, bent very small in proportion to body; tail with two lateral pointed lobes; pectoral limbs small and truncated; skin naked, covered with a thin, hard, rugged, dark leathery epidermis. Only one species known, *Rhytina stelleri*, the northern Sea-cow. It was discovered by Steller, a German naturalist in the Russian service, in 1741, and was then extremely abundant round Behring's and Copper Island in the North Pacific. The last was supposed to have been killed in 1768, but "Nordenskiöld obtained information from the natives of Behring's Island which led him to believe that a few individuals may have survived to a much later date, even to 1854" (*Eng. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv, 391. Note). The habits of the *Rhytina* were similar to those of the Manatee, which it greatly exceeded in size, attaining a length of about twenty-five feet. Steller published an excellent account of its anatomy and habits, and quantities of its remains have since been discovered. A nearly perfect skeleton from Behring's Island has been placed in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

2. Paleont.: Occurs in the Post Pliocene of Siberia.

rhy-tis'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *rhytisma* (*rhytisma*) = a darn or patch.]

Bot.: A genus of Phacidiales (Ascomycetous Fungi), growing on the leaves of various trees and shrubs, and producing dark patches or spots on their surface. *Rhytisma acervicis* is found on the sycamore and maple, and *R. salicinum* on willows.

ri-al, *s.* [Sp.] A real (q.v.).

***ri-al**, ***ry-al**, ***ry-alle**, *s. & a.* [REAL (2), *a.*] [ROYAL.]

A. As subst.: An old English gold coin, of varying value; in the reign of Henry VI., the gold rial was worth 10s.; in the beginning of



GOLD RIAL OF MARY.

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, rials were current at 1s. each, and in the reign of James I., the rose-rial of gold was current at 80s., and the spur-rial at 1 s.; a royal.

B. As adj.: Royal, regal, noble.

***ri-al to**, ***ry-al to**, *s.* [RIAL, *a.*] Royalty, nobility.

***ri-an-cy**, *s.* [Eng. *riant* (?), *-cy*.] The quality or state of being riant; cheerfulness, gaiety. (*Carlyle*.)

***ri-ant**, *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *rire* = to laugh.]

1. Laughing, gay, merry, cheerful.

"He was jovial, riant, jocular."—*Carlyle*: *Bernini*, *ornaments*, l, 205.

2. Cheerful.

"I rejoice your apartment is so riant."—*Bliss*: *Correspondence*, lll, 67.

***ribbe**, ***rybbe**, *s.* [A.S. *ribb*; cogn. with Dut. *rib*; Icel. *rið*; Sw. *ref-been* (= rib-bone); Dan. *rib-ben*; O. H. Ger. *rippi*; Ger. *rippe*; Russ. *rebro*; prob. from the same root as *rive*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as *ll. l.*

"And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof."—*Genesis* ii, 21.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A wife, in allusion to Eve.

"How many have we known whose heads have been broken by their own rib."—*Sp. Hall*: *Sodom's Destruction*.

(2) Anything long and narrow; a strip: as, a rib of land.

(3) A curved part on which anything rests for support; spec., one of the extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella or parasol is stretched. They are made of whalebone, steel, or cane.

(4) (See extract.)

"Thirly, in setting on your feather, whether it is pared or drawn with a thicker rybbe, or a thinner rybbe, (the rybbe is) a hard quill's back divideth the feather."—*Auchin*: *School of Shewings*, lll, l.

II. Technically:

1. Anat. (Pl.): Arched and highly elastic bones extending outwards and forwards from the vertebral column, and forming the lateral walls of the thorax. Normally they are twelve in number on each side, though a small thirteenth rib is sometimes seen. The first seven pairs are adjoined to costal cartilages, uniting them to the sternum, whence they are called sternal or true ribs, the remaining five are asternal or false ribs. The three upper asternal ribs are united by their respective cartilages to the rib above them; the two lower, being unattached, are called floating ribs. A rib consists of a head or capitulum, a neck, a tubercle, a body, an angle, and a sub-costal groove. (*Quarta*.) Besides protecting the lungs from injury, the raising of the ribs by the external inter-costal and other muscles enlarges the chest for inspiration of air.

2. Anything more or less resembling a rib, in form, position, use, &c.: as—

(1) Architecture:

(a) A timber arch to support a plastered ceiling.

(b) Plain, or variously moulded, clustered, and ornamented moulding on the interior of a vaulted roof.

(c) A term sometimes applied to the mouldings of timber-roofs, and those forming tracery on walls and in windows.

(d) A curved member of an arch centre. The rib of a bridge or roof may be of iron or wood, having an arched form and springing from abutments. The rib of a centring is of wood, and forms a part of a frame whose construction depends upon the span and expected weight.

(2) Bookbind.: One of the ridges on the back of a book which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament.

3. Botany:

(1) A main vein proceeding directly from the base to the apex of a leaf, or to the points of the lobes.

(2) A projecting vein.

4. Cloth.: A prominent line or rising, as in corduroy.

5. Mach.: An angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them; as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket.

6. Mining: A pillar of coal left as a support for the roof of a mine.

7. Shipwright: One of the curved side timbers of a ship or boat, to which the wooden planking and the interior sheathing is treenailed or pinned. In wooden vessels of considerable size, timber of the required dimensions and form cannot be procured to make a rib of one piece, so it is made in sections scarfed together. These are known as the first, second, and third fut-locks, and terminate in the top-timber. In



RIB.

iron vessels, a bar of the proper size is bent into the required form.

"The outer skin was formed of narrow planks fastened to internal frames or ribs."—*Chambers's Technical Dictionary*, 14, ill, p. 305.

***A rib of ore:**

Mining: An irregular vertical table of metallic matter occurring in a vein of some other mineral.

rib-band, *s.*

Shipbuilding:

1. A long strip of timber following the curvature of the vessel and bolted to its rim to hold them in position and impart stability to the skeleton. A number of these are fastened at different distances from the keel.

2. Square timbers fastened lengthways in the lageways, to prevent the timbers of the cradle slipping outward during launching.

Rib-band lines:

Shipbuild.: Oblique longitudinal sections of the hull.

Rib-band nail:

Shipbuild.: Ribbing-nail (q.v.).

Rib-band shore:

Shipbuild.: A strut to support the frame of a ship while building. Their heads rest against the rib-bands, and their bases on the ship or dock.

rib-vaulting, *s.*

Arch.: Vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling to strengthen and ornament it. When the ribs radiate from a central boss or pendant, it is termed fan-vaulting, or fan-acery vaulting.

rib, v.t. [RIB, *s.*]

1. To furnish with ribs; to form with ribs, lines, or channels, as cloth.

"Was I by rocks engender'd, ribb'd with steel, Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?"—*Shakspeare*.

2. To enclose, as the body, with ribs; to shut in.

"It were too gross To rib her carcass in the obscure grave."—*Shakspeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, II, 7.

3. To plough, so as to leave rib-like ridges, somewhat apart.

***ri-bâd'-ô-quin**,

***ri-bân'-dô-**

quin, *s.* [Fr.]

[RIBALD.]

1. A medieval engine of war, consisting of a kind of war-chariot fortified with iron spikes, placed in front of an army arrayed for battle. In the fourteenth century they were furnished with small cannons.

2. A powerful crossbow for throwing long darts.

rib-ald, ***rib-aud**, ***rib-aude**, ***ryb-**

aude, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribault* (Fr. *ribaud*) = a ribald, a ruffian; connected with O. H. Ger. *hriþ*; M. H. Ger. *ribe* = a prostitute; cf. O. Fr. *riber* = to toy with a male; Low Lat. *riballus* = a ribald, a lewd person; *ribalda* = a prostitute.]

A. As subst.: A low, rough, licentious, and foul-mouthed fellow.

"A mad man, a ribaud, an adulterer."—*Pope*: *Adieu*, p. 74.

B. As adj.: Low, base, licentious, lewd, profligate.

"A ribald king and court, Bade him tell on, to make them sport."—*Scott*: *Marion's L.* (Intro.)

rib-ald ish, *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; *-ish*.] Disposed to ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"The idle, ribaldish, and scurrilous mirth of the prophane."—*Sp. Hall*: *Works*, l, 154.

***rib-ald rous**, ***rib-aud-rous**, ***ryb-**

aw-douse, *a.* [Eng. *ribald*; *-ous*.] Containing ribaldry; ribald, lewd, licentious.

"With ribaldrous songs and jests."—*Prynne*: *The*

rib-ald-ry, ***rib-aud-rie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ribaliere*, *ribauderie*; Sp. & Ital. *ribalderia*; Port. *ribalderia*.] The talk or language of a ribald; lewdness, obscenity, indecency.

"He was, as usual, interrupted in his defence by ribaldry and scurrility from the judgment seat."—*Munday*: *Disc. Eng.*, ch. v.

bel, **bey**, **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ap**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shun**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shun**. **-sious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **-shus**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

† **rib'-and, rib'-ban, s.** [RIBBON.]**riband-agate, s.**

Min.: An agate consisting of parallel bands of chalcidony of various colours.

riband-jasper, s.

Min.: A variety of jasper found in the Ural Mountains, in which the parallel bands are of varying or alternating colours.

riband-wave, s.

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Acidalia avermita*, very common in Britain. The larva feeds on the avena, the meadow-sweet, &c.

riband-wood, s.

Bot.: *Laminaria saccharina*.

* **rib'-and, v.t.** [RIBBON, s.] To adorn with ribbons or ribbons.

"A ribanded wastote, and four clean pair of socks." — *Becon. & Plet.*: *Pair Maid of the Inn*, III. 1.

* **rib'-and-ism, s.** [RIBBONISM.]* **rib-and, *rib-ande, s. & v.** [RIBALD.]* **rib-and-rie, s.** [RIBALDRY.]* **rib-auld-rous, a.** [RIBALDROUS.]**rib'-band, s.** [RIBBON.]**ribbed, a.** [Eng. rib; -ing.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Furnished with ribs; having ribs.

2. Having rising lines and channels, as corduroy cloth.

3. Inclosed, as the body by ribs; shut in.

"As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks unscalable, and roaring waters." — *Shakspeare*, *Cymbeline*, III. 1.

II. Bot. (Of a leaf): Having several ribs; having three or more ribs proceeding from the base to the apex of a leaf, and connected by branching, primary veins of the form and magnitude of proper venule.

ribbed-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch consisting of iron or timber parallel ribs springing from stone abutments.

ribbed-mudstones, s. pl.

Geol.: The lowest beds in the Moffat Strata. They correspond with the inferior part of the Upper Llandovery.

rib'-ing, s. [Eng. rib; -ing.]

1. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timber-work sustaining a vaulted ceiling; ridges on cloth; veins in the leaves of plants, &c.

2. *Agrie.*: A kind of imperfect ploughing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean ploughing, and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called ribbing.

ribbing-nail, s.

Shipbuild.: A nail with a large round head, with rings to prevent the head from splitting the timber or being drawn through; used chiefly for fastening rib-lands. Also called a rib-land nail.

rib'-ble, s. [Another form of rabble, used only in the compounds.]* **ribble-rabble, s.**

1. A rabble, a mob.

2. Indecent or silly talk.

* **ribble-row, s.** A list, a series.

"This with a ribble-row reherces
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses." — *Cotton*.

rib'-bón, rib'-and, rib'-band, *rib'-ban, s. & v. [A ribbon = a ribbon, from *rib* = a fluke, a hair, a ribbon; *Geol.* *ribbia* = a ribbon, from *rib*, *rib* = a hair, a rag, a tassel, a fringe; *Wel.* *ribbia* = a streak; *O. Fr.* *riban*, *ruben*, *rubant* (Fr. *ruban*).]**A. As substantive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Tit.*: A fillet of silk, satin, &c.; a narrow web of silk, satin, or other material, used for ornament or for fastening some part of female attire.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A shred, a rag; as, The sails were torn into ribbons.

(2) *(Pl.)*: Carriage reins. (*Collog.*)

"Mr. Tom Abbott on each occasion holding the ribbons." — *Pict.*, Dec. 26, 1866.

II. Technically:

1. *Fibre.*: A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition; a silver.

2. *Corp.*: A long, thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips connecting a number of parts.

3. *Mer.*: One of the ordinarys, containing one-eighth part of the bend, of which it is a diminutive.

4. *Metal-working.*: A long, thin strip of metal, such as a watch-spring; a thin steel band for a belt or an endless saw; a thin band of magnesium for burning; a thin steel strip for measuring, &c.

5. *Naut.*: The painted mouldings on a ship's side.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Ribboulam; as, a Ribboul Society.

¶ (1) *Blue ribbon*: A small piece of ribbon of a blue colour on the breast, to indicate that the wearer belongs to the Blue Ribbon Army (q.v.), or at least is a total abstainer.

(2) *Blue Ribbon Army*: A gospel temperance movement, inaugurated by Mr. William Noble on Feb. 10, 1878. The headquarters are at Hoxton Hall, London.

(3) *The Blue Ribbon*: The Order of the Garter.

(4) *The Blue Ribbon of the Turf*: The Derby (q.v.).

(5) *The Red Ribbon*: The Order of the Bath.

(6) *To handle the ribbons*: To drive. (*Collog.* or *slang.*)

ribbon-brake, s. A form of brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked. One arm is made fast and the other is attached to the short arm of a bent lever, by means of which it may be at once applied to the greater part of the periphery of the wheel, exerting a frictional pressure proportionate to the force applied to the lever.

**ribbon-fish, s.****Ichthyology:**

1. *Sing.*: *Regalecus baskett*, known also as the Garfish. Its length is about twelve feet; colour silvery, with irregular dark lines and spots on the anterior part of the body; dorsal red; snout truncated, mouth edentate, stomach prolonged as a pouch.

2. *Pl.*: The Acanthopterygian division *Paniformes* (q.v.).

ribbon-grass, s.

Bot.: *Phalaris (Dyrraphis) arundinacea*, var. *viridula*. [GARDNER'S GASTERS, I.]

ribbon-jasper, s. [RIBAND-JASPER.]

ribbon-lodge, s. An assembly of Ribboulmen, or their place of meeting.

ribbon-map, s. A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-saw, s. A hand-saw (q.v.).

Ribbon-Society, s.

Hist.: A secret society of Irishmen, originated about 1808. Originally an association of Roman Catholics, founded in antagonism to the Orange Society of the north-west counties, it soon became an agrarian association, having as its main object the securing of "fixity of tenure." The members were bound together by an oath, had pass-words, signs, &c., and met in lodges. The name was derived from the piece of green ribbon worn as a badge in the button-hole.

"The main object of the Ribbon Society was to prevent any landlord, under any circumstances whatever, from depriving a tenant of his land. 'Fixity of tenure' which has lately been so loudly demanded by the advocates of tenant-right, was then only secretly proclaimed in the lodges of the Ribbon Society, and 'fixity of tenure' it was determined to carry out to

the death. The second object was to deter, on pain of almost certain death, any tenant from taking land from which any other tenant had been evicted." — *French*: *Revolution of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

ribbon-tree, s.

Bot.: *Platanthus betulinus*.

ribbon-wire, s. A strong ribbon containing wire threads; also, wire made into flat strips for commercial purposes.

ribbon-wood, s.

Bot.: *Hoheria populnea*, of New Zealand.

ribbon-worms, s. pl.**Zoology:**

1. [TAPE-WORMS.]

— The Nemathelmintha or Nemertida (q.v.).

* **rib'-bón, v.t.** [RIBBON, s.] To adorn with ribbons; to deck out or furnish with or as with ribbons.

"Some of thy Thems row the ribbon'd fair,
Others along the safer banks fly." — *Byron*: *Child Harold*, I. 70.

rib'-bón-ism, rib'-and-ism, s. [Eng. ribbon, riband; -ism.]

Hist.: The principles of Ribboulmen, or of the Ribbon Society (q.v.).

rib'-l-a-man, s. [Eng. ribbon; -man.] A member of the Ribbon Society. [RIBBONISM.]

"Wild deeds had been enacted by the Ribboulmen." — *French*: *Revolution of Irish Life*, ch. iv.

ri'-bón, s. [Dan. *ribs*; Sw. *rips*, *reps*, or from *Arabis ribes* = *Rheum Ribes*, a different plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Grossulariaceae, Grossularia being a synonym of Ribes. (*Lindley*.) The typical genus of Ribes (q.v.).

(*Sir Joseph Hooker*) Petals, small; scale-like stamens inclined or nearly so; style erect. Fifty-six species are known from the north temperate zone and the Andes. Four are British, *Ribes Grossularia*, the Wild Gooseberry (GOOSEBERRY), *R. nigrum*, the Tasteless Mountain Currant, *R. rubrum*, the Wild Currant, and *R. nigrum*, the Black Currant. [CURRANT, B. § (2), (8).] *Sir Joseph Hooker* places species one under a section Grossularia with the character, "branches spinous, leaves planted in bud, peduncles one to three-flowered," and the others under Ribesia (q.v.).

ri-bón-1-a, s. [From *Mod. Lat. ribes* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A section or subgenus of Ribes. Branches not spinous, leaves planted in bud; racemes many-flowered. Contains the currants. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). [CURRANT.]

ri-bón-1-a-gó-ss, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. ribes* (a); *Lat. tenu. pl. adj. still, -acer*.]

Bot.: Grossulariaceae. (*Endlicher*.)

ri-bón-1-ó-ss, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. ribes* (a); *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Saxifragaceae. Shrubs. Ovary one-celled; fruit a berry. Type, Ribes (q.v.). (*Sir Joseph Hooker*.)

rib'-grass, s. [Eng. rib, and grass.]

Bot.: The genus Plantago; specif., *Plantago lanceolata*. [RIBWORT.]

* **rib'-lbe, *ryb'-ybe, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Music: A small kind of riddle; a rebeck (q.v.).

2. An old woman; an old lawd.

"Foolish to suppose a widow, an old ribble,
Feeling a cause, for he would have a bible." — *Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 5, 598.

* **ri-bi-ble, s.** [A dimin. of *ribble* (q.v.).] A small ribble. (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 3, 352.)

rib'-lées, a. [Eng. rib; -less.] Having no ribs.

"Tickle plenty's ribbles side."
Coteridg: *To a Young Am.*

rib'-roast, v.t. [Eng. rib, and roast.] To beat soundly; to thrash.

"I have been pleted in flesh, and well ribroasted under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all." — *De Laing*.

* **rib'-roast, s.** [RIBROAST, v.] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Such a piece of ribbing as is punishable with rib-roast." — *Macaulay*: *Letters to Mr. Webb*.

rib'-roast-ér, s. [Eng. ribroast; -er.] A smart or severe blow, especially with a riding whip.

rib'-roast-ing, s. [RIBROAST, v.] A sound beating; a thrashing.

"Administer a sound rib-roasting to such as were refractory." — *Isaiah*: *T. T. Pict.*, Nov. 1, 1861.

Rib, rib, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hère, there; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, sín; máte, cúb, cüre, unite, cür, rále, füll; trý, Sýrian. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

rib-stén, *s.* [From Ribston, in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pipe sent to him from Rouen, in Normandy. Two of the pipe died, but the third became the parent of the Ribston apple-trees in England. (Breaser.)] A fine variety of apple; also called a Ribston-pippin.

ribeton-pippin, *s.* [Ribston.]

rib-wört, *s.* [Eng. rib, and wört.]

Botany:

1. Sing.: *Plantago lanceolata*. [RIDGRASS.]
2. Pl.: Plantaginaceae (q.v.). (Lindley.)

ric, *rich*, *sup.* [A.S. *rice* = power, kingdom, dominion; *ric*; Ger. *reich*. Int. *rik*; Goth. *reiki*. From the same root. A Lat. *regis* = to rule; Eng. *regal*, *region*, *right*, *rich*, &c.] A suffix denoting jurisdiction, or the district over which jurisdiction or authority is exercised, as bishopric, &c. As a termination in proper names it signifies rich or powerful, as Frederic = rich in peace.

ric-gl-a, *s.* [Named after P. Francesco Riccio, a Florentine botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ricciaceae (n.v.). Minute green thalloid plants. Two terrestrial species, *Riccia glauca* and *R. crystallina*, and two aquatic, *R. fluitans* and *R. vatans*, are British.

ric-gl-a-qé-m, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *riccio*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: Crustaceous; an order of Acrogens, alliance Muscacea. Small terrestrial herbs growing in mud or swimming and floating in water, their leaves and stems blended into a cellular creeping frond, green or purple beneath. Capsule valvular, sunk in the frond, rarely free, at length bursting irregularly or opening by a terminal pore, and discharging numerous spores without elaters. From Europe, the south of Africa, America, &c. Known genera eight, species twenty-nine. Closely akin to, if not constituting a tribe of, Marchantiaceae.

ric, *rich*, *sup.* [Fr. *ric*; Sp. & Port. *rico*; Ital. *ricco*; Lat. *ricus*; Gr. *ricus* (rich); Pers. *riz*; Arab. *riz*, or with the article *ar-ric*.] The grain produced by *Oryza sativa*, believed to be a native of southern Asia, though it grows apparently wild along some rivers in South America. It is a marsh plant, and the land on which it is cultivated requires to be artificially irrigated. Sometimes small fields are surrounded by an earthen rampart descending from which one will sink ankle deep in mud. Rice is very extensively cultivated in India, especially in Bengal, in the Eastern Peninsula and Islands, and in China. It constitutes half the cereal crop of Africa. In 1700 it was accidentally introduced into the Southern States of America, and is now largely grown there. To less extent it is grown in Southern Europe. It probably supports a larger number of the human race than any other cereal, or indeed than any other plant. It contains 85 per cent. of starch, and is considered less nutritious than wheat. Professor Watt says that the husked seeds and the flour are demulcent and diuretic. In India they are sometimes used in diseases of the urinary organs and in catarrh, also as an external application to burns and scalds.

Canada, Water, or Wild Rice is *Zizania aquatica*. [Zizania.] Hungry Rice is *Paspalum exile*. Mountain Rice, a variety of *Oryza sativa*, growing in dry places on Indian mountains. [PADON.]

rice-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Bob-o-link (q.v.).

rice-dust, rice-meal, *s.* The refuse of rice after cleaning, consisting of the husks, broken grains, and dust; rice-meal. It is used as food for cattle.

rice-field mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Hesperomys pedicularis*. By some naturalists this species is made a distinct genus *Oryzomys* (q.v.).

rice-flour, *s.* Ground rice for making puddings, &c.

rice-glue, *s.* A cement said to be made in Japan by mixing rice flour with cold water, and then boiling the mixture. It is white, becomes nearly transparent, and is useful for cementing layers of paper together.

rice-grains, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Certain forms of what may be bright clouds floating in the sun's atmosphere, with a dark background.

rice-meal, *s.* [Rice-dust.]

rice-starch, *s.*

Chem.: The starch or flour of rice. The granules are the smallest of all the commercial starches, varying in size from 0.0010 to 0.0027 of an inch in diameter, angular in form, and possessing an extremely minute, often imperceptible central hilum. It is used to adulterate pepper and ground ginger.



rice-milk, *s.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

rice-paper, *s.* [RICEPAPER.]

rice-pudding, *s.* A pudding made of boiled rice and milk, with eggs and sugar. Currants are often added.

rice-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Oliva* (q.v.).

rice-soup, *s.* A kind of soup made with rice, enriched and flavoured with butter, cream, veal, chicken, or mutton stock, a little salt and pepper, and thickened with flour.

rice-tendrac, *s.*

Zool.: *Trypionites hova tetradactyla*, an insectivorous mammal described by Grandidier in 1870. In size it is somewhat smaller than a hedgehog, grayish-brown in colour, and having the snout prolonged into a short trunk. The damage it does to the rice-crops is doubtless occasioned by its burrowing in pursuit of worms and insects.

rice-troopial, *s.* The same as RICE-BIRD (q.v.).

rice-water, *s.* Water thickened by boiling rice in it, sweetened with sugar, and flavoured with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, &c. It is often given in cases of diarrhoea.

Rice-water eruptions:

Pathol.: Eruptions resembling rice-water passed in cholera. More narrowly examined, there are found granular corpuscles, an abundance of water, a little epithelium, vibriones, albuminous flakes floating in a colourless fluid (whence the rice-water appearance), a little biliary matter, and a quantity of salts, especially chloride of sodium. (TICHAU.)

rice weevil, *s.*

Entom.: *Calandra oryzae*, which attacks the rice plant in the Southern States of America. Called also *Sitophilus oryzae*.

rice-wine, *s.* A highly intoxicating liquor made by the Chinese from rice.

rice-pâ pèr, *s.* [Eng. rice, and paper.]

1. A kind of paper introduced into England about 1803, and named from its supposed material, which was thought to be a sort of dried pulp of rice. It is, however, made of the pith of *Avicennia paprifera*, which grows wild in abundance in the island of Formosa. The stem is cut into lengths of eight or ten inches, and the pith pushed out, much as elders are cleared of pith. This is cut into a continuous spiral ribbon, about four feet long, which is spread out and flattened into sheets. Pictures are painted upon it by Chinese artists.

2. A kind of paper made from rice straw, used in Japan, &c.

rich, *rich*, *sup.* [A.S. *ric* = rich, powerful. (For the e, uze of c to ch, cf. *rich*, from A.S. *ric*, *speach*, and *speak*, &c.)] Cogn. with *Det. rik*; *Teal. rikr*; *Sw. rik*; *Dan. rik*; *Goth. reika*; *Ger. reich*; *M. H. Ger. reiche*; *Fr. riche*; *Sp. & Port. rico*; *Ital. ricco*.

1. Abounding in riches, wealth, or material possessions; having a large portion of land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealthy, opulent. (Opposed to *poor*.)

"And Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold."—Genesis xxi. 2.

2. Composed of valuable, precious, costly, or materials of any kind; valuable, precious, costly, rare.

"They are red rubies and other rich stones."—Ps. cxxxviii. 10.

3. Abundant in materials; yielding large quantities of anything valuable; producing ample supplies; productive, fertile, fruitful.

"The gorgeous East with richer hand / Fours on her axis barbaric pearl and gold."—Milton: P. L. II. 4.

4. Well supplied; abundant; well-filled; ample; as, a rich treasury.

5. Abounding in qualities pleasing to the senses; as—

(1) Gratifying to the sense of taste; abounding in nutritive or agreeable qualities; as applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, abounding in oleaginous ingredients; as to articles of drink, sweet, luscious, highly flavoured; as, a rich pudding, rich soup, rich pastry.

(2) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of sight; vivid, bright; not faint or delicate; as, rich colours.

(3) Gratifying or agreeable to the sense of hearing; sweet, mellow, harmonious, musical.

"But village notes could not supply / That rich and varied melody."—Scott: Rob Roy, v. 2.

6. Abounding in humor or wit; highly provocative of mirth or amusement; laughable, comical, funny; as, a rich joke.

"The rich: A rich man or person; rich people collectively.

"The poor is hated even of his own neighbour; but the rich hath many friends."—Proverbs xix. 20.

"The rich is frequently used in the formation of compounds, the meanings of which are sufficiently obvious, as rich-coloured, rich-leaved, rich-laden, &c.

"rich-left", *s.* Inheriting great wealth (Shakspeare: Cymbeline, iv. 2.)

"rich", *s.* [Rich, a.] To make rich; to enrich.

"Of all these bounds / With shadowy forests, and with champion rich, / We make thee lady."—Shakspeare: Lear, I. 1.

rich-ar-di-q, *s.* [Named after L. C. L. M. Richard, the French botanist (1754-1821).]

Bot.: A genus of *Oronticeae*. The form of *Richardia africana*, a beautiful plant with a snowy spathe and golden spadix, was formerly used in medicine. It is the White Arum or Trumpet flower, sometimes cultivated in drawing rooms.

Rich-ard Rée, *s.* (JOHN DOE.)

rich-ard-sé-ni-q, *s.* [Named after Richard Richardson, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of *Spermatocedae*. Trailing American herbs. The roots of *Richardsonia rosea* and *R. scabra* have some of the properties of *Ipecacuanha*.

ri-chél-lite, *s.* [After Richelle, Visé, Belgium, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a clear yellow colour. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2; lustre, greasy to resinous. Composed of a hydrated phosphate of alumina, sesquioxide of iron and lime.

rich-ess, *s.* [Properly a singular, but now used as a plural. Fr. *richesse* = *rich*; *our riche* = *rich* (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *rico*; *Ital. ricchezza*.]

s.: Used as a singular noun in the

"the riches of the ship is come on shore!"—Shakspeare: Othello, I. 1.

2. As a plural:

(1) That which makes rich or enriches; abundant possessions; abundance of land, goods, or money; wealth, affluence, affluence.

"My riches to the earth from whence they come."—Shakspeare: Pericles, I. 1.

(2) That which is or appears valuable, precious, or estimable; valuable or precious qualities.

"The riches of our minds, our virtuous and commendable qualities."—Shakspeare: Pericles, I. 1.

(3) Abundance.

"In whom we have redemption, through his blood according to the riches of his grace."—Ephesians i. 7.

rich-esse, *s.* [Fr.] Riches (q.v.).

"After the riches of his glory."—Romans ix. 17.

rich-esse, *s.* [Fr.] Riches (q.v.).

"After the riches of his glory."—Romans ix. 17.

bill, báy; pout, fowl; cat, cell, chornu, g bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

-cian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shán; -tion, -sion = shán. -tious, -tious, -sious = shán. -hie, -die, &c. = bál, dól.

rich -*ly*, ***riches** -*ly*, ***ryche** -*ly*, ***riches** -*ly*.

***riches**, *adv.* [Eng. *rich*; *ly*.]

1. In a rich manner; with riches, wealth, or abundance of goods or estate; with abundant or ample funds or possessions.

"A lady richly left."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, I. I.

2. In a costly manner; splendidly, sumptuously.

"And first, brought forth Ulysses' bed, and all that richly turn'd it."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, Ode to the Player

3. Pensively, abundantly, copiously; in plenty or abundance.

"The living that will give us richly all things to enjoy."

1 Timothy VI. 17.

4. Highly, strongly; as, a punishment richly deserved.

5. In a laughable or comical manner; as, a story richly told.

Rich-mend, *s.* [See *def.*]

(*Eng.*) (1) The capital of Virginia; (2) a town in Berkshire County, Massachusetts.

Richmond-earth, *s.*

Geol.: An earth or bed near Richmond, in Virginia. It is of Eocene or Miocene age, and is largely composed of diatoms.

rich-mend-ite, *s.* [After Richmond, Massachusetts, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Gilleite (q.v.), in which Hermann states that he found 37.62 per cent. of phosphoric acid. Newer analyses indicate that Hermann's result was obtained from analysis of a wrongly labelled specimen.

rich-ness, ***rich-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rich*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being rich or of possessing abundance of wealth, goods, or lands; wealth, affluence, opulence, riches.

2. Abundance of precious, costly, or valuable ingredients or material; preciousness, costliness, value.

"And in the richness of the productions of this third kingdom he flattered himself he had found a full compensation for the insignificance of those of the other two."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, vol. II, bk. IV, ch. VII.*

3. Abundance, plenty, fulness of supply.

4. Productiveness, fertility, fruitfulness.

"Bring forth that British vale, and let us see her store."—*Butler: Hudibras, Canto I, line 10.*

5. Abundance of nutritive or agreeable qualities; as, richness of food, &c.

6. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agreeable to the sight; brightness, brilliancy; as, richness of colour.

7. Abundance of qualities pleasing or agreeable to the ear; as, richness of tone.

8. The quality of being highly amusing or laughable; comicality, funniness, wit; as, the richness of a story or joke.

rich-tar-ite, *s.* [After Prof. T. Richter; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: This mineral as described by Breithaupt appears to be in composition near the Scheelite of Michaelson (q.v.). Crystals acicular; sp. gr. 2.826; colour, isabella-yellow to pale yellow-brown. Igelström found a similar mineral at Fåberg, Sweden, which afforded the formula $(Mg, Mn, Ca, K, Na) SiO_3$; the alkalis amounting to between 8 and 9 per cent. It is still uncertain whether this species should be referred to pyroxene or hornblende.

rich-weed, *s.* [Eng. *rich*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: *Pilea pumila*.

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-mide, *s.* [Eng. *richinoleic* (acid), and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}NO_2$. A product obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ricinolein. It closely resembles elaidamide, melts at 91-93°, and solidifies at 89°. (Watts.)

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ate, *s.* [Eng. *richinoleic* (acid); *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of ricinoleic acid.

ricinoleate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$. A crystalline mass, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on an alcoholic solution of ricinoleic acid. It melts at 16°, and is slightly soluble in cold, but very soluble in hot alcohol.

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ol, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *oleic*.] Derived from or containing ricinolein.

ricinoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$. Palmic acid. Produced by the action of nitrous acid on ricinoleic acid, or by saponifying ricinolein with caustic potash, and decomposing the resulting soap with hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in white silky needles melting at 50°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, decomposing alkaline carbonates. The ricinoleates of the alkali-metals are readily soluble in water; the other salts are very insoluble.

ricinoleic-ether, *s.* [RICINOLEATE OF ETHYL.]

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-in, *s.* [Eng. *richinoleic* (acid); *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$. A fatty body produced by the action of nitric peroxide on castor oil. It forms an all white nodule, melts at 62°, and is insoluble in water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Boiled with caustic potash it is converted into glycerine and potassium ricinoleate. When submitted to dry distillation it yields a dark red spongy residue, and a distillate of camphor.

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ol, *s.* [Eng. *ricinoleic* (acid); *-ol*.] The same as RICINOLEIC (q.v.).

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ol, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*; *-ol*.]

Chem.: An alkaloid found in the seeds of the castor-oil plant. To obtain it, the bruised seeds are repeatedly boiled with water, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated to a syrup and treated with alcohol. It forms colourless rectangular prisms insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether and benzene, but very soluble in alcohol. When heated it melts to a colourless liquid, and sublimates unchanged between two watch glasses.

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-mide, *s.* [Eng. *ricinoleic* (acid), and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}NO_2$ = $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$. N. A crystalline body produced by saturating an alcoholic solution of castor oil with ammonia gas, and heating for forty-eight hours in a salt bath. It forms beautiful white needles, melts at 60°, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. By heating with acids or alkalis it is converted into ricinoleic acid and ammonia.

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ol, *s.* [Eng. *ricinoleic* (acid); *-ol*.]

Chem.: A salt of ricinoleic acid.

ricinoleate of ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$ = $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$. Ricinoleic ether. A yellowish oil produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of ricinoleic acid, and purifying by washing with water and sodium carbonate. It cannot be distilled without decomposition.

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ol, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ricin(us)*, and Eng. *oleic*.] Derived from or contained in castor oil.

ricinoleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$ = $C_{18}H_{33}O_2$. Elaidic acid, ricinoleic acid. A monobasic acid produced by saponifying castor oil, or the oil of *Jatropha curcas* with potash or soda ley, and decomposing by hydrochloric acid. It is a pale yellow, lustrous oil, with a disagreeable harsh taste, sp. gr. 0.94 at 15°, solidifies at -6° to a granular mass, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. It does not oxidise on exposure to the air, and gives, on dry distillation, camphor. All ricinoleates are crystallizable and soluble in alcohol, many of them also in ether.

ricinoleic-ether, *s.* [RICINOLEATE OF ETHYL.]

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ol, *s.* [RICINOLEIC.]

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ol, *s.* [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *ricinus* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Polymont.: A genus of Buccinidae, with a thick tuberculated or spiny shell with callous projections on the lips. Recent species thirty-four, from Southern Asia and the Pacific. Fossil three, from the Miocene of France.

rich-in-ō-lā-id-ē-ol, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a tick, (2) *Ricinus communis*, the fruit of which was supposed to resemble a tick.]

Bot.: A genus of *Crotoneae*. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, having their leaves alternate, stipulate, palmate, with glands at the apex of the petiole; flowers in terminal panicles, calyx three- to four-parted, petals none, stamens many, polyadelphous; stigma three, bifurcate, feathery; fruit capsular, trilocular. *Ricinus communis*, the Common Castor Oil plant, or *Palm Christi*, is a large shrub or small tree, indigenous in Arabia and North Africa (and India?). It is largely cultivated all over the warmer countries. In Europe it becomes an annual. Fifteen or sixteen varieties of the plant have arisen. Prof. Watt (*Calcutta Exhib.*, I. p. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18) reduces them to three sections: (1) small-seeded, (2) large-seeded, (3) a form grown, on account of its leaves, as food for the Eria silkworm. The small-seeded form is grown as a crop, the large-seeded one as a hedge. The seeds furnish castor oil, and are also used by dyers to render colours permanent. Persons camping near a field of the plant are apt to be attacked with diarrhoea. The fresh juice is used as an emetic; made into a poultice with barley-meal it is used in inflammation of the eye. The leaves as a decoction, or as a poultice, are lactagogues and emmenagogues.

† *Ricini oleum* is Castor oil (q.v.).

***rick**, *adj.* [-*ick*.]

rick, ***reck**, ***reke**, *s.* [A.S. *reke*; cogn. with *leel*, *Arak*; O.N. *reka*, *reka*.]

1. A pile or stack of corn or hay regularly heaped up, and generally thatched to preserve it from wet.

"A crop so plentiful as the land to load."

Spenser: The Shepheard's Calendar, May, 148.

2. A small heap of corn or hay piled up by the gatherer. (*Prov.*)

"In the North they bind them up in small bundles, and make small ricks of them in the field."—*North-mer: Husbandry.*

3. A heap, generally.

"So many hills to heap upon a rick."

Spenser: The Shepheard's Calendar, May, 148.

rick-stand, *s.* A tarpaulin or canvas cloth placed over ricks to protect them from wet.

rick-stand, *s.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or in part of masonry, on which corn-ricks stand or are built, the object being to keep the lower part of the stack dry and free from vermin.

rick (1), *v.t.* [RICK, *s.*] To pile or heap up in ricks.

rick (2), *v.t.* [WRICK.]

rick-ery, *s. pl.* [Etyml. doubtful.] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, or the like; or for spars for boat masts or yards, boat-hook staves, &c.

***rick-ēt-lah**, *s.* [Eng. *rickety* (q.v.); *-lah*.] Somewhat rickety.

"Surely there is some other cure for a rickety body than to kill it."—*Palmer: General Worthies*, ch. 21.

***rick-ēt-lah**, *s.* [RICKETS.] Rickety, for which it is perhaps a misprint.

"Weak, rickety, and contemptuous."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 222.

rick-ēta, *s.* [Prov. Eng. of Dorset and Somersetshire. *Mahon* connects it either with A.S. *rig*, *Aric* = back, spine, or with *uriguan* = to bend; cf. Eng. *wriggle*. *Skeat* derives it from Eng. *wrick*, *Mil.* Eng. *wricken* = to twist, with the pl. suff. *-ta*, and compares it with A.S. *to wring*. The Greek looking rickets is derived from it, and not *vice versa*.]

Pathol.: *Mollities ossium*. Softening of the bones owing to the want of lime, shown by curvature of the long bones and enlargement of their cancellous ends, usually appearing between the ages of four and twelve months. Milk and lime-water, and cod-liver oil, with good nourishment, ventilation, and pure air, are the chief requisites for recovery, but this is not always certain.

rick-ēt-y, **rick-ēt-tē**, *s.* [RICKETS.]

L. Lit.: Suffering from or affected with rickets.

"In a young animal, when the solids are too lax (the case of rickety children), the diet should be gently astringent."—*Arbuthnot: On Alimentum*, prop. 7.

II. Figuratively:

1. Shaky; threatening to fall; unsteady tottering.

"There we climbed on top of a rickety old coach."—*Reverend's Magazine*, Aug. 1871, p. 481.

rite, **rit**, **fire**, amidst, **whāt**, **fall**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camel**, **hār**, **thère**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gō**, **pēt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quīte**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. $\alpha = \text{ō}$; $\alpha\gamma = \text{ā}$; $\text{qu} = \text{kw}$.

2. Like a child affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; hence, feeble or imperfect generally.

"So crude and rickety motion, enshrouded by restraint, as lengthen acquiescence and prostration."—*Warburton*, *L. 1. 14.*

ric-kle, *s.* [Eng. *rick*, *s.*; dim. suff. -*le*.]

1. A little rick or stack; a stook.
2. A heap of stones, peat, &c.

ric-ô-shôt, *s.* [Fr. = the sport of ducks-and-drakes (q. v.).] A rebounding from a flat surface, as of a stone from water, or a cannon-ball or bullet from water or the ground; the motion commonly known as ducks-and-drakes; a shot which rebounds from a flat surface.

"My third shot was more effective, although an undoubted ricochet."—*Field*, *Jan. 26, 1866.*

ricochet-fire, **ricochet-firing**, *s.*

Mil.: A mode of firing with small charges and small elevation, resulting in a bounding or skipping of the projectile. In firing at a fortification, sufficient elevation is given to just clear the parapet, so that the ball may bound along the terre-plein or banquette without rising far above its level. It is used with effect on hard, smooth ground against bodies of troops or such obstacles as abatis; and also upon water, either with round shot or rifle-balls. It was introduced by Vauban at the siege of Philippsburg, in 1688.

ricochet-shot, *s.*

Gun.: A bounding or leaping shot, fired at low elevation with small charge.

ric-ô-shôt, *v. t. & t.* [Fr. *ricocher*.] [*RICOCHE*, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To operate upon by ricochet-firing.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To skim or rebound, as a stone or ball along the surface of water.
- "Then ricocheting, disparted half the brass shell in the wooden screen."—*Field*, *Oct. 17, 1866.*
2. *Fig.*: To be made ducks and drakes of; to be squandered.

ric-tal, *s.* [Lat. *ric(t)us*; Eng. suff. -*al*.]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the rictus.

"The mouth is open, defended by rictal bristles."—*Anderson*, *Birds*, *L. 1. 14.*

ric-ture, *s.* [Lat. *r.*, *na*.] A gaping.

ric-tus, *s.* [Lat. = the opened mouth.]

1. *Anat.*: The orifice of a ringlet or of a person's corolla.
2. *Ornith.*: The beak or opening of the mouth; the mouth.

rid, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

rid, ***redde**, ***ridde**, *v. t.* [A.S. *Ariddan* = to snatch away; to deliver; O. Fris. *Aridda*; Dut. *ridde*; Dan. *redde*; Sw. *ridde*; Ger. *riden*, prob. from A.S. *Aridda* = quick; M. H. Ger. *Arin*, *rid*.]

1. To free, to deliver, to save.
- "That he might rid him out of their hands."—*Genesis* *xviii. 14.*
2. To free, to clear, to disencumber. (Followed by *of*. Frequently used reflexively.) [*RID*.]

"I . . . shall soon, And with thy might, rid heavy of those rebels."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, *vi. 737.*

3. To drive away, to get rid of, to expel.

"I will rid evil beasts out of the land."—*Leviticus* *xvii. 4.*

4. To get rid of; to do or make away with.

"To lose a friend to rid a foe."—*Daniel*, *Civil Wars*, *L.*

5. To dispose of, to finish, to despatch.

"The red plague rid you."—*Shakspeare*, *Tempest*, *L. 1.*

6. To make away with; to destroy by violence.

"You have rid this sweet young prince!"—*Shakspeare*, *Henry VI.*, *v. 1.*

rid, *v.* [Free, clear. (*Sjæner*: *F. Q.*, *iv. 38.*)]

"To get rid of: To free oneself of one's self from."

"Reduce his wages, or get rid of her."—*Quimper*, *Truth*, *211.*

rid-dance, *s.* [Eng. *rid*; -*ance*.]

1. The act of ridding or freeing; a cleaning up or out; a clearing away.

"Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of the field."—*Leviticus* *xii. 11.*

2. The act of getting rid of something; the act of ridding one's self of something; the state of being rid—free; freedom, deliverance.

"But rather riddance from long imprisonment."—*Spenser*, *Fairy Queen*, *l. 14.*

3. A good riddance: A fortunate or pleasant relief from a person's company.

rid-dan, *pa. par.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

4. Frequently used in composition, as priest-ridden. [*RIDE*, *v.*, *B. 4.*]

rid-dër, *s.* [Eng. *rid*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which rids.

rid-dle (1), ***red-ela**, ***ryd-ela**, ***ryd-del**, *s.* [Prop. with a final *s*, from A.S. *redela*, pl. *redelas*, from *radan* = to read, to interpret; Dut. *radula*, from *raden* = to counsel, to guess; Ger. *radula*, from *raden*.]

1. A puzzle; a puzzling question; an enigma; a proposition put in obscure or ambiguous terms to exercise the ingenuity in discovering its meaning.

"Make a riddle what he made so plain."—*Dryden*, *Macbeth*, *l. 10.*

2. Anything puzzling or ambiguous; a puzzle.

"I live, yet I seem to myself to be dead, Such a riddle is not to be found."—*Quimper*, *Truth*, *211.*

rid-dle (2), ***rid-il**, *s.* [For *Ariddle*, from A.S. *Ariddan* = a vessel for winnowing corn; cogn. with Ir. *crathair*; Gael. *crathair*; Corn. *crider*; Bret. *krider* = a sieve.]

1. A sieve with coarse meshes, made of iron or basket-work, and used in separating coarser substances from the finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, gravel from sand, large pieces of ore from the smaller, &c.

"The same are shred and minced so small as they may pass through a sieve or a riddle."—*P. Holland*, *Phineas*, *bk. xvi. ch. 11.*

2. *Wire-working*: A board with sloping pins which lean opposite ways, and between which wire is drawn in a somewhat zigzag course, to straighten it.

3. *Foundry*: A coarse sieve (half-inch mesh), used to clean and mix the old floor-sand of the moulding-shop.

4. *Hydro-eng.*: A kind of weir in rivers.

rid-dle (1), *v. t. & t.* [*RIDDLE* (1), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To solve, to explain.

"Is't requisite another bore my nostrils? Riddle us that?"—*Shakspeare*, *Flot*, *Tamer Tamed*.

B. Intrans.: To speak enigmatically, or in riddles.

rid-dle (2), *v. t. & t.* [A.S. *Ariddan*.] [*RIDDLE* (2), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To pass through a riddle, so as to separate the coarser parts from the finer; to sift.
- "To riddle the coal before sending it to the pithead."—*Daily Chronicle*, *Sept. 4, 1865.*
2. To perforate with balls or shot, so as to make like a riddle.

"Where bull he riddled till it was a perfect sieve."—*Daily Telegraph*, *August 25, 1865.*

B. Intrans.: To use a riddle; to sift or screen materials with a riddle.

"Robin Goodfellow . . . he that riddles for the country maids."—*Ben Jonson*, *Love's Labour's Lost*.

rid-dler (1), *s.* [Eng. *riddle* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who propounds riddles; one who speaks in riddles.

"Thou riddler, speak Direct and clear; else I will reach thy soul."—*Home*, *Douglas*, *ll. 2.*

rid-dler (2), *s.* [Eng. *riddle* (2), *v.*; -*er*.] One who sifts or riddles.

rid-dling, *pr. par. or a.* [*RIDDLE* (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Enigmatical.

"Riddling triplets of old time."—*Tennyson*.

rid-dling, *s.* [*RIDDLE* (2), *v.*]

Metal. (Pl.): The middle size of broken ores which is obtained by sifting.

***rid-dling-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *riddling*; -*ly*.]

In manner of a riddle; in riddles; enigmatically, obscurely.

"Like the pertulence and old-fashioned love, Riddlingly it catcheth men, and doth remove them."—*Shakspeare*, *Twelfth Night*, *ll. 11.*

ride, ***ryde** (pa. t. **rid*, **mod. rode*, *pa. par. *rid*, **riden*, *ridlen*), *v. t. & t.* [A.S. *ridan* (pa. t. *rid*, *pa. par. riden*); cogn. with

Dut. *rijden*; Ice. *riðka*; Dan. *ride*; Sw. *rida*; Ger. *reiten*; O. H. Ger. *ritan*. From the same root as *raid*, *ready*, and *road*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be borne along, on the back of an animal, especially of a horse.
2. To be borne or carried in a vehicle; as, To ride in a carriage, a train, &c.; to drive.
3. To be mounted on; to sit astraddle.

"To ride on the curled clouds."—*Shakspeare*, *Tempest*, *L. 1.*

4. To have skill or ability as an equestrian; to understand or practise horsemanship.

"We could sit on horse, and fayne ride."—*Chaucer*, *C. T.* (Prol. 25.)

5. To be supported in motion; to rest.

"On which heaven rides."—*The Asin-tree*.

Shakspeare, *Twelfth Night*, *ll. 1.*

6. To be borne on or in a find.

"A vessel rides fast by, but not prepared For this design."—*Shakspeare*, *Winter's Tale*, *iv. 2.*

7. To support a rider; to move under a saddle; to move when driven or pulled; as, A horse rides easy, a carriage rides easy.

8. To move or dance in a triumphant manner.

"Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes."—*Shakspeare*, *Each Act About Nothing*, *ll. 1.*

9. To have free play; to practise at will.

"Thou hast caused men to ride on our heads."—*Psalm* *lxxv. 12.*

B. Transitive:

1. To sit, or be supported and borne on; to mount and manage, as a horse.
2. To go over or traverse in riding; as, To ride a mile.
3. To do, make, perform, or execute, as on horseback; as, To ride a race.
4. To manage, treat, or practise on insole, or at will; to tyrannize or domineer over. [*RIDDEN*.]

"I'll ride your horse as well as I ride you."—*Shakspeare*, *Twelfth Night*, *ll. 4.*

1. To ride at anchor:

Naut.: To be anchored; to lie at anchor.

2. To ride down:

(1) *Oril. Lang.*: To trample down or overthrow by riding or driving over.

(2) *Naut.*: To bend or bear down by main strength and weight; as, To ride down a sail.

3. To ride easy:

Naut.: Said when a ship does not labour or feel a great strain on her cables.

4. To ride hard:

Naut.: Said when a ship pitches or labours violently, so as to strain her cables, masts, or hull.

5. To ride out:

To continue afloat during, and withstand the fury of, as a vessel does a gale.

6. To ride the high horse: [*HIGH*, *q. (3)*.]

7. To ride the wild mare: To play at cock-saw. [*Shakspeare*, *2 Henry IV.*, *ii. 4.*]

ride, *s.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

1. An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle-horse. (*Prov.*)

3. A road or avenue cut through a wood or pleasure-grounds for the exercise of riding; a riding.

"A fox, and a good big one too, was seen crossing a ride that runs through the plantation."—*Field*, *Dec. 4, 1864.*

4. A division or district established for excise purposes.

ride-officer, *s.* An excise officer in charge of a ride. [*RIDE*, *s.*, *4.*]

ride-ô-ble, *s.* [Eng. *ride*, *v.*; -*able*.]

1. Capable of being ridden over; passable on horseback.

"The water was rideable."—*Liter*, *Autobiography*, *p. 44.*

2. Capable of being ridden.

"I rode everything rideable."—*Savage*, *2 Mod. com.*, *bk. ii. ch. 111.*

ri-deau (*eau* as *ô*), *s.* [Fr. = a curtain, a rideau.]

Fort.: A small elevation of earth, extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of an enemy, or to give other advantages to a post.

bell, **boy**, **pout**, **jowl**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f**
-**clan**, -**clan** = **shan**, -**tion**, -**cion** = **shan**; -**tion**, -**cion** = **shan**, -**cion**, -**cion**, -**cion** = **shan**, -**ble**, -**ble**, &c. = **bel**, **dcl**

rid-dent, *n.* [Lat. *ridens*, pr. par. of *rideo* = to laugh.] Laughing, smiling.
 "A smile in *rident*ly smiling."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. 12.

rid-ér, *s.* [Eng. *ride*(r), *v.*; *er*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who rides; one who is carried on a horse or in a vehicle.

"Look what a horse should have, he did not lack, have a proud *riders* on no proud a back."
Shakespeare: Titus & Andronicus, III.

2. One who breaks or manages a horse or horse. [*Rouge-à-laine*.]

"They are taught their menage, and to that end *riders* daily hired."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, I, I.

3. A mounted robber or riever; a mouser-trooper.

"In *Rouge*, eight and forty notorious *riders* are hanging on growing trees."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, I, I.

4. One who travelled for a mercantile house to collect orders, &c. Now called a traveller.

"They come to us as *riders* in a trade."

Crabbe: Borough, let. iv.

5. An addition to a MS., as a roll, record, or other document inserted after its first completion on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in parliament.

"A *riders* was added, which permitted a merchant possessed of five thousand pounds to represent the town in which he resided."—*Munday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

6. A subsidiary problem in geometry.

7. A Dutch coin, so called from being impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about 27s.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: A deposit of ore overlying the principal lode.

2. Shipbuilding:

(1) A rib within the inner sheathing, bolted through the latter into the main ribs and planking for the purpose of stiffening the frame. The ribs extend from the keelson to the orlop-beam.

(2) A second tier of staves in a hold.

(3) A rope which crosses another and joins it.

3. *Ordn.*: A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side-pieces rest.

riden roll, *s.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. [*Riden*, I, 5.]

rid-ér-léa, *a.* [Eng. *ride*; *-less*.] Without a rider; having no rider.

"Hards of *riders* horses."

Longfellow: Evangeline, II, 4.

ridge, *ridge*, *rig*, *rug*, *s.* [A.S. *hrygg* = the back of a man or beast; cogn. with Dut. *rug* = a back, ridge; Dan. *ryg*; Sw. *rygg*; Icel. *hrygg*; O. H. Ger. *Arucki*; Ger. *rücken*; Gr. *ῥαχίς* (*rhachis*).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The back; the top of the back.

"Upon his *ridge*."—*Randolph*, 1775.

2. The top of any protuberance.

"The line that forms a *ridge* of the nose is beautiful when it is straight."—*Reginald: Idler*, No. 22.

3. In the same sense as II, 1.

4. An elevation or rise of ground of greater length than breadth.

"Green is the churchyard, beautiful and green, *Ridge* rising gently by the side of *ridge*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

5. An extended elevation of the ground or earth's surface, long in comparison with its breadth; a long crest or summit; an extended line of the earth's surface, raised from or standing above the adjoining surface; any long and steep elevation or eminence.

"The frozen *ridges* of the Alps."

Shakespeare: Richard II, I, I.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: A strip of ground thrown up by the plough or left between furrows; a bed or long strip of ground of greater or less width, formed by furrow slices running the whole length of the field, and divided from each other by open furrows or gutters parallel to each other, which serve as drains for carrying off the surface water.

2. *Anat.*: A prominent border or elevation. Used of a crest or line of bone, also of the superciliary, the occipital, the condylar ridges, &c.

3. *Bot. (Pl.)*: Five primary longitudinal elevations on the back of a monocotyledonous fruit; the median one, or the carina, the two outermost, the marginal or lateral ridges, and those between them, the intermediate

ridges. Sometimes there are also four well-developed secondary ridges alternating with the primary ones.

4. Carpentry & Building:

(1) The upper horizontal edge or comb of a roof; the highest part of the roof of a building; specif., the meeting of the upper end of the rafters.

(2) The internal angle or peak of a vault.

5. *Fort.*: The highest part of the glacis proceeding from the interior angle of the covered way.

6. Farr.: (See extract.)

"*Ridges* of a horse's mouth are wrinkles or ridings of the flesh in the roof of the mouth, running across from one side of the jaw to the other like fleshy ridges, with interjacent furrows or sinking cavities."—*Barber's Diet*.

ridge-band, *s.*

Harness: That part of the harness which goes over the saddle on a horse's back, and, being fastened on both sides, supports the shafts of the cart.

ridge-beam, *s.*

Carp.: A beam at the upper ends of the rafters beneath the ridge; a crown-plat.

ridge-bone, *ridge-bone*, *s.* The backbone.

"The corrupt blood . . . lying cluttered about the *ridge-bone*."—*P. Holland: Plover*, bk. xii, ch. xxi.

ridge-drill, *s.*

Agric.: A drill adapted to sow seed along a ridge which has been lifted up, by backing up one furrow against another.

ridge-fillet, *s.*

1. *Arch.*: The fillet between two channels of a pillar.

2. *Fort.*: The runner or principal channel.

ridge-hoe, *s.*

Agric.: A form of cultivator for tending crops in drills.

ridge-piece, *s.* [*RIDGE-POLE*.]

ridge-plate, *s.* [*RIDGE-POLE*.]

ridge-plough, *s.*

Agric.: A double mouldboard plough, used in throwing land into ridges for certain kinds of crops.

ridge-pole, *s.*

Carp.: The piece of board or timber forming the ridge of a roof; a ridge-piece, or ridge-plate.

"Tied him that with cords of sin-bark
 To the *ridge-pole* of his waven."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.

ridge-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A rope leading from the knighthead to the upper part of the bowsprit-ring, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

2. The centre rope of an awning.

3. A safety line extended from gun to gun in bad weather.

ridge-tile, *s.*

Build.: A semi-cylindrical tile for covering the comb of a roof. It is twelve inches long, ten inches wide, five-eighths of an inch thick, and weighs about four and a half pounds. A crest-tile; a saddle-tile.

ridge, *v.t. & i.* [*RIDGE*, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To make or form into a ridge; to form or furnish with a ridge or ridges.

"As the ploughmen . . . tilleth his land, and breaketh it in furrows, and sometimes *ridgeth* it up."
Latimer: Sermon 1; On the Plough.

B. Intrans.: To rise in a ridge or ridges.

ridg-él, **ridg-é-līg**, **ridg-é-līg**, **rig-él**, *s.* [A softened form for *riggle*, *rigling*. Scotch *riglan*, from *rig*, in the same sense.] A male animal half castrated.

"And 'ware the *ridging* with his butting head."

Spenser: The Faerie Queene, II, iii.

ridge-lét, *s.* [Eng. *ridge*, *s.*; dim. suff. *-let*.] A little ridge.

ridg-y, *a.* [Eng. *ridge*(s), *a.*; *y*.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; having a ridge or ridges.

"Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
 Thet on the high equator *ridg-y* rise."

Thomson: Summer, 647.

rid-i-cúle, *rid-i-cúle*, *s. & a.* [Lat. *ridiculus* = a joke, neut. sing. of *ridiculus* = ridiculous (q.v.); Fr. *ridicule* = ridiculous.]

A. As substantive:

1. Words or actions intended to express or tempt and excite laughter; derision, satire; wit of that kind which provokes contemptuous laughter; rally.

2. That species of writing which excites contempt w laughter, and so differing from burlesque, which may excite laughter without contempt. (*Alouca*.)

3. Ridiculousness.

"They are to be directed as much as you please, and no *ridicule*."
Page: Memoir: O'Connell, (Facts.)

B. As adj.: Ridiculous.

"This action . . . because so *ridiculous*."—*Aubrey*.

rid-i-cúle, *v.t.* [*RIDICULE*, *s.*] To treat or address with ridicule; to expose to ridicule or contemptuous mirth; to make sport or game of.

"The young who *ridicul'd* his rage."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, II, i, st. 4

rid-i-cúle-ér, *s.* [Eng. *ridicule*(s), *v.*; *er*.] One who ridicules.

"They are generally *ridiculers* of all that is truly excellent."—*Clark: Nat. & Revealed Relig.* (Intro.)

ri-díc-q-lis, *v.t.* [Eng. *ridicule*(s), *-les*.] To ridicule; to make ridiculous.

"Lost the false alarm
 That words oft strike up, should *ridiculous* me."

Chapman: Homer: Odyssey, xii.

ri-díc-q-lis-l-ty, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ity*.]

1. Ridiculousness.

"Look at the *ridiculousness* of ladies' dresses behind."

Quaker: W. P. 20.

2. Something ridiculous; a joke, a comicality.

"Your pretty sayings and all your *ridiculousness*."

Shakespeare: As You Like It, p. 64.

ri-díc-q-lis-l-ty, *a.* [Lat. *ridiculus*, from *rideo* = to laugh.]

1. Worthy of or calculated to excite ridicule; laughable and contemptible; ludicrous, absurd.

"Finding nothing *ridiculous* in national peculiarities."—*Goldsmith: Poets Learning*, ch. xii.

2. Ridible; inclined to laughter.

"The hearing of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, II.

ri-díc-q-lis-l-ty, *adv.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ly*.] In a ridiculous manner or degree; ludicrously, absurdly.

"Too frequently becomes *ridiculously* earnest in trifles or absurdity."—*Goldsmith: Poets Learning*, ch. xiv.

ri-díc-q-lis-l-ty, *s.* [Eng. *ridiculous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ridiculous; absurdity.

"The vanity and *ridiculousness* of this trusting in our riches."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, I, i, st. 4.

rid-ing, *pr. par., a., & a.* [*RIDE*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Employed for riding on; as, a *riding* horse.

2. Used by or intended for a rider.

"A *riding* suit."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, III, 4.

3. Employed to travel on any occasion; as, a *riding* clerk. [*RIDING-CLERK*, I.]

C. As substantive:

1. A royal processions. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,375.)

2. A ride or road out through a wood or pleasure-grounds for riding exercise.

"We galloped up and down the green *riding* lot which the forest district is famous."—*Peter: Dec. 5, 1881*.

3. A ride; a district visited by a ride-officer (q.v.).

riding-bitta, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Two strong upright timbers near the bows of a ship, to which the masts are secured; they extend through two decks, are connected by a cross piece, and brace against the strain of the cable by horizontal standards bolted to the deck beams.

riding-clerk, *s.*

1. A mercantile or commercial traveller.

2. One of the six clerks formerly in chancery.

riding-day, *s.* A day of hostile incursions or raids on horseback.

riding-habit, *s.* The dress worn by females when riding on horseback.

ride, **rit**, **fare**, **amidst**, **what**, **fall**, **father**; **wé**, **wét**, **hère**, **camel**, **hër**, **thère**; **pine**, **pit**, **süre**, **sir**, **marine**; **gö**, **pöt**, **or**, **wäre**, **wöl**, **work**, **whö**, **sön**; **müte**, **cüh**, **cüre**, **quite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **fäll**; **trý**, **syrian**. **a**, **o** = **é**; **ey** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

riding-hood, *s.* A hood worn by females when riding or travelling; a sort of cloak with a hood.

riding-house, *s.* A riding-school (q.v.).

riding-interests, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: When any of the claimants in an action of multiple-pounding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the first set aside for their debtor, and such claims are called riding-interests.

riding-knot, *s.* A running knot.

riding-master, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who teaches the art of riding.

2. *Mil.*: A commissioned officer specially appointed to superintend the instruction in a military riding-school.

riding-part, *s.* A protuberance on the inner surface of the joint part of a scythes blade which forms the touching portion back of the rivet, while the cutting portion is at the point of contact of the edges as they move past each other in closing.

riding-rhymes, *s. pl.* Metre of five accents, each falling on the even syllable, with the lines in rhyming couplets.

riding-rock, *s.* A rock in a water-course, showing where it may be ridden across. (*Scotica* U. S.)

riding-rod, *s.* A switch, a riding-stick.

riding-school, *s.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught.

riding-skirt, *s.* A skirt worn by females when riding on horseback.

riding-whip, *s.* A light whip used when riding.

rid-ing, *s.* [For *riding*, the loss of the *th* being due to the misdivision of the compound words *North-riding*, *East-riding*, and *West-riding*, from *leel*, *thrithing* = the third part of a thing, the third part of a shire, from *thrid* = third. (*Sket.*) One of the three divisions into which the county of York is divided, and known as the North, East, and West *Ridings*. They were formerly under the government of a reeve.

ri-dēt-tō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *reductus* = a retreat.] (*REDOUBT*, *s.*)

1. A public assembly.

2. A musical entertainment consisting of singing and dancing, in the latter of which the whole company join in. *It is a favorite public Italian entertainment, held generally on fast even.

*Four months in which there will be no route, no shows, no *ridotto*.—*Amateur*, No. 124.

ri-dēt-tō, *s.* [Ridotto, *s.*] To frequent *ridotto*.

*And be'loves, whilst 'twas the fashion, Ridotto, d on the rural plains. Cowper: *Retreat of Aristippus*.

rie, *s.* [Riv.]

riēf (1), *s.* [Riv.] Robbery.

*Dear Smith, the eldest, pounce thief, That ever attempted stealth or rief. Burns: *To James Smith*.

riēf (2), *s.* [Riv.] Plenty.

riēf (3), *s. & a.* [A.S. *areof* = web, *areofa* = a leper; *leel*, *Arjuf* = scabby.]

A. As subst.: Scurf, scab; the itch.

B. As adj.: Scabby, itchy.

riēm, *s.* [Dut. = a thong.] A strip of ox hide, deprived of its hair and rendered pliable, used in the Cape Colony for making ropes, &c.

riē-man-nite, *s.* [After Herr Riemann, who first observed it; suff. -ite (*Mia.*)]

Mia.: The same as ALLOPHANE (q.v.).

Riē-ling, *s.* A variety of Rhine wine made from white grapes.

riēt-bōk, *s.* [Dut. *riet* = a reed, and *bok* = a buck.]

Zool.: *Antelope arundinaceus*, from South Africa. Rather more than four feet in length, and nearly three feet high at shoulder. Horns round, annulated at base. General color dull ashy-grey, sometimes tinged with red on the upper parts; silvery-gray on under-surface.

riēv-ār, riēv-ār, *s.* [REAVE.] A robber, a moss-trooper. (*Scotica*.)

ri-fa-et-mōn-tō (s. a. h), *s.* [Ital.] A re-asking or re-establishing; specifically applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state of circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work, written in one age or country, is modified to suit the circumstances of another.

rife, *s.* **rif**, *s.* **rive**, *s.* **ryfe**, *s.* **ryve**, *s.* *a. & adv.* [*leel*, *rif* = munificent, abundant; *rifigr* = large, munificent; *O. Sw.*, *rif* = rife; *O. Dut.*, *rif*, *rive* = abundant.]

A. As adjective:

1. Prevalent, abundant, prevailing; common, frequent.

*Those boats and animals are *rife* amongst us.—*Waterland*: *Works*, II. 12.

*2. Abounding in, filled with, replete.

*3. Illye, ready.

*4. Clear, manifest.

*The tumult of loud mirth, Was *rife* and perfect in my hat and ear. Milton: *Comus*, 98.

B. As adv.: Commonly, abundantly, plentifully.

*That even the hate of eyes: that groo Within thy wicked walls so *rife*. Dryden: *Against London*.

rife, *s.* [RIVE.]

rife-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *rife*, *a.*; -ly.] Prevalently, commonly; abundantly, frequently.

rife-nōn, *s.* [Eng. *rife*, *a.*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rife; prevalence, frequency, abundance.

*The rife-ness of their familiar excommunications may have taught them to look for a spotlessness above.—*Sp. Bull.*: *Works*, II. 303.

rif-flō, *s.* [Ger. *riffeln* = to groove.] [RIFLE, *s.*]

Metall.: An inclined trough or chute down which auriferous alluvial or sand is conducted in a gentle stream, which is broken by occasional eluts, or by depressions containing mercury, which arrests the gold.

rif-flō, *s.* A slight swirl, eddy, or rapid in a stream. (*Local* U. S.)

*To make the *riffe*: To force one's raft or boat through a rife; hence, to succeed in an undertaking against some opposition. (*Collog.*)

rif-flōr, *s.* [Eng. *riff*(*er*); -er.] A file with a side so convex as to operate in shallow depressions; used by sculptors, carvers, and gun-stockers.

rif-rāf, *s.* **rife-raffo**, *s.* **rif-raffo**, *s.* [Prop. *rif* and *raf* = every particle, from Fr. *rif* et *raf*, from *rif* = a piece of plunder; *rifer* = to rife (q.v.); *O. Fr.* *raffer*.]

1. Refuse, rubbish, sweepings.

*Long it were to make rehearsal of all this *rife-raf*, and almost infinite.—*Past*: *Actes*, p. 614.

2. The raffle.

*Shipping all sorts of sea-faring *rif-raff*.—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1864.

ri-flō (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *rifler*, a frequent from *leel*, *Arjuf* = to catch, to seize.]

A. Transitive:

1. To seize and carry away by force; to snatch and carry off.

*He *rifled* both boks and bells. Gower: *C. A.*, v.

2. To plunder, to rob, to pillage, to strip.

*Stand, sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, sir, and rife you.—*Shakespeare*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, IV. 1.

B. Intrans.: To plunder, to pillage, to rob.

***ri-flō** (2), *v. t. & i.* [RAFFLE.] To raffle.

*Will any man (not desperate) run into an infected house, to rife for a rich suit?—*Sp. Bull.*: *Que Pasa*? § 14.

ri-flō (3), *v. t.* [RIFLE, *s.*]

1. To groove, to channel; to form or furnish with spiral grooves.

2. To whet, as a scythe with a rife. (*Prov.*)

ri-flō, *s.* [For *rifled gun*, from Dan. *rife* = to rife, to groove; cf. *rifa* = a groove, a flute: *rifa* = a rifled gun, from *rife* = to tear; *leel*, *rife* = to rive (q.v.); *Sw.* *rifa* = to scratch, to tear, *rifa* = to rife, *rifstikka* = a rifled gun; *Ger.* *rifeln* = to groove, *rife* = a groove.]

1. The term applied to any musket or gun-barrel which is grooved so that the projectile may have a rotatory motion on its own axis. The rifling may be polygroove as in the Armstrong and other guns, with only two grooves as in some of the early weapons, with the two

grooves with the angles rounded away so as to produce an oval and yet twisted bore as in the Lancaster guns, or with three or more grooves as in most modern weapons. The grooves are of varying size, form, and width, and of different degrees of twist in the length of the barrel itself, that of the Henry rifle being one turn in twenty-two calibres or widths of the bore. The bullet is made to fit the bore either by expansion of the lead in the lead bullet, or, as in the early pattern, by having the ball "belled," so that the belt should take the groove and so emerge from the muzzle with a rotatory motion. The utility of the *Miguaine rifle*, a firearm having attached to it a magazine or case containing four or more cartridges capable of being fed successively into the barrel, was first demonstrated in the United States Civil War, in which it was brought to some extent into use. It was still more fully demonstrated in 1877 when the Turks, armed with Winchester repeating rifles, constantly repulsed the Russian assaults on the works before Plevna. The Springfield rifle, formerly used by the United States army, was supplanted by the Winchester and other small-bore repeaters, and these are now giving place to the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle, also a repeater of small calibre, which throws a pencil-shaped steel projectile a distance of from three to five miles. The European nations have generally adopted magazine rifles.

2. (*Pl.*) A body of troops armed with rifles as, the Cape Mounted Rifles.

3. A strip with a surface of amery for whetting scythes, &c.

*All our sports and recreations, if we use them well, must be to our body or mind, as the mower's whistle, or rife, is to his scythe, to sharpen it when it grows dull.—*Whately*: *Redemption of Time*, p. 11.

rife-ball, *s.* A bullet for firing with a rifle. They are now made cylindrical in shape with a conoidal head, the base being hollow and furnished with a plug, which causes the metal to expand and fit into the rifling of the gun.

rife-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Phalaropus paradisi*. The English name is said to have been given by early settlers in Australia from the resemblance of the color of the plumage of the cock to that of the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. Valvety black; glossed with purple; feathers of abdomen tipped with a chevron of green bronze; crown of head green; middle pair of tail-quills and triangular patch on throat bluish-emerald. The hen is grayish-brown above, deep buff beneath, each feather with a black chevron.

rife-corps, *s.*

1. A body of troops armed with rifles.

2. A body of volunteers trained to the use of the rifle. [*VOLUNTEER*, *s.*, II.]

rife-green, *s.* A very dark green, verging on black.

rife-pit, *s.* A pit or trench which, together with the excavated earth, forms a defence for a rifleman in an advanced position, where he may pick off the enemy's gunners or defend his own line. Rifle pits are holes dug several feet long and deep. The parapet of earth may be crowned by sand-bags having a loop-hole through which to fire.

ri-flō-man, *s.* [Eng. *rife*, *s.*, and *man*.]

1. A soldier or sportsman armed with a rifle. [*RIFLE-BRIGADE*, *s.*]

*The name now has lost nearly all meaning, for the whole infantry are now *rifemen*.—*Chambers*: *Etymology*, viii. 400.

2. A member of a rifle corps; a volunteer.

rifeman-bird, *s.*

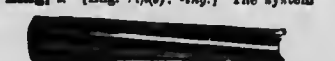
Ornith.: The rifle-bird (q.v.).

*The *rifeman-bird* proper is said to get its food by thrusting its somewhat long bill under the loose bark on the holes or bays of trees, along the latter of which it runs swiftly, or by searching for it on the ground beneath.—*Ency. Brit.* (ed. 8th), ix. 553.

ri-flōr, *s.* [Eng. *rife* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who rifles, plunders, or pillages; a robber, a plunderer.

*Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifer*.—*Milton*: *Deed & Duty of the Rifer*.

ri-flōg, *s.* [Eng. *rif*(*er*); -ing.] The system



of grooves with which rifles are constructed.

hōl, boy; pōt, jōwī; cat, gāl, ehorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -ian, -ian = shān, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn, -sion, -sion = shūn, -ble, -ble, &c. = bēl, dēl.

rift (1), *v.* **rift**, *v.* **ryfte**, *v.* **ryfte**, *v.* (Dan. *rif*, from *riva* = to river (q.v.); Norw. *rift*; ice. *rif* = a breach; Sw. *riva* = a rift, from *riva* = to tear, to river.) A cleft; a fissure or opening made by riving or splitting.

"The clouds
From many a horrid rift, shooting forth
Flames rise with lightning mix'd."

Milton: P. L., iv. 411.

rift (2), *s.* (Cf. *reef* (1), *s.*) A shallow place in a stream; a ford. (*Prov.*)

rift, *v.* & *s.* (**Rift** (1), *s.*)

A. Trans. : To cleave, to split, to rive.
"Struggling with the sea as strengthened,
Clouds of host around rifted."

Longfellow: Spinnaker.

B. Intransitive.

1. To burst open; to split; to be riven.

"Your ears
Should rift to hear me."

Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. To belch. (*Scott.*)

rig (1), *s.* (A.S. *rycg*, *s.*) (**Ridge**, *s.*)

1. The back of an animal.

2. A ridge of land; a strip of land between two furrows.

3. A course; a path, a way.

rig (2), *s.* (Connected with *rickets* and *wriggles*.)

1. A wanton uncomely person.

"Let some condemn them like girls for rige because
these boys with the boys, using the simplicity of
their age was a patent to privilege any innocent person."
Fuller: Pious Night, bk. iv, ch. vi.

2. A strange uncomely feat; a frolic.

"He little guessed when he set out
Of running such a rig."

Cropper: John Gilpin.

3. A riddle.

To run the rig : To indulge in practical joking.

"Instead of good sense, polite wit, and genteel repartee, they have a sort of rule briskness, and run the rig, as the young templars and spruce will call this sort of joking." *—T. Hall: Genuine Letters, ii. 104.*

rig (3), *s.* (**Rio** (2), *v.*)

1. Lit. & Naut. : The peculiar style in which the masts and sails of a ship are fitted; as, square-rig, fore-and-aft-rig, schooner-rig, &c.

2. Fig. : Dress; an outfit for any purpose.

rig (1), *v.* **riggo**, *v.* (**Rin** (2), *s.*) To act wantonly; to play the wanton.

rig (2), *v.* **rygge**, *v.* (Norw. *rygge* = to blind up, to wrap round; cf. Sw. *rygga* = to harness a horse.)

1. To furnish or fit with rigging.

"With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey v. 231.

2. To furnish with apparatus, gear, or tackling; as, To rig a purchase.

3. To dress, to clothe. (Generally followed by out, and used especially when the dress is gaudy or odd); to equip.

"Such as in Minmouth Street, or in Rag Fair,
Would rig you out in seriousness or joke."

Byron: Sepia, v.

¶ (1) To rig out a boom or spar :

Naut. : To thrust out a pole or spar up to the end of a yard or bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail.

"If the Geneste could have rigged a jury bowsprit."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 10, 1864.

(2) To rig in a boom :

Naut. : To draw it in from its position at the end of a yard or bowsprit.

(3) To rig the market : To raise or lower prices artificially for one's own private advantage; specifically, in Stock Exchange slang, to raise or lower the prices of stocks or shares, as by a combination of speculators, or as when the directors or officers of a company buy up the shares of the company out of the funds of the association.

"Rigging the market for preference and debenture stock in collusion with brokers." *Daily Chronicle, June 21, 1864.*

Ri-ga, *s.* (See *def.*)

(Gog.) : A city and port of European Russia, seven miles from the mouth of the Duna.

Riga-balsam, *s.* A balsam obtained from *Styrax benzoin*.

rig-a-doön, *s.* (Fr. *rigodon*, a word of doubtful origin.) An old lively dance performed by a man and a woman, as the jig is danced in some places.

"Endearing Wella to thy more melting tune
Bow Irish jig and ancient rig-a-doön."

Byron: The Waver.

ri-gi-tion, *s.* [Lat. *rigula*, from *rigulus*, *pa.* *par.* of *rigo* = to water.] The act of watering; irrigation.

"Every field that has not some spring or equivalent to furnish it with required rigations." *—Boswell: Francis through Apulia, let. 14.*

Ri-gul, *s.* (Corrupted Arabic.)

Arctur. : A star of the first magnitude of the left foot of Orion. Called also β Orionis. It is of a bluish colour.

ri-gid-geant, *s.* [Lat. *rigescens*, *pr. par.* of *rigescere*, intrans. from *rigo* = to be stiff.] Becoming stiff or rigid.

rigg, rigge, *s.* (Ridg., *s.*) A ridge, a back.

"Left Bone the old harley-bone, and the rigge be-coming to it." *—Scott: Waverley, p. 144.*

riggo-been, *s.* A backbone. (*Chaucer.*)

rigged, *pa. pr.* or *s.* (**Rig**, *v.*)

rigged, *a.* (Eng. *rigg*, *a.*; -ed.) Ridged, humped.

"The rigg'd camel." *—Hall: Antares, IV. 11. 14.*

rigg-er, *s.* (Eng. *rigg*, *v.*; -er.)

1. One who rigs or dresses; specif., one whose occupation is to rig vessels.

"Both vessels had to go into the hands of the riggers to be set right again." *—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 10, 1864.*

2. Mach. : A hand-wheel having a slightly curved rim. Fast and loose pulleys are so called in English works on machinery.

rigg-ing (1), *s.* (**Rio** (1), *s.*)

1. The back or top of anything.

2. The ridge of a house; a roof. (*Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxxiii.*)

rigging-tree, *s.* The ridge-pole or ridge-plate of a roof.

rigg-ing (2), *s.* (**Rio**, *s.*)

Naut. : The system of tackle or ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c., of a ship. Standing rigging includes the tackle employed to support the masts, &c., the shrouds and stays. Running rigging includes the ropes used in shortening sail, raising or lowering the yards, &c., such as the halyards, braces, sheaves, clewlines, &c.

"To know her by her rigging and her trim."
Dryden: Prologue to Conquest of Granada.

rigg-rah, *s.* (Eng. *rigg*, (2), *s.*; -rah.) Wanton, lewd, unchaste.

"The wanton jestifications of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and unbecomingly." *—Sp. Hall: Complaint; John Baptist Scholander.*

rig-gle, *v.* (**WRIGGLE**.) To move one way and the other; to wriggle.

rig-gle, *s.* (**RIGGLE**, *v.*) (See *extract*.)

"From the Tyne northwards along the Scotch coast, and rears known as 'horn rears,' from the protrusion of the under jaw, and about the sunset coast as 'rip-gle' or 'wriggles,' from their action of borrowing into the mud." *—Field, Dec. 26, 1864.*

right (q.v. silent), *v.* **right**, *v.* **ryght**, *v.* **rygt**, *v.* **rygt**, *v.* (A.S. *riht* (adv.), *riht* (adv.), *riht* (adv.); cogn. with *Dut. riht*; ice. *reht*; Dan. *ret*; Sw. *ret*; O. H. Ger. *reht*; Goth. *rehts*; Ger. *recht*. A participial form from a base *rik*, *rig*, whence also Lat. *rectus* (for *reatus*) = right, direct, answering to the *pa. par.* of *rego* = to rule.)

A. As adjective.

1. Ordinary Language.

1. In conformity with the rules which ought to regulate human conduct; in accordance with duty or the standard of truth and justice; rightful, equitable, just.

"Whatever is right, that shall ye receive." *—Matt. 23. 7.*

2. Fit, suitable, becoming, proper, correct; as, the right dress, the right expression.

3. Properly done, made, adjusted, disposed, or arranged; orderly, well-regulated.

"Man, like his Maker, saw that all was right." *—Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 224.*

4. Correctly done or performed; correct; as, the sun is not right.

5. Not erroneous or wrong; according to fact or truth; correct, true.

"If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly right, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *—Locke.*

6. Holding or passing a true or correct judgment; correct in judgment or assumption; not erring, not mistaken.

"You are right, justice, and you weigh this well." *—Shakespeare: Henry IV. v. 2.*

7. True, real, genuine; not spurious; as, only pretended or supposed; actual, unpretentious.

"To the right ring." *—Shakespeare: Henry VIII. v. 2.*

8. Vary; truly deserving the name; undoubted.

"I am a right maid for my companion." *—Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.*

9. Applied to the side to be worn or placed outward; as, the right side of a piece of cloth.

10. Most direct, or leading in the proper direction; as, the right road from one place to another.

11. Not left, but on the other side; as, the right hand, the right cheek, &c.

12. Hence, most favourable or convenient; fortunate; as, The balance is on the right side.

13. Straight; not crooked; as, a right line.

II. Mathematics.

1. Formed by one line or direction rising perpendicularly to another. (*RIGHT-ANGLED.*)

2. Rising perpendicularly; having a perpendicular axis; as, a right cone, a right cylinder.

B. As adverb.

1. In a right manner; in accordance with the laws of God; according to the standard of truth and justice; justly, equitably; as, To do right, to act right.

2. According to any rule or art; in order, correctly; as, To do a sum right.

3. According to fact or truth; correctly, truly.

"You may not right, old man!" *—Shakespeare: Much Ado, v. 1.*

4. Exactly, just, precisely, actually.

"I will tell you everything, right as it fell out." *—Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 2.*

5. Fortunately, conveniently; in order and to the purpose.

"If all things fell out right." *—Shakespeare: Henry VI., ii. 4.*

6. In a straight or direct line; directly.

"Let thine eyes look right on." *—Proverbs iv. 25.*

7. In a great or high degree; very, highly.

"I get me to my Lord right humbly." *—Psalms xxi. 2.*

¶ In this sense the word is now little used, except in titles; as, right honourable, right reverend, &c.

C. As substantive.

I. Ordinary Language.

1. That which is right or in accordance with the laws of God; rectitude in conduct; obedience to law, human and divine; uprightness; freedom from guilt.

"The rising, eminent
In wise deport, speaks much of right and wrong." *—Milton: P. L., xl. 124.*

2. That which is right, just, or equitable; justice; an act of justice.

"Do me the common right to let me see them." *—Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.*

3. The side or party which has justice on its side. (With the definite article.)

"Weak men must fall; for Heaven still guards the right." *—Shakespeare: Richard III., iii. 2.*

4. Freedom from error; conformity with truth and fact.

"Thou hast spoke the right." *—Shakespeare: Henry V., iii. 1.*

5. A just claim, or that which one may justly claim; that which a person may lawfully possess or use, or which may be lawfully claimed of any person; as,

(1) Just claim, legal title, ownership; legal power of exclusive possession and enjoyment.

"Thou art the best of blood, and 'tis thy right." *—Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, l. 104.*

(2) Just claim by sovereignty; prerogative.

"Not both a sovereign right over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of his right, he might, without justice, have imposed difficult tasks." *—Fletcher.*

(3) Just claim by courtesy, custom, or the principles of civility; as, A man has a right to civility.

(4) Just claim or privilege inherent in or belonging to as a member of a state, society, or community; as, civil and religious rights.

(5) That which justly belongs to one.

"To thee doth the right of her apparel, seeing thou only art of her kindred." *—Job vi. 11.*

(6) Property, interest.

"A subject in his prince may claim a right,
Nor suffer him with strength impair it to fight." *—Dryden: To the Hon. of the Council of the Regency.*

(7) Legal power or authority; power of action; as, The police have a right to arrest malefactors.

rite, rit, färe, amidst, what, fall, father; wä, wät, häre, camel, här, there; pine, pät, aire, sir, marine; gö, pät, er, wöre, welf, work, whä, sän; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, räll; try, Syrian. a, æ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

böü, böy, cian, th

right-ness (ph. *right*), *a.* [Eng. *right*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being right; conformity to rule, standard, or fact; correctness, rectitude, justice, righteousness.

2. Straightness.

"Bends were straight in a right line, which nevertheless is not caused by the rightness of the line, but by the shortness of the distance."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*

right-ward (ph. *right*), *adv.* [Eng. *right*; -ward.] Toward or on the right hand.

"Rightward and leftward rise the rocks."

right-wise, **right-wise-ly**, *adv.* [From *right* + *wise*.]

rig-id, *a.* [Lat. *rigidus* = stiff, from *rigo* = to be stiff; *Fr.* *rigide*; *Sp.* *rigido*.]

1. Stiff, stiffened; not easily bent, not pliant.

"A body that is hollow may be deformed in the more rigid and inflexible than a solid one of the same substance and weight."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*.

2. Stiff and upright; bristling, erect; as, rigid spines. (*Millon*: *P. L.*, v. 83.)

3. Precipitous, steep.

"The broken landscape, by degrees becoming rugged and rigid hills."

4. Strict and unbending in opinion, practice, or discipline; austere, stern, inflexible. (Opposed to *lax* or *indulgent*.)

"The rigid regulations, who had a scruple about sitting in an assembly convened by an usurper."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

5. Strict; severely just; sharp; not lax.

"All tortures that a flinty haughty rage could create."

6. Sharp, cruel, severe.

"What the rigorous things we withhold."—*Philips*: *Coler.*, l. 100.

rigid body, *s.*

Mech.: A body which resists any change of form when acted on by any force or forces.

rig-id-ity, *s.* [*Fr.* *rigidité*, from Lat. *rigidus*, *a.* of rigidity, from *rigidus* = rigid (q.v.).] Ital. *rigidità*, *rigidezza*.

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness; want of pliability; rigidity.

"Rigidity of the organs is such a state as makes them resist that expansion."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*.

2. Stiffness of appearance; want of ease or grace.

"Which moves observation of nature by the one in her countenance, and by the other in her slightest forms, must needs produce in both a kind of rigidity, and consequently more extraneous than gracefulness."—*Beloeil*: *Wit and Woe*, p. 36.

3. Strictness, severity, austerity, sternness.

II. *Mech.*: Resistance to change of form.

rig-id-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *rigid*; -ly.]

1. In a rigid or stiff manner; stiffly; not flexibly or pliantly.

2. With strictness or severity; strictly; inflexibly; with strict observance of rules or discipline.

"Quarantine had been rigidly and vexatiously observed."—*Hay*: *Chronicle*, Sept. 23, 1860.

rig-id-ness, *s.* [Eng. *rigid*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being rigid; stiffness, rigidity.

2. Strictness or austerity of temper; severity.

"We read of some that are righteous overmuch, and such men a rigidity prevails with them to judge and condemn all but themselves."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

ri-gid-u-lous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rigidulus*, dimin. from Lat. *rigidus* = rigid.]

Bot.: Slightly rigid.

rig-id-ly, *s.* [*Fr.* *rigide*, from Lat. *rigidus* = a rule.] A flat thin piece of wood, used for picture frames; also used in printing to regulate the margin, &c. (*Reuter*.)

"The pieces that are intended to make the frames for figures, before they are moulded, are called rig-ids."—*Mum*.

rig-ma-rôle, *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *ragman-rôle* (q.v.).]

A. *As a noun*: A long unintelligible story; a succession of confused or disjointed statements; loose disjointed talk or writing; incoherent language; nonsense.

"Heaven was a fine miracle, on the whole, of rhetoric, which the learn'd call rig-ma-rôle."—*Bacon*: *Don Juan*, l. 174.

B. *As an adj.*: Confusing, or characterized by rigmarole; un-intelligible, nonsensical.

rig-ma-rôle, *s.* [Eng. *rigma-rôle* (q.v.). -ish.]

Unintelligible, disconnected, nonsensical, rigmarole.

"Which in his smiling and ruminating way he contrived to connect."—*Baldy*: *Farquhar*, March 14, 1860.

ri-gid-ly (1), *a.* [Ital. *rigido*.] A circle.

"This is a circle, that from this point rigid both divided."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, l. 4.

ri-gid-ly (2), *a.* [Ital. *rigido*.] A kind of musical instrument; a regal.

rig-or, **rig-or-ous**, *a.* [*Fr.* *rigueur* (*Fr.* *rigueur*), from Lat. *rigor*, *a.* of rigor = harshness, from *rigo* = to be stiff; *Sp.* *rigor*; *Ital.* *rigore*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being rigid or stiff; rigidity, stiffness, rigidity.

"It the surgeons be to an cold, the part is first tanned, then accompanied with a pelting ointment, which by degrees turneth black, and becomes rigid and smooth upon the patient."—*Harvey*: *Anatomy*, bk. vi, ch. 11.

2. Stiffness or inflexibility of opinion or temper; sternness, stubbornness.

3. Austerity or severity of life; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification of the body.

"This prince lived in this constraint, with all the rigor and austerity of a monk."—*Adams*: *On Ralph*.

4. Strictness, severity; exactness, without any abatement, relaxation, or mitigation. (Opposed to *laxness*.)

"And him have all the rigor of the law."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, l. 4.

5. Severity, harshness, sternness, cruelty, heart hardness.

"What rigor has he softened? whose heart remains d."—*Cooper*: *Tomb*, l. 238.

6. Violence, fury.

"There with upon his crest With rigor as outrageous he smit."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, l. 11, 12.

7. Severity, asperity.

II. *Path. & Med.*:

1. A violent chill or ague-shake.

2. Rigidity, stiffness; as *rigor-mortis* (q.v.).

rigor-mortis, *s.*

Physiol.: The caloric rigidity or stiffness of the body which arises within seven hours after death. It begins with the muscles of the lower jaw and neck, then those of the trunk, next those of the arms, and, finally, those of the legs. It ultimately passes off in the same order as it came. It is somewhat variable in its period, sometimes showing itself within half an hour after death, and sometimes being delayed twenty or thirty hours. Its average period of duration is from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. This is the most important of the various attributes of death, others which are occasionally relied upon, being apt to prove deceptive.

rig-or-ism, **rig-or-ous-ism**, *a.* [Eng. *rigor*, *rigor*; -ism.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Rigidity in principle or practice; austerity.

"You monks have a favour of rigorism."—*Don Quixote* in *tragedy*, p. 40.

2. Severity, as of style, writing, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology*: The system which prescribes that in all cases the law way—that of obedience to the law—is to be followed. As Jansenist confessors adopted this view, the word rigorism is sometimes used as synonymous with Jansenism (q.v.). Mitigated rigorism is known as Tutiorism (q.v.).

"The line he draws is not what he probably thought it, an intermediate one between rigorism and laxity."—*Keble*: *Trist. ed.*, p. 40.

rig-or-ist, **rig-or-ous-ist**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rigor*, *rigor*; -ist.]

A. *As an adj.*: Of pertaining to, or guided by the principles of rigorism.

"The opinions of rigidist theologians find almost no place in his writings."—*Keble*: *Trist. ed.*, p. 40.

B. *As a substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person of severe or austere principles or practice; one who adheres to severity or purity, as of style, &c.

II. *Church Hist. & Theology*:

1. A theologian or confessor who adopts, and is guided by the principles of rigorism (q.v.).

"One should have done that it is a mortal sin to do so."—*Keble*: *Trist. ed.*, p. 40.

2. A Jansenist confessor.

"It is not altogether without reason when they [Jansenists] are blamed by their adversaries with the title of rigorists."—*Macaulay*: *Hist.*, p. 171.

rig-or-ous, **ry-gor-ous**, *a.* [*Fr.* *rigor*, from Lat. *rigor*, *a.* of rigor, from *rigo* = to be stiff; *Sp.* *rigor*; *Ital.* *rigore*.]

1. Characteristic of or manifesting rigor; severe, stern, inflexible; allowing no abatement or mitigation.

"And each him rigorous and severe."

2. Marked by rigor or severity; severe, strict, stringent; as, rigorous administration of the law.

3. Severe, harsh.

"Who shall attempt me with rigorous words."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim*, ch. vi, l. 1, ch. 10.

4. Severe, intense; very cold; as, a rigorous winter.

5. Exact, precise, strict; scrupulously accurate; as, a rigorous definition.

rig-or-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *rigorous*; -ly.]

1. In a rigorous manner; severely; strictly; without abatement, relaxation, or mitigation; sternly, rigidly, inflexibly.

2. Strictly, accurately; with scrupulous exactness.

rig-or-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *rigorous*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being rigorous; severity, strictness, rigor, exactness.

Rigs-dag, *s.* The parliament of Denmark, consisting of an upper house, the Landsting, and a lower, the Folkething.

rigs-da-lér, *s.* [*Dan.* *rig* = a kingdom, and



dalér = a dollar.) A coin formerly current in Denmark, value 2s. 2½d. sterling.

Rig-vé-dā, *s.* [*Sansk.* *rich* = praise, and *véda* = knowledge, cogn. with Lat. *verbo* = to say; *Gr.* *oída* (oída) = I have seen, I know; *Mid. Eng.* *I will*; *Mod. Eng.* *willow*.]

Sansk. Literature: The oldest and most original of the four Vedas, and probably the oldest literary composition in the world. In all likelihood it was in course of composition about 1,500 years B. C., but was not committed to writing at that time. It contains no allusion to writing or writing materials, and Max Müller believes that for a long period it was transmitted orally from generation to generation. It consists of 1,017 short lyrical poems, with 10,890 verses. The religion was nature worship, Indra, the cloud-compeller, being the chief object of adoration, and, after him, Agni (cf. Lat. *ignis*) the God of fire. The Hindu Ved had not yet arisen. [Veda.] The Rig Veda does not recognize the institution of caste. Beef was eaten. Women held a high position, and some of the hymns were composed by them. The rite of marriage was unknown; the conquest of Indra had only begun, and the Ganges, incidentally mentioned, had not become a sacred stream.

rig-wid-die, **rig-wood-la**, *s.* [Eng. *rig* = ridge, and *wid-la*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Used by Burns adjectively as resembling a rigwiddle, and hence, spare, withered, sapless.

"But wither'd beak and dull."—*Keble*: *Trist. ed.*, p. 40.

rile, *v.t.* [*ROIL*.]

1. To render turbid, as liquid; to soil (*Prue*).

2. To make cross or angry; to vex, to irritate.

"The more she did rile."—*Keble*: *Trist. ed.*, p. 40.

ri-lie-vé, **ri-lie-vé**, *s.* [*RELIEF*.]

rill, *s.* [*Welsh* *rhill* = a row, a trench, a drill, contract. from *rhigol* = a trench, a groove,

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fill, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pīnā, pīt, sīra, air, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūtā, cōh, cōre, unīte, cōr, rāle, fāll; trī, Sýrian. a, a = ō; a = ā; qu = kw.

As sometimes, broken in the
 through the end of the day, is some
 more

"With soft murmurs gently falling
Adown the mountains where the nightbirds tumbled."

"The industries must thus labour to rotate
Those rotets that attend proud Tumor and her state."

1. Ordinary language:

2. The lower part of the abdomen or belly :
the peritoneum or inner membrane of the
belly.

1. Neutral:

1) The circular wooden nestler, furnished with

rim-lock, s. A lock having an exterior

rim *v.t.* [Rim, *n.*]
To form or furnish with a rim: to put a

"A length of bright horizon rimmed the dark."

Dist.: The cleft-like ostium of certain spines.

2, or four with the tail, and combining the
kings both of the tiger and the leopard.

trunnion with the gun. It is an enlargement or shoulder to the trunnion which forms

market against which the breach of the el rests.

The greatest part of the task was only rhetorical discourses. — *The Negro Prince* (1809).

struck during some volcanic or earth-
quake convulsions.

ερίος (κρυε) = frost, ερίοναλιος (κρυ-
ς) = crystal (q. v.). Hence frost : crystal

lled without any order, one over another."—Grew:
A. Niers, bk. I, ch. III, § 32.

ough birds have no epiglottis, yet can they so wet the rim or chink of their larynx as to prevent the admission of wet or dry ingested."—Browne:

वि: नमः । वि: नमः ।

! expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
= shūs. -bia, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bēl, bēy: pēt, fōw; cat, pail, chorus, chin, bench; gē, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -cion = shūn; -tlen, -tlen = shūn, -cions, -tions, -cions = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Ring-tail boom:

Naut.: A spar to rig out on the spanker-boom to set the ring-tail.

ring-tailed, a. Having the tail marked with a series of rings or ring-like markings.

Ring-tailed cat:

Zool.: The name given by the miners to *Bassariscus astutus*, one of the Procyonidae, occurring in California, Texas, and the higher



RING-TAILED CAT.

regions of Mexico. It is about a yard long, of which the tail occupies one third. The fur is brown, and the tail beautifully ringed. It is easily tamed, and makes an excellent mouser, whence its misleading popular name. Called also *Cacomiztle*.

Ring-tailed eagle:

Ornith.: An immature golden eagle (of from one to two years).

Ring-tailed lemur:

Zool.: *Lemur catta*. [MACACO.]

ring-thrush, s. [RING-DOUBEL.]

* **ring-time, s.** Time for marrying.

"In the spring-time, the only pretty ring-time." *Shakesp. As You Like It*, v. 2.

ring-tumbler, s.

Locksmith.: An annular-shaped tumbler in a lock.

ring-vortex, s.

A number of smaller circles placed side by side to form a larger one.

ring-wall, s.

Mech.: The inner lining of a furnace.

"They use a sort of half-muffe, called a *ring-wall*, consisting of a lining reaching about half way up the kiln, which protects the ware from the first violence of the flame." *Cassell's Tech. Educator*, pt. 2, p. 206.

ring (2), s. [RING (2), v.]

I. Literally:

1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a ring of metals.

"In vain, with epulic ring, They call the grisly king." *Milton. The Nativity*.

2. A chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.

"He meant to hang as great and tunable a ring of bells as any in the world." *Palmer*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

2. Particular character when uttered; hence, characteristic sound.

"A kind of youthful vigour, a manly ring about his utterance." *Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1882.

ring (1), v. & i. [RING (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To encircle; to surround with, or as with a ring. (*Shakesp. 1 Henry VI.*, iv. 4.)

2. To fit with a ring, as the finger, or the snout of swine.

"Ring these fingers with thy house of worms." *Shakesp. King John*, iii. 4.

*3. To wed by a marriage ring.

"I was born of a true man and a ring'd wife." *Pemington. Queen Mary*, l. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Hort.*: To cut out a ring of bark from, so as to obstruct the sap.

2. *Ménage*: To exercise, as a horse, by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; to lunge.

"A fine horse they were *ringing*." *Miss Edgeworth. Helen*, ch. vi.

*B. *Intrans.*: To form a circle; to circle, to cluster. (*Spenser. F. q.*, vi. *Introd.*)

*To ring a quoit: To pitch it so that it shall encircle the pin.

ring (2), v. *ryng*, (pa. t. *rang*, * *rong*, pa. par. *rungh*, v. t. & i. [*A. S.* *Aringan* = to clash, to ring; cogn. with *Dut.* *Aringa*; *Icel.* *Aringa*; *Dan.* *ringe*; *Sw.* *ringe* = to ring; *Icel.* *Arang* = a din; *Lat.* *clangor*].)

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to sound, as a sonorous metallic body, by striking, or causing to be struck by some body.

2. To produce by ringing, as a sound or peal.

3. To attend on, celebrate, proclaim, or usher in by ringing.

"On the beech's pride, and the oak's brown side, Lord Richard's axe is *ringing*." *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

*4. To cause to sound loudly.

"Ring a hunter's peal." *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

5. To utter sonorously; to repeat loudly, often, or earnestly; to proclaim, to celebrate; as, To ring one's praises.

B. Intransitive:

1. To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic body when struck.

"On the beech's pride, and the oak's brown side, Lord Richard's axe is *ringing*." *Shakesp. Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

2. To practise the art of making music with bells tuned harmonically.

"Signs for communication may be contrived at pleasure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*." *Bolton*.

3. To have a sensation of sound continued; to continue sounding; to tingle; as, My ears ring with the noise.

4. To sound, to resound.

"Our fields rejoice, our mountains *ring*." *Wordsworth. Feast of Brougham Castle*.

5. To be filled, as with report, fame, or talk; as, The world rings with his praises.

6. To be famous or celebrated; to resound.

"Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *ringed*." *Milton. Sonnet 16*.

*1. To ring changes upon:

(1) *Lit.*: To produce alternated or varied peals on.

(2) *Fig.*: To use variously, or in various senses.

"The whole seems to amount to a little more than the *ringing* of changes upon the word necessity." *Waterland. Works*, iv. 425.

2. To ring down: To conclude; to end at once: from the theatrical custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

3. To ring the bells backward: To sound the chimes in the reverse order. (It was done as a signal of alarm, disaster, or fire.)

4. To ring the changes: [*CHANGE*, s. *C*].

ringed, a. [Eng. ring (1), s.; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Surrounded with, or as with a ring or rings; encircled.

2. Covered with, or as with rings.

"The surface of the water was *ringed* all over." *Poole. Oct. 17, 1885*.

II. Bot.: Annulated (q.v.).

* **ringed-animals, s. pl.**

Zool.: The Annulosa (q.v.).

ringed-carpet, s.

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Boarmia cicatrix*.

ringed-plover, s. [RING-DOTTEREL.]

ringed-seal, s.

Zool.: *Phoca hispida* (or *fortida*), the genus *Pemphyn* of Gray. Called also *Furid Seal*, and *Fjord Seal*.

ringed-snake, s.

Zool.: The common English snake, *Tropidonotus natrix* (formerly *Natrix torquata*).

ringed-worms, s. pl.

Zool.: The Annelida (q.v.).

ring-ent, a. [*Lat.* *ringens*, pr. par. of *ringor* = to gape.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gaping; open wide.

"A monstrous crocodile, with *ringent* lips of leather." *Macnaghten. Clara Vaughan*, ch. lxxxii.

2. Botany:

(1) (Of an irregular monopetalous corolla): Properly, having the two lips separated from each other by a wide regular orifice gaping, as in *Lamium*. It is distinguished from *Personate* or *Masked* in which the two lips are pressed together.

(2) More loosely, the same as *PERSONATE*.

ring-ör, s. [Eng. ring (2), v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who rings, especially one who rings chimes on bells.

"A bell without a *ringer*." *Southey. A Sonnet*.

2. *Mining*: A crow-bar.

3. *Sporting slang*:

1. A fraudulent contestant in a race or game, usually one entered under an assumed name.

2. A quoit pitched so as to encircle the peg.

ring-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [RING (2), v.]

A. *As. pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As. adj.*: Having or giving out the sound of a bell; resonant, sonorous, resounding; as, a ringing voice, a ringing cheer.

C. *As. substantive*:

1. The act of causing to sound, as a sonorous metallic body; the act or art of making music with bells.

"The *ringing* of a metal . . . is a very common experiment." *Addison. On Medals*, dial. lii.

2. A ringing sound; the sound as of bells ringing: as, a ringing in the ear.

ring-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *ringing*; -ly.] In a ringing, sonorous, or resounding manner; with a ring.

"Gave on ground that answers *ringingly* The challenge of the false knight." *Browning. Ring & Book*, z. l. 137.

* **ring-gle, v. t.** [Eng. ring (1), v.; suff. -le.] To ring, as hogs.

"Spare not to *ringgle* both great and the rest." *Tasso. Muissandro*, p. 41.

* **ring-lead, v. t.** Formed from *ring-leader* (q.v.). To act as ring-leader to.

ring-lead-er, s. [Eng. ring (1), s., and leader.]

*1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers, &c.

"It may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order, such a one as the *ring-leader* hath in a dance." *Burrow. Pope's Supremacy*, vii. 73.

2. The leader of a faction, or any association of men engaged in any illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like.

ring-lét, s. [Eng. ring (1), s.; dimin. suff. -let.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A little ring.

"Who first I've seen wonderous bow shall lead, And through to alive *ringlets* the fleet arrow send." *Pope. Homer. Odysseus*, xxi. 74.

*2. A little circle; a fairy ring.

"When fairies in their *ringlets* there Do dance their mazy rounds." *Drayton. Quad of Cynthia*.

3. A curl, particularly of hair.

"Such wavy *ringlets* over his shoulders flow." *Pope. Homer. Odysseus*, iv. 302.

II. Entom.: *Hipparchia hyperanthus*, a British satyr, with sandy-brown wings, having black spots with white centres. Larva feeds on various grasses. The perfect insect appears in July. The Marsh-ringlet is *Ceronymia dorus*, Rothlieh's Marsh-ringlet is the variety *rothliehii*, and the Small Ringlet, *Erbia epiphron*; all three are British rivulet moths.

ring-lét-éd, a. [Eng. *ringlet*; -ed.] Adorned with ringlets; wearing ringlets; worn in ringlets.

ring-worm, s. [Eng. ring (1), s., and worm.]

1. *Pathol.*: *Tinea tonsurans*, an affection of the hair, scalp, or chin, usually circular, caused by a white parasitic fungus, *Achorion Leptotrichi* (*Trichophyton tonsurans*). Ringworm of the head is known as *Tinea sycosis*, and of the body as *circumatus*. The removal of the hair, and the application of sulphurous acid and glycerine or iodine are among the most effective remedies. [*HONEYCOMB-RINGWORM*, *PLICA*.]

2. Zool.: The genus *Lulus*. (*SQUANON*.)

ringworm shrub, s.

Bot.: *Cassia nitida*.

rink, s. [A variation of ring (1), a.; cf. prize-ring.]

1. That portion of a sheet of ice, generally from thirty to forty yards in length, and eight or nine feet in breadth, on which the game of curling is played.

"Up the *rink* like John Bar." *Burns. Tam Skelton's Fleety*.

2. A sheet of artificially prepared ice for skating on; a smooth floor of asphalt or other material, on which to skate with roller-skates.

rink, v. t. [*RINK*, s.] To skate on a rink, especially on one of asphalt, with roller-skates.

bell, boy; pout, owl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expert, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan = chan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūta, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trj, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

ri-öt-ry, * ri-öt-er-le, s. [Eng. riot; -ry.] Rnd, riotous conduct, rioting.
"Your electioneering riotry." — *Walpole: Letters*,
iv, 221.

[illegible]

- 7. Ready for action or effect; mature.**
 "The question had long been ripe for settlement."
Daily Chronicle, Oct. 14, 1904.
8. Fully qualified by gradual progress and improvement.
 "At thirteen years he was ripe for the university."
ibid.
- *ripe, s.** [Lat. *ripa*.] A bank.
 "The right ripe of the river that there cometh downe."
Island: Itinerary, iv. 136.
- *ripe (1), rype (1), v. t. & t.** [Ripe, a.]
A. Intrans.: To become ripe; to mature, to ripen.
 "And so, from hour to hour, we ripe and ripe."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, ii. 7.
B. Trans.: To make ripe; to ripen.
 "No sun to ripe the bloom."
Shakespeare: King John, ii.
- *ripe (2), *rype (2), v. t.** [A.S. *ripan*.] To rob, to pillage.
- ripe (3), *rype (3), v. t.** [Rip (1), v.] To ransack, to search.
 "But we must ripe his pouches a bit, and see if the tale be true or no."
Scott: Guy Mannering, (intr.)
- ripe-ly, adv.** [Eng. *ripe*, a.; *ly*.] In a ripe manner; maturely; at the fit time.
 "It ate us, therefore, ripe."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 4.
- rip-en, v. t. & t.** [A.S. *ripan*.] [Ripe, a.]
A. Intransitive:
 I. *Lit.*: To become or grow ripe; to be matured, as grain or fruit.
 "Apples and grapes gathered before they be ripe, and laid on benches together, will ripen well enough afterwards."
Boyle: Works, iii. 126.
 II. *Fig.*: To become ripe or mature; to approach or come to perfection or maturity; as, A scheme ripens for execution.
B. Transitive:
 I. *Lit.*: To make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature. (*Pope: Sappho to Phaoon*, 9.)
 II. *Figuratively*:
 1. To bring to perfection.
 "When to ripened manhood he shall grow.
 The greedy sailor shall the seas forego."
Brydson: Virgil, *Past*, iv. 46.
 2. To mature, to fit, to prepare.
 "Further ripened in the knowledge of God's word."
Pur. Action, p. 161.
- ripe-ness, s.** [Eng. *ripe*, a.; *-ness*.]
 I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being ripe, or come to that state of perfection which fits for use; maturity.
 "They... never come to their maturity and ripe-ness."
P. Holland: Plinius, bk. iii, ch. iv.
 II. *Figuratively*:
 1. Full growth.
 "Time, which made them their fapies outlive,
 To Cowley scarce did ripeness give."
Johnson: On Mr. Abraham Cowley.
 2. Perfection, maturity, completeness.
 "A thousand thousand blessings,
 Which time shall bring to ripeness."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII, v. 4.
 3. Complete maturation or supposition, as of an ulcer or the like.
 4. Fitness, qualification.
 "Men must endure
 Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither."
Shakespeare: Lear, v. 2.
- ri-pid-é-lite, s.** [Gr. *ripis* (*rhapis*), genit. *ripidos* (*rhapidos*) = a fan, and *lithos* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *ripidulite*.]
Min.: The same as CLINOCHLORE and PROCHLORITE (q.v.).
- ripidolite-slate, s.**
Period.: A variety of chlorite slate or schist in which ripidolite (q.v.) forms the chloritic constituent.
- rip-i-d'-nist, s.** [Eng. *ripen*(s); *-ist*.]
Music: A performer who only assists in the ripieno parts.
- rip-i-d'-nō, s.** [Ital. = full.]
Music:
 1. An additional or filling-up part. Any part which is only occasionally required for the purpose of adding to the force of a tutti is said to be ripieno.
 2. A mixture stop on Italian organs: as, *ripieno di due, tre, quattro, cinque, &c.*, a mixture stop of two, three, four, five ranks, &c.
- *rip-i-ér, *rip-pér (1), s.** [Eng. *rip* (2), s.; *-ér*.]
 Old Law: One who brought fish to market in inland towns.
 "I saw and you a specific advertisement of her constancy by the best ripier, that rules that way with mackerel."
Chapman: Widow's Tears.
- *ri-róste, s.** [Fr., from Ital. *riposta*.]
 fencing: The thrust or blow with which one follows up a successful parry; hence, a smart reply or repartee.
- *rip-pér (1), s.** [RIFIER.]
- rip-pér (2), s.** [Eng. *rip* (1), v.; *-ér*.]
 I. *Literally*:
 1. One who rips, tears, or rends.
 2. A tool for edging slates for roofing.
 3. A ripping-tool (q.v.).
 II. *Fig.*: A first-class person or thing; specif., of a well-furnished ball in cricket. (*Slang*).
 "He would bowl such a ripper that old Mr. Tamplin... gave him a trial for the county."
London Society, July, 1888, p. 235.
- rip-pling, pr. par. & a.** [Rip (1), v.]
A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adjective:
 1. *Lit.*: Cutting, tearing, rending.
 2. *Fig.*: First-class, capital. (*Slang*).
 "Another ripping gallop."
Field, Feb. 27, 1904.
- ripping-bed, s.** A stone-saw (q.v.).
- ripping-chisel, s.**
Wood-work: A crooked chisel for cleaning out mortises.
- ripping-iron, s.**
Nautical:
 1. A hook for tearing old oakum out of the seams.
 2. An iron instrument used by shipwrights to rip the sheathing boards and copper from off the bottoms of ships.
- ripping-saw, s.** A saw for cutting wood lengthwise of the grain.
- ripping-tool, s.** An instrument for following a seam and cutting stitches without slitting the fabric.
- rip-ple (1), v. t. & t.** [A non-nasalised form of *rimple* or *rimpl*, from A.S. *krympille* = a wrinkle (cogn. with G. *Dut.* *ryn-pel* = a wrinkle, *rimpien* = to wrinkle, from *krympen* = to wrinkle; cogn. with H. Ger. *Armpfen*, M. H. Ger. *rimpien*; Ger. *rimpien* = to wrinkle.) [RIMPLE, RUMPLE.]
A. Intransitive:
 1. To assume a wrinkled or ruffled surface, as water when running over a rough bottom; to run in small waves or undulations.
 "Rise up...ing on the pobbles."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xxii.
 2. To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom.
 "No motion but the water's sound
 Rippling against the vessel's side."
Milne: Fire-Work, p. 10.
B. Trans.: To fret or cripple, as the surface of water; to cover with small waves or undulations; to curl.
- rip-ple (2), *rip-el-en, v. t.** [RIPPLE (2), s.] To clear or remove the seeds or capsules from, especially from the stalks of flax.
- rip-ple (3), v. t.** [A dimin. of *rip* (1) (q.v.).] To scratch slightly.
 "Having slightly rippled his arm."
P. Holland: Ambrosius, p. 264.
- rip-ple (1), s.** [Etyim. doubtful.] Weakness or pains in the loins or back. (*Scott*.)
- rip-ple (2), *re-pylle, s.** [Eng. *rip* (1), v.; *-ylle*, *-er*; cf. Sw. *rypa* = to ripple flax; *Dut.* *repet* = a ripple, *rypen* = to beat flax; *repet* = a ripple flax; *Low. Ger.* *ryp*; Ger. *riyel* = a ripple, *ryfel* = to ripple flax.]
 1. An instrument, with teeth like a comb, through which flax is drawn to remove the capsules and seeds, when the lint of the plant is to be used.
 2. An instrument for removing the seeds from broom-grass. (*Amer.*)
- rip-ple (3), s.** [RIPPLE (1), v.]
 I. *Lit.*: The foaming or ruffling of the surface of water; little curling waves.
 "To sink down to the bed of the river without making us much as a ripple on its glassy surface."
Lucy: Ichigo, July 10, 1904.
 II. *Fig.*:
 1. To become apparent; to come into sight; to make an appearance; to appear; as, Colour rises in the cheeks.
 2. To become audible.
 "A hideous gabble rises loud
 Among the builders."
Milton: P. L., xii. 54.
- 2. Fig.**: A sound like that of water running gently over a rough bottom: as, a ripple of laughter.
- ripple-drift, s.**
Geol.: An undulated structure often seen in mica schist, probably identical with the ripple-mark (q.v.) of certain sandstones. (*Seely*.)
- ↑ ripple-grass, s.**
Bot.: *Plantago lanceolata*, (RIB-GRASS.)
- ripple-mark, s. pl.**
Geol. (Pl.): Furrows, on sandstone of all ages, produced by the ripple of the tide on what was once the sandy shore of an ancient sea, or water from eight to ten feet, or, in rarer cases, from 300 to 450 feet deep. Beach ripple may generally be distinguished from ripples due to currents by frequent changes in its direction.
- ripple-marked, s.** Having ripple-marks (q.v.).
- *rip-plét, s.** [Eng. *ripp*(s); dimin. suff. *-let*.]
 A little ripple.
- rip-pling, pr. par. & a.** [RIPPLE (1), v.]
- rip-pling-ly, adv.** [Eng. *rippling*; *-ly*.] In a rippling manner; with ripples.
- *rip-ply, a.** [Eng. *ripp*(s); *-ly*.] Having ripples; rippling.
 "She slipped light
 Into a shady, fresh, and rippled cove."
Keats
- rip-rap, s.** [A reduplic. of *rap* (q.v.).]
Can-eng.: A foundation of loose stones, thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.
- ript, pr. par. & a.** [RIP (1), v.]
- *riptowell, s.** [First element = *reap*; etym. of second element doubtful.]
Feud. Law: (See extract).
 "Riptwell was a granularity or reward given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn."
Fornia: Law Dictionary
- ri-sa-lé, s.** [Hind.] A troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian*.)
- ris-al-dar, s.** [Hind. *risala-dar*.] The commander of a troop of horse. (*Anglo-Indian*.)
- rise (pa. t. *roos, rose, pa. par. risen), v. t. & t.**
 [A.S. *risan* (pa. t. *rása*, *pl. risen*, pa. par. *risen*); cogn. with *Dut.* *rijzen*; *Ital.* *risa*; O. H. Ger. *risan*; Goth. *reisan* (pa. t. *reisa*, pa. par. *risen*) in the comp. *ar-reisan* (= A.S. *drisean*, Eng. *arise*).] [RAISE.]
A. Intransitive:
 1. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. To move or pass from a lower to a higher position; to move upwards, to ascend, to mount up; as, Smoke rises, a bird rises in the air, &c.
 2. To change from a sitting, lying, kneeling, or reclining posture to an erect one; to become erect, to stand up.
 "Rise, take up thy bed and walk."
John v. 8.
 3. To get up from rest.
 "With that he hasted him to rise
 Amos."
Amos, i. 1.
 4. *Specif.*: To ascend from the grave; to come to life again. (*Luke* xxiv. 46).
 5. To bring a sitting or session to an end; to adjourn; as, The House rose at eight o'clock.
 6. To grow upwards; to attain a height; to stand or reach in height; to ascend. as, The tower rises to a height of 100 feet.
 7. To have an upward direction; to slope upwards.
 "Ash, on banks or rising grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly."
Mortimer: Husbandry.
 8. To reach or attain a higher level by increase of bulk; to swell; as, The tide rises.
 9. To swell or be raised in the process of fermentation, as dough or the like.
 10. To have the appearance or effect of rising; to seem to mount up; to become more prominent by occupying a more elevated position; frequently, to appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon, stars, &c.
 "He waketh his sun to rise on the evil and the good."
Isaiah, lvi. 1.
 11. To become apparent; to come into sight; to make an appearance; to appear; as, Colour rises in the cheeks.
 12. To become audible.
 "A hideous gabble rises loud
 Among the builders."
Milton: P. L., xii. 54.

ból, bóy; pól, jówl; cat, cell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.
 -cian, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shún. -tion, -sion = shún. -cious, -tious, -sious = shún. -ble, -dic, &c. = bəl, del.

13. To have origin, source, or beginning; to arise, to originate; to be produced; to spring.
 * 14. To return by revolution.
 "Nor would the various seasons of the year, by turns revolving, rise and disengage."
Blackmore: Creation, iv.
 15. To increase in force or intensity; to become stronger; as, The wind rises; his anger rises.
 16. To increase in sound or volume; to become louder or stronger; as, The noise rises.
 17. To increase in value; to become dearer or more valuable; to advance in price; as, Corn rises.
 18. To increase in amount; to become larger or greater; as, His expenses rise.
 19. To become brighter or more cheerful; as, His spirits rise.
 20. To become excited or hostile; to take up arms; to go to war; to rebel, to revolt. (Frequently with up.)
 "Let us rise up against Edom."—*Obadiah* i. 1.
 21. To set to work; to betake one's self to work. (Frequently with up.) (*Nehem.* ii. 18.)
 22. To take up a higher social position; to advance in position, rank, dignity, power, wealth, or the like; to be promoted; to thrive.
 "Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.
 23. To become more dignified or forcible; to increase or improve in dignity, power, or interest. (Said of style, thought, or discourse.)
 "Your author always will the best advice, Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise."
Bacon: Essays, iv. 1.
 24. To come by chance; to happen, to occur; as, A thought rose to his mind.
 II. Technically:
 1. Music: To ascend the scale; to pass from a lower note to a higher; as, To rise a semitone.
 2. Print: To be capable of being safely raised from the impressing stone. (Said of a forme which can be lifted without any of the type falling out.)
 B. Trans.: To cause to rise.
 "An angler rose a fish, and, in place of the usual mode, kept on casting over him."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1888.
rise (1), *s.* [*Rise*, *v.*]
 I. Ordinary Language:
 1. The act of rising; ascent; specif., the rising of a fish to the fly.
 "I certainly had not expected a rise to my first cast."—*Field*, April 4, 1888.
 2. Ascent, elevation; degree of ascent; as, the rise of a hill.
 3. The distance through which anything rises; height ascended; as, The rise of the river was six feet.
 4. Any place raised or elevated above the ordinary level; an elevated place; a rising ground.
 "To deck this rise with fruits of various tastes."
Philips: Cider, l. 65.
 5. Appearance above the horizon.
 "From the rise to set."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iv. 1.
 6. Spring, source, origin, beginning; as, the rise of a stream.
 7. Increase, advance, augmentation.
 "The rise of their nominal price is the effect, not of any degradation of the value of silver, but of the rise in their real price."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i. ch. xi.
 8. Advance in rank, honor, dignity, fame, or position; promotion or improvement in social position.
 "Wrinkled beechers often talked of him approvingly, and prophesied his rise."
Tennyson: Asphodel Field, 478.
 9. Increase of sound in the same key; a swelling of the voice.
 10. Elevation or ascent of the voice in the scale; as, a rise of a tone or a semitone.
 11. The height to which one can rise; elevation of thought, mind, language, style, &c.
 II. Technically:
 1. Arch: The elevation of an arch above the springing line.
 2. Carp.: The height of a step in a flight of stairs.
 3. Mining: A perpendicular shaft or winze excavated from below upward.
 ¶ (1) Rise of land: [UPHEAVAL]
 (2) To take (or get) a rise out of a person: To get a laugh at his expense; to make him ridiculous. The expression has reference to the rise of a fish to a fly. (*Slang Dict.*)

- * **rise** (2), * **risso**, *s.* [*A.S. & Icel. Aris*] A branch, a twig, a shoot, a sprout.
 "There he under rise lith."
Lagamon, 70.
risen, *pa. par. or a.* [*Rise*, *v.*]
ris-er, *s.* [*Eng. ris(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.]
 I. Ord. Lang.: One who rises.
 "The lie, *Em*, where the palace stands Of the early river, with the ruin hands."
Chapman: Homer; Odysseus xii.
 II. Technically:
 1. Carp.: The upright board of a step.
 2. Mining: A shaft excavated upward.
 3. Found.: An opening through a mould, into which metal rises as the mould fills; a head.
 * **rishe**, *s.* [*Rush*, *s.*]
rish-i (*Eng. pl. rish-i*), **rik-hi**, *s.* [*Sans.* = a sage, a saint].
 I. *Hindoo Mythology*:
 (1) Pl.: Seven ancient sages credited with the composition of the Vedic Hymns. The rishis of a mantra (q.v.) in any of the Vedas is the sage by whom it was composed or recited. In later times the whole Brahmanical caste pretended to trace their descent from the seven Vedic Rishis, but the Veda itself speaks of Royal Rishis (Rajarshis), who were probably of the Warrior caste.
 (2) Sing.: Any Brahmanical sage considered to be infallible. (*Banarjes*).
 2. *Hindoo Astron.*: The seventh asterism of Ursa Major, or the sage to whom belongs any one of its seven conspicuous stars.
rish-ta, **ri-tah**, *s.* [*Mahratta*, *Hind.*, &c. *ritha* = various species of *Sapindus*.]
Bot., &c.: (1) *Sapindus emarginatus*; (2) an Indian medicinal oil obtained from the Soap-nut, *S. delavayi*; (3) the seed of *Acacia concinna*.
ris-i-bil-i-ty, *s.* [*Eng. risible*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being risible; proneness to laugh.
 "How comes lowliness of style and the familiarity of words to be so much the propriety of satire, that without them a poet can be no more a satirist, than without risibility he can be a man."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, (l. 10).
ris-i-bile, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. risibilis* = laughable, from *risum*, sup. of *rideo* = to laugh.]
 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; prone to laugh.
 "Laughing is our business; as if because it has been made the definition of man that he is risible."—*Government of the Tongue*.
 2. Exciting laughter; laughable, ridiculous.
 "A few wild blunders, and risible absurdities."—*Johnson: Preface to his Dictionary*.
 3. Belonging or relating to the phenomenon of laughter; as, the risible faculty.
ris-i-bile-ness, *s.* [*Eng. risible*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being risible; risibility.
ris-i-bly, *adv.* [*Eng. risible*; -*ly*.] In a risible or laughable manner; laughably.
ris-i-gäl-lö, *s.* [*Ital.*] [*REALGAR*.]
ris-ing, *pr. par. a. & s.* [*Rise*, *v.*]
 A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).
 B. As *adjective*:
 I. Ordinary Language:
 1. Ascending, mounting; moving upwards.
 2. Advancing or increasing in wealth, power, distinction, or position; as, a rising man.
 3. Growing up; advancing towards maturity or adult years; as, the rising generation.
 II. *Her.*: A term applied to birds when in a position, as if preparing to take flight. [*ROCK-ANT*.]
 C. As *substantive*:
 I. Ordinary Language:
 1. The act of one who or of that which rises; a mounting up or ascending; ascent; specif., the appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon.
 2. The act of reviving from the dead; resurrection.
 3. An insurrection, sedition, revolt, or mutiny; an ascending in opposition to government or authority.
 "To . . . to a general rising of the population."—*Murphy: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.
 4. That which rises; as, a tumour on the body.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A narrow strake in a boat, beneath the thwart.
 2. *Mining*: The same as *Riser*, II. 2.
 3. *Ship-build.* (*Pl.*): Thick planks supporting the timbers of the decks.
rising-anvil, *s.*
Sheet-metal Working: A double beak-iron.
rising-arch, *s.* A rampart arch.
rising-floors, *s. pl.*
Shipbuild.: The floor-timbers which rise fore and aft from the plane of the midship floor.
rising-hinge, *s.* A hinge so constructed as to elevate the foot of an opening door, to avoid the carpet.
rising-line, *s.*
Shipbuild.: A curved line on the drafts of a ship, marking the height of the floor-timbers throughout the length, and thereby fixing the shape, ease and flatness of a vessel's bottom.
rising-main, *s.* The vertical pipe from a pump in a well to the surface of the ground.
rising-rod, *s.*
Steam-eng.: A rod in the Cornish steam-engine which rises as the exhaust piston descends, by means of levers; it then lifts catches by which the sectors are released, and the weights are enabled to open or shut the equilibrium or exhaust valves.
rising-square, *s.*
Shipbuild.: A square upon which is marked the height of the rising line above the keel.
rising-wood, *s.*
Shipbuild.: A timber worked into the seat of the floor and into the keel to steady the floor-timber.
risk, * **risque**, *s.* [*Fr. risque*, from *Sp. risco* = a steep rock, from *Lat. resco* = to cut back; *re* = back, and *scro* = to cut; *Ital. risico, risco, risiko*; *Sp. riesgo* = risk; *Low Lat. risigius, riscus*, *Purt. risco* = a rock, risk.]
 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Hazard, danger, peril; chance of harm or injury. (Frequently in the phrase, to run a risk, i.e., to incur a hazard, to encounter danger.)
 "Money out at interest runs a greater risque than land does."—*Locke: On Lowering the Interest*.
 2. *Comm.*: The hazard or chance of loss, as of a ship, goods, or other property; hence, used for the degree of hazard or danger.
risk, *v.* [*Fr. risquer*; *Sp. arriescar, arriesgar*.] [*Risk*, *s.*]
 1. To put in risk or hazard; to put to chance; to hazard.
 "And, proud to make his firm attachment known, To save your life would nobly risk his own."
Cooper: Truth, 300.
 2. To venture on; to dare to undertake; as, To risk a battle.
risk-er, *s.* [*Eng. risk*; -*er*.] One who risks or ventures.
 "What courses other riskers took."
Bulwer: Rudolph, iii. 2.
 * **risk-ful**, *a.* [*Eng. risk*; -*ful*(*l*).] Full of risk or danger; hazardous, risky.
risk-y, *a.* [*Eng. risk*; -*y*.] Full of risk; dangerous, hazardous.
 "Such a risky matter as that."—*Wilde Collins: The Mediators*, pt. 1, ch. xxi.
ri-sör-i-al, *a.* [*Lat. risus* = laughter, from *rideo* = to laugh.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter.
risorial-muscle, *s.*
Anat.: The *risorius*, usually regarded as a part of the *Platysma myoides* muscle of the cheek which produces smiles. Called also Smiling muscle.
ri-söt-tö, *s.* [*Ital.*, from *riso* = rice.]
Cook: A dish consisting of rice, onions, butter, and broth, served as a pottage, instead of soup, before dinner.
 * **risso**, *pret. of v.* [*Rise*, *v.*]
ris-sö-ite, *s.* [After H. Risso; suff. -*ite* (*Mex.*).]
Mtn.: The same as *BURATITE* (q.v.).
Ris-sö, *s.* [*A. Risso*, an Italian naturalist; he made the Mediterranean fauna his life-long

rise, **rit**, **färe**, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wöt, here, camel, här, there; pine, pít, aire, sir, marine; gö, pöt, or, wöre, wöl, work, wöd, son; müte, öü, cure, quite, cür, räle, füll; trý, Syrian. *a*, *o* = *ö*; *ey* = *ä*; *qu* = *kw*.

study, and published *L'Ichthyologie de Nice* in 1810, and *L'Histoire Naturelle de l'Eaupe Méridionale* in 1827. (See compound.)

Rissoa's grampus, s.

Zool. & Ichthol.: A genus of Littorinidae. Shell minute, white or horoy, pointed, many-whorled; aperture rounded, operculum subspiral. Known species: recent, about seventy, world-wide in distribution, but especially from the northern hemisphere; fossil, one hundred, from Britain and France, from the Permian of Britain onward. Forbes and Hanley enumerated forty-five real or doubtful recent species as British.

ris-sô-ô, s. [Risso.]

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ris-sô-i-dia, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. risso(n); Lat. fem. pl. aij, suff. -idia.]

Zool. A family of Holostomata. (Tol.) Often merged in Littorinidae.

ris-sô-i-na, s. [Mod. Lat. risso(n); Lat. fem. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool. & Palaeontol.: A sub-genus of Rissoa. Aperture channelled in front. Recent species, sixty-six; fossil, ten, from the Bath Oolite onward.

ris-sô-le, s. [Fr.]

Cook.: An entrée consisting of savoury mince of any kind, enclosed in pastry and fried.

ri-ta, s. [Lat. = laughter.] (See compound.)

rius-sardonius, a.

Pathol.: A kind of grip on the features in tetanus. It was anciently attributed to the eating of the Sardonio herb, which had leaves like parsley and was sweet; it may have been a Rantunculus. The sardonio grin is a very unfavourable symptom in lesion of the nerves.

ri-t, ritt, s. [Prob. the same as rut (q.v.).] A slight incision made in the ground with a spade, &c.; a scratch made on a board, &c. (Scott.)

rit, ritt, v.t. or t. [Rit. s.] To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; to rip, to scratch, to cut. (Scott.)

ri-ta, s. [Etyim. not apparent.]

Ichthol.: A genus of Siluridae, group Bagrina, from the East Indies. The region in front of the dorsal spine is covered with a series of scutes.

ri-tar-dân-dô, a. [Ital.]

Music: A direction to play or sing slower and slower.

rite, s. [Lat. ritus = a custom; Fr. rit, rite.] A solemn act of religion; an act performed in divine or solemn service, as established by law, precept, or custom; a form, especially in religion or ceremony; a religious ceremony; a ceremonial.

"Many precious rites . . . Are gone, or stealing from us." Wordsworth. *Excursion*, bk. II.

Congregation of Rites:

Roman Church: A congregation instituted by Sixtus V. towards the close of the sixteenth century. Its object is to promote a general uniformity (consistent, however, with the permission of innumerable differences of detail according to the customs and traditions of different nations) in the externals of divine worship. Secondly, it deals with the canonisation and beatification of saints, and is then extraordinary. (Addis & Arnold.)

rite-ly, adv. [Eng. rite; -ly.] In accordance with ritual; with all due rites and ceremonies.

ri-tôn â-tô, a. [Ital.]

Music: A direction to play or sing more slowly.

ri-ur, s. [CRODER.]

tor-nêl-lô, ri-tor 'sêlle', s. [Fr.]

bôll, bôp, pôat, jôw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, thin; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = ç
-clar, -tlan = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhün. -çion, -çion = çhan. -çious, -çious, -çious = çhün. -ble, -dle, &c. = çel, çel.

ritornelle; Ital. ritornello, dimin. from ritorno = return, ritornare = to return.]

Music: Properly a short repetition, as that of an echo, or of the concluding phrases of an air, especially if such repetition be played by one or more instruments, whilst the principal voice pauses. The word is now generally used to denote the introduction to an air or any musical piece.

"Confine the organist to a slightly ornamented refrain, or ritornello, at the end of each stave or stanza." Bacon: *Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 218.

ri-trat-tô, s. [Ital.] A picture. [RETRACT, s.]

"A retratto of the shadow of Vanity herself." Burns: *Prisoner's Rhyme*, lv. 188.

rit, v. or s. [Rit, s. or s.]

rit-târ, s. [Ger.] A knight; a title given to a knight.

"The Ritter's colour went and came." Carlyle: *The Pinner of Bawley*.

rit-târ-ic, a. [See ed.] Of or belonging to the physicist Ritter, who, in 1801, first discovered the existence of Actinic rays. An old synonym of Actinic (q.v.).

rit-tîng-âr-ite, s. [After Herr Rittinger; suff. -ite (Mia.).]

Mia.: A rare mineral occurring in small rhombic tables, with native arsenic, at Joachimsthal, Bohemia, and Schenitz, Hungary. Crystallization, monoclinic; hardness, 1.5 to 3; lustre, sub-metallic; colour, yellowish-red, sometimes blackish in parts; streak, orange-yellow. Composition not definitely ascertained, but consists essentially of arsenic, selenium, and silver.

rit-u-al, rit-u-all, a. & s. [Fr. rituel, from Lat. ritualis, from ritus = a rite; Sp. ritual; Ital. ritale.]

A. An adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to rites; consisting of rites.

"Instant I bade the priests prepare The ritual sacrifice and solemn prayer." Prior: *Solomon*, III. 432.

2. Prescribing or regulating rites.

"The ritual laws restrained the Jews from conversing familiarly with the heathens or unclean persons." Waterland: *Works*, v. 422.

B. As substantive:

1. A book in which the rites and ceremonies of a church, or of any special service, are set down.

2. The manner of performing divine service in any particular church or communion; ceremonial.

"As the apostles assembled to consider whether the Gentile converts were to be held to any part of the Jewish ritual." Sp. Horley: *Sermons*, Vol. II, ser. 22.

rit-u-al-ism, s. [Eng. ritual; -ism.]

1. The system of ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; ritual.

2. The observance of prescribed rites or usages in religion.

A name sometimes used as synonymous with Ritualism (q.v.), more properly applied to the practices of a section of High Church, who sought to make the revival of Catholic doctrine manifest to the people by elaborate ritual, and especially by the adoption of Eucharistic vestments.

"It was out of these circumstances . . . that what was afterwards called Ritualism took its rise." Blunt: *Dict. Sects*, p. 199.

rit-u-al-ist, a. & s. [Eng. ritual; -ist.]

A. As adj.: Ritualistic (q.v.).

"The second stage of the Ritualist movement consisted of attempts to follow out with exactness the rubrics of the Prayer-Book." Blunt: *Dict. Sects*, p. 199.

B. As subst.: A person attached to strict observance of ritual; specif. one who promotes the Catholic revival in the Church of England. (Lex.)

"A corresponding movement throughout the country in the direction which the Ritualists had taken." Blunt: *Dict. Sects*, p. 200.

rit-u-al-ist-ic, a. [Eng. ritualist; -ic.]

1. Pertaining or according to the ritual; adhering to ritual.

2. Pertaining or relating to the ritualists.

rit-u-al-ly, adv. [Eng. ritual; -ly.] By rites; by or according to any particular rite.

ri-va, s. [Icel. rifa.] [Rive, v.] A rift, a cleft. (Orkney and Shetland Islands.)

ri-vage (age as île), s. [Fr., from rive (Lat. ripa) = a bank.]

1. A bank, a shore, a coast.

"You stand upon the rivage, and behold A city on the inconstant billows dancing." Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, III. (Hated.)

2. A toll paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels thereon.

ri-val, s. & o. [Fr. rival, from Lat. rivis, from rivus = a stream, a river.] Properly those who dwell on opposite banks of the same river or stream. Such people are under strong temptation to quarrel about water privileges; hence the word rivals came to mean those in competition with each other, and disposed to quarrel even though no river might be near. (French: *Study of Words*, p. 198.) Sp. rival; Ital. rivale.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who strives to reach or obtain something which another is also seeking to gain, and which only one can possess; a competitor for the same object as another.

"Hath in any, but in her, love fellowship maintained friendship between rivals?" Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. I.

2. One who emulates or strives to equal or surpass another in excellence; a competitor, an emulator; as, rivals in eloquence.

3. An associate, a companion, a comrade.

"If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, the rivals of my watch, bid them make haste." Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, I. I.

B. As adj.: Striving or seeking to reach or obtain the same object; emulous; standing or being in competition for the same object.

"You are two rival enemies." Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I. I.

rival-hating, a. Hatred any rival; jealous.

"With rival-hating envy, set you on." Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, I. 4.

ri-val, v.t. & i. [Rival, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To stand or be in competition or rivalry with another; to strive to reach or gain something before or in opposition to.

2. To strive to equal or surpass; to emulate.

"Awakes the rival'd high-spirits." Thomson: *Hymn on St. Luke*.

B. Intrans.: To be a competitor or rival.

"Burgundy, We first address'd to'd you, who will this king Have rival'd for our daughter." Shakespeare: *Lea*, I. I.

ri-val-ess, s. [Eng. rival; -ess.] A female rival.

"Oh, my happy rivales!" Richardson: *Pamela*, IV. 153.

ri-val-i-ty, s. [Fr. rivalité, from Lat. rivalitatem, accus. of rivalitas, from rivis = rival (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being a rival; rivalry, emulation.

2. Association, equality, copartnership.

"(Lear, having made use of him in the wars, presently denied him rivalry)." Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 2.

ri-valled, pa. par. or a. [Rival, v.]

ri-val-ry, s. [Eng. rival; -ry.] The act of rivaling; a state of competition or emulation; a striving or effort to reach or obtain the same object which another is pursuing, and which only one can possess; an endeavour to excel or surpass another in excellence.

"To mine over rivalries of yore." Scott: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, IV. 22.

ri-val-ship, s. [Eng. rival; -ship.] The quality or state of being rivals; rivalry, competition, emulation.

"A kind of rivalry against Thomas Aquinas." Waterland: *Works*, IV. 44.

rive (1), rive (2), v.t. & i. [Icel. rifa (pa. t. rif, pa. par. ríðinn); cogn. with Dan. rive; Sw. rífa; to scratch; Dut. ríven; O. II. Ger. ríban; Ger. reiben.]

A. Trans.: To split, to cleave, to rend asunder forcibly.

"A bolt that should but rive an oak." Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, v. 3.

B. Intrans.: To be riven, split, or rent asunder; to open.

"And now—O! would that earth would rive And close upon me while alive." Robert: *Robbery*, v. 23.

rive (2), rive, v.t. & i. [ARRIVE.] To sail to; to come, to arrive.

rive, s. [RIVE (1), v.] A rift, a split, a rent, a tear.

riv-pl, *v.t.* [A.S. *gryftian* = to wrinkle; a frequent form from *gryf*; Dut. *ruipelen*, *ruipelen*.] To contract into wrinkles; to wrinkle, to corrugate, to pucker.

"While every worn industrially wears
And winds his web about the rivet's leaves."
Copper: *Tricentennial*, 304.

***riv-pl**, **riv-pl-ing** (1), **ryv-pl-ing**, *a.* [RIVEL, *v.*] A wrinkle.

"It had no even no ryeing."—Wycliffe: *Sphe-*

***riv-pl-ing** (2), *a.* [RIVAL, *a.*]

***riv-pl-ing** (3), *a.* [Eng. *river*; dimin. suff. -ing.] A little river; a rivulet; a streamlet, a brook. [Prob. a misprint for *river*.]

"Which, as mine floods from smallest currents flow,
Derives her sweets to the rivulet below."
Bryant: *Nature's Embodiment*, p. 274.

***riv-pl-ing** (3), *a.* [A.S. *ryfting*.] A rough kind of shoe, formerly worn by the Scotch, to whom, for that reason, the term itself was sometimes applied in contempt.

"But as left as the thing
Brought his rivet-pl-ing."
Wright: *Political Songs*, p. 207.

river, *pa. par. or a.* [RIVA, *v.*]

***river** (1), *s.* [Eng. *river* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who rivers; a rander.

***river** (2), **river-ora**, *a.* [Fr. *river* = a river. The original meaning was a shore or bank, from Low Lat. *riparia* = (1) the sea-shore, a bank; (2) a river; prop. fem. of *riparius* = riparian (q.v.); *rip. river* = a shore, a sea-coast; Port. *rivera* = a meadow near the bank of a river; *rivera* = a brook; Ital. *rivera* = a sea-shore, a bank, a river.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Fig.: A large and abundant stream; a copious flow.

"Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law."—Psalm cxli. 124.

II. Technically:

1. Geog.: A large stream of water flowing over a certain portion of the earth's surface, and discharging itself into the sea, a lake, a marsh, or another river. A river is generally a stream of considerable size formed by the union of several brooks, streams, or rivulets. When several streams join, so as to produce a river of considerable size, this last is called the principal river, and the minor rivers of which it is composed are called its tributaries, affluents, branches, or feeders. The district drained by such a system of streams or rivers is termed a river-basin (q.v.). Rivers generally have their sources in springs, or from the gradual melting of the snow and ice which perpetually cover the summits of the more elevated ranges of mountains. The channel or cavity in which a river flows is called its bed, and the solid land which borders the bed is its banks. The termination of the course of a river, or where it discharges itself into the sea, another river, &c., is called its mouth.

The following table shows the length and area of some of the principal rivers—

	Length in miles.	Area of Basin, sq. miles.
Mississippi, with Missouri	4,100	1,290,000
Nile	3,100	1,220,000
Amazon	3,400	2,230,000
Obi	3,200	1,190,000
Yang-tze-king	3,200	869,000
Tennessee	3,200	890,000
Lein	2,900	942,000
Amur	2,800	403,000
Congo	2,400	1,540,000
Nile	2,000	1,060,000

Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. I., ch. vi.) considered rivers as harbours of refuge for certain fishes, and as standing to the ocean in the same relation as islands do to continents.

2. Geol.: Rivers may in some cases be aided in hollowing out their beds by existing ravines and fissures, in others their whole channel is scooped out by themselves. The most rapid movement of the water is at the surface, friction retarding the lower and lateral currents. A velocity of three inches per second at the bottom is sufficient to tear up fine clay, six inches per second fine sand, twelve inches per second fine gravel, and three feet per second stones as large as eggs. Hence the transporting power of a river is enormous, especially when in flood. The material carried forward is deposited in the estuary at the mouth of the stream, and tends to form a delta (q.v.). Rivers have existed in all geological periods; one is traceable in the Carboniferous rocks of the Forest of Dean.

3. Law: Rivers are distinguished as navigable and non-navigable: the former being the property of the state and subject to state jurisdiction; the latter the property of those through whose lands they flow. Improvements in many of our inland navigable rivers, by means of dams and locks, are now being made by the Government at public expense. The Ohio and some of its tributaries have been greatly improved by this method during the last few years.

river-basin, *a.* [BASIN, *a.*, B. II. 2. (4).]

river-bed, **river-channel**, *a.* The bed, bottom, or channel of a river.

river-bullhead, *a.*

Ichthy.: *Callius gobio*, the "Miller's thumb" (q.v.).

river-crab, *a.*

Zool.: The genus *Thelphusa* (q.v.).

river-craft, *a.* Small craft or vessels which ply on rivers, but do not put out to sea.

river-crayfish, *a.*

Zool.: *Asacus fluvialilis*.

river-delfy, *a.*

Compar. Relig.: A river-god (q.v.).

"Praying the river-delfy to let them cross."—Tyler: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 218.

river-delta, *a.* [DELTA.]

river-dolphina, *a. pl.*

Zool.: The family *Platanistidae* (q.v.).

river-dragon, *a.* A crocodile. (So called by Milton (*P. L.*, xii. 191), in allusion to Ezekiel xxix. 3.)

river-driver, *a.* A name given by lumbermen to one whose business is to conduct logs down running streams.

river-ducks, *a. pl.*

Ornith.: The Anatinae. (Swenson.)

river-god, *a.*

Compar. Relig.: A river personified, and worshipped as a deity. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

"Olympus invokes the river of Scheria; Akamas had his priest and Spercheios his grove; and sacrifice was done to the river of Herakles, the river-god Achelous."—Tyler: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 218.

river-hog, *a.*

Zool.: The genus *Potamochoerus*, sometimes called Bush-hogs. *Potamochoerus penicillatus* is the Red River-hog.

river-horse, *a.*

Zool.: *Hippopotamus amphibius*. "They are the river-horse and the crocodile, those celebrated inhabitants of the Nile."—Young: *Notes on the Fauna of the Nile*.

river-ice, *a.*

Geol., &c.: Ice floating down a river. It is capable of carrying with it, or moving forward, not merely gravel and pebbles, but boulders of large size.

river jack viper, *a.*

Zool.: *Viperia rhinoceros*, from West Africa. The head is flat, with a bough horn on each side of the snout. In captivity it is very irritable, and puffs itself out and hisses fiercely when visitors approach the cage in which it is confined.

river-lamprey, *a.*

Ichthy.: *Petromyzon fluvialilis*.

river-limpet, *a.*

Zool.: The genus *Ancylus* (q.v.).

river-meadow, *a.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel, *a.*

Zool.: The genus *Anodonta* (q.v.).

river of death, *a.*

Compar. Religions: An expression frequently met with in anthropological writings, and derived from the fact that, in very many forms of religion, the passage from the present to another state of existence is thought to be effected by the actual crossing of a river. The belief existed in classical times (cf. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 134, 145, with *Od.* p. 22), and is very widely spread among races of low culture in the present day (Tyler: *Prim. Cult.*, ch. xii., xiii.). Allusions in Christian allegory and hymnology, which seem to embody this notion, probably refer to the passage of the Jordan by the Jews before entering the Land of Promise.

river-plain, *a.* A plain by a river.

river-shrew, *a.*

Zool.: *Potamogeton velox*.

river-side, *a.* The bank of a river.

river-small, *a.*

Zool.: *Saludina vivipara*.

river-terrace, *a.*

Geol.: A terrace along the side of a river. There is a steep cliff a few yards high supporting a flat terrace, corresponding in appearance to the adjacent alluvial plain. The terrace is apparently horizontal, but really has a slope corresponding to that of the river. Sometimes two or three such terraces exist one above the other. They are produced by the slow and intermittent upheaval of the land. (Lyell.)

river-tortoise, *a.* [MARR-TORTOISE.]

river-wall, *a.*

Hydr.-eng.: A wall made to confine a river within definite limits, either (1) to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks; (2) to prevent overflow of the land adjacent; or (3) to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller sectional area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water, *a.* The water of a river, as distinguished from spring-water, &c.

river-wood, *a.*

Bot.: The genus *Podostemon*. (Amer.)

***river**, *v.t.* [RIVER, *a.*] To hawk by a river; to fly hawks at river fowl.

***river-ain**, *a.* [Fr.] Of or pertaining to a river; situated on or near to a river; bordering a river.

"General Freudenreich has made short work of the long talked of riverain defenses known as the Meuse position."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 19, 1893.

***river-ét**, *a.* [Eng. *river*, *a.*; dimin. suff. -et.] A little river; a rivulet, a stream.

"Whom violet veins in luscious rivers flow."
Dryden: *Barons Wars*, vi. 16.

***river-hood**, *a.* [Eng. *river*, *a.*; -hood.] The quality or state of being a river. (Hugh Miller, in *Annals*.)

***river-ine**, *a.* [RIVERAIN.]

***river-ling**, *a.* [Eng. *river*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little river, a stream.

"All her hidden crystal riverlings."
Spenser: *The Faerie Queene*, third day, first vi. 2, 18.

***river-y**, *a.* [Eng. *river*, *a.*; -y.]

1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

"Branches with river-y veins, meandering like that glide."
Dryden: *Polyglott*, a. 10.

2. Abounding in rivers.

river-ét, **river-ét**, *v.t.* [RIVER (1), *a.*] [Fr. *river*.]

I. Literally

1. To fasten with a rivet or rivets.

"Their graves and poisonous others rivet fast."
Dryden: *Barons Wars*, II.

2. To clench; to fasten firmly.

"In riveting, the place you rivet it should stand up right to the place you rivet it upon."—Mason.

II. Fig.: To fix or fasten firmly.

"Till on from watch to watch, bidding my eye,
Fast riveted on science, sleep, delay."
Churchill: *Gotham*, III.

river-ét (1), **river-ét**, **river-ét**, *s.* [Fr. from *river* = to rivet; a word probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. *Irish*, *ribe* = to tack together.] A short bolt with a flat or rose head, employed for uniting two plates or thin pieces of material. The stub end is swaged to prevent its withdrawal. When used for joining pieces of leather, as in making belting, an annular disc, termed a burr, is placed over this end previous to swaging, in order to give a greater bearing. Rivets are cut from round metal rods, and formed by special machinery. In riveting iron plates together, as in boilers, tanks, &c., the rivet is made red-hot, and while a sledge is held against the head, the end is swaged down by striking directly with a riveting-hammer, or a species of die called a snap-head is interposed. In riveting together wooden surfaces, they may be lined with metallic plate, or washers may be placed under the head and the swaged butt, to prevent this indentation of the wood.

"Rest of steel and iron clasp."
Scott: *Brudal of Tronmouth*, l. 10.

rite, **rit**, **faro**, amidst, **what**, **fall**, **father**; **wé**, **wét**, **hère**, **camel**, **hër**, **there**; **pino**, **pît**, **aire**, **air**, **marine**; **gô**, **pôt**, **ar**, **wôre**, **welf**, **work**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cure**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **full**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **a**, **o** = **ô**; **ey** = **â**; **qu** = **kw**.

rivet-boy, s. The boy employed in the operation of riveting to take the rivets from the furnace.

rivet-entier, s. A jaw tool for cutting off flush the ends of rivets or bolts.

rivet-hearth, s. A shallow, roquid fuel-tray, mounted on three legs, and having a circular bellows beneath it for blowing the fire in which rivets are made red-hot.

rivet-joint, s. A joint formed by a rivet or rivets.

riv-ét (2), s. [Ety. doubtful.] Bearded wheat. (Tamer: *Husbandrie*, p. 46.)

riv-ét-ér, s. [Eng. rivet, v.; -er.] One who rivets.

riv-ét-lag, riv-ét-lag, pr. par., a., & s. A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or operation of fastening with a rivet or rivets.

2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

riveting-hammer, s. A hammer for swaging a rivet when in position. It has a long, flat-faced head and a narrow pen.

riveting-machine, s.

Boiler-making: A machine in which the operation of riveting boiler or other metallic plates is performed by steam-power.

riveting-set, s. A punch with a hollow face, used for swaging the head of rivets.

riv-lag, pr. par. or a. [Rive (1), v.]

ripping-knife, s.

Coopering: A trow (q.v.).

ripping-machine, s. A machine for splitting wood in the direction of the grain for hoops, staves, splints, as the case may be.

ri-vô, interj. [Ety. doubtful.] An exclamation in Bacchantic revelry.

* *Rivo* says the drunkard. —Shakspeare: *1 Henry IV.*, II. 4.

ri-vôse, a. [Lat. *rius* = a river.]

Zool., &c.: Having furrows more or less sinuate like the course of a river.

ri-vô-tite, s. [After Prof. Rivot, of Paris; aut. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A very compact amorphous mineral of a yellowish to grayish-green colour. Hardness, 3.5 to 4; sp. gr. 3.55 to 3.62; fracture uneven, fragile. An analysis yielded: antimonious acid, 42.0; protoxide of silver, 1.18; protoxide of copper, 39.50; carbonic acid, 21.0; lime, a trace, from which the formula $25\text{SiO}_2 + 4(\text{Cu}, \text{Ag})\text{CO}_3$ is calculated.

riv-u-lét, s. [Lat. *rivulus*, dimin. from *rius* = a river.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A small stream; a brook, a streamlet.

Through which we to refresh the gentle rippling run. —Dryden: *Myra's History*, Stroph. 4.

II. *Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Eumecetes agnifida*.

riv-u-lin, s. [Mod. Lat. *rivulin*(a); -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A mucilaginous substance obtained from a freshwater alga, *Rivula tuberosa*.

rix-â-tion, s. [Lat. *rimtio*, from *rimtus*, pa. par. of *rimere* to brawl, to quarrel.] A brawl, a quarrel.

rix-â-trix, s. [Rixation.] A quarrelsome, brawling woman; a common scold.

rix-dô-lar, s. [Dan. *riksdollar*, *riksdaler*; Sw. *riksdaler*; Ger. *reichsthaler*, from *reich*, genit. of *reich* = an empire, and *thaler* = a dollar (q.v.).]

1. A silver coin made at the British mint for use in the island of Ceylon. It is valued at 1s. 6d., and is divided into twelve annams of 1½d. each.

2. A silver coin used at the Cape of Good Hope, divided into eight schillings, and worth about 1s. 6d. sterling.

rix-ôm, s. [RHIZOME.]

Her.: The grain of oats, agreeing with the ear of other corn.

rix-sâred, s. [Ety. doubtful.] Half-dried and salted: as, *rix-sâred fish*. (Scott.)

roâch (1), s. roche, s. [A.S. *roche*, *roche*; cogn. with Dut. *rog* = a ray; D. Dut. *ruik* = a skate; Dan. *ruke* = a ray; Sw. *rocks*; Ger. *roche*; Lat. *roca* = a ray.]

Ichthy.: *Lepidus rutulus*, common throughout Europe north of the Alps, and found in great numbers the sea of Azov and the Caspian. Col. most brilliant at spawning-time, especially in males. Upper part of body bluish-green, inclining to black; sides brighter, sometimes silvery-yellowish; belly silvery-white; ventrals and anals red; dorsal with a blackish border. Length about ten inches, but large specimens may measure fifteen. Roach are gregarious, and associate with Bream and Rudd, often involving with them. They are not much esteemed as food fish in England; in Russia dried roach is a national dish, and the roe of the Caspian Roach is made into caviare, large quantities of which are annually exported.

¶ As sound as a roach: Perfectly sound.

(Perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *roche* = a rock.)

The Roach spawns in April and May in Friesia, May in Austria, and June in England, when the scales of the male become rough. The fishes then assemble in weedy places in shoals, and exhibit some lively movements which have given rise to the name, 'As sound as a roach.' It is not often met to depend on medicinal stimulus, but it had been supposed that the Roach was incapable of becoming diseased, and was hence named after St. Roch, the legendary Mercator. —*Selsky*: *Fresh-water Fishes of Europe*, p. 116.

roâch (2), s. [Ety. doubtful.]

Naut.: The upward curve of the foot of a sail, made in order to clear the stays, spars, &c.

roâch (3), s. [See def.] A cockroach (q.v.).

roâch (4), rôche, s. [Fr. *roche* = a rock.]

1. A rock. (*Pulgrave*.)

2. Refuse gritty stone, or a bed in position resembling it. The highest bed in the Portland Oolite is called the Roach bed. (*Ethelidge*.)

roâd, *rode, *roode, s. [A.S. *rad* = a journey, an expedition, a road, from *rad*, pa. t. of *ridan* = to ride. *Raid* and *road* are thus doublets.]

1. An incursion, an expedition, a raid.

"The Scot who will make *road* upon us." —*Shakspeare*: *Henry V.*, I. 2.

2. The act of riding; a journey, a ride.

"With easy *roads* he came to Leicester." —*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, IV. 2.

3. An open way or public passage; a way for passengers; ground appropriated to public traffic, and forming a line of communication between one city, town, or place and another for foot-passengers, vehicles, cattle, &c. Roads are variously constructed, according to the state of civilization and resources of the country through which they pass, and according to the nature and amount of the traffic to be provided for by them. [MACADAM, TURNPIKE, STREET.] As a generic term *road* includes highways, streets, lanes, &c. The Romans were the great constructors of roads among the ancients: their roads were pavements resting on a foundation of rough stones consolidated into one mass by liquid mortar or grout. The four great Roman roads in Britain were —

1. Watling Street, from Kent, by way of London, to Cardigan Bay in Wales.

2. Icknild Street, from St. David's, Wales, by way of Birmingham, Derby, and York, to Tynemouth.

3. Fosse Way, from Cornwall to Lincoln.

4. Ermine Street, from St. David's to Southampton.

4. A place where ships may ride at anchor, at some distance from the shore; a roadstead. (Generally in the plural.)

"Peering in maps for ports and roads." —*Shakspeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

5. A means of access or approach; a path.

"Alive to no sect, who takes no private road: But looks through Nature up to Nature's God." —*Pope*: *Essay on Man*, II. 331.

¶ (1) *By road*: By walking or riding along the highway, as distinguished from travelling by sea or by rail.

(2) *On the road*: Trussing, travelling.

(3) *To take the road*: To set out on a journey.

(4) *To take to the road*: To become a highway-robber.

road-agent, s. A highwayman. (*Local*.)

road-bed, s.

1. Rail-eng.: The bed or foundation on

which the superstructure of a railway rests. The substructure of the way consists of the embankment, bridges, piling, ballast, &c., and supports the superstructure, which consists of the rails, ties, chairs, frogs, crossings, &c.

2. *Cin. eng.*: In common roads, the whole material laid in place and ready for travel.

"The road in England is always well kept, the road bed is often like a rock." —*Burns*: *Peepshow*, p. 104.

road-book, s. A traveller's guide-book of towns, distances, &c.

road-harrow, s. A machine for dragging over roads when they are much out of repair, to replace the stones, gravel, &c., disturbed by the traffic.

road-locomotive, s. A locomotive adapted to run on common roads.

road-metal, s. [METAL, s. A. II. 1. (1).]

road-roller, s. A heavy cylinder used for compacting the surfaces of roads.

road-runner, s.

Ornith.: *Geococcyx californianus*. Its powers of running are so great that it is often hunted on horseback.

road-scraper, s. A machine for scraping or cleaning roads.

road-steamer, s. A road locomotive.

road-sulky, s. A light vehicle or trap accommodating only one person. (*SULKY, s.*)

road-surveyor, s. A public officer whose duty it is to supervise the roads in a district, and see that they are kept in good order.

† **road-wood, s.**

Bot.: The genus *Plantago*, especially *Plantago major*, which grows on hard roads.

road-worthy, s. Fit for the road or travelling.

road, rôde, v. t. & i. [Ety. doubtful, perhaps from *road*, s. (q.v.), or from Lat. *rodo* = to revolve, through Fr. *roller*, or Sp. *rodar*. Cf. *Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xi. 316.]

A. Trans.: To rouse.

"When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they may be raised once." —*Wilson & Donisthorpe*: *American Ornithology* (ed. 1821), III. 15. (Notes.)

B. Intransitive:

1. (See extract.)

"A good retriever . . . who will *road* or follow the foot-sock of game well." —*Beirick*: *Hound Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 93.

2. To fly in a lucky.

"To shoot without *roding* in, half an hour after sunset." —*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., xl. 104.

road-léss, s. [Eng. *road*; -less.] Destitute of roads.

"Marching often across a *roadless* country as fast as we go in retreat." —*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 16, 1884.

road-mân, s. [Eng. *road*, and *man*.] A man who works upon the roads.

road-side, s. & a. [Eng. *road*, and *side*.]

A. As subst.: The side or borders of a road.

"By the *roadside* tall and perished, weary with the march of life!" —*Longfellow*: *Postscript of Angels*.

B. As adj.: Situated or being on the side of a road.

"*Roadside* waste, *roadside* pasture, and *roadside* turf (along) reasonably to the adjoining landowner." —*Field*, Oct. 17, 1884.

road-stéad, s. [Eng. *road* and *stead*.] The same as *ROAD, s.* 4.

"Curses the *roadstead*, and with gale Of early morning lifts the sail." —*Scott*: *Roderick*, II. 2.

road-stôr, s. [Eng. *road*; suff. -ster.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A horse well fitted for travelling, or commonly employed in travelling, applied to a trotter.

2. One who is much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

3. One who rides along the roads instead of following the hounds across country. (*Hu*.)

(*Slang*.)

"Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favoured." —*Field*, April 4, 1884.

4. A tricycle or bicycle built more heavily than one for racing purposes, to withstand the wear and tear of travelling on the high road.

"It was a substantial *roadster*." —*Field*, Dec. 2, 1883.

II. Naut.: A vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. (*Smyth*.)

bêl, bôj; pônt, jôwî; cat, cêl, chorns, chin, bench; go, gêm; thin, thîs; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Yng. -man, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -cious, -tious = shûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

road-way, 'rôde-way, s. [Eng. road, and way.] A highway, a road; espec. the part of a highway used by vehicles, horses, &c.
 "Never a man's thought in the world keeps the roadway better than this."—*Shakespeare: O Henry IV.* II. 2

ream, 'ram-en, 'rom-en, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful. Skeet suggests a theoretical A.S. *reman* (not found) = to stretch after; hence, to seek, to journey or rove about; cf. O. H. Ger. *reman*, *rdman* = to aim at, to strive after. "It can hardly be doubted that the use of the word was largely and early influenced by the word *Roma*, on account of the frequent pilgrimages to it" (*Skeet*).]
 A. *Intrans.*: To wander about without any definite purpose, object, or direction; to rove about, to ramble.
 "How eager are my thoughts to roam
 In quest of what they love!"
Cooper: Olney Hymns, III.

B. *Trans.*: To range, to wander, to rove over.
 "Now the reams
 The dreary waste."—*Cooper: Task*, I. 548.

'ream, s. [ROAM, v.] The act of roaming, riving, or wandering; a ramble.
 "The boundless space, through which these rovers take
 Their restless roam."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, I.

ream-er, s. [Eng. roam, v.; -er.] One who roams or roves about; a rover, a wanderer, a vagrant.

roan, 'roane, 'roen, a. & s. [O. Fr. *rouen* (Fr. *rouan*), a word of unknown origin; cf. Sp. *ruano* = roan; Ital. *rosso*, *rosso*.]
 A. *As adj.*: Of a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed; now generally used of a mixed colour having a decided shade of red. (Applied to horses or cattle.)
 "How shall I answer him and cry
 For a roan gelding, twelve hands high?"
Burton: Hudibras, II. 2

B. *As substantive*:
 1. A roan colour; the colour described in A.
 2. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan colour.
 "Proud, prancing on his roan."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

C. *Leather*: Sheepskin tanned with sumach; the process is similar in its details to that employed for morocco leather, but lacks the graining given to the morocco by the grooved rollers in the finishing. It is used largely for bookbinding and sometimes for shoes.

roan-antelope, s.
Zool.: *Eogeoros leucophaeus*, from the open plains of South Africa. It is about six feet long, forty inches high at the shoulder; heavily built, with upright mane, long ears, and semicircular-shaped horns; hide black, which colour reflected through the ashy-gray gives the animal its popular Dutch name *Blauw-boc* (Blue Buck).

roan, s. [ROAN, v.]

roar, 'rore, v. t. & i. [A.S. *roarian*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *roren*; Dut. *roeren*. From the same root as Lat. *latro* = to bark; Sansc. *rá* = to bellow.]

A. *Intransitive*:
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. To cry with a loud continued voice; to bellow, as a beast; to shout. (*Jeremiah* II. 15.)
 2. To cry aloud, as in pain or distress.
 "Therest he roared for exceeding pains."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 17.
 3. To make a loud, continued, and confused noise, as the waves, the wind, a crowd of people, or the like.
 "I saw the Lord thy God, that divided the sea, whose waves roared."—*Isaiah* LI. 15.
 4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; to shout in laughter.
 "He roared to make a loud noise in breathing."
[ROARING, s., 2.]

B. *Trans.*: To shout out loudly; to cry aloud; to call out or proclaim loudly.
 "A roar these accusations birth."
Shakespeare: O Henry IV., III. I.

roar, 'rore, s. [ROAR, v.]
 1. A full loud cry or noise, as the cry of a beast; a shout.
 "The roar of a whole herd of lions."
Shakespeare: Tempest, I. I.
 2. The cry, as of a person in pain or distress.
 3. A loud, continued, and confused sound,

as of the waves, the wind, a crowd of persons, or the like.
 "The roaring roar
 Which rushes on the solitary shore."
Byron: Child Harold, I. 24

4. A tumult.
 "Perceiving his enemies daily to increase upon him,
 And all the countries about to be in a roar."—*Psalms*, p. 66.

A. A shout or outcry of mirth or laughter.
 "Your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set
 the table in a roar."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, V. I.

roar-er, s. [Eng. roar, v.; -er.]
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. One who roars, shouts, or hawls.
 "The roarer is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and a strong voice."—*Ramsley*, No. 14.
 2. One who acts riotously; a noisy, riotous person.
 "A lady to turn roarer, and break glasses!"
Massinger: Romanus, I. 4

3. A wave, a billow.
 "What were these roarers for the name of king?"—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, I. I.
 II. *Fig.*: A broken-winded horse.
 "It is a horse in a roarer... he will usually make a grunting noise when taking a snuff."—*Stidney: Book of the Horse*, p. 104.

'roar-le, s. [ROAR, v.]

roar-ing, 'ror-ing, 'ror-yag, pr. par., s., & s. [ROAR, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).
 B. *As adjective*:
 I. *Literally*:
 1. Shouting, noisy.
 2. Characterised by noise or riot; riotous.
 "A mad roaring time."—*Burns: Ode Time*.
 II. *Fig.*: Going on bristly; brisk, active; highly successful, as, a roaring trade. (*Colloq. or slang*).
 C. *As substantive*:
 1. *Ont. Lang.*: A loud, continued, or confused noise; a loud cry, as of a beast; a shout, as of laughter. (*Proverbs* xix. 12.)
 2. *Veterinary*:
 (1) A peculiar sound emitted during respiration by some horses. When of a chronic type, it most frequently arises from a paralysed condition of the diaphragm muscles of the left side of the windpipe, and is very often hereditary. (*Stidney*).
 "Their horses make much noise, and roaring is almost unknown among them."—*Ulrich*, Nov. 5, 1855
 (2) The act of breathing loud. ([1])
 ¶ *The roaring game*: Curling. (*Scotch*).

'roaring-boya, s. pl. An old name for a set of noisy, riotous ruffians, who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the seventeenth century. They corresponded to the Mohawks of later times.

'roar-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. roaring; -ly.] In a roaring manner.

roast, 'rost, 'roste, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *roast* (Fr. *roûir*, from Ger. *rosten* = to roast, from *rost* = a grate, a gridiron, or from Irish *roistín* = a gridiron, *roistín* = to roast, *roist* = roast meat; Gael. *rost*, *roist*; Wel. *rhastio*; Bret. *rosta* = to roast.)]

A. *Transitive*:
 I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. *Literally*:
 (1) To cook, dress, or prepare for the table by exposure to the direct action of heat, on a spit, &c.
 (2) To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to roast coffee.
 (3) To heat to excess; to heat violently.
 "Roasted in wrath and fire."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, II. 2.
 2. *Fig.*: To lauter, quiz, or chaff severely; to tease unmercifully. (*Colloq.*)
 "Bishop Atterbury's roaring lord Coningsby about the trick of being priest-ridden."—*Sp. Atterbury: Epistolary Corresp.*, II. 417.

II. *Metall.*: To expose, as metallic ores, to a protracted heat below fusion, in order to expel sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and frequently to effect oxidation.

B. *Intransitive*:
 1. To cook or dress meat by roasting.
 "He cometh roste and seth, and broile, and frye."
Chaucer: C. T., Prolog. 318.
 2. To become roasted or fit for the table by exposure to fire.

roast, s. & s. [ROAST, v.]
 A. *As subst.*: That which is roasted, as a joint of meat; that part of a slaughtered animal which is chosen for roasting, as the shoulder or leg of mutton, sirloin of beef, &c.
 "On holy days an egg or two of roast."
 But her ambition never reach'd to roast."
Byron: Cenci & Pica, III.

B. *As adj.*: Roasted; as, roast beef.

¶ (1) To cry roast meat: Not to be able to keep one's good fortune to one's self.

(2) To rule the road: To have or take the lead or mastery; to be master or chief. (*Prob. for to rule the road*.)

"Suffolk, the new-made duke, that rules the road."
Shakespeare: O Henry IV., I. I.

roast-beef plant, s.
Bot.: *Trifolium pratense*. [IRIS.]

roast-bitter, s. A peculiar bitter principle, contained in the crust of burnt bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other organic substances.

roast-er, s. [Eng. roast; -er.]
 1. One who or that which roasts.
 2. A pig or other animal or article for roasting.
 "We kept a roaster of the cooking pig."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doona*, ch. I.

roast-ing, pr. par. or s. [ROAST, v.]

roasting-bed, s.
Metall.: A floor or bed of refractory substance on which ores are roasted.

roasting-furnace, s.
Metall.: A furnace in which ore is heated to drive off the sulphur and other volatile particles.

roasting-jack, s.
Domestic: An old fashioned device for turning the spit on which meat was roasted before an open fire.

'rôb, s. [Fr. from Sp. *rob*, from Arab. *robb* = a syrup or jelly of fruit.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit mixed with honey or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit.

"The conserve or rather the rob that is made of them."—*Chaucer: The Reeve's Tale*, p. 171.

'rôb, 'robbe, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *robber*, *rober*. The original sense was to despoil the slain in battle, to strip, to disrobe, from O. Fr. *robbe*, *robe* = a robe; so Eng. *robe* (berave) is formed in a similar manner, from A.S. *red* = clothing; O. Sp. *robir*; Sp. *robar*; O. H. Ger. *roubôn*, *roupan*; Ger. *rauben*; Dut. *roven*.]

A. *Transitive*:
 1. To deprive, strip, or plunder of anything by unlawful force or violence, or by secret theft; to strip or deprive of anything by stealing; to deprive unlawfully.
 "The robbiden hym and woundeden hym and weeten away."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x. 30.
 2. To plunder, to pillage; to steal anything from.
 "Like a thief to come to rob my grounds."
Shakespeare: O Henry IV., IV. 18.

3. To deprive, to strip.
 "That all the rest it seem'd they robbed bare
 Of bounty, and of beauty, and all virtuous rare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 4.

4. To steal.
 "To rob love from any."
Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing, I. 4.

B. *Intrans.*: To steal, to plunder, to pillage.
 "Men and women slouch, and robbed through the land."
Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

'rob-altar, s. A sacrilegious plunderer.

'rôb-and, 'rôb-bin, s. [For rope-band.]

Naut.: A piece of plaited rope, called semit, used for fastening the head-rope of a sail to the jackstay; a rope-band.

'rôb-ben in land (a silent.) [See def.]

Geog.: An island off the Cape of Good Hope, used as a penal station.

Robben Island-snake, s.
Zool.: *Coronella phocaenae*.

'rôb-bér, 'rob-bour, s. [O. Fr. *robbeur*.] [ROB, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:
 1. One who robs or steals from another; one who commits a robbery; a thief.
 "Who, turning to the robber band,
 Back took, the bravest, take the brand."
Scott: Robbery, III. 17.

2. One who robs or steals from another; one who commits a robbery; a thief.

"Who, turning to the robber band,
 Back took, the bravest, take the brand."
Scott: Robbery, III. 17.

3. A thief, as of a person in pain or distress.

4. A loud, continued, and confused sound,

âte. fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîro, sîr, marine; gô, pôé, or wêre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. se, ce = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. One who takes that to which he has no right; one who strips or deprives another of anything by violence or wrong.

II. Law: One who takes goods or money from the person of another by force or threats, and with a felonious intent.

robber-crab, s.

Zool.; *Birgus latro*. [BINOCUS.]

***rob-berds-man, *rob-berd-man, s.** [ROBBERDSMAN.]

rōb-bēr-y, *rob-er-le, s. [O. Fr. *roberle*.] I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or practice of robbing or of taking anything from another by violence or wrong; a plundering, a pillaging; theft.

"Back place abounding with fowls (quarrels), And did with treasure rack with robberies." *Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

2. Law: (See extract.)

"The felonious and forcible taking, from the person of another, of goods or money to any value, by violence or putting him in fear. (1) There must be a taking, otherwise it is no robbery. (2) It is immaterial of what value the thing taken is; a penny as well as a pound, thus forcibly extorted, makes a robbery. (3) Lastly, the taking must be by force, or a previous putting in fear; which makes the violation of the person more atrocious than privately stealing. This previous violence, or putting in fear, is the criterion that distinguishes robbery from other larcenies." *Blackstone: Comment., bk. iv, ch. 17.*

rōb-bīn (1), s. [Ceylon.]

Comm.: The name given to the package in which Ceylonese, &c., dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 lbs. [Simmonds.]

rōb-bīn (2), s. [Etyim. doubtful.] The spring of a carriage. [Simmonds.]

rōb-bīn (3), s. [ROBAND.]

rōbe, s. [Fr., from M. H. Ger. *raub*, *raup*; O. H. Ger. *raup*; Ger. *raub* = booty, spoil, a garment; cogn. with A.S. *raf* = spoil, clothing; Icel. *raf* = spoil; Ital. & O. Sp. *roba*; Sp. *ropa*; Port. *roupa*.]

1. A kind of gown or long loose dress worn over other dress, especially by persons in high position, or engaged in any ceremonial, ordinance, or rite; a gown of state or office, as of judges, priests, &c.; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

"The vests, the robes, and heaps of shining gold." *Pope: Homer: Odyssey viii, 454.*

2. A dressed buffalo skin. A pack of robes is ten skins tied in a pack, this being the state in which they are brought to market.

3. Master of the Robes: An officer of the royal household, whose duty is to order and supervise the robes of the sovereign. Under him are several officers, as a clerk of the robes, a yeoman, three grooms, a page, a brusher, a furrier, a sempstress, a laundress, a starcher, and a standing wardrobe-keeper, at Windsor Castle, St. James's, and Hampton Court palaces, &c. Under a queen the duties are performed by a Mistress of the Robes, who is the highest in rank of the ladies in the service of the queen. [English.]

4. Gentlemen of the robe (or of the long robe): Barristers.

robe-maker, s. A maker of official robes for judges, the clergy, barristers, members of a university, &c.

rōbe, v.t. & i. [ROBE, s.]

A. Transitive: I. *Lit.*: To invest with a robe or robes; to dress with magnificence; to array.

"Lying robed and crowned, Worthy a Roman equus." *Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 163.*

II. *Fig.*: To clothe, to dress, to invest, to cover: As, the fields are robed with green.

B. Intrans.: To put on robes; to array one's self in a robe or robes.

***rōb-ērdz-mān, *rōb-bērdz-mān, *rōb-ērdz-mān, s.** [Said to be named after Robin Hood, the celebrated outlaw of Sherwood Forest.] In the old statutes, a term applied to any bold robber or night thief. In *Piers Plowman* they are termed Roberdes knaves.

"Robbermen, or Robberdsman, were a sort of great thieves mentioned in the statutes (F. W. 3, &c.) of Edward I. who says, Robin Hood lived in the reign of King Richard I. on the borders of England and Scotland by robbery, burning of houses, rapine and spoil, &c., and that these Robberdsman took house from him." *Faulstich: Law Dictionary.*

rob, boy; pōit, jōw; cat, qell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

rōb-ērt, s. [HEAR ROBERT.]

rōb-ērt-tin, rōb-ērt-tine, s. [See *rōf*.]

Church Hist.: One of an order of monks, so named after Robert Flower, the founder, A.D. 1167.

rōb-in, s. [A familiar dimin. from Robert.] [JACKDAW.]

1. The Redbreast (q.v.).

2. A trimming on the front of the dress.

"Robins, and rajs and shaws."

Walcot: P. Pinder, p. 20.

3 (1) *Robin rus* is the hedge:

Bot.: *Nepeta Glechoma*.

(2) Round-robin: [ROUNDAWAIN.]

Robin Goodfellow, s. A "druiding fiend," and merry domestic fairy, famous for mischievous pranks and practical jokes. At night-time he will sometimes do little services for the family over which he presides. The Scotch call this domestic spirit a brownie; the Germans, kobold or Knecht Ruprecht. The Scandinavians called it Nisse Guld-dreng. Fack, the jester of Fairy-court, is the same.

"Either I mistake your shape and making quite, Or else you are that shrewd and knavish spirit, Called Robin Goodfellow."

Thus that Mr. Gubbin call you, and sweet Fack, You do their work, and they shall have good luck." *Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, II, 1.*

Robin Hood, s. A celebrated outlaw in the reign of Richard I.; hence, a character in May-day and other games.

robin-redbreast, s. [REDBREAST.]

robin-ruddock, s. The robin-redbreast.

robin-wake, s.

Bot.: The same as WAKE-ROBIN (q.v.).

robin's pincushion, s. The beelugur of the dog rose.

rōb-i-nēt (1), s. [Fr.]

Steam-eng.: A term for some of the cocks of the steam-engine, as the gauge, brine, and trial cocks.

***rōb-i-nēt (2), s.** [Eng. robia; dimin. suff. -et.]

1. A robin-redbreast.

"The mavis, merril, and robinet."

Drayton: Muses Elvish, Xviii, viii.

2. Old Arm: A military engine for hurling darts and stones.



ROBINET.

rōb-ing, pr. par. v. [ROBE, v.]

robing-room, s. A vestuary; a room where robes of state or ceremony are put on or off; as, a judge's robing-room.

rō-mīn-i-a, s. [Named after John Robin, a French botanist, herbalist to Henry IV.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Galeaceae. North American trees, bearing deciduous, pinnate leaves, and nodding racemes of white or roseate flowers; calyx with five lanceolate teeth, the two upper approximate; legume many-seeded. *Robinia Pseudacacia*, a native of the United States, is the Bastard or False Acacia, called in America the Locust-tree. It is from fifty to eighty feet high, with loose racemes of fragrant flowers. The leaves, root, and inner bark are sweet. The wood is hard and durable, and used for trellis. In the south of France it is grown to furnish vine props. *R. hispida* is the Rose Acacia of the Southern United States.

2. *Paleobot.*: Found in the European Pliocene.

rō-bīn-ic, s. [Mod. Lat. *robinia* (a); -ic.] Derived from *Robinia Pseudacacia*.

robinic-acid, s.

Chem.: An acid found in the root of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. It forms a syrupy mass, but becomes crystalline in contact with absolute alcohol.

rō-bīn-i-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *robinia* (a); -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter found in the wood of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. Obtained by precipitating the aqueous decoction with basic acetate of lead, and decomposing the precipitate with sulphydric acid.

rōb-in-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *robinia* (a); -ine.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{21}O_{14}$. A yellow coloring matter found in the blossom of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. To extract it, the recently-gathered flowers are boiled in water, filtered, the filtrate evaporated, and the residue repeatedly exhausted with boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in delicate straw-colored crystals having a silky lustre, melts to a yellow liquid at 195°, is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, but dissolves readily in alkalis and alkaline carbonate. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark brown by ferric chloride, and it reduces cupric oxide in a boiling alkaline solution.

robinine-sugar, s.

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{21}O_{14}$ (?). A sweet brown syrup, obtained by heating robinine with dilute acids. It does not crystallize, smells of caramel when heated, and yields with nitric acid a large quantity of picric acid.

rō-bie, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Bot., &c.: Wood for shipbuilding, from a *Bignoniaceae*, *Catalpa longissima*, and *Platanium platyphyllum*, one of the *Bailegians*.

***rōb & dā-vy, s.** [Etyim. doubtful; cf. *rob, s.*] A drink so called.

"Sherry nor Rob & Davy here could live."

Taylor: The Water poet.

***rōb-ōr-ant, s. & a.** [Lat. *robustus*, pr. par. of *robore* = to make strong, from *robu* = strength.]

A. As adj.: Strengthening.

B. As subst.: A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

***rōb-ōr-āte, v.t.** [Lat. *robatus*, pa. par. of *robore* = to make strong.] To make strong; to give strength to; to strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

"Ancient privileges . . . which herein are roborated and confirmed." *Fulder: Hist. Cambridge, II, 28.*

***rōb-ōr-ā-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *roboratio*.] [ROBORATE.] The act of strengthening, confirming, or establishing.

***rō-bōr-ō-an, *rō-bōr-ō-ōn, s.** [Lat. *roboreus*, from *robu* = strength, also an oak.] Male of oak; strong.

rō-būr, s. [Lat. = (1) *haranea*, strength, (2) the common oak, *Quercus robur*.] (See etym. and compound.)

Robur Caroli or Carolinum, s.

Astron.: King Charles's Oak, a southern constellation, formed by Halley in 1676 from a portion of Argo Navis.

rō-būst, s. [Fr. *robuste*, from Lat. *robustus* = strong, from Lat. *robu*; Lat. *robu* = strength; Sp. & Ital. *robusto*.]

1. Possessed of great strength; strong, lusty, sinewy, muscular, vigorous.

"A robust, boisterous pigmy kneels him down." *Howell: Letters, bk. I, § 11, let. 22.*

2. Indicating great strength and vigour.

"His robust, distended chest."

3. Sound, vigorous; as, robust health.

4. Requiring vigour or strength; as, robust employment.

5. Violent, rough, rude.

"Rompy-loving miss"

Is haud' about in gallantry robust."

Thomson: Autumn, 529.

***rō-būst-loūs (1 as y), s.** [Eng. *robust*; -loūs.]

1. Robust, strong, vigorous, stout, sturdy.

"Those redundant locs."

Robustious to no purpose, clust'ring down.

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 600.

2. Rough, boisterous.

"The men do sympathize with the mastiffs, in robustious and rough coming on." *Shakspeare: Henry V., III, 7.*

***rō-būst-loūs-lī (1 as y), adv.** [Eng. *robustious*; -lī.] In a robust manner; with force or vigour; stontly, sturdily, roughly, boisterously.

"If they come in robustiously . . . are received for the braver fellows." *Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

***rō-būst-loūs-nēs (1 as y), *rō-būst-ū-ōūs-nēs, s.** [Eng. *robustious*; -nēs.] The quality or state of being robust; robustness; muscular strength; vigour.

"That robustness of body." *Sandys: State of Aragon, sig. a 2.*

rō-būst-lī, adv. [Eng. *robust*; -lī.] In a robust manner; with great strength or vigour.

robustness, *a.* [Eng. robust; -ness.] The quality or state of being robust; muscular strength or vigour; the condition of the body when in full flesh and sound health.

"But will survive a robustness on my own limbs, but will tolerate his in his."—*Robertson & Pope*.

robust, *a.* [Eng. robust; -ness.] Robust. (*Draper: Don Scholastic, l. 1.*)

robust, *a.* [Arab. *rukā*; see def.]

robust, *a.* [Arab. *rukā*; see def.] A huge white bird, one claw of which is as big as the trunk of a large tree, and capable of carrying off an elephant and devouring it. Adolf Erman suggests that the fossil birds of *Rhinoceros tichokhianus*, which have a faint resemblance to the bill of a gigantic bird, created the idea of the roc, which would then technically be a myth of observation.

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(2) In the same sense as 11.

(3) A stone of any size; a pebble. (*Colling & Anon.*)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A cause or source of peril or disaster (from vessels being wrecked on rocks); as, This is the rock on which he split.

(2) A defence; a means of safety or protection; an asylum, a refuge. (*Scriptural.*)

"They remembered that God was their rock."—*Psalm lxxviii.*

(3) A kind of hard sweetmeat.

(4) The same as *Rock-primrose* (q.v.).

"Being a bit slow in firing a shot rock caught him."—*Field, April 6, 1888.*

Rock, *a.* Any portion of the earth's crust, coherent or incoherent, any sedimentary stratum or any dyke or overlying mass of volcanic or plutonic mineral matter. The older writers drew a distinction between rocks and soils. Both are now regarded as rocks. So are blown sand, silt, mould, and peat; though the last is soft, spongy, and of vegetable origin. Were the vegetable character to exclude it, coal would have to be omitted too, and compact by being their nuclei, and being subjected to pressure. As a rule a rock is not a bed of some simple mineral. In most cases there are crystals cemented together by imperfectly crystalline or amorphous matter, or there is a mixture of angular and rounded grains, also bound together by mineral matter. (*Mineral.*) Viewed as to composition, there are three leading classes of rock: Siliceous or Archaean, some formed of loose sand, others of hard sandstone, with all intermediate grades; Argillaceous rocks, i.e. rocks of clay, or more specifically having one-fourth alumina to three-fourths silica; and Calcareous rocks composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, some of them proved, and most of the others suspected to be originally composed of various organisms. Viewed as to their origin, Lyell long recognized four kind of rocks: Aqueous or Sedimentary, Volcanic, Metamorphic, and Plutonic (all which see). A fifth category has now been superadded, viz. Aerial or Eolian, formed by the action of wind. Aqueous, Eolian, and Metamorphic rocks are, as a rule, stratified; Volcanic and Plutonic rocks generally unstratified; the last two are called igneous. Some stratified rocks are fossiliferous, others fossiliferous. For the stratigraphical or chronological order of the latter, see Fossiliferous. Much light has recently been thrown on the composition and origin of rocks, by subjecting thin sections of them to microscopic examination. (*Mineral.*)

Rock-cork = *Mountain-cork*; *Rock-milk* = *Mountain-milk*; *Rock-soap* = *Orpion*; *Rock-oil* = *Petroleum*.

Rock, *a.* On the rocks: Quite out of funds; in want of money.

Rock-alum, *a.* *Min.*: Sometimes applied to the massive form of alum. (*cf. Rock Salt.*)

Rock-basin, *a.* *Geol.*: (1) A hollow, shaped more or less like a basin, in a rock. It may have been scooped out by a glacier; (2) A basin in a rock produced apparently by the movement of gravel, &c., driven forward by water. They occur sometimes in rocks to which the sea has access, and sometimes in granite or other rocks of mountain regions.

Rock-bird, *a.* *Ornith. (PL.)* The genus *Rupicola* (q.v.).

Rock-bound, *a.* *Thermal*, or *sur-* rounded with rocks; as, a rock-bound coast.

Rock-butter, *a.* *Mia.*: Impure efflorescences coating some aluminous slates in various localities, having the consistency of butter. Analyses show relations to *Holtrichite* (q.v.), with which species Dana places them.

Rock-cavy, *a.* *Zool.*: *Caria rupestris*, found near the upper waters of rivers in the rocky districts of Brazil. It is about thirteen inches in length.

Rock-cist, *a.* *Bot.*: The genus *Hellianthemum*.

Rock-cod, *a.* A cod caught on a rocky sea-bottom. They are considered to be of better flavour than fish from a sandy bottom.

10. To tumble or fall over and over.
*"Down they fell
 By thousands, eager on the change of life."*
Shelton, P. L., v. 1, c. 10.
11. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously.
*"Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my monitions wait,
 What different notes and wilder than the roll."*
Proph. Solomon, II. 100.
12. To wallow, to tumble; as, a horse rolls.
13. To emit a long, deep sound like the roll of a drum, &c.
"All day long the noise of battle rolled."
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.
14. To wander, to roam.
"Man shall not suffer his will go round abouts."
Chaucer, C. T. 7, 2, 100.
15. To be enrolled.
"In the last list, I promise, you roll."
Shelton, P. L., v. 1, c. 10.
16. To roll a drum: To beat a drum so as to produce a sound like that of a rolling body.
[Roll, v., 12.]
- (2) To roll over: To kill, to shoot.
"It is sheer nonsense to say . . . that it is a simple task to roll rabbits as they shoot across a narrow drive."
Fild, H., v. 2, 100.

roll, 'rolle, 'roule, 'rowle, s. (In some cases directly from the verb to roll (q.v.)) In others from O. Fr. *rolle*, *roule* (Fr. *roule*) = a roll, from low Lat. *rotulam*, arena of *rotulus* = a roll, from Lat. *rotula* = a wheel; Sp. *rollo*, *rolle*; Port. *rola*; Ital. *rotolo*, *rotolo*, *rotolo*, *rotolo*.

1. Ordinary Language:
 (1) The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.
 (2) That which rolls; a flow in alternate rising and falling. (*Johnson: A. D. 1600, 17.*)
 (3) That which rolls, or is made or used for rolling; a roller.
"Where land is clifty, and a shower of rain comes that make through, use a roll to break the clift."
Hortimer, Husbandry.
 (4) Something made or formed by rolling; something formed into or resembling a cylindrical body formed by rolling.
*"Large rolls of fat about his shoulders hang,
 And from his neck the double dewlap hangs."*
Aldrich.
 (5) A document which is or may be rolled up.
"Behold, an hand was sent unto me; and, lo, a roll of a book was therein."
Isaiah, XLII, 1.
 (6) Hence, an official document generally.
"Search was made in the house of the roll."
Barvi.
 (7) A register, a list, a catalogue, a category.
"I am not in the roll of common men."
Shelton, P. L., v. 1, c. 10.
 (8) A quantity of cloth, &c., rolled or wound up in a cylindrical form; as, a roll of silk.
 (9) A small piece of dough rolled up into a cylindrical form before being baked; as, a French roll.
 (10) A cylindrical twist of tobacco.
 (11) A large, thick curl; as, To wear the hair in rolls.
 (12) The beating of a drum so rapidly that the sound resembles that of a rolling ball, or of a carriage rolling along a rough pavement, or any prolonged, deep sound.
"And it passed, like a gliding roll of drums."
Longfellow, Merveilles of Nature.

2. Technically:
 (1) *Roll-band*: A brass wheel, engraved on the edge, for hand-embossing or gilding where a continuous line or pattern is to be impressed upon the cover or back of a book.
 (2) *Roll*: A strip with a rounded top laid over a roof at the ridge or at lateral joints, to raise the sheet lead at those points.
 (3) *Engr.*: The cylindrical die in a transferring press.
 (4) *Metall.*: One of a pair, or series of rollers arranged in pairs, between which ores are crushed.
 (5) *Metal-working*: One of the pair of cylinders between which metal is passed to draw it into a bar, or to flatten it out into a sheet. (*Rolling-mill*.)
 (6) *Paper-making*: A cylinder mounted with blades for working paper-pulp in the tub.

7. *Wind-working*: A winding of warp, delivered broadcast from the cards, and somewhat compacted in the process. Rolls are prepared for hand-spinning.

8. (1) *Master of the Rolls*: (*Maistris, q. 10*).
 (2) *Rolls of Court and other bodies*: The parchment (kept in rolls) on which are engraved by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the particular body, and which constitute the records of such public body.
 (3) *The Rolls*: A precinct situated between the cities of London and Westminster, enjoying certain immunities, and hence called the Liberty of the Rolls: the name being derived from the rolls or records deposited in its chapel.

roll-about, s. Fat and posy, so as to roll about when walking.

roll and fillet, s.
Arch.: A rounded moulding with a square fillet on its face. It is common in the Early Decorated style, and passes by various gradations into the ogee (q.v.).

roll-blotter, s. A roller around which sheets of blotting-paper are fastened, and a handle in whose forks the ends of the roller axle are journaled.

roll-box, s.
Spinning: In the jack frame, the rotary can or cylinder in which the bobbin and carrier cylinder for the rovings revolve.

roll call, s. The act of calling over a list of names, as of students, soldiers, &c.

roll-joint, s. A sheet-metal joint in which the parts are rolled upon one another and pressed tight.

roll lathe, s.
Mach.: A lathe for turning off rolls for rolling-mills, calendering machines, and for other purposes.

roll moulding, s.
Arch.: A moulding used in Gothic architecture, the upper half of which extends over the lower half, as if it were formed of a thick substance rolled up.

roll-a-bie, s. [*Eng. roll, v.; -able*.] Capable of being rolled.

roll'er, 'rowl'er, s. [*Eng. roll, v.; -er*.]

1. Ordinary Language:
 (1) One who or that which rolls; specif., a cylindrical body turning on its axis, and used for various purposes, as for smoothing, crushing, levelling, spreading out, or the like.
 (2) A heavy cylindrical implement, of wood, stone, or (most frequently) of metal, set in a frame, and used for crushing chads, compressing and smoothing the surface of grass fields, or the like, levelling the surface of roads, paths, walks, &c.
"A level lawn shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller."
Johnson, Life of Pope.
 (3) A rolling-pin (q.v.).

2. That upon which something may be rolled up; as, the roller of a window-blind.
 3. That in which anything may be rolled; a bandage; specif., a long, broad bandage used in surgery.
"Fasten not your roller by tying a knot, lest you hurt your patient."
Johnson, Surgery.

4. That upon which anything is rolled, so as to diminish friction.

- (1) A round piece of wood, &c., put under a heavy weight. (*Roll, v.*)
 (2) The wheel of a roller-skate.
 (3) The wheel or castor of a table, chair, or the like.
 (4) A go-cart.

"He could run about without a roller or landing-strings."
South, Lives of Bishops, v. 1, c. 10.
 5. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as is seen after the subsidence of a storm.
"Under favourable conditions he may run in immediately behind a roller, and by quick work keep well ahead of the following one, and so reach the beach in safety."
Seaboard Magazine, January, 1900, p. 200.

- II. Technically:
 1. *Metal-working*: A circular object in a machine acting as a carrier, a cutter, a die, an impression cylinder, or a flattener.
 2. *Musical*: The studded barrel of the musical box or chime-ringing machine.
 3. *Naut.*: A cylindrical anti-friction bar

which revolves as a hawser or rope traverses against it, and thus saves the rope from wear.

4. *Optic.*: A cylinder of wood, used as a winch in mounting and dismounting guns.

5. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the family *Columba*. Their popular name is derived from their habit of turning somersaults in the air, like a Tumbler Pigeon. Called also Roller-bird. (*Columba*.)

"A most remarkable feature in the distribution of this family is the occurrence of a true voice (*Columba semitorquatus*) in the island of Iceland."
National Geog. Jour., June, 1888.

6. *Print.*: [*Rolling-roller*.]

7. *Saddlery*: The broad, padded surcingle used as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in its proper position, generally made of twilled web with leather billets and chaps.

8. *Zool. (Pl.)*: The family *Tortricidae* (q.v.). Called also Short-tails and Short-tailed Burrowing Snakes.

9. *Ground Rollers*:
Ornith.: The genus *Atelornis*, from *Atelornis*. Their flight is very weak, and they come out only at dusk.

roller barrow, s. A barrow mounted on a wide roller so as to cause no injury to the grass.

roller-bird, s. [*Rollan, s. II. 5.*]

roller bolt, s. The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

roller-bowl, s.

Wood: A device at the delivery end of a wood-carding machine, for rolling the slivers detached by the doffing-knife from the longitudinal band-carriage of the doffing-cylinder. The rolling compacts the slivers into carlings or rolls, which are delivered upon an apron, and are removed to the slubbing-machine, where they are joined endwise and receive a slight twist.

roller-die, s. A die of cylindrical form, used in transferring steel-plate engravings for bank-note printing, and also the pattern to the rolls used in calico-printing.

roller-gin, s.
 1. A gin in which the cotton is drawn away from the seed by pinching-rollers, in contradistinction to the saw-gin (q.v.).
 2. *Minat.*: A gin provided with a roller on which the rope winds, and with a ratchet and pawl to sustain the weight.

roller-lift, s.
Print.: A small wheel to raise the rollers from the ink surface in a machine.

roller-mill, s. A machine for crushing or grinding grain or other substances between horizontal rollers, each having a positive motion; also, a mill in which such machines are used.

roller-mould, s.
Print.: A mould in which composition lining rollers are cast.

roller-skate, s. A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, and used for skating upon asphalt or other smooth flooring.

roller-stock, s.
Print.: The frame upon which composition rollers are cast.

roll-ey, s. [*Prob. from roll, v.*]

Mining: A large truck in a coal-mine, holding two corves as they arrive on the trams from the workings. A number of roll-eyes are coupled together and hauled by a horse to the bottom of the engine-shaft.

rolley-way, s.
Mining: A tramway in a mine.

roll-lok, v.t. [*A dimin. from roll, v. (q.v.)*.]
 To move or play about in a careless, merry fashion; to swagger, to be jovial.

roll-lok-ing, s. [*Rolltick*.] Swaggering, jovial, merry.

"He described his friends as *roll-tick-tick* evidently mistaking himself for one of 'em."

Thos. does Mock Jack Brag.

roll-ing, m. par., a., & s. [*Roll, v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).
 B. *As adjective*:

1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.
"These fixed up high behind the rolling wain."
Pope, Homer; Iliad xiii. 69.

roll, boy; pôut, jôwl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dile, &c. = bôl, döl.

pet-work. The base and the corners of these walls consist of horizontal layers of square stones, and there are sometimes interesting bits of the same kind of material in the middle of the network itself. Amongst all the forms which the Romans borrowed from foreign sources, the art of vaulting, which they learnt from the Etruscans, was that which they most skillfully adapted and developed, and rendered the most distinctive expression of the peculiarity of their own style. Two modes of construction consequently appear side by side in Roman architecture, viz., the Italian arch and the Grecian column.



ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

Roman balance, s. An instrument for weighing, consisting of a lever having arms of unequal weight on the respective sides of its point of suspension, and a bob which traverses the longer and graduated limb.

Roman candle, s. A species of firework consisting of a tube partially filled with alternating, perforated stars and small charges of gunpowder. Fire communicated to the upper end ignites the charges successively, which throw out the stars until the tube is discharged.

Roman Catholic, a. & s.

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to a Roman Catholic. [*II*]

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Church Hist. (P)*: The adherents of the Church which is Roman in its centre and catholic in its circumference. The word Catholic, meaning Universal, was used in early Christian and medieval times for the great ecclesiastical organization with which the vast mass of Christians were connected. When the Reformation took place, the Protestants refused to admit that the Church which they had left was entitled to call itself Catholic, and prefixed the adjective Roman, whilst its adherents claimed the designation Catholic without any limiting adjective. All admit it to be catholic in the sense of being the largest Church in Christendom, and all other episcopal Churches acknowledge the validity of the orders of its clergy. The number of Roman Catholics in the world has been estimated at 152,000,000, which is far too low; at 213,518,003, at 214,370,000, and at 218,000,000. Taking the second of these estimates, the distribution of Roman Catholics over the world is believed to be: in Europe, 150,384,599; Asia, 5,811,500; Africa, 2,657,265; America, 51,422,586; Australia and the adjacent islands, 443,442, making a total of 213,518,003.

The radical difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics lies in their conception of the Church. The latter hold that the Roman Church is the Church of the New Testament, with a authority to define articles of faith, and that all bodies not in communion with her are either heretical or schismatic. Protestants' views differ widely—from that of the High Churchman who, while denying the universal jurisdiction of the Pope, admits that as Bishop of Rome he is *primus inter pares*, to that which considers him the Man of Sin and the Antichrist of Scripture. From this fundamental difference all others necessarily follow. Roman Catholics hold the Apostles, the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds. Transubstantiation and the sacrifice of the Mass (q.v.), Seven Sacraments (SACRAMENTS, s. II, 2.), the necessity of Confession (PENANCE), the existence of a Purgatory (q.v.), the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the Infallibility of the Pope.

2. *Law*: [EMANCIPATION, PENAL-LAWS, ¶ 1, REDUCTION.]

Roman Catholicism, s. The system, principles, doctrines, or rules of the Roman Catholic Church.

Roman cement, s. A compound of pozzolana and lime.

Roman collar, s.

Arch.: A collar made of a parallelogram of lead or fine linen, bound at the edge and

stitched. It is worn by clerics and priests over a black, by bishops and prelates in purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet and. It is of quite modern date, and was originally only the shirt-collar turned down over the stock.

Roman law, s. The Civil law; the system of jurisprudence of the ancient Roman Empire.

Q Roman law, like every other law, originated in custom. Its first great stage of development was reached in the publication by the Decemviri of the Twelve Tables, B.C. 451. These were supplemented rather than superseded under the republic and the empire. Under the former, enactments made in the *Comitia Centuriata* and the *Comitia Tributa*, the *Senatus Consultum*, and the *Magisterial Edicts*, and under the latter, the *Imperial Constitutions* had the force of law. Finally the Justinian Code, A.D. 529, gave symmetry to the whole. The Roman law has more or less affected the legislation of all European countries.

Roman literature, s.

Literature: For nearly two years from the accepted date of the foundation of Rome its people had no literature, and when at length they attempted to supply the great want, they wrote in Greek, and in a servile manner followed Greek models. Ennius, who was born B.C. 239, laid the foundation of a genuine Latin literature. It gradually developed, culminating in the Augustan age. Cicero flourished B.C. 100; Cæsar, 84; Cornelius Nepos, 44; Virgil and Horace, 28; Livy and Ovid, 14. About A.D. 100 the Roman literature began to decline, and by 529 it was in the last stage of decay.

Roman ochre, s. A pigment of a rich, deep, and powerful orange-yellow colour, transparent and durable. It is used, both raw and burnt, in oil and water-colour painting. The colouring matter is oxide of iron mixed with earthy matter.

Roman school, s.

Art: The style which was formed or prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and which was remarkable for its solid and legitimate effects. The works of Raffaele exhibit this school in its full development, and he is accordingly considered the great head of the Roman school.

Roman type, s.

Print.: The ordinary printing type as opposed to Italic (q.v.).

Roman use, s.

Ecclesiast.: The order of the Mass as offered in the Roman Church, and preserved from an earlier use in the missal. [SARUM-USE.]

Roman vitriol, s. Sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

Roman white, s. A very pure white pigment.

rô-mâ-nço, rô-manço, s. & a. (O. Fr. *romans*, roman, *romant* = (1) Roman, (2) the Roman language, (3) romance, from Low Lat. *romanticus* = in a Roman manner or tongue, from Lat. *Romanus* = Roman (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *romance*; Ital. *romanzo*; Fr. *romance* = romance, roman = a romance.)

A. *As substantive*:

1. A tale in verse, told in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal, as the tales of the Count of Arthur, of Amadis of Gaul, &c.; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe; a fictitious and wonderful tale in prose or verse, and of considerable length.

"It is what is called a metrical romance, in its most extensive acceptance, is properly defined a fabulous narrative of fictitious events in verse, more or less marvellous or preternatural. It may be fairly concluded that this species of composition was known at a very early period to the Greeks, and, in process of time, adopted from them by the Romans."—*British Museum, vol. I.*

2. A sort of novel, especially one dealing with surprising or marvellous adventures usually befalling a hero or heroine; a tale picturing an almost purely imaginary state of society.

"To love an altar built.
Of twelve vast French Romances, really gilt."
—*Pope, Rape of the Lock, ll. 48.*

3. A fiction, a lie, a falsehood.

4. Romantic ideas or actions; a tendency of the mind towards what is romantic.

mysterious, or wonderful; an literature of the wonderful and mysterious in literature.

A. A simple rhythmical melody suggestive of a love story; a song or short instrumental piece in ballad style.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or descriptive of the languages which arose in the south and west of Europe, being chiefly founded upon the Latin, as spoken in the provinces subject to Rome. The Romance (or Romanic) languages include the French, Provençal, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Wallachian.

rô-mâ-nço, v. a. [Romance, s.]

1. To tell romantic or extravagant stories; to draw the long law.

2. To be romantic; to behave romantically or fancifully; to build castles in the air.

rô-mâ-nço, s. [Eng. *romance(s)*; -*er*.]

1. One who romances; one who invents or tells extravagant stories; a liar.

2. A writer or composer of romances.

"The actions of the Arabs were adopted by the Troubadours and first Occitan romancers."—*Blade, The Legend, l. 11.*

rô-mân-gô-rô, s. [Sp.] A general name for a collection of national ballads or romances.

rô-mâ-nço, s. a. [Eng. *romance(s)*; -*er*.] Resembling or having the character of the romances of the middle ages; romantic.

rô-mâ-nço, s. [Eng. *romance(s)*; -*er*.] A writer or composer of romances; a romancer.

"The charge, which had Voltaire for its patron, that 'old Bile' was a plagiarist of previous Spanish romancers."—*Daily Telegraph, Dec. 24, 1864.*

rô-mân-gô, s. [Eng. *romance(s)*; -*y*.] Romantic.

"An old house, situated in a romantic place."—*Life of A. Ward, p. 116.*

Rô-man-ço, s. [Roman.] The language of the Wallachians, spoken in Wallachia, Moldavia, and parts of Hungary.

rô-man-ço, s. [que as kl, 'rô-man-ço, a. & s.] [Fr. *romanesque*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. A term applied to the dialect of Languedoc (B. I.).

2. Pertaining to or denoting the style of architecture and ornament so called, prevalent during the later Roman Empire.

3. Embodying romance; representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance; presenting fantastic and imaginary representations, as of animals or foliage.

4. Pertaining to romance; romantic.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The common dialect of Languedoc, and some other districts in the south of France.

2. (See extract.)

"*Romanesque* [is] a general term for all the diverse styles of architecture which sprung from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe during the period of the decline of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

3. A style of art in which fantastic and imaginary representations of animals and foliage are employed.

romanesque-architecture, s.

Arch.: A general term applied to the styles of architecture which prevailed from the fifth to the twelfth centuries. Of these there are two divisions: (1) The debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh centuries, and including the Byzantine modifications of the Roman, and (2) the later or thirteenth-century of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, comprising the later Byzantine, the Lombard, and the Rhemish, Saxon, and Norman styles. The former is a pretty close imitation of the Roman, with modifications in the application and distribution of the peculiar features; the latter is Gothic in spirit, having a preponderance of vertical lines, and various other new features. [RHENISH-ARCHITECTURE.]

rô-mân-ço, s. [Roman.]

1. Pertaining to the Roman language or dialects, or to the nations or races speaking them; romance.

"The Italian branch is represented among living languages only by the *Romanian* dialects, so called as being all descended from the dialect of Rome, the Latin."—*Waring, Life & Growth of Language, ch. 2.*

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

bôil, bôy; pôt, jôw; cat, goll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -ious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bôl, dôl.

- *Rō-man-īsh, a.** [Eng. *Roman*; -ish.] Pertaining to Romanism; Roman, Polish.
Pauls or letters of election only serve in the Romanish countries.—*Engl. Foreign.*
- *Rō-man-ism, s.** [Eng. *Roman*; -ism.] The tenets and teachings of the Church of Rome; Roman Catholicism.
 "Thus Paulists have the common faith... and their own proper Romanism, to the very same or like purpose as the Jews have the law and the prophets."—*Brevint. New Wales to Salvation*, p. 6.
- *Rō-man-ist, s.** [Eng. *Roman*; -ist.] An adherent of the Roman Catholic church; a Roman Catholic. (Fox: *Actes*, p. 241.)
- *Rō-man-ize, v.t. & t.** [Eng. *Roman*; -ize.]
A. Transitive:
 1. To Latinise; to fill with Latin words or idioms.
 "He did too much romanize our tongue, leaving the words he translated, almost as much Latin as he found them."—*Dryden*.
 2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions.
B. Intransitive:
 1. To use Latin words or idioms.
 "So aptly romanized, that the word of command still was set down in Latin."—*Milton: Arcturion*.
 2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or mode of speech. (See extract under ROMAN, B. 2.)
- *Rō-man-iz-er, s.** [Eng. *romaniz(e)*; -er.] One who romanizes; one who converts or conforms to the Roman Catholic religion.
- rō-mānsh, rō-mānsh, rō-mānsh, s.** [For *Romanish*, from *Roman* (q.v.).] A dialect spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland. It is based on, or corrupted from the Latin.
- *rō-mānt, *rō-mānt, *rō-mānt, s.** [Fr. *romant*, the *t* being excrement, as in *tyrant*, &c.] A romance.
- "The Latin tongue, as is observed by an ingenious writer, ceased to be spoken in France about the ninth century, and was succeeded by what was called the romance tongue, a mixture of the language of the Franks and the Latin. As the songs of chivalry became the most popular compositions in that language, they were euphuistically called *romans* or *romances*, though the name was at first given to any piece of poetry."—*Perry: Reliques*, lib. 31.
- rō-mān-tic, *rō-mān-tick, a.** [Fr. *romantique*; Sp. & Ital. *romantico*.]
 1. Of or pertaining to romance; partaking of the nature of romance; marvellous, extravagant, fanciful, wild.
 "I cannot but have an indifference of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere romantic & fancy."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 8.
 2. Given to extravagant or fanciful ideas; fanciful.
 "Far more than people of romantic dispositions will readily admit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.
 3. Pertaining to romances, or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, fictitious, imaginary, ideal, chimerical.
 "Fictions fair romantic range."—*Scott: Marmion*, v. (Intro.)
 4. Wildly picturesque; full of wild, fantastic, and striking scenery; as, a *romantic landscape*.
- romantic-school, s.**
Literature:
 1. A school of poetry founded in Germany, about 1808, by the brothers Schlegel.
 2. A similar school in France, represented by Victor Hugo, Dumas, and some novelists. [ROMANTICISM.]
- *rō-mān-tic-al, a.** [Eng. *romantic*; -al.] Romantic.
 "This theology of Epicurus was but romantic."—*Outworth: Intel. System*, bk. I, ch. II.
- *rō-mān-tic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ly.] In a romantic manner; fancifully, whimsily, extravagantly.
- *rō-mān-ti-qlm, s.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ism.]
 1. The quality or state of being romantic; specific, applied to the reaction from classical to mediæval forms, which originated in Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England.
 "His style may be described as a mixture of the classical and the romantic, its classicism being that of mediævalism and its romanticism that of Schumann."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1885.
 2. That which is romantic; romantic feeling, actions, or expressions.
- rō-mān-ti-qlst, s.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ist.] One who supports or is imbued with romanticism.
- *rō-mān-ti-ly, adv.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ly.] In a romantic manner; romantically.
- *rō-mān-tic-nēss, s.** [Eng. *romantic*; -ness.] The quality or state of being romantic.
- rōm-a-nŷ, rōm-a-nŷ, rōm-ma-nŷ, s.** [Gipsy *Rom* = a man, a husband; connected by Paspat with the name of the Indian god Kama, while Miklosich identifies it with Sansc. *dama*, *damba* = a low-caste musician.]
 1. A gipsy.
 2. The language spoken by gipsies. (It is nowhere to be found pure now, being in every case much corrupted by intermixture with the languages of the nations among whom the gipsies have lived.)
 "Whether *Roman* is derived from Ind. *Marathi*, &c., cannot be determined by minute investigations, which, long neglected, are now being carried on by various Orientalists. They have at least established that *Roman* stands in the relation of a sister, not a daughter, to the seven principal Indian dialects."—*Anglo-Brit. Ind. Sibb.*, 1874.
- rō-mān-s (s as ts), s.** [Ital.]
Music: A romance (q.v.).
- rō-māns-i-ō-rŷ (s as ts), s. pl.** [Ital. = romancists.] A school of Italian poets, who took for their subjects the romances of France and Spain, and especially those relating to Charlemagne and his knights. Ariosto is the chief poet of the school.
- rō-māns-ō-vite (s as ts), s.** [After Count Romanov; suff. -ite (Min.).]
Min.: A brown variety of essonite (q.v.), from Kimito, Finland.
- *rom-aunt, s.** [ROMANT.]
- *rom-bul, s.** [RUMBLE.] A rumbling noise; a rumour.
- rōm-bow-line, s.** [RUMBOWLINE.]
- *rōme, v.i.** [ROM.]
- *rōme, s.** [ROOM.]
- rōme-ine, rōme-ite, s.** [After the crystallographer, Rōme de Hŷle; suff. -ine, -ite (Min.).]
Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring in octahedrons, mostly very minute, with various others at San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont. Hardness, about 5.5; sp. gr. between 4.74 and 4.775; colour, hyacinth-red and honey-yellow. Compos.: antimony, 62.24; oxygen, 16.32; lime, 21.44 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $3\text{RO}, \text{SiO}_3, \text{SiO}_2$.
- rōme-kin, rōm-kin, s.** [Etylm. doubtful; cf. *rummer*.] A kind of drinking-cup.
- *rōme-pōn-nŷ, *rōme-scōt, *rōme-shot, s.** [A.S. *Rōme-scōt*, *Rōme-scōt*, *Rōmpenning*, *Rōmpnig*.] (SHOT (3), s.) The same as PETER-PENCE (q.v.).
- Rō-mio, s.** An adaptation of the Roman alphabet, devised by Henry Sweet, and named by him "because based on the original Roman values of the letters."
- Rōm-īsh, a.** [Eng. *Rom(e)*; -ish.] Pertaining or belonging to Rome or the Roman Catholic Church. (Used with a slightly contemptuous force, as the *Romish* church, *Romish* ritual, &c.)
- *rōm-ist, s.** [Eng. *Rom(e)*; -ist.] A Roman Catholic, a Romanist.
 "The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. VII, ser. 8.
- rōmp, s.** [ROMP, v.]
 1. A rude, awkward, forward girl, fond of boisterous or rough play.
 "First, giggling, plotting chamber maids arrive, Hoydens and romps, led on by General Clive."—*Churchill: The Rival*.
 2. Rude or rough play or frolic.
 "Only, like a child, to be on the romp again immediately."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.
- rōmp, v.t.** [Another form of *romp* (q.v.).] To play about rudely, noisily, and boisterously; to frisk about; to indulge in romps.
 "I found the creature romping and rolling in full liberty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 24, 1885.
- rōmp-ing, pr. par. or a.** [ROMP, v.]
- rōmp-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *romping*; -ly.] In a romping manner; like a romp; rompsily.
- rōmp-īsh, a.** [Eng. *romp*; -ish.] Given or inclined to romping.
 "The *rompish* audacity with which this merry company of maidens boarded and took possession of the ship."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1884.
- rōmp-īsh-ly, adv.** [Eng. *rompish*; -ly.] In a rompsish manner; like a romp.
- rōmp-īsh-nēss, s.** [Eng. *rompish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rompsish; a disposition to indulge in rough or boisterous play.
 "She would immediately snatch off my petticoat, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall, take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable rompsiness."—*Stella: Spectator*, No. 187.
- rōm-pu, rōm-peō, s.** [Fr. *rompu*, pa. par. of *rompre* (Lat. *rumpe*) = to break.]
Her.: Applied to an ordinary when broken, partly assunder, or fractured; as, a chevron or bend *rompu*.
- *rōn-dache, s.** [Fr.]
Old Ara.: A large circular shield for foot-soldiers, entirely covering the upper part of the body, with a slit at the top for seeing through, and another at the side to pass the sword through.
- rōnde, s.** [Fr.]
 1. Typog.: A kind of round, cursive character in imitation of French writing, similar to our old Chancery engraving hand.
 This line is set in Rōnde.
- rōn-dean (ean as ō), rōn-dō, s.** [Fr. *rondain*, from *rond* = round.]
 1. A poem written in iambic verse of eight or ten syllables, and in thirteen lines; it must have but two rhymes. It contains three stanzas, the first and third of which have five lines each, and the second three; there is also a refrain, consisting of the first word or words in the first line, added, without rhyming with anything, to the end of the eighth line and of the thirteenth line. (E. Gosse, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)
 2. **Music:**
 (1) A piece of music vocal or instrumental, generally consisting of three strains, the first of which closes in the original key, while each of the others is so constructed in modulation, as to reconstitute the ear in an easy and natural manner to the first strain.
 "Ronde here differs from sonata or symphonic form, in that the first part is not marked for repeat. The original subject does not modulate, but reappears in its key-chord at the close of the first period, and again at the modulation of the second subject, so that it must be heard three times."—*Stainer's Harvard Musical Dictionary*.
 (2) A kind of jig or lively tune that ends with the first strain repeated.
- rōn-dél, s.** [O. Fr., from *rond* = round; Sp. *rondel*; Ital. *rondella*.]
 1. A poem in fourteen lines, properly of eight syllables. There should be but two rhymes throughout; those in the first, fourth, fifth, ninth, and twelfth lines, and those of the second, third, sixth, tenth, and eleventh lines should correspond. The seventh and eighth, and thirteenth and fourteenth lines are repetitions of the first and second. (E. Gosse, in *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877.)
 2. Something round; a rondle.
 3. The same as RONDEAU, 1.
 4. Fort.: A small, round tower erected at the foot of a bastion.
- rōn-dō-lŷ-ti-a (t as sh), s.** [Named after Wm. Rondelot, M.D. (1507-1566), a naturalist of Montpellier.]
 1. Bot.: A large genus of Hedyotidae. Shrubs with white, yellow, blue, pink, roseate, or scarlet flowers, mostly from the hotter parts of America. The bark of *Rondelotia febrifuga* is given at Sierra Leone in fevers.
 2. Perfumery: A perfume, named from *Rondelotia odorata*, found in Mexico and Cuba, but not really prepared from that plant.
- rōn-dōlle, s.** [RONDELE, 11. 3.]
- *rōn-dŷr, s.** [Fr.] Rondure (q.v.).
- rōn-dle, rōn-dŷl, s.** [O. Fr. *rondel*, from *rond* = round (q.v.).]
I. Ordinary Language:
 1. Anything round; a circle.

ŷte, ŷt, ŷre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mēte, oūb, oūre, quāte, oūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, ŷŷrian, a, e, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. The step of a ladder; a round, a rung.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: The same as *ROMULUS*, 2.

2. *Iter.*: A roundel (q.v.).

*Certain roundels given in arms have their names according to their several colours.—*Poeborn*.

3. *Metall.*: A round plate or disc. The term is applied to the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in cooling, and which is removed from the crucible or cistern from time to time as it congeals, in order to obtain the metal in a form suitable for farther treatment. Instead of in a solid mass. Spelled also *roundelle*. Copper thus treated is known as *rose copper* from its red colour.

rōn-dō, *s.* [Fr. *ron* = round.]

***rōn-dūz**, *s.* [Fr. *ron* = round.] *circle
*With a first born flower and all the rare
That has a star in this huge circle none
Shakesp. *1. 1. 1.*

***rono**, *pr.* [Fr. *ron* = round.]

rono, *s.* [From the same root as *ron*; cf. *runnel*; Fr. *ron* = round, and *ron*, Ger. *ron* = a channel.] [Rhone; *Czech*.]

***rong**, *pr.* [Fr. *ron* = round.]

***rōng**, *s.* [Rung, *s.*] A rung or round of a ladder.

*No many steps of rongs as it were of Jacob's ladder.
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.* p. 161.

***rōn-lōn** (as *y*), ***rōn-yōn**, *s.* [Fr. *ron* = round, *lōn* = a ring, *yōn* = a ring.] A ring, a round of a ladder.

*Out of my door, you which, you polecat, you
rōng. —*Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives of Windsor* 1v. 2.

ront, *s.* [Runt.]

roed, ***rode**, ***roode**, *s.* [The same word as *rod* (q.v.). A.S. *rod* = a rod, a gallows, a cross; cogn. with O. Fr. *rode*; O. S. *rode* = gallows, cross; Dnt. *rode* = a rod, a perch, a wand; O. H. Ger. *rodi* = a rod of land; Ger. *ruthe*; Lat. *rudis* = a rod, a staff.]

*1. A cross.
*Hoe broge our Lord Jhesu to dye on the rode.
—*Robert of Gloucester*, 61.

2. A cross or crucifix; specif., a representation of the crucified Saviour, or, more generally, of the Trinity, placed in Catholic churches over the altar-screen, hence termed the *rood screen*. The rood consisted of the three persons of the Trinity, the Son being represented as crucified. Generally figures of the Virgin and St. John were placed at a slight distance on each side of the principal group, in reference to John xix. 25.

*Now, by the rood, my lovely maid,
Your courtesy has erred; he said.
—*Scott*: *Lady of the Lake*, l. 22.

3. A rod, pole, or perch. [Rōd, *s.* 1. 2.]

4. A unit of superficial measurement, the fourth part of a statute acre, and equal to 40 square perches or poles, or 1,210 square yards.
*A time there was, ere England's crafts began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man.
—*Goldsmith*: *Deserted Village*.

rood-arch, *s.* The arch in a church between the nave and chancel, so called from the rood being placed there.

rood-beam, ***rode-beem**, *s.* A beam across the entrance to the chancel of a church for supporting the rood.

*[The]th ygrave under the rode-beem.
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.* 6,072.

rood-cloth, *s.*
*Evels: A black or violet cloth with which the rood was covered during Lent.

rood-free, *a.* Exempt from punishment.

rood-loft, *s.* A gallery over the entrance to the choir of a church, at the front of which the rood or crucifix was placed. It was composed of open tabernacle-work, in wood or stone, and was approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. [Amos.]

rood-saints, *s. pl.*
*Ecclen.: Images of the Virgin and of St. John, the beloved disciple, placed on each side of the crucifix.

rood-screen, *s.* An ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and often supporting the rood or crucifix.

rood-tower, **rood-steeple**, *s.* The

tower or steeple built over the intersection of a cruciform church.

***rood-tree**, ***roode-tre**, *s.* The cross.

*I love and trust in Christ's faith,
Which died upon the roode-tree.
—*Shakespeare*: *C. A. 11.*

roed-dō-bōk, *s.* [Dnt. *roed* = rod, and *bok* = a book.]

Zool.: *Cephalopus natalensis*, the Natal Bush Buck. Colour bright bay, with short conical horns. It inhabits the thick brushwood of the forests about Natal and the country to the eastward.

roed-peer, *s.* [Eng. *rood*, and *peer* (?).]

Bot.: *Phobos Eklonit*. (Amer.)

roed-y, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rank in growth; coarse, luxurious.

roef, ***rhef**, ***rof**, ***roefe**, *s.* [For *roofo*, from A.S. *roef* = a roof; cogn. with O. Fr. *roef*; Dnt. *roef*; Icel. *roef* = a shed under which ships are built or kept; Russ. *rovo* = a roof.]

1. *Arch.*: The uppermost member of a building; the cover of any house or building, irrespective of the material of which it is composed. The simplest form of roof consists merely of inclined rafters, abutting at their upper end, and attached to a fixed bearing at the lower ends. Roofs are of various kinds, and are distinguished (1) by the materials of which they are composed, as iron roofs, wood, slate, tile, or thatch roofs, &c., or (2) by the form and mode of construction, as gable-roofs, flat, lean-to, hip, curved, cross, mansard, &c. The span is the width between supports. The rise is the height in the centre above the level of the supports. The pitch is the slope of the rafters.

*How reverend is the face of this tall pile,
Whose ancient pillars rear their marble heads,
To bear aloft its arch and pointed roof.
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.* 11.

2. *Carp.*: The timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of a building are supported. It consists of the principal rafters, the common rafters and the purlins. (See these words.) The two varieties of roofing in use are King post roofs and Queen-post roofs. (See these words.)

3. *Mining*: The part above the miner's head; that part lying immediately upon the coal.

4. Anything corresponding with or resembling the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace, an oven, a carriage, coach, &c.; an arch; the interior of a vault; a ceiling.
*The roof of the chimney.
—*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, 11. 4.

5. Hence, fig., a canopy or the like.
*The doot
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven.
—*Shakespeare*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, 111. 4.

6. A covering or shelter generally.
*Heaven's arch is oft their roof the pleasant shed
Of oak and plain oak serves them for a bed.
—*Drummond*: *Speech of Calpurnia*.

*7. A house in general.
*Within this roof
The enemy of all your groves lives.
—*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, 11. 2.

8. The upper part of the mouth; the palate.
*Remembering till my very roof was dry
With saliva of love.
—*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, 111. 2.

roof-guard, *s.*
*Built: A contrivance for preventing snow from sliding from a roof. It consists usually of a continuous series of horizontal slates, slightly raised above the roof-cover and supported by uprights. (Amer.)

roof-tree, *s.*
1. The beam in the angle of a roof.
2. Hence, used for the roof itself.
*Does all that lies in his power to make you happy
during your lengthened stay under his amiable
roof-tree.
—*Pull*: *Mail Gazette*, Oct. 6, 1882.

*To your roof-tree: A toast expressive of a wish for the prosperity of one's family, or of all under his roof. (Scotch.)

roof-truss, *s.* The framework of a roof, consisting of L., and tie pieces.

roef, *v. t.* [Rooft, *s.*]
1. To cover with a roof.
2. To arch over; to cover. (Milton: *P. R.*, 11. 293.)

3. To inclose in a house; to shelter.

*Here had we new our country's honor roof'd
Were the great person of our Britain yet not.
—*Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, 111. 4.

roef-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *roof*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who roofs or covers with a roof.

roef-ing, *pr. par. & s.* [Rooft, *s.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)
B. As *substantive*:

1. The act of covering with a roof.
2. The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof.
3. The roof itself; hence, used figuratively for shelter.

roef-less, *a.* [Eng. *roof*; -*less*.]

1. Having no roof.
*Thither I came, and there—amid the gloom...
Appeared a roofless hut.
—*Hardworth*: *Excursion*, bk. 1.

2. Having no roof or shelter; unsheltered.

roef-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *roof*; dimin. suff. -*let*.] A little roof or covering.

***roef-y**, *a.* [Eng. *roof*; -*y*.] Having roofs.
*Whether to roof houses they repair,
Or not themselves be allowed in open air.
—*Irving*: *Virgil*; *Georgic* 111. 624.

rook (1), *s.* [A.S. *rook*, cogn. with Icel. *Arókr*; Dan. *rooge*; Sw. *roka*; Irish & Gael. *rooks*; O. H. Ger. *kruck*; M. H. Ger. *rouck* = a rook; Ger. *ruchert* = a jackdaw. A word of imitative origin; cf. Gael. *roc* = to croak (q.v.); Lat. *raucus* = hoarse.]

1. *Ornith.*: *Corvus frugilegus*, an eminently gregarious bird, inhabiting cultivated wooded districts, and apparently preferring to build and breed near the abodes of man. They are very widely distributed, and are probably nowhere more common than in England, Ireland, and the south of Scotland. The adult male is from eighteen to twenty-two inches long; plumage black, glossed with purple on the upper parts, lower surface of wing and tail-quills lustrous, dark grayish-black; legs, toes, and claws black. Base of beak, forehead, lores, chin, and throat lute, but the cause of this nudity is not known. Some assert that the feathers are abraded as the bird digs in the ground for food; others, that it is a natural peculiarity. The female is rather less than the male, and her plumage is not so brilliant. White and other varieties often occur. Their nest is about two feet in diameter; eggs four to six in number, bluish-green, blotched with brown. (See extract.)

*The balance between injury or benefit derived from rooks by agriculturists is a question which recent opinion seems to have settled by considering that the damage, though often great, is much more than outweighed by the services rendered in the destruction of millions of grubs of the cockchafer, the chow, the several species of wireworm, and the larvae of crane flies. —*Parrell*: *First Birds* (ed. 4th), 11. 2.

2. *Fig.*: A cheat, a swindler; one who plucks pigeons; a sharper. [Pigeon, *s.* 1. 2.]

*Such wits as he are, to a company of reasonable men, like rooks to the pannelers, who only fill a room at the table, but are as far from contributing to the play, that they only serve to spoil the fancy of those who do. —*Wycherley*: *Country Wife*, 1. 1.

rook-pie, *s.* A pie made of young rooks.

†**rook** (2), ***roke**, *s.* [Fr. *roc*, from Pers. *rokh* = a rook at chess.]

Chess: One of the pieces in chess placed at the four corners of the board. It can move the whole extent of the board in lines parallel to its sides. Also called a *Castle*.

rook (3), *s.* [Rick.]

rook (1), *v. t. & i.* [Rook (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To rob, to cheat, to swindle, to sharp.
*He [Sir John Denham] was much rooked by gamblers. —*Aubrey*: *Anecdotes*, 11. 217.

B. *Intrans.*: To cheat, to swindle, to rob.
*Put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to rook at spanfarthing. —*Leeds*: *On Education*.

†**rook**, *v. t.* [Rook (2), *s.*] To castle at chess. [CASTLE, *v.*]

rook (2), *v. t.* [Ruck, *v.*] To cower, to ruck, to squat.

*The raven rook'd her on the chimney-top.
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VI.*, v. 6.

***rook-ōr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *rook* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] A cheat, a swindler.
*Rookers and sharpers work their several ends. —*Keats*: *Grains*; *Prison of Poetry*, p. 76.

rook-ōr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *ruler*.] *Bakery*: A tool like the letter L, used for withdrawing ashes from the oven.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **cell**, **choras**, **ghin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**.
-**clar**, -**tian** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**tion** = **shūn**. -**tion**, -**tion** = **shūn**. -**ious**, -**ious**, -**ious** = **shūn**. -**ble**, -**ble**, &c. = **bōl**, **dōl**.

rook-ér-y, a. [Eng. rook (1), a.; -ery.]

1. A wood, or grove of trees, used by rooks for nesting places.
2. Rook, a., frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs; a resort of seals for breeding purposes. [PENOUIN-ROOKERY.]
3. The rook belonging to a particular rookery. (Tennyson: *Locksley Hall*, 88.)
4. A brothel. (Slang.)
5. A close assemblage of poor, mean, and dirty buildings, inhabited by the lowest classes; a resort of thieves, sharpers, prostitutes, &c.

rook-y, a. [Eng. rook (1), a.; -y.] Inhabited by rooks.

"Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky wood."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, III. 2.

room, 'rooms, 'room, 'roume, s. [A.S. *rūm* = (a.) room, (a.) spacious; cogn. with Dut. *rūm* = spacious, a room; feel. *rūm* = spacious, room; Dan. & Sw. *rūm*; O. H. Ger. *rūm*; Ger. *raum*; Goth. *ruma*.]

1. Ordinary Language:
1. Space, compass; extent of place, whether great or small.

"It is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is room."—Luke xiv. 32.

2. A place, a station.
"When thou art hidden by any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room."—Luke xiv. 8.

3. Office, post, station, position.
"To have and enjoy that office and room."—*Wid. Spoken*, Scotland (1815).

4. Place or station once occupied by another; steal, as in succession or substitution.
"Let this supply the room."

5. An apartment in a house: as, a drawing-room, a bedroom, &c.; also an apartment in a ship: as, the bread room, the gun-room, &c.

6. A box or seat at a play. (Marston.)

7. Family, company.
"All the Greeks will honour you as of celestial room."—Chapman.

8. A fishing station in British North America. (Simmonds.)

9. Ability to admit or allow; freedom for action; opportunity, scope, latitude.
"Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? Is there no room for pardon?"

10. Mining: The worked space in a mine, especially of a coal-mine, where the roof is supported by regular pillars.

11. Mining: To give or leave room: To withdraw; to leave space for another to pass or be seated.
(2) To make room: To open a way or passage; to remove obstructions.

"A man's gift maketh room for him, and bringeth him before great men."—Prov. x. 15.

room-and-space, s.
Shipbuild.: The distance between the stations of the timber frames which constitute the ribs. It varies from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. 9 in. Room is the rib; space, the distance apart.

room and space staff: A long measuring-rod used in spacing and regulating the distance apart of a ship's frames.

room-mate, s. One who occupies the same room as another or others.

room-paper, s. Wall-paper; paper-hangings.

room (2), s. [Assamese.] A deep blue dye obtained from an Assamese plant of the genus *Ruellia* (q.v.).

room, v.t. [Room (1), a.] To occupy rooms or apartments; to lodge. (Amer.)
"In their junior year, he and Stuart had agreed to try the experiment of rooming together."—*Scraper's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 549.

room-age (age as íg), s. [Eng. room (1), a.; -age.] Room, space.
"It must be a silent character of hope, when there is no store of room and receipt, where those powers are stored."—*Wotton*, *Remains*, p. 81.

room-al, s. [Hind. = a handkerchief.] The ship-knot handkerchief employed by the Thugs in their murderous operations.

room-an, s. [See def.] An Indian name for the pomegranate (q.v.).

roomed, 'roomed, a. [Eng. room (1), a.; -ed.]

1. Having a room or rooms. Used in composition: as, a ten-roomed house.

2. Roomy, spacious, wide.
"The wide and the wide rounded wale."—*Edel*, *Lake*, 111.

room-ér, adv. [Room (1), a.] Farther off; at or to a greater distance.

¶ To go (or put) roomer:
Naut.: To tack about before the wind.

"The Swallow, to his small relieving, came to him again to the night to league to the northward of Cape Finster, being put roomer and not being able to double the Cape."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, vol. II, pt. II, p. 84.

room-fül, a. & s. [Eng. room (1), a.; -ful.]

A. As adj.: Full of room or rooms; roomy.
"Now in a roomful house this soul doth float."
Donne: *Progress of the Soul*.

B. As subst.: As much or as many as a room will hold: as, a roomful of people.

room-i-ly, adv. [Eng. roomy; -ly.] Spaciously.

room-i-n-ness, s. [Eng. roomy; -ness.] The quality or state of being roomy; spaciousness.

room-les, 'room-lee, a. [Eng. room (1), s.; -less.] Wanting in room or space.
"The shyppe . . . is very narrow and roomles."—*Edel*: *Mark*, 111.

room-ríd-don, a. [Eng. room (1), s., and ridden.] In imitation of bedridden. Confined to one's room, as by illness. (Dickens.)

room-sóme, a. [Eng. room (1), s.; -some.] Roomy.
"Rich and roomsome thrones."—*Warner*: *Albion's England*, bk. III.

room-stéad, s. [Eng. room, and stead.] A lodging.
"Six or seven houses or roomsteads."—*Archæologia*, xli. 158.

roomth, s. [Eng. room (1), s.; suff. -th, as in length, &c.]

1. Room.
"N. standing fitting roomth upon the rising side."—*Drayton*: *Poly-Othion*, s. 2.

2. Spaciousness, roominess.

roomth-i-n-ness, s. [Eng. roomth; -ness.] Roominess, spaciousness.
"Which holy-haunter of roomthiness."—*Paisley*: *Bulk & Seelodge of the World*, p. 41.

roomth-sóme, a. [Eng. roomth; -some.] Roomy, spacious.
"A pleasant house, roomthsome enough."—*Nishe*: *Letter*, 111.

roomth-y, 'roomth-le, a. [Eng. roomth; -y.] Roomy, spacious.
"The land was far roomthier than the scale of miles doth make it."—*Palmer*: *Holy War*, p. 24.

room-y, a. [Eng. room (1), s.; -y.]

1. Having or affording ample room; spacious, wide.
"Ours is a weedy country because it is a roomy one."—*Barnes*: *Peasants*, p. 21.

2. Big; broad or wide in frame.
"She is a big roomy bitch, too."—*Field*, Dec. 4, 1844.

roon, s. [A.S., Sw., &c., *roon* = a border (Jamieson).] A shired; a border or selvage. (Scotch.)
"In these and times, they thought the moon . . . Wore by degrees, till her last moon."—*Burns*: *To William Simpson* (Post).

roon, roone, s. & a. [Etyim. doubtful.]

A. As subst.: Vermilion.
"I shall yave the a noblye stele."—*Also tell as my room*.
MS. *Cantab.*, Fl. II, 35, fo. 46.

B. As adj.: Red as vermilion.

roop, s. [Roop, v.]

1. A cry, a call.

2. Hoarseness. (Prov.)

roop, v.t. [A.S. *hrōpan*; Icel. *hrōpa*; Dut. *roepen*; O. Fris. *hropan*; Goth. *hropan*.] [Roop (1), v.] To cry, to shout.

roop-it, a. [Eng. roop, s.; -it (= -ed).] Hoarse. (Scotch.)

roor-bach, s. [From a fictitious extract from *Roorbach's Tour*, in 1836, published for political purposes by an American paper in 1844.] A falsehood, a mis-statement; a sensational article, without any foundation, published, especially for political purposes, in a newspaper. (Amer.)

roo-ss, roon-gah, rú-ss, s. [Hind. *r. ss.*]

Bot.: *Andropogon Schenanthus*, the Sweet Calanus or German-grass. It grows in India.

roosa-oil, rusa-grass oil, s. An oil obtained from the roosa-grass. It is a powerful stimulant, and is employed externally in India to chronic rheumatism and rheumatic pains.

rooge, rūge, v.t. [Icel. *róga*; Dan. *roge*; Sw. *roga*.] To extol, praise.
"Let like one rooge the ford as they find it."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

roet (1), 'roest, 'roust (1), 'rowst, s. [A.S. *hrōst*, cogn. with O. S. *hrōst*; O. Dan. *roost* = a roost; *roosten* = to roost; connected with *roof* (q.v.).]

1. A pole or perch on which fowls rest at night.
"He clapp'd wings upon his roost and sung."—*Dryden*: *Cock & Fox*, 66.

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.
¶ A: roost: Resting and asleep.

roost (2), roust (2), s. [Roost.]

roost, v.t. [Roost, s.]

1. To occupy a roost, to sleep on a roost.
"The peacock in the broad ash tree
Alone is roosted for the night."
Wardlaw: *White Doe*, lv.

2. To sleep, to lodge, to settle. (Collog.)
¶ A: roost: Resting and asleep.

roost-cock, s. The common domestic cock.

roost-ér, s. [Eng. roost, v.; -er.] The male of the domestic fowl, a cock.
"The crow of an early rising rooster."—*Scraper's Magazine*, March, 1860, p. 710.

root, rote, s. [Icel. *róð*; Sw. *rot*; Dan. *rod*. The Icel. *róð* is for *róðt* = root, and hence allied to Goth. *wurts* = a root; A.S. *wyrð*; Eng. *wort* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.
"Ther mayen the fyge tree maad dyre fro the rotte."—*Wycliffe*: *Mark*, 21.

(2) An esculent root; a plant whose root or tubers are esculent, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

2. Figuratively:

(1) That which resembles a root in position or function; the part of anything which resembles the roots of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment or support.

"To the root of the tongue."
Shakespeare: *Timon*, v. 1.

(2) The origin, source, or cause of anything.
"The love of money is the root of all evil."—1 *Pm.*, vi. 10.

(3) The first ancestor; the progenitor.
"The root and father
Of many kings."—*Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, II. 1.

(4) The bottom or lowest part of anything.
"I cannot delve him to the root."
Shakespeare: *Comedies*, I. 1.

(5) Ground, basis, foundation.
"Remove the root of his opinion."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, II. 2.

(6) Foundation, basis, support.
"With a courage of unshaken root."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 14.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: That part of any organ or appendage of the body which is buried in another part. Thus the root of a nail is the portion covered by the skin; the root of a tooth, the base of it which is lodged in a socket.

2. Astron.: The moment from which one begins to calculate the time of revolution of a planet.

3. Bot.: The radix or descending axis of a plant. The tendency down- is very powerful. Unlike the sym- rally placed branches of the stem, the ramifications of the root look irregular as if they arose from any part of the surface. There is in them, however, a certain Rhizotaxis (q.v.). The roots of Dicotyledons are exorhizal, those of Monocotyledons endorhizal, and those of Acetyledons heterorhizal. A root has no perfect bark, true pith, medullary sheath, or true leaves, and only a thin epidermis, a few stomata, and very rarely leaf buds. Its growth is chiefly at the lower extremity. The body of a root is called the caudex, its minute subdivisions the fibrils or radicles, and their

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pēt, er, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

ends the spongiosa. A primary root is one formed by the downward elongation of the axis of the embryo, and is, therefore, in a line with the stem; secondary or lateral roots, like those of ivy, spring laterally from the stem and from the primary root. When the primary root is thicker than the branches which proceed from it, it is called a tap root, when it is no thicker than its ramifications, which conceal it from view, the root is said to be fibrous. Other forms of roots are conical, fusiform, napiform, rotund, nodose or coralline, moniliform, tuberosa, or (finally) pinnate. Most roots are terrestrial, a few are aerial, and a few aquatic. The chief functions of the root are to anchor the plant firmly in the ground, and to transmit upwards to the stem and leaves absorbed nutriment from the soil. Roots require air, and in some cases in gardens obtain it by pushing their way into old drains.

3. *Hpl.-eng.*: The end of a weir or dam where it unites with the natural bank.

4. *Math.*: The root of a quantity is any quantity which, being taken a certain number of times as a factor, will produce the quantity. [SQUARE-ROOT, CUBE-ROOT.] A root of a quantity may be real, or it may be imaginary. The character used to denote a root is $\sqrt{\quad}$. [RADICAL-SIGN.]

5. Music:

(1) A note which, besides its own sound, gives over-tones or harmonics.

(2) That note from amongst whose over-tones any chord may be selected.

(3) Sometimes used by modern musicians as describing a note on which, when either expressed or implied, a chord is built up.

6. *Philol.*: An elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified.

7. (1) Root & Branch Men:

Eng. Hist.: A name assumed about 1641 by the extreme republicans, who advocated the abolition of monarchy and the overthrow of the Established Church.

(2) Root of severity:

Agric.: The Mangel-Wurzel (q.v.).

(3) To take root, to strike root: To become planted or fixed; to be established, to thrive and spread.

***root-bound**, *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly attached, as though rooted to the ground; immovable.

"... as a statue; or, as Daiphne was, and that first Apollo." *Milton Comus*, 602.

***r, root-bruise**, *s.*

A line for mashing or bruising potatoes, carrots, or other raw roots for feed or stock.

***root-bull**, *a.* Built up of roots.

"The root built cell." *Servant*.

***root-cap**, *s.* [PILEORHIZA.]

***root-crop**, *s.* A crop of plants with equal roots; especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, carrots, beets, &c.

***root-eater**, *s.* An animal which feeds on roots; specif., one of the Rhizophaga (q.v.).

***root-grinder**, *s.* A machine for comminuting roots for the purpose of obtaining starch, sugar, or colour from them.

***root-hair**, *s.*

Bot.: Hair attached to a root; a rhizoid.

***root-headed crustacea**, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Rhizocephala (q.v.).

***root house**, *s.*

1. A house made of roots.

2. A house or shed in which roots or tops, as potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, &c., are stored as winter food for cattle.

***root-leaf**, *s.* A leaf growing immediately from the root.

***root-mildew**, *s.*

Hort.: A "mildew" consisting of some parasitic fungal attacking the roots of plants.

***root-parasite**, *s.*

Bot.: A plant growing parasitically on the root of another one, as is the case with the Onchocnaceae.

Bot. Physiol.: The upward pressure exerted by the water absorbed by the root in greater amount than the plant requires. It sometimes makes that which it drives upward exude in drops from the margins and tips of the leaves, as in some grasses, aroids, &c.

***root-sheath**, *s.*

1. *Anat.*: The epidermic coat of the follicle connected with each hair of the head and of the body.

2. *Bot.*: [COLLEORHIZA.]

***root-vole**, *s.*

Zool.: *Arvicola aconismus*, a large species, ranging from the Obi to Kamchatka. It is migratory, like the Lemming (q.v.).

***root (1), *rote, v.t. & i.** [Root, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To fix by the root; to plant and fix in the ground by the root.

2. *Fig.*: To fix or implant firmly and deeply; to impress deeply and durably. (Used generally in the pa. par.)

"His honour rooted in dishonour stood." *Tempest*: *Blaine*, 672.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To fix the root, to take root; to enter the earth, as a root.

"Enable the cuttings to root." *Field*, Oct. 2, 1885.

2. *Fig.*: To become deeply and firmly established or impressed; to take root.

"There rooted betw. them such an affection." *Shakspeare*: *Winter's Tale*, I. 1.

***root (2), *wrot-en, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *wroten* = to grub up; cogn. with O. Dut. *wroeten*; *leel, rida*; from *rot* = a root; Dan. *rode*, from *rot* = a root (q.v.). The meaning has no doubt been greatly influenced by the verb *root* (1).]

A. Transitive:

1. To dig, burrow, or grub in with the snout; to turn up the ground, as swine with their snouts.

"Would root these heathens, as he roots the mead." *Shakspeare*: *Titus Andronicus*, V. 4.

2. To tear up or out, as by the roots; to eradicate, to extirpate; to destroy or remove utterly, to exterminate. (Generally with *away*, *out*, or *up*.)

"To root out the whole hated family." *Shakspeare*: *Romeo and Juliet*, Act IV.

B. Intransitive:

1. To turn up the ground with the snout, as swine.

2. To rummage about.

***root-ed, pa. par. & a.** [Root (1), *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Deeply and durably impressed or established; firmly fixed.

"Pluck from the memory a rooted notion." *Shakspeare*: *Macbeth*, V. 3.

***root-ed-ly, adv.** [Eng. *rooted*; *-ly*] In a rooted manner; deeply, strongly.

"They all do hate him as rootedly as I." *Shakspeare*: *Tempest*, III. 2.

***root-ed-ness, s.** [Eng. *rooted*; *-ness*] The quality or state of being rooted or firmly fixed.

***root-er (1), s.** [Eng. *root* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] A plant which takes root.

"They require digging and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong rooters." *Field*, March 15, 1885.

***root-er (2), *ret-er, s.** [Eng. *root* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who roots up; one who eradicates or destroys utterly.

"The rooters and thorough reformers made clean work with the church." *Smith*: *Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. I.

***root-er-y, s.** [Eng. *root*, *s.*; *-ery*, in imitation of *rockery*.] A mound or heap made of roots of trees in which plants are set, as in rockeries in gardens and pleasure grounds.

***root-fast, a.** [Eng. *root*, *s.*, and *fast*.] Firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

***root-fast-ness, s.** [Eng. *rootfast*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being firmly rooted. (*State Papers*, vi. 534.)

***root-less, *route-les, a.** [Eng. *root*, *s.*; *-less*.] Having no root, destitute of roots.

"Like a rootless tree." *Nir T. More*: *Works*, p. 180.

***root-lét, s.** [Eng. *root*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-lét*.] A little root; a radicle.

"The most delicate tendrils and rootlets of trees." *Scribner's Magazine*, December, 1878, p. 164.

***root-stöck, s.** [Eng. *root*, and *stock*] (RHIZOME.)

***root-y, a.** [Eng. *root*, *s.*; *-y*.] Full of, or abounding in roots.

"Not can with all the confluence break through his rooty sides." *Chapman*: *Homage*; *David*, vii.

***roo-yé-bök, s.** [Dut.] (PALLAS.)

***ro-pál-le, a.** (Gr. *ῥοπαλός* (*rhopalos*) = a club.)

1. Club-shaped; increasing or swelling towards the end.

2. *Pros.*: The same as RHOPALIC (q.v.).

***rope, *raip, *rape, *roop, *rep, s.** [A.S. *rop*; cogn. with Dut. *reep*; Icel. *reip*; Sw. *rep*; Dan. *reb*; Ger. *reif*; Goth. *raips*.]

1. A general name applied to cordage over one inch in circumference. Ropes are of hemp, flax, cotton, coal, or wire, and are known by their construction. The most important kinds are described in this Dictionary under their technical names.

"Axes to cut, and ropes to sling the lead." *Pope*: *Bonner*; *David*, cxi. 139.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united: as, a rope of omens.

3. An intestine.

"His talons wreath for playsters many one; For harpstrings his rope serve eke one." *A Lyell Treatise on the Horse*.

¶ 1. *A rope of sand*: A proverbial expression for a feeble or insecure bond or union; a bond easily broken.

2. *To give a person rope*: To let one go on unchecked.

3. *Upon the high ropes*:

(1) Elated in spirit.

(2) Haughty, arrogant.

*4. *What a rope!* What the devil!

***rope-band, s.** [ROBBIN.]

***rope-bark, s.**

Bot.: Leather wood, [DINCA.] The bark is made into ropes. Called also Moose-wood, Wicopy, &c.

***rope-dancer, s.** One who walks, dances, or otherwise performs on a rope stretched at a greater or less height above the ground.

***rope-dancing, s.** The profession or act of a rope-dancer.

***rope-grass, s.**

Bot.: The genus *Restio* (q.v.).

***rope-ladder, s.** A ladder made of rope. Sometimes the cross-pieces, or rungs, are of wood. [SHROUDS.]

***rope-maker, s.** One whose profession is to make or deal in ropes.

"God and the rope-maker leave me witness, That I was sent for nothing but a rope." *Shakspeare*: *Comedy of Errors*, IV. 4.

***rope-making, s.** The act or business of making ropes, cordage, &c.

Rope-making machine: A machine for making ropes, one was invented by Sylvester in 1783, and was patented by Richard Martin in 1784, and by Edmund Cartwright in 1792. It has since been much improved.

***rope-mat, s.** A mat made of oakum.

***rope-porter, s.** A light, two-wheeled carriage employed in the Fowbr system of steam fowling to carry the rope clear of the ground.

***rope-pump, s.** A water-elevator, consisting of a rope or ropes, or of a fibrous webbing, whose lower end dips in the water which is discharged at the upper end, partly by centrifugal force, and partly by the compression of the rope on the roller. The water is retained in the rope by capillary action.

***rope-railway, s.** A railway on which the cars are drawn by ropes wound upon drums rotated by stationary engines. This is frequently done on inclined planes in mining districts, and is sometimes adopted as a temporary expedient pending the construction of grades of lesser slope.

***rope-ripe, a.** Fit for hanging; deserving of being hanged.

***rope-roll, s.**

Mech.: A hollow cylinder on an axle, and with ropes or bands round it to communicate motion to other parts of a machine.

***rope-shaped, a.** [FUSIFORM.]

böl, böy; pöüt, jöw1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

rō sâ lōg, *s. pl.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose.]

Bot.: Lindley's forty-second alliance of plants. It stands between the Daphniphyllales and the Saxifragales. It is placed under his third subseries, Perigynous Exogens. It contains the orders Calycanthaceae, Chrysolaniaceae, Fabaceae, Drupaceae, Fumicaceae, Sanguisorbaceae, and Rosaceae.

rō sâ-l-gar, *s.* [RENAISSANCE.]

rō sâ-l-g (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The repetition of a phrase or passage, raising the pitch one note at each repetition.

rō sâ-l-g (2), *s.* [RO-LOLA.]

rōg sâ-l-g, *s.* [Lat. *rosula* (f); fem. sing. suff. -ina, so named because the cells are usually arranged like the petals of a rose.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Imperforate Foraminifera, family Uvullobolidae, of Reuss. Series of cells regularly spiral, continuous aperture simple, i.e. not closed by a lid.

2. *Palaeont.*: Six British species from the Chalk, and two from the Pleistocene.

rōg an-l-l-ine, *s.* [Eng. *rose*], and *aniline*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9N_3 = \frac{H_2N \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot NH_2}{H_2N \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot NH_2} \cdot C_6H_5 \cdot Cl_2$

A red dye, occurring in commerce under the names aniline-red, azo-blue, fuchsine, magenta, roseine, &c. It is prepared by heating a mixture of dry arsenic acid and aniline to 140° for six or eight hours. It forms colourless crystalline plates, which are coloured red on exposure to the air, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. The aniline rods used in dyeing are generally mononuclear salts of rosaniline more or less pure. Rosaniline acetate, $C_{18}H_{15}N_3 \cdot Cl_2 \cdot O_2$, chiefly used in England, forms beautiful large crystals, which are more soluble in water than the other salts. Rosaniline hydrochloride, $C_{18}H_{15}N_3 \cdot HCl$, prepared in France and Germany, crystallizes in golden-green rhombic octahedra, and is very soluble in alcohol, with a fine red colour.

rō gâr-i-an (1), *s.* [Eng. *rose*]; -*aria*.] A group of roses.

"The *rosaria* . . . will patiently test any kind of roses."—*Hibbard*. *Amateur's Rose Book*, p. 137.

rō gâr-i-an (2), *s.* [Eng. *rosary*; -*ian*.] A member of the Confraternity of the Rosary.

"Another *rosarian* recommends a special temporal intention."—*Burton*, i. 32.

rōs a rŷ, ros-a-rie, *s.* [Fr. *rosaire*, from Low Lat. *rosaria* = a chaplet; Sp. & It. *rosario*.] [ROSE, s.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

A chaplet, a garland.

"Threat has now knit them into *rosaries* and *coronals*."—*Jerome Taylor*. *Ru'e & Excesses of Holy Living*, ch. vii.

2. A bed of roses; a place where roses grow.

"The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever faded, either out of the white or red *rosary*."—*Proctor*. *Secrets of the Rose*, ch. vii.

3. A coin so called from bearing the figure of a rose, of foreign currency, about the size of a penny, but worth less than a halfpenny, chiefly smuggled into Ireland. In 1390 it was made death to import them.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Compt.*, *Relig.*: A string of beads by means of which account is kept of the number of prayers uttered. Tyler (*he. inf. cit.*) thinks that its invention or adoption was due to the fact that, with advancing civilization, prayers, from being at first utterances as free and flexible as requests to a living patriarch or chief, stultified into traditional formulas, whose repetition required verbal accuracy, and whose nature practically assimilated more or less to that of charms.

"This devotional calculating machine is of Asiatic invention; it had, if not its origin, at least its special development, among the ancient Buddhists, and it has still since passed through the modern Buddhist hands as of old measuring out the sacred formulae whose repetition occupies so large a fraction of a devotee's life. It was not, as the modern Buddhists think, that the *rosary* passed into Mohammedan and Christian lands, and finding there conceptions of prayer which it was suited to accompany, has flourished ever since."—*Taylor*. *Prayer Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 37.

2. *Roman Church*:

(1) A form of prayer in which the *hail Mary* (q.v.) is recited 150 times in honour of the Virgin Mary. It is divided into fifteen decades,

each of which begins with the *Our Father* (Lord's Prayer), is accompanied by meditation on one of the Mysteries in the life of Our Lord, and ends with the *Doxology*. This is properly called the Dominican, or Great Rosary, but the name is often popularly given to the Chaplet, which contains but fifty Aves. The fifteen Mysteries which should be meditated on during the recitation of the Rosary are divided into three series, each corresponding to a chaplet:

1. *Joyful*: The Annunciation, The Visitation, The Birth of Jesus, The Presentation in the Temple, The Finding in the Temple.
2. *Sorrowful*: The Agony in the Garden, the Sweating at the Pillar, the Crowning with Thorns, the Carrying of the Cross, the Crucifixion.
3. *Glorious*: The Resurrection, the Ascension, the Descent of the Holy Ghost, the Assumption, and the Coronation of the R. V. M.

There are also the Rosaries of St. Bridget, of the Seven Dolours, of the Immaculate Conception, of the Five Wounds, and the Crown of Our Saviour.

(2) The beads upon which any of the foregoing forms of prayer are said.

"Dolours, too, are represented on a tomb of Humberston, Leicestershire, which became a Dominican about 1350, with *rosaries* in their *sculpture*."—*Arnold*. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 723.

rosary-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Monodonta* (q.v.).

rōs-ât-âd, *a.* [ROSE.] Crowned or adorned with roses.

"*cladus*, having a chaplet of four roses about his head."—*Puller*. *Warlike*, ii. 513.

rōs-âu-rin, *a.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose, and *aurum* = gold.] [ROSOLIC-ACID.]

rōs-cid, *ros-cide*, *a.* [Lat. *rosidus*, from *ros* = dew.] Dewy; consisting of or containing dew.

"*Rosid* and honey drops observable in the flowers of *Martagon*."—*Boissier*. *Mosses of the Alps*.

rōs-cōe-lite, *s.* [After Prof. H. E. Rose, and *ros* = dew.] (1) *ros* = a stone.

Min.: A soft, micaceous mineral, occurring in minute scales, sometimes arranged in fan-like or stellated groups. Sp. gr. 2.962 to 2.938; lustrous, pearly; colour, dark-brown to brownish green. Analysis made by Genth and Rose, on material more or less impure through mechanical mixtures, indicate that it is a vanadate silicate of alumina and potash, the vanadic acid present varying from 20% to over 28 per cent. Found intimately associated with native gold in California.

rōsē, *s. & a.* [A.S. *ros* (pl. *rosas*), from Lat. *rosa* = a rose, from Gr. *rhodon* (rhodon) = a rose, from Arab. *rosal* = a rose; Dan. *ros*; Hun. *ros*; Ger. *rose*; O. H. Ger. *ros*; Icel. & Sw. *ros*; Irish & Gael. *ros*; Welsh *rhos*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A ribbon gathered into a knot in the form of a rose, and serving as a kind of ornamental shawl, knee-band, or hatband.

"The *roses* were on my rated shawl."—*Shakespeare*. *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

(2) A delicate pink colour.

"Her cheeks had but the *rose*."—*Temple*. *Enone*, 7.

(3) Full bush or bloom.

"The *rose* was just upon her cheek."—*Byron*. *Songs of Wertheim*, x.

(4) A circular card or disc, or diagram, with radiating lines, as the compass-rose or rose of the compass; the barometric rose, which shows the barometric pressure at any place, in connection with winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-rose.

(5) A perforated cup or nozzle serving as a stainer at the induction of water into a pump, or at the nozzle as a means of dividing the water into fine streams for sprinkling.

(6) (See extract).

"The silver sun of its breed is given to a bird in the close of winter days. A great host of birds called the *rose* comes down completely or partly covered with this unusually perverted plumage, which is decorated with long feathers that incline radii. It is looked for in its fall."—*Boyle*. *Telegraph*, Nov. 17, 1888.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The same as *ROSETTE* (q.v.).

2. *Botany*:

(1) The common English name of the genus *Rosa* (q.v.). The ordinary dog rose or briar rose (*R. canina*) is very common; the trailing dog-

rose (*R. arvensis*) much less so. It is sometimes confounded with the *Ayrshire* rose (see below), which is not wild. The true sweet-brier (*R. rubiginosa*) and the small-flowered sweet-brier are found chiefly in the south of England, especially on chalk. The *villous* rose (*R. villosa*) is widely distributed, whilst the burnt-leaved or Scotch rose (*R. spinosissima*) flourishes best near the sea. Among the garden-apricas may be mentioned the *Ayrshire* rose (*R. oxyphthalma*) (see above); the *Bombon* rose, a var. of *R. indica*; the *calceage* rose (*R. centifolia*), the *Chinese* rose (*R. indica*) (see No. 2); the *Danmark* rose (*R. damasceana*), the *fairly* rose (*R. laurifolia*), the *French* rose (*R. gallica*), the one hundred leaved (*R. centifolia*), the *Macartney* rose, *R. bracteata*; the *ten-angled*, a var. of *R. indica*; the *monthly* (*R. indica*), the *mosa* rose, a garden variety of *R. centifolia*; the *official* rose (*R. gallica*), the *prairie* rose (*R. setigera*); the *Provence* rose (*R. centifolia*), and the *swamp* rose (*R. carolina*). From these the numerous varieties of florists' roses are derived. The petals of *R. damasceana* yield a sort of roses when distilled. The fruit of *R. canina* and some other species is astringent, and may be used in cases of diarrhoea and similar complaints. The leaves of *R. rubiginosa* have been used as a substitute for tea.

"Petals from blown roses on the grass"

Traveller. *Lotos-Eaters*, 47.

(2) A popular designation for a multitude of species belonging to various genera and even orders popularly supposed to bear a more or less close resemblance to the genus *Rosa*. The *Chinese* rose (1) (see above), (2) (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), the *Changeable* rose (*H. aurantiaca*), the *Christmas* rose (*Helleborus niger*), the *Corn* rose (*Papaver rhoeas*), the *Cotton* rose (*Filago*) (American), *Elder* rose (Gerard's name for a variety of *Viburnum Opulus*), the *Guelcher* or *Guelcher* rose (the sterile flowered variety of *V. Opulus*), the *Holly* rose (*Hedera helix*), the *Jamaica* rose (1) (*Martian*), (2) (*Blakea tricarnea*); the *Malabar* rose (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), *Mallow* rose (*Hibiscus Moschatus*), *Rock* rose (1. *Helianthemum*, 2. *Cistus*), *Rose of Heaven* (*Ficus religiosa*), *Rose of Jericho* (*Helianthemum aegyptiacum*), *St. Andrew's* rose (*Anastatica*), 2. *Moscherosmum Tripolium*), *Rose of May* (*Narcissus poeticus*), *Rose of the Alps* (*Rhododendron hirsutum* and *R. ferrugineum*), *Sage* rose (*Turnera ulmifolia*), *South Sea* rose (*Jussiaea repens*), *Straw* rose (*Helianthemum*), *Wild* rose (*Rubus fruticosus*). Of the genera in the above list, *Hibiscus* is a Mallowwort, *Papaver* a Poppywort, *Anastatica* is cruciferous, *Viscaria* a Clovewort, &c.

3. *Lock*: The annular scutcheon round the spindle of a door-lock.

4. *Pathol.*: Erysipelas (q.v.).

5. *Script.*: Heb. *רֹסֶה* (*chabatseth*) = Song of Solomon ii. 1, and Isa. xxxv. 1, has not been identified. Geseusius believes it to be the Autumnal Crocus (*Colchicum autumnale*), and Boyle *Narcissus Tarentus*.

B. *As adj.*: Of a pink colour; coloured like a rose; rosy.

"(1) *Under the rose* [Lat. and *rosa*]: In secret; privately, confidentially.

(2) *Wine of the Roses*:

Eng. Hist.: Civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster for the English crown. The Lancastrians wore for a badge a red, and the Yorkists a white rose. The rebellion of the Duke of York against Henry VI. took place in 1455. Twelve battles followed, six in this reign and six subsequently. They commenced with the battle of St. Albans, a.d. 1455, and ended with that of Bosworth Field, Aug. 22, 1485, which established Henry VII. and the Tudor dynasty on the throne.

rose-acacia, *s.*

Bot.: *Robinia hispida*.

rose-aniline, *s.* [RO-ANILINE.]

rose-aphis, *s.* [APHIS.]

rose-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The fragrant fruit of *Eugenia malaccensis* = *agave*, *E. jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), &c., growing in the East. It is made into preserves.

rose-a-ruby, *s.*

Bot.: *Adonis autumnalis*.

rose-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Epithium angustifolium*.

boi, boy; pout, jowl; cat, qoll, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -en. -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -tious, -sious = shün. -hle, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

rose beetle, s.Entom.: *Cetonia aurata*. [CETONIA.]**rose-bud, s.** [ROSEBUD.]**rose-bug, s.**

Entom.: The Rosechafer (q.v.). (Amer.)

rose-camphor, s.

Chem.: The camphene of rose oil. It crystallizes in laminae melting at 35° and boiling between 280 and 300°, is slightly soluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether and essential oils. It dissolves in potash and acetic acid, but is very slightly acted on by hydrochloric and nitric acids.

rose-campion, s.Bot.: The genus *Lycalis*.**rose-carnation, s.** A carnation with rose-coloured stripes. (Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, c. 7.)**rose-catarth, rose-fever, s.**

Pathol.: A catarrh or slight fever like hay-fever, prevailing in parts of the United States, where roses are extensively cultivated. It resembles, but is not identical with, Hay-fever (q.v.).

rose-chafer, s. [ROSECHAFER.]

Entom.: A caterpillar or slight fever like hay-fever, prevailing in parts of the United States, where roses are extensively cultivated. It resembles, but is not identical with, Hay-fever (q.v.).

rose-checked, s.

Ornith.: *Lepidodactylus*, from the Ethiopian region. It feeds principally on grasshoppers and small locusts.

rose-cold, s. Rose-catarth (q.v.).**rose-coloured, a.**

1. Lit.: Having the colour of a rose.
"They flung over her head the rose-coloured bridal veil."—*Moore: Light of the Harrow*. (Cont.)
2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing; rosy.

rose-copper, s. [ROSETTE, II. 4.]***rose-cross, s.** A Rosicrucian (q.v.).**rose-cut, s.**

Gem-cutting: A mode of cutting gems in which the back is left flat and the face is cut into a series of inclined triangular facets arranged around a central hexagon. It is adapted for thin stones.

rose diamond, s. The rose-diamond is flat below, and its upper surface has twenty-four triangular facets. The centre has a hexagonal arrangement, and the base of each triangle is joined to another whose apex touches the margin. The intervening spaces are cut into twelve facets in two zones. The upper or projecting is the crown; the lower portion, the teeth.



DIAGRAM SHOWING THE FACETS OF A ROSE DIAMOND.

rose drop, s.

1. A lozenge flavoured with rose-essence.
2. An ear-drop.
3. A grog-blossom (q.v.).

rose-elder, s. The Guelder-rose (q.v.).

rose-engine, s. A lathe in which the rotary motion of the lathe and the radial motion of the tool combine to produce a variety of curved lines. The mechanism consists of plates or cams set on the axis of the lathe, or suitably rotated and furnished with wavy edges or grooves which govern the motion of the cutting point toward or from the centre.

rose-faced, a. Having a red or rosy face.**rose-festival, s.** [ROSEFEST.]**rose-fever, s.** [ROSECATARRH.]

rose-fish, s. A commercial name for a Norway haddock.

rose fly, s.

Entom.: The Rosechafer (q.v.).

rose gall, s.

Veg. Pathol.: A gall produced by *Rhodites rosea*.

rose garnet, s.

Min.: A rose-red variety of garnet (q.v.), found at Xalotepac, Mexico. An analysis indicates a relationship to the lime-alumina-garnets or essonite (q.v.).

rose-head, s. The same as Rose, s., A. 1 & 3.

rose-hued, a. Of the hue of roses. (Tennyson: *Arabian Nights*, 140.)

rose-iron, s.

Min.: An iron-glance or hematite, occurring in rosette-like groups of tabular crystals in several localities in Switzerland.

rose-knot, s. An ornamental bunch of ribbons plaited so as to resemble a rose.

rose-lake, s. A richly tinted pigment, prepared by precipitating lac and madder on an earthy basis. Called also Rose-madder.

rose-lashing, s.

Naut.: A kind of lashing or seizing employed in wooding spars. So termed from its form.

rose-lathe, s. A rose-engine (q.v.).**rose-leaf, s.** The leaf of a rose.**rose-lichen, s.**

Bot.: *Parmelia kamischadalis*. It is used in calico-printing to give a perfume and a rosette to the fabric. About twenty-five tons are annually exported from the hilly parts of India, where it grows. (Atkinson.)

rose-lip, s. A lip of a ruddy or rosy colour.

rose-madder, s. [ROSE-LAKE.]**rose-mallow, s.**Bot.: *Althaea rosea*, the Hollyhock.

rose mallow, s. The liquid storax obtained from *Liquidambar orientale*.

rose-moulding, s.

Arch.: A kind of Norman moulding ornamented with roses or rosettes.

rose-nail, s. A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

***rose-noble, s.** An old English gold coin, stamped with the impression of a rose. They



ROSE NOBLE.

were first coined in the reign of Edward III., and were current at six sh. They were also coined by Edward IV., of the value of 8s. 4d.

"The succeeding kings coined rose-nobles and double rose-nobles."—*Cameron: Remains*.

rose-oil, s.

Chem.: A volatile oil extracted from several species of roses, especially *Rosa centifolia* and *R. moschata*. It is a thick, yellowish, fragrant liquid, solidifying at a low temperature to a buttery mass of transparent, shining laminae, and having a sp. gr. of 0.892 at 15°. It is frequently adulterated with geranium oil, but this may be detected by exposing the oil to iodine vapour, which does not alter the colour of rose oil, but imparts a deep brown colour if geranium oil is present, even in minute quantity.

rose-opal, s.

Min.: A rose-coloured opal, occurring with the quartzite (q.v.), the colour being attributed to organic matter.

rose-parrakeet, s.

Ornith.: *Platycercus eximius*, a native of Australia.

rose-pink, s.

1. A coarse kind of lake, produced by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood, &c. It is a pigment much used by paper-stainers and in the commonest distemper paintings, &c., but too perishable to merit the attention of artists.
2. A rosy pink colour or hue.

rose-plantain, s.

Bot.: *Plantago major rosea*.

rose-quartz, s.

Min.: A rose-red variety of quartz, mostly found massive, in veins. Colour attributed to the presence of titanate acid, but Dana and others suggest it may be partly due to manganese.

rose-rash, s. [ROSEOLA.]**rose-red, a.** Red as a rose.

***rose-rial, s.** A name for English gold coins of various reigns and values; a rose-noble. The rose-rials of James I. were of the value of 30s.

rose-illed parrakeet, s.

Ornith.: *Polyporus torquatus*, from Africa, India, and Ceylon. It is about sixteen inches long; green, with a black band from the chin nearly to the nape, rose-coloured saddle round the back of the neck. In the female a narrow collar of emerald-green replaces the rose colour.

rose-roof, s. [ROSEWORT.]**rose-sawfly, s.**Entom.: The genus *Hylotoma*.**rose-snowball-tree, s.**Bot.: *Viburnum Opulus roseum*.

rose-steel, s. A kind of steel of cementation whose interior part exhibits, when fractured, a different texture from that of the exterior.

rose-tulip, s.Bot.: *Tulipa rosea*.**rose-water, s. & a.**

A. As subst. Water distilled from rose leaves in the proportion of two gallons of water to ten pounds weight of fresh petals from *Rosa centifolia*.

"Let one attend him with a silver basin,
Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers."
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, (Induct. i.)

B. As adj. Having the odour or character of rose-water; hence, affectively delicate, fine, or sentimental.

rose-willow, s.Bot.: *Salix purpurea*.

rose-window, s. A Catherine-wheel or Marigold-window. [CATHERINE WHEEL, s.]

***rôse, v.t.** [ROSE, s.]

1. To make of a rose colour; to redden; to cause to blush or blush.

"A maid yet rosy over with the virgin crimson of modesty."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. To perfume, as with roses.

"To rose and lavender my business."—*Tennyson: Queen Mary*, III. 8.

rôse, pret. of v. [ROSE, s.]

rôse, s. m. [Lat. *rosa*] = a rose; fem. pl. *roses*. [See.]

Bot. A sub-order of Rosaceae, having the carpels free from the tube of the calyx and the stipules united to the petiole. It is divided into four families: Roside, Potentillide, Spiræide and Sanguisorbide.

***rôse al. *rôse l al. s.** [Lat. *rosula*, from *rosa* = a rose.] Resembling a rose in colour or smell; rosette.

"The stuns are rosul, and
Of the white rock."—*Darwin: The Wits*, II. 1.

***rôse ate, a.** [Lat. *rosus*, from *rosa* = a rose; Ital. and Sp. *rosato*; Fr. *rosé*.]

1. Rosy; full of roses; made or consisting of roses.

"The most renowned
With curious rosate gardens are crown'd."
Shakespeare: *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 1.

2. Rosy, resembling a rose, rose-coloured.
"Nor ever in such earthly dyes,
But the morn's dew, let rosate lip."
Shakespeare: *Light of the Harrow*.

rosate-tern, s.Ornith.: *Sterna dougallii*.

rôse-bud, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *bud*.] The bud of a rose; the flower of the rose just at peering.

rôse-bush, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *bush*.] Any of the shrubs or bushes which will under the genus *Rosa*.

rôse-phâ-fer, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *chafer*.]

Entom.: A popular name for any individual of the sub-family Cetoniinae.

rôse-ine, s.

rôse-à-lite, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *light*.]

Min.: beautiful hardness, a hydrated nesia, the log with t.

rô-sel-lâ, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *sell*.]

Min.: T.

rô-gâl-lâ, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *gall*.]

rô-pâl-le, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *pal*.]

Bot.: Hues are as &c. are n with water drink.

rôse-ma-rine, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *marine*.]

Lat. *Rosmaria*.

rôse-ma-rine, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *marine*.]

Bot.: *Rosmaria*.

rôse-ma-rine, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *marine*.]

Bot.: *Rosmaria*.

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rôse-ma-rine, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *marine*.]

Bot.: *Rosmaria*.

rôse-ma-rine, s. [Eng. *rose*, and *marine*.]

Bot.: *Rosmaria*.

Site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fill, father; wê, wôt, hère, oamel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýria; a, o = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

rope-ino, *s.* [Eng. rose; -ino.] [ROSELINE.]

rope-é-lite, *s.* [After the mineralogist Gustav Rose, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *rosolith*.]

Min.: A triclinic mineral occurring in beautiful lamellar crystals at Schneeberg, Saxony. Hardness, 3.5; sp. gr. 3.506 to 3.585. Composed of a hydrated arsenate of lime, cobalt, and manganese, the later numbers obtained corresponding with the formula $H_2As_2O_7 \cdot 2H_2O$.

ro-sel-lane, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rosellus* = rosy; suff. -ane (*Min.*); Ger. *rosellan*.]

Min.: The same as Svanberg's Rosite (q.v.).

ro-sel-late, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rosellatus*, from Lat. *ros* = a rose; Ger. *rosellat*.]

Bot.: Corrupt. from Eng. *red sorrel*.

Bot.: *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*. The ripened calices are red, and in India, the West Indies, &c., are made into jelly—put into tarts, or, with water added, into a cool, refreshing drink.

ro-se-ma-ry, ***ro-se-ma-rine**, ***ro-sa-marine** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *rosmarin* (Fr. *rosmarin*), from Lat. *rosmarinus*, *rosmarina* (= lit. marine dew, from *ros* = dew, and *marinus* = marine (q.v.)); Ital. *rosmarino*; Sp. *rosmarino*, *rosmaro*; Port. *rosmarinho*.]

Bot.: *Rosmarinus officinalis*, a native of the South of Europe and Asia Minor, and cultivated in India, &c.; a very fragrant biennial plant with a white or pale-blue corolla. The leaves are sessile and gray, with the edges rolled round below. It is sometimes made into garlands. It is slightly stimulant, and tends to relieve headache and mental weariness. It is an ingredient in Hungary-water (q.v.). It is also used as a conserve, and a liqueur is made from it.

"When villagers on shroud bed lay
With posies, *rosmary*, and *rose*,"
Scott *Rokeby*, v. 12.

rosemary-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A transparent, colourless oil, obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and flowers of the rosemary with water. It is neutral, has a camphorous taste, and the colour of the plant; sp. gr. 0.9080 at 15.5°, and boils at 165-168°.

***ro-sen**, *a.* [Eng. *rose*]; *adj.* suff. -en, as in golden, &c.] Made of roses; consisting of, or resembling roses.

"His teeth a *rosen* chapel,"
Remond of the *Rose*.

ro-sen-ite, *s.* [After G. Rose; a connect., and suff. -ite.]

Min.: The same as *Plagioclase* (q.v.).

ro-sen-mul-lér, *s.* [The discoverer's name.] (See def. of *q.v.*)

**q.v.* *rosenmuller*:
Amst.: The paravian.

ro-sé-ô-lé, *s.* [Lat. *rosa* = a rose.]

Pathol.: *Rose-rash*, scarlet-rash; a non-contagious, febrile disease, with rose-coloured, minute, non-crescentic spots, with itching and tingling. In infants it is called *R. infantilis*, and a variety occurs from exposure to sun in summer, known as *R. asifera*. The action of belladonna, taken internally, occasionally produces it, and it sometimes precedes an attack of small-pox or typhoid fever. It may also occur four or five days after vaccination, in gout and rheumatism, or in cholera.

***ro-sér**, *s.* [Rose, *a.*] A rose-tree, a rose-bush.

"They ben like to an hound, when he cometh by the *roser*, or by other bushes."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

***ro-sér-y**, *s.* [ROSEARY.] A place where roses grow; a rosary.

***ro-sét**, *a.* [Fr. *rosette*.] A red colour for painters.

"Grind ceruse with a weak water of gum-lake, *roset*, and vermilion, which maketh it a fair carnation."—*Peacock's On Drawing*.

ro-sé-tan-gle, *s.* [Eng. rose, and *tangle*.]

Bot. (Fl.): The *Ceraniaceae* (q.v.). (Lindley.)

Rô-sét-tâ (1), *s.* [See def.] The name of a place in Egypt, on one of the mouths of the Nile.

Rosetta-stone, *s.* The name given to a stone found near the Rosetta mouth of the

Nile by a French engineer in 1798. It is a tablet of basalt, with an inscription of the year 136 A.C., during the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes. The inscription is in hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek.

It was deciphered by Dr. Young, and formed the key to the reading of the hieroglyphic character. It was captured by the English on the defeat of the French forces in Egypt, and is now in the British Museum.



ROSETTA-STONE.

Rô-sét-tâ (2), *s.* [ROSETTE (2).]

rosetta-wood, *s.* A name given to a good-sized East Indian wood, imported in logs, nine to fourteen feet in diameter; it is unusually yellowed. The general colour is a lively red-orange. The wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut, but soon gets darker.

Rô-sét-tâ, *s.* [Fr. dimin. from *rose* = a rose (q.v.).]

1. *Orn. Lang.*: Something more or less resembling, or designed to resemble a rose, and used as an ornament or badge; as, a bunch of ribbons plaited, or of leather cut to the form of a rose.

2. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: An ornament in the form of a rose, much used in the decoration of ceilings, cornices, &c.

2. *Art*: Roset (q.v.).

3. *Gas*: A form of gas-burner in which the gas issues at a circular series of holes resembling a rosette.

4. *Metal*: A disc of red copper from the refining-hearth, or anode. As the impurities are removed in the shape of scum or slag, and the metal exposed, the surface of the metal is engraved by throwing on water. This is called quenching. The hardened crust is of a red colour, and is called a rosette. The operation being repeated, the metal is obtained in a form for ready handling and further treatment, instead of being in a solid mass. It is also known as rose-copper.

5. *Mill*: A circular arrangement of sails in a windmill; the vanes attached to radial arms.

Rô-sé-tâm, *s.* [Lat. from *rosa* = a rose.] A garden devoted to the cultivation of roses; a nursery for roses.

ro-sé-wood, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *wood*.]

Bot. & Comm.: The name given to wood which is either of a rose colour or, when cut, yields a perfume like roses. The best comes from South American *Balobias*. (Fraser of *Ed.*) Lindley says that the fragrant rose-wood, or Boule de Parfumeur of the cabinet makers, is from two or three species of Brazilian Triptolence. *Phosodendron foribunda* also yields a beautiful rose-coloured wood. Brazilian rose-wood is imported in large slabs. Its colours are from light hazel to deep purple, or nearly black. It is very heavy, and is used for cabinet work, especially as veneers. Other kinds of rosewood are from *Genista canariensis*, *Convolvulus floribus*, *C. scoparia*, &c.

rosewood-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A pale yellow, somewhat viscid, volatile oil, obtained from rosewood (q.v.) by distillation with water; sp. gr. 0.9064 at 15.5°. It is sometimes used to adulterate rose-oil, which thereby loses its lustrous consistence.

ro-sé-wört, *s.* [Eng. *rose*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. *Rhododendron*.

2. (Pl.): The *Rosaceae*. (Lindley.)

Rô-sé-ô-lan, *a. & s.* [From a Latinised form of *Rosenkreuz*. See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of, or belonging to *Rosenkreuz* or the society which he is said to have founded.

B. *As subst.* (Pl.): A mystic secret society which became known to the public early in the seventeenth century, and was alleged to have been founded by a German noble called Christian Rosenkreuz, A.D. 1388. He

was said to have died at the age of 106. The society consisted of adepts, who perpetuated it by initiating other adepts. It did not interfere with religion or politics, but sought after true philosophy. The *Rosicrucians* pretended to be able to transmute metals, to prolong life, and to know what was passing in distant places. Many contradictory hypotheses have been brought forward regarding the *Rosicrucians*, and as it is admitted that their secret was never revealed, it is open to doubt if there was one to reveal. They are said to have died out in the eighteenth century. The writer of the article "*Rosicrucians*" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (ed. 9th) believes that the *Rosicrucian* society never existed, and that the persons making it known did so simply for a jest. As, however, the public believed in its existence, individuals from time to time declared that they belonged to it. Called also *Brothers of the Holy Cross*.

Rô-sé-ô-lan-lan, *s.* [Eng. *Rosicrucian*; -ism.] The arts, practices, or teaching of the *Rosicrucians*.

Rô-sé-dæ, *a. pl.* [Lat. *rosa* (a); fem. pl. *rosæ*.]

Bot.: The typical family of the sub-order *Rosales* (q.v.).

***Rô-séd**, *a.* [Eng. *rosy*; -ed.] Adorned with roses or their colour.

***Rô-siér** (si as *si*), ***rosière**, *s.* [Fr. *rosier*.] A rose-bush.

"See other time she on her head did wear,
But crowned with a garland of sweet *roses*,"
Spenser *F. Q.* II. 12. 12.

Rô-sé-ô-lan, *s.* [Fr.] The name given in France to a young girl who in a village contest is awarded a rose as the prize of virtue and wisdom. An attempt has been made by a clergyman to introduce a similar prize in South London.

ros-ill, *s.* [ROSSEL.]

***Rô-sé-lî**, *adv.* [Eng. *rosy*; -ly.] With a red or rosy glow.

"The white Olympus peaks
Ruddy lighten, and the scaled pole smite."
Matthew Arnold: *Empedocles on Stromboli*.

Rô-sé-in, *s.* [A doublet of *rosin*.]

1. Resin with a little water remaining after nearly all the oil has been distilled off.

2. Resin with all the water distilled away. The solid residuum is then black, and is a compound of several hydrocarbons. It is called copaliferous or fiddlers' rosin, and is applied to the hair of violin, viola, and violoncello bows to give them the necessary bite upon the strings. Rosin for the double bass is made of equal proportions of ordinary rosin and white pitch.

"Rosin, if it be found in the fire, is thought a fault in the wood, whereas the only commendable of the pitch tree is her rosin."—P. Holland: *Pine*, bk. xvii, ch. 2.

rosin-oil, *s.* An oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree. Used by painters, also for lubricating machinery, &c. (*Sinimoida*.)

rosin-tin, *s.*

Mineral.: A pale-coloured oxide of tin with a rosinous lustre.

rosin-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Silphium laciniatum*.

Rô-sé-in, *v.t.* [*Rosin*, *s.*] To rub or cover over with rosin.

"Wine vessels are not to be *rosined*, calked, and trimmed."—P. Holland: *Pine*, bk. xviii, ch. xvii.

Rô-sé-in-tâ, *s.* [Sp.] = the steed of Don Quixote. Any sorry horse.

Rô-sé-néss, ***ros-y-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *rosy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being rosy.

"The fair morn breaks through her *rosiness*,"
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Rô-sé-in-y, *a.* [Eng. *rosin*; -y.] Resembling rosin; containing or consisting of rosin.

Rô-sé-ite, *s.* [Eng. *rosé* (e); suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *rosit*.]

Mineralogy:

1. An altered form of Svanberg's anorthite.

2. The same as *Chabasite* (q.v.).

Rô-sé-lând, *s.* [Wel. *rhos* = peat, a moor.]

Heathy land; land full of ling; moorish or watery land.

bôil, **bôy**; **pôit**, **jôvi**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bonch**; **go**, **gom**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.

-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shün**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

* **rōs-mā-rīnē** (l. s. [ROSEMARY.]

1. Sea-dew, sea-spray.

2. Rosemary. (Gæsar: *Mutopotmos*, 200.)* **rōs-mā-rīnē**[Norweg. *rosmar* = a walrus (ros = a sea), from which the Lat. *rosmarinus*, now the species of the Walrus. There is Latin *rosmarinus* (Rosmarinus) seems to have arisen from a passage in *Clæus Magna* (ed. 1558, Antv.) "The walrus is a marine vessel." The appears in a German edition of 1567 (where the animal is called *Rosmarin*) as "don't see grass." The animal has simply "marine vessel-tur." He notes that Germans living on the seaboard call it *rosmarin*, that in Muscovy or Southern Hungary, not far from the source of the Tanais, it is called *moos*; and that some believe the Mod. Lat. *rosmarinus* to be formed from a (M.H. Ger. *moos*, "which seems to have been coined to express the impetus and running sound with which the animal moves through the water.")

Zool.: The Walrus (q.v.). At the time Spenser wrote little was known of this animal, but Gesner (*Hist. Anim.*, iv. 249), to whom Spenser is indebted, was sufficiently well informed to point out that the picture given of it in Magnus's book was incorrect, both as to

ROSMARINE.
(From Gesner, loc. cit.)

the feet and the tusks, though he quotes Magnus's statement that the animal was as big as an elephant, that it climbed up the rocks on the sea-shore by the aid of its teeth, and that when it fell asleep after grazing, the fishermen attacked and killed it for the sake of its teeth, which were in high estimation for the handles of swords, daggers, and knives.

"And grossly *rosmarinus* with vinegar deforme," Spenser *P. Q.* ii. xii. 24.

rōs-mā-rī-nī dāc, s. pl. [Lat. *rosmarinus* (u);fem. pl. adj. suff. *-āc*.]

Bot.: A family of Marjoram.

rōs-mā-rī-nūs, s. [ROSEMARY.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rosmarinidae (q.v.). Calyx two-lipped; stamens two.

Rōs-min-i-an, a. & s. [See def. B. 1.]

A. As adjective:

1. Belonging to, or characteristic of the Congregation described under B. 1.

"The members of the *Rosminian* Order."—*T. Davidson Phil. Syst. of A. Natural Serbati*, p. 18.

2. Belonging to, or characteristic of Rosminianism (q.v.).

"Manum... applied the *Rosminian* principles to the art of composition."—*Coburn's Hist. Phil.*, ii. vii.

B. As substantive:

1. *Forbes & Church Hist. (Pl.)*: A congregation consisting of priests and laymen, founded by the Abate Antonio Rosmini Serbelli (d. 1854), the members of which are bound "to embrace with all the desire of their souls every work of charity, without arbitrary limitation to any particular branch, undertaking all that should be required of them of which they should be capable." The Rosmini have two rules, and the members take the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, but wear no distinctive habit. Each retains a sort of title to his own property but it is really at the disposal of the general. The Order owns no property. There is an English house for novices at Wadhurst.

"His members are better known by the shorter name, *Rosminians*."—*T. Davidson Phil. Syst. of A. Natural Serbati*, p. 18.

2. *Philos.*: A believer in, or supporter of Rosminianism (q.v.).**Rōs-min-i-an-ism**, s. [Eng. *Rosminian*;

-ism.]

Philos.: The system of the Abate Antonio Rosmini-Serbati. Its starting-point and central principle was the dictum of St. Thomas Aquinas, that being (*ens* or *ens commune*) was the object of intelligence and the ground of the principle of contradiction. Rosmini saw that it is the essence of intelligence to have an object, and that that object is Being, and his whole system is merely a working out of the idea of Being into all its ramifications and principles, necessary and contingent. (*Id. Victoria*.)

"The best exposition of Rosminianism."—*Coburn's Hist. Phil.*, ii. 62.

rosoglio, rosolio (both as **rō-sō-lī**),s. [Ital. *rosolio*.]

1. A red wine of Malta.

2. A species of the finest liqueurs or creams.

rōs-ōl-ic, a. [Lat. *ros*; *olium*, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from *rosaniline*.**rosolic acid**, s.Chem.: $C_{11}H_{11}O_3 = \frac{H}{O} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ C \quad C \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} \begin{array}{c} C_6H_4 \\ C_6H_4 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OH \\ OH \end{array}$

A weak acid prepared by treating rosaniline with nitrous acid, and boiling the resulting diazo-compound with hydrochloric acid. It forms shining monoclinic prisms, closely resembling those of uric acid, melts above 220°, is insoluble in water, but dissolves readily with brownish-yellow colour in alcohol and ether. Boiled with aniline and benzoic acid it yields a beautiful and permanent blue dye.

Rōs (l. s. [Sir John Ross, a distinguished Arctic navigator (1777-1842).]**Rōs's large eyed seal**, s.

Zool.: *Ommatophoca rosii*. There is a stuffed specimen in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The skin is greenish-yellow, with close, oblique, yellow stripes on the sides, pale beneath.

rōs (2), s. [Wel. *rhos*.] [RO-LAND.] The

refuge of plants; a morass, a marsh.

rōs (3), s. [Cf. Dan. *ros* = chips or shavingsof wood.] The tough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees. (*Amer.*)**rōs**, s. [Ross (3), s.]

1. To strip the ross from.

2. To strip bark from.

3. To cut up, as bark, for boiling or steeping

"And grossly *rosmarinus* with vinegar deforme," Spenser *P. Q.* ii. xii. 24.

rōs-sol, s. [Ross (1), s.; RO-LAND.] Light,sandy soil; rosland. (*Prov.*)**rōs-sol lī**, **rōs-sol ŷ**, a. [Eng. *rosol*; *-ly*.]

Loose, light, friable.

"In Essex, to which land is thought to be the most proper, that v. ph I have observed to be the best soil in a *rosol* top, and a brick earthy bottom."—*Hortimer's Husbandry*.

ros-set, s. [ROUSSETTE.]**rossignol** (as **rōs-sin-yōl**), s. [Fr. *O. Fr.**lousignol*, from Lat. *lusciniola*, dimin. from (*luscini* = a nightingale.) The nightingale.**rōs-sō ān-tī-cō**, s. [Ital.]

Sculpture: A fine-grained variety of marble

of a deep blood colour with small white spots

or veins. It was used by the ancients for

statuary.

rōs-sō lī, s. [Ital.] [ROSOGUO.]**rōs-tēl**, s. [ROSTELLUM.]**rōs-tēl-lār i**, a. s. [ROSTELLUM.]1. *Zool.*: *Strophodonta*, a genus of

Strophodonta, with eight species, from the Red

Sea, India, Borneo, and China; range, thirty

fathoms. Shell with angulated spire; whorls

numerous, flat, smooth, the posterior

one running up the spire; outer lip expanded

(enormously so, in some of the fossil species),

with a single sinus, close to the beak.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Lower Greensand to

the London Clay, in which formation the

best known species, *Rostellum amplum*, is

found.

rōs-tēl-lāte, a. [Mod. Lat. *rostellatus*, from*rostellum*.] Rostrated, beaked (q.v.).

rōs-tēl-lī-form, a. [Lat. *rostellum* = s. rostellum, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a rostellum.

rōs-tēl-lūm, (pl. **rōs-tēl-lā**), s. [Mod.Lat., dimin. from Lat. *rostrum*.]**Botany**:

1. The rhizoma of an embryo.

2. A narrow extension of the upper edge of

the stigma in certain orchids, a viscid gland

connecting the pollinia in the Bee orchid, &c.

3. (Pl.): Hooka.

rōs-tēr, s. [Dut. *rooster* = a gridiron; hence,

a grating, a table or list, a roster, prob. from

the perpendicular and horizontal lines on a

tabular statement.]

1. A roasting-iron, a gridiron.

2. A list showing the turn or rotation of

service or duty of those who are to relieve

or succeed each other; specif., a list showing

the order of rotation in which officers, com-

panies, or regiments are ordered to serve.

"They well knew our regiment was one of the first on the roster for home."—*Field*, April 6, 1861.

rōs-tēr-ite, s. [Etyml. doubtful, probablyafter one Rosier; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of beryl (q.v.), regarded

as distinct by the describer, Gratian, because

of its crystal habit, optical characters, and

variation in chemical composition.

rōs-thorn-ite, s. [After Herr Frans vonRossthorpe; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A hydrocarbon occurring in lenticular

masses in coal, at Sontheimer, Carinthia. Sp.

gr. 1.076; lustre, greasy; colour, brown, in

thin splinters wine-yellow. Compos.: $C_{22}H_{40}O$.**rōs-tle**, s. [ROSTEL.] The beak of a ship.

"Terra rostrata, a large or lesser with an iron point or end, a *rostellum*."—*Nomenclator*.

rōs-tral, a. [Lat. *rostralis*, from *rostrum* =a beak; Fr. & Sp. *rostral*; Ital. *rostrale*.]

1. Pertaining to or resembling a rostrum.

2. Pertaining to the beak or snout of any

animal.

rostral column, s.Roman *Antiq.*: A column devoted to the

celebration of naval triumphs; it was orna-

mented with the rostra or prows of ships.

rostral crown, s. A naval crown (q.v.).

"The other Commodore wore a *rostral* crown upon her head."—*Foster*, No. 161.

rōs-tratē, **rōs-tratē-ōd**, a. [Lat. *rostratus*,from *rostrum* = a beak.]1. *Orn. Lang.*: Furnished or ornamented

with rostra or beaks.

"An hundred and ten *rostrated* gallees of the fleet of Mitridates."—*Arrian's Hist. Indica*.

2. *Bot. & Zool.*: Having a rostrum; beaked.**rōs-tri-form**, a. [Lat. *rostrum* = a beak,and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a beak.**rōs-trū-lūm** (pl. **rōs-trū-lā**), s. [Mod. Lat.,dimin. from Lat. *rostrum* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The oral suctorial organ of the

Aphaniptera, as the flea.

rōs-trūm (pl. **rōs-trā**), s. [Lat., for *rostrum*,from *rostrum* = to gnaw, to peck.]**1. Ordinary Language**:

1. In the same sense as B. 3.

2. A scaffold, or elevated platform in the

Forum at Rome, from which public orations,

pleadings, funeral harangues, &c., were de-

livered; so called from the rostra or beaks of

ships with which it was ornamented.

"Myself will mount the *rostrum* in his favour."—*Addison*, *Cato*, ii. 1.

3. A pulpit, platform, or elevated place

from which a speaker, as a preacher, an auc-

tioneer, &c., addresses his audience.

"The attendance round the *rostrum* was not a large one."—*Index Chronol.*, s. pt. 16, 1855.

II. Technically:1. *Anat.*: Anything shaped like a beak.

Thus, there is a rostrum of the sphenoid bone

and one of the *corpus callosum*.2. *Bot.*: Any beak-like extension, as the

stigma of some Asclepiads, the upper end of

the cornua of a curren, &c.

3. *Comp. Anat.*: A snout or snout-shaped

organ. It is used of the suctorial organ

formed by the appendages of the mouth in

many insects, (Beak, s. B. 1 (c).) RHYTHMAL

Atē, fāt, fāre, amidat, whāt, fāl, fāther; wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thērē; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, wōt, sōn; mūte, sūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fāl, trī, Sfrīan. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

of the projecting jaws of the Platantidae and the Ziphiid whales, the pointed part of the carapace of the Macroura, and of similar organs.

4. *Roman Antiq.*: The beak or prow of a vessel; a sort of ram, to which were attached sharp-pointed irona, the head of an animal, &c., and which was fixed to the bows of a ship of war, either above or below the water line, and used for purposes of attack on other vessels.

5. *Distill.*: The beak of a still, connecting the head with the wain.

6. *Surg.*: A crooked pair of forceps with beak-like jaws.

ros-y-ls (pl. **ros-y-ls**), *s.* [Dimin. from *rosa* = a rose (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. A number of leaves or petals packed together like the petals of a garden rose.

2. (Pl.): Little warts on the thallus of lichens.

ros-y-ls, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rosulatus*, from *rosula* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having rosulae packed closely together like a rosette.

ros-y, y, or lo, *a.* [Eng. *rose* (r); *y*.]

Literally:

1. Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

"Like a young ewy sent by health,
With my gifts upon her cheek."
Shakespeare: Pericles & the Port.

2. Made in the form of a rose.

3. Pale pink red.

Fig.: Very favourable.

"The future looks most *ros-y*."—*Pict.*, Oct. 2, 1885.

4. Obvious compounds: *Rosy-coloured*, *rosy-cherished*, &c.

rosy-bosomed, *a.* Having the bosom of a rosy colour, or filled with roses.

"*Rosy-bosomed Spring*."—*Phaenon: Spring*, 1619.

rosy-cross, *s.* The red cross of the Rosicrucians (q.v.).

Fig.: Knights of the Rosy-cross: The Rosicrucians.

rosy-crowned, *a.* Crowned with roses.

rosy-drop, *s.*

Path.: Carbuncled face, *Acne rosacea*.

rosy-feather-star, *s.* [COMATULA.]

rosy-fingered, *a.* Having rosy fingers.

(Imagined from Homer's favourite epithet for the dawn.)

"No did the *rosy-fingered* morn arise,
And shed her sacred light along the skies."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xiii, 21.

rosy-footman, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Calligenia miniata*, one of the Lithosiidae. Called also Red Arches.

rosy-kindled, *a.* Blushing. (Tennyson: *Etiara*, 392.)

rosy-marbled moth, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Erastria wladulata*.

rosy-marsh, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

rosy-minor, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Misasa litorea*. General colour of the upper wings gray, tinged with rosy.

rosy-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Hydrzcia rubicunda*.

rosy-tinted, *a.* Tinted with rose-colour.

(*Tramson: Two Flocks*, 60.)

rosy-wave, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia amularia*.

rosy-white, *a.* White, with a faint tinge of rose-colour. (Tennyson: *Enone*, x, 176.)

rot-y, y, or lo (Ros-y, a.) To make of a rosy colour; to finish.

rot, **rot en**, **rot-i-en**, **rotte**, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *rotian*; cogn. with Dut. *rotten*; Icel. *rotta*; Sw. *rotta*; Dan. *raadne* = to become rotten; Sw. *rotta* = to make rotten.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lat.*: To become rotten or putrid, to decompose, to putrefy.

"What I loved, and long must love,
Like common earth, was rot."
Shakespeare: And Then art Dead

2. *Fig.*: To decay morally, to moulder, to rust.

B. Transitive:

1. To make rotten or putrid, to decompose, to cause to putrefy, to bring to corruption.

2. To cause to take rot, to affect with rot, as sheep.

3. To expose to a process of partial rotting; as, To rot fax. [BETTING.]

4. Used in the imperative as a sort of imprecation = hang, confound; as, "Oo, rot it."

rot, *s.* [Rot, r.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act, state, or process of rotting; putrefaction, putrid decay, corruption.

(2) A disease very hurtful to the potato, potato disease.

2. *Fig.*: Nonsense, trash, bosh. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Pathol.*: A disease in sheep and other granulovirous animals, produced by the hydatid *ascariasis hepatica* and *intestina luvulata*, often living in great numbers in the gall, ducts, and bladder of the animal. The latter parasite has been detected in the human subject.

"His cattle must of rot and murren die."
Milton: P. L. xii, 179.

2. *Veg. Pathol.*: [DRY-ROT.]

3. (1) Knife grinders' rot: [KNIFE-GRINDER].

(2) White-rot: [HYDROLYTIC].

rot-gut, *s. & a.*

A. As a noun: A slang term for bad beer or other liquor.

"They overwhim their punch daily with a kind of flat rot gut, with a bitter dregish small liquor."
Marryat.

B. As an adj.: A term applied to bad beer or other liquor.

rot-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a wheel.] [ROTARY.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A roll or list showing the order of rotation in which individuals are to be taken; a roster.

2. A school-roll.

II. Technically:

1. *Roman Church*: A tribunal within the Curia, formerly the supreme court of justice and the universal court of appeal. It was instituted by John XXIII. in 1329, and regulated by Sixtus IV. (1471-84) and Benedict XIV. (1740-85), and to it were referred those spiritual causes from foreign countries, now settled on the spot by judges delegated by the See of Rome. It consists of twelve members, called Auditors, presided over by a Dean, and is divided into two colleges or senates. Prior to 1870 one of these was a court of appeal for civil suits tried in different cities of the Papal States; the other was a court of final appeal from (1) the appeal courts of the Papal States; (2) all spiritual courts, in the secular affairs belonging to their competence; and (3) the lower senate. The decisions of the Rot, which form precedents, have been frequently published.

"The explanation of the name is said to be that the marble floor of the chamber in which the Rot used to sit was designed so as to exhibit the appearance of a wheel."
Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict., p. 505.

2. *Eng. Hist.*: The name of a political club founded by Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, in 1659. He advocated the election of the principal officers of state by ballot, and the retirement of a certain number of members of parliament annually by rotation.

"A Parliament which may make old men grieve,
And children that ne'er shall be born contend—
I mean such as dy'd before they did live.
Like Harrington's Rot, or the engine of Vane."
Land: Songs, ed. 1731, li, 110.

Rota club, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: The same as Rota, II. 2.

rot-tā-çē-sē, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *rotulus*; Lat. *rotula* = a wheel.]

Bot.: Linnaeus's fifty-second natural order of plants. Genera: *Gentiana*, *Lysimachia*, *Anagallis*, &c.

rot-tā-çig-m, *s.* [Gr. *poranesis* (*rotakismos*).]

An exaggerated pronunciation of the letter *r*, produced by trilling the extremity of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue; *trurr*. It is common in the north of England, especially about Newcastle-on-Tyne.

rot-tā-çise, *v.t.* To practise rotacism.

rot-tā-form, *a.* [Lat. *rotula* = a wheel, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: The same as Rota *s.* (q.v.).

rot-tā-l, *a.* [Lat. *rotula* = a wheel.]

1. Of or pertaining to wheels or vehicles.

"The Cannabiera is in a chronic state of viral and rotal tumour."
J. A. Sells, in Illustrated London News, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 435.

2. Pertaining to circular or rotatory motion; rotary.

rot-tā-lī-a, *a.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *rotula* = a wheel.]

Zool. & Palaeont.: The typical genus of the family Rotulina (q.v.). Test spiral and toruloid; shell-subulance compact and very finely porous. Each chamber is enclosed by a complete wall of its own, and there are canal-like spaces between the two lamellae forming each septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk, attaining its maximum in the Tertiary, and has many recent representatives.

rot-tā-līd-ō-s, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rotalidia*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idia*.]

Zool. & Palaeont.: An order of Lankesteri Rotulidae (q.v.), section Perforata. Test calcareous, perforate, five or eightfold. Typically spiral and rotaliform. Aberrant forms evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular, some of the higher modifications with double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. There are three families: Spirulinidae, Rotulinidae, and Turborinidae. Widely distributed in space; range in time from the Carboniferous onward.

rot-tā-lī-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *rotalidia*, and Lat. *forma* = shape.]

Zool.: Coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other.

rot-tā-lī-nā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *rotalidia*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zool. & Palaeont.: The typical family of Rotulidae (q.v.), with numerous genera. Test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, very rarely irregular or acervuline. From the Carboniferous onward.

rot-tā-line, *a. & s.* [ROTALINA.]

A. As an adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the family Rotulina. (*Nicholson*.)

B. As a noun: Any individual of the family Rotulina (q.v.).

"One of the earliest representatives of the *Rotalina*."
Nicholson: Palaeont., l, 116.

rot-tā-rj, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *rotarius*, from *rotula* = a wheel; cogn. with Gael. or Irish *roth*; Welsh *rhod*; Ger. *rad*, a wheel.]

Having a motion on its axis, as a wheel; pertaining to rotation; rotatory.

rotary-battery, *s.*

Metal.: A stamping battery for crushing ores. The stamps are arranged circularly around a vertical shaft, which carries around an inclined plane that raises and lets fall each stamp in succession.

rotary-blower, *s.* A form of blower in which the blast of air is obtained by the rotation of a piston or pistons, or of a fan.

rotary-cutter, *s.*

1. *Metal.*: A toothed disc on a mandrel, between the centres of a lathe. Used in cutting gears, milling, &c.

2. *Wood*: A cutting head in a planing-machine.

rotary-engine, *s.* A form of steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder or the cylinder upon the piston. The varieties are numerous, but, in practice, rotary engines are not found to be any more economical than the reciprocating engine with crank attached.

rotary-fan, *s.*

Pneumatics: A blowing-machine with rotary vanes.

boil, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -Ing. -cian, -tian = **shān**. -cion, -cion = **shūn**; -fion, -fion = **zhūn**. -cion, -tions, -cions = **shūn**. -ble, -die, &c. = **bei**, **dai**.

rotary-puddler, a.

Metal.: An apparatus in which iron is puddled by rotary mechanism instead of by hand labour.

rotary-pump, a. A pump whose motion is circular. There are various kinds; in some the cylinder revolves or rotates, as the case may be, moving in a circular path or rotating on its own proper axis. The more common form of rotary pump is that in which the piston or pistons rotate on an axis. [*PUMP, a.*]

rotary-valve, a. A valve which acts by a partial rotation, such as the four-way cock or the faucets used in the Worcester, Savary, and early Newcomen steam-engines.

rô ta scope, a. [*Lat. rota = a wheel, and Gr. skopeo (skopos) = to see, to observe.*] An instrument, on the same principle as the gyroscope, invented by Prof. W. R. Johnston of Philadelphia about 1832. [*GYROSCOPE, a.*]

rô tât-â-bis, a. [*Eng. rotate (v.) + able.*] Capable of admitting of rotation.

"The rotatable lever socket has a collar."—*Knights Port. Mechanism, a. v. Rotchet Jack.*

rô tâte, a. [*Lat. rotatus, pa. par. of rota = to turn round, from rota = a wheel.*]

Lat.: Wheel-shaped. Used of a calyx, a corolla, &c., of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, as the corolla of Veronica or of Galium.

rotato-plane, rotato plane, a.

Lat.: Wheel-shaped and flat without a tube: as, a rotato-plane corolla. [*See.*]

rô tâte, v. t. & i. [*ROTATE, a.*]**A. Transitive:**

1. To turn or move round a centre, to revolve.

2. To do anything, as to discharge a function or office, in rotation; to leave office and be succeeded by another.

B. Trans.: To cause to turn round or revolve, as a wheel.

rô tât-tien, a. [*Lat. rotatio, from rotatus, pa. par. of rota = to turn round like a wheel; Fr. rotation; Sp. rotacion; Ital. rotazione.*] [*ROTATE.*]

I. Order of language:

1. *Lat.*: Turning, rotating, or moving round as a wheel does, the state of being so turned.

2. A return of events, calls to duties, &c., in a series, according to a rota or in a similar way, as the retirement of a certain number of a legislature from office at fixed intervals.

II. Technically:

1. *Agrie.*: [*§ (4).*]

2. *Astron.*: The turning of a planet round on its imaginary axis, like that of a wheel on its axle. In the infancy of astronomy it was assumed that the earth was at rest, and that the sun and stars moved round it from east to west. After note had been taken of the fact that when a boat is gently gliding along a canal or tranquil lake, the sensation to one on board is as if the boat were stationary, and objects on the bank moved past in the opposite direction, a second hypothesis became worth consideration, viz., that the apparently stationary earth might be like the moving boat, and the heavens resemble the really stationary banks. It gathered strength when it was considered that the earth was not a sphere but an oblate spheroid, as if rapid whirling had bulged it out at the equator, that Jupiter was yet more flattened at the poles than the earth, and that the direction of the trade-winds, cyclones, &c., seemed the result of rotation. In 1841 Foucault completed the proof by making visible to the eye that a pendulum with a very long string alters its direction in a way which cannot be accounted for except by rotation. [*GYROSCOPE.*] The rotation of the earth is performed with a uniform motion from west to east, and occupies the interval in time which would elapse between the departure of a star from a certain point in the sky and its return to the same point again. The only motions which interfere with its regularity are the Precession of the Equinoxes and Nutation (q.v.). The time taken for rotation of the earth measures the length of its day (q.v.), so with the other planets. The sun also rotates as is shown by the movement of spots across its disc. [*See.*] The earth's rotation

slightly increases the force of gravity in moving from the equator to the poles. Sir Wm. Thomson, reasoning from some small anomalies in the moon's motion, inferred that ten millions of years ago the earth rotated one-seventh faster than it does now, and that the centrifugal force then was to that now as 64 to 49.

3. *Bot.*: A rotatory movement of a layer of protoplasm, investing the whole internal surface of a cell, as well seen in Chara, &c. It was first investigated by Corti in 1874. Called more fully intercellular rotation.

4. Physiology:

(1) The movement of a bone round its axis, without any great change of situation. [*Quadr.*]

(2) The moving of the yolk in an ovum at a certain stage of development on its axis in the surrounding fluid. This was first observed by Levenhœck in 1665. [*Uter.*]

(3) (1) A regular velocity of rotation: [*ANOMALOUS VELOCITY.*]

(2) Axis of rotation: [AXIS.]

(3) Centre of spontaneous rotation: [*CENTRE.*]

(4) Rotation of crops:

Agrie.: The cultivation of a different kind of crop each year, for a certain period, to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. If a plant requiring especially alkaline nutriment be planted year after year in the same field or bed, it will ultimately exhaust all the alkalis in the soil and then languish. But if a plant be substituted in large measure requiring acidulous elements for its growth, it can flourish where its alkaline predecessor is starved. Meanwhile the action of the atmosphere is continually redressing to a soluble condition small quantities of soil, thus restoring the lost alkalis. Manure will replace lost elements more quickly. The period of rotation is often made four years. [*Four-crocks.*] By the neglect of rotation soils in parts of Sicily, Asia Minor, Campania, and Spain, which were once highly productive, are now barren.

rô tât-tien-al, a. [*Eng. rotation; + al.*] Pertaining to rotation.

"The rotational moment of momentum."—*Ball Story of the Hoovers, p. 164.*

rô tât-tive, a. [*Fr. rotatif.*] Turning, as a wheel; rotary.

rô tât-tô, pref. [*Lat. rotatus = whirled round.*] [*See etym.*]

rotato-plane, n. [*ROTATE-PLANE.*]

rô tât-tôr, s. [*Lat., from rotatus, pa. par. of rota = to rotate (q.v.).*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which moves in, or gives a circular motion.

2. *Anat.*: A muscle imparting rotatory motion. Eleven pairs of small muscles are called *rotatores spinae* or *vertebrales* (rotators of the spine or of the vertebrae). "This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators."—*Wiemann: Surgery, bk. vii., ch. viii.*

rô tât-tôr-i-a, s. pl. [*ROTATOR.*]

rô tât-tôr-i-an, s. [*ROTATORIA.*] One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).

"The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a rotatorian."—*Scribner's Magazine, June, 1877, p. 154.*

rô tât-tôr-y, a. & s. [*Eng. rotate (v.) + ory.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; characterized by or exhibiting rotation; rotary.

"The ball and socket joint allows a rotatory or sweeping motion."—*Pooley: Natural Theology, ch. ii.*

2. Going in a circle; following a rotation or succession; as, rotatory assemblies.

B. As subst.: One of the Rotatoria (q.v.).

"By it the Rotatoria fix the posterior extremity of the body."—*Van der Horst: Zoology, ed. Clark, 1 vol.*

rotatory-engine, s. [*ROTARY-ENGINE.*]**rotatory-muscle, s.****rotatory-polarization, a.** [*POLARIZATION, q.*]

rôth, a. [*Welsh provincial name.*]

Geol.: Mudstone. "That disjunct incoherent state of mudstone, the rock of the natives, so useless to the mason and the miner, and so cold and trustless to the agriculturist."—*Marchison: Nature, ch. v.*

rôth, a. [*Dut. rot = a petrel.*]

Ornith.: *Mergulus melanoleucus*, the Little Ark. [*AUK, MERGULUS.*]

rôth-êr, s. [*ROTHET.*]

rôth-êr, s. [*Eng. rotch; + y.*] Composed of, or resembling rotch (q.v.).

"What the inhabitants term rotch or rotch head."—*Marchison: Nature, ch. v., p. 154.*

rôte (1), a. & s. [*Fr., from O. H. Ger. rōta, rōta; M. H. Ger. rote; Low Lat. rota, rota, chrota; from Welsh crath; Eng. crowd = a fiddle.*]

Music.: An old stringed musical instrument; a kind of harp, lute, guitar, or viol.

"We would be stage and plain on a rote."—*Chaucer: C. T., III. (Pro).*

rôte (2), ronte, s. [*O. Fr. rote (Fr. route) = a road, a route (q.v.), whence O. Fr. routine (Fr. routine) = routine (q.v.).*]

1. The frequent repetition of words, phrases, or sounds without any attention to their significance or to principles or rules; a mere effort of memory; repetition of words from memory only; a parrot-like repetition of what one has learnt. (Only in the phrase *by rote*.)

"Instead of teaching it prayers by rote."—*I would read to it.*—*May: Currier's Letters, II. 136.*

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. (*Swift.*)

3. A regular row or rank. (*Prov.*)

rote (3), a. [*ROOT, a.*]

rote (4), a. [*A. S. hrotan; reel, rauta.*] The roaring of the sea, as it breaks upon a shore.

rôte (1), ronte, v. t. [*ROTE (2), a.*]

1. To learn by heart or rote.

"Speak to the people Words rote in your tongue."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, III. 2.*

2. To repeat from memory.

"If by chance a true you rote."—*Travels.*

rôte (2), v. t. [*Lat. roto = to rotate (q.v.).*]

To go out by rotation.

"A third part of the senate, or parliament, should rotate out by ballot every year."—*Encyclop. Brit. Art. 8. 1. 1894.*

rô tât-lâ, s. [*Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. rota = a wheel.*]

Zool.: A genus of Turbellaria (q.v.) with fifteen species from India, the Philippines, China, and New Zealand. Shell benticular, polished; spire depressed; base callous; numerous, antecapillary. (*Postlebury.*) Two includes under Rotella the four subgenera, Isordia, Chrysozona, Microthyca, and Umbellula.

rot-en, a. [*ROTEN.*]

rotheln (as rôt-êln), s. [*Ger.*] [*MEASLES.*]

rôth-êr, a. & s. [*A. S. hryther = a bovine beast.*]

A. As adj.: Bovine.

B. As subst.: An ox.

"It is the pasture lands the rother's side."—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida, IV. 2.*

rother-beasts, s. pl. Horned beasts.

"Upon the heads of rother-beasts had now no last at all."—*Golding: Ovid: Metamorphoses.*

rother-soil, s. The dung of horned beasts. (*Prov.*)

rôth-êr, s. [*REDDER.*]

rother-nail, s.

Shipbuild.: A nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons of ships. (*Bailey.*)

rôth liê-gen-dê (thast), rôth-tôdt liê-gen-dê (th, dt as t), s. [*Ger. = Red Layer, Red Dead-layer, so called by the German miners, because their ores disappear in the red rocks below the Kupferschiefer.*]

Geol.: A series of strata of Lower Permian age, constituting with the Zechstein the Thas of Continental geologists. It occurs on the north side of the Harz, and is divided into an Upper, Middle, and Lower series. It is the equivalent of the British Permian Red Sandstone.

rôth-ôff-ite, s. [*After Herr Rothoff; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

Min.: A yellowish- to liver-brown variety

fâte, fat, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, caueel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôé, or, wêre, wôlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, eûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. The act or state of giving or passing round, as round a circle or party: as, The joke made the **round** of the table.

3. The aggregate of similar acts done successively by each of a number of persons, and coming back to where the series began: thus, the playing of a card each by a company at table is a **round**.

"The second round for the Tait alive."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1883.

4. A constantly recurring series of events; a series of events, &c., which come back to the point of commencement; a revolution.

"In the perpetual round of strange mysterious change."

Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

5. An assembled group.

"Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a round of politicians."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 1.

6. Rotation in office; established order of succession.

"Such new Utopians would have a round of government, as soon the like in the church, in which every epoch becomes upmost in its turn."—*Holmes*.

7. A dance in which the performers are ranged in a ring or circle.

8. A roundelay, a song.

9. A toast; a health to pass round.

10. The walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer among the sentries, to see all are on the alert, and that everything is safe and in proper order; hence, the officer or guard who performs this duty.

"Hedday and night keeps watchful round."

Scott: Bruce of Torment, lib. 1.

11. The walk or beat of a person who habitually traverses the same ground, as, of a postman, a policeman, milkman, &c. (Generally in the plural).

"He contented himself with taking his rounds periodically, giving ample warning of his approach to misdoers by vociferating the hour."—*Stranger's Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 309.

12. That part of a pugilistic encounter lasting from the beginning till a temporary pause is called on account of one of the combatants being knocked down, or thrown or falling, or between one such pause and another; a bout.

13. A vessel filled with liquor, as for drinking a toast.

"A gentle round filled to the brim."

To this and other friends I drink.

Smocking.

14. A kind of target for archery shooting.

"I lost the challenge at shooting at rounds, and won at rovers."—*Burned: Records*, lib. 11.

Technically:

I. **Brewing:** A vessel in which the fermentation of beer is concluded. The rounds receive the beer from the fermenting tun, and discharge the yeast at their bungholes into a discharging trough.

II. **Joinery:**

(1) The rung of a ladder.

"But when he once attains the spoked round, He then unto the ladder turns his back."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, lib. 1.

(2) A "cacher (q.v.).

3. **Manège:** A volt or circular tread.

4. **Military:**

(1) A general discharge of firearms by troops, in which each man fires once.

(2) Ammunition for firing once: as, Ten rounds were served out to each man.

5. **Music:** A composition in which several voices starting at stated distances of time from each other, sing each the same music, the combination of all the parts producing correct harmony. It differs from a canon, therefore, in that it can only be sung at the unison or octave. It differs from a catch, which is like it in construction, only in the character of the words. The catch should be amusing, the round may be even sacred. A round may be written out in the form of a canon, if it is of an elaborate construction, or has an independent accompaniment. When sung at the unison, a round is said to be for equal voices.

6. **Ordnance:** A projectile with its cartridge, prepared for service.

D. **As preposition:**

1. On every side of; all around.

"The centre, if I may so say, round which the capitals of the inhabitants of every country are continually circulating."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, lib. 10, ch. 11.

2. About; circularly about; about in all parts.

"Skirt the country round."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, v. 2.

¶ 1. **All round:**

(1) Over the whole place; in every direction.

(2) In every detail or particular: as, He is good all round.

2. **A round of beef:** A cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

3. **Gentlemen of the round:** Gentlemen soldiers, but of low rank, who had to visit and inspect the sentinels and advanced guard; a disbanded soldier gone a-begging.

4. **To be round with:** To speak plainly or frankly; to be open or candid.

"Sir Toby, I must be round with you."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, lib. 2.

5. **To bring one round:**

(1) To restore one to consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To cause one to alter his opinions, or to change from one side or party to another.

6. **To come round:**

(1) To recover consciousness, good spirits, health, or the like.

(2) To change one's opinion or party.

7. **To get round:** (Get (2), v., ¶ 22.)

8. **To turn round:** To change one's side; to desert one's party.

9. **To lead the round:** To be a ringleader.

round-all, a. A somersault.

round-backed, a. Having a round or sloping back.

round-buddle, a.

Metal: A circular frame for working on metalliferous slimes.

round-chisel, a. An engraver's tool having a rounded belly.

round-dance, a. A dance, in which the couples wheel round the room, as a polka, a waltz, &c.

round-edge file, a. A file with a convex edge, for filing out or dressing the interdenial spaces of gear-wheels.

round-faced macaque, a.

Zool: *Macacus cyclops*, from Formosa. It is closely allied to *M. rhesus* (Rhesus), but has shorter limb-bones. Fur slate-colored, thick and woolly; tail hairy, about a foot long; head round, ears small, face flat; forehead naked, dark whiskers, and a strong beard.

round-file, a. A file circular in its cross-section. [JOINT-FILE, RAT-TAIL FILE.]

round-fish, a.

Ichthy: *Salmo (Coregonus) quadrilaterialis*. The specimen on which Sir John Richardson based his description was about eighteen inches long. It is not highly prized for food.

"Our voyagers named it the round fish, and I have given it the specific appellation of *quadrilaterialis* on account of a flattening of the back, belly, and sides being superadded to its general sub-fusiform shape."—*Sir J. Richardson: Pausa Borrelli-Americana*, lib. 304.

round-game, a. A game, as at cards, in which an indefinite number of players can take part, each playing on his own account.

round-head, a. [ROUNDHEAD.]

round-house, a. [ROUNDHOUSE.]

round-knife, a.

1. [CURRIER'S KNIFE.]

2. **Sabottery:** The ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler, sharp on its convex edge.

round-nosed chisel, a. A chisel (q.v.).

round-nosed plane, a.

Join: A coarse-work bench-plane, the sole of which is rounding.

round-number, a. A number which may be divided by ten without a remainder; also a number not exact, but sufficiently near the truth to serve the purpose.

¶ In round numbers: Approximately.

round-off file, a. A small parallel, half-round file, whose convex side is safe, and having a pivot at the end opposite the tang.

round-plane, a.

Join: A plane with a round sole for making rounded work, such as stair-rails, beads, &c.

round-robin, a. [ROUNDRÖBIN.]

round-seam, a.

Naut: A seam made by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping.

round-shot, a.

Ordn: Spherical balls of iron or steel, usually cast. They are solid, while case and shell are hollow.

round-shouldered, a. Having round or stooping shoulders; round-backed.

round-spliced, a.

Naut: Splicing so carefully done that the shape of the rope is scarcely altered.

Round Table, s. The table round which King Arthur and his knights sat, and from which they derived their title.

¶ **Knights of the Round Table:** The name given in the Arthurian legends to a company of twenty-four (or, according to another version, twelve) knights instituted by Arthur. They were bound on certain days to appear at Court.

round-tool, a.

Wood-turning: A round-nosed chisel for making concave mouldings.

round-top, s.

Naut: A platform at the mast-head, a top.

round-tower, s. A kind of tall, slender tower tapering from the base upwards, and generally having a conical top. They are frequently met with in Ireland, and in two places in Scotland.

They rise from 30 to 130 feet in height, and vary from 20 to 30 feet in diameter.

The object for which they were built is uncertain, but they were probably intended to be used as strongholds, into which people might retreat with their goods in time of danger. They were erected between the ninth and twelfth centuries.



ROUND-TOWER.

round-trade, s. A term on the Gaboon river for a kind of barter, in which the things exchanged comprise a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. Called also *Bundel-trade*.

round-trip, a. A journey to and from a place. (U.S.)

round-turn, s.

Naut: One turn of a rope around a timber; or of one cable around another, caused by the swinging of the ship when at anchor.

round-up, s.

1. **Ship-building:** The convexity of a deck.

2. **Herd:** A herd of horses or cattle gathered together for some special purpose, the gathering of such herds; or the men and equipments engaged therein. [See *ROUNN*, v. 1, 5.]

round-winged mullin, s.

Entom: A British moth, *Nudaria senex*, one of the Lithosiidae.

round-winged white-wave, s.

Entom: A British geometer moth, *Cubana cyntharia*.

round-worm, s.

1. *Sing:* The genus *Ascaris* (q.v.), spec. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Large Round-worm, being from six to fourteen inches long.

2. *Pl:* A popular name for those worms of the class Nematelminthes (q.v.), which have bodies of some thickness.

round (1), v. t. & i. [ROUND, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make round, circular, spherical, or cylindrical.

2. To surround, to encircle, to encompass.

3. To give a circular or spherical form to; to raise in relief.

4. To move round or about anything; to pass, go, or travel round.

5. To collect together. (Usually followed by up.)

"(Cattle) that have been ranging the open plain, have just been rounded up, and are at last penned in a corral."—*Stranger's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 309.

6. To mould in smooth, and flow

"These accomplish appear by a gradual process and collect"

7. To make (u)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow or

"The queen,

2. To go round

3. To turn round

"The men who m

4. To become

into the full type.

¶ (1) *To round*

Manège: To run

across or lances; a

greater or smaller

or venting to a su

(2) *To round is*

Naut: To pul

passes through on

tion nearly horizo

(3) *To round of*

speech, with a wel

(4) *To round to:*

Naut: To turn

the wind.

(5) *To round up*

Naut: To haul

slack of a rope ther

haul up a tackle w

round (2), "row"

Row: the d being

expound, &c.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Indirect, loose

"That support may

about way."—*Standard*

2. Ample, exten

"For want of hav

more."—*Locke: On the*

3. Encircling, e

B. *As substantive:*

1. A large horizo

blished with small

on or in which cl

round.

2. An arm-chair,

3. A kind of surt

4. A close-fitting

by bays, sailors, &

5. A circular dia

6. A scene of in

or bustle.

round-arm, a. [

Cricket: A term

ing, first introduced

arm is swung round

as, roundarm bowl

round-del, v. roun

(O. Fr. *roudel* (Fr. *re*

= round. So call

coming round again

1. *Ord. Lang:*

or figure; a circle.

"The Kipland, an

whole devote close toget

For 1779, p. 309.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ancient armor*

(1) The small cl

âte, fât, färe, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, there; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôc, er, wôr, wolf, work, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, sûre, quite, ôür, râle, fûll; trÿ, Syrian. a, æ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

6. To mould into smoothness; to make full, smooth, and flowing.

"These accomplishments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint turn, forth stile, rounded into periods and sentences." — *Don't*: *Don't*.

7. To make full or complete; to complete.

B. Intransitive:

1. To grow or become round.

"The queen, your mother, rounds space." — *Shakespeare*: *Winter's Tale*, II. 1.

2. To go round, as a guard. (*Milton*.)

3. To turn round.

"The men who met him rounded on their heels." — *Terrence*.

4. To become complete or full; to develop to the full type.

5. (1) To round a horse:

Manège: To make a horse carry his shoulders or haunches compactly or roundly, upon greater or smaller circle, without traversing, passing to a side.

(2) To round in:

Naut.: To pull upon a slack rope which passes through one or more blocks in a direction nearly horizontal.

(3) To round off: To finish gracefully, as a speech, with a well-rounded period.

(4) To round to:

Naut.: To turn the head of the ship toward the wind.

(5) To round up:

Naut.: To haul up; usually to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose by its fall.

and (2), *round, v. t. & i. (The same as *round*, *d* being excrement, as in *sour-d*, *round*, &c.)

A. Intransitive:

1. To whisper.

"They're here with me already; whispering, rounding; it's a so-forth." — *Shakespeare*: *Winter's Tale*, I. 2.

2. To tell tales; to inform. (*Slang*.)

B. Transitive:

1. To whisper to; to address in a whisper.

"Talking with another; and rounding him in the ear." — *P. Holland*: *Phil.*, bk. vii, ch. iii.

2. To utter in a whisper.

3. To round on:

(1) To inform against.

(2) To abuse, to rate.

(3) To swear to.

4. To round up: To rebuke.

and -e-bout, a. & s. (*Eng. round*, *a.*, and *s.*)

A. As adjective:

1. Indirect, loose; not direct.

"That support may be given in a hesitating, round-about way." — *Standard*, Nov. 6, 1884.

2. Ample, extensive.

"For want of having large, sound, roundabout use." — *Locke*: *On the Understanding*.

3. Encircling, encompassing.

B. As substantive:

1. A large horizontal wheel or frame furnished with small wooden horses or carriages, or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. An arm-chair, with a rounded back.

3. A kind of aurtont.

4. A close-fitting body-jacket; a jacket worn by boys, sailors, &c.

5. A circular dance.

6. A scene of incessant change, revolution, bustle.

and -arm, a. (*Eng. round*, *a.*, and *arm*.)

cricket: A term applied to a style of bowling first introduced about 1825, in which the ball is swung round, more or less horizontally: *roundarm* bowling, a *roundarm* bowler.

and -del, *roun-dell, *roun-dell, s. *Fr. roudel* (*Fr. roudelle, roudau*), from *round*, *round*. So called from the first tune sung round again.)

1. Ord. Lang.: Anything round in form or figure; a circle.

"The Spaniards, vailing themselves, gathered their little fleets close together into a roudell." — *Blackburn*: *Spain*, I. 222.

2. Technically:

1. Ancient armour:

(1) The small circular shield carried by

soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was composed of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes, covered with leather or plates of metal, or stank full of nails in concentric or other figures; sometimes made wholly of metal, and either concave or convex, and with or without an umbo or boss. It was held in the hand to ward off a blow, and was sometimes only a foot in diameter.



ROUNDEL.

(2) The guard of a lance.

(3) A round guard for the armist.

4. *Fort.*: A bastion of a circular form.

5. *Her.*: A sub-ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a roundel or, gules, &c., describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counter-changes, which follow the tinctures of the shield; secondly, when the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures as a roundel ermine, a roundel chequy or and azure. Otherwise roundels have distinguishing names, according to their tinctures. When blazoned or, they are called bezants; when argent, plates; when vert, pomeis; when azure, harts; when saffre, agresses or pellets; when gules, tortaux; when tenné or pelli, oranges; when sanguine or murrey, guzes.

6. *Poetry*: A roundelay (q.v.).

"Come, now a roundel, and a fairy song." — *Shakespeare*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 2.

7. *Ord.*: A disc of iron having a central aperture, through which an assembling-bolt passes. It serves to separate the stock and cheeks.

round -e-lay, s. [*Fr. roudel*, dimin. from *roudel*; *round* = *roudel*.] [*ROUNDEL*.]

1. A sort of ancient poem, consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight are in one kind of rime, and five in another. It is divided into couplets, at the beginning of the second or third of which the beginning of the poem is repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense. [*ROUNDEAU*.]

2. A song or tune in which the first strain is repeated.

3. The tune to which a roundelay was sung.

4. A dance in which all joined hands in a circle.

round -er (1), s. (*Eng. round*, *a.*; -*er*.)

1. One who rounds.

2. A round.

"Was off amid a rounder of 'Thank's, mahm, thank's.'" — *Blackmore*: *Christened*, ch. xxi.

3. (*Pl.*): A game played by two parties or sides on a piece of ground marked off into a square or circle, with stations for a batter and bowler, and three goals or stopping places at equal distances from each other and the batter's station. The object of the batter is to strike the ball as far as possible away with a short bat held in one hand, so as to be able to make a complete circuit of the ground, passing through each goal, or as far as any one of the goals, before the ball is returned by one of the fielders. A complete circuit of the ground made at once counts a run. The batter is out if the ball, after being hit by him, is caught by one of the fielders, or if he is struck by the ball thrown by a fielder while running between any of the goals.

4. A rock-boring tool having a cylindrical form and indented face.

5. A plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons.

6. One who goes much about; a man of the world. Also, a dissipated person who frequents many low resorts. (*Collog.*)

***round -er (2), s.** (*Eng. round* (2), *v.*; -*er*.) One who whispers.

round -hind, s. & a. (*Eng. round*, *a.*, and *hind*.)

A. As substantive:

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed round and full.

2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is swung round more or less horizontally; as distinguished from underhand.

B. As adj.: Applied to the style of bowling described in A. 2.

round-head, s. & a. (*Eng. round*, *a.*, and *head*.)

A. As substantive:

Eng. Hist.: A term applied by the Cavaliers, or adherents of Charles I., during the Civil War of 1642, to the Puritans or adherents of the Parliamentary party, from their wearing their hair cut short, while the Cavaliers allowed their hair to fall out to their shoulders.

"The Roundheads he regarded both with political and with personal aversion." — *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to the Parliamentary party in the Civil War.

"Animated by the Roundhead spirit." — *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

round-head -ed, s. (*Eng. round*, *a.*, and *head*.)

1. Having a round head or top; as, a round-headed arch.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the Round-heads or Parliamentarians.

"The roundheaded rebels of Westminster Hall." — *Scott*: *Kilbride*, v. 28.

3. Obstinate, strong, perverse.

"Marry who thou woot, to make a shrew to shroud thee from the storms roundheaded opinion, that says all the world, may yet fall on thee." — *Shakespeare*: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, III. 1.

round-house, s. (*Eng. round*, *a.*, and *house*.)

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A watch-house, a station-house, a lock-up.

"I was three times in the roundhouse." — *Foot*: *The Minor*, I. 1.

2. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A small deck above the level of the quarter-deck or star-deck, as the case may be, at the after end of the vessel; a poop. Sometimes termed the coach.

(2) An erection aloft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.

2. *Rail.*: A circular house with stalls for locomotives around a turn-table.

round-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [*ROUND* (1) *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Round, roundish; nearly round.

"A flexible willow, entrenched, rounding, capacious of the juicy bird." — *Philips*: *Cider*, II.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of making round.

2. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.*: The process of giving a convex shape to the back of a book, hollowing the fore edge at the same time.

2. *Naut.*: A service (q.v.).

rounding-adze, s. A kind of adze with a curved blade.

rounding-gauge, s.

Hat-making: A tool for cutting hat-brims.

rounding-jack, s. A stand on which a hat is fixed to have its brim trimmed to shape and size.

rounding-machine, s.

Copper: A machine for giving a circular form to the heads of casks.

rounding-plane, s.

Carp.: A tool which is a connecting-link between the tools of the carpenter and those of the turner. It has a plane-bit which is presented tangentially to the circumference of the circular-hole, so that the wood enters in a rough octagonal form and leaves it round, being rotated as it passes there-through. By this, or similar means, the handles of umbrellas, hoes, rakes, pitchforks, and brooms are made; as well as round officers' rulers, chair and ladder-rounds, and many articles of similar shape.

rounding-tool, s.

1. *Forging*: A top or bottom tool with a semi-cylindrical groove forming a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, &c.

2. *Saddlery*: A tool consisting of a pair of jaws with corresponding, semi-cylindrical notches, which form, when closed, a series of circular openings of varying sizes, through which leather straps are passed to be rounded.

boy; *pout*, *low*; *cat*, *gell*, *chorus*, *china*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *g*
a, *-tian* = *shan*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *shan*; *-tion*, *-sion* = *shan*. *-tious*, *-sious* = *shan*. *-ble*, *-dile*, &c. = *bel*, *dél*.

roundish, *a.* [Eng. round, *a.*; *-ish*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* Somewhat round, nearly round, approaching to roundness.

"It is not every small crack that can make such a receiver, as is in a roundish figure, unless to our experiment."—*Boyle*.

2. *Bot.* Orbicular, a little inclining to be oblong, as the leaf of *Mentha rotundifolia*.

roundish-dent, *a.*

Bot. Between orbicular and denticulate.

roundish-skin, *a.* [Eng. roundish; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being roundish.

roundle, *a.* [RounDEL.]

roundlet, *a.* [O. Fr. *roundlet*.] A little circle; a roundel.

"Made them to seem like roundlets that arise by a stone cast into a standing brook."—*Shakespeare*.

roundly, *adv.* [Eng. round, *a.*; *-ly*.]

1. In a round, circular, or spherical form.

2. Openly, plainly, straightforwardly; to plain words.

"Tell me so roundly and sharply."—*C. Brown*.

3. Without much ceremony.

"Map what hap may, I'll roundly go about her."—*Shakespeare*.

4. Briefly, quickly.

5. Completely, to the purpose, vigorously, in earnest.

"By the main, I was called any thing; and I would have done any thing, indeed, and roundly too."—*Shakespeare*.

roundness, *a.* [Eng. round, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being round, circular, spheroidal, globular, or cylindrical; circularity, sphericity, rotundity.

"Would it to the roundness of the mound."—*Macaulay*.

2. Smoothness, fullness.

"The whole period and compass of this speech was delicious for the roundness and grace for the strangeness."—*Spenser*.

3. Plainness, openness, boldness, frankness; as, the roundness of an assertion.

round-ridge, *v.i.* [Eng. *round*, *a.*, and *ridge*.]

Agrie. To form into round ridges by ploughing.

round-rub, *v.* [Fr. *round* = round, and *rub* = a ribbon.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* A petition, remonstrance, or protest signed in such a way that no name lies in the list, the signatures being placed in a ring or circle. It was first adopted by French officers in signing petitions or statements of grievances to their superiors.

"The members of the Royal Commission sent to Sir George Grey a sort of round-rub."—*Lancet*.

2. *Old Cost.* A narrow ruff about the doublet-collar.

3. A small pancake. (*Prov.*)

4. A blasphemous name given to the sacramental wafer.

"Certain fond talkers . . . invent and apply to this most holy sacrament names of despite and reproach, as to call it Jack-in-the-Bot and round-rub."—*Coverdale*.

round-up, *v.* [Fr. *round*, from *round* = round (q.v.).] Circumference, circle, enclosure, round.

"To put the rounders of your old-faced walls."—*Shakespeare*.

round-y, *a.* [Eng. round, *a.*; *-y*.] Round.

"Her roundly swelling lips."—*Shakespeare*.

roup (1), *a.* [Roup, *v.*]

1. A cry, a shout.

2. A sale of goods by auction; an auction.

"Sometimes the roup became no noisy that men and women had to be forcibly ejected."—*St. James's Gazette*.

3. Hoarseness.

"Articles of roup: The conditions under which property is put up for sale by auction." (*Scott.*)

roup (2), *a.* [Scottish rounp, rounp = hoarseness.]

A disease of poultry, consisting of a boil or tumour on the rump.

roup, *v.i.* [A.S. *hrōpan*; Icel. *hrōpa* = to cry.] [Roup.]

A. Intrans. To cry, to shout

B. Transitive:

1. To expose to sale by auction; to sell by auction. (*Scott.*) (*Eng. Raising, ch. xi.*)

2. To sell the goods off by auction.

roup, *v.* [Roup, *v.*] [Roup (1), *a.*] Hoarse.

"Her voice was roused and hoarse."—*Scott*.

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ROUT (3), rowt-yā, v.t. [A.S. *Arutan*; Icel. *Arjda*, *Arjda*.] To snore.
"Eke he roweth, for his hede mislay."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1. 404.

ROUT (4), v.t. & t. [A variant of *root* (3), v. (q.v.).]
A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To turn up with the snout, as swine; to root.
"Snouted wild-beast, rowting tender corn."
Keats: *Endymion*.

II. *Tech.*: To deepen; to scoop out; to cut or dig out, as mountings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps &c. [ROUTER.]

B. Intransitive: To root in the ground.
"From tramping cattle, and the rowting swine."
Edwards: *Sonnet* 44.

¶ 1. To root out:

(1) To search thoroughly, and generally to find.

(2) To cause to turn out; to drive out.

"He was rowted out again, but got to ground in a rabbit hole."
Pind: *Jan.*, 23, 1864.

2. To root up: To hunt up.

"They had been rowting up a queer-looking creature."
Pind: *Feb.*, 27, 1864.

ROUTE, rute, s. [Fr. *route*. The same word as *root* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. A crowd.

"Of women many a route
Say that I have the most steadfast wife."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1. 944.

2. The course, way, or road travelled, or to be travelled; a march, a course.

"A route is chosen only by those who go to a considerable distance; the road may be chosen for the shortest distance: the route and road are pursued in their beaten track; the course is often chosen in the unbeaten track; an army or a company go a certain route; foot passengers are seen to take a certain course over fields."

¶ To get the route:

MIL.: To receive orders to march or quit one station for another.

ROUT-ER, s. [Eng. *route* (4), v.; -er.]

Joinery: A sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on circular sashes.

router-gauge, s. A gauge with a stem and adjustable fence, and provided with a tooth like a narrow chisel, adapted to cut a groove in wood or brass, for the purpose of aligning.

router-plane, s. A plane having a broad surface, carrying in its centre one of the cutters belonging to the plough. It is used for levelling the bottoms of cavities. The stock must be more than twice the width of the recess, and the projection of the iron determines the depth. The sides of the cavity are prepared beforehand by the chisel and mallet, the saw, or the cutting gauge.

router-saw, s. A saw having a cutting-point on each side of the blade, adapted to cut into the wood, and a less prominent router-tooth to remove the chip between the marks or kerfs made by the cutters.

ROUT, rowth, a. & s. [Wel. *rhuth* = large, capacious.]

A. As adj.: Plentiful, abundant. (Scotch.)

B. As subst.: Plenty, abundance.

"I trow there was rowth o' gossamer."
Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. 21.

ROUTE-LESS, a. [RUTHLESS.]

ROUTE-LE, a. [ROUTH.] Plentiful, abundant.

ROUT-TI-ER (final r silent), s. [Fr. *route* = a road.] One of a class of military adventurers of the twelfth century, who hired themselves to the highest bidder. So called from being always on the route or road.

ROUT-TIN-ER-Y, a. [Eng. *routing* (4); -ary.] Pertaining to or involving routing.

ROUT-TINE, s. [Fr. = a small path, dimin. of *route* = a road (q.v.).]

1. A round of business, pleasure, or amusements, daily or customarily followed; a course of business or official duties regularly pursued.

2. Any regular habit or practice adhered to from mere force of habit.

"He has certain set forms and routines of speech."
Butler: *Remarks*, li. 372.

ROUT-ING, pr. par. or a. [ROUT (4), v.]

ROUTING-TOOL, s.

Metal.: A revolving tool used for scooping out metal. Used in digging out the spaces between and around block-letters and bookbinders' stamps, also in deepening the "white" spaces in stereotype and zincographic plates, and broad spaces in the lettering of doorplates.

ROUT-LAH, a. [Eng. *route* (1), s.; -lah.] Disorderly, riotous.

"A riotous assembly of sorry citizens."
North: *Rooster*, p. 28.

ROUT-ONE, a. [Eng. *route* (1), s.; -one.] In manner of a rout.

ROUT-ONE-LY, adv. [Eng. *route* (1); -ly.] In a routous manner; with that violation of law called a rout.

ROUT (2) silent, s. [Fr. *roue beurre* = reddish-brown butter.] A material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

ROVE (1), v.t. & t. [Allied to *rove* and *rob*; cf. Dut. *roven* = to rob; Dan. *rove*; Sw. *rova* = to rob; Icel. *rofa*, *rofa* = to wander.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To roam, to ramble, to roam; to go, move, or pass without certain direction or object.

"Will may I rove, untold, wild."
Byron: *To Edward Noel Long, Esq.*

2. To have rambling thoughts; to wander mentally, to rave, to be light-headed; hence to be in high spirits, to be full of frolic. (Scotch.)

"I wish she binn roving."
Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. 23.

3. To shoot an arrow with an elevation, not point-blank; to shoot an arrow at rovers.

[ROVER, ¶ (2).]

"With daily show of courteous, kind behaviour, Even at the marks white of his heart she roved."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 4.

4. Hence, to aim, to direct a look, &c.

"She roved at the with glancing eye."
Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; *Aug.*

B. Transitive:

1. To roam, to wander, or ramble over or through.

"Roving the field, I chanced
A goodly tree far distant to behold."
Milton: *P. L.*, li. 374.

2. To shoot at rovers.

3. To plunge into ridges by turning one furrow upon another. (Amer.)

ROVE (2), v.t. [Allied to *rove* (q.v.).]

1. To draw through an eye or aperture; to bring, as wool or cotton, into that form which it receives before being spun into thread; to card into flakes, as wool, &c.; to slub.

2. To draw out into thread; to reel; as, To rove a stocking.

rove-beetle, s.

1. (Sing.) Any of the larger Staphylinidae, as *Ocypus olens*.

2. (Pl.): The Brachelytra in general.

ROVE (1), s. [ROVE (3), v.]

1. **Roof-building**: A small copper ring or washer, upon the end of a nail is clinched on the inside of a boat.

2. **Spinning**: A silver of wool or cotton, slightly compacted by twisting. [ROVING, 2.]

ROVE (2), s. [ROVE (1), v.] A roving or rambling about.

"In thy nocturnal rove, one moment halt."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, li. 676.

ROV-ER, *rovare, s. [Dut. *rover*, from *roven* = to rob.] [ROVE (1), v.]

1. A robber, a pirate, a freebooter.

"The best men of ye cytie by thys rowous person were sturied and robbed; and by the rowers also of ye sea."
Palsgrave: *Chronicle*, p. 254.

2. One who roves, rambles, or roams about; a wanderer.

3. A rickety or inconstant person.

4. A kind of strong, heavy arrow, shot at an elevation, generally of 45°.

"Here be of all sorts, flights, arrows, and batt-shafts."
Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

5. An archer. (Ben Jonson.)

6. A mark on a target.

7. In croquet a ball which has passed through all the hoops and hit the stick opposite to the starting-point. The term is also applied to the player whose ball is in this position.

* ¶ (1) To run at rovers: To run wild, as without restraint.

* (2) To shoot at rovers:

Artery: To shoot at a target or mark with an elevation, not at point-blank; to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not at the butt which was nearer; hence, fig., to shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

"You pretend to shoot at the harts, you shoot quite at the rovers, and chase from the marks."
Ainslie to Gardiner, p. 65.

ROV-ER-Y, s. [Eng. *rove* (1); -ary.] Piracy, freebooting.

"Their manifold robberies and rovers."
P. H. H. Cumber, li. 254.

ROV-ING (1), pr. par. or a. [ROVE (1), v.]

roving-shot, s. A stray or random shot.

ROV-ING (2), pr. par., a. & s. [ROVE (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participle, adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Cotton-manufacture:

1. The same as ROVE (2), s.

2. A process intervening between carding and spinning, in which a number of slivers from the carding-machine, contained in separate cans, are associated by being conducted between pairs of rollers, and then between other successive pairs, by which the combined sliver is reduced and elongated; the sliver, as it issues from the last pair of rollers, being brought to the condition of a rove by being slightly twisted by mechanical means.

roving-frame, roving-machine, s. A machine in which the process of roving is effected. [ROVING, Q. 2.]

roving-head, s. A roving-frame used in the worsted manufacture.

roving-machine, s. [ROVING-FRAME.]

roving-plate, s. A piece of iron or steel plate which is held to the top of a grindstone with its edge inclined at a small angle, for the purpose of smoothing its surface.

roving-reel, s. A contrivance for measuring the length of a roving, silver, or hawk of yarn.

ROV-ING-LY, adv. [Eng. *roving* (1); -ly.]

In a roving, wandering, or rambling manner.

"God has actually been pleased to discover by supernatural revelation (what, by reason, without it, he can neither see at all, or but rovingly guess at."
Boyle: *Works*, v. 255.

ROV-ING-MAN, s. [Eng. *roving* (1); -man.]

The quality or state of roving.

ROW (1), *raw, *rowa, *rowe, s. [A.S. *raie*, *raue*.]

1. A series of persons or things set in or arranged in a continued line; a line, a rank, a file. (Spenser: *Ruines of Rome*, xxx.)

2. **Sperry**: A number of houses standing together in a line.

3. A line of writing. (Chaucer.)

¶ In rows:

Bd.: In lines or series, which are not necessarily opposite. The number of these rows is often indicated as bifarious = in two rows, trifarious = in three rows, &c.

row-culture, s.

Agric.: That method of culture in which the crops, as wheat, are sown in drills.

ROW (2), s. [Row (2), v.] An excursion or trip taken in a row-boat.

ROW (3), s. [ROLL, s.]

1. A roll, a list.

2. A roll of bread.

ROW (4), s. [Put for *roue* = drunkenness, uproar; for the loss of the s cf. *pea*, *cherry*, *sherry*, &c.] A riotous noise; a noisy disturbance; a quarrel, a tumult, a commotion.

ROW (1), v.t. [Row (1), s. To set, dispose, or arrange in a row or line; to set or stand with a number of things ranged in a line.

ROW (2), v.t. & t. [A.S. *reowan* = to row, to sail, cogn. with Lat. *rogiari*; Icel. *roa*; Sw. *ro*; Dan. *roe*; M. H. Ger. *rueren*.] [RUDDER.]

A. Transitive:

1. To impel, as a boat, along the surface of water by means of oars.

roll, boy; rout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -cian, -tian = ahan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

- 2.** To transport by rowing in a boat.
3. *Intransitive:*
1. To labour with an oar or oars.
 "The sailors ship their oars, and cease to row."
Dryden; Ovid; Metamorphoses 2.
2. To be moved by means of oars.
 "A galley... rowed up to the flag-ship."—*Nichols: Discovery of India.*
3. (1) *Row dry:* An order given to the oarsmen to row in such a manner as not to splash the water.
 (2) *Rowed of all:* An order to cease pulling and lay in the oars.
row-boat, s. A boat propelled by rowing.
 "Then each took bow and bulw in hand,
 Their row-boat launch'd and laid to land."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, III. 13.
row-lock, s. [ROWLOCK.]
row-port, s.
Naut. (Pl.): Small ports near the water's edge for the sweeps or large oars, whereby a vessel is rowed during a calm.
row (3), v. t. [ROLL.] To roll, to revolve.
 "I trust bowls will row right, though they are awry as a row."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xvi.*
row (4), v. t. [Row (4), s.] To involve in a row; to abuse, to scold.
***row, a.** [ROUEN.]
***row-a-bla, a.** [Eng. row (2), v.; -able.] Capable of being rowed over or upon.
 "That long barren fen
 Once rowable."—*Ben Jonson: Morace; Art of Poetria.*
row-an, rō-an, s. [Sw. *ruan*; Dan. *røn*; cf. Lat. *Ornus*.]
Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The Rowan-tree (q.v.).
 "How along the rosen to the rock."
Scott: Marion, II. (Intro.).
rowan-tree, s. The Mountain Ash (q.v.).
row-wa-nab, s. [Hind. *rowanah*.] A permit or passport. (*East Indies*.)
row-dō-dōw, s. [Rowdydow.]
row-dy, s. & a. [From Row (4), s.]
A. As subst.: A noisy, rough fellow; a rough.
 "A drunken, gambling, cut-throat rowdy."—*C. Knappley, Two Years Ago, ch. 2.*
B. As adjective:
1. Rough, riotous, blackguardly, ruffianly.
 "Leaning with rowdy grace on the bar."—*Scribner's Magazine, March, 1878, p. 204.*
2. Coarsely showy; flashy, gaudy.
row-dy-dōw, s. (From the noise of the beat of a drum.) A continuous noise. (*Vulgar*.)
row-dy-dōw-dy, a. [Rowdydow.] Noisy, turbulent.
row-dy-lah, a. [Eng. rowdy; -lah.] Characterized by rowdyism; rough.
row-dy-lam, s. [Eng. rowdy; -lam.] The conduct or behaviour of a rowdy or rough; ruffianism.
 "That contingent of rowdyism which swells every large crowd."—*Daily Telegraph, Feb. 8, 1886.*
***row-el, *row-ell, s.** [Fr. *rouelle*, from Low Lat. *rotella*, dimin. from *rota* = a wheel.]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little ring, circle, or wheel; specif.:
 (1) The little wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points.
 "Lord Marmon turned, well was his need!
 And dashed the rowels in his steel."
Scott: Marion, VII. 14.
 (2) The flat ring in a horse's bit.
 "The iron rowels into frothy foam he hit."
Spenser: P. Q., I. vii. 37.
II. Technically:
1. *Farr.:* A roll of hair, silk, or leather, corresponding to a seton in surgery.
2. *Agric.:* The spiked wheel of the Norwegian harrow and other soil pulverizers.
rowel-head, s. The exis on which the rowel turns. (*Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV., I. 1.*)
row-el, v. t. [ROWEL, s.]
Farr.: To insert a rowel in.
 "Rowel the horse in the chest."—*Mortimer: Hunt-handy.*
row-el-ing, pr. par. or a. [ROWEL, s.]
rowelling-needle, s.
Farr.: An instrument used in farriery to insert a rowel through the skin of a horse.

rite, rit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pin, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sēa; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rōle, fūll; trī, Syrian. a, e = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

row-royal

- roweling-scissors, s.**
Farr.: An instrument used in inserting rowels in the flesh of horses.
row-en, rō-en, row-ing, rough-ing, s. [Prob. from Mid. Eng. *row* = rough.]
1. A stubble-field left unploughed till after Michaelmas or thereabout, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage.
 "Turn your cows that give milk into your rowens till snow comes."—*Mortimer: Hunt-handy.*
2. Aftermath; the second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.
 "The rowen grass afterwards cometh upon so thick and high for pasture and forage."—*P. Holland; Plaine, ch. xviii, ch. xxviii.*
row-er, s. [Eng. row (2), v.; -er.] One who rows; one who manages a boat with oars.
 "Of the unhappy rowers some were criminals who had been justly condemned to a life of hardship and danger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*
row-et, row-ett, s. [ROWEN.]
rowl, rowle, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]
Nautical:
1. The heave of a whip-tackle.
2. A light crane, formerly used in discharging cargo.
Row-le-y, s. [See def.]
Geog.: A parish in Staffordshire, three miles S.E. of Dudley, containing the Rowley Hills.
Rowley-rag, s.
Geol.: Prismatic and columnar basalt in the Rowley Hills. [RAGSTONE.]
***row-lit, s.** [Fr. *roulette*.] A small wheel.
row-look (pron. rāl-lōok), s. [Eng. row (2), v., and look.]
Naut.: A crotch or notch on the gunwale of a boat, against which the oar works in rowing. Various devices are used: (1) Two short pegs or posts rising from the gunwale; (2) an iron stirrup pivoted in the gunwale; (3) an iron pin in the gunwale, and the oar fastened to it by a thong; (4) a pin in the gunwale passing through a hole in the oar; (5) a notch in the gunwale.
row-ly-pōw-ly, s. [ROLLYPOLLY.]
***rown, *rowne, v. t. or s.** [ROUN.]
***rown-er, s.** [Eng. rown; -er.] One who whispers; a whisperer. (*Fox: Ades, p. 505.*)
rowte, v. t. [ROUT (2), v.]
rowth, s. & a. [ROUTH.]
Rox-burgh, s. [A southern county of Scotland, adjoining Northumberland, and the title of a dukedom. John Ker, the third duke (1740-1804), was a noted bibliophile, and the building known as Roxburgh-style was so named because first employed in his library.] (See etym. and compound.)
Roxburgh-style, s.
Bookbinding: A style of binding consisting of a plain leather (generally morocco) back, with the lettering in gold high up, plain cloth or marbled paper sides, the top of the book gilt-edged, but the fore-edge and tail left white, and trimmed, not cut.
rox-burgh-i-a, s. [Named after Wm. Roxburgh, M.D., Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden, 1793 to 1814.]
Bot.: The sole genus of Roxburghiaceae (q.v.), with four species from India. The stems are a hundred fathoms long. The roots, prepared with lime-water, are candied by the Hindus, but their flavour is insipid.
rox-burgh-i-a-pō-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *roxburghia*(n); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]
Bot.: Roxburghworts; an order of Dicotyledons. Twining shrubs with tuberous roots (?), reticulated and coriaceous leaves, with primary ribs connected by secondary veins. Perianth large, petaloid, in four divisions. Stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled, with two many-seeded placentae from the base of the pericarp, which is one-celled, two-valved. One genus, with four species, from India.
rox-burgh-wōrt, s. [Mod. Lat. *roxburghia*(n), and Eng. wort.]
Bot. (Pl.): The Roxburghiscae. (*Lindley*.)
***rōy, a.** [ROYAL.]

- *rōy, a.** [Fr. *roi*.] A king.
rōy-al, *rōi-al, *rōy-all, *rō-al, *rī-al, *rī-all, a. & s. [O. Fr. *real, roial*, (Fr. *royal*), from Lat. *regalis* = royal (q.v.).]
A. As adjective:
1. Of or pertaining to a king; pertaining, or attached to the crown; royal.
 "The royal blood of France."
Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well, II. 1.
2. Established, founded, or maintained by the king or the crown. [REIGNS.]
3. Becoming or befitting a king; kingly, princely. (*Shakspeare: Henry VIII., IV. 1.*)
4. Noble, generous, illustrious.
 "How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio?"
Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, III. 1.
5. Noble, magnificent.
 "Our royal, good, and gallant ship."
Shakspeare: Tempest, v.
6. Applied to a stag having antlers with twelve tines.
 "A royal stag, or animal with twelve tines, is not now uncommon."—*Fleiss, Jan. 8, 1886.*
B. As substantive:
I. Ordinary Language.
1. A rial (q.v.).
2. One of the aboots of a stag's head; a royal antler (q.v.).
3. A royal stag.
 "In the time intervening from the sixth year of his existence, the stag destined to be a royal stag has consequently good food."—*Fleiss, Jan. 8, 1886.*
II. Technically:
1. Naut.: A mast and sail next above the top-gallant.
 "We were under royal at four o'clock in the afternoon."—*Daily Telegraph, Aug. 18, 1886.*
2. Ordn.: A small mortar.
3. Paper: A size of drawing and writing paper, measuring 23 1/2 x 12 inches, and weighing according to quality. Often used adjectively: *aa, royal octavo, royal quarto.*
4. The Royals:
Mil.: The name given to the first regiment of foot in the British Army, now called the Royal Scots, and supposed to be the oldest regular troops in Europe.
Royal Academy, s. An English society to promote the arts of painting, sculpture, and engraving. In 1768, a charter was granted to "The Incorporated Society of Artists." Dissensions almost immediately arose, its more eminent members withdrew, and on Dec. 10, 1768, obtained from the king a charter for the "Royal Academy of Arts, in London," now known as the Royal Academy. The first exhibition of their paintings took place at Somerset House, in 1769. In 1834 the Society was removed to the National Gallery, then just erected in Trafalgar Square. [ACADEMICIAN, ACADEMY.]
Royal Academy of Music: A society founded in 1823, which gave its first concert in 1825, and was incorporated in 1830.
royal-antler, s. The third branch of the horn of a deer.
royal-arch, s. A degree in freemasonry.
royal-arms, arms-royal, s. pl.
Her.: The personal arms borne by the successive sovereigns of a country, as distinguished from those which they bear in their public capacity, namely, the arms of the country over which they rule.
royal-assent, s. [ASSENT, s. B.]
Royal Astronomical Society, s. A society for astronomical research, which was founded in London in 1820, and received its charter in 1831.
royal-bay, s.
Bot.: *Laurus nobilis* or *indica*.
royal-blue, s. A deep-coloured and beautiful small, and also a vitreous pigment, principally used in painting on glass and enamelling, in which uses it is very permanent; but in water and oil its beauty soon decays, as is no uncommon case with other vitrified pigments. It is not in other respects an excellent pigment, being, notwithstanding its beautiful appearance, very inferior to other cobalt blues.
royal bounty, s. A fund from which money is granted to the female relatives of officers killed or mortally wounded on duty.
royal-burgh, s. [BURGH.]

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bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thī; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūn. -bia, -dis, etc. = bēl, dēl.

4. To spread a thin coating or covering over the surface of; to smear.

"What would make one suspect that they rub the marble with it, it is obvious, that the smut is stronger in the morning than at night."—*Adams: On Italy.*

5. To polish, to retouch, to touch up. (Followed by over.)

"The whole business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the soul."—*South.*

6. To hinder, to cross, to obstruct, to interfere with.

"Tis the duke's pleasure. Whose disposition, all the world well knows, Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd."—*Shakespeare: Lear, II. 2.*

7. To touch hard; to gall; to chafe; to fret or tease with giles or sarcasms.

"He who before he was copied, was afraid, after being perceived, was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, yet both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Madame.*

II. Building, &c.

1. To polish or give a smooth surface to, as a stone, by erasing the tool marks by the agency of a piece of grit-stone with sand and water, so as to render the stone less liable to be affected by the atmosphere.

2. To smooth, as the dipped surface of a brick with a piece of rough-grained stone.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To move or pass along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate.

2. To fret, to chafe, to make a friction.

"This last allusion galled the painter more, because indeed it rubb'd upon the core."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther, III. 172.*

3. *Bowls:* To incline or turn in towards the jack.

II. *Fig.* To move or pass with difficulty; to get along with difficulty. (Followed by along, on, or through): as, He can just manage to rub along.

7. Things are rubbed sometimes for purposes of convenience; but they are chafed, fretted, and galled injuriously: the skin is liable to chafe from any violence; leather will fret from the motion of a carriage; when the skin is once broken, animals will become galled by a continuance of the friction.

1. To rub down:

(1) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by rubbing or friction; to render less prominent.

(2) To clean by rubbing; to curry: as, To rub down a horse.

2. To rub off: To go off in a hurry. (*Gentleman's Instructor, p. 351.*)

3. To rub out: To remove or erase by friction: as, To rub out marks.

4. To rub up:

(1) To polish, to harness.

(2) To rouse to action; to excite, to awaken.

rub, a. [RUB, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The act of rubbing; friction; as, To give anything a rub with a cloth.

2. *Figuratively*: (1) That which impedes, obstructs, or renders motion difficult; an obstruction, an impediment.

"We don't rub now. But every rub is smoothed out our way."—*Shakespeare: Henry V., II. 2.*

(2) A difficulty, a cause of uneasiness, a pinch.

(3) An unevenness of surface; an inequality. "To sleep perchance to dream: say, there's a rub."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, III. 1.*

(4) A reverse, a hardship, a difficulty.

"We have met with some notable rubs already, and what are yet to come we know not."—*Bacon: Pyrrhus's Progress, pt. II.*

(5) A sarcasm, a jibe, a taunt.

(6) A rub-stone (q.v.).

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bowls:* Inequality of ground which hinders the motion of the bowl.

2. *Carls:* The same as RUBBER (q.v.).

"(Can you not?) Inquired the old lady, replied Mr. Pickwick, 'Do not, single, and I can.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick, ch. v.*

rub-a-dub, s. The sound of a drum when beaten. (From the sound.)

rub-iron, s. A plate on a carriage or wagon-bed, against which the fore-wheel

rubs when turning short. Called wheel-guard plate in a field-artillery carriage. One is placed on each side of the stock.

rub-stone, s. A stone, usually of sandstone, used to sharpen instruments; a whetstone; specif., the flat stone on which the currier's knife is ground to an edge.

† rub-bage, † rub-basse, s. [Lat. rubrus = red.]

Mis.: (1) Rock-crystal from Brasil, enclosing red scales of hematite or goethite; (2) rock-crystal which, when heated and plunged into a coal coloured solution, becomes flamed, and admits the red colouring matter; (3) rubicelle (q.v.); (4) Rose-quartz (q.v.).

rub-be-té, a. [Ital. = stolen.]

Mus.: A style of singing or playing in which some of the notes are unduly lengthened, and others proportionately contracted, so that the aggregate value of the bar is maintained.

* rub-bage (ag as íg), * rub-bidge, s. [RUBBISH.]

rubbed, *pa. par. or a.* [RUB, v.]

rubbed-work, s.

Build.: Brick- or stonework smoothed with stone or sand and water.

rub-bér, s. [Eng. rub, v.; -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which rubs; an instrument used in rubbing or cleaning; a polisher:

(1) One who rubs.

"Mistress Younglove, the grave rubber of your mistress' loss."—*Boswell & Hall: Scandalous Lady.*

(2) An instrument used in rubbing, as a coarse towel for rubbing the body after bathing.

"The servants . . . lay The rubbers, and the bathing sheets display."—*Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 2.*

(3) A coarse file.

"The rough or coarse file, if large, is called a rubber."—*Mason.*

(4) A whetstone or rub-stone.

(5) A roll of cloth charged with emery, rottenstone, or other abrasive or polishing material, for surfacing plates.

2. At whist and some other games, two games out of three, or the game which decides the contest.

"The rubber of matches between the two famous ruling men."—*Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1887.*

3. An inequality or unevenness of ground; a rub, an obstruction.

4. Hence, obstruction, difficulty, hardship.

5. That which rubs or grates on the feelings; a rub, a sarcasm, a gibe, a taunt.

6. (PL.) A disease in sheep, causing great heat and itching. Called also Scab, Shab, or Itch.

7. India-rubber (q.v.).

8. Hence, used for:

(1) An overshoe made of India-rubber. (*Amer.*)

(2) A small block or piece of caoutchouc used for erasing pencil marks.

(3) An India-rubber tire for the wheel of a cycle, perambulator, cab, &c.

(4) The ball used in the game of lacrosse. It is about the size of a billiard ball.

"He secured the rubber again, and made a second attempt at goal, which failed."—*Field, March 6, 1886.*

II. Technically:

1. Electricity:

(1) That part of an electrical machine which rubs against the cylinder or disc.

(2) The moving pad or piston of an electro-phorus.

2. *Mason.*: A board or block used in grinding or polishing. In the mouldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble.

3. *Naut.*: A tool for flattening down the seams in sail-making.

4. *Vehicles:* The part of the wagon-lock which presses against the wheels.

rubber-cloth, s.

1. Fabric covered with caoutchouc.

2. Caoutchouc in sheets.

rubber-file, s. A heavy, fish-bellied file, designated by weight, which varies from four to fifteen pounds. They are of square or triangular section, and used for coarse work. When they have three flat faces and one rounded, they are known as half-thick files.

rubber-knife, s. A rubber-saw (q.v.).

rubber-mould, s.

1. A flask or former for shaping plastic rubber.

2. A vulcanite mould for shaping plates for artificial dentures, &c.

rubber-saw, s. A circular knife used in cutting India-rubber. It is not properly a saw, but is so termed in the trade. It is driven at high speed, and kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water.

rub-bér-ide, rub-bér-ite, rub-bér-íd, s. Imitations of commercial India-rubber.

* rub-bidge, s. [RUBBISH.]

rub-bíng, *pr. par., a., & a.* [RUB, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantives:

1. The act or process of wiping the surface with pressure.

2. That which is obtained by rubbing; specif., an impression of an inscription obtained by rubbing.

3. The process of straightening the wires for needles.

rubbing-pannch, s.

Naut.: A piece of wood nailed on the fore-side of a mast to prevent injury to the latter by yards or spars in raising or lowering.

rubbing-post, s. A post set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

rubbing-stone, s.

Bricklaying: A grit-stone, which is placed upon the bricklayer's bench, and upon which stones are rubbed smooth after being dressed by an axe to the shape suitable for gauged arches, domes, niches, or similar work.

rub-bísh, * rub-bidge, * rob-eux,

* rob-owa, * rub-bage, * rub-brish, s.

[O. Fr. * *robel*, pl. *robeux* or *robeux*.]

1. Fragments; pieces broken or imperfect; ruins of buildings.

"A fine ruin is one thing, and a heap of rubbish another."—*Pepp: Ruins: Odessey. (Foot.)*

2. Waste or rejected matter; anything vile or useless.

3. Confusion, mingled mass.

"That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in rubbish and confusion."—*Archibald: History of John Bull.*

4. Nonsense: as, That is all rubbish.

* rubbish-walling, s. [RUBBLE-WORK.]

rub-bísh-íng, s. [Eng. rubbish; -íng.]

Trashy, worthless, rubbishy.

"It was a good army bell test, and seemed a place to me after the rubbishing little impostor."—*Field, April 4, 1885.*

rub-bísh-y, s. [Eng. rubbish; -y.]

1. Containing rubbish; consisting of rubbish.

"Clearing weeds, rubbishy turf."—*W. P. Hunter: Geological Essay, p. 416.*

2. Trashy, worthless.

rub-bíle, s. [RUBBISH.]

1. Pieces of rough stone; rubbish.

"Pieces of timber, bars of iron, many stones, together with all the rubble and stones in the walls of that great and glorious pile."—*Dean King: Sermon, p. 20.*

2. Stones of irregular shape and dimensions, broken bricks, &c., used to fill up behind the face courses of walls or in coarse masonry, also masonry of such stuff; rubble-work.

"We lay the foundation of our houses with rubble up to the level of the earth."—*North's Magazine, October, 1878, p. 206.*

3. A name given by quarrymen to the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone.

4. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c. (*Prov.*)

rubble-stone, s. (See extract.)

"Rubble-stone owes their name to their being ruled and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in a hurry and with great precipitation."—*Woodward.*

Site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère: pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gô, pô, or, wóre, wélf, wór, whá, sán; máto, cúb, úre, uníte, úr, rále, fúll; trý, Syrían. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

rubble-wall, a. A wall built of rubble-work.

rubble-work, rubble-wall, s.

Mason. : Masonry in which stones are used in the rough, without being dressed to size, unless on their exposed faces.

rûb-bly, a. [Eng. *rubbly* (s); *y.*] Abounding in small, irregular stones; containing, or of the nature of rubble.

rû-bê-m, a. pl. [Lat. *rubus*], fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Bot. : A tribe of Rosaceæ. Calyx persistent, bracteolate; carpels many; ovules, two in each carpel, pendulous; fruit of one or many small drupes.

rû-bê-ân-hy-êrie, a. [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *anhydric*] Derived from, or containing sulphuretted hydrogen and cyanogen.

rubanhydric-acid, s.

Chem. : A sulphhydrate of cyanogen, $C_2N_2H_2S_2$ (Berzelius). Prepared by passing cyanogen gas and sulphuric acid into alcohol. It is deposited from the solution in yellow-red shining crystals, very soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether.

rû-bê-lu-ôla, a. [Lat. *rubado*, genit. *rubelinus* = redness.] Reddish.

rû-bê-fâ-qi-ant (or q as sh), a. & s. [Lat. *rufescens*, *q.* par. of *rufescio* = to make red; *rubeo* = to be red, and *facio* = to make.]

A. An adj. : Making red, reddening.

B. As substantive:

Med. : A substance for external application, causing redness, but not followed by blister. The chief are : a weak solution of ammonia, compound camphor liniment, mustard, oil of turpentine, &c.

rû-bê-fâ-tion, s. [From Lat. *rufescens*, *q.* par. of *rufescio* = to make ruddy.] The production of a red colour in water. In fresh water this is effected by *Adasia formicoides*, a species of Daphne, by some Naidina, and by Red Snow (q.v.). In salt water it is done by *Trichodesmium*, &c. (Griffith & Hanbury.)

rû-bê-lôt, s. [Eng. *ruby*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little ruby.

rû-bê-lô, a. C' man measles or rotheln.

rû-bê-lâna, a. [Lat. *rubellus* = somewhat red; suff. -ane (s. a.).]

Min. : An altered Biotite (q.v.), occurring in an altered porphyritic dolerite in Bohemia.

rû-bêlle' (1), c. [Ger., from *reiben* = to rub.]

Metal. : An iron plate on which ores are brought to test them, or prepare for test by assay.

rû-bêlle' (2), s. [Gar. *rubellus*.] A red colour in enamelling.

rubelle-enamel, s. A process in which the design, after having been worked out in relief on the plate, or otherwise, of earthenware, is covered with an enamel of one colour. Those parts of the design where the layer of this enamel is thinnest show the lightest colour, while those where the impression of the design has been deepest appear darkest.

rû-bê-lite, a. [Lat. *rubellus* = reddish; suff. -ite (s. a.).]

Min. : A red variety of tourmaline (q.v.), occurring in crystals mostly transparent and containing lithia.

Rû-bên, s. [See def.] A celebrated Flemish painter (1577-1640).

Rubens' brown, s. A pigment still in use in the Netherlands under this appellation. It is an earth of a lighter colour, more ochraceous texture, and of a warmer or more tawny hue than the Van Dyke brown of the London shops. It works well both in water and oil, and much resembles the brown used by Teniers.

rû-bê-ô-la, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *ruber* = red.]

Med. : The measles (q.v.).

rû-bê-ô-lôid, a. [Mod. Lat. *rubecula*; -oid.] Resembling rubecula or measles.

rû-bê-ite, a. [Lat. *ruber* = red; suff. -ite (s. a.).]

Min. : The same as CUPRITE (q.v.).

rûb, bôy; pôut, jôwî; cat, poll, cherus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -cian, -tian = shap, -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

rûb-ê-ryth-êre, a. [Mod. Lat. *rubus*], and Eng. *erythric*.] Contained in, or derived from madder.

ruberythric-acid, s.

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$. A yellow substance existing in madder root, and abstracted by a complicated process from the filtrate, obtained when the decoction of madder is treated with neutral acetate of lead, and the alizarin precipitate removed. It forms yellow prisms of silky lustre, easily soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and in ether. By boiling with dilute acetic ruberythric-acid is converted into alizarin and glucose.

rû-bê-çenge, a. [RUBESCENT.] A growing or becoming rufescent; the state of being red; a blush.

rû-bê-çent, a. [Lat. *rufescens*, *q.* par. of *rufescio*, incept. from *rubeo* = to be red; *ruber* = red.] Growing or becoming red; tendency to redness.

rû-bê-ûs, a. [Lat. = red, reddish.]

Geomancy : A figure constellation-like, representing Mars direct. When Mars is retrograde he is called Puella. (Chaucer.)

rû-bi-ç, s. [Lat. = madder; *rubeus* = red.]

Bot. : Madder; the typical genus of Rubiaceæ, or a genus of Gallaceæ. Corolla rotate, campanulate, or funnel-shaped, four to five cleft, stamens four or five, fruit a two-lobed berry. About fifty species are known, chiefly from temperate regions. One, *Rubia perigrina*, a plant with yellowish flowers, is British. *R. tinctoria* is madder. From *R. cordifolia*, called also *R. Munjalia*, come the roots called Munjeth (q.v.). *R. akkianensis* yields a dye. *R. Rubian* is the Madder of Chili. The roots of *R. angustissima* are also highly coloured. *R. noxi* is said to be poisonous. (MADIER.)

rû-bi-ç-pê-se, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rubia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acer.]

Bot. : An order of plants founded by Jussieu in 1789. Monopetalous plants, with opposite leaves, interpetiolar stipules; stamens inserted in the tube of the corolla, and alternating with its lobes; ovary inferior compound. Lindley separated it into Galiceæ and Cinchonaceæ (q.v.). Sir Joseph Hooker recurs to the old arrangement.

rû-bi-ç-êre, a. [Eng. *rubine* (s); -êre.] Derived from, or containing rubiacin.

rubiacic-acid, s.

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$. Produced, according to Schunck, by boiling rubiacin or rubian with ferrous nitrate or chloride, and adding hydrochloric acid, which throws down impure rubiacic acid. It is purified by reprecipitation. The acid is obtained as a lemon-yellow amorphous powder, slightly soluble in boiling water, and recovered into rubiacin by sulphuric acid.

rû-bi-ç-în, s. [Eng. *rubiacin* (s); -in (Chem.).]

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$. Madder-orange. A yellow colouring matter, discovered by Runge in madder root. It crystallizes in light yellow plates or needles having a strong reddish-green lustre, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow liquid, and in alkalis forming purple solutions. It is of little use as a dye, a piece of mordanted calico being scarcely coloured by it.

rû-bi-ç-din, s. [Eng. *rubiacin* (p) (in).]

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$. A substance produced, together with glucose, by the action of alkalis on rubiacin. It crystallizes in yellow needles or rectangular plates, which are slightly soluble in alcohol. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a yellow solution, and aqueous ammonia dissolves it at the boiling heat with blood-red colour.

rû-bi-ç-i-pin, s. [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; Eng. (s) (p) (s), and -in (Chem.).]

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$. One of the compounds formed by the fermentation of madder with erythrozoin. After the removal of alizarin, rubiacin, rubian, &c., it is obtained, along with rubian, from which it is separated by solution in cold alcohol. It is a yellowish-brown fatty substance, soluble in alcohol and alkalis, the latter forming a blood-red soapy liquid.

rû-bi-ç-fîn, a. [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; / connect, and -in (Chem.).]

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$ (?). A substance isomeric with rubiacin, and produced by the fermentation of rubian. It is separated, along with veratrin, from alizarin, &c., by the action of acetate of copper, and from veratrin by boiling with stannous oxide. It crystallizes from the stannous solution in yellow shining plates and needles which behave in all respects like rubiacin.

rû-bi-ç-gin, a. [Mod. Lat. *rubia*; / connect, and -in (Chem.).]

Chem. : Produced by the fermentation of rubian, and separated from rubiadipin by cold alcohol. It is obtained as yellow granules or grouped needles, insoluble in boiling water, soluble in boiling alcohol. Alkalis dissolve it with blood-red colour, and neutral acetate of lead throws down orange-coloured grains from its alcoholic solution. Formula uncertain.

rû-bi-ç-ân, a. [Mod. Lat. *rubia* (s); Eng. suff. -an.]

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$. A glucoside, discovered by Schunck in madder root in 1847. It yields, under the influence of acids, alkalis, or madder ferment, alizarin, with other colouring matters, and glucose. It is a dry, brittle, amorphous mass, resembling dried varnish, and of a deep yellow colour in thin layers, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Its solutions are very bitter. Heated above 180° it gives off orange-red vapours of alizarin. Oil of vitriol dissolves it with blood-red colour.

rû-bi-ç-ân-êre, a. [Eng. *rubian*; -êre.] Contained or derived from rubian (q.v.).

rubianic-acid, s.

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$ (?). Produced by the oxidation of rubian in contact with alkalis, and obtained by treating rubian with baryta water, collecting the barium compound formed, decomposing the latter with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing from boiling water. It forms lemon-yellow silky needles, tasteless, reddens litmus, dissolves easily in boiling water and in alcohol, but not in ether.

rû-bi-ç-ân-in, s. [Eng. *rubian*; -in.]

Chem. : $C_{20}H_{16}O_{10}$. Obtained by boiling aqueous rubian with dilute sulphuric acid, dissolving out alizarin, &c., with boiling alcohol from the colouring matters produced, and continuing the treatment of the solid residue with boiling alcohol, from whence rubian crystallizes in lemon-yellow coloured needles with silky lustre, moderately soluble in boiling water, very slightly in alcohol.

rû-bi-ç-ble, a. [RUBBLE.]

rû-bi-ç-ân, a. [Fr., from Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] A term applied to a horse that is bay, sorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but so that this gray or white is not predominant there.

rû-bi-ç-ê-tive, s. [Lat. *rubeo* = to be red.] That which produces a reddish or ruby colour.

rû-bi-ç-ille, s. [Fr., from Ital. *rubicello*, dimin. from *rubino* = a ruby.]

Min. : A jeweller's name for a yellowish or orange-red transparent spinel (q.v.).

rû-bi-ç-êr-êre, a. [Mod. Lat. *rubicinus*, and Gr. *χλωρος* (chlorus).] Contained in, or derived from *Rubia tinctorum*.

rubichloric-acid, s.

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{10}Cl_2$ (?). An acid found in the root and leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*, and separated from an aqueous solution by basic acetate of lead in presence of ammonia. It forms a colourless or slightly yellow mass, having a faint nauseous taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and is converted by heating with hydrochloric acid into dark green flocks of chlororubin.

Rû-bi-çôn, s. [Lat.] A small stream of Italy, falling into the Adriatic to the north of Ariminum. It formed in part the northern boundary of *Italia Propria*, and on this account the Roman generals were forbidden to pass the Rubicon with an armed force, under dreadful imprecations, and to do so was considered equivalent to a declaration of war. According to the story, Cæsar crossed the

Rubicon with his army at the breaking out of the civil war with Pompey, exclaiming, "The die is cast!" Hence the phrase, *To cross (or pass) the Rubicon* = to take a decisive step in an enterprise. The position of the Rubicon has not been clearly ascertained; some identify it with Fluminesimo, some with LANA, and others with Piastello.

râ-bi-cund, a. [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *ruber* = to be red; *Gr. rubicundus*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Inclining to redness, ruddy. (Said especially of the face.)

"And this way turns his rubicund, round face," *Longfellow's Golden Legend*, v.

2. *Bot.*: Blushing, rosy-red.

râ-bi-cund-i-ty, s. [Eng. *rubicund*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being rubicund.

râ-bi-c-hy-dran, s. [Lat. *rubicus* = dark red, and *Gr. hydra* (water) = water.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$. A substance produced in the preparation of rubenic acid, and obtained as a reddish-yellow, transparent, bitter gum, yielding with water a yellow solution from which it is not precipitated by any metallic salt except basic acetate of lead.

râ-bi-ine, s. [Lat. *rubicus* = dark red; -*ine* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}N_2$. An organic base belonging to the pyridine series, and contained with several others in coal tar. It is a colourless liquid of oily consistency and faint odour, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether, has a sp. gr. of 1.017, and boils at 207°. Its salts have a tendency to assume a reddish tint on exposure to the air.

râ-bi-i-um, s. [Lat. *rubicus* = dark red.]

Chem.: A monad metallic element belonging to the potassium group, discovered by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1860. Symbol *Rb*; atomic weight, 85.4; sp. gr. 1.52. It has been detected in mineral waters, in several lepidolites, and in the ash of many plants, as tobacco, tea, and coffee. It may be obtained from the saline residue in the preparation of lithia from lepidolites, by adding picinic chloride, and dissolving out the potassium compound by repeated boiling with water. The chloroplatinate of rubidium is reduced with hydrogen, and the purified chloride of rubidium, mixed with calcium tartrate and soot, is heated in a furnace, the volatilised metal being collected in a receiver containing mineral naphtha. It is a white metal with silvery lustre, soft to the touch, and melting at 38.5°. Exposed to the air, it becomes covered with a gray film, and soon takes fire. When thrown on water it takes fire even more readily than potassium, and burns with a flame like the latter.

rubidium-chloride, s.

Chem.: $RbCl$. Obtained by adding hydrochloric acid to the hydrate and slowly evaporating. It forms cubic crystals which have a vitreous lustre, are permanent in the air, and anhydrous.

rubidium-hydrate, s.

Chem.: $RbHO$. Formed by decomposing the sulphate of rubidium with barium hydrate, and evaporating the filtrate in a silver retort. It is obtained as a white porous mass, which deliquesces rapidly in the air, possesses caustic properties as powerful as hydrate of potassium, and is soluble in alcohol.

râ-bied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RUBY, v.]

***râ-bi-ic**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* = to make.] Making red; rufescent.

"While the several species of rays as the *rubi-ic*, are by refraction separated one from another, they retain those motions proper to each."—*Newton's Opticks*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***râ-bi-ic-tion**, s. [Eng. *rubi-ic*; connective, and *actio*.] The act of making red; rufescence.

"Desolation, rufescence, and fixation."—*Howell's Letters*, ii., 42.

***râ-bi-form**, a. [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of red.

"Of those rays, which pass close by the snow, the *rubi-form* will be the least refracted; and so come to the eye in the direct line."—*Newton's Opticks*.

***râ-bi-fy**, v.t. [Lat. *ruber* = red, and *facio* (pass. *fo*) = to make.] To make red.

"White wine vinegar is to be preferred. . . If it be rufed by turning the leaves of red roses in it."—*Vegetable*: *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam*, p. 130.

râ-bi-ic-ine, a. [Lat. *rubicus*, genit. *rubicini* = rust.]

Bot.: Dull red, with a slight mixture of brown. Used spec. of a surface covered by glandular hairs.

râ-bi-ic-ous, a. [RUBINOUS.] Exhibiting or affected by rubigo; rusty, mildewed.

râ-bi-gâ, s. [Lat.]

Bot.: An old genus of Coniomyces Fungus. *Rubini alba* is found on the underside of the leaves of decaying alders.

râ-bi-hy-dran, s. [RUBINUSHYDRAN.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$. A substance formed by treating rubian with acid carbonate of barium. It is a brown-yellow transparent gum, with bitter taste, dissolves easily in water, less soluble in alcohol.

***râ-bi-ia**, s. [Sp.] A ruby (q.v.).

"Twist the pearls and rubies," *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, l. 4.

râ-bi-dân-ic, a. [Elym. not apparent.]

rubidemic-acid, s. [INAMIC-ACID.]

râ-bi-ic, a. [Fr. *rubrique*, from *rubine* = a metallic preparation of a ruby colour.] (See comp.)

rubinic-acid, s.

Chem.: Rufocatecholic acid. When a solution of catechin in an alkaline carbonate is exposed to the air, and hydrochloric acid added, rubinic acid is precipitated in red non-crystalline flocks. It is a fugitive substance and blackens during the washing and drying. It combines with the alkalis to form salts.

***râ-bi-ous**, a. [Lat. *rubeus*.] Red, ruddy, rubied.

"Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and rubious," *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, l. 4.

râ-bi-rôt-in, s. [Eng. *rubi-ic*], and *Gr. pyron* (rubi-ic) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$. A substance obtained as a bye product in the preparation of rubian, and also produced by boiling chlororubian with alkalis. It forms a reddish-brown resin, melting at 100°; dissolves sparingly in boiling water, easily in alcohol, also in alkalis, and in oil of vitriol with orange-red colour. It does not dye mordanted fabrics.

râ-bi-lite, s. [After Rutilaw, Aberdeen, where found.]

Min.: A compact granular mineral of a dark-green colour. Belongs to the indolinite substances classed as . . . chlorite (q.v.).

râ-bi-tân-nic, a. [Mod. Lat. *rubica*, and Eng. *tannic*.] (See compound.)

rubitanic-acid, s.

Chem.: A tannic acid extracted from the leaves of *Rubia tinctorum*.

râ-bie, s. [ROUBLE.]

***râ-bor**, s. [Lat.] Redness.

"A rubor of his countenance."—*North's Eumen*, 102.

râ-brie, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fr. *rubrique* (O. Fr. *rubriche*), from Lat. *rubicus* = (1) red earth, (2) a rubric, a title written in red; from *ruber* = red; Sp. *Port.*, and Ital. *rubrica*.]

1. Red earth, red ochre.

"The same in sheep's milk with rubric and soft pitch."—*Topoli: Hist. Brata*, p. 132.

2. That portion of any work, which, in the early manuscripts and typography was coloured red, to distinguish it from other portions; hence specifically—

(1) The title-page, or parts of it, the initial letters, &c., when written or printed in red.

"No date printed"

Directs me in the stately rubric set."

Milton: P. R. l. v. 302.

(2) In law-books, the title of a statute, because formerly written or printed in red.

(3) The title of a chapter or main division.

"Under the rubric 'Hissions of Perception' we have an excellent account of the most recent scientific theory of perception."—*Albion*, Oct. 18, 1891.

(4) In prayer-books and other liturgical works, the directions and rules for the conduct of service, still frequently printed in red letters.

"It is prescribed in the rubric of this day's service that if there be a sermon at all, and not a homily, it shall be sung by the choir."—*The Duty of Subjection*.

—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

(5) An ecclesiastical or episcopal rule or injunction.

3. That which is established, fixed, or settled by authority; an authorised injunction; hence, recognition as fixed or settled by authority.

"Let him your rubric and your books peruse."—*Compter: Progress of Error*, 104.

râ-brie, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RUBRIC, s.]

1. To adorn with or write in red; to rubricate.

"Item, for rubricating of all the books."—*Paston Letters*, ii., 204.

2. To enact as by a rubric; to place or set in the calendar.

"Rubricating what minis he list."—*Adams: Works*, ii., 204.

râ-brie, *pa. par.* or *a.* [RUBRIC, s.]

1. Red, marked with red.

"The light and rays which appear red . . . I call rubric, or red-making."—*Newton's Opticks*.

2. Placed in rubrics.

"No rubric directions are anywhere given."—*Warren: English Poetry*, iii., 104.

3. Pertaining to the rubrics.

4. Pertaining to or contained in the calendar.

"My father won't become a rubric martyr."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii., 24.

***râ-brie-ai**, a. [RUBRIC, s.]

***râ-brie-ai-ty**, s. [Eng. *rubric*; -*ity*.] A matter connected with the rubrics; a point of ritual. (*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. vi.)

râ-brie-ate, v.t. [RUBRICATE, a.] To mark or distinguish with red.

"The one he doth rubricate with his red letters."—*Paston: Letters*, ii., 204.

râ-brie-ate, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Lat. *rubricatus*, *pa. par.* of *rubrica* = to mark with red; *rubrica* = red earth; *ruber* = red.] Marked with red.

"The rest that stand rubricated in old calendars."—*Spelman: Origin of Terms*, ch. ii.

***râ-brie-ic**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eng. *rubric*; -*ic*, -*ist*.] One versed in the rubrics; an adherent or advocate for the rubric.

***râ-brie-i-ty**, s. [Eng. *rubric*; -*ity*.] Redness.

"The rubricity of the Nile."—*Goldens*.

râ-brie-ic-ty, s. [Lat. *ruber* = red, and Eng. *rubric*.] (See compound.)

rubricin-ic-acid, s. [PICRAMIC-ACID.]

râ-b-ic, s. [Ger., contract from *rubecimen* = rape-seed, from *rube* = rape, and *amen* = seed.] Rape-seed.

ruben-cake, s. An oil-cake, made from the seeds of *Brassica procera*, and much used on the Continent.

râ-bûs, s. [Lat. = a bramble.]

Bot.: A genus of Potentillidæ (Lindley); of Rubus (Sir Joseph Hooker). Creeping herbs or sarmentose shrubs, almost always prickly. Flowers in panicles or solitary, white or red. Calyx five-cleft; petals five; style short, sub-terminal. Fruit of several single-seeded juicy drupes, in a protuberant fleshy receptacle. Known species about 100, chiefly from the north temperate zone. The most important of these are *R. fruticosus*, the common Bramble, or Blackberry; *R. saxatilis*, the Stone Bramble; *R. idæus*, the Raspberry; *R. cerasus*, the Dewberry; *R. Chamaemorus*, the Cloud-berry; and *R. arcticus*, which Linnaeus characterizes as the prince of wild berries. The Blackberry is particularly prolific in the United States, a number of varieties with very large luscious fruit having been produced by cultivation. These include the Lawton, Early Harvest, Mammoth, and others. Of ornamental species of Rubus may be named *R. odoratus*, the Virginian Raspberry.

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Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fill, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hâr, thê; pine, pîf, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, er, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, qûite, cûr, râle, rûll; rîy, Syrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Redness.

"Keep the natural ruby of your cheeks."
Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, III. 2.

(2) Something resembling a ruby; a bluish, bluish, a caruncle.

"He's said to have a rich face and rubies about his nose."
—*Capitaine Jones*.

II. Technically:

1. *Horology*: The jewel of a watch. The anti-stone is usually a ruby in first-class work.

2. *Mts.*: A transparent variety of Sapphire (q.v.), of a red colour, much esteemed as a jewel. The scarcest of precious stones, and known in commerce as Oriental ruby, to distinguish it from Balas ruby (q.v.).

3. *Fruit*: A size of type, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

This line is set in Ruby type.

B. As adj.: Of the colour of a ruby; red.

"Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their ruby lips."
Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, III. 1.

ruby-blende, *s.* [PYROXYTITE, PROUSTITE.]

ruby-copper, *s.* [COPRITE.]

ruby-mica, *s.*

Mica: A variety of Götthite, occurring in translucent fiery-red scales on limonite, near Biegen, Prussia.

ruby-silver, *s.* [PYROXYTITE, PROUSTITE.]

ruby-spinel, *s.* [BALAS-RUBY.]

ruby-tail, *s.*

Entom.: *Chrysis ignita*, the Common Gold Wasp. [CHARYBIS.]

ruby-tiger, *s.*

Entom.: A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*. Fore wings reddish-brown, with a black spot; hind wings blackish, or dull pink, the hind margin and two central spots black; expansion of wings an inch and a quarter. The larva is rusty-brown, with brownish hairs, and feeds on ragwort and other plants.

ruby-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: Red sanders-wood (q.v.).

ru-by, *v.t.* [RUBY, *s.*] To make red.

"With magenta dyes the walls are rubied round."
—*Pope*; *Home's Odyssey* v. 326.

ru-ear-vine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ruer* (as): Eng. suff. -*ina*.] Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus *Ruereus*; having antlers like those of the genus *Ruereus*.

"The antlers are large, and of the intermediate *ruereus* type."
—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, III. 61.

ru-ear-vine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ruer* (as), and Lat. *ruer* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An East Indian genus of Cervidae, or a sub-genus of *Cervus*. It is allied to *Ruere*, but differs from it in having the bifurcate beam of the antlers further sub-divided. *Ruereus* *schomburgkii* is Schomburgk's Deer, *R. duvaucelli* the Swamp Deer, and *R. slidi* Eld's Deer.

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ru-ear-vine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ruer* (as), and Lat. *ruer* (q.v.).]

rud, *v.t.* [RUD, *s.*] To make red; to redden.

rud-die, *s. & v.* [Fr. *rude* = rude, coarse.]

A. As subst.: A coarse, foul-mouthed woman; a randy. (Scotch.)

B. As adj.: Bold, masculine, coarse. (Applied to women.)

"The wild carlin, a ruder with she was."
—*Scott*; *Antiquary*, p. 420.

rud-bek-i-g, *s.* [Named after Olaus Rudbeck and his son, Professors of botany to the University of Upsal; the former died 1702.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Rudbeckieae (q.v.). Handsome borderanous or perennials from North America.

rud-bek-i-g, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *rudbeckia* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ae*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Senecionideae.

rud-die, *s.* [From its ruddy coloration.]

Ichthy.: *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, the Red-eye (q.v.).

rudde, *s.* [A.S. *rud* = redness.] Complexion.

"His Rudde is like scarlet in grain."
—*Chaucer*; *C. T.*, II. 554.

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secured by a staple around the quarter, under the moulding. In the end of the pendant a thimble is spliced, to which may be hooked a tackle, in case the tiller or head of the rudder is carried away.

rudder-berch, *s.* A name given to a certain fish, said to follow the rudders of ships in the warm parts of the Atlantic.

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boil, b6y ;
-cian, -ti

šta, štít, štre, amidst, what, still, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thōre; pine, pīt, nīre, nīr, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wēt, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, gnite, cūr, rāle, sūl; trj, sryra. a, o = ē; ay = ā; an = kw.

* 2. Figuratively:

(1) Something puckered or distorted like a ruff.

"Soft on the paper ruff the leaves I spread."

Pope: *Dunciad*, IV, 67.

(2) A state of roughness or unsmoothness; ruggedness.

As folds set all their bristles up; in such a ruff wert thou."

Shakespeare: *Romeo*; *Hamlet*.

(3) Hence, riotous conduct; festivity.

"So they being in the ruff and jollity, now came suddenly that Arius was slain."

North: *R. & E. Europe*.

(4) An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

"Princes that, in the ruff of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a quivering army."

North: *R. & E. Europe*.

(5) The top of a loose boot turned over.

"Why, he will look upon his boot and sing I mend the ruff, and sing."

Shakespeare: *A. W. V.*

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: An annular ridge, formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a joint, to prevent ending motion. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set screws, &c., and are then called loose ruffs.

2. *Ornithology*:

(1) *Macrotis pygmaea*, a spring and summer visitor to England, Ireland, and the North of Europe, having its winter home in Africa. It is rather larger than a snipe; general plumage ashy-brown, spotted, or mottled with black, but its two specimens are alike. In the breeding season the neck is surrounded by a collar or ruff of numerous long black feathers, glossed with purple, and barred with chestnut. Whilst probably serving primarily as an attraction to the hen-hirde, this full acts also as a shield, for the polygamous Ruffs are intensely pugnacious, and furious battles take place between them for the possession of the females, which are called Reeves, and are more uniform in coloration, and smaller than the males. The nest is usually of coarse grass, in a moist swampy place, the eggs four in number. Large numbers are caught and fattened in Holland, and sent to England, where they are rapidly becoming rare, owing to the destruction of their favourite haunts, the fens, by drainage.

(2) A breed of the Jacobin. The feathers fall more backward off the head, and lie in a rough and confused manner, whence the pigeon has its name. (*Moore's Columbarium*.)

ruff-wheel, s.

Mill.: An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher.

ruff (2), s. [Port. *rufa* = a game with dice, a ruff.]

1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

2. The act of trumping, when you have no card of the suit led.

"What folly must inspire the wretched taste, so many precious trumps on ruff to waste."

White.

ruff (3), s. [RUFF.]

ruff (1), s. [A contract from *ruffle* (2), s. (v. 1).] A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruff.

"The drum beats a ruff, and so to bed."—*Farquhar*: *Recruiting Officer*, v.

ruff (1), v. t. [RUFF (1), s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To ruffle, to disorder, to disarrange.

"Whilst the proud bird, ruffing his feathers wide, And brushing off his bare breast, did her invade."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III, xi, 32.

2. To applaud with the hands or feet.

(*Sketch*.)

II. *Falconry*: To lit without trussing.

ruff (2), v. t. or s. [RUFF (2), s.] To trump instead of following suit.

1. To over-ruff: To put a higher trump on a suit trumped already by an adversary.

ruffe, s. [See def.]

(*Ichthy.*: *Acanthopoma*, from the rivers of Europe. It is olive-green, marked and spotted with brown, and resembles the Perch in habits. The name is said to be derived from the harsh sensation caused by its stenoid scales.

ruffed, s. [RUFF (1), s.]

ruffed-grouse, s. [BONTASIA.]

ruffed-lemur, s.

Zool.: *Lemur varius*; called also the black and white Lemur.

ruf-fi-an, *ruf-a-on, *ruf-fy-an,

***ruf-y-an, s. & a.** [Fr. *ruffia* (1), Fr. *ruffen*, *ruffin*; cf. Ital. *ruffano*; Sp. *rufan*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. Originally, one who sets forward as in famous traffic between the sexes and is, as might be predicted, personally a libertine; a pimp, a pander, a paramour.

2. A brutal fellow; a rough ready for any crime; a robber, a cutthroat, a murderer.

"With honorable ruffians in their hire."

Thomson: *Cattle of Indisence*, l. 36.

* B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or characteristic of a ruffian; brutal, ruffianly.

"Each village man has heard the ruffian boast."

Crabbe: *Parish Register*.

ruf-fi-an, v. t. [RUFFIAN, s.] To play or act the ruffian; to make tumult; to rage.

"If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea."

Shakespeare: *Othello*, II, I.

ruf-fi-an-ago (ago as lah), s. [Eng. *ruffia*; -*ago*.] Ruffians collectively; rascal-dium.

"Executed by the vilest ruffianage."—*Palgrave*: *Hist. Norm. & Eng.*, IV, 278.

ruf-fi-an-ing, *ruf-a-an-yng, s. [Eng. *ruffian*; -*ing*.] Ruffianly conduct.

"Rejoice of light ruffianing."—*Cecil*: *Peter*.

ruf-fi-an-ish, s. [Eng. *ruffian*; -*ish*.] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian; ruffianly.

ruf-fi-an-ism, s. [Eng. *ruffian*; -*ism*.] The character, qualities, or conduct of a ruffian.

"He too will have to use force and penalties to suppress ruffianism."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 18, 1880.

ruf-fi-an-like, s. [Eng. *ruffian*; -*like*.] Ruffianly.

ruf-fi-an-ly, s. [Eng. *ruffian*; -*ly*.] Like a ruffian; behaving or becoming a ruffian.

"His fond disquinting of a Master of Art with ruffianly hair, unmanly apparel, and more unmanly company."—*H. Barry*: *Four Letters touching Robert Greene*, II, 1.

ruf-fin, s. & s. [RUFFIAN.]

A. *As adj.*: Disordered.

"His ruffin raiment all was stained with blood."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I, IV, 24.

B. *As subst.*: A ruffian, a ruffler.

ruf-fin-ous, s. [Eng. *ruffin*; -*ous*.] Ruffianly, outrageous.

"To shelter the said monument from all the ruffinous pride."

Shakespeare: *Romeo*; *Hamlet* VI.

ruf-fo (1), *ruf-fel-ya, v. t. & t. [RUFF (1), s. & t.] [Dut. *ruffelen* = to ruffle, to wrinkle.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To contract into plaits or folds; to pucker, to wrinkle.

"A small piece of fine ruffel linen, running along the upper part of the stays below."—*Addison*.

2. To furnish or adorn with ruffles.

"Her elbows ruffled, and her turtling form till peopled upon French heels."

Cooper: *Race*, IV, 548.

3. To disorder; to disturb the arrangement or order of, to rumple, to disarrange; to make uneven; to throw into disorder.

"With sudden wing and ruffled breast, The eagle left his rocky nest."

Byron: *Songs of Corinthus*, XXXIII.

4. To disturb the surface of; to cause to rise in waves.

"The whitening surface of the ruffled deep."

Pope: *Buonarroti*; *Hamlet*, II, 178.

5. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

"I ruffled up his leaves in heap, and found, Let fall from heaven, a sleep interminable."

Chapman.

6. To throw into disorder by attacking; to rout.

"At Passage I have seen thee Ruffe the Tartar they had thy Paria."

Barrow: *1. & 2. Let. Logos Subject*, I, 2.

7. To discompose, to disturb, to agitate.

"There was an Antony Would ruffe up poor Octavius."

Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, III, 2.

8. To disturb.

"Adjusting the ruffled relations between the Sultan and his rebellious vassal."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1880.

B. *Intertransitive*:

1. To grow rough or turbulent; to be noisy or boisterous.

"The black winds do ruffe ruffe."

Shakespeare: *Love*, II, 2.

2. To play heavily; to flutter.

"On his right shoulder his thick mane ruffled, Ruffled at open, and blowing in the wind."

Byron: *Paradise*; *Hamlet*, III, 182.

3. To act roughly; to be rough; to be in contention.

"They would ruffe with James, and induce them to find as they would direct."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*.

4. To ruffe one's feathers (or plumage):

1. *Trans.*: To irritate; to make angry; to put out.

2. *Intrans.*: To become irritated, angry, or fretted.

ruf-fo (2), v. t. [Dut. *ruffelen* = to pander; Low Ger. *ruffeln*; Prov. Ger. *ruffeln* = to pander; Dan. *ruffe* = a pander; Low Ger. *ruffeler* = a pimp.] To put on airs; to swagger.

"Lady, I cannot ruffe it in red and yellow."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, II, 2.

ruf-fo (3), v. t. [RUFFLE, s.] To beat the ruffe on; as, To ruffe a drum.

ruf-fo (1), s. [RUFFLE (1), s.]

1. A strip of plaited cambric or other fine cloth attached to some border of a garment, as to the wristband or bosom; a fill.

"The person who works the lace of a pair of fine ruffles, for example, will sometimes raise the value of, perhaps, a penny worth of lace by his stitching."

Webster: *Webster's Dictionary*, II, 12, ch. 12.

2. A state of being disturbed or agitated; disturbance, agitation, commotion.

"Conceive the mind's perception of some object, and the consequent ruffle or commotion of the blood."

Webster.

3. A tumult, a mêlée.

"This capacious niche stayed the rattle, notwithstanding twenty or more persons were slain in the ruffe."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, III, 10.

4. *Ruffle of a boat*: The turned-down top, hanging loosely over like a ruffle.

ruf-fo (2), s. [Prob. from the sound.] A low, vibrating beat of the drum, but so loud as the roll, used on certain military occasions, as a mark of respect. (Frequently contracted into *ruff*.) [RUFF (1), s.]

ruf-fo-lous, s. [Eng. *ruffe*; -*lous*.] Without ruffles.

ruf-fo-ment, s. [Eng. *ruffe*; -*ment*.] The act of ruffling.

ruf-fo-er (1), s. [Eng. *ruffe* (1), v.; -*er*.]

1. A sewing machine attachment for forming ruffles in goods.

2. A sort of becke for flax.

ruf-fo-er (2), s. [Eng. *ruffe* (2), v.; -*er*.] A bully, a swaggerer.

"Publications which supplied her courtisans and rufflers with appropriate mental food."—*J. A. Spence*: *Remembrance in Italy*, ch. 1.

ruf-fo-er-y, s. [Eng. *ruffe*, v.; -*ry*.] Noise, disturbance. (*Stanhurst*.)

ruf-fi-gal-lie, s. [Eng. *ruff* (n), and *gallic*.] Derived from gallic acid.

rufgallic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_8 = \begin{pmatrix} C_6H_5(OH) \\ C_6H_5(OH) \end{pmatrix}$ Para-ellagic acid. Obtained by heating gallic acid with strong sulphuric acid to 70° or 80°. It crystallizes in small, shining, red prisms, containing two molecules of water, sublimable above 120°, is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. With alkalis it forms a soluble red compound, and dyes cloth, mordanted with alum, a beautiful red colour.

ruf-fi-mor-lo, s. [Eng. *ruff* (n); mor(=intense), and suff. -*ic*.] Derived from or containing morintannic acid.

rufimorio-acid, s.

Chem.: Produced by boiling in rintannic acid with hydrochloric acid, and leaving the solution to itself for some time. The brick-red precipitate is washed with water dissolved

boil, boy; pou, jow; cat, cell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lag. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -gion = shun. -dous, -tious, -sious = shus. -lie, -die, &c. = del, dpl.

in alcohol, and re-precipitated with water. It then forms a dark red amorphous powder, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and dissolves in sulphuric acid to a red colour. Boiled with potash, it is reconverted into morintannic acid.

rá-fín, s. [Lat. *rufo* (v.) = red. (Chem.)]
Chem.: *C₁₂H₁₀O₆*. A red resinous substance produced by the action of heat on phlorizin. It dissolves in alcohol, and water dissolves it at boiling heat, but instantly decolorizes it. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a fine red colour.

rá-fí-ty-in, s. [Eng. *rufo* (v.) and *epi* (a).]
Chem.: *C₁₂H₁₀O₆*. A red resinous substance produced by the action of heat on phlorizin. It crystallizes in yellowish-red needles which dissolve in alkalis with violet-red colour.

rá-fé-út-é-shé-le, s. [Eng. *rufo* (v.) = red, and Eng. *catechu*.] (Chem.)
rubescens (a). (Lat. *rubescere* (v.) = to become red.)

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rá-gy-lee, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *rupe* = a wrinkle.]
Sd.: Finely wrinkled, as a leaf.

Rühm-herf, s. (The name of a French manufacturer of scientific instruments, born 1801.) (See compound.)

Rühm-herf's coil, s. (INDUCTION-COIL.)

rá-fíle, s. [Fr. *ruille*.]
Build: A pointing of mortar at the junction of a roof with a wall higher than itself. A fillet of mortar to shed the water.

rá-in, s. [Fr. *ruine*, from Lat. *ruina* = overthrow, from *ruo* = to fall down, to sink in ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruina*; Ital. *ruina*, *rovina*.]
1. The act or state of falling down; a violent fall.
"His ruin startled the other friends."
Chester, in *Amanda*.

2. That change of anything which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or nullifies it for use; destruction, overthrow, downfall.
"Buildings fall to ruin."
Shakespeare: *Pericles*, II. 4.

3. Decay.
"Let it bring the ruin of your love."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, II. 4.

4. That which causes or promotes the destruction, downfall, or decay of anything; loss, destruction, perdition.
"They were the ruin of him, and of all Israel."
Shakespeare: *Julius*, II. 2.

5. A building or other thing in a state of decay or dilapidation; that which is fallen down and becomes worthless from decay or injury; a wreck.
6. Specific, in the plural, the remains of a decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or forsaken house, city, fortress, or the like.

7. The decayed remains of anything.
"Reflected to her eyes the ruins of her fate."
Dryden: *Tragedy*, *Metamorphosis*, IV.

8. A fragment; a piece broken or fallen of a larger mass.
"Then Ajax snatched the fragment of a rock,
Applied each nerve, and, swinging round on high,
With force tempestuous, let the ruin fly."
Pope: *Monody*; *Iliad*, vii. 222.

9. The quality, state, or condition of being ruined, decayed, dilapidated, destroyed, or rendered worthless.
"Repair thy wit, or it will fall
To careless ruin."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, IV. 1.

10. Blue ruin: Glin. (Slang.)

ruin-agate, s. (Ger. *ruinagat*, or *trummeragat*.)
Min.: A Rhine-agate which has been crushed in situ, and re-cemented by infiltration of silica. Also called "brecciated agate." The most characteristic is that of Künnersdorf, Saxony.

ruin-marble, s.
Petrol.: A compact, marly limestone which has been much crushed and faulted. When polished it presents the appearance of ruined temples, houses, fortifications, &c., owing to the infiltrations of oxides of iron and manganese between the disturbed fragments. Found near Florence.

rá-in, v. t. & i. [Fr. *ruiner*; Sp. & Port. *ruinar*; Ital. *ruinare*, *ruinare*.] (Trans. s.)

1. Transitive:
A. To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces or decay; to damage essentially; to dilapidate; to destroy; to overthrow; to subvert.
"For Jerusalem is ruined, and Judah is fallen."
Isaiah III. 2.

B. To bring to a state of poverty.
"A particular merchant, with abundance of goods in his warehouse, may sometimes be ruined by not being able to sell them in time."
Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, II. 1.

2. Intransitive:
A. To fall violently.
"Heard he the unspeakable noise, he saw
Heaven's burning from beneath, and would have fled
Affrighted."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 303.

B. To fall into ruins; to come to ruin; to fall into decay or dilapidation.

3. To be brought to a state of poverty or misery.
"If we are idle and do not the industrious in their countries, we shall ruin ourselves."
Locke.

rá-in-a-ble, s. [Eng. *ruin*; *-able*.] Capable of being ruined.

rá, fá, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wó, wót, háre, camél, hár, thére; píne, wít, áire, sí, maríne; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk. wóh, són; máte, cúb, cüre, únite, cür, rále, fáll; trý, Sýrian, &c, &c = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

ru-in-āto, v.t. & i. [Low Lat. *ruinatus*, pa. par. of *ruo* = to ruin.]

A. Trans. To ruin; to bring to ruin or decay; to destroy, to overthrow. (Now only in vulgar use.)

"I will not *ruinate* my father's house."
B. Intrans. To fall or come to ruin or decay.

ru-in-āto, a. [Low Lat. *ruinatus*] Ruined; brought to ruin; in ruins.

"The condition known in some hapless countries as *ruinate*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 20, 1884.

ru-in-ā-tion, a. [Low Lat. *ruinatio*, from *ruinatus*, pa. par. of *ruo* = to ruin (q.v.).] The act of ruining; ruin, destruction, decay.
 "An engine of destruction and of *ruination* to trout lakes."—*Fish*, Dec. 4, 1884.

ru-in-er, a. [Eng. *ruin*; -er.] One who or that which ruins or destroys.
 "The *ruin-er*, a *ruin*."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

ru-in-i-form, a. [Lat. *ruina* = a ruin, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having an appearance of the ruins of houses. (Applied to certain minerals.)

ru-in-ous, ru-yā-ous, a. [Fr. *ruineux*, from Lat. *ruinosa*, from *ruina* = ruin; Sp. & Port. *ruinoso*; Ital. *ruinoso*, *rovinoso*.] 1. Fallen into ruin; dilapidated, ruined.
 "Byd has dyllyen, to repaire roynous places."—*Palgrave: Chronicle*, ch. xiv.

2. Consisting of ruins. (*Shakspeare* xvii. 1.)
 3. Causing or tending to cause ruin or destruction; harmful, destructive, pernicious.
 "After a night of storm and *ruinous*."

ru-in-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *ruinous*; -ly.] In a ruinous manner; destructively.

"His *ruinous* will ruins the most ruinous on himself."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*

ru-in-ous-ness, a. [Eng. *ruinous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ruinous.

rukā, a. [Boc.]

ruk-ā-bis, a. [Eng. *rukā*; -bis.] 1. Capable of being ruled; governable.
 "The impression of your nature to be optimistic and not realistic."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

2. Subject to rule; according to rule.

rukā, ruka, ruki, a. [O Fr. *rukā*, *rukā*, *rukā*, from Lat. *regula* = a rule, from *rego* = to govern, to rule; A.S. *regol*; Sp. *regla*; Port. *regra*; Ital. *regola*; Dut. *Regel*, *Regel*; Ger. *regel*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of ruling; government, sway, empire; supreme authority or control.
 "He that hath no *rule* over his own spirit is like a city that is broken down, and without wall."—*Prov.* xiv. 29.

2. That which is prescribed or laid down as a guide to conduct; that by which any procedure is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is established as a principle, standard, or guide for action or procedure: as—

(1) An established mode or course of proceeding prescribed in private life: as, the rules of society, the rules of etiquette, &c.

(2) The laws or regulations established by competent authorities for the carrying on of certain games: as, the rules of cricket, the rules of horse-racing, &c.

(3) A line of conduct; behaviour.
 "You would not give means for this unclean *rule*."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

(4) A maxim, canon, or precept to be observed in any art or science; a precept, a law.
 "That will confer perfection so could we
 Against all *rules* of nature."
Shakspeare: Othello, i. 3.

(5) Method, regularity; propriety of behaviour. (*Shakspeare: Macbeth*, v. 2.)

3. A law or regulation, or a body of laws or regulations to be observed by a society, association, &c., and its individual members.

"A monastic rule is defined as a collection of laws and constitutions, according to which the religious of a house or order are obliged to live, and which they have made a vow of observing. All the monastic rules require to be approved of by the ecclesiastical superiors, and even by the Holy See, to impose a obligation of conscience on religious. When a religious cannot bear the severity of his rule, he is obliged to demand a dispensation from his superiors, or permission from the Holy See to enter a more relaxed order."—*St. Bernard: Treatise on the Consolation of the United Kingdom*, pp. 14, 15.

4. An instrument by which lines are drawn. It consists of a bar of metal or wood, straight on one edge, to guide a pencil or pen.

5. An instrument for making short linear measurements, and performing various operations in mensuration. There are numerous varieties, according to the particular objects for which they are intended. The commonest form is that used by carpenters, joiners, and other artificers. It is divided into inches and fractions, and is usually jointed, so that it may be folded up and carried in the pocket. Some rules have a slider in one leg; in Gunter's scale this is graduated and engraved with figures, so that various simple computations may be made mechanically.

"Where is thy ladder upon and thy rule?"
Shakspeare: Julius Caesar, i. 1.

6. Technically:

1. *Arith. & Alg.*: A determinate mode prescribed for performing any operation, and producing a certain result; a certain prescribed operation or series of operations for the ascertaining of a certain result; as, rules for addition, subtraction, &c. In algebra, if a rule is translated into ordinary language the result is a formula; and conversely, if a formula is translated into ordinary language, the result is a rule.

2. *Law*: A point of law settled by authority; also the mode of procedure settled by law in judicial authority for some court or courts of justice. Rules are either general or particular. General rules are such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors. Formerly, each court of common law issued its own general rules, without much regard to the practice in other courts; but of late the object has been to assimilate the practice in all the courts of common law. The rules are a declaration of what the court will do, or will require to be done, in all matters falling within the terms of the rule, and they resemble in some respects the Roman edict. Particular rules are such as are confined to the particular cases in reference to which they have been granted.

3. *Gram.*: An established form of construction in a particular class of words; or the expression of that form in words.

4. *Music*: A line of the staff.
 "There standeth the *rule* in at office on the fourth rule from below."—*Morris: Introduction to Music*.

5. *Plaster*: A strip or sheet of wood or plaster, placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface.

6. *Printing*:

(1) A thin plate of metal used for separating headings, titles, the columns of type in a book, or columns of figures in tabular work. Rules are type high, and some have a guttered face so as to print a double line.

(2) A composing-rule (q.v.).

(3) *Gauging-rule*: A gauging-rod (q.v.).

(4) *Parallel-ruler*: [PARALLEL.]

(5) *Rules of a prison*: Certain limits within the walls, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape.
 "On entering the prison, the prisoner is to be taken to the bench to return to the rules by a certain hour at night."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 4, 1884.

(6) *Rules of conduct*:

Law: Rules which are drawn up by the proper officers of the authority of the law to regulate the conduct of persons; or, in some instances, as upon a charge of riot, or allowance by the master, &c., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are granted on the order of either of the party actually interested, or of his counsel.

(7) *Rules of signs*:

Arith.: That rule that, in any operation like signs, produces positive, and unlike signs produces negative signs.

(8) *Rule of the octave*:

Music: A name given to a system of adding harmonies to the diatonic scale, using it as the lower part. From the nature and relation of the sounds added, many laws as to progression and modulation were deduced; in fact it was formerly taught as a formula for the assistance of students, who committed to memory the harmony or harmonies which each scale was capable of bearing.

(9) *Rule of the road*: The rules or regulations which govern the public roads is regulated.

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In this country, on meeting, riders or drivers go to the right; in Great Britain they pass to the left.

(8) *Rule of three*:

Arith.: A rule for finding from three given numbers a fourth, to which the third shall have the same ratio as the first has to the second. [PROPORTION.]

(9) *Rule of thumb*: A rule suggested by practical rather than by scientific knowledge.

(10) *Rule to show cause*; *rule nisi*:

Law: A conditional rule or order obtained from a judge, to be made absolute unless the party against whom it is obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary.

(11) *The Rule*: [NORMA, & IL 1.]

rule-joint, a. A movable joint in which a tongue on one piece enters a slot in the other, and is secured by a pin or rivet. When the two pieces are in line, their ends abut, so that movement is only possible in one direction. This arrangement is used for carpenters' rules and table-legs.

rule-staff, a.

Shipbuilding: A lath about four inches in breadth, used for laying off curves.

rule, rula, ruli, a. [O. Fr. *rule*, *regula* (Fr. *regler*), from Lat. *regula* = to regulate (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To govern, to command; to have dominion, control, or authority over; to conduct, to manage, to restrain.
 "He that ruled them with a shepherd's rod."
Cooper: Expedition, ch. 1.

2. To prevail on; to persuade, to advise, to guide. (Generally or always in the passive, as, he ruled by me.)
 "With words like those the troops Ulysses ruled."
Pope: Homer: Iliad ix. 16.

3. To settle, determine, or lay down as a rule. (i.)
 "This author looked upon it as a ruled point, a thing universally agreed to."—*Waterland: Works* iv. 67.

4. To mark with lines by means of or with the aid of a ruler; as, To rule paper.

II. *Law*: To establish or settle by decision or rule; to determine.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To have or exercise supreme power, control, or authority; to govern.
 "The weak were oppressed, and the mighty ruled with an iron rod."
Longfellow: Evangeline, l. 4.

2. To prevail, to decide.
 "Now arms must rule."
Shakspeare: Henry VI., iv. 2.

3. To stand at or maintain a certain level: as, Prices ruled high.

II. *Law*: To decide, to determine; to lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to enter a rule.

rule-lōss, ru-lōss, a. [Eng. *rule*; -less.] Being without rule; lawless.

rule-lōss-nōss, a. [Eng. *ruleless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being without rules.

"In the Star Chamber, *rulelessness* or want of rules."—*Ascham*, July 15, 1575.

ru-l-er, ru-l-er, a. [Eng. *rule*(r), v.; -er.]

1. One who rules or governs; one who has or exercises supreme authority or power; a governor, a monarch, or the like.

"And he made him ruler over all the land of Egypt."
Genesis xli. 41.

2. One who makes or executes laws; one who assists in carrying on a government.
 "Thy rulers lead thy crook, year by year."
Cooper: Expedition, ch. 1.

3. Among the Jews in the New Testament times the word "rulers" was sometimes used vaguely like "authorities" with us (John vii. 48), sometimes it may more specifically refer to members of the Sanhedrin (Luke xxiii. 13), in the example the ruler is a ruler of the Synagogue (cf. Mark v. 22), in another place the president at a feast (John ii. 9).

"While he spoke these things unto them, behold there came a certain ruler, and worshipped him."
Matthew ix. 18.

4. An instrument with straight sides, for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing straight lines.

5. *Marquof's rulers*: [MARQUOI.]

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cēll, cērnus, cēn, bēnch; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
 -cian, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -tīon = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = shūn. -tīous, -tīous, -tīous = shūn. -tīa, -tīa, &c. = bēl, dēl.
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rūl-ēr-ship, *s.* [Eng. ruler; -ship.] The position, office, or post of a ruler.
"Conditions to hold the rulership of the country."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1884.

ru-le-less, *a.* [RULELESS.]

rūl-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RULE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Governing; having or exercising supreme power or authority; chief, predominant, prevalent.

"Feel your ruling power strong in death."—*Pope*: *Moral Essays*, l. 103.

2. Used in directing, controlling, or managing.

"With hasty hand the ruling reins he drew."—*Pope*: *Horace*; *Odyssey* III. 613.

3. Used in marking with lines: as, a ruling machine.

C. *As substantive*:

Law: A rule or point settled by a judge or court of law.

"The late rulings exempt railway companies from such obligations."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1883.

ruling-elder, *s.*

Presbyterianism: An elder who does not preach but, as a member of the Session (q. v.), aids in ruling the congregation. Founded on 1 Tim. v. 17.

ruling-machine, *s.* A machine for ruling paper with lines.

rūl-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. ruling; -ly.] In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly.

rūl'-n-chief, *s.* [Dut.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags, which are then cut into small slices and fried. (New York.)

rūl'-lōn (1 *as y*), *a.* [CL. *riveling*, from A.S. *rieling*.]

1. A shoe made of untanned leather.

"Swadaya, they weave cloth out of the wool of their dwarf sheep, and manufacture *rūlōns* or machines out of their hides."—*Standard*, Oct. 19, 1883.

2. A coarse-male, masculine woman; a rucias; a rough, ill-made animal. (Scottish.)

rūl'-y (1), *a.* [Eng. *rūl(y)*; -y.] Orderly, peaceable, easily managed. (Now only in the negative *unrūl'y*.)

"I mean the sources of such rash sinning alas
Are voids to ruin to ruin a rule more."—*Gray*: *Complaint of Phylomena*.

rūl'-y (2), *a.* [Eng. *rue*, *v.*; -y.] Ruffled.

"Rūl'y chere I gave to make."—*Shakespeare*, *Il.*

rūm, *s.* [See extract.]

Common: A spirit distilled chiefly in the West Indies from the fermented steamings of the sugar-boilers and molasses, together with sufficient cane juice to impart the necessary flavor. Like all other spirit, it is colorless as it issues from the still, but to suit the taste of the consumer, the distiller is obliged to color it before it leaves his premises. Its strength as imported is usually about 20 per cent. over proof, but before passing into the hands of the consumer it is reduced with water. Rum sold below 35 per cent. under proof is considered to be adulterated with water, unless the purchaser is informed of its exact strength at the time of purchase. Much of the rum sold in this country is merely plain spirit, colored with burnt sugar, and flavored with rum flavoring. Rum was formerly largely imported from the West Indies.

"Mr. V. Darnell Davis has put forth a derivation of the word *rum*, which gives the only probable history of it. It came from Barbadoes, where the planters first distilled it, somewhere between 1660 and 1665. Dublin, written about 1661, says: 'The chief fueling Devil, and this is made of sugar-cane distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.' G. Warrell's *Description of Barbadoes*, 1661, shows the word in its present short form: 'Rum is a spirit extracted from the juice of sugar-canes, . . . called KILL-DEVIL in New England.' 'Rum-bottle' is a Devonshire word, meaning a great tun, and may have been adopted from rum, little doubt can exist that it has given rise to which sailors give to their grog."—*Academy*, Sept. 5, 1880, p. 155.

rum-bud, *a.* A carbuncle on the nose or face, caused by excessive drinking; a grog.

"Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose. . . they have been called *rum buds*, when they appear in the face."—*Dr. Bush*: *Effects of Ardent Spirits*.

rūm, *a. & s.* [Ety. doubtful. Ekst believes it to be a gipsy's word.]

See, **fat**, **fire**, **amidst**, **what**, **fall**, **father**; **wā**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camel**, **hōr**, **there**; **pine**, **pāt**, **cure**, **air**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wāre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whā**, **sām**; **māte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **gnite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **rūll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. **a**, **o** = **ō**; **oy** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

A. *As adj.*: Strange, old-fashioned, odd, queer. (Slang.)

B. *As subst.*: A queer, odd, or strange person or thing.

Rā-mā'-ni-an, **Rōa-mā'-ni-an**, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Rumania (or Roumania), a kingdom of southeastern Europe, declared independent in 1878.

B. *As subst.*: A native, or resident of Rumania; also, the language of that people.

rūmb, **rūmb** (b silent), ***roumb**, ***roumb**, ***roumb**, *s.* [Fr. *roumb* = a rumb, a point of the compass, from Sp. *rumbo* = a course, a way, from Lat. *rhombus*, *rhombus*, *rhombus* = a rhombus (q. v.); Ital. *rombo*.]

1. **Navig.**: The track of a ship sailing on the same point of the compass. The rumb-line is also called the loxodromic curve (q. v.). The angle under which the rumb-line cuts the meridian is called the angle of the rumb, and the angle which it makes with the prime vertical is the complement of the rumb.

2. One of the points on a compass-card.

rūm'-ble, ***roum'-ble**, *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

1. A hoarse, low, continuous sound, as of distant thunder; a rumbling.

2. A confused noise; a disturbance, a tumult.

"Abouts whom he found muche heaviness, rumbles, barks, and business, carriage and conveyance of her staid into easiness."—*Shakespeare*, *Tit. Andronicus*, p. 41.

3. A report, a rumour.

4. A seat behind the body of a carriage.

"Get up behind," he said, "Get up in the rumb."—*Devereux*: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. liii.

5. A rotating cylinder or box in which small articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition.

***rumbie**, ***rumbie**, *s.* The same as RUMBLE, *s.*

"From the dusty height of a rumbie tumbled—
Lytton: *What will he do with it?* bk. I, ch. 17.

rūm'-ble, ***roum'-ble**, ***roum'-ble**, *a. & s.* [A word of imitative origin; cf. Dut. *rommelen*; Dan. *rumle*; Sw. *rumla*; Ital. *rombare*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To make a hoarse, low, continued sound, as thunder at a distance.

2. To make a disturbance; to clamour.

"The people cried and rumbled up and down."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, l. 1433.

3. To roll about.

"And round the attic rumbled."—*Trappan*: *The Golem*, 44.

4. To make a soft, murmuring sound; to ripple.

B. *Trans.*: To rattle.

rūm'-blōr, *s.* [Eng. *rumb(ē)*; -or.] One who or that which rumbles.

rūm'-blōg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Making a low, heavy, and continued noise; low, heavy, and continued.

"They also thought that they heard there a rumbling noise, as of fire."—*Sanctus*: *Paragon*, p. 1.

C. *As subst.*: A low, heavy, and continued sound; a rumble.

rumbling-drains, *a. pl.*

Apries: Drains formed of a stratum of rubble-stone.

rūm'-blōg-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *rumb(ē)*; -ly.]

In a rumbling manner.

rūm'-bō, *s.* [A contract of *rumbling* (q. v.).]

A nautical drink.

rūm-bōw-line, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Naut.: Condemned canvas, rope, &c.

rūm-bōw-līng, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] Grog.

(See extract under *RUM*, *s.*)

rūm-būl'-lōn (1 *as y*), *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

(For def. see extract under *RUM*, *s.*)

rūm-būl'-lōn (2 *as y*), *s.* [RUMBLE, *v.*]

A [RUMBLE, *v.*]

rū-mēn, *s.* [Lat. = the throat, the gullet.]

Compar. Ant.: The paunch; the first cavity of the complex stomach of the Ruminantia.

rū-mēx, *s.* [Lat. = sorrel.]

Bot.: Dock; a genus of Polygonaceae. Spals

six, the three inner ones enlarging. **Petal** none; **stamens** six, styles three, stigma multilobed. Achene triquetrous, covered by the enlarged inner sepals, the latter often tuberculate. About fifty known species; generally distributed, chiefly in temperate climates. **R. cyprius** was formerly employed as *rhubarb*, hence it is called Monk's Rhubarb; **R. scutellatus** is a pot-herb, **R. Patensis** was once used as a laxative. In India the leaves of **R. hastatus** are eaten raw, those of **R. vericarius** raw and as a pot-herb, and those of **R. Wallichii** or **acutus** as a pot-herb only. The juice and seeds of **R. vericarius** are said to allay the pains of toothache, scorpion stings, &c., and to check nausea. The species native to the United States have been added to by some European species, which have become troublesome weeds. They have great tap roots, and are with difficulty eradicated from pastures. They also multiply rapidly by seed. The *Sorrels* also belong to this genus, being distinguished from the docks by their acid taste, and their leaves and flowers.

Rūm'-fōrd, *s.* [Named after Benjamin Count Rumford, 1752-1814, an American, called Thompson, once a schoolmaster at Rumford, now Concord in New Hampshire, a physicist and benevolent man. The title Count was conferred by the King of Bavaria.] (See etym. and compound.)

Rumford's photometer, *s.* A photometer consisting of a ground glass screen and in front of it an opaque rod. The lights to be compared, say a lamp and a candle, are placed at such distances as to throw on the screen shadows of equal intensity. The illuminating power of the two lights is directly proportional to the square of their distances from the shadows.

rūm-gūmp-tion (p silent), *s.* [Ety. of first element doubtful; second element *gump-tion*.] Rough common-sense; keenness or sharpness; understanding, guintion.

rūm-gūmp-tious (p silent), *a.* [RUMGUMPTION.] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold, rash.

rū-mi-ā, *s.* [Lat., a reading in some MSS. for *Amalia* = the goddess of nursing mothers, worshipped in a temple near the fig-tree (*Ficus ruminalis*) under which Romulus and Remus were said to have sucked the breast (*rumis*) of the she-wolf.]

Etiol.: A genus of geometer moths, family Ennomidae. *Rumia craterata* is the Brunstone Moth (q. v.).

rū-mi-ān, *s.* [Lat. *rumer*, genit. *rumit(is)* = sorrel; suff. -in (Chem.).] [CHRYCO-PHAG-IC-ACID.]

rū-min-ā-l, *a.* [RUMINANT.] Ruminant, ruminating.

rū-min-ānt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ruminans*, *pr. par.* of *rumino* = to ruminate (q. v.); Fr. *ruminant*; Ital. *ruminante*.]

A. *As adj.*: Chewing the cud; of or belonging to the order Ruminantia (q. v.).

"The common ruminant quadruped."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*, p. 11.

B. *As subst.*: An animal which chews the cud; any individual member of the order Ruminantia (q. v.).

rū-mi-nān'-ti-a (1 *as ah*), *s. pl.* [Nent. pl. of Lat. *ruminans*.] [RUMINANT.]

1. **Zool.**: The Pecora of Linnæus, a name which is being revived by some recent naturalists, whilst others call them *Cotylophaga*. They form a natural section of the Sciendodont group of the suborder Artiodactyla, or Even-toed Ungulates. They have been divided in various ways. Prof. Flower restricts the name to what are sometimes called Horned Ruminants, or True Ruminants, and divides the section into two families, relegating the deer, harts and Camels to separate sections. (TRACILIDA, TYCOPODA.) Horns or antlers usually present, at least in the male; foot with a symmetrical pair of toes, encased in hoofs, with usually two small lateral toes. The metacarpal and metatarsal bones of the two functional toes of the fore and hind limbs respectively coalesce, and form a single bone. (CANNON-BONE.) Stomach with four complete cavities (RUMINATION, 1.); placenta cotyledonous. Dental formula (except for man):

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- (3) To move on wheels or runners: as, A train *runs* to Liverpool.
- (4) To sail; to take a course at sea.
"The Dutch fleet *run* first before the gale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1v.
- (5) To perform a passage by land or water; to pass or go backwards and forwards from one place to another; to ply: as, Steamers or coaches *run* regularly between two places.
- (6) To spread in growing; to extend.
"Joseph is a fruitful bough, whose branches run over the wall."—*Genesis* xlii. 22.
- (7) To take a certain course; to proceed, to go, to pass. (Said of voluntary action, or of the action of persons.)
- (8) To follow such and such a course; to pass through a certain course or path: as, To *run* through life.
- (9) To go on, pass in thought, speech, or practice: as, To *run* from one subject to another.
- (10) To continue to think or speak about something; to dwell in thought or words; to be insisted.
- (11) To pass from one state to another; to become, to fall: as, To *run* into debt.
- (12) To make sudden and pressing demands: as, To *run* on a bank.
- (13) To have such and such a course; to go, to pass, to proceed. (Said of things.)
- (14) To make progress; to pass.
"Time and the hour *run* through the roughest day."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, i. 2.
- (15) To have a certain course or line; to extend, to stretch, to lie: as, The road *runs* east.
- (16) To have a legal or established course or effect; to continue in force, effect, or operation.
"It is nonsense to talk about maintaining the supremacy of the Crown, if the Queen's writ does not *run* throughout Ireland."—*Macaulay*, Jan. 18, 1866.
- (17) To be popularly known or spread; to be generally received.
"There *runs* a rumour."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, iv. 4.
- (18) To have reception; to be received; to continue, to pass: as, The book *runs* through several editions.
- (19) To be continued through a certain period of time; to be kept up; to be continued or repeated for a certain time: as, The play *runs* for a hundred nights.
- (20) To have a certain written form; to read so and so to the ear: as, The lines *run* smoothly.
- (21) To have a certain tenor or purport; to read.
"So *run* the conditions."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.
- (22) To have a set form; to take or fall into a certain course or direction: as, The conversation *runs* upon a certain subject.
- (23) To have a general tendency; to incline.
"Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into despotic power."—*Smollett*.
- (24) To proceed, to turn, to be based.
"It is a confederating with him, to whom the meritorious is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*."—*Atterbury*.
- (25) To be carried to a pitch; to rise: as, Parity feeling ran high.
- (26) To stand at or reach a certain standard or level; to rule.
"Where the Col *run* large."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1866.
- (27) To continue in time before becoming due and payable: as, A bill *runs* thirty days.
- (28) To pass by gradual changes; to shade.
"In the middle of a rainbow the colours are sufficiently distinguished; but near the borders they *run* into one another."—*Watts*.
- (29) To grow exuberantly; to proceed or tend in growing.
"If the richness of the ground cause turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting."—*Mortimer*.
- (30) To be carried on or conducted, as a business. (Amer.)
- (31) To continue or be left unpaid: as, The account has been *running* a long time.
- (32) To have or exhibit fluid motion.
- (33) To flow or pass in any way.
"The blood . . . *runs* in your veins."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, i. 2.
- (34) To be wet with a liquid; to be overflown; to emit or let flow a liquid.
"The greatest vessel, when full, if you pour in still, must *run* out some way."—*Trapp*.
- (35) To become fluid; to flow, to melt.
"As wax *run* down, so ice begins to *run*."—*Addison: Gold. Foll.*

- (36) To be capable of becoming fluid; to be fusible; to have the property or quality of melting.
- (37) To spread on a surface; to spread and blend together: as, Ink *runs* on porous paper, colours *run* in washing.
- (38) To discharge pus or other matter: as, An ulcer *runs*.
- (39) To have rotary motion, without change of place; to revolve, to turn.
"While the world *runs* round and round."—*Templeton: Palace of Art*, v. 12.
- (40) To have or keep machinery going; to be or continue in operation.
"One week after . . . the mill will be *run* up."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 20, 1864.
- (41) To pass, to go.
"For some must watch, while some must sleep, Thus *run* the world away."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 2.
- (42) To desert: as, A sailor *runs* from his ship.
- (43) *Founding*: A mould is said to *run* if the metal makes its way along the parting, or in any other way appears on the outside edges of the flask. It is avoided by weighting the flask.
- (44) *Transitive*:
1. To cause to run or move quickly.
2. To drive, to force; to cause to be driven.
"Run on the dashing rocks thy weary bark."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, v. 2.
3. To push, to thrust, to force: as, To *run* a nail into one's hand.
4. To stab, to pierce.
"I'll *run* him up to the hilts."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, ii. 1.
5. To accomplish by running: as, To *run* a race.
6. To pursue, as a course; to follow, to take.
"This course which you are *running* here."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.
7. To cause to ply; to maintain for running: as, To *run* a stage coach from one town to another.
8. To carry on or conduct, as a business. (Amer.)
"They edit journals, address public meetings, run theatres, and control clubs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 26, 1866.
9. To work; to keep in operation.
"We were unable to *run* the mill."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 20, 1864.
10. To introduce and carry through: as, To *run* a bill through Congress. (Amer.)
11. To start, as a candidate.
"Run a Loyalist candidate in each one of the seventy constituencies outside Ulster."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 17, 1866.
12. To cause to pass: as, To *run* a rope through a block.
13. To pour forth; to emit, as a stream; to cause to flow; to discharge.
"Which, like a fountain with a leucured spout, Did run pure blood."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.
14. To melt, to fuse.
15. To form or shape in a mould; to cast, to mould.
"Those hunters who run their own bullets."—*Barroughs: Peppercorn*, p. 11.
16. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.
"To *run* the world back to its first original, and view nature in its cradle."—*South*.
17. To break through; to evade: as, To *run* a blockade.
18. To export or import without paying duty; to smuggle.
"Heavy impositions lessen the import and are a strong temptation of running goods."—*Swift*.
19. To incur, to encounter: as, To *run* a risk.
20. To hazard, to risk, to venture.
"He would himself be in the highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.
21. To draw or cause to be drawn or marked: as, To *run* a line.
22. To sew by passing the needle through, backwards and forwards in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, To *run* a seam.
23. To force into any way or form; to bring to a state.
"This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head Should *run* thy head from thy irreverent shoulders."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, ii. 1.
24. To make teasing remarks to; to nag, to worry.

- ¶ 1. To run after
- (1) To pursue; to endeavour to obtain; to hunt after.
- (2) To seek the company or society of: as, He is very much *run after*.
2. To run against:
- (1) To come into collision with; to meet with accidentally.
- (2) To be adverse to.
3. To run a match with (or against): To contend in running with.
4. To run away: To flee, to escape, to elope.
5. To run away with:
- (1) To convey in a clandestine or hurried manner; to escape or elope with.
- (2) To bolt with: as, The horses *run* away with the carriage.
- (3) To hurry on without deliberation; to carry away.
"Thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, but *run* away with a man in pursuit of those ideas which have in view."—*Locke*.
- (4) To be carried away; to adopt hastily: as, Do not *run* away with that idea.
6. To run before:
- (1) To flee before.
- (2) To outstrip in running; to excel, to surpass.
7. To run down:
- (1) To run or drive against and overturn or sink: as, To *run* down a ship.
- (2) To chase to weariness, and capture: as, To *run* down a stag.
- (3) To crush, to overthrow, to overwhelm.
- (4) To purane with scandal or opposition; to depreciate: as, To *run* down another's talents.
- (5) To cease to work or act: as, A clock *runs* down.
8. To run down a coast: To sail along it.
9. To run foul of: [Foul, a.]
10. To run hard:
- (1) To press hard or close upon in a race or other competition; to come very close to.
- (2) To press with jokes, sarcasm, or ridicule.
- (3) To urge or press importunately.
11. To run in:
- (1) Transitive:
- (a) Ord. Lang.: To take into custody; to lock up. (Slang.)
"It seemed at one time as if one or two leading owners of horses would be *run* in."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1866.
- (b) Print.: To set up in one continuous paragraph without a break-line.
- (2) Intransitive:
- (a) To enter, to pass, or step in.
- (b) To come or get into (a state): as, To *run* in debt.
12. To run in one's head: To linger in, or constantly recur to the memory.
13. To run in the blood: To be hereditary.
14. To run into:
- (1) To enter.
- (2) To come or get into (a state).
"Have I *run* into this danger?"—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iv. 3.
15. To run in trust: To get credit, to run in debt.
16. To run in with:
- (1) Ord. Lang.: To close, to comply, to agree with.
- (2) Naut.: To sail close to: as, To *run* in with the land.
17. To run mad: To become mad, to go mad; to run into excesses.
"The worst of madness is a saint *run* mad."—*Pope: Satires*, iv. 27.
18. To run off:
- (1) Intrans.: To run away.
- (2) Trans.: To decide by running, as a tie or dead-heat.
19. To run on:
- (1) Transitive:
- Print.: To continue or carry on, as a line without a break.
- (2) Intransitive:
- (a) Ordinary Language:
- (i) To continue a course.
- (ii) To be continued: as, An account *runs* on.

Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōra, camel, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūta, cūh, cūra, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

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(iii) To talk incessantly, to chatter.
(iv) To joke, to ridicule.
(v) *Print*: To be continued or carried on in the same line, without a break or beginning a new paragraph.

20. To run on all fours: to run on four legs:
(1) *Lit.*: To run on hands and feet.

(2) *Fig.*: To be exactly analogous or similar; to agree exactly: to correspond in every point. (*Collog.*) (Followed by *with*.)

"This statement runs on four legs side by side with Molière's famous statement that opium was asportive because it sent men to sleep."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1884.

21. To run one's face: To obtain credit in a bold manner. (*Amer. slang*.)

22. To run one's letters: (*LATTER, a.*)

23. To run out:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) *Ordinary Language*:

(i) To thrust or push out; to extend.

(ii) To waste, to exhaust: as, To run out an estate.

(b) *Technically*:

(i) *Print*: To withdraw the carriage, with the form of type, after taking an impression.
(ii) *Cricket*: To put "out" while running, or out of one's ground.

"Merchant being foolishly run out."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1884.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To come to an end; to expire: as, The lease has run out.

(b) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or an hour-glass.

(c) To spread exuberantly.

"Insectile animals . . . run all out into legs."—*Barnard*.

(d) To be wasted or exhausted: as, An estate runs out.

(e) To become poor by extravagance.

(f) To finish in a competition.

"Eventually ran out a winner by ninety-two points."—*Field*, April 4, 1884.

24. To run out a warp, hawser, or cable: To carry out its end to any object, for the purpose of mooring, warping, &c.

25. To run out the guns: To force their muzzles out of the port by means of the side tackles.

26. To run over:

(1) To overflow.

(2) To ride or drive over: as, To run over a child.

(3) To go over, examine, or recount cursorily.

"And in running over Europe, we shall find that wherever learning has been cultivated, it has flourished by the same advantages as in Greece."—*Goldsmith's Fables Learning*, ch. iv.

27. To run riot: (*Riot*.)

28. To run the eye over: To look through rapidly or cursorily; to skim.

29. To run the gamut: (*GAMUT*.)

30. To run through:

(1) *Ordinary Language*:

(a) To go through, recount, or examine cursorily: as, To run through an account.

(b) To spend quickly, to dissipate, to exhaust by extravagance: as, To run through a fortune.

(2) *Foundry*: To pass a quantity of metal through a mould, to remove dross, air, &c., and to make the casting solid.

31. To run to seed:

(1) *Lit. & Hort.*: Rapidly to develop seed. Cool spec. of potteries the leaves of which are edible when in a young state, but become tough and stringy when the plant is old and seed-laden.

"The vilest herb that runs to seed."
Terence: *Amphion*, 24.

(2) *Fig.*: To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; to go to waste.

32. To run together:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To unite or mingle, as metals fused in the same vessel, or as colours used in washing.

(2) *Mining*: To fall in, as the walls of a hole, so as to render the shaft and levels impassable.

33. To run up:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To increase by addition; to enlarge: as, To run up a large account.

(b) To erect; especially to erect hastily.

"And run up a store out of so many planks and so much corrugated iron."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1884.

(c) To thrust up, as something long and slender.

(d) To raise in value.

"Engaged in running up the prices of the Southern Lines."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 28, 1881.

(e) To sew up, by taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time; to repair temporarily by sewing.

(f) To add up: as, To run up a column of figures.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) *Ord. Lang.*: To rise, to grow, to increase: as, The amount runs up quickly.

(b) *Courting*: To be the second in a courting-match; to be the runner-up (q.v.).

34. To run with the land:

Law (Of a covenant): To affect real property.

run, a. (*RUN, v.*)

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of running; a course run; specif., a chase after an animal hunted.

"After a four hours' run last week."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1884.

2. A trip, a pleasure excursion. (*Collog.*)

"I think of giving her a run in London for a change."—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

3. Power of running; strength or ability in running.

4. A course, progress, or flow; especially, particular or distinctive course, progress, tenor, &c.

"He nowhere uses any softness, or any run of verses to please the ear."—*Brownie, Notes on the Odyssey*.

5. Continued course: as, a run of luck; escape, continued success or popularity.

"The average duration of the theatrical run is much longer here."—*Daily News*, Jan. 20, 1884.

6. A stream.

"A cold spring run came down off the mountain."—*Burroughs, Peepers*, p. 16.

7. Free use of, or access to.

"The shilling gave every guest the run of the growing board."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1884.

8. A general or extraordinary demand or pressure; specif., a demand on a bank or treasury for redemption of its notes.

"The run upon the Bank of Ireland and the Provincial Bank was very severe."—*Echo*, Sept. 4, 1884.

9. Character; lay.

"He knew the run of the country better than his neighbours."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1884.

10. A place where animals run or may run; a large extent of grazing ground: as a sheep run, a cattle run.

11. A burrow.

"These plumbic creatures disappear into the earth in the twinkling of an eye, and have a hundred underground runs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1884.

12. Clam, outcry. (Followed by *against*.)

13. A plank laid down to support rollers in moving buildings and other heavy objects; also as a track for wheelbarrows.

14. A pair of millstones in working order.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Cricket*: The complete act of running from one wicket to the other by a batsman. The match is won by the side making most runs.

2. *Mil.*: The swiftest mode of advancing.

3. *Mining*: The direction or lead of a vein of ore, or a seam or stratum of other mineral, as of coal or marble.

4. *Music*: A succession of notes, either ascending or descending, played rapidly; a series of running notes.

5. *Nautical*:

(1) The aftermost part of a ship's bottom, which becomes gradually narrower from the floor-timbers to the stern-post.

(2) The course or distance sailed by a vessel.

(3) A voyage, trip, or passage from one port to another. (Seamen are said to be engaged on the run when they are shipped for a single voyage out or homeward, or from one port to another.)

6. *Cycling*: An outing a wheel, as a club run (a special outing appointed by the captain of a club for its members), a century run (an outing covering a hundred miles), &c.

7. (1) *By* (or *with*) (or *the*) *run*: Suddenly; all at once. (Said of a fall, descent, or the like.) (*Slang*.)

(2) In the long run, *at the long run: In the end, in the result, eventually.

(3) *The common run; the run*: That which is most commonly seen or met with; the generality.

(4) To get the run upon: To make a butt of; to ridicule.

(5) To let go by the run:

Naut.: To let go at once or entirely, in place of slackening the rope and tackle by which anything is held fast.

run-up, a.

1. *Bookbind.*: A fillet mark which runs from head to tail on the back, without uniting with the horizontal cross fillets on the panels.

2. *Courting*: The race between two greyhounds from the slips to the first turn of the hare.

"Pious Frank scored the run-up from Aloha."—*Field*, Dec. 4, 1884.

run, pa. par. & a. (*RUN, v.*)

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Liquefied, melted, fused.

2. Deserted: as a sailor who has deserted is marked in the ship's books as run.

3. Conveyed on shore secretly; contraband, smuggled; as, run spirits.

4. Applied to linear measurements, as opposed to square or solid.

"Before . . . the measurements can be brought into the form of a bill, they have to be reduced in various forms . . . some being taken item by item . . . others are taken by the linear inch, foot, or yard, and are then said to be run."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii, p. 264.

* **run-a-gate, run-na-gate, ren-e-gat, & a.** [*O. Fr. renégat* = renegade (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

1. A renegade, an apostate.

2. A deserter, a fugitive.

"The Carthaginians shall restore and deliver back all the remiges [portugals] and fugitives that have fled to their side from us."—*P. Holland, Lycop.* p. 161.

B. *As adj.*: Renegade, runaway.

"Not like enemies overcome by battle, but like runaway slaves."—*Goldwyn, Justice*, fol. 12.

* **run-a-way, & a.** (*Eng. run, and away.*)

A. *As substantive*:

1. One who runs from danger or service; one who forsakes or deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

"He soon overtaken two or three hundred of his runaways who had taken the same road."—*Mucanay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. One who roams or wanders on the roads; a vagabond.

"A sort of vagabonds, rascals, and runaways."—*Shakspeare, Richard III.*, v. 2.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Acting the part of a runaway; fugitive; deserting lawful service; breaking from restraint: as, a runaway horse.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away: as, a runaway match.

* **run-cā-tion, a.** [*Lat. runcatio*, from *runcatus*, pa. par. of *runcare* = to weed.] The act of weeding.

* **run-cin-ate, a.** [*RUNCINATO.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Hook-backed; curved in a direction from the apex to the base, having the points of the great central lobes reflexed, as the leaves of *Taraxacum officinale* (*Leonodon Taraxacum*).

runcinate-pinnatifid, a.

Bot.: Pinnatifid with the tips of the lobes reflexed. (*Hooker: Student's Flora* (1873), p. 215.)

* **run-cin-ā-tō, pref.** [*Lat. runcinatus*, pa. par. of *runcare* = to plane off; *runcare* = a plane.]

Bot.: Runcinate (q.v.).

runcinate-dentate, a.

Bot.: Hook-backed and toothed.

runcinate-laciniate, a.

Bot.: Both runcinate and laciniate.

* **rund, a.** [*Ger. & Dan. rund* = a border.] A selvage of broad cloth; list; a border.

"That's no list or tailor's rund or selvage of cloth."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiiv.

* **run-del, a.** (*RUNDEL.*) A runlet; a moat with water in it.

del, boy; pent, fowl; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, from; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shan; -fion, -fion = -shan. -cious, -tious, -sious = -shan. -ble, -die, &c. = -del, -del.

run before their carriages and give notice of their approach. It is believed that the Duke of Queensberry, who died in 1810, was the last person in England who employed running footmen. The illustration is from the sign of a public-house in Hayes-Mews, Berkeley-Square, formerly a house of call for running-footmen. (*Notes & Queries*, 2nd ser., 1. 6.)

"Two running-footmen, dressed in white, with black jersey and long staffs in their hands, headed the line."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

running-gear, s.

Vehic. The entire portion of the vehicle below the bed or body. Specifically, the wheels, axles, perch (if any), bounds, bolsters, and trusses.

running-hand, s.

1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are formed without raising the pen from the paper.

2. **Print.** A font of type in imitation of such writing.

running-off, s.

Found. The act of opening the tap-hole of a blast-furnace to allow the metal to flow into the channels and thence to the moulds.

running-part, s.

Naut. The hauling part or fall of a tackle; as distinguished from the standing part.

running-pollcies, s. pl.

Comm. Open policies, covering the risk attaching to the property on board a ship, during an entire season, or up to some specified date, instead of during a single voyage.

running-rein, s.

Manège. A driving rein which runs over pulleys on the headstall to increase its freedom of motion. It frequently passes over sheaves on the bit and returns up the cheek, so as to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-rigging, s.

Naut. Ropes for arranging the yards and sails, as braces, sheets, balyards, bowlines, &c. [**STANDING-RIGGING**.]

running-thrush, s. [**FUSCH**, (2).]

running-tittle, s.

Print. A line at the head of a page indicating the subject. [**HEADING**.]

rūn-mīng-lī, adv. [**Eng. running; -ly**.] Without hesitation.

"Played I not off-hand and runningly!"

B. Browning: Master Hugon of Saxe-Gotha.

rūn-niēm (1 as y), s. [**RUNYON**.]

rūn-nēr-ē-gist, s. [**Eng. runology(y); -ist**.]

One skilled in runes.

"The advanced school of Scandinavian runologists."

—Athens, June 26, 1878.

rūn-nēr-ē-ōg, s. [**Eng. run(e); -ology**.]

The science of runes; the principles on which the study of runes is based.

"The facts of runology absolutely demand that the Iron Age in Scandinavia shall be many hundreds of years earlier than."

—Athenaeum, May 6, 1880, p. 323.

rūn-rig, s. [**Apparently from run and rig**.]

Applied to lands, the alternate ridges of which belong to different owners. [**SCOTCH**.]

rūnt, 'rent, s. [**Etym. doubtful; cf. Dut. runt** = a bullock or row].

1. An animal smaller and shorter than the usual size of the breed.

"A monstrous Welsh roer, the ugliest brute that probably could be found in the country."

—Punch, Dec. 6, 1884.

2. A shrivelled, spleless, withered animal.

"Your hung beef was the worst I ever tasted; and so bad as the very worst the old runt were when she lived."

—Lind: Letter to Lord Strafford.

3. A dwarf; a mean, despicable person.

4. The stem of colewort or cabbage; the dwarf stump of a tree. [**SCOTCH**.]

"Poor Willie, w' his bow-kait roer."

Burns: Hallowe'en.

5. A variety of pigeon.

"There are runs weighing more than two pounds each."

Daily Telegraph, Nov. 17, 1886.

6. A raw country girl.

rūnt-y, s. [**Eng. runt; -y**.] Short and thick.

"A runt pig tied to a stool."—*Harper's Magazine*, Oct., 1886, p. 608.

rūn wāy, s. [**Eng. run and way**.] The run of an animal.

"We stand so that each commanded one of the runners indicated."

—Burroughs: Peppercorn, p. 254.

rā-pō', s. [**Malayatta rūpa = Hind. rūpiya** = a rupee, silver, from Sansc. rūpya = silver, wrought silver, or gold.].

Coinage:

1. A silver coin in use in the British dominions in India, with corresponding ones of much inferior workmanship and variable value in the native states. In 1875 the Madras or Company's rupee of 16 annas, or 192 pie, was valued at 1s. 10d., and the Bencol rupee = 1½ of the Company's rupee, 1s. 11d. Next year (1876) the appreciation of gold began or became perceptible with the corresponding depreciation of silver. Tested by a gold standard the Madras rupee steadily fell, and in 1886 was worth about 1s. 6d. only. As the Indian government receiving taxes in silver, has to pay home charges in gold or its full equivalent, it lost, in 1876-7, a little over two millions of pounds sterling, and in 1882-3 more than three millions. (*W. W. Hunter: Indian Empire, Statesman's Year Book*, &c.)

2. A gold coin. In 1875 the Bombay rupee was worth £1 10s. 1½d., the Madras one, of 15 silver rupees, £1 2s. 2½d. Since then they have greatly risen in value. [**1**.]

rā-pō'-H-an, s. [**From the village of Ruppelmonde, south of Antwerp**.] (**See compound**.)

rupelian-beds, s. pl.

Geol. The Middle Oligocene of Belgium.

rā-pōl-lā-rī, s. [**Lat. rūpes = a rock**.] Rocky.

Rā-pārt, s. [**The nephew of Charles I**.]

Rupert's drop, 'Rupert's ball, s.

A small globe of sealed glass with a long, thin projection. When this slender part is broken, the whole globe goes into small fragments. The name was given because the drops were first brought to England by Prince Rupert.

rā-pī-ā, s. [**Gr. pōnos (rūpus) = dirt**.]

Pathol. A bulbous disease, always syphilitic, resembling pemphigus, but the crust becomes hard, horny, and remains attached, the ulceration forming layer after layer underneath, till it assumes the characteristic cockle-shell form of the disease. Underneath the scale a grey sloughy ulcer is present, and the rupia ulceration and crusts frequently form from syphilis without any bulbous eruption.

rā-pī-cāp-rā, s. [**Lat. rūpes = a rock, and cupra = a she-goat**.]

1. **Zool.** *Chamoia* (q.v.), a genus of Bovidae; in Sir V. Brooke's classification the sole genus of Rupicaprine. There is but one species, *Rupicapra tragus*, ranging from the Alps to the Caucasus. Elongate, slender round horns (in both sexes); nearly erect from above the orbit, suddenly hooked backwards at tip; nose ovine, hairy; fur soft.

2. **Paleont.** From the Post-Pliocene (caves) of France.

rā-pī-ca-prī-nā, s. pl. [**Lat. rupicapra(a); Lat. fem. pl. suff. -inā**.] [**RUPICAPRA**.]

rā-pī-cā-lā, s. [**Lat. rūpes = a rock, and colo = to inhabit**.]

Ornith. *Cock of the Rock*; a genus of Rupicolinae (q.v.), with three species, from the Amazonian region and Guiana. Bill moderate, robust, rather vaulted; nostrils oval, lateral, partly hidden by the feathers of the elevated crest; feet large, strong, syndactyle; hind partially covered with feathers; wings short, rounded.

rā-pī-cā-lī-nā, s. pl. [**Mod Lat. rupicola(a); Lat. fem. pl. suff. -inā**.]

Ornith. A sub-family of Cotingidae, formerly a sub-family of Pipridae. It now contains two genera: *Rupicola* and *Phaenicocercus*. (*Wallace*.)

Rūp-šūn (ū as ū), s. [**Wilhelm Peter Edward Simon Ruppell**, a German traveller and naturalist, born 1780.].

Ruppell's griffon, s.

Ornith. *Gyps ruppelli*, from Abyssinia.

rūp-pl-ā, s. [**Named after H. B. Ruppert, a German botanist**.]

Bot. A genus of Juncaginaceae (*Holoth*, of Nauder, trine Potamoec (Sir J. Hooker). Flowers perfect, generally two in a peduncle arising from apophyseous leaf sheaths. Perianth none, stamens four, anthers one-celled.

Achenes or drupes four, on long stalks, each one-seeded. Known species one or more. *Ruppia maritima*, a small herb with linear, setaceous, submerged leaves, is found in Britain, in saltwater pools and ditches.

rūp-tīla, s. [**Mod. Lat. ruptilla, from Lat. rūpus = broken**.]

Bot. Bursting irregularly, not in the line of union of parts in cohesion.

rūp-tion, s. [**Lat. ruptio, from rūptus, pa. par. of rūmpo = to break**.] A breach; a breaking or bursting open; rupture.

"The plentitude of vessels or plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by rupture or apertures."—*W. G. W. Frorieux*.

rūp-tū-q-rī, s. [**See del.**] A corrupt of Roturier (q.v.).

rūp-tura, s. [**Fr., from Lat. rūptura, fem. of rūpturus, fut. par. of rūmpo = to break; Sp. rotura; Ital. rottura**.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lat.** The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently part d.

"The egg that soon bursting with bloody rupture forth disclosed
His only young."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 424.

2. **Fig.** A breach, as of peace, friendship, or concord, between either individuals or nations; a quarrel; a breaking off of friendly relations.

II. Med.: Hernia (q.v.).

3. A Rupture Society to provide poor persons suffering from rupture with trusses, was established in London in 1834.

rūp-ture, v. t. & i. [**RUPTUR, s.**]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To break, to burst; to part violently.

"The vessels of the brain and membranes, if ruptured, absorb the extravasated blood."—*Sharp*.

2. To affect with, or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.

II. **Fig.** To cause a breach in; to break.

"The Treaty of Berlin, after having survived seven years, has at length been ruptured in an important point."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 7, 1884.

3. **B. Intrans.** To suffer a breach or disruption.

rūp-ture-wort, s. [**Eng. rupture, s., and wort**.]

Bot. (1) *Herniaria glabra* [**HERNIARIA**]; (2) *Alternanthera polygoides*.

rūp-tur-lāg, pr. par., a, & s. [**RUPTUR, v.**]

A & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (**See the verb**.)

C. As substantives:

Bot. An irregular method of bursting; the production of irregular holes or rents in a pericarp by the spontaneous contraction of part of it, as in *Antirrhinum* and *Campanula*.

rū-rāl, 'ru-rall, a. & s. [**Fr. rural, from Lat. ruralis, from rus, gent. ruris = the country; Sp. & Port. rural; Ital. rurale**.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; resembling or suitable to the country; rustic.

"I have loved the rural walk through lanes
Of craggy earth."—*Cooper: Red Rover*.

2. Of or pertaining to agriculture or farming; as, rural economy.

3. Living in the country; rustic.

"Here is a rural fellow."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2*

4. **B. As substant.** An inhabitant of the country.

"Ye said sir Thomas purveyed the sayd ryllages and ruralis by gentlemen here."—*Palsgrave: Cronycle* [*Philip de Valois*, an. 14].

rural dean, s. An ecclesiastic, under the bishop and archdeacon, who has the peculiar care and inspection of the clergy and laity of a district.

rural-deanery, s. The jurisdiction of a rural dean or archdeacon. It is an aggregation of parishes.

rū-rāl-ism, s. [**Eng. rural; -ism**.]

1. The quality or state of being rural.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town.

3. **rū-rāl-ist, s.** [**Eng. rural; -ist**.] One who leads a rural life. (*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. 3.)

bell, bey; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, -īg, -ian, -tīan = shan, -tīon, -tīen = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = shūn, -tīous, -tīous, -tīous = shūn, -hīe, -dīe, &c. = dēl, dēl.

oil, boy: p

Site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hère, camel, hār, thère; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, er, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sēm; mūte, oūh, cūre, quita, cūr, rūle, fāl; trī, Syriān. a, o = ō; e = ē; qu = kw.

rus'-set-ting, *s.* [Eng. *russet*; -*ing*.]

1. The same as **RUSSET**, *s.*, 2.
"The applesauce, then the russet russeting."
—*Dragon: Song-Of-Heaven*, l. 18.
2. Russet or coarse cloth.
3. A clown, a rustic; one dressed in coarse clothes.

"A goodly batch potah! when vile russetings
Are match'd with meane and with mighty things."
—*Sp. Ball: Saviour*, l. 8.

rus'-set-y, *a.* [Eng. *russet*, *a.*; -*y*.] Of a russet colour.

Rus'-set (as *as sh*), *s.* (See def. 1.)

1. *Geog.*: The name of an empire in the east of Europe.
 2. *Astron.*: [ASTRONOMY, 237].
 3. *Leather*: Russia-leather (q.v.).
- Russia-duck**, *a.*
Fabric: Fine white linen canvas.

Russia-leather, *a.* A kind of leather originally made in Russia, but now prepared elsewhere, from the skins of goats and sheep. It is usually of either a black or a red color, the latter being given by alum and a decoction of Brazil and sandal woods, the former by a solution of iron and sandal-wood. It is very strong, pliant, and waterproof, and has a peculiar faculty for resisting moisture and the ravages of insects. The strong penetrating odor is due to the oil of hircum used in its preparation. It is especially useful in bookbinding.

Russia-matting, *s.* Best-matting (q.v.). It is used for packing, and the best of which it is composed for tying up plants.

Rus'-lan (as *as sh*), *a.* & *s.* [RUSSIA.]

- As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Russia or its inhabitants.
- As substantive*:
 1. A native of Russia.
 2. The language spoken by the Russians; Russ. It belongs to the eastern division of the Slavonic branch.

Russian Church, *s.*

Church Hist. & Ecles.: The church established in Russia. It is an offshoot from the Greek church, the conversion of the Russians to Christianity having been effected by Greek missionaries. About A.D. 1000, a metropolitan was consecrated at Constantinople for the see of Kiev, the capital of a Grand Duke. In 955 the Russian princess Olga went to Constantinople to be baptized. In 988 Vladimir the Great was also baptized, married the sister of the Greek emperor, and took active steps to spread Christianity in his dominions. In 1223 the Mongol Tartars invaded the country, and destroyed Kiev. In 1239, the seat of the metropolitan see was removed to Vladimir, and subsequently to Moscow. In 1415 a separation took place between the Russian and Polish churches. In 1702, Peter the Great swept away the dignity of the patriarch and proclaimed himself head of the Church. A Holy Synod was constituted to counsel and assist him in his government. The tenets of the Russian Church are essentially those of the parent Greek Church (q.v.). There are many dissenters.

Russian influenza, *s.* An epidemic catarrhal trouble, familiarly known as *grippe*. Quite common in the United States during the last few years.

Russian thistle, *s.* *Salsola Kali* (q.v.), the saltwort of our ocean beach, from New England to Georgia, has a variety *tragus*, native to parts of Europe, and whose seeds have been introduced to this country. This is the so-called Russian-thistle, which has invaded the Dakotas and Nebraska, and is spreading elsewhere. It is a troublesome and persistent weed, so difficult to eradicate that Congress has been called upon for an appropriation for the purpose. The newly spherical plants break off at the roots and are pulled by the wind as tumble-weeds, scattering their seeds as they go. The loss caused by it is great and increasing.

Rus'-lan ise (as *as sh*), *v.t.* [Eng. *Russian*; -*ise*.] To render Russian; to subject to Russian influence.

Rus'-ni-ak, *s.* [Russ.] A member of a branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Galicia, Hungary, Podolia, Volhynia, and Lithuania, and distinguished from the Russians proper by their language and mode of life.

Rus'-se, *pref.* [Eng., &c. *Russ* (q.v.), and *o* connective.] Russian, as the *As-Turkish* war of 1877-8.

Rus'-se-phile, **Rus'-seph'-il-ist**, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *Russo-*, and Gr. *philos* (philos) = loving, a friend.]

A. As subst.: A supporter of Russia or her policy.

B. As adj.: Supporting Russia or her policy.

Rus'-seph'-il-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Russo-phile* (s); -*ism*.] The sentiments or principles of a Russophile.

Rus'-se-phobe, *s.* One affected with Russophobia.

Rus'-se-pho-bi-g, *s.* [Pref. *Russo-*, and Gr. *phobos* (phobos) = fear.] A fear of Russia, her power, or policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

Rus'-se-phob-ist, **Rus'-seph'-i-bist**, *s.* [RUSSOPHOBIA.] One who dreads or is strongly opposed to Russia or her policy; a strong opponent of the Russians.

rust, *s.* [A.S. *rust*; cogn. with Dut. *rust*; Dan. *rust*; Sw. *rust*; Ger. *rust*, from the same root as A.S. *rufo* = ruddiness; Eng. *ruddy* = red; Goth. *roth* = red; Lat. *ruber*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

- (1) Red (per- or sesquioxide) oxide of iron, produced when that metal is exposed to the weather.

"Eats into his bloody sword like rust."
—*Cooper: Table Talk*, 8.

(2) A composition of iron-filings and ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water, and used for filling fast joints. A joint formed in this way is called a rust-joint.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Any foul, extraneous matter, corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

(2) Loss of power by inactivity or sloth.

"Our rational faculties, which being unemployed will naturally contract rust, and grow every day more weak and rusty."
—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. II, ch. III.

II. Bot. & Agric.: The rusty-colored mildew of some cereals, &c., produced by conomycetous fungi. The common rust of corn is *Puccinia graminis*, which infests also ordinary grasses. The tuffs are dense, oblong, often confluent, and forming long parallel lines changing from yellowish brown to black.

3. Obvious compounds: *rust-colored*, *rust-aven*, &c.

rust-joint, *s.* [Rust, *s.*, 1. 1. (2).]

rust, *v.t. & t.* [Rust, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To contract rust; to be oxidized.

"His sword hangs rusting on the wall."
—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, l. 7.

II. Figuratively:

1. To assume an appearance of rust.

2. To degenerate or lose power through idleness or inactivity.

"Most men would, in such a situation, have allowed their faculties to rust."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cause to contract rust; to make rusty.

"Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them."
—*Shakspeare: Othello*, l. 2.

II. Fig.: To impair by idleness or inactivity.

rust-ful, *a.* [Eng. *rust*; -*ful* (f).] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust.

rus'-tic, **rus'-tick**, **rus'-ticle**, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *rustique*, from Lat. *rusticus* = pertaining to the country; *rus* = the country; Sp., Port., & Ital. *rustico*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of, or pertaining to the country; rural; living in, or fond of the country.

"Our rustic garden is barren."
—*Macaulay: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

2. Rude, unpolished, rough, awkward; wanting in refinement.

"Rustic barn-wards and squires, high Churchmen, high Tories, and bull Jacobites."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. VII.

3. Coarse, plain, stumpy; not costly or showy.

4. Simple, honest, artless.

"Though oft he stop in rustic fear."
—*Scott: Marjorie*, l. 1 (introd.).

II. Build: Applied to work coarsely or rudely finished.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An inhabitant of the country; a clown, a swain.

"Hence, to your fields, ye rusticks! hence a way,
Nor stain with grief the pleasures of the day."
—*Pope: Dunciad*; *Dunciad* xii. 57.

2. *Entom.*: A British night-moth, *Caradrina blanda*.

rustic chamfered-work, *s.*

Masonry: The chamfered edges of the face of the ashlar have an angle of 135° with the face, so that at the joint the bevelling will form a right angle.

rustic-corn, *s.* [RUSTIC-QUINN.]

rustic-joint, *s.*

Masonry: A sunken joint between stones, either square or chamfered.

rustic-order, *s.* That kind of building in which the faces of the stones are hatched or niggled with the point of the hammer.

rustic-quoin, *s.*

Masonry: The ashlar at the corner of a house or wall, projecting from the face, and held alternately stretcher and header with rustic joints. The quoins may have edges chamfered to an angle of 135° with the face of the building, so as to make a right angular joint. The faces of the stones are usually tooled.

rustic-shoulder-knot, *s.*

Entom.: *Apamea basilica*, a grayish, ochry moth, with a black streak and a white spot. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. Larva feeds on wheat, &c., is common in Britain, and destructive to crops.

rustic-work, *s.*

1. *Wood*: An imitation of rough or primitive work. Furniture for summer houses and lawns, made of limbs of trees, taking advantage of natural crooks to form the shapes desired.

2. *Stone*: Masonry lagged over with a hammer to an irregular surface.

rus'-tic-al, **rus'-tic-all**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *rustic*; -*al*.]

A. As adj.: Rustic.

"He confounds the singing and dancing of the satyr with the rustiest entertainment of the first Romans."
—*Dequien: Told*.

B. As subst.: A rustic.

rus'-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *rustical*; -*ly*.] In a rustic, rough, or rude manner; rudely, roughly; without refinement or elegance.

"For my part, he keeps me rustically at home."
—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, l. 1.

rus'-tic-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *rustical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being rustical; rusticity, rudeness; want of refinement or elegance.

"Some will wonder how this shire, lying so near to London, the staple of English civility, should be guilty of so much rusticalness."
—*Puller: Worthies: Northamptonshire*.

rus'-tic-ate, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *rusticatus*, *pa.* part. of *rusticare*, from *rus* = the country.]

A. Intrans.: To reside in the country; to ruralize.

"My lady Blandmore, from having rusticated in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun."
—*Pope*.

B. Trans.: To send to the country; to compel to reside in the country; specif., to suspend from residence and studies at a university, and send away for a time as a punishment.

"Can students who are liable at any moment to be rusticated and sent down from a University be described as tenants of their rooms for a year?"
—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 29, 1885.

rus'-tic-ate-d, *pa. ppr. & a.* [RUSTICATE.]

A. As pa. ppr.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

Build: The same as **RUSTIC**, *a.* II. (q.v.).

rus'-tic-ation, *s.* [Lat. *rusticatio*.] [RUSTICATION.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A living in the country; residence in the country.

rust, *boy*; *potah*, *jowl*; *eat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*, *ph* = *z*.
-*stan*, -*tion* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*sten* = *shün*; -*tion*, -*sten* = *shün*. -*olous*, -*tious*, -*stous* = *shüs*. -*ble*, -*ble*, &c. = *bel*, *del*.

B. As substantives:

Church Milit. (Pl.): The name given to Christians who use the Greek liturgy, translated into Old Slavonic, but profess obedience to the Pope. They are descendants of converts from the Russian Church, who have kept their old rites and discipline.

"The *Ruthenians* have a married master clergy, and religious who follow the Rule of St. Basil. The bishops are usually taken from the monks. — *Smith & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 723.

rū-thēn'-lā, a. [Eng. *ruthenium*; -lā.] Derived from *ruthenium* (q.v.).

ruthenic-acid, a. [RUTHENIUM-OXIDES (4).]

rū-thē-ni-ūm, a. [See extract.]

"In 1828 Osann stated that he had discovered three new metals in the platinum ore from the Ural. To one of these he gave the name of *ruthenium*, from the name of Russia. — *A. & S. Science: Front. on Chemistry*, 11 pt. 11, 44.

Chem.: A tetrad metallic element discovered by Osann in 1828, and first isolated by Claus in 1861. Symbol, Ru. Atomic weight 104. It occurs in platinum ore, chiefly in osmiridium, and is separated from the latter by heating to redness a mixture of this ore and common salt in a current of moist chlorine. By digestion in cold water an extract is obtained from which ammonia throws down the oxides of ruthenium and osmium. The latter is expelled by heat, and the former converted into ruthenate of potassium by fusion with potash, which yields oxide of ruthenium on addition of nitric acid. On ignition in a stream of hydrogen the oxide is reduced to the metallic state in the form of porous fragments. With the exception of osmium it is the most refractory of all metals, but can be fused in the hottest part of the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe. It then has a density of 11 to 11.4, and is scarcely attacked by nitro-muriatic acid.

ruthenium-chlorides, a. pl.

Chem.: Ruthenium forms three chlorides: (1) Dichloride, $RuCl_2$, produced when powdered ruthenium is ignited in a stream of chlorine. It remains as a black crystalline powder, insoluble in water and in all acids. (2) Trichloride, $RuCl_3$, prepared by dissolving in hydrochloric acid the black precipitate obtained from ruthenate of potassium by addition of an acid. It is a yellow-brown crystalline mass, easily soluble in water and alcohol. With sulphocyanide of the alkalis it yields a red coloration, changing to deep violet on heating. (3) Tetrachloride, $RuCl_4$, known only in combination in its double salts, e.g., K_2RuCl_6 , which crystallizes in regular transparent octahedra.

ruthenium-oxides, a. pl.

Chem.: Ruthenium forms five oxides: (1) Protoxide, RuO , obtained by calcination of the dichloride, has a dark-gray colour, and is not acted on by acids. (2) Sesquioxide, or ruthenous oxide, Ru_2O_3 , produced when pulverized ruthenium is heated in contact with the air, has a deep blue colour, and is insoluble in acids. (3) Dioxide, or ruthenic oxide, RuO_2 , formed by roasting the dianhydride. It is a black-blue powder with a tinge of green. (4) Trioxide, Ru_2O_3 , commonly called ruthenic acid, is known in combination with potash, and is produced when ruthenium is fused with potash and nitrate of potassium. (5) Tetroxide, RuO_4 , produced by passing chlorine into a solution of the fused mass obtained by heating ruthenium with potash and nitre. This volatile oxide passes over and condenses on the neck of the retort. It is golden-yellow and crystalline, volatilizes at ordinary temperatures, melts at 56° , boils at 100° , and is heavier than sulphuric acid. It is sparingly soluble in water.

ruthenium-sulphide, s. [LAURITE.]

rūth-ēr-fōrd-īto, a. [After Rutherford county, North Carolina, where found; suff. -īto (Mā.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, found in crystals and grains. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 5.15 to 5.39; colour, blackish-brown; lustre, vitreous-resinous; opaque, but translucent in thin fragments; fracture, conchoidal. Stated to contain 58.3 per cent. of titanic acid and 10 per cent. of lime.

rūth-fūl, a. [Eng. *ruth*; -fūl(l).]

1. Full of ruth, pity, or tenderness; compassionate, merciful.

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōwī; cat, goll, ehorus, qim, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lāg.

-clan, -tlan = shān. -tlan, -tlan = shān. -tlan, -tlan = shān. -clous, -tious, -clous = anūv. -bie, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

"2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

"O that my death would stop these *ruthful* deeds!" — *Shakespeare: Henry VIII.* 1. 1. 4.

"3. Rueful, woful, sorrowful.

rūth-fūl-lā, a. [Eng. *ruthful*; -lā.] In a rueful manner; sorrowfully, mournfully, sadly, piteously.

rūth-lān, a. [Eng. *ruth*; -lān.] Having or feeling no ruth or pity; pitiless; inaccessible to the miseries or sufferings of others.

"Struggling in vain with *ruthless* destiny." — *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

rūth-lān-lā, a. [Eng. *ruthless*; -lā.] In a ruthless manner; pitilessly, cruelly.

"Like Herod, he had *ruthlessly* slaughtered the innocents." — *Longfellow: Birds of Killingworth.*

rūth-lān-lān, a. [Eng. *ruthless*; -lān.] The quality or state of being ruthless; insensibility to the miseries or sufferings of others; pitilessness.

rūth-lā, a. [Mod. Lat. *ruth*(a); Eng. suff. -lā.] Contained in, or derived from ruth.

rutic-acid, a. [CAPRIC-ACID.]

rū-ti-gū-lā, a. [Formed on analogy of *motacilla*, from Lat. *rutillus* = red, shining, and *cilla* = to set in motion.]

Ornith.: The modern synonym of *Phoenicurus* (q.v.). Twenty species, from Palearctic and Oriental regions to Senegal and Abyssinia, and east to Timor.

rū-ti-gū-lā-nā, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rutell*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -nā.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sylviidae (q.v.).

rū-tūl, a. [RUTILE.]

rū-ti-lā, a. [RUTELA.]

rū-tūl-ant, a. [Lat. *rutileus*, pr. par. of *rutilo* = to make or be reddish; *rutilus* = red; Fr. *rutillant*; Sp. & Ital. *rutillante*.] Shining, glistering.

"Parchments coloured with this *rutillant* mixture." — *Keightley: Spain*, bk. II, ch. IV, § 1.

rū-tūl-āte, v.t. [Lat. *rutillatus*, pa. par. of *rutilo*.] [RUTILANT.] To shine, to glitter.

rū-tūl, a. [Lat. *rutulus* = very red.]

Min.: A widely distributed mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, occasionally massive. Crystallization tetragonal. Much twinned, by repetition of the same twin often assuming a geoluculated appearance. Hardness, 6 to 6.5; sp. gr. 4.18 to 4.25; lustre, metallic-adamantine; colour, red to reddish-brown, yellowish, black; streak, brown; transparent to opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal to uneven. Compos.: oxygen, 39; titanium, 61 = 100, corresponding with the formula TiO_2 . Dana divides this species into: (1) Ordinary, which includes the brownish-red and other shades; sp. gr. 4.18-4.22, and the acicular varieties (sagenite or ceripite, q.v.), often enclosed in rock crystal; (2) Ferriferous; colour black, (a) nigrine, (b) limenortite; (3) Chromiferous, colour grass-green, owing to oxide of chromium. Found distributed in granite, gneiss, mica-schists, and sometimes in granular limestones.

rū-tūl-in, s. [Eng. *rutile*(a); -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: The resinous substance produced by the action of strong sulphuric acid on salicin.

rū-ti-lī-nā, a. pl. [RUTELINAE.]

rū-tūl-ite, a. [RUTILE.]

rū-tūl, a. [Mod. Lat. *ruth*(a); -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_4$. Melin. Rutinic acid. Vegetable yellow. A glucoside widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom. It has been separated from garden rue, capers, and walis. It is deposited from a boiled vinegar extract of the plant in an impure state, and on recrystallization from weak acetic acid and treatment with charcoal it is obtained nearly pure. It forms pale yellow delicate needles, which melt at 120° and dissolve easily in boiling water, alcohol, and acetic acid. Rutin is coloured dark-green with ferric chloride, and when boiled with dilute mineral acids is converted into sugar and quercetin.

rutin-sugar, s.

Chem.: A sugar isomeric with glucose, and produced when rutin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid. After removal of the sulphuric

acid, and the quercetin, which is also formed, it can be obtained as a colourless uncrystallizable syrup by precipitation with ether from an alcoholic solution. It has no action on polarized light, is not fermentable, but reduces cuprate of potassium in the cold.

rū-tūl-lā, a. [Eng. *rutin*; -lā.] (See compound.)

rutinic-acid, s. [RUTIN.]

rūt-ā, pa. par. or a. [RUT, a.]

rūt-tēr (l), a. [Eng. *rut* (l), v.; -ēr.] One who ruts.

rūt-tēr (l), a. [Dut. *ruiter*; Ger. *ruiter* = a rider.] A horseman, a horse-soldier, a trooper.

"The prince finding his *rutters* alert." — *Sir R. W. Home: Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 27. (1615)

rūt-tēr-kīn, s. [A dimin. or contemptuous form of *ruiter* (3).] (See etym.)

"Such a rout of regular *rutters*, some following in the quire, some mitering." — *Confessions of a Scotch Doctor*, sign. D, vi.

rūt-tī-ēr, s. [Fr. *roulier*, from *route* = a route (q.v.).]

1. A direction for the route or road, whether by land or sea.

2. An old traveller, acquainted with roads; an old soldier.

rūt-tīsh, a. [Eng. *rut* (l), v.; -ish.] Lustful, libidinous, lecherous.

"A foolish idle boy; but for all that very *rutish*." — *Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, 1. 2.

rūt-tīsh-nā, s. [Eng. *rutish*; -nā.] The quality or state of being rutish.

rūt-tīe, s. [RATTLE, s.]

rūt-tān, s. [Native name.] (See compound.)

rutten-root, a. An Indian dye-root, *Maharanga Emodi*.

rūt-tū (l), a. [Eng. *rut* (3), a; -tū.] Full of ruta; cut up by wheels.

"The impediment of the *rutty* cart track overcome." — *Poet*, Feb. 13, 1866.

rūt-tū (3), a. [For rooty.] Full of roots.

"Whose *rutty* banks . . . Was painted all with variable flowers." — *Spenser: Prothalamion*, 28.

rū-tyl, a. [Eng. *rut*(a); -yl.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O$. Capryl. The radical of rutic or capric acid. The name is incorrectly applied to Decyl (q.v.).

rū-tyl-ēne, a. [Eng. *rutyl*; -ēne.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}$. A hydrocarbon, polymeric with acetylene, produced by the action of alcoholic potash on trinitromethyl diamylene. It is a colourless liquid having an agreeable odour, lighter than water, and boils about 150° . It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is a very unstable compound.

rū-āc-ē-lite, s. [RU-ACOLITE.]

ry-al, s. [RIAL.]

ry-bauld, s. & a. [RIBALD.]

ry-dēr, s. [RIDER.]

rye (l), rye, s. [A.S. *ryge*; Icel. *rygr*; Sw. *rig*; Dut. *rogge*; Ger. *roggen*. From the Teutonic type *ragu* = rye.]

1. Bot.: *Secale cereale*. The glumes are one-nerved and shorter than the spikelet, the rachis is very tough. Not known in a wild state. It is the prevailing grain cultivated in the south of Sweden and Norway, in Denmark, Holland, the north of Germany, and part of Siberia. It is cultivated in the United States, chiefly for the making of whiskey. It grows on poor soils unsuitable for wheat. The value of rye is about two-thirds that of wheat; its nutritious properties are to those of wheat as about 64 to 71. When formerly mixed with wheat it was called *Medlin*. It is the chief grain from which *Hollands*, or *Holland gin*, is distilled.

2. A disease in a hawk.

rye-grass, s.

Bot. & Agric.: The genus *Lolium*, specif. *L. perenne*, an excellent grass to mix with others for permanent pastures, or to be sown free from admixture as part of the rotation of crops. The variety *L. italica* is more valuable than the normal type.

rye house, s. A house in which rye is stored.

Rye House Plot

Eng. Hist. : A real or alleged plot which was designed to be executed in the vicinity of Rye House on the Lea, near Highbury, in Hertfordshire. A wagon, it is said, was to have been overturned in a narrow lane in front of the royal carriage bringing Charles II. and the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from Newmarket races. When the vehicle stopped, both were to have been shot. A fire at Newmarket, March 22, 1683, delayed their return, and, on June 12, the plot was discovered. On July 31, Lord William Russell and, on December 7, Algernon Sidney were executed for alleged participation in the plot. The proprietor of the Rye House, Rumbold, and others also suffered. (See example under *Booth*, ¶ 2.)

rye-land, s. Inferior land suitable for the cultivation of rye (q.v.).

rye starch, s.

Chem. : The starch or flour of rye. The granules are larger than those of wheat or barley, some being 0.016 of an inch in diameter. The form of the largest granules is that of a flattened disc with a depressed centre, having cracks on its outer edge. The hilum is central, with lines radiating almost to the circumference. Rye-starch is sometimes used to adulterate wheat flour.



RYE STARCH.
(Magnified 100 diameters.)

rye (B), s. [See def.] A gipsy term for a young man. Romany rye = a young gipsy.

ryka, v. [REACH, v.]

ryā-chōpa, s. [RHYNCHOPHA]

rynd, s. [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.]

Grinding-mill : The mill which supports the runner on the head of the spindle.

ry ōt, s. [ARAB. RA' ōt = the governed . . . a subject, a peasant.] A Hindu cultivator of the soil; a peasant who holds lands under the system of ryotwar (q.v.).

ry ōt-war, ry ōt-war-ōt, s. [HIND. &c. ryotwari.] A system of assessment carried out in Madras by which the government enters into direct relations with the cultivator, setting aside all middlemen and village communities, and taxes him only for the land actually taken into cultivation. Since 1835 the system has been remodelled and improved. There is fifty of assessment for thirty years.

ryth, s. [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.] A ford.

ry-ti-dōm, s. [RHYTHIDOMA.]

ry-ti-nā, s. [RHYTINA.]

ry-ti-phloe, s. [GR. phlois (phlois) = a wrinkle, and phloeis (phlois) = the rind or bark. So named because the filaments are marked by numerous transverse rugosities.]

Bot. : A genus of Rhodomeles. British species four. *Rhizophora tinctoria* yields a red dye called by the Romans Fucua.

ryve, v. [RIVE.]

S.

S, the nineteenth letter and the fifteenth component of the English Alphabet, represents a hissing sound, and is classed as a sibilant. "In pronouncing s, we touch the gum with a part of the tongue just above that part which is used in pronouncing the palatale; but we touch the gum so lightly, and with the tongue so broadened out that we do not stop the outflow of the breath completely: it passes forth with that hissing sound which, whether in the human organ or in any other machine, necessarily results from the rapid flow of air through a contracted passage." (Beames:)

Sā, sā, sāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thērē; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūrē, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trj, Sīrian. s, s = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

Comp. Gram. Arya Lang. (ed. 1877), I. 217. There are two sounds attached to this letter in English: the one sibilant, or uttered with breath merely, the other sibilant or voiced. The first is a mere hissing sound, as in *sa, se, &c.*; the other is exactly the same as that of *s*, as in *music, mass, &c.* *S* in some words, as *isle, island, viscous*, is silent. It is closely allied to *r*, and even in the oldest English we have traces of the interchange, as in *frome = frowe* (frowe), *genre = chowse, &c.* *S* has become *z* in *zodiac* = *holas*, *whit = whitas, &c.* It has been changed into *c*, as in *mice = O. Eng. mys*, once = *O. Eng. om*, hence = *O. Eng. heas*, &c. With *s* following it forms a digraph, a weakening of an older and stronger sound *ss*, as *shall = O. Eng. seol*, *sh = O. Eng. sear, &c.* It has been changed into *g*, as in *cuhage = Fr. chus*; *Lat. cihusa*; *musage = Fr. musice*; *Lat. oileista*. In *pickaxe*, owing to a mistaken etymology, it has become *z*. In Roman words *s* has passed into *sh*, as *radish = Lat. radix*; *cash = Fr. casse*, *chaise = Lat. caput*. From some words it has disappeared as in *poa = O. Eng. plas* = *Lat. pium*; *hobby = Fr. hobbeis*; *pung = Fr. pulens*, &c. In a few words we find an intruded *s*, as in *island = O. Eng. ealand*, *island, aisle = Fr. aile*; *aprove, sneer, scratch, smell, &c.* It is represented by *s* in *dizzy = O. Eng. dyng*; *frome = O. Eng. froman*. In *O. Eng. a* and *pe* are frequently transposed to *as* and *pa*, as in *ask = O. Eng. asca*, *clapnet = clapped*. *S* is an exceedingly common letter in English. It is the characteristic sign of the genitive case and plural of nouns.

2. As an initial in used for South, as in *S.W. = South-West*; for Society, as *P.N.S. = Fellow of the Royal Society*; for Saint, or double (S.S.) for Saints.

3. As a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral for 7, and with a dash over it, *7̄*, for 7,000.

2. In chemistry for the element Sulphur.

sa, ssa, conj. & adv. [So.]

sa-ōdh, s. [SADH.]

sāb-q-dī-lp, s. [CEVADILLA.]

sabadilla gum resin, s.

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_6$. Hydrosaladilline. The resin of *Sabadilla* seeds. "Melts at 165°; is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether, and has an alkaline reaction."

sāb-q-dī-lle, s. [Eng. sabadilla(a); -le.] Derived from *sabadilla* seeds. [CEVADILLA.]

sabadillie acid, s. [CEVADIC-ACID.]

sāb-q-dī-lle, s. [Mod. Lat. sabadilla(a); -le (Chem.).]

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_6$. An organic base obtained by exhausting *Sabadilla* seeds with alcohol of sp. gr. 0.845. It crystallizes in stellate groups of cubic crystals which melt at 200°, but decompose at a higher temperature; is slightly soluble in hot water, very soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Strong mineral acids decompose it, but it forms salts with dilute sulphuric and nitric acids.

sa-bas-qā, s. [SABIAN.]

sa-bas-qā-īqm, s. [SABIANISM.]

sā-bas-īqm, sā-bas-īqm, s. [SABIANISM.]

sā-bal, s. [Name given by Adanson. It is supposed to have no meaning.]

1. Bot. : The typical genus of *Sabalidæ* (q.v.). Leaves fan-shaped; calyx cup-shaped, three-lobed; petals three; stamens six; fruits round, or deeply two- or three-lobed, with one horny seed. Known species eight or nine. *Sabal Palmetto* is the *Palmetto* palm (q.v.).

2. Paleont. : From the *Lignite* of America, the Lower and Middle Eocene of Britain, and the *Oligocene* of Vesuv.

sa-bāi-l-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. sabal; Lat. fem. pl. ulj. suff. -idā.]

Bot. : A family of *Coryphææ*.

sa-bā-ōth, s. [Gr. Sabas (Sabbath); Heb. שַׁבָּת (Sabbath), pl. of שָׁמַר (shamar) = an army, spec. (1) the angelic army, (2) the army of the sky, viz. the sun, moon, and stars.]

1. Script. : *Heb.* : "armies (see etym.) in the title God or Lord of Sabbath, given to the Supreme Being (Rom. ix. 29; James v. 4).

It corresponds to Lord of Hosts of the Old Testament. (1 Sam. ii. 11; Psalm lxxv. 3, &c.)

2. Biblically used for Sabbath (q.v.). "The Jews do reckon their dates by their descent from their Sabbath, so that the first date of the month is the first day of the Sabbath and so forth. — *Alphabet. Gloss. of England, &c. xiv.*

sa-bā-thi-qa, s. [SABBATHIANS.]

sāb-q-trine, s. [Formed from sabadilla (q.v.) on analogy of stramine.]

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_6$. An alkaloid discovered by Weigelin in *sabadilla* seeds. It forms an uncrystallizable resin-like mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol, and neutralizes acids forming salts.

sāb-q-tār-i-qa (S) & s. [Lat. sabbatharius (s) = pertaining to the Sabbath, sabbatical; (s) = a Sabbath-keeper, a Jew.]

A. As adj. : Of or belonging to the Sabbatharians (B.).

Sabbatharian paradoxes, and Apocryphical from under the name and covert of the *restoration*. — *Household Anecdotes to Caesar, (1804).*

B. As substantive:

1. In the sixteenth century, one who considered that the Christian Sabbath should be kept on the seventh day (Saturday). [SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.]

2. This term designates a very small sect in the 17th and 18th centuries, who insist on keeping the seventh day as their Sabbath, according to the letter of the divine injunction. It is only by a modern misnomer of the word Sabbatharian is understood to be one who observes all work on Sunday. — *Daily Telegraph, Dec. 17, 1866.*

3. One who holds that the Lord's day is to be observed among Christians in exactly the same manner as the Jews were enjoined to keep the Sabbath; one who holds rigid views of Sabbath observance. The *Shorter Catechism* (Q. 60) says:

"The Sabbath is to be sanctified by a holy resting all that day even from such worldly employments and recreations as are lawful on other days; and spending the whole time in the public and private exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in the work of necessity and mercy."

Sabbatarian Controversy, s.

Church Hist. : A controversy regarding the manner in which Sunday should be kept, arising out of the publication of King James's *Book of Sports* (SPORT, s.), published in 1633, between the High Churchmen, who were generally in favor of the king's views, and the Puritans, who very strongly opposed them. Though the controversy has passed its term, and access to museums, libraries, and picture-galleries is now contained for, it has not yet reached its end.

sāb-q-tār-i-qa (S) & s. [See def.]

A. As adj. : Of or belonging to Sabbathians (B.).

B. As substantive:

Church Hist. (PL) : The followers of Sabbathian, who in the fourth century observed the Sabbath as a fast.

sāb-q-tār-i-qa-īqm, s. [Eng. sabbataria (1); -ism.] The tenets of the Sabbatharians.

A writer as much opposed as himself to the Sabbatharians of the Puritans. — *Cox: Literature of the Sabbath Question* (1864), II. 328.

sāb-q-tā-ti, s. pl. [INABBATATI.]

sāb-q-bath, s. & s. [Heb. שַׁבָּת (Sabbath) = Sabbath, from שָׁמַר (shamar) = to rest.]

A. As substantive:

1. Old Test. : A sacred day of rest, the institution of which is first mentioned in Gen. ii. 2-3:

"And on the seventh day God finished his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and hallowed it; because that on it he rested from all his work which God had created and made." — *Gen.*

The prevailing interpretation of these verses is that the Sabbath was instituted at the Creation for mankind in general, and that restorative institutions (q.v.) may therefore be expected in all nations. Prior to the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, the Sabbath is mentioned in connection with the descent of manna (Exod. xvi. 26, 27, 28, 29). The keeping holy of the Sabbath is enjoined in the fourth commandment in Exodus, because of God's having rested after the Creation (Exod. xx. 8-11); in Deut. because of the deliverance of the Hebrew bondsmen

from Egypt (Deut. v. 15; x. 1).

2. New Test. : A rule in the Sabbathian observance of the Sabbath (q.v.).

3. The Sabbathian is a principle and not a Son of Man.

4. Matt. : quotes the Sabbathian law.

5. The Sabbathian drew a distinction between the Sabbath and the Lord's day (Rev. i. 10).

6. The Sabbathian is a character of a divi character, and a Sabbathian is a Sabbathian.

7. The Sabbathian is a Sabbathian, and a Sabbathian is a Sabbathian.

8. The Sabbathian is a Sabbathian, and a Sabbathian is a Sabbathian.

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18. The Sabbathian is a Sabbathian, and a Sabbathian is a Sabbathian.

19. The Sabbathian is a Sabbathian, and a Sabbathian is a Sabbathian.

20. The Sabbathian is a Sabbathian, and a Sabbathian is a Sabbathian.

2. *Christian times:* The edict of Constantine forbidding of course carried with it penalties on those who disregarded it. Legislation in honour of the Sabbath naturally followed in most Christian countries. In England,

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family
Chellinae. Mouth transverse, across gills;
two feathery, funnel-shaped

ship of the stars became easy. They had sacrifices and sacred days, and believed in a future state of retribution. They were once numerous

bell, boy; pout, jowl; oat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ē
-cian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shün; -gion, -gion = -chün. -sious, -tious, -sious = -shüa. -tio, -tio, -tio = -töl, döl.

orthophosphoric acid. It may be prepared by oxidizing orthoform with potassium permanganate. It forms white crystals, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, and melts at 230° with partial decomposition. Its sweetening exceeds that of cane-sugar, one part in 10,000 of water being distinctly perceptible. When taken into the system, it passes through unchanged.

saccharine, a. & s. [Fr. *saccharin*, from Lat. *saccharum* = sugar (q.v.).]

A. s. adj. Pertaining to sugar; having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

*** An essential saccharine salt, coming from . . . sweet plants. —Boussingault. On Aliments, ch. III.**

† B. As subst. The uncrystallizable sugar of maltwort.

saccharine-compound, a. pl.

Physiol. Compounds consisting of, or containing a large proportion of, sugar. The great use of these compounds, cane-sugar, glucose, honey, &c., is, so far as the animal economy is concerned, to support the respiratory process, and thereby maintain bodily temperature. The production of heat in the body is the result of a chemical change in the elements of the sugar, new compounds being produced. Some of these act only as heat-producers on the respiratory process, whilst others assist in repairing wasted tissues.

saccharine-fermentation, s. The fermentation by which sugar is converted into alcohol.

saccharite, s. [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min. A granular massive variety of Anhydrite (q.v.), according to Dana; but by some mineralogists it is referred to Labradorite. Probably the result of an alteration of a plagioclase rich in lime. Forms veins in serpentine at Frankenfels, Bohemia.

*** saccharise, v. t.** [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar; Eng. verb. suff. *-ise*.] To transform or convert into sugar; to saccharify.

*** It is hoped the reader will pardon the intrusion of the verb saccharise. —Gardiner. Sugar-cane, l. (1844).**

sacchar-sid, sacchar-sid-al, a. & s. [Lat. *saccharum* = sugar, and Gr. *eidōs* (eidōs) = form, appearance.]

A. s. adj. (of both forms): Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar; as, sacchar-sid carbonate of lime, &c.

B. As substantive:

Chem. (Of the form sacchar-sid): A name given by Kane to a sweetish substance, probably identical with orch, produced by the decomposition of Heenan's pseudocerythrin (ethylene succinate). (Watts.)

sacchar-sid-tēr, s. [Lat. *saccharum*; s. connect, and Eng. meter.]

Chem. A form of hydrometer for testing liquids heavier than water. It consists of a bulb having a smaller bulb beneath, weighted with mercury or shot, and a graduated stem above. In water it sinks to a certain mark, but in syrup it rises in proportion to the density of the latter. It is used for determining the specific gravity of brewers' or distillers' worts, &c.

sacchar-sid-try, s. [Eng. *saccharometer*; -y.] The act, art, or process of determining the amount of sugar in saccharine solutions.

sacchar-sid-a, (Eng. & s. *sacchar(us)*); -us. [CASE-SUGAR.]

saccharose-salts, a. pl.

Chem. Salts produced by heating cane-sugar with organic anhydrides; thus acetic anhydride gives saccharose octacetate, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁(C₂H₃O₂)₈, a white amorphous fusible powder. On heating with water it is converted into acetic acid, dextrose, and levulose.

saccharum, s. [Lat. *saccharum*, *saccharon* = sugar, from Gr. *sakcharon* (*sakcharon*) = sugar (q.v.).]

† Bot. Sugarcane; a genus of grasses, tribe Andropogoneae. Influence in loose panicles, with lanceolate spikelets; glumes two-valved, two-flowered, enveloped in long wool; lower sheath with one pale, upper hermaphrodite with two. Mostly tropical or

sub-tropical. Known species about sixty-two. *Saccharum officinarum* is the Common Sugarcane (q.v.). Other Indian species—*S. saccharum*, *S. Maris*, *S. Munj*, *S. spontaneum*, *S. canaliculatum*, and *S. spontaneum*—have been used in the manufacture of ropes, strings, mats, and paper. The leaves and seeds are employed for thatch, and the culms of some for native pens.

2. Chem. A term formerly synonymous with sugar, but now used almost exclusively to denote an laxative sugar prepared from cane sugar by the action of acids. It is largely used by brewers.

saccharum-mia, s. [Eng. *saccharum*, and Lat. *mia*.] Derived from or containing saccharum and mibic acid.

saccharum-acid, s.

Chem. C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ = C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. Formed, together with glucose acid, by the action of tartaric acid on grape sugar, aided by heat. It is obtained as a yellowish-brown powder, having an astringent taste, and is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solution on exposure to the air gradually darkens, and deposits a brown substance.

saccharum-acid, s. [Eng. *saccharum*, and Lat. *mia*.] (See *saccharum*.)

saccharum-acid, s. [SACCHARUM.]

saccharum-mia, s. [Eng. *saccharum*, and Lat. *mia*.] (See *saccharum*.)

Chem. A brown substance obtained in the decomposition of sugar by dilute acids.

saccharum-acid, s. [Lat. *saccharum* = a sac, and Lat. *mia* = to bear.]

Bot. Bearing a sac.

saccharum-form, s. [Lat. *saccharum* = a sac, and Lat. *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a sac.

saccharum, s. [SACCHARUM.] Furnished with a sac (sac) or any sac-like process or organ.

saccharum-bran-oh-ta, s. pl. [Prof. sacro, and Lat. *brachium* = arm.]

Bot. An order of Thuidiata, with five families. Most are united to the trunk at the two corners, showing commonly more or less detached, branched, a dilated vascular sac, with a testaceous oration. (Grev.)

saccharum-bran-oh-ta, s. [Prof. sacro, and Lat. *brachium* = arm.]

Botany. A genus of Silurina (q.v.), with four small species, from East Indian rivers. There is a lung-like extension of the branchial cavity, which retains water; it is surrounded by contractile, transverse, muscular fibres, by which the water is expelled at intervals.

saccharum-lā-bi-ūm, s. [Prof. sacro, and Mod. Lat. *labium* (q.v.).]

Bot. A large genus of Sarcantidae; named from a pouch in their lip. Beautiful orchids, epiphytes, from India and Madagascar, now frequently cultivated in greenhouses.

saccharum-mā-i-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *saccharum*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idā*.]

Bot. Pouch-like hats; a family of Heterostelia. According to Lilljeholm, it contains six genera and thirty-three species; but the family is more often broken up, and its constituents distributed among the sub-families of Geomysidia.

*** saccharum-mā, s.** [Prof. sacro, and Gr. *mā* (mā) = a mass.]

Bot. A genus of Saccomyces, founded by F. Olivier. It is ignored by Coes.

saccharum-pōt-a-lūm, s. [Prof. sacro, and Gr. *potale* (potale) = a pot (q.v.).]

Bot. A genus of Anacardaceae. *Saccharum pomatorum* is a large Indian tree with a straight stem and a thick bark. It yields a gum of the false tragacanth or log-gum series, and the leaves are used as fodder.

saccharum-phar-yā, s. [Prof. sacro, and Lat. *pharynx* (q.v.).]

Botany. A genus of Murexidae (q.v.), with a single species, *Saccharum pharynx*, a deep sea Conus-rod, of which only three specimens have been observed. Muscular system very feebly developed; bones thin and soft, wanting in organic matter; head and gape enormous; stomach distensible in an extraordinary degree; vant at end of trunk. The specimens known have been found floating on the surface of the North Atlantic with their stomachs much distended, having swallowed some other fish many times their own weight. They attain a length of several feet. (Günther.)

saccharum-phar-yā, s. [Prof. sacro, and Gr. *pharynx* (q.v.).] A wing.

Zool. A genus of Eulaliuridae, group Eulaliurinae, from the Neotropical region. Allied to the typical genus (*Eulaliura*); but in the males there is an anal glandular sac, the lining membrane of which secretes an unctuous reddish substance, with a strong ammoniacal odor, which is probably of use in attracting the females (in which the sac is rudimentary or absent). There are six species, divided by Peters into four sub-genera, according to the position of the wing sac: *Saccharum leptura* and *S. baltica* = *Saccharum pteryx* proper; *S. asiatica* and *S. leucophaea* = *Pteropteryx*; *S. pinnata* = *Halantipteryx*; and *S. carinata* = *Centronycteria*.

saccharum-phar-yā, s. [Prof. sacro, and Gr. *pharynx* (q.v.).] The body.

Palaeont. A genus of Conostolidae. Free Crinoids from the Jurassic rocks.

saccharum-phar-yā, s. [Prof. sacro, and Gr. *pharynx* (q.v.).] A mouth.

Zool. A genus of Mutillidae, sub-family Cretinae, differing from the typical genus in having the tubercles of the nucha teeth arranged in threes. There are two species, *Saccharum lapidarius* and *S. fuscus*, from Mozambique.

saccharum-phar-yā, s. [Eng. *saccharum*; -er.] Like a sac, saccharum.

*** It finally arrives at a small saccharum cavity. —Moulton. Dairy Farming, p. vii.**

saccharum-phar-yā, s. [Eng. *saccharum*; -er.] Like a sac, saccharum.

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saccharum-phar-yā, s. [Eng. *saccharum*; -er.] Like a sac, saccharum.



remedy for original sin must have existed prior to the institution of circumcision, and to this the name of Sacrament of Nature is often given.

3. Law: By 1 Edw. VI., c. 1, 1 Elix. c. 2, and 9 & 10 Wm. III., c. 33, any one reviling the sacrament of the Lord's supper was to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

sac-ra-mént, s. (SACRAMENT, s.) To bind by an oath.

"When desperate men have sacramented themselves to do evil, God can prevent and deliver."—*Robinson's Lawd; Works*, p. 24.

sac-ra-mént-ál, sac-ra-mént-ál, a. & s. (Fr. sacramental, from Eccles. Lat. sacramentalis; Sp. & Ital. sacramental.)

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments.

"The laws which instituted the Sacramental Test, were passed with all the greatest difficulty."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng. ch. xviii*

2. Constituting a sacrament; having the character of a sacrament.

3. Bound by a sacrament or oath.

"The sacrament had lost of God's elect."—*Calver's Test. II. 202.*

B. As substantive:

Roman Theol. (In this sense prob. from Eccles. Lat. sacramentalis = a ceremony accompanying the administration of a sacrament.) A name given to rites which bear some outward resemblance to the sacraments (SACRAMENT, II. 2), but which are not of divine institution. They are enumerated in the following verse:

"crux, tinctus, oleum, confusio, dans, hor. edicula," and are: The prayers of the Church, especially the Lord's prayer; holy water, blessed ashes, palms, and candles, blessed bread; the General Confession in the Mass and the Office; also giving, and the blessing of bishops and abbots. The prayers, however, must be offered in a consecrated place, and the alms given in the name of the Church.

"If the sacramentals are used with pious disposition they excite sacred fear and love of God, and are not in themselves, but because of these movements of the heart towards God, result in sin."—*Adrian & Arnold Cath. Dict.*, p. 722.

sac-ra-mént-ál-ly, adv. (Eng. sacramental; -ly.) In or after the manner of a sacrament.

"The sacrament of the altar was not instituted to be received of one man for another sacramentally."—*Burnet's Records*, pt. II, bk. I, No. 26.

sac-ra-mén-tár-i-ál, a. & s. (Eng. sacramental; -arín.)

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments; sacramental.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Sacramentarians.

B. As substantive:

Church History:

1. A name given in the sixteenth century to those English reformers and their followers who opposed the Lutheran doctrine of the Eucharist. (CONSUBSTANTIATION, SACRAMENTARIAN CONTROVERSY.)

2. One who takes a high view of the efficacy of the sacrament; a High Churchman.

sacramentarian-controversy, s.

Church Hist. A controversy which arose in 1534 as to the nature of the Eucharist, in which the chief disputants were Luther, who maintained a real presence by means of consubstantiation (q.v.), and Zwingli, Calvin, and Beza, who maintained that the bread and wine were mere symbols of Christ's body and blood. This controversy led to the establishment of the Reformed churches.

sac-ra-mén-tár-i-ál-ly, a. (Eng. sacramentarian; -arín.) The principle, teaching, or practice of the Sacramentarians.

"His account of the advance of sacramentarianism."—*Athenaeum*, Sept. 6, 1872, p. 235.

sac-ra-mént-á-ry, sac-ra-mént-á-ry, a. & s. (Fr. sacramentaire; -arín.)

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

"If M. Hastings had well considered that whole law, he might have been better satisfied with his sacramentarian quarrel."—*Journal of Hastings*, p. 204.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Sacramentarians.

B. As substantive:

1. **Roman Ritual:** A book containing the rites for Mass, for the sacraments generally, and for the dedication of churches, the consecration of nuns, &c. From it have been developed the Missal, the Pontifical, and the *Rituale Romanum*.

2. A Sacramentarian. (SACRAMENTARIAN, B. 1.)

"That no person be admitted or received to any ecclesiastical function, benefit, or office, being a sacramentary, infected or defiled with any notable kind of heresy, or other great crime."—*Burnet's Records*, pt. II, bk. II, No. 10.

sac-ra-mént-í-ál, s. (Eng. sacrament; -ál.) To administer the sacraments.

"Born to preach and sacramentize."—*Fuller*.

sac-ra-mént-í-ál, s. [Lat., from sacer = sacred (q.v.).]

1. A sort of family chapel in Roman houses, devoted to some particular deity.

2. The adytum of a temple.

3. That part of a church where the altar or communion table is situated.

sac-rá-í-ál, sac-rá-í-ál, s. (Lat. saceratus, pa. par. of sacer, from sacer = sacred.) To consecrate.

"The marble of some monument sacred to learning."—*Waterhouse's Apology for Learning*, p. 51. (1663.)

sac-rá-í-ál-tion, s. [Lat. saceratio, from saceratus, pa. par. of sacer = to consecrate.] The act of consecrating; a consecration.

"Why then should it not as well from this be avoided as from the other kind a saceratio?"—*Fuller's Sermons*, p. 28.

sac-eré (1), s. (SACER.)

sac-eré (2), s. (Fr. SACRED.) A sacred solemnity, rite, or ceremony.

"For the feast and for the sacre."—*Chaucer's Dream*.

sac-eré (3) as hér, s. (Fr. sacer, from Lat. sacer.) To consecrate, to hallow; to dedicate or devote to some sacred service, office, or use.

"He was . . . sacred or ennobled emperor of Rome."—*Fabian's Chronicle*, ch. vii.

sac-ré-ál, a. (Prop. the pa. par. of Mid. Eng. sacre = to consecrate; Fr. sacre, pa. par. of sacrer; Sp. Fort., & Ital. sacro.)

1. Dedicated or appropriated to religious use; consecrated; made holy; devoted to religious purposes.

2. Set apart by solemn religious ceremony; consecrated, dedicated. (Followed by to.)

"Over its eastern gate was raised a statue of a temple, sacred to the Queen of Love."—*Dryden's Palamon & Arcite*, II. 400.

3. Pertaining or relating to religion or the services of religion; religious; not secular.

"Study well the sacred page."—*Dryden's Religio Laici*, 200.

4. Devoted or dedicated in a bad sense; accursed, lawful, destructive. (A Latinism.)

5. Not to be profaned, violated, or made common; inviolable, inviolate.

"How late thou yielded to transgression The strict holiness thou hadst to violate."—*Milton's P. L.*, II. 394.

6. Entitled to the highest respect; venerated, revered.

"Past and saint, to these alone were given, The two most sacred names of earth and heav'n."—*Keats's On the Death of Mr. Crauchan*.

7. Used as an epithet of royalty.

"Justice, most sacred duke, O grant me justice!"—*Shakspeare's Comedy of Errors*, v.

sacred-apes, s. pl.

Zool. The genus *Simiopathicus* (q.v.).

sacred baboon, s.

Zool. *Cynocephalus hamulatus*.

sacred bean, s. (NELEMBUM.)

Sacred College, s. The College of Cardinals at Rome.

sacred fig, s.

Bot. *Ficus religiosa*. (FICUS.)

sacred fire, s.

Relig. Fire used as a religious symbol, and kept continually burning. (FIRE-WORSHIP.)

Sacred Heart, s.

Roman Church: The physical heart of Christ, considered, not as mere flesh, but as united to the divinity. It is the object of a special

devotion, founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century by a French nun of the Order of the Visitation, Sister Margaret Mary Alacoque (baptized in 1644), and first preached in England by Father de la Colombiere, S.J., chaplain to Mary of Modena, queen of James II. The feast of the Sacred Heart is celebrated on the Friday (in England on the Sunday) after the octave of Corpus Christi.

sacred-ibis, s.

Ornith. *Ibis religiosa*, worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. (Cic., *de Nat. Deor.*, I. 30; *Juv.*, xv. 2.)

sacred-place, s.

1. **Ord. Lang. (14.)** (HOLY-PLACE).

2. **Law:** The place where a person is buried.

sacred-standard, s. The Labarum (q.v.).

sacred-war, s.

Hist. &c. A war about sacred places or about religion. Four sacred wars were waged in Greece (B.C. 595-533) chiefly for the defence of the temple of Delphi and the sacred territory surrounding it. A Muhammadan war for the faith is called a Jihad (q.v.). The Crusades and the wars of the Reformation were sacred wars. The quarrel which led to the Crimean war was at first a dispute between Russia and France about sacred spots at Jerusalem. When Russia fought, she uniformly gives out that it is a holy war; and after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope (Nov. 30, 1853), it was officially or semi-officially intimated that "the most pious Czar thanks the Lord of Lords for the success of the victorious Russian arms which triumphed in the sacred contest for the orthodox faith."

sac-réd-ly, adv. (Eng. sacred; -ly.)

1. In a sacred manner; with due reverence; religiously.

"Her high viceroyalty, sacredly adored."—*Pontre's In aid of Queen Mary*.

2. Inviolably; with strict observance.

"One instance of society of mind, which ought to be sacredly guarded by the young."—*Decker's Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 4.

sac-réd-ness, s. (Eng. sacred; -ness.)

1. The quality or state of being sacred; consecrated or appropriated to religion or religious uses; sanctity, holiness.

"In the sanctuary the cloud, and the oracular answer, were prerogatives peculiar to the sacredness of the place."—*Southey*.

2. The quality or state of being sacred or inviolable; inviolableness.

"An appeal to the sacredness of treaties."—*Daily News*, Sept. 23, 1855.

sac-rif-íc, sac-rif-íc-ál, s. [Lat. sacrificus, sacrificialis.] (SACRIFICE, s.) Employed in sacrifice.

sac-rif-íc-á-ble, s. (Eng. sacrific; -able.) Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

"Whatever was sacrificable, and justly subject to lawful immolation."—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. xiv.

sac-rif-íc-ánt, s. [Lat. sacrificans, pr. par. of sacrifico = to sacrifice (q.v.).] One who offers a sacrifice.

"To gratify the sacrificants with the destruction of any person."—*Hallivell's Metamorphosis*, p. 194.

sac-rif-íc-tion, s. [Lat. sacrificatio.] A sacrificing, a sacrifice.

sac-rif-íc-tór, s. [Lat., from sacrificus, pa. par. of sacrifico = to sacrifice (q.v.); Fr. sacrificateur.] One who offers a sacrifice; a sacrificer.

"The sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Joseph."—*De Witt's Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. xiv.

sac-rif-íc-tór-y, s. (Eng. sacrificator; -y.) Offering sacrifice.

sac-rif-íc, sac-rif-íc, s. & t. (Fr. sacrificer; Lat. sacrifico; Sp. & Port. sacrificar; Ital. sacrificare, sacrificare.) (SACRIFICE, s.)

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.** To make an offering or sacrifice of; to present, devote, or offer by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of thanksgiving or acknowledgment to some deity or divinity; to immolate; to present to God as an atonement for sin, to procure favour, or to express gratitude.

II. Figuratively:

1. To give up or surrender in favour of a

sacrum, a. [Lat. (*os*) *os sacrum* = the sacred (bone), because it was formerly offered in sacrifices.] [LXX.]

Ant.: Five vertebrae rapidly diminishing in size from above downwards, and united into one mass. With the exception of the coccyx, it constitutes the lower part of the column. It unites with the ilia (haunch bones) to form the pelvis.

sad, -saddo, a. [A.S. *sad* = sated, satiated; cogn. with O. Sax. *sad* = sated; Icel. *saddr*, *saddr*; Goth. *sadda*; Ger. *satt* = satiated, full; Lat. *satur* = sated, deep-coloured, sat, satis = enough; Welsh *sad* = firm, steady, discreet, is probably borrowed from Mid. English.]

1. Sated, satiated, tired.
2. Head of mine lands. *Lapponia* 19, 200.
3. Breadfast, firm; not to be moved.
4. Founded on a sad doom. — *Wycliffe*: *Luke* vi.
5. Firm of purpose or mind.
6. Strong.

"But we sadders [*drummers*] men even to outstep the followers of the king, & not place to mind." — *Wycliffe*: *Romans* vi.

7. Heavy, weighty, ponderous.

"His hand, more sad than lump of lead." — *Spenser*: *P. V.* li. viii. 20.

8. Heavy, close. (Applied to bread, when the dough has not risen properly.)

9. Heavy, close, compact, cohesive. (Said of soil.)

"Waddy lands are naturally cold and sad, and therefore require warm applications and light compost." — *Mortimer*: *Manuscript*.

10. Grave, weighty, serious.

"Which trust was wisely handled by sadde and discrete counsaile of holie parties." — *Berners*: *Prologue*: *Crusades* vol. i. ch. xlviii.

11. Serious, serious, grave; not gay, light, or volatile.

"Who is never sad but when she sleeps." — *Shakespeare*: *Much Ado*, li. i.

12. Sorrowful, melancholy, mournful, downcast, grieving, gloomy, dejected.

"Against his own sad breast to lift the hand." — *Shakespeare*: *Summer*, i. 674.

13. Exhibiting the external appearance of grief; downcast, gloomy.

14. Characterized by sadness.

"The air he chose was wild and sad." — *Scott*: *Marmion*, li. 2.

15. Causing sadness or grief; afflicted, lamentable; as, a sad accident.

16. Bad, vexatious, naughty, wicked, tiresome; as, He is a sad fellow.

17. Dark-coloured.

"Of a sadder hue than the powder of Venice glass." — *Brown*: *Fulgar Errours*.

sad-cakes, s. pl. Unleavened cakes.

sad-eyed, -sad-faced, a. Having a sad or gloomy countenance.

sad-hearted, a. Sorrowful, sad.

sad-iron, s. An iron with a flat face, used for smoothing clothes; a flat-iron.

sad-tree, s.

Bot.: *Nyctanthes Arbor tristis*. [NYCTANTHES.]

sad, v. t. [SAD, a.] To make sad; to sadden.

Sa dāl mē-lik, s. [Corrupted Arabic = the king's lucky star.]

Sadron: The chief star of the constellation Aquarius (q.v.). Called also a Aquarii.

sad-da, sad-dah, s. [Pers. *sad-dar* = the hundred gates or ways; *sad* (Saksos, cata) = a hundred, and *dar* = door, way.]

1. (Of the form *saddah*): A work in the Persian language, constituting a summary of the Zend-Avesta.

2. (Of the form *saddah*): An old Persian festival.

sad-don, v. t. & i. [A.S. *geodan* = to fill; *sad* = to feel weary or sad.]

A. Transitive:

Ordinary Language:

1. To make sad, gloomy, or sorrowful; to grieve.

"His name could sadden, and his acts surprise."

"But they that I have dared not to despise."

Byron: *Cenci*, i. li.

2. To make heavy, close, or compact.

"Not in binding and enduring of land is the great beauty."

Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*, *Prologue*.

3. To make dark-coloured.

II. Dyeing & Calico-print: To apply mordants to, so as to tone down the colours employed, or cause them to produce duller shades than those they ordinarily impart.

B. Intrans.: To become sad, and melancholy, or downcast. (Tennyson: *Noach Arden*, 256.)

sad-dër, s. [SADDA.]

sad-dër, comp. of a. [SAD, a.]

sad-dia, -sad-el, -sad-elle, a. [A.S. *saddol*; cogn. with Dut. *sadel*; Icel. *saddall*; Sw. & Dan. *sadel*; O. H. Ger. *sattel*; Ger. *sattel*; Russ. *saddlo*; Lat. *sella*. From the same root as *seat*, *elit*, &c.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A seat or pad to be placed on the back of an animal to support the rider or the load. Besides the ordinary kinds, the man's saddle and the side-saddle for women, there are cart, gig, pack, ambulsace, camel, and ox saddles.

"He employed himself in providing horses, saddles, and weapons for his younger and more active accomplices." — *Mortimer*: *Manuscript*, ch. xxi.

2. *Fig.*: Anything resembling a saddle; specif., a rise and fall on the ridge of a hill.

"It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of two saddles, or ridges and fallings on the top." — *Mortimer*: *Manuscript*, ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. *Bridge-build*: A block on the summit of a pier over which suspension cables pass, or to which they are attached.

2. *Build*: A thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs.

3. *Block*: A block with a hollowing top to sustain a round object, as a rod upon a bench or bed.

4. *Nest*: A piece or block hollowed out to fit another portion, which is seated thereon, as

(1) The block on a yard-arm which receives the studding-sail boom.

(2) The block on the upper side of the bowsprit to receive the heel of the jib-boom.

5. *Ordn.*: A support on which a gun is placed for boring.

6. *Railway*:

(1) The larier or brass resting on the journal in the axle-box.

(2) A chair or seat for a rail.

7. (1) *Saddle of mutton, venison, &c.*: Two loins of mutton, &c., cut together.

(2) *To put the saddle on the right (or wrong) horse*: To impute blame to the right (or wrong) person.

saddle-back, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A name given to a hill or its summit when somewhat saddle-shaped.

2. A name given to fishermen to a bastard kind of oysters, unfit for food.

II. Technically:

1. *Build*: A coping with a double slope to shed rain.

2. *Geol.*: A familiar name for an anticlinal.

3. *Zool.*: The Harp-seal (q.v.).

"Rink says a full grown saddle-back weighs about 250 lbs." — *Wood*: *Sad. Wood*, li. 226.

Saddle-back seal:

Zool.: The Harp-seal (q.v.). Called also Saddle-back.

saddle-backed, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a low back, and an elevated neck and head. (Said of horses.)

"Horse, saddle-backed, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck." — *Farmer's Dictionary*.

2. *Build*: Applied to a coping with a double slope to shed rain.

saddle-bags, s. pl.

Saddlery: A pair of bags connected by a leather seat, laid over or behind the saddle.

saddle-bar, s.

1. *Curp*: An iron bar crossing a window-frame, and serving as a stay for the net-work or glass secured in leaden cunco or bars.

2. *Saddlery*: The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddle-tree, one on each side connecting the pommel and cantle.

saddle-bow, s.

Saddlery: The pommel (q.v.).

"Wrapt round some burthen at his saddle bow." — *Spenser*: *Liber*, li. 24.

saddle-cloth, a.

Saddlery: A housing, a shabrack.

saddler-fast, a. Seated firmly in the saddle. (*Scott*: *Lay of Last Minstrel*, li. 6.)

saddle-gall, a. A sore upon a horse's back caused by the saddle.

saddle-girth, s.

Saddlery: A band of leather or wadding attached on one side of the saddle, and, passing under the horse's belly, secured to the other side by a buckle and strap, serving to keep the saddle in place.

"And, bursting in the headlong way, The faithful saddle-girths gave way." — *Scott*: *Rob Roy*, vi. 20.

† **saddle-graft, v. t.** To graft by the method known as saddle-grafting (q.v.).

saddle-grafting, s.

Hort.: A method of ingrafting by forming the stock like a wedge, and fitting the end of the scion over it, like a saddle; the reverse of cleft-grafting (q.v.).

saddle-hill, s. A saddle-back.

"A remarkable saddle-hill." — *Cook*: *First Voyage*, bk. ii. ch. vii.

saddle-horse, s. A horse used or kept for riding with a saddle.

saddle-joint, s. A form of joint for sheet-metal, in connecting adjacent boiling-pans or adjoining strips in roofing. One portion overlaps and straddles the vertical edge of the next.

saddle-like, a. Saddle-shaped, saddle-backed.

"On each side of this break the land is quite low; beyond the opening there is a remarkable saddle-like hill." — *Cook*: *Third Voyage*, bk. ii. ch. vii.

saddler-maker, s. A saddler (q.v.).

saddle-nail, s.

Saddlery: A short nail having a large, smooth head, used in making saddles.

saddle-nosed, a. Broad or flat-nosed.

"Flat-headed and saddle-nosed." — *Jarvis*: *Two Quilons*, pt. i. bk. iii. ch. ii.

saddle-quern, s.

Archæol.: A contrivance for grinding or crushing corn. It consisted of a bed-stone, slightly concave on its upper surface, and a stone rolling-pin or miller, which was used with a peculiar rocking and grinding motion.

"Saddle-querns of the same character occur also in France." — *Brown*: *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 226.

saddle-rail, s.

Rail-eng.: A rail which has flanges straddling a longitudinal and continuous sleeper.

saddle-reed, s.

Saddlery: Small reeds used in the place of cord to form the edges of gig-saddle sides.

saddle-roof, s.

Build: A double-gabled roof.

saddle-rug, s. A cloth under a saddle.

saddle-shaped, a.

I. Ord. Lang.: Having the shape of a saddle.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: (Of) long, with the sides hanging down like the laps of a saddle, as the labellum of *Cattleya Loddigiana*.

2. *Geol.*: Bent on each side of a mountain or ridge without being broken.

saddle-shell, s.

Zool.: *Anomia ephippium*. [ANOMIA.]

saddle-stick, a. Called from riding. (*Carlyle*.)

saddle-tree, s.

1. *Saddlery*: The frame forming the support of a saddle; usually made of wood. The parts are secured together by lemons and mortises, and held in place by a covering of canvas or wet raw-hide, which is tacked tightly, and then shrunk by drying. The tree consists of a pommel, cantle, and two side-bars. Two stirrup-leads are added and iron staples for the value, if required.

"For saddle-tree scarce reach'd had he His journey to begin." — *Cooper*: *John Galt*.

2. *Bot.*: *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

sad-dle, v. t. [SADDLE, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To put a saddle on.

"Saddle my horse." — *Shakespeare*: *Richard II.*, v. 2.

bell, boy; pent, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = -shan. -tican, -tison = -shün. -tion, -sion = -zhün. -tious, -tious, -tious = -shüs. -ble, -dle, &c = -bpl, -dpl.

worn by females when riding to protect them from the dirt.

"On with your cloak and safeguard." *Sam Allay*, l. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Railway Engineering:

(1) A rail-guard at a switch or crossing.

(2) A cowcatcher (q.v.).

2. Paper: [SAFETY-PAPER].

3. Zool.: (See extract).

"The name of monitor is sometimes given to American Leontine lizard, especially of the genus *Salvator* (from *Salv*, more properly called *Salvadora*, corresponding in part to *Tupinamba* (David) and *Tajus* (Merr.), and to *Monitor* (Flück.) — *Biology & Zoology*, American Cyclopædia, xl. 765.

safeguard (a silent), **saf-e-gard**, **save-guard**, **save-guard**, n. [SAFGUARD, a.] To make safe or secure; to secure, to protect, to guard.

"The government intends to do everything in its power to safeguard these interests." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1904.

saf-e-ly, **saf-ly**, **save-ly**, **save-ly**, adv. [Eng. *saf*; -ly.]

1. In a safe manner; in a manner free from danger or hazard.

"Go sailing on to seek thy son."

Shakespeare, *Tempest*, II. 1.

2. Without hurt, injury, or damage; in good condition.

"Sailing in harbour is the king's ship."

Shakespeare, *Tempest*, l. 2.

3. So as to prevent danger or escape; in close or safe custody; securely.

"To keep him safe till his day of trial."

Shakespeare, *Richard II.*, IV. 1.

saf-e-ness, a. [Eng. *saf*; -ness.] The quality or state of being safe; the state of being safe or of conferring safety; freedom from danger or hazard; safety.

saf-e-ty, **safe-ty**, **saf-ty**, a. [O. Fr. *sauve*, from Lat. *salvatus*, accena. of *salvus*, from *salvus* = safe.]

1. The quality or state of being safe or free from injury, damage, or hurt; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

"Hath passed in safety through the narrow sea."

Shakespeare, *A Henry VI.*, IV. 6.

2. The quality or state of being free from liability to danger or injury; freedom from danger; a state or condition out of harm's way.

3. The quality or state of not causing danger or hazard; the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, assuring against harm, or the like; safeness; as, The safety of an experiment.

4. Preservation from escape; safe custody.

"Hold him in safety." *Shakespeare*, *Romeo & Juliet*, v. 6.

5. A low form of geared bicycle with wheels of equal or nearly equal size.

safety-arch, a. A discharging arch (q.v.).

safety-belt, a. A life-belt.

safety-bridle, a. A bridle designed to promptly check a runaway horse.

safety-buoy, c. A life-buoy.

safety-cage, a. A hoisting and lowering chamber for mines, having guards which arrest the descent if the rope break or overwind.

safety-car, a.

1. A life-car (q.v.).

2. A safety-cage (q.v.).

safety-chain, a.

Rail.: A slack chain which attaches a truck to a car-body. (*Amer.*)

safety-funnel, a. A glass funnel with a long neck for introducing acids, &c., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts, and under a pressure of gas.

safety-fuse, a. [Fuse (1), a. (8).]

safety-guard, a.

Rail.-eng.: An axle-guard to keep the wheels on a track at a switch.

safety-hoist, a.

1. Hoisting-gear on the differential-pulley principle, which will not allow the load to descend by the run.

2. A catch to prevent the fall of a cage when a rope breaks.

safety-hook, a. A device to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or by a sudden jerk.

safety-lamp, a. A lamp for the purpose of giving light in mines where fire-damp prevails. The commonest form is that invented by Sir H. Davy, in 1816. The principle of his lamp lies in the fact that flame will not pass through a fine net-work of wire or gauze. The flame of the lamp is enveloped by a cylinder of wire-gauze, the apertures in which must not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch square, through which the air passes freely, even if charged with fire-damp. When the lamp is lighted and introduced into an atmosphere mixed with fire-damp, the size and length of the flame are first increased. When the inflammable gas becomes as much as one-twelfth of the volume of air, the cylinder becomes filled with a feeble blue flame, within which the flame of the wick burns brightly; its light continues till the fire-damp increases to one-sixth, or one-fifth, when it is lost in the flame of the fire-damp which fills the cylinder with a pretty strong light; but when the foul air constitutes one-third of the atmosphere, it is no longer fit for respiration. In some forms of the lamp a glass cylinder is placed inside the wire gauze; this reflects air-currents, and ensures a steadier light. Experience, however, has shown that Davy's lamp is not an absolute protection against the danger of explosion from fire-damp, and a perfect safety-lamp is still a desideratum.

safety-lintel, a. A name given to the wooden lintel which is placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

safety-lock, a.

1. Lock: A lock so contrived as not to be opened by a picklock or without the proper key.

2. Fire-arms: A lock provided with a stop or catch to prevent accidental discharge.

safety-match, a. A match tipped with a chemical preparation which will not ignite except through the application of great heat or when rubbed on a specially prepared surface covered with a detonating preparation.

safety-paper, a. A paper chemically or mechanically prepared, so that its colour or texture will be changed by being tampered with.

safety-pin, a. A pin having its point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

safety-plug, a.

1. Steam: A fusible plug (q.v.).

2. Fire-arms: A device to prevent barrels from bursting by the expansion of their contents, or gases generated therein.

safety-rail, a.

Rail.-eng.: A guard-rail (q.v.).

safety-rein, a.

Saddlery: A rein to be used in case the horse attempts to run away. It usually has a special purchase of some kind intended to draw the bit violently into the angles of the mouth, to throw a blind over the eyes, to draw a choking strap around the throat, &c.

safety-stop, a.

1. A device on a pulley or sheave, to keep it from running backward.

2. A stop-motion in a spinning-machine, knitting-machine, loom, &c., which arrests the motion in case of the breakage of a silver, yarn, or thread, as the case may be.

safety-strap, a.

Saddlery: An extra back band passing over the seat of a gig-saddle, having holes through which the terrets pass to keep it in position, the ends being buckled to the shaft-tug; used as a safeguard on light trotting harness.

safety-switch, a.

Rail.: A switch which returns automatically to its normal position after having been moved.

safety-tube, a.

Chem.: A straight or bent tube adapted to a gas-generating apparatus, to prevent the liquid into which the delivery tube dips, from passing back into the vessel in consequence of diminished internal pressure.

safety-valve, a.

Steam-eng.: A valve which automatically opens to permit steam to escape or air to enter the boiler in order to prevent its ex-

plosion or collapse. Of these there are two kinds, the one internal, opening to the inner side when the pressure of steam is less than a given weight; the other opening to the outside when the pressure of steam exceeds a given weight. The latter is the more important, and consists commonly of a lever of the third class pivoted at one end; the valve, which is on a stem projecting from the lower side of the lever, is connected, and fits into a corresponding seat. The lever has notches for receiving the hook or loop of a weight which is suspended therefrom, and may be moved from one notch to another, like the weight of a steelyard, so that a greater or less amount of steam pressure may be required to lift the valve from its seat. In locomotive engines, it is fixed at one end to a stud, and rests on the valve at a short distance from this stud. Its length is proportioned to the area of the valve, and a spring-balance indicates the pressure in pounds per square inch on the boiler above atmospheric pressure. Safety-valves are also used with boilers of various kinds, air and gas engines, proving-pumps, and hydraulic presses. Locomotive-engines have two valves placed on the boiler for the escape of steam when it exceeds certain limits. One of them is placed beyond the control of the driver, and is called the lock-up valve. The other is regulated by a lever and spring-balance at a little lower pressure than the lock-up valve.

saf-fi-an, a. [Rusa.]

Leather: A dyed leather made at Astracan and other parts of Asiatic Russia. It is principally prepared from goatskins, and the colours used are red and yellow. The articles used in its preparation are lime, dog's dung, and bran.

saf-flor-ite, a. [Ger. *saffor* = saffron; suff. -ite.]

Min.: A variety of Smaltite (q.v.), containing over 10 per cent. of iron.

saf-flow, a. [SAFFLOWER.]

saf-flw-er, a. [Eng. *sw* (from), and *flower*; Ger. *saffor*, *saffor*.]

Bot.: [CARTHAGUS.]

saf-fron, **saf-fron**, **saf-roun**, s. & a. [Fr. *saffra*, *saffra*, from Arab. *safra* = saffron.]

A. As substance:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A colour. [SAFFRON-COLOURED.]

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: *Crocus sativus*, a species with light purple flowers, which come out in autumn. It grows in the south of Europe and in parts of Asia.

2. *Chem.*: The dried stigmas of the saffron crocus, used in dyeing and for colouring tinctures. They have an orange-red colour, an aromatic odour, a bitter taste, and impart a yellow colour to water, alcohol, and oils. It was formerly met with in two forms, viz., hay-saffron and cake saffron, but the former is now alone in demand. It is often adulterated with the florets of the safflower, or the marigold, but these are easily detected by their different shape and colour.

3. *Pharm.*: Saffron is slightly stimulant. In England it is used in the treatment of exanthemata, but chiefly as a colouring agent in preparing medicines and in cookery. The natives of India use saffron as a remedy in fever, melancholia, catarrhal affections of children, and as a colouring matter in some dishes.

B. As adj.: Having the colour of the flowers of saffron; yellow. [SAFFRON-COLOURED.]

"This companion with the saffron face"

Shakespeare, *Comedy of Errors*, IV. 4.

¶ Meadow saffron: [COLICEM.]

saffron-coloured, a.

Bot.: Yellow, with a perceptible mixture of red, deeper than that of orange, and with a dash of brown.

saffron-wood, a.

Bot.: *Elaeagnus croceum*. (South African.)

saf-fron, v. t. [SAFFRON, a.] To tinge with saffron; to make yellow; to gild.

"Rituated, bells, and saffron-linen."

Ben Jonson: *Amos*, 12.

ból, bóy; pól, pówl; oot, ooll, oorus, chíu, bench; go, gom; thín, thís; sín, sý; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shún. -tion, -sion = shún. -cious, -tious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

beril, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorua, çhīa, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -cian, -t'ia = shan. -tion, -sion = shān; -tion, -sion = zhān. -cious, -tious, -sious = shua. -ble, -dle, -ac = bel, del.

hōll, bō?; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, phin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-man, -tian = shən, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün -cious, -tious, -sious = shün, -ble, -dle, -le = bpl, del

(2) The sign of the genitive is often omitted—

(a) When the word preceding *sake* ends in a syllable: *sake*, for *goodness sake*, for *conscience sake*, &c.

(b) When the word ends in other letters: *sake*, for *fashion sake*, for *safety sake*, &c.

*3. A fault, a crime, a dispute. [SACLES.]

*4. *Sake* is only used in such phrases as are given above, and is always preceded by *for*.

sak-kor, sa-ora, s. [Fr. *sac* = (1) a full; (2) a piece of ordinance; & Port. *sacra*; from Arab. *sakr* = a sacred hawk. The names of various hawks were frequently given to pieces of ordinance.]

1. A hawk; a species of falcon; properly, *Falco sacer*, a European and Asiatic falcon.

2. A small piece of artillery.

sak-er-ot, s. [SARAK.] The male of the saker.

sak-rak, s. [Arab. = a rock, a heavy stone.]

Muhammadan Myth: A sacred stone of an emerald colour, which, by reflection, imparts the azure hue to the sky. If one possesses the smallest fragment of it, he acquires miraculous powers.

sak-ki (1), s. [Native name.]

Zool: The genus *Pithecia* (q.v.). Their faces are strangely human in appearance, and some of them are easily tamed, and become amusing and affectionate. The members of the genus are usually known by this name as the *Harry Saki* (*Pithecia harryi*), the *Small-faced*, *White-skinned*, *Red* (*P. leucogaster*), and the *White-headed Saki* (*P. leucocarpa*), and the *White-headed Saki* (*P. leucocarpa*), and the *White-headed Saki* (*P. leucocarpa*).

sak-ki (2), sak-hi, s. [Japanese.] The native beer and common stimulating drink of the Japanese. It is made from rice, and is drunk warily, producing a very speedy but transient intoxication.

"They seem clever people, those Japanese who lately enabled their court friends to get drunk on *sake*."—*Sam. & Co.*, Sept. 10, 1862.

sak-ki-ya, sak-ki-ya, s. [Arab. *sak*, *sak* = a water-carrier, a cup-bearer.]

A machine used in Egypt for raising water from the Nile for the purpose of irrigation. It is a modification of the Persian wheel, and consists of a series of cogged wheels, turned by a buffalo or camel, each revolution of the wheel working up a series of earthen pitchers, which empty themselves into a trough or pond.

"The *sak* is a wheel by means of which to which water-jars are attached, the *sak* is a wheel."—*Sam. & Co.*, Sept. 10, 1862.

sak-ki-ya, s. [Bengali, &c., from Sansc. *sak* = power, energy.]

Hinduism: A worshipper of the Sakti, the power or energy of the divine nature in action, and personified in a female form. If the devotees of the worshipper are towards the adoration of Vishnu, then the personified Sakti is termed Lakshmi or Maha-Lakshmi; if it be towards that of Shiva, the Sakti is denominated Parvati, Bhavani, or Durga. The principal religious books of the Saktas are the *Tantras* (q.v.). It is believed that at least three-fourths of the Hindus of Bengal are of this sect, and of the remaining fourth, three are Vaishnavas to one Shiva.

(*Being Sects of the Hindus*, 1862, p. 32.) Wilson divides the Saktas into Dakshinis, Vanis, Kancheriyas, and Karars. Another classification is into the Dakshinacharis and the Vamacharis, followers of the Right Hand and of the Left Hand Ritual. The latter are accused of great immoralities.

sak (1), s. [Lat. = salt.]

Chem: Formerly used in chemistry to distinguish salts, and now sometimes used in compound names.

sak-ammoniac, s.

1. *Chem:* [AMMONIUM-CHLORIDE.]

2. *Min:* A isometric mineral, occurring in crystals, also in stalactites, massive, and as effluences. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; sp. gr.

Sak, lat. fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wa, wot, here, camel, kor, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; go, pot, or, wore, wolf, wot, what, son; mite, cū, cūre, ante, cūr, rāle, lū, lū; trū, Syria. sa, se = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

1.328; lustre, vitreous; colour, white, when pure; translucent to opaque; soluble; taste, saline, pungent. *Compos:* ammonium, 33.7; chlorine, 66.3 = 100. Hence the formula, NH₄Cl. Frequent as sublimation products in volcanic craters, notably well crystallized in that of Vesuvius.

2. *Pharm:* It sometimes relieves pain in neuralgia, and has been given in chronic bronchitis with a constant expectoration. Ruterally it is slightly stimulant, and is believed to aid in dispersing tumours.

sak-polyuretic, s. [POTASSIO-SULPHATE.]

sak-prunella, s. [PRUNELLA-SALT.]

sak-volatile, s.

1. *Chem:* Aromatic spirit of ammonia.

2. *Pharm:* Its action is that of free ammonia.

sak (2), s. [HARU.]

sak-lam, sak-lam, s. [Arab. *salam* = saluting, a salutation; cf. Heb. *shalom* = peace; *shalom* = to be safe.] A ceremonious salutation or obeisance among Orientals, consisting in the bending of the head with the body downwards, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

"I saw an old man do this."—*Sam. & Co.*, Sept. 10, 1862.

3. *Pharm:* To send a *salam* to a person; to present or send such compliments.

sak-lam, sak-lam, s. [SALAM, &c.]

A. *Interj:* To make a salutation or obeisance; to bow, to salute with a *salam*.

B. *Trans:* To make a *salam* to; to salute with a *salam*.

"A very intelligent-looking, amiable little lady, who arrived in Turkish style."—*Norfolk's Magazine*, June, 1871, p. 164.

sak-lam stone, s. [Ger. *salamstein*.]

Min: Said to be an Indian name for a variety of apatite occurring in a slate district, but much doubt exists both as to the origin of the name itself and its application.

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sak-lam, sak-lam, s. [SALAM, &c.]

A. *Interj:* To make a salutation or obeisance; to bow, to salute with a *salam*.

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"A very intelligent-looking, amiable little lady, who arrived in Turkish style."—*Norfolk's Magazine*, June, 1871, p. 164.

sak-lam, sak-lam, s. [SALAM, &c.]

A. *Interj:* To make a salutation or obeisance; to bow, to salute with a *salam*.

B. *Trans:* To make a *salam* to; to salute with a *salam*.

2. A dish composed of some kind of meat, as chicken or lobster, chopped and mixed with unseasoned herbs, and seasoned with some condiment, as lobster-salad.

3. A lettuce. [Collig.]

sak-lam, s.

Salad-burnet, s.

Salad-days, s. The years of the French Revolution, the years of which are called *salad*.

Salad-cream, s. A prepared dressing for salads.

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derived their popular reputation of being venomous, which, however, is totally without



SPOTTED SALAMANDER.

foundation. Strange tales have been told of them from very early times, particularly that the icy coldness of their bodies enabled them to endure fire without being injured, and even to extricate the flames in which they were placed. Pliny records that he tried this experiment, with the natural result that the salamander was burnt to powder, but the fable received credence among the uneducated until quite modern times.

***salamander-cloth, s.** An incombustible cloth, said to be made from skins of salamanders, but really manufactured from asbestos. [SALAMANDER-HAIR.]

"The salamander cloth sent by the Tartar king to the Roman Emperor."—Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.), i. 119.

***salamander's hair, *salamander's wool, s.** A name once given to a species of fibrous asbestos, which is incombustible.

sai-q-mán-dré, s. [SALAMANDER.]

Zool. The typical genus of the family Salamandridæ (q.v.). Head thick, tongue broad, palatine teeth in two series, provided large, free, numerous warty growths on sides. There are two species: *Salamandra atra*, the Spotted Salamander, from Central Europe and the mountainous districts on both sides of the Mediterranean, and *S. atra*, the Black Salamander, from the high mountains of Central Germany, France, and Switzerland. The young of this species undergo their metamorphoses in the body of the mother. A young tadpole, prematurely extracted, and placed in water and watched by Mlle. Marie de Charvin, lost its gills, which were replaced by ephra, It lived for fifteen weeks at the bottom of its tank, when the gills atrophied, and, after moulting, the animal quitted the water. The gill-leaves then closed, and it became an adult land-salamander.

sai-q-mán-dri-dé, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *salamandridæ* (q.v.). Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. Zoology.
(1) A family of Urodela, approximately contemporary with the group Salamandridæ (q.v.).
(2) A family of Salamandridæ (q.v.). Palatine teeth in two longitudinal rows diverging posteriorly. Genera: Triton, Salamandra, and Salamandrina.
2. Paleont. The older family (U) does not appear before the Tertiary, but in strata of that age forms have been discovered in all respects resembling existing types. From the Miocene of Germany comes *Andrias reucherti*, closely allied to *Menopoma*, and sometimes included with it in the genus *Cryptobranchius*, with the specific name of *homo diluvii testis*, by which its discoverer first described it.

sai-q-mán-dri-form, s. [Lat. *salamandra*, and *forma* = form.] Resembling a salamander. The body is *salamandri-form*.—Nicholson *Paleontology*, ii. 172.

sai-q-mán-dri-né, s. [Mod. Lat. *salamandrina* (q.v.). Lat. fem. adj. suff. -né.]

Zool. A genus of Salamandridæ, with one species, *Salamandrina perspicillata*, from Italy and Balmata. Tongue fixed in front; hind foot with four free digits. Upper part black, with triangular reddish spot on head; white beneath, spotted with black.

sai-q-mán-dri-né, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *salamandrina* (q.v.). Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -né.]

Zool. A sub-order of Urodela, with four families: Molgeiæ, Salamandridæ, Plethodontiæ, and Ambystomidae. The group is highly characteristic of the North Temperate regions, a few species only extending into the Neotropical, and one into the Oriental region.

***sai-q-mán-drina, s.** [Eng. *salamander*; -drina.] Pertaining to, or resembling a salamander; capable of resisting fire.

"We observed in it a certain salamander quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and smoke."—Nicholson *Paleontology*, ii. 172.

sai-q-mán-dré, s. [SALAMANDRIDÆ.] Any individual of the old family Salamandridæ, or the sub-order Salamandridæ.

"It is really the skeleton of a salamandroid of large size."—Nicholson *Paleontology*, ii. 172.

***sai-q-mán-dré-i-dé, s.** [Gr. *salamandra* (salamandra) = the salamander, and *sidei* (sidei) = resemblance.]

Paleont. The name given by Jager to a species of *Labyrinthodon*, which he raised to the rank of a genus.

sai-q-mán-dré-qé (qu sa h), s. & a. [See def.]

A. As adj. Of or pertaining to Salamandra or its inhabitants.

B. As subst. A native or inhabitant of Salamandra; in the plural, the people of Salamandra.

sa-lám-bé, s. [Sp.] A kind of fishing apparatus, used on the banks of Manila, filled upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboo. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos, tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure.



SALAMBÉ.

The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which, being drawn towards the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise, only a small portion of the net remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net. (Anandale.)

sai-láx, s. [Etym. not apparent.]

Ichthy. A genus of Salmonidæ, with a single species, *Salvelinus leucoma*, a small whitish fish, known on the coast of China as White-bait. It lives at a considerable depth, and approaches the coast only at certain seasons. The scales are very delicate and deciduous.

sa-lár-i-dé, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Lat. *salar* = the specific name of the salmon, and *salaris* = a dealer in salted-fish.]

Ichthy. A genus of Blennioidei, with sixty species, ranging northwards to Madeira, and southwards to Chili and Tasmania. Certain individuals of some species possess a longitudinal cutaneous crest, which, however, is not a sexual characteristic. Mature males have generally higher dorsal fins and more intense and variegated coloration than females and immature males.

sai-q-ríed, s. [Eng. *salary*; -ed.]

1. Having a salary; receiving a salary.
2. Having a salary attached to it; paid by a salary; as, a subsidized post.

sai-q-rý, *sai-a-rye, *sai-o-rye, *sai-lé-rý, s. [Fr. *salair* = a salary, a stipend, from Lat. *salarium*, prop. = salt-money, or money given to the soldiers for salt, *salarium* = pertaining to salt, *sal* = salt; Sp. Port., & Ital. *salario*.] The recompense, pay, or consideration paid or agreed to be paid to a person periodically for his services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half year, or quarter. When paid at shorter intervals it is generally termed wages; thus, a judge receives a salary, while a bricklayer receives wages.

"As to my salary, he told me I should have 94 dollars per month."—Lancaster *Topographical*, 1860.

***sai-q-rý, pl.** [SALARV. s.] To pay by a salary. (Only in the pa. par.)

sai-dán-ite, s. [After the river Saliana, Colombia, South America, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. The same as *ALUNOGEN* (q.v.).

sále (1), s. [Heb. *salá*, *sal* = a sale, a bargain; Sw. *salá*; Dan. *salg* [SALA, s.]

1. The act of selling; the act of transferring the ownership of or property in a thing for a price in money; the exchange of a commodity for a price agreed on in money paid, or to be paid.

"This sale of offices."—Machon *History*, p. 1, & 2. **2. Power or opportunity of selling; demand, market, ven.**

"Hearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have ready sale for them of these towns."—Bacon *Works*, 1602.

3. Public selling to the highest bidder; exposure of goods in a shop or market; auction.

¶ (1) Bill of sale: [Bill (3), s. IV. ¶ (9).]

¶ (2) House of sale: A brothel. (Shallop, & Hamlet, ii. 1.)

(3) On sale, for sale: Offered to purchasers; to be bought or sold.

(4) Sale by lack of candle: [LACK-OF-CANDLE AUCTION.]

(5) To set for sale: To offer to any one.

sale-room, s. A room in which goods are sold; an auction-room.

***sále (2), s.** [Prob. from Lat. *salix* = a willow.]

A wicker basket.
"Who to make the fish in wicker sale
Was better wren?"—Spenser *Shepherd's Calendar*, Dec.

***sále (3), s.** [AN. *sal*, genit. *salis*; O. H. Ger. *sal*; Ger. *salz*.] A hall.

"When he had told this tale
To that assembly in sale."—Percy, i. 100.

***sále, s.** [SALE (1), s.] To sell. (Osterian, 1,000.)

sále-q-blo, s. [SALAQUE.]

***sále-q-brés-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *salubrious*; -ity.] The quality or state of being salubrious; roughness, ruggedness.

"Yet is not this without its thorns and salubrious?"—Pottman *Upon Eros*, ii. 2.

***sále-q-brés-i, s.** [Lat. *salubris*, from *salus* = a rough place.] Rough, rugged, uneven.

"Through a sale that's salubrious colored"
Cotton *Wonders of the Poets*.

sa-lé-ni-q, s. [A euphonic word of no signification.]

1. Zool. The typical genus of *Salenidae* (q.v.).

2. Paleont. From the Cretaceous time onward.

sai-q-mi-q-dm, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *salicaria* (q.v.). Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -dm.]

1. Zool. A family of Regular Echinoida. Test generally spheroidal, hemispherical, or depressed; apical disc large, with a suranal or supplementary plate in addition to the ten which are normal.

2. Paleont. From the Jurassic onward.

sai-ép, sai-ép, sai-éb, sai-áb, sa-léop, s. [Arab. *saleb*; Turk. *salih*.]

I. Ord. Ling. A diet-drink, formerly prepared from the powdered roots of *Orchis mascula*, and sold to the working classes of London early in the morning. The sale-stall has long been replaced by the coffee-stall.

II. Chem. Saleb, Saleb. The tuberous roots of *Orchis mascula*, and other allied species, washed, dried, and afterwards reduced to powder. It has a dirty yellow colour, and in water swells up to a linky semi-transparent jelly. It consists chiefly of linonin and starch, and is considered very nutritious.

***sal-er, *sal ere (1), s.** [Fr. *salère*.] A salt cellar.

sai-q-rá-tú, sai-q-rá-tú, s. [Mod. Lat. *salicetatus*.] An impure bicarbonate of potash with more carbonate of lime than is possessed by pearl-ash. It is prepared from pearl-ash by exposing it to carbonic acid gas. It was formerly much used in the United States in making bread, to neutralize acetic or tartaric acid, and thus render the bread light by the escape of carbonic acid gas. It has nearly gone out of use for this purpose, being replaced by baking powders.

sáleq-lá-dý, s. A saleswoman. (U. S.)

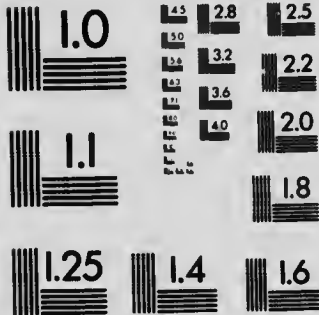
sáleq-mán, s. [Eng. *sale* and *man*.] One whose occupation or business is to sell goods or commodities; specif., a wholesale dealer in various commodities.

ból, bóy; pól, póy; oát, oell, oborus, qhín, bènq; go, gém; thín, thís; sín, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lág, -clán, -tán = -ápe-a, -tiou, -siou = -shún; -fién, -gién = -shún. -ciou, -tiou, -siou = -shún. -blé, -dic, &c. -bél, dél.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



salic-wom-an, s. A woman who fulfils the functions of a salesman.

***sa-lwe**, ***sa-lue**, v.t. [Fr. *saluer*.] To salute (q.v.).

"The busy lark, the messenger of day,
Salutes in his song the morning gray."
Chaucer. C. T. I, 1, 404.

***sale-work**, s. [Eng. *sale* and *work*.] Work done or made for sale; hence, used for work carelessly done.

"I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's edifice."
Shakspeare. As You Like It, III. 4.

***salte**, v.t. [SAVE.]

Sā-li-an (1), a. & s. [See def.] [SALIC.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a tribe of Franks who settled on the Sala (now the Yssel), from the third to the middle of the fourth century.

B. As subst.: A member of the tribe described under A.

Sā-li-an (2), a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.

Salian-hymns, s. pl. Hymns which were sung at the annual festival by the Salii, in honour of Mars, and other deities, and distinguished music. They were accompanied by warlike dances, clashing of shields, &c.

sā-li-ant, a. [SALIENT.]

***sal-i-ance**, ***sal-i-ance**, s. [SALLY.] An assault, a sally, an onslaught.

"Why with so fierce advance
And fell intent, ye did at each one meet."
Shakspeare. F. Q. II. I. 29.

Sāl-ic, a. [Fr. *salique* = of or pertaining to the Salic tribe.] A term applied to a law or code of laws established by the Salian Franks; specif., applied to one chapter of the Salian code regarding succession to certain lands, which was limited to heirs male, to the exclusion of females, chiefly because certain military duties were connected with the holding of those lands. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of the Salic law to the succession of the crown.

Sāl-i-cā-qē s, **sāl-i-qin** s, s. pl. [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *salic*, *acore*, *inve*.]

Bot.: Willowworts: an order of Dicotyledonous, Exogens, alliance Amentales. Trees or shrubs, having alternate simple leaves, with the primary veins deliquescent, often with glands on the edges or on the stalks; stipules deciduous or persistent; flowers dioecious, amentaceous, naked or with a membranous cup-like calyx; stamens two to thirty, distinct or monadelphous; anthers two-celled. Ovary superior, one-celled, many-seeded; style one or none; stigma two or four; seeds very small, with long silky hairs from their base. Distribution, the north temperate and Arctic zones, and on mountains further south. Known genera two, *Salix* and *Populus* (q.v.).

Sāl-i-cā-ceūis (oe as sh), a. [Mod. Lat. *salicaceus* (r); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Belonging or relating to the willow or to the natural order Salicaceae (q.v.).

***sāl-i-cār** i-q, s. [Mod. Lat., from *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow.]

Ornith.: A genus of Silviidae. Six species are European: *Salixia leucotis*, the Grasshopper Warbler (now *Acrocephalus nervus*); *S. turdoides*, the Thrush-like Warbler (*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*); *S. phragmitis*, the Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*); *S. luscinoides*, Savin's Warbler (*Acrocephalus luscinoides*); *S. arundinacea*, the Reed Warbler (*Acrocephalus streperus*), and *S. galactodes*, the Rufous Warbler (*Acrocephalus galactodes*).

sāl-i-qē-tūm, s. [Lat., from *salix*; genit. *salicis* = a willow.] A willow bed or plantation.

sāl-i-qin, s. [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow; in (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5O(OH)O.C_6H_5CH_2$. Oil. A substance discovered by Leroux, and existing ready formed in the bark and leaves of most varieties of willow and several poplars. It may be produced artificially by the action of nascent hydrogen on helicin, or by boiling populin with lime or baryta water. It crystallizes in colourless prisms of bitter

taste, melts at 198°, and is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether and oil of turpentine. Heated to 260°, it gives off water together with acid vapours, and leaves a yellow residue, insoluble in water, finally turning brown and carbonising. [SALIX.]

sāl-i-qin s, s. pl. [SALICACEAE.]

sa-lle-iōn-āl (o as sh), **sāl-clon-āl**, **sāl-i-qēt**, **sol-clon-ell**, s. [Lat. *salix* = a willow.]

Music: An organ stop of 80% and delicate quality, supposed to be similar in character with the *salicis flauta*, or withy-pipe. It is generally placed in the choir organ, but sometimes in the swell, in either case replacing the dulciana, which it greatly resembles.

sāl-i-cor-nār i-q, s. [Name] by Gavius, from a fancied resemblance to *Salicornia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The typical genus of *Salicorniidae* (q.v.). Surface divided into rhomboidal or hexagonal spaces, with irregularly placed aciculae.

sāl-i-cor-na-rī-a-dm, s. [Mod. Lat. *salicornaria*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. Zool.: A family of Polyzos. Cerecium erect, dichotomously divided, with cylindrical branches and cells disposed around an imaginary axis.

2. Paleont.: From the Tertiary onward.

sāl-i-cor-nī-a, s. [Lat. *sal*, genit. *salis* = salt, and *cornu* = a horn. Named from the saline properties of the genus, and the horn-like branches.]

Bot.: Marsh-samphire, Glasswort: a genus of Chenopodiaceae. Annual or perennial leafless herbs, with cylindrical, jointed, succulent stems. Flowers bisexual, minute, in threes at the base of the internodes. Perianth fleshy, three- or four-lobed; stamens one or two; styles two. Fruit a compressed utricle, enclosed in the enlarged perianth. Fruit salt marshes, &c., chiefly in the temperate zones. Known species five or six. *S. herbacea* is common in the salt marshes of the Atlantic States. Various species furnish soda in large quantities: *Salicornia brachata*, common along the coasts of India and those of Indian salt-lakes does so. [SALT, I.] *S. indica* (*Arthrocnemum indicum*) might be similarly used.

sāl-i-cōs-yl, s. [Eng. *salicyl* (y); Gr. *σαλς* (*salē*) = colour, and suff. *-yl*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2$. A monatomic radicle which may be supposed to exist in salicyl and its derivatives.

sāl-i-qyl, s. [Lat. *salix*, genit. *salicis* = a willow; *-yl*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2$. The ditomic radicle of salicylic acid and its derivatives, unknown in the free state.

salicyl acetic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_9O_4 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} C_6H_4(OH) \\ C_2H_3O \end{matrix} \right\} O_2$. Aceto-

salicylic acid. Discovered by Gerhardt, and obtained by heating salicylic acid with chloride of acetyl. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, and reacts with ferric salts like salicylic acid.

salicyl sulphuric-acid, s. [SULPHO-SALICYLIC-ACID.]

sāl-i-qyl-ām i-o, a. [Eng. *salicyl*, and *am-*.] Derived from or containing salicyl and ammonia.

salicylamic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_7H_5NO_3 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} H_2 \\ C_6H_4(OH) \\ N \end{matrix} \right\} O$. A weak

acid produced by the action of strong alcoholic ammonia on wintergreen oil (methylsalicylic acid). It crystallizes in yellowish white laminae, having a strong lustre, insoluble in cold water, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 132°, and boils at 270°. Strong acids and alkalis convert it into acid salicylate of ammonia.

sāl-i-qyl s, **s**, **mide**, s. [Eng. *salicyl*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_5NO_2 = C_6H_4(OH)CO.NH_2$. Produced by the action of ammonia on ethereal salicylates. It crystallizes in yellow plates, and melts at 142°.

sāl-i-qyl s, **s**, **ate**, s. [Eng. *salicyl* (ic); *-ate*.] Chem.: A salt of salicylic-acid.

salicylate of soda, s.

Chem.: $2NaC_7H_5O_2.H_2O$. Sodium salicylate, prepared by mixing 100 parts of pure salicylic-acid with sufficient water to form a paste, and then adding 104 parts of pure sodium carbonate. It forms small, colourless, or nearly colourless, crystalline scales, insoluble in fifteen parts of cold water and six parts of alcohol, very soluble in boiling water, the solutions being neutral or very faintly acid. Perchloride of iron colours a concentrated solution reddish brown, and a dilute solution violet. Like salicylic acid, it is a powerful antiseptic, and is frequently added to beers, wines, &c., to preserve them. It is highly recommended as a specific for rheumatism, the dose varying from 10 to 30 grains.

sāl-i-qyl i-o, a. [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ic*.] Derived from the willow.

salicylic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} C_6H_4(OH) \\ H \end{matrix} \right\} O_2$. Spinoylic acid. Ortho-hydroxy-benzoic acid. A ditatic acid existing ready formed in the flowers of *Spirea Ulmaria*, and obtained synthetically by the oxidation of saligenin, or by heating sodium phenol to 180° in a stream of carbon anhydride. It has a sweetish-sour taste, and crystallizes in colourless four-sided prisms; is slightly soluble in cold, more so in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 158°, and sublimes at 200° in slender needles having a strong lustre. Ferric salts impart to its aqueous solution a deep violet colour. The salicylates are all crystalline and soluble. Salicylic acid is employed as an antiseptic and antiputrefactive agent. One grain added to each ounce of a fermenting liquid will at once arrest fermentation. It has the power of preserving for a time milk, fresh meat, albumen, &c., and is used in the surgery, either alone or mixed with starch, to destroy the fetid odour of cancerous surfaces or uncleaned wounds.

salicylic-aldehyde, s. [SALICYLOL.]

salicylic-anhydride, s. [SALICYLIDE.]

salicylic ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Ethers produced by distilling salicylic acid with an alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. (1) Methylsalicylic acid, $C_8H_9O_3$. Ganthieric acid. This ether, which exists ready formed in oil of wintergreen, is a colourless oil, having a penetrating odour and a sweet aromatic taste, sp. gr. 1.18 at 10°, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 222°. (2) Ethylsalicylic acid, $C_{10}H_{11}O_3$. A colourless oil, sp. gr. 1.184 at 10°, sparingly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boiling at 225°. (3) Amylsalicylic acid, $C_{12}H_{15}O_3$. A colourless, strongly refracting liquid, having an agreeable odour, heavier than water, and boiling at 270°.

sāl-i-qyl i-de, s. [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ide*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2$. The anhydride of salicylic acid, obtained by treating dry sodium salicylate with phosphoric oxychloride. It is a white amorphous mass, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. When heated, it melts to a transparent liquid, which, on cooling, solidifies to a translucent mass.

sāl-i-qyl i-mide, s. [Eng. *salicyl*, and *imide*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_5NO = \left\{ \begin{matrix} C_6H_4(OH) \\ N \end{matrix} \right\} O$. A yellow crystalline powder, produced by the action of heat on salicylamic acid. It does not melt at 200°, is insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and aqueous ammonia, but dissolves in alcoholic ammonia, forming a yellow solution. Ferric chloride colours it purple.

sāl-i-qyl i-te, s. [Eng. *salicyl*; *-ite*.]

Chem. (Pl.): Compounds formed by the action of salicyl on metallic oxides and hydrates, those of the alkali metals being moderately soluble in water, the others insoluble. (1) Salicylite of ammonia, $C_7H_5(NH_4)O_2$, obtained by shaking salicyl with strong ammonia at a gentle heat, crystallizes in yellow needles, insoluble in alcohol, and melting at 115°. (2) Salicylite of copper, $C_7H_5CuO_2$, is obtained by agitating as

sāte, **sāt**, **fāre**, **amīdat**, **whāt**, **sāl**, **fāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīnc**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **er**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quīte**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **sāl**; **trī**, **Syrian**. **ae**, **oe** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

alcoholic sol-
cupric acetat-
green needl-
and alcohol.

sāl-i-qyl s, **s**, **ol**.

Chem.: C_7H_5

aldehyde, al-
spīrae. Out-
of *Spīrae U-*
saligenin, with
mate and sul-
aromatic oil,
—20°, boils a
alcohol, and e-
line with a lu-
mūse violet
and forms con-

sāl-i-qyl s, **s**, **ol**.

Chem.: C_7H_5

alcohol, and e-

line with a lu-

mūse violet

and forms con-

alcoholic sol-

cupric acetat-

green needl-

and alcohol.

sāl-i-qyl s, **s**, **ol**.

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and alcohol.

sāl-i-qyl s, **s**, **ol**.

Chem.: C_7H_5

aldehyde, al-

spīrae. Out-

of *Spīrae U-*

saligenin, with

mate and sul-

aromatic oil,

—20°, boils a

alcohol, and e-

line with a lu-

mūse violet

and forms con-

alcoholic sol-

cupric acetat-

green needl-

and alcohol.

sāl-i-qyl s, **s**, **ol**.

Chem.: C_7H_5

aldehyde, al-

spīrae. Out-

of *Spīrae U-*

saligenin, with

mate and sul-

aromatic oil,

—20°, boils a

alcohol, and e-

line with a lu-

mūse violet

and forms con-

alcoholic sol-

cupric acetat-

green needl-

and alcohol.

alcoholic solution of salicyl-ol with aqueous cupric acetate. It crystallizes in iridescent green needles, very slightly soluble in water and alcohol.

sal-i-yl-ol, a. [Eng. *salicyl*; -ol.]

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_2 = (C_6H_5O)_2 \cdot H$. Salicylic aldehyde, salicylic acid. Volatile oil of spiraea. Obtained by distilling the flowers of *Spiraea Ulmaria*, or by the oxidation of saligenin, with a mixture of potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It is a colourless aromatic oil, sp. gr. 1.173 at 15°, solidifies at -20°, boils at 196°, and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is inflammable, burning with a bright but smoky flame, gives an intense violet colouration with ferric salts, and forms compounds with strong bases.

sal-i-yl-ol-ous, a. [Eng. *salicyl*; -ous.] Derived from or contained in salicylic acid.

salicylous-acid, s. [SALICYLOL.]

sal-i-yl-ur-ic, a. [Eng. *salicyl*(ic), and *uric*.] Derived from or containing salicyl and uric acid.

salicyluric-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_5NO_4 = \frac{C_7H_5O_2}{C_2H_2O_2} \cdot N$. Salgly-

colic acid. An acid found in urine after salicylic acid has been taken internally. It forms slender shining crystalline needles, melts at 160°, is soluble in boiling water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. Its solutions colour ferric salts violet like salicylic acid.

sal-i-ent, s. [Eng. *salient*(t); -ce.] The quality or state of being salient or projecting; projection, protrusion.

"But the street-face of this noble building has sufficient salience and dignity to set its mark on the thoroughfare."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1896.

sal-i-ent, sal-i-ent, a. & s. [Fr. *salillant*, 10, par. of *salir* = to leap; Lat. *salio*, pr. par. *salientis*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *And. Lang.* (Of both forms):

1. Literally:

(1) Moving by leaps; leaping, bounding, jumping.

"The legs of both sides moving together, as frogs and certain animals, is properly called leaping."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv, ch. vi.

(2) Shooting up or out; springing.

"The salient spot, far streaming to the sky."—*Pope*: *Dunciad*, ll. 103.

(3) Beating, throbbing.

"The salient pulse of health gives o'er."—*Blacklock*: *An Ode*.

(4) Having the apex pointed towards the outside; projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle.

2. *Fig.*: Forcing itself on the notice; conspicuous, noticeable, prominent.

II. Ver. (Of the form *saliant*): A term applied to a lion or other beast, represented in a leaping posture, with his right fore-foot in the dexter point and his left hind-foot in the sinister base of the escutcheon.

B. As *subst.*: A salient angle or part; a projection.

salient-angle, s.

Fig.: Two united faces, presenting the vertex outward, as in the reclin and bastion.

sal-i-ent-ly, adv. [Eng. *salient*; -ly.] In a salient manner.

sal-i-er-ous, a. [Lat. *sal* = salt; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. *sal*, suff. -ous.] Producing or bearing salt.

"In the desire the pumping of the brine from the subterranean and geyserous strata produces subterranean boilers."—*Buckley*: *Cure-Itting*, ch. ii.

saliferous-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: Beds containing rock-salt (q.v.). Generally of Triassic age; some in Russia are Permian.

saliferous-system, s.

Geol.: The Triassic Rocks.

sal-i-fi-g-ble, a. [Eng. *salify*; -able.] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

sal-i-fi-ca-tion, s. [Eng. *salify*; -e connect., and suff. -ation.] The act of salifying; the state of being salified.

sal-i-fy, v. t. [Lat. *sal* = salt, and *facio* (pass. *fi*) = to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base.

sa-lig-én-in, s. [Eng. *salicyl*(ic); Gr. *yeveîn* (genus) = to produce, and suff. -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_7H_5O_2 = C_6H_4(OH).CH_2OH$. A crystalline compound produced from salicin by the action of acid, and of emulsin. It forms white rhombic tables, having a pearly lustre, easily soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 82°, and sublimes at 100°. Ferric salts produce a deep blue colour in its solutions.

sal-i-gly-ic, a. [Eng. *salicyl*(ic); *glyc*(ol), and -ic.] Derived from, or containing salicylic acid and glycoline.

saliglycolic-acid, s. [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

sal-i-güt, s. [Fr.]

Bot.: A plant, *Trapa natans*, the Water Caltrop.

sa-lim'-s-tér, s. [Lat. *sal* = salt, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. They are imperfect instruments, each requiring to be graduated for the particular salt which it is required to test.

sa-li-né, s. [Sp., from Lat. *sal* = salt.]

1. A salt-marsh or salt-pond inclosed from the sea.

2. A place where salt is made from salt water; salt-works.

sal-i-ná-tion, s. [Eng. *saline*(e); -ation.] The act of washing with, or soaking in salt liquor.

"The same pickle they use in *salination*."—*Green*: *Art of Embalming*, p. 35.

sa-lin'-o, a. & s. [Fr. -*lin*, fem. *saline*, from Lat. *salinus* (only found in the neut. *salinum*, a salt-cellar, and the fem. pl. *salinae* = salt-pits), from *sal* = salt; Sp. & Ital. *salino* = saline; Sp., Port., & Ital. *salina*, Fr. *saline* = a salt-pit.] [SALT, s.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting of salt; constituting salt; having salt as a constituent.

"That the sun continually raised dry *saline* exhalations from the earth."—*Goldsmith*: *Hist. of the Earth*, ch. xv.

2. Partaking of the nature or qualities of salt; salty.

"The land being generally of a nitrous and *saline* nature."—*Anon*: *Topica*, ch. v.

B. As *subst.: A salt-spring; a place where salt water is collected in the earth; specifically applied to salt lowlands in the Argentine Republic, where the vegetation consists only of a few saline plants.*

saline-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: Plants growing in salt places, and having a saline taste.

saline-purgatives, s. pl.

Pharm.: Purgatives resembling hydragogues in their effects, but the action is much slighter. They are best contained with other aperients, and include phosphate of soda, tartrate of potash, sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, citrate of potash, and cream of tartar, in small quantities.

saline-waters, s. pl.

Hygiene: Waters with salts in solution. Those which have sulphate of soda or sulphate of magnesia as their chief ingredients, are at Epsom, Cheltenham, Leamington, Pullna, Seidlitz, Carlsbad, and Marienbad; those with sulphate or carbonate of lime, or both, are the thermal waters of Bath and Buxton; those with carbonate or bicarbonate of soda are Ems, Teplitz, &c.

sa-lin'-ness, s. [Eng. *saline*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being saline; salinity.

sal-i-nif-ér-ous, a. [Lat. *salinus* = saline, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing salt; saliferous.

sa-lin'-i-form, a. [Lat. *salinus* = saline, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of salt.

sa-lin'-i-ty, s. [Eng. *saline*, a.; -ity.] The quality or state of being saline; salineness.

"Experiments were made as to the *salinity* of water."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1866.

sal-i-nóm'-s-tér, s. [Eng. *saline*; -s connect., and *meter*.] An apparatus or instrument for ascertaining the salinity of water, or the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines. The thermometrical method is by ascertaining the boiling point of the brine. This is used in salt-works, the scale being graduated to indicate percentages. The hydrometric method is by finding its specific gravity at a given temperature.

sa-li-nó-tér-rène, a. [Lat. *salinus* = saline, and Eng. *terrene*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of salt and earth.

sa-lin'-ous, a. [Lat. *salinus*.] Saline, salty.

"Ascribe their induration . . . unto *salinous* spirits."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. i.

sa-lique (as *sal-lé*, or *sa-lék*), a. [SALIC.]

sal-i-rét'-in, s. [Eng. *salicin*(in), and Gr. *rhétin* (rhétin) = resin.]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{15}O_6$. A resinous body produced by the action of dilute acids on saligenin or ou salicin. Insoluble in water and ammonia, soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid, but reprecipitated from their solutions by water.

sal-is-bür'-i, s. [Named after Richard Anthony Salisbury, an English botanist.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of *Taxacee*. *Salisburia adiantifolia*, the Ginkgo, or Maiden-hair tree, is sixty to eighty feet high, with a straight trunk, a pyramidal head, and fan-shaped deciduous leaves, with forked veins.

2. *Palæobot.*: From the London Clay.

sal-ite, v. t. [Lat. *salinus*, pa. par. of *salio* = to make salt; *sal* = salt.] To salt; to impregnate or season with salt.

sal-ith-ol, s. [Eng. *salicyl*(ic); *eth*(yl), and suff. -ol.] [PHENETOL.]

sa-li'-va, s. [Lat.; cf. Gr. *salivā* (*salivā*) = spittle; Russ. *slina*.] [SLIME.]

Physiol.: The salivary secretion or spittle. It consists partly of animal principles (casein, mucus, and ptyaline), and partly of saline, which closely resemble those of the blood. Saliva moistens the food, and thus assists in mastication and digestion. In some animals it has a solvent action on certain food stuffs. It converts starch into sugar.

sa-li'-val, a. [Eng. *saliv*(a); -al.] Pertaining to saliva; salivary.

"Small canals like the *salival*."—*Gray*: *Cornea*, bk. i, ch. v.

† sa-li'-van, a. [Eng. *saliv*(a); -an.] Salivary (q.v.).

"May it not be that the *salivā* secretion contains a larger quantity of active principle?"—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1862, p. 402.

sal-i'-vant, a. & s. [Lat. *salivans*, pr. par. of *salivo* = to spit forth, to salivate.]

A. As *adj.*: Exciting or producing salivation; salivating.

B. As *subst.*: That which excites or produces salivation.

sal-i'-va-rý, a. [Lat. *salivarius*, from *saliva*; Fr. *salivare*.] Pertaining to saliva; secreting or conducting saliva; salival.

"Such animals as swallow their aliments without chewing, want *salivary* glands."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*, ch. i.

salivary-cells, s. pl. Cells within the sacculi or alveoli of the salivary glands.

salivary-glands, s. pl.

Anat.: Glands secreting saliva. They are the parotid, sublingual, and sub-maxillary glands, composed of minute follicles connected by branches of thin duct, on which they are set like grapes on the stalk, surrounded by blood-vessels and areolar tissue.

sal-i'-vate, v. t. [Lat. *salivatus*, pa. par. of *salivo* = to salivate.] To purge by the salivary glands; to excite or produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, generally by the use of mercury; to produce ptyalism in.

"The methods of *salivating* are diverse, but all by mercury."—*Wise*: *Surgery*, bk. viii, ch. x.

sal-i'-vā-tion, s. [Lat. *salivatio*; Fr. *salivation*.] The act or process of exciting or



SALIENT.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - 2
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cions, -tions, -sions = shun. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del

Zool.: A family of Choano-flagellata, with three genera: Salpingoeca, Lagenoeca, and Polyoeca. Animalcules secreting and inhabiting independent or socially united sheaths or loricae, free-floating or attached to aquatic objects; flagellum single, terminal, with ciliar, contractile vesicles two or more, posterior, endoplast sub-central. From salt and fresh water.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cōll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; ain, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shū. -ble, -dile, &c. = bēl, dēl.

sal-pīnx, *s.* [Gr. = a tube or trumpet.]

* 1. *Music*: The ancient Greek trumpet.
2. *Anat.*: The Eustachian tube (q.v.).

sal-sq, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation for *Sarsaparilla*.

sal-sq-ry, *s.* [SALIFY.]

* **sal-sq-mén-tār-y-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *sal-squamarium*, from *sal* = salt.] Pertaining to, or containing salt; salted.

salise, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *salus* = salted.]

Geol.: An eruption of mud, with heat and vapour, from a vent in a locality where there is no volcano of the normal type.

sal-si-ry, **sal-sq-ry**, *s.* [Fr. *saiss* = goats-beard.]

Bot.: *Tragopogon porrifolius*, an European garden plant, cultivated to some extent in Europe and the United States. The root is excellent when cooked. It may be boiled & served with sauce, fried in butter, stewed, scalloped, or made into croquettes.

sal-si-lq, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *salus* = salted.]
Bot.: The tubers of *Bomarea edulis* of St. Domingo.

* **sal-sq-ld**, *a.* [Lat. *salus* = salt, and Eng. *acid*.] Having a taste compounded of saltiness and sourness.

sal-sq-la, *s.* [From Lat. *sal* = salt.]

Bot.: Saltwort, a genus of *Chenopodiaceae*. Flowers perfect, with two bracts at the base; sepals five, rarely four; stamens five, rarely three; style elongate; stigma tw. - three. Found in temperate climates. Know species about thirty. One, *Salsola Kali*, is common, and has an angled, much-branched stem, and pale-greenish sessile flowers, with three leaf-like bracts at the base of each, and is common on sandy seashores. It yields immense quantities of soda, whence its name.

sal-sq-lā-ōōōō (as *as*), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *salus* (a); Eng. *sal*, suff. *-acous*.] Pertaining, or belonging to the genus *Salsola* (q.v.).

sal-sq-ōōōō, *a.* [SALICINOUS.]
Bot.: Growing in places overflowed by salt water.

* **sal-sq-ōōōō**, *a.* [Lat. *salugo*, genit. *saluginis*, from *sal* = salt.] Salitish; somewhat salt; brackish.

"The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *saluginous*. If I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alkaline, may appear of much use in natural philosophy." — *Boyle Works*, I. 365.

sal-sq, *s.* [A.S. *sealt*; cogn. with Dut. *zout*; *Wel. salt*; Dan. & Sw. *salt*; Goth. *salt*; Gr. *salz*; Fr. *sel*; Ital. *sale*; Sp. *sal*; Russ. *sol*; Wel. *hale*, *haleu*; Lat. *sal*; Gr. *sal* (*haly*); Sans. *sava*; *Wel. salt* = salt (a); *Wel. halli*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lat.*: In the same sense as II. 2.
"If you want to know how good salt is, see a cow eat it." — *Scribner's Magazine*, Nov. 1884, p. 84.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A vessel for holding salt; a salt-cellar.
"Salts of pure gold." — *Middleton: Works*, v. 491.

(2) That which seasons or gives flavour; that which preserves from corruption.
"Ye are the salt of the earth." — *Matthew* v. 13.

(3) Taste, smack, flavour.
"Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have some salt of our youth in us." — *Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 3.

(4) Wit, pungency, smartness, sarcasm.
"Salt and smartness." — *Tillotson: Sermons*, I. 78.

(5) A marshy place flooded by the tide. (*Prov.*)

(6) A sailor, especially an old sailor. (*Collog.*)
"An old salt, sitting at the tiller." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1884.

II. Technically:

1. *Chemistry:*

(1) (*Sing.*): [Sodium-chloride].

(2) (*Pl.*): Applied in a general sense to compounds of a metal and a halogen, as sodium chloride, NaCl; and to compounds formed by the union of an acid and a base, nitrate of silver, AgNO₃. In its fuller signification the term suggests a compound which can suffer rapid double decomposition with

another soluble substance, as when solutions of chloride of sodium and nitrate of silver are mixed together, they at once decompose each other and form chloride of silver and nitrate of sodium. By an extension of meaning this name is sometimes applied to compounds, as chloride of ethyl, acetate of ethyl, and even to fats, as stearin, tristerate of glycerin. Popularly and medicinally the term salts refers to *Epson salts* (q.v.).

2. *Cons.*, &c.: There are extensive mines of rock-salt at Wieliczka, near Cracow, which have been worked since 1251. Extensive subterranean excavations have been made, the roof being supported by pillars of salt, and parts of the area cut into the form of churches, chapels, &c. The salt is impure, being mixed with clay. To purify it, it is dissolved in water, and then evaporated. This salt-beds of Northwich, in Cheshire, are also very extensive. They have been known since Roman times, and have been worked since 1670. The salt is cut from the bed in masses of five to eight feet in diameter, and then crushed with rollers. Afterwards it is dissolved in salt water, evaporated, and crystallized. One of the most abundant deposits of rock-salt in the United States is on Petit Anse Island, Louisiana. In these beds the salt is practically inexhaustible in quantity and remarkably pure in quality, so as to need little or no preparation. The other important localities of salt production in the United States are in the states of New York and Michigan. Here the salt is pumped up as brine, and recovered by evaporation. Salt is not alone used for seasoning and preserving food, but to glaze pottery, to harden soap, &c.

B. As adjective:

1. *Literally:*

1. Abounding in or impregnated with salt; containing or producing salt; as, a salt spring.

2. Prepared with or tasting of salt; salted; as, salt beef.

3. Overflowed with or growing in salt water; as, a salt marsh.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Sharp, bitter, pungent.
"The pride and salt scorn of his eyes." — *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, I. 2.

2. Lecherous, salacious, lustful.
"As salt as wolves in pride." — *Shakespeare: Othello*, III. 2.

3. Costly, dear, expensive, high; as, To pay a salt price. (*Collog.*)

* (1) *Above (or below) the salt*: Formerly the family salt-cellar was of massive silver, and placed in the middle of the table. Persons of distinction sat *above* the salt — i.e., between it and the head of the table; while dependents and inferior guests sat *below* it. Hence, to sit *above the salt* = to sit in a place of distinction; to be placed or sit *below the salt* = to be given or take an inferior position.

"Yet how for this to have a room *above the salt*." — *Cornwallis: Assizes*, No. 13 (1787).

(2) *Worth one's salt*: Worthy of one's hire; worth what it costs.

salt-block, *s.* An apparatus for evaporating the water from a saline solution. The technical name for a salt-factory.

salt-box, *s.* A wooden box, with a sloping lid, used for holding salt in kitchens.

salt-bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Atriplex nummularia*, an important Australian pasture-plant. Applied also to other species of the genus. [ATRIPLEX.]

salt-butter, *s.* Butter mixed with salt to make it keep.

salt-cat, *s.* [SALT-CAT.]

salt-cellar, **salt-saler**, *s.* A small vessel of glass, silver, &c., for holding salt on the table. [CELLAR.]

"When any salt is put on the table cloth, shake it out into the salt-cellar." — *Swift: Letter to the Butler*.

* A tautologous expression: *cellar* being = *Fr. salière*, Ital. *saliera* = a salt-cellar, from Lat. *sal* = salt.

salt-duty, *s.* A duty on salt; a duty, of one twentieth, formerly payable to the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, for salt brought to the port of London. [SALT-TAX.]

salt-eel, *s.* A rope's end. (*Naut. slang*.) (*Cf. Notes & Queries*, 7th ser. II. 188, 217.)

salt-fish, *s.* Fish in brine; fish salted and dried; fish from salt water.

* **salt-foot**, *s.* A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table, to mark the place of division between the superior and inferior guests. [SALT, *s.*, ¶ (1).]

salt-gauge, *s.* A salinometer (q.v.).

salt-glazing, *s.*

Pottery: A glaze for earthenware, prepared from common salt.

* **salt-green**, *a.* Green like the sea; sea-green. (*Shakespeare: Mid. Night's Dream*, III. 2.)

* **salt-holder**, *s.* A salt-cellar.

salt-junk, *s.* Dry salt beef for use at sea.

salt-lick, *s.* A 'know-lick' (q.v.).

salt-marsh, *s.* Land under pasture-grasses or herbage plants, near the sea, and liable to be overflowed by it, or by the waters of estuaries, and in consequence more or less impregnated with salt.

salt-mine, *s.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

salt of lemons, *s.* [SALT OF SORREL.]

salt of sorrel, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2HKO_4 + H_2O = \begin{cases} CO_2OH \\ CO_2OK + H_2O \end{cases}$. Potassic binxalate, or acid potassic oxalate. Found in sorrel leaves, and easily prepared by dividing a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water into two equal portions, neutralizing one with potassic carbonate, and adding the other. It crystallizes in colourless rhombic prisms, slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water. It is often used to remove ink stains from linen, paper, &c. Called also Salt of Lemons.

salt of tartar, *s.* [CARBONATE OF POTASSIUM.]

salt of vitriol, *s.* [SULPHATE OF ZINC.]

salt-pan, **salt-pit**, *s.* A shallow pan or vessel in which salt-water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. In the plural, salt-works, and natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

salt-pit, *s.* [SALT-PAN.]

salt-radicle, *s.*

Chem.: The chlorous or electronegative constituent of a salt, according to the binary theory, e.g., Cl in KCl, SO₄ in K₂SO₄, &c.

salt-raker, *s.* A person engaged in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds, or in inclosures from the sea.

salt-rheum, *s.*

Pathol.: A vague popular term for almost all the non-fibrous cutaneous eruptions common among adults, except ringworm and itch.

* **salt-sea**, *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the sea or ocean. (*Shakespeare: Muchto*, IV. 1.)

salt-sedative, *s.* 1. Burdock acid.

salt-spring, *s.*

Geol.: A spring of water containing a large quantity of common salt. Such springs are abundant in parts of Europe and America, the water rising probably from deposits of rock-salt underground, which it has passed over in its flow. Some of them yield a rich brine, the water being saturated. They rise through strata of sandstone and marl, which contain large beds of rock-salt (q.v.). Salinary salt is obtained from them by evaporation.

"The art of making salt was known to very early times, to the Greeks and Romans. It is not, therefore, likely that the Britons, who used, in several places, plenty of salt-springs, should be ignorant of it." — *Fennell: Journey from Chester*.

salt-tax, *s.*

Taxation: The ancient Romans imposed a duty on salt, and most modern states have taxed it heavily. England did so from 1784-1825. In India the salt-duty is the third source in order of importance of the Indian revenue, or, excluding opium, it is the second. Formerly its amount varied in different localities, now it is uniform over India at two rupees per maund (56.5d. a cwt.). The revenue from it in 1882-3 was £6,177,761. (*Hunter: Indian Empire*.)

salt-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Halimolendron argenteum*.

salt-water, *s.* &c.

A. As subst.: Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

B. As adj.:
1. To salt water, engaged on the salt water.
"The salt water salt is made."

salt-work, *s.* salt is made.

* **salt** (2), *s.* [Cogn. of *salus*, a jump, a bound.]

Make wanton *s.*

salt, n. & t.

1. To sprinkle salt; to preserve.

"We might have served you, ch. vii."

2. To fill with planks, as a ship.

3. To supply.

"Every Sunday." — *Scribner's Magazine*.

B. Intrans.

substance; as,

¶ (1) To salt value upon each more something a liberal discount.

(2) To salt a of gold-dust, &c. or worked appear valuable price from an

"One of the goldfields." — *Darwin*.

salt-salt, *a.* frequent, of salt.

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*

"When he claps his girth always." — *Pinner: The Vint*.

2. *Her.*: A t. weasel, rat, and go ybound, springing

salt-ta-rél-lé, *s.*

Music:

1. A Neapolitan what resembling

2. The music

3. A harpsichord jumps when

* **salt-tate**, *r.t.* frequent, of salt jump, to skip.

* **salt-tā-tion**, *s.*

1. A leaping,

"Being ordained to exceed the others."

2. A besting

In brick salt

* **salt-tā-tōr-ō**, *s.* a dancer.

Zool.: The Salt

salt-tā-tōr-i-a, *s.* salt (a) = a leap

Enam.: A s. the hind legs of leaping organs developed, from four. The All are herbi Achetins, and Locustidae, and

salt-tā-tōr-i-a, *s.* [SALTATORIA.]

the ability to le

"The males in line to this order." — *Darwin*.

saltatorialis *s.* [SALTATORIA.]

salt-tā-tōr-i-a, *s.*

A. As adj.: T

"A satirical w. Daily Telegraph."

B. As subst.:
"A second, a la salt." — *Beaum.*

bail, bó, *pó*

-clan, -tlan

Site, fit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, airo, sir, marine; gò, pòt, or, wòre, wòlf, wòrk, whò, sòn; mète, oùb, oùre, uníte, oùr, rùle, fùll; trý, Sýrian. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

B. As adj.: Pertaining, relating, or belonging to salt water, i. e., to the sea; used at sea; suggested on the sea.

"The salt-water thief." *Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, v.*
salt-work, s. A house or place where salt is made.

salt (2), s. [O. Fr. *salit*, from Lat. *saltum*, accus. of *saltus*, from *salo* to leap.] A leap, a jump, a bound.

"Fringing lambs
Make wanton salts about their dry-mock'd dams."
Ben Jonson: Macquer.

salt, v. t. & i. [SALT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; to preserve with salt.

"We might have salted as much pork as would have served both ships." *Cook: Third Voyage, bk. iii., ch. vii.*

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of timber.

3. To supply or furnish with salt. (*Amer.*)

"Every Sunday morning the cows must be salted." *Rev. Mr. Maguire, Nov. 1874, p. 11.*

B. Intrans.: To deposit brine from a saline substance; as, The brine begins to salt.

¶ (1) To salt an 'voice: To put the extreme value upon each article, and even something more sometimes, in order to make what seems a liberal discount upon payment.

(2) To salt a mine: To sprinkle a few grains of gold-dust, &c., in and about an unproductive or worked-out mine, so as to make it appear valuable, and thus obtain a higher price from an unsuspecting purchaser.

"One of the first to practise the art of salting sham goldfish." *Daily Telegraph, Sept. 22, 1885.*

salt ant. a. [Lat. *saltans*, pr. par. of *salto*, frequent. of *salo* to leap.]

¶ 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Leaping, jumping, danceling.

"When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, he goeth alway saltant or saltant." *F. Bolland: Pinner, bk. viii., ch. xxi.*

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

salt-ta-ról-ló, s. [Ital.]

Music:

1. A Neapolitan dance in triple time, somewhat resembling a jig.

2. The music for such a dance.

3. A harspichord jack, so called because it jumps when the note is struck.

sál-tá-te, v. t. [Lat. *saltatus*, sup. of *salto*, frequent. of *salo* to leap.] To leap, to jump, to skip.

sál-tá-tion, s. [Lat. *saltatio*.] [SALTATE.]

1. A leaping, a bounding, a jumping.

"Being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs do exceed the others." *Breviary: Vulgar Errours.*

2. A beating or palpitation.

"His verdant blood
In brisk saltation circulates and flows."
Smart: Hop-Garden, p. 27.

sál-tá-tör-ép, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *saltator* = a dancer.]

Zool.: The Salticidae (q. v.).

sál-tá-tör-i-a, s. pl. [Lat. *saltatorius*, from *saltator* = a leaper; a dancer; *salto* to leap.]

Entom.: A section of Orthoptera, having the hind legs elongated and connected with leaping organs. Wings and elytra well developed. Joints of the tarsi never more than four. The males emit chirping sounds. All are herbivorous. Tribes: Locustinae, Acridinae, and Gryllinae; or families: Gryllidae, Locustidae, and Acrididae.

sál-tá-tör-i-al, * sál-tá-tör-i-óu, a. [SALTATORIAL.]

Pertaining to leaping, having the ability to leap, or actually doing so.

"The males in the three saltatorial families belonging to this order are remarkable for their musical powers." *Darwin: Descent of Man, p. li., ch. 2.*

saltatorial-orthoptera, s. pl. [SALTATORIAL.]

sál-tá-tör-Y-óu, a. [SALTATORIAL.]

sál-tá-tör-y, a. & s. [Lat. *saltatorius*.]

A. As adj.: The same as SALTATORIAL (q. v.).

"A saltatory version of the 'Wedding March.'" *Daily Telegraph, Feb. 20, 1886.*

B. As subst.: A dancer.

"A second, a larrioleter, a saltatory, a dancer with a hit." *Beaum. & Pict.: Pair Mait of the Inn, bk. i.*

sált-cáke, s. [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cake*.]

Comm.: Sulphate of soda, prepared for the use of glassmakers and soap manufacturers.

sált-cát, * sált-cátte, s. [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cát* = cat (?).] A lump of salt made at a salt-work; also a mixture of gravel, bean, rubbish of old walls, cummin-seed, suit, and stale uride, for food for pigeons. (See extract.)

"A lump of salt, which they usually call a saltcat, made at the saltworks, which makes the pigeons much affect the place." *Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** sált-cóte, s.** [Eng. *salt* (1), and *cóte*.] A salt-pit.

"There be a great number of saltcotes about this salt." *Harrison: Descrip. Eng., li. 28.*

sált-ér, s. [Eng. *salt*, v.; -er.]

1. One who salts; one who sprinkles or applies salt.

"The dissector, emboweller, polluctor, sálter, and other dependant servants." *Greenhalgh: Im Embowelling, p. 28.*

2. One who makes or deals in salt.

"I asked of a sálter how many furnaces they had at all the three springs." *Holmes: Desc. of England, bk. iii., ch. xiii.*

3. A drysalter (q. v.).

¶ The London Salters Company was incorporated in 1538.

sált-örn, s. [SALT (1), s.] A salt manufactory where water is evaporated from brine and dry salt obtained. More especially a plot of retentive land, laid out in ponds and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. The operation is concluded in boilers.

"The saltworks of the Norwages and the Old English have suffered very different fates. In Norway the sea no longer reaches to their sites whilst here it has long since rolled over them." *Daily News, Sept. 24, 1885.*

sált-tig-I-dae, s. pl. [Lat. *saltic(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Dipneumones, section Vagabundae. The cephalothorax is nearly rectangular, and the eyes are placed in it in three transverse rows. Active spiders, weaving no webs, but trying to approach their prey by stealth and then springing upon it suddenly.

sált-ti-óu, s. [Lat. = dancing.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Salticidae (q. v.). *Salticus scenicus* is a small spider banded with black and white, often met with in gardens, on brick walls, railings, the trunks of trees, &c.

sált-to, s. [Eng. *salt*, a.; -to.]

Ichthy.: *Pleuronectes limanda*, the Common Dah (q. v.).

sált-tiór (1), s. [SALTIRE.]

*** sált-tiór (2), s.** [See def.] A blunder for Satyr (q. v.).

"They call them 'lives saltiers.'" *Shakspeare: Winter's Tale, tr. 2.*

sált-ti-grá-da, s. pl. [Lat. *saltus* = a leap, and *gratio* = to walk.]

Zool.: The Salticidae (q. v.).

sált-ti-grá-de, a. & s. [SALTIGRADA.]

A. As adj.: Leaping; formed for leaping.

B. As subst.: One of the Saltigrada (q. v.).

*** sált-tin-bán-có, * sált-tim-bán-có, s.** [Ital. *saltimbanco*; Fr. *saltimbanque* = a mountebank, from Ital. *saltire* in *banco* = to leap or mount on the bench.] A quack, a mountebank.

"He played the saltimbanco's part,
Transformed to a Frenchman by my art."
Bulwer: Hudibras, li. 4.

sált-íng, s. [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; -ing.] A salt-marsh.

sált-tíre, sált-tiór, s. [O. Fr. *saltior*.]

(Fr. *saltior*) = a stirrup, a saltire; Low Lat. *saltatorium* = a stirrup, from Lat. *saltatorius* = saltatory (q. v.).

Her.: An ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, or the letter X, formed by two beads, dexter and sinister, crossing each other.

"Upon his surcoat vallant Nevill bore
A saltire saltire upon his shield."
Drayton: Barons Wars, li.



SALTIRE.
(Arms of the Sea of Hochester.)

saltire-wise, saltier-wise, adv.

Her.: In the manner of a saltire; long-shaped charges (swords, batons, &c.) placed in the direction of the saltire, are said to be borne saltire-wise.

sált-ísh, a. [Eng. *salt* (1) s.; -ish.] Somewhat salt; rather salt.

"The bestest mariners,
That long hath wandered in the ocean waste,
Often count as swalling Telbys saltish were."
Spenser: F. Q., li. iii. st.

sált-ísh-ly, adv. [Eng. *saltish*; -ly.] With a moderate degree of saltiness.

sált-ísh-néss, s. [Eng. *saltish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being saltish.

sált-léss, a. [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; -less.] Devoid of salt; not tasting of salt; insipid.

"He that hath beheld what quantity of lead the test of salt's a sales will taste." *Brown: Vulgar Errours, bk. ii., ch. v.*

sált-ly, adv. [Eng. *salt*, a.; -ly.] In a salt manner; with taste of salt.

sált-néss, s. [Eng. *salt*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being salt or impregnated with salt; salt taste.

"That peculiar bituminous saltiness which we find in it." *Toldemith: Hist. of the Earth, ch. xv.*

sált-tó, s. [Ital.]

Music: (1) A dance in which there is much leaping and skipping; (2) a leap, or skip from one note to another beyond the octave.

sált-pó-tre (tre as tór), s. [Lat. *sal petra* = salt of the rock.]

1. *Chem.:* KNO₃. Potassium nitrate. Nitre. Found in dry and hot countries as a natural product, but prepared artificially by exposing a mixture of calcareous soil and animal matter to the atmosphere, or by decomposing native sodium nitrate with potassium carbonate. It crystallizes in anhydrous six-sided prisms, soluble in seven parts water at 15°, and in its own weight of boiling water. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of gunpowder, fireworks, and nitric acid. When fused and poured into moulds, it forms the sal prunella of commerce.

2. *Min.:* The same as NITRE (q. v.).

"That villainous salt-petre should be digged
Out of the bowels of the harlem earth."
Shakspeare: Henry VI., l. 1.

sált-pó-troús, * sált-pó-trý, a. [Eng. *salpetre* (s); -ous; -y.] Pertaining to saltpetre; partaking of the qualities of saltpetre; impregnated with saltpetre.

sáltre, s. pl. [SALT (1), s., li. 1. (2).]

¶ **Smelling salts:** A preparation of carbonate of ammonia with or without some agreeable scent, as bergamot, lavender, &c., used as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.

sált-wört, s. [Eng. *salt* (1), s., and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) *Salicornia annua*; (2) *Salsola* (q. v.).

sált-y, a. [Eng. *salt* (1), s.; -y.] Rather salt; saltish.

sa-lú-bri-óu, a. [As if from a Lat. *salubrious*, from *salubris* = healthy, from *salus* health; r. r. Sp. & Ital. *salubre*.] Favourable to or promoting health; healthy, wholesome.

"The soil must be renewed, which often washeth
Loose the treasure of salubrious salts."
Campbell: Tith, li. 310.

sa-lú-bri-óu-ly, adv. [Eng. *salubrious*; -ly.] In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

"Does not the sweat of the mason and carpenter
flow as pleasantly and as salubriously?" *Burke: On the French Revolution.*

sa-lú-bri-óu-néss, s. [Eng. *salubrious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being salubrious; wholesomeness, healthfulness, favourableness to the promotion and preservation of health.

sa-lú-bri-tý, s. [Fr. *salubrité*, from Lat. *salubritatem*, accus. of *salubritas*, from *salubris* = salubrious (q. v.).] The same as SALUBRIOUSNESS (q. v.).

"A new species of air, of infinitely superior salubrity and duration to that vulgar atmospheric air."
Mason: Ode to Pinchbeck. (Note 2.)

*** sa-lue, v. t.** [Fr. *saluer*.] To salute (q. v.).

sált-u-tar-i-ly, adv. [Ing. *salutary*; -ly.] In a salutary manner; in a manner favourable to health.

boil, bó; pout, jów; cat, cell, cherus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = z
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.
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sal'-u-tar-i-nēss, *a.* [Eng. *salutary*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being salutary or of promoting health.
2. The quality of promoting good, prosperity, or advantage.

sal'-u-tar-y, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*, from *fat. salutaria*, from *salus*, genit. *salutis* = health; Ital. *salutare*.]

1. Promoting or preserving health; favourable or contributing to health; wholesome, healthful.

"What effect it produced was rather salutary than harmful."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. 18.

2. Promoting or contributing to some good, advantage, or benefit; profitable, advantageous, beneficial.

"When St. Paul delivered over to Satan the design of it was kind and salutary."—Waterland: *Works*, v. 14.

sal'-u-tā-tion, *sal-u-tā-ci-on*, *s.* [Fr. *salutation*, from Lat. *salutatio*, *-ōnem*, accus. of *salutatio*, from *salutatus*, pa. par. of *salutare* = to salute (q.v.); Sp. *salutación*; Ital. *salutazione*.]

1. The act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by words or actions; the act of greeting or welcoming.

"Passed the doorway saluted,
Without word of salutation."
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xix.

2. That which is said or done in the act of saluting or greeting. (It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, shaking hands, embracing, uncovering the head, firing of guns, &c.)

"For so as the role of the salutatorian was made in my career."—Weghofer: *Lake* 1.

"Angelic Salutation: The Hail-Mary (q.v.)."

sal'-u-tā-tōr-i-an, *s.* [Eng. *salutatory*; *-an*.] In the United States, the student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement or like exercises.

sal'-u-tā-tōr-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *salutatory*; *-ly*.] By way of salutation.

sal'-u-tā-tōr-y, *a. & s.* [Lat. *salutatorius*, from *salutatus*, pa. par. of *salutare* = to salute (q.v.).]

- A. *As adj.*: Saluting, greeting; expressing a welcome or greeting. (Applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the commencements or similar public exhibitions in American colleges.)

B. *As subst.*: A place of greeting; a vestibule, a porch.

"Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some sort of porch of the church."—Sutton: *Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

sal'-u-tō, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *saluto* = to wish health, to greet; *salus*, genit. *salutis* = health; Fr. *saluer*; Ital. *salutare*; Sp. *saludar*; Port. *saudar*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make or offer a salutation to; to greet, to welcome; to address with expressions of kind wishes, courtesy, reverence, or homage.

"He bore the knight saluted, longing low."—Spenser: *F. & M.*, l. 1. 30.

2. To greet with a kiss, a wave of the hand, the uncovering of the head, a bow, or the like; as, To salute a person in the street.

3. To make obeisance to; to adore.

"Have wings like angels, and like them salute."—Byron: *Heaven & Earth*, l. 3.

4. In the army and navy to honour, as a particular day, person, or nation, by the discharge of great guns or small arms, dipping colours or the like; to receive with honour.

5. To touch, to affect, to gratify.

"Would I had no being,
If this salute my blood's a blot."
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive*: To perform a salutation or salute.

"I sent a lieutenant ashore to acquaint the governor of our arrival, and to make an excuse for our not salute."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. ii, ch. 2.

sal'-u-tō, *s.* [SALUTE, *v.*]

1. The act of saluting, or of expressing kind wishes or respects; salutation, greeting.

"That salute,
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!"
Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 37.

2. A kiss.

3. In the army and navy a compliment paid on the appearance of a royal or other dis-

tinguished personage, when squadrons or other bodies meet, at the burial of officers, and on other ceremonial occasions. It may be done by firing great guns or small arms, dipping colours, flags, and topmasts, presenting arms, mowing the yards, cheering, &c. [ROYAL-SALUTE.]

"A little salute, in martial eye,
The minutest well might send."
Scott: *Marmion*, l. 10.

4. A gold coin, of the value of twenty-five shillings, struck by Henry V. after his conquest in France. It was so called from the salutation



SALUTE.

represented on it, viz., the Virgin Mary on the one, and an angel on the other side of a shield bearing the arms of France and England quarterly, with the word *Ave!* (Hail!) on a scroll.

sal'-u-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *salute*(s), *v.*; *-or*.] One who salutes.

sal'-u-tif-er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *salutifer*; Eng. *salutifer*, *-ous*.]

1. Health-bringing; healthy.

"Or plough Tumbidge's salutiferous hills."
Smart: *The Hop Garden*.

2. Salutary, beneficial.

"All of them salutiferous and procuring good."—Cudworth: *Intel. System*, p. 361.

sal'-u-tif-er-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *salutiferous*; *-ly*.] In a salutiferous, wholesome, or salutary manner.

"The emperor of this invincible army, who governeth all things salutiferously."—Cudworth: *Intel. System*, p. 360.

sal'-u-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *salubrious*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being salvable; salubriousness.

"Why do we Christians so fervently argue against the salubriousness of each other?"—Deacy of *Peary*.

sal'-u-bil-, *a.* [Lat. *salvus* = to save, and Eng. *able*.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

"Our wild fancies about God's decrees have... bid fair for the damnation of us by whom those left aside."—Deacy of *Christian Poetry*.

sal'-u-bil-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *salubriousness*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being salvable; possibility of being saved.

sal'-u-bil-y, *adv.* [Eng. *salubri*(ty); *-ly*.] In a salubrious manner.

sal'-u-dōr-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Sp. & Port. *salvador* = a saviour.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Salvadoraceae* (q.v.). *Salvadora persea*, the Toothbrush tree, is probably the Mustard tree of Scripture (q.v.). The bark of the root is acrid, vesicant, and stimulant; the leaves are purgative, and the fruit is eatable. The galls of *S. oleoides*, an Indian evergreen shrub, are used in dyeing. *S. persea* and *S. oleoides* yield a sulphury yellow fat, and their leaves are used as fodder for camels.

sal'-u-dōr-a-gē-sa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *salvator*(es); Lat. fem. pl. *salvatores*.]

Bot.: *Salvadoras*; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echioles. Small trees or shrubs, with the stem slightly twined at the joints. Leaves opposite, leathery, entire. Flowers minute, in loose panicles; sepals four, minute; corolla membranous, four-parted; stamens four; ovary superior, one-celled; ovule solitary erect. Known genera 6 or 7, species not determined; from India, Syria, and the north of Africa. (Linnaeus.)

sal'-u-dōr-ād, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *salvador*(es); Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (Pl.). The *Salvadoraceae* (q.v.).

sal'-vage (age as *ig*) (1), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *salver* (Fr. *salver*), from Lat. *salvo* = to save (q.v.); Low Lat. *salvaticus*.]

1. The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from fire, the sea, an enemy, pirates, or the like.

2. Commercial and Maritime Law:

(1) A payment or compensation to which those persons are entitled who have by their voluntary efforts saved ships or goods from extraordinary danger, as from fire, the sea, an enemy, pirates, or the like. The amount of salvage to be paid is generally agreed on between the salvors and the owners of the property saved; but if they cannot agree, the sum to be paid, and the proportions in which it shall be paid, are determined by the Admiralty Court. The crew of a ship are not entitled to any salvage for any extraordinary efforts they may make in saving their own vessel.

"By the statute 7 Edw. III. c. 12, if any ship be lost on the shore, and the goods come to land (which can not, says the statute, be called wreck) they shall be equally be delivered to the merchants, paying only a reasonable reward to those that saved and preserved them, which is entitled salvage."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 8.

(2) The property saved from extraordinary danger by the voluntary efforts of the salvors.

salvage-corps, *s.* A corps or body of men attached to the London Metropolitan Fire Brigade, whose duties are the salvage of property from fire, and the care of that which is saved. They wear a blue coat with white collar.

salvage-loss, *s.* The difference between the amount of salvage, after deducting the charges and the original value of the property.

sal'-vage (age as *ig*) (2), *a.* [Prob. the same as *salvage* (1) (q.v.).]

Naut.: A skelm of hemp, simply bound with yarn; used for tacking of cannon, and other purposes where great pliancy and strength are required. [SALVAGE.]

sal'-vage (age as *ig*) (3), *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *salvage*; Fr. *salvage*.] [SALVAGE.]

A. *As adj.*: Salvage, rude, cruel.

B. *As subst.*: A salvage.

sal'-vage-ess, *a.* [SALVAGE, *a.*] Salvageness, wildness.

sal'-vā-tel-lē, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *salvator* = a saviour. So named from the salutory effects which the ancients attributed to the opening of the vein in hypochondria.]

Anat.: A vein on the back of the hand, near its inner margin, in proximity to the fourth and little fingers.

sal'-vā-tion, *sal-vā-ci-on*, *sal-vā-ci-on*, *s.* [Fr. *salvation*, from Lat. *salvatio*, *-ōnem*, accus. of *salvatio*, from *salvatus*, pa. par. of *salvare* = to save (q.v.); Sp. *salvacion*; Ital. *salvazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*.

1. The act of saving, rescuing, or preserving from danger, destruction, or ruin; preservation, rescue.

"Looking to Government aid for salvation from starvation during the coming autumn and winter."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1890.

2. In the same sense as II.

"The care of each man's salvation belongs only to himself."—Locke: *A Letter concerning Toleration*.

3. A manifestation of saving power.

"Stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will show to you to-day."—Exodus xiv. 13.

4. That which saves; the cause of saving.

"The Lord is my light and my salvation."—Psalm cxviii. 1.

II. *Theol.*: The deliverance of those who believe in Christ from the power of sin, and from the vice reserved for the unbelieving and the impenitent; and the bestowal on them of endless felicity in heaven.

Salvation army, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A religious organization virtually constituting a distinct religious sect, its founder and general being Mr. William Booth, born at Nottingham in 1829. In 1843 he entered the ministry of the Methodist New Connexion, which stationed him in London. Soon afterwards he obtained great spiritual success at Guernsey, and in 1844 was set apart as an evangelist. In 1846 he returned to the regular pastorate, but felt himself out of his sphere; and when, in 1861, the Conference refused to allow him again to become an evangelist, he resigned connection with it, and commenced an independent career. A year before this, Mrs. Booth had begun to preach. In 1862 he laboured in Cornwall, Newcastle, &c., and in June, 1865, in Whitechapel, London, when

šāte, *šāt*, *šare*, amidst, what, šāll, father: wā, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōll, wōrk, whō, šūn; mūte, ōub, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, šūll; trīy, Šyrian. *š*, *se* = *š*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

he obtained many converts, whom he united into the East London Christian Revival society, afterwards the East London Christian Mission. Visits to other cities and towns commenced the work also there. In 1865-6 Mr. Booth hired a large theatre, and in 1870, the People's Market at Whitechapel. By the commencement of 1878 thirty stations had been occupied; at its close there were eighty, and the evangelists had increased from thirty to 127. The first appearance of the title Salvation Army in the Registrar-general's returns was in 1880. With the name came military phraseology. Prayer became knee-drill, the leader became a general, one of his sons chief of the staff, evangelists took the name of officers, candidates were cadets, and not merely converts were sought, but recruits. A semi-military attire was assumed, barracks built instead of separate residences, and when the army marched forth to take some place by storm, it was with banners displayed and bands of music leading the march. Its possession of the streets was not undisturbed, especially in the earlier part of its career. (MILITARY ARMY.) Religious soldier-life was open to women, and many female officers conducted evangelistic operations. (FEMALE ARMY.) The army grew rapidly in numbers in England, and sent missionary parties abroad, some contingents reaching the United States and Canada, where they have been a live force in gaining converts, but not very successful. Recently Mr. Booth has been particularly engaged in the praiseworthy work of endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the poor of his native country.

"The fifth anniversary meeting of the Scottish Division of the Salvation Army has just taken place in the City Hall, Glasgow. It was a most successful one, and a large number of converts were secured. The army has been a live force in gaining converts, but not very successful. Recently Mr. Booth has been particularly engaged in the praiseworthy work of endeavoring to ameliorate the condition of the poor of his native country."

sal-vā-tion-ist, a. & s. [Eng. salvation; -ist.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Salvationists.

S. As subst.: A member of the Salvation Army (q.v.).

"What they object to is their being charged with obstructing thoroughfare when Salvationists and others do the same thing with absolute impunity."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1886.

sal-vā-tōr-y, s. [Fr. *salvateur*.] [SALVATOR.] A place where anything is preserved. "I consider the admirable powers of respiration, phantasy, and memory, in what *salvatores* or resuscitators the species of things just are observed."—*Deut. Orig. of Man*, p. 124.

salve (f. silent, or as *salvo*), ***salvo, s.** [A.S. *sealf*; cogn. with Dut. *salft*; O. H. Ger. *salfta*; Ger. *salft*; Dan. *salve*; Sw. *salva*, *salfta*.]
1. *Lit.*: An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment.
2. *Fig.*: A help, a remedy, an antidote, a healing application.

"Though no reason may apply
Salve to your sore."
Spenser: *P. Q.*, l. 11, st. 22.

salvo (f. silent, or as *salvo*), **v. t.** [A.S. *sealfan*, from *sealf* = *salve* (q.v.); O. Sax. & Goth. *salban*; O. Fries. *salva*; Dut. *salven*; Dan. *salve*; O. H. Ger. *salban*; Ger. *salben*.]
1. *Lit.*: To apply a salve or salves to; to heal or treat with salves or healing applications; to cure.
II. *Figuratively*:
1. To help, to remedy, to apply a *salve* to. "The which if He pleased I shall perform, I do beseech your majesty may *salve*." "The long grown wounds of my intemperance."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, l. 11, st. 2.
2. To help or remedy by a *salvo*, excuse, or reservation. "I cannot say now this is *salved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifest."—*Booker*: *Hebra. Polity*.

salvo (2), **v. t. & s.** [Lat. *salvo* = to save (q.v.).] [SALVARE, s.]

A. Trans.: To save, as a ship or goods, as from fire, the sea, or the like. "Salving life and property."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886.

B. Intrans.: To be engaged in the salvage of ships or property. "Tens of twenty boats scattered all over the islands are *salving* as quickly as they can."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

***salvo** (3), **v. t.** [Lat. *salvo* = half.] To salute, to say *hail* to.

sal-vō, ord. [Lat.] *Hail!*

Salvo, Regina, s. [Lat. = *Hail, Queen.*]

1. *Roman Church*: The first words of a prayer to the Virgin Mary, hence used for the prayer itself. (Cf. Ave Maria, *Prater Noster*.) In the Divine Office it is recited at the end of Lauds and Compline, and it is much used in private devotion.

2. *Musical*: Any setting of the prayer described above. [1.]

sal-vō-lī-ni, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *salvelin* = Ger. *salbling* = *Salmo salvelinus* (Linn.).]

Ichthy.: Charr; a group or sub-genus of *Salmo*, with teeth on the head of the vomer only. Among the chief species are *Salmo umbla* (the Ombra, Chevalier of the Swiss lakes), *S. alpinus* (the Northern Charr), *S. perca* (the Torgoch), *S. grayi* (the Freshwater Herring), *S. kucki* (the Ifuchen of the Danube), *S. arcticus* (the most northern species, from 82° N. lat.), and *S. fontinalis* (the Brook Trout of the United States).

salv-ēr (1), **s.** [SALVOR.]

salv-ēr (1 silent) (2), **s.** [Eng. *salv*(e) 1, v.; -er.] One who saves or cures; a quack-salver.

sal-vēr (3), **s.** [Prop. *salva*, from Sp. *salva* = a salver, from *salvar* = to save; Lat. *salvo*.] A kind of tray or waiter for table service, or on which to present anything to a person.

"The silver tankards and *salvers* of all the colleges had been melted down to supply his military chest."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

salver-shaped, a. The same as HYPOCRATERIFORM (q.v.).

sal-vī-q, s. [Lat. = the sage (*Salvia officinalis*), from *salvo* = to save. Named from its healing properties.]

Bot.: Sage; the typical genus of the *Salvia* (q.v.). Calyx two-lipped; stamens two, forked. Undershrubs or herbs, widely distributed. Known species about 400, many of them very showy flowering plants, cultivated in gardens or in greenhouses. *S. officinalis*, of which there are many varieties, is the Common Sage, a well-known culinary herb. It is a feeble tonic and antispasmodic, and an efficient aromatic. *S. grandiflora* is also culinary. The galls of *S. pomifera* are eaten in Canada, as are the stalks of *S. officinalis* in the Himalayas. The root is used in cough, the seeds as an anesthetic, and the leaves as a medicine in Guinea-worm and itch, or as a poultice to wounds. The seeds of *S. pteris* and *S. pumila*, also Indian species, are given in gonorrhoea, &c. Oil of Sage derived from this plant has been used in fumigations against rheumatism. The wood of *S.* is grown as a garden plant in "salvia," though not native here.

[Lat. *salvia*(a); fem. pl. adj.]

ity of Monardes (q.v.).

sal-vī-fo-qi, a. [Lat. *salvus* = safe, and *facio* = to saving; tending to save or preserve.]

***sal-vī-fo-qi-ly, adv.** [Eng. *salvific* (a); -ly.] In a saving manner; so as to save. "There is but one who died *salvifically* for us."—*Brown*: *Christian Morals*, pt. ii., § 11.

sal-vīn-i-a, s. [Named after Antonio Maria Salvini, a Greek professor at Florence.]

Bot.: A genus of *Marsileaceae*. Spore fruits of two kinds, the one producing only ovate spores, the other only pollen spores. Plants floating on the surface of stagnant water.

***sal-vīn-i-ā-pē-sē, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *salvinia*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -accor-]

Bot.: An order of *Lycopodiaceae*, generally merged in *Marsileaceae*. They are annual plants floating in water; the microsporangia and macrosporangia are formed in different sporocarpia. Genera, *Salvinia* and *Azolla*.

sal-vō (f), **s.** [Fr. *salve*; Ital. *salva* = a salvo, a salute, from Lat. *salvo* = hail.]
1. A general discharge of guns, intended as a salute.
2. A general concentrated fire of a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the

purpose of making a breach, &c.; the simultaneous and concentrated action of a number of cannon balls on a fort or earth-work, producing a very effective effect.

3. The confused shouts or cheers of a multitude, in applause, honour, or admiration.

***sal-vō** (2), **s.** [From the Lat. *salvo* = to be right being intact or preserved; an expression used in granting anything.] An exception, a reservation, an excuse.

"I shall inquire what *salvo*, or qualifying consideration, we may reasonably understand."—*Blackland*: *Works*, iii., 12.

salv-ēr, s. [Eng. *salve* (2), v.; -er.] One who saves a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as of fire, the sea, an enemy, or the like; one who effects a *salvo*.

***sām, ade.** [SAME.]

1. Together. "Now are they *sām*, all in that City even."—*Spenser*: *P. Q.*, l. 1, st. 37.

2. In common. "What counsel has light and dark *sām*?"—*Spenser*: *Shepherd's Calendar*, June.

sā-mād-ēr-q, s. [Ginghalie *Samadara*.]

Bot.: A genus of *Bimariaceae*, *Samadera indica*, a tree thirty to thirty-five feet high, furnishes Nipa bark, and its seeds yield an oil used in frictions in rheumatism, the bruised leaves are applied externally in erysipelas, and an infusion of the wood is tonic.

sā-mād-ēr-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *samaderin*(a); -in (chem.).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from the aqueous infusion of the bark and fruit of *Samadera indica*. It forms dazzling white, feathery crystals, soluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. Its solutions are neutral.

sām-q-rā, s. [Lat. *samara*, *samera* = the seed of the elm.]

Bot.: A two or more celled superior fruit, having few-seeded, indehiscent, and dry cells, and elongated into wing-like expansions. Lindley placed it under his compound fruits, and considered it a modification of the *carcerule* (q.v.). It is popularly called a Key. Examples, *Fraxinus*, *Acer*, *Ulmus*, &c.



SAMARA OF MAPLE.

***sā-marē, *sā-mar-rā, *sām-mar, s.** [Samarra.] A kind of jacket anciently worn by ladies, having a loose body and four side-laps or skirts extending to the knee.

sā-mar-i-a, s. [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *marra*, one of the native Guianan names of the species.]

Bot. & Comm.: The cedar wood of Guiana furnished by *Freya altissima*.

sām-q-rā, s. [Etyim. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of *Pleuronectidae*, confined to the Chinese seas. The mouth is nearly symmetrical, and the dorsal fin commences before the eye, on the snout.

Sā-mār-i-tān, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel, belonging to the tribe of Ephraim. After the captivity it was re-peopled by Cushites from Assyria or Chaldaea.

2. Applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing, probably in use before and partly after the Babylonish captivity.

B. As substantive:

1. *Literally*:
A native or inhabitant of Samaria. (John iv. 9.)

2. The language of Samaria. It was a dialect of the Chaldaean.

II. *Fig.*: A charitable, kind-hearted, or benevolent person, in allusion to the "good Samaritan" of the parable: as, To act the Samaritan.

Samaritan-Pentateuch, s. [PENTATEUCH.]

bōl, bōy; pōt, jōwl; cat, qell, choruz, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; exp. st, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

sa-mâr-l-tan-îm, s. [Eng. Samaritan; -ism.] Benevolent, humanity.
"Mad with humanity and samaritanism."—*Synonym* Smith: *Lectures* (1864).

sa-mâr-l-îm, s. [Latinized from Samaritan (q.v.).] *Chm.*: Symbol Sm. The new name for the element Iodine (q.v.), found in the mineral Samaritanite.

sâm-rôid, s. [Eng. samar(o); -oid.] Resembling a samara (q.v.).

sa-mar-râ, s. [SAMARE.]

sa-mar-akito, s. [After v. Samaraki, a mine officer; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring mostly massive, rarely in crystals, in brown orthoclase. Hardness, 5.5 to 6; sp. gr. 5.614 to 5.75; lustre when fractured, shining, sub-metallic; colour, velvet-black; streak, dark-brown, opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Compo.: a columbate of uranium, yttrium, iron, thorium, &c.

sa-ma-vê-dâ, s. [Sansk. sama-veda, from sama = a hymn for chanting; and veda = knowledge.] [RIG-VEDA.]

Sansk. Literature: The second of the four Vedas. It is, in the main, made up of extracts from the hymns of the Rig-Veda, used at the same sacrifice, but the antiquated grammatical forms show portions of it to be older than the Rig-Veda itself.

sâm-bâ, s. [Hurnese sambe.]

Bot.: *Jasminum sambac*.

sâm-bô, sâm-bô, s. [Sp. sambo, sambo.]

1. *Orn. Lang.*: The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; hence, used commonly for a negro.

2. *Bot.*: The genus *Cleome*. (West Indian.)

sâm-bôp, s. [SAMBAU.]

sâm-bû-qô-sâ, s. pl. [Lat. sambucus; fem. pl. adj. suff. -ae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Caprifoliaceae.

sâm-bû-ôis, s. [Lat. = an elder tree.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Sambucaceae (q.v.). Flowers axillary, in umbellate corymbs or panicles jointed to the pedicel; calyx three to five-toothed; corolla rotate or campanulate; stamens, five; drupe with three to five cartilaginous seeds. Known species, ten to twelve, from most temperate regions. Two of them are *S. nigra*, the Elder, and *S. elaeagnifolia*, the Dwarf Elder, or Dwarfoot (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.*: The inner bark of the elder has been successfully used to remove the fluid in dropsy.

¶ *Sambuci flores*: [ELDER-FLOWERS.]

sâm-bûke, s. [Lat. sambuca, from Gr. *σαμβύκη* (sambukê).]

Music: An ancient musical instrument: through applied sometimes to several musical instruments of different kinds, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, a triangular harp or trigon, and a large Asiatic harp, it seems to have been chiefly used as a term for the last-named instrument. By some authors it has been identified with the large Egyptian harp.

sâm-bâr, sâm-bôp, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Axis aristoteli*, one of the Rusa deer, from the hill-country of India. It stands about five feet high, is deep brown in colour, and has the hair of the neck developed into a sort of mane. Its build is massive, and the antlers present powerful points and are over three feet in length. The hind is less stoutly built, and of a yellowish tint.

"The sambar seems very well adapted for a deer park . . . being quite hardy enough to bear our winter in this climate."—*Scientist: Guide to Gardens of Zoological Society*.

sâm-e, s. & adv. [A.S. same (adv.) In such phrases as *sud same sud men* = the same as

men; *equi*, with *leel*, *sam* = the same; Dan. and Sw. *samma*; O. H. Ger. *sam* = same; *sama* = together; Goth. *sama* = same; *samst* = together; Itala. *samit* = same; Gr. *σάμ* (*homo*); Hence, *sama* = even, same; Lat. *similis* = like; *simul* = together; Gr. *σύν* (*homo*) = like.]

A. As adjective:

1. Identical, not different, not other.

"The very same man."—*Shakspeare: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

2. Identical in kind, species, or degree; exactly alike, or similar, though individually distinct.

"What answer is done to my brother (if I be a Christian) *sam* that same is done to me."—*Tyndall: W. Ser.*, p. 388.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or referred to.

"That same label here once again."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, v.

¶ *Same* is always preceded by the demonstrative words *this*, *that*, &c.; and followed in comparisons by *as* or *with*.

B. As adv.: Together.

(1) *All the same*: Nevertheless, notwithstanding, in spite of all.

(2) *The same*: Together.

sâm-e-nêas, s. [Eng. same; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being the same; absence of difference; identity.

"A sameness of the terms . . . would be an argument for assigning one and the same meaning to the premises."—*Booth: Armonia*, vol. II, ser. 2.

2. Near resemblance or correspondence; similarity.

"If all courts have a sameness in them, things may be as they were in any time, when all physicians want to perform such a miracle."—*Swift*.

3. Tiresome or tedious monotony; want of variety.

"With weary sameness in the rhythm."—*Tennyson: Miller's Daughter*, 70.

sa-mêr-târ, sa-mêr-tre, s. [Elym. doubtful.] A variety of coral. (Simmonds.)

sa-mêrte, s. [SAMITE.]

Sâ-mi-qn, s. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Grecian Archipelago.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Samian-earth, Samian-stone, s. A kind of bole or marl from the island of Samos.

Samian-letter, s. The Pythagorean letter (q.v.).

"When I was doubtful, like the *Kosian* letter, *Polina* has two ways."—*Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 181.

Samian-stone, s. [SAMIAN-EARTH.]

Samian-ware, s. An ancient kind of pottery, made of Samian, or other fine earth. It is of a bright red or black colour, covered with a lustrous siliceous glaze, with separately moulded ornaments attached.

sâ-mi-ql, s. [Turk.] The Sloom (q.v.).

"Burning and heading as the *Samel* wind."—*Moore: Lalla Rookh*.

Sâ-mi-ôt, Sâ-mi-ôte, s. & s. [SAMIAN.]

sâm-ite, sam-it, sam-yte, s. [O. Fr. *samit*, from Low Lat. *exsamitum* = samite; Gr. *ἐξάμιτρον* (*examitron*) = stuff woven with six threads, or different kinds of thread; *iz* (*hez*) = six, and *mitro* (*mitos*) = a thread of the wool; Gr. *samit*, *samit* = velvet, is the same word.] A rich silk stuff, sometimes interwoven with gold or silver thread.

"Myde Klens also lyte in a robe of samyte."—*Lybicus Diarmus*, 224.

sâm-lôt, s. [A contraction of *salmonlet*, dimin. of *salmon* (q.v.).] A young salmon; a parr.

"Heavy as is the toll which man and beast take from amongst grown fish it is as nothing to that which the young *salmon* pay."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 12, 1886.

sâm-ô-ite, s. [After the Samoa Islands, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral substance occurring as atascitites and stalactites in a lava cavern. Hardness, 4 to 4.5; sp. gr. 1.7 to 1.9; lustre, resinous; colour, white, grayish, yellowish. Compo.: essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina.

sa-môl-l-dre, s. pl. [Lat. *salmol(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Primulaceae.

sâm-ô-lus, s. [Lat. = brookweed, the broad leaved, or the winter-cress.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Samolideae (q.v.). Calyx five-lobed; corolla salver-shaped, with five stamens and five scales or stamenscales, capsule half-inferior, opening with five valves.

Known species about ten, from temperate climates. One, *Samolus Vallerandi*, is a very rare plant six inches to two feet high, prostrate or ascending, with rooting branches, antlers leaves, and white flowers. Found in watery places, especially on gravelly soil near the sea. It is bitter.

sâm-ô-sq-tôma, s. [Lat. *Samocent*, from *Samonta* (now Beempan), on the Euphrates, the capital of Commagene. See def.]

Church Hist. (H.): The followers of Paul, born at Samonta, who combined the bishopric of Antioch in Syria with the civil office of procurator for the emperor in a province. Their tendencies were strongly rationalistic. It believed in one God the Father. The "Word" was not a substance or a person, but inhered in the Father as reason does in the human mind.

Christ was a mere man, with whom the Word of Wisdom was united at the time of his birth, by this means he was enabled to speak and act as he did, and might, in an inferior sense, be called the Son of God, and even God. Paul was condemned and deposed by the Council of Antioch A.D. 260. Called also Paulianists.

sa-mô-yêd, sa-mô-tôd (s. & y), s. [Native name.]

1. A member of an Arctic race of people inhabiting the district from about the river Mezen on the European side to the Lena on the Asiatic. There are three tribes: they are small in stature, and live by hunting.

2. The language spoken by the Samoyeds.

"The second branch of the Turanian family of languages is the *Samoyed*, belonging to a Hyperborean race, which stretches from the North Sea to beyond the Ural, and up the course of this river into the central mountains of the continent, the Altai range, probably the starting-point of its migrations. It has no culture, nor importance of any kind."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. 2.

Sâm-ô-yêd-le, Sâm-ô-tôd-le (s. & y), s. [Eng. *Samoyed*; -le.] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds or their language.

sâmp, s. [North Amer. Indian *sapac*, *sapac* = made soft or thinned.] An article of food, consisting of maize broken or bruised, cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk; a dish borrowed from the aborigines of America.

sâm-pân, sâp-pân, s. [Malay & Javanese.] A Chinese punt used on the rivers for conveying merchandise, and also frequently for habitations.

sâm-phire, sâp-phire, s. [Fr. (*herbe de*) *Saint Pierre* = (herb of) St. Peter.]

Bot. & Comm.: *Crithmum maritimum* and the genus *Crithmum*. Longwood Samphire is *Thymus ascaridifolius*, used as a salad in Sicily, and Marsh Samphire, the genus *Sarcocolla* (q.v.). *Crithmum maritimum* is pickled as a condiment.

"Half-way down Hangs one that gathers *samphire*, dreadful trade!"—*Shakspeare: Lear*, iv. 2.

sâm-pla, s. [O. Fr. *exsample*, *exsample*, from Lat. *exemplum* = an example (q.v.).]

1. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern, an example.

"A sample to the youngest."—*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, I. 1.

2. A specimen; a part of the whole taken or presented for inspection as evidence of the quality of the whole.

sample-room, s.

1. A room for the display of samples.

2. A euphemism for drinking saloon.

sâm-pla, s. & s. [SAMPLE, s.]

1. To show something similar to; to exemplify; to present a sample or specimen of.

2. To take a sample or samples.

"Alphabetists, whose duty it was to sample the various brewings."—*Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism*, p. 4 (1881).

sâm-plêr (l), sâp-plar, saum-pler, s. [O. Fr. *exsample*, *exsample*, from Lat. *exemplar*.]

1. An example, an exemplar, a pattern.

"For Jesu entide not in to build Hoggis mud by bonds that ben *exsample* of verel thing."—*Wycliffe: Romans* ix.

âte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîr, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûta, cûb, cûre, ûnîte, cûr, rule, fûll; trj, Syriac. s. o = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

bōil, bōŷ; pōat, jōwī; oat, ŷell, ohorus, ghin, bench· go, gem; thīn, thīs; sīa, aŷ; expeet, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-tīan, -tīan = shōn. -tīon, -tīon = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = shūn. -tīon, -tīon = shūn. -ble, -ble, &c. = bēl, del.



RAY BENITO

sand, *v.* To fill with sand, on which metal work is supported while being chased, or a wood-block while being engraved.

sand-bag, *s.* To smelt with a sand-bag.

sand-bagger, *s.* A criminal assistant who uses a sand-bag as a weapon.

sand-bail, *s.* Soap made up into a ball with fine sand, for washing the hands.

sand-bar, *s.* A bar in a river formed by the accumulation of sand.

sand-bath, *s.*

1. A vessel of heated sand, used as an aquatic heater for reptiles, &c. A form of ovipositor largely used in laboratories.

2. *Med.* A form of bath in which the body is covered with warm or with cool sand.

sand-bed, *s.*

Founding:

1. The floor of sand at a smelting furnace, in which the metal from the furnace is run into pigs.

2. The floor of a foundry in which large castings are made, or on which the flasks are laid, rammed, and poured.

sand-blast, *s.* A method of engraving and cutting glass and other hard materials by the percussive force of particles of sand driven by a stream of air blast. Called also sand jet.

sand-blind, *s.* Having a defect in the eyes, through which small particles appear to fly or float before them; purblind.

My true hound's father, being more than sand-blind, high gravel-blind, knows the way.—*Shakespeare* (*Henry IV.*), II. 2.

sand-blindness, *s.* The state of being sand-blind.

sand-board, *s.*

Physics: A bar over the hind axle and parallel therewith. It rests upon the hind wheels where they cross the axle.

sand-box, *s.*

1. *Art. Lanx.* A box with perforated top, for sprinkling paper with sand in the manner of a pounce-box.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Hera*).

2. *Roll-con.* A box filled with sand, usually placed in front of the driving wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail, to be used when the wheels slip on the rails, owing to frost or wet.

sand-boy, *s.* A boy employed in carrying or carting sand.

sand-bug, *s.*

Entom. A hymenopterous insect, *Ammodontia arenaria*. (*Amer.*)

sand-burned, *s.*

Found. When the heat of the melted metal cast into a mould affects the surface of the sand so as to subject it to a partial fusion, whereby it adheres to and even unites more or less with the surface of the metal, giving a rough result, the casting is said to be sand-burned. This defect is caused by the unstable nature of the sand or the want of proper blacking on the mould.

sand canal, *s.*

Zool. The tube by which water is conveyed from the exterior to the ambulacral system of the Echinodermata. Called also Stone-canal.

sand-corn, *s.* A grain of sand.

sand-crab, *s.*

Zool. The genus *Oecypoda* (q.v.).

sand-crack, *s.*

A fissure or perpendicular crack in the hoof of a horse, causing lameness, if neglected.

sand-dart, *s.*

Entom. A British night-moth, *Agrotis ripa*.

sand-drift, *s.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound or heap of drifted sand.

sand-dune, *s.* The same as *DUNE* (1), *s.*

II. (q.v.).

sand-eel, *s.*

Ichthy. A popular name for the genus *Ammodytes* (q.v.), and especially for *Ammodytes lanceolatus*, called also the Greater, to

distinguish it from *A. tobianus*, the Lesser sand-eel. They live in shoals, and are much sought after by fishermen, who discover their presence on the surface by watching the porpoises which feed on them. (*Gunther.*)

sand-flag, *s.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

sand-flca, *s.*

Entom. *Paler* (or *Stenopogon*) *terrestris*, the Chigre (q.v.), from its living in sand.

sand-flood, *s.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along the deserts of Arabia.

sand-fluke, sand-necker, *s.*

Ichthy. *Platirus limandoides*.

sand-fly, *s.*

Entom. Any individual of the genus *Simulium* (q.v.).

Flies of the same of sand-flies they are well known plagios in many parts of North America.—*Wood's Nat. Hist.*, VI. 105.

sand-gail, *s.* (SAND-PIPE.)

sand-glass, *s.* An hour-glass (q.v.).

sand-grasses, *s. pl.*

Bot. Grasses which tend to blind the sand, as *Panicum capillare*, &c.

sand-grouse, *s. pl.*

Ornith. The family *Pterodidae* (q.v.), called also Rock-pigeons. Elegantly formed birds, with pointed tails, and plumage of beautifully varied protective tints. They are preeminently desert-birds, and are found in great numbers in the most arid situations and on the most open and barren plains. Their food consists of hard seeds and insects. *Pterodys scirvus* is the Pin-tailed Sand-grouse, and *syrhaptes parus* is the Palala's Sand-grouse.

sand-heat, *s.* The heat of warmers as in chemical operations.

sand-hopper, *s.*

Zool. (1) The genus *Talitrus*, and especially *Talitrus locusta*; (2) The genus *Gammarus*.

sand-jet, *s.* (SAND-BLAST.)

sand-lark, *s.* The dotterel (q.v.).

"The sand-lark chants a joyous song."—*Wardour's Tale* (*Shepherd Boys*).

sand-lance, *s.* (LAUNCE (1), *s.*)

sand-leek, *s.*

Bot. *Allium Scordastrum*, a species of leek rare in Britain, but distributed over the European continent, except Spain.

sand-lizard, *s.*

Zool. *Lacerta anolis*, about seven inches long, of which the tail is four; palated teeth. Usual colour, ashy-brown, with obscure longitudinal bands of a darker line. Fine of round black spots on side. The female lays twelve to fourteen eggs in the sand, covers them, and leaves them to be hatched by solar heat. Common near Poole, Dorsetshire, and in northern and central Europe.

sand-martin, *s.*

Ornith. *Hirundo riparia*, called also the Bank-martin and Bank-swallow. Length about six inches; upper parts and a broad band across the breast grayish brown, lower parts brownish white. It makes its nest in the steep banks of rivers, sand pits, quarries, and sea-banks, and deposits four or five white eggs. It breeds in Britain, but goes south in autumn returning again in spring.

sand-mole, *s.*

Zool. *Buthyrus maritimus*, a rodent from the Cape of Good Hope. It is about the size of a wild rabbit, with light grayish-brown fur, rather variable in tint in different individuals. The eyes are very small; external ears wanting; tail short.

sand-monitor, *s.*

Zool. *Monitor* (or *Panormosaurus*) *arenarius*, the Sand-monitor of Herodotus. It is less carnivorous than the Monitor of the Nile.

sand-myrtle, *s.*

Bot. The genus *Lepophyllum*. (*American.*)

sand-necker, *s.* (SAND-FLUKE.)

sand-paper, *s.* An abrading agent made by coating paper or thin cotton cloth with glass and dusting fine sand over it with a sieve. Sand-paper is intermediate between

glass paper and emery-paper in its action on metals, but is less energetic than glass-paper in its action on wood.

Sand-paper tree:

Bot. *Coriellia americana*.

sand paper, *v.t.* To rub down or polish with sand paper.

sand picture, *s.* A picture formed by the combination of sands of various tints, so as to produce a general effect like colours.

sand pipe, sand gail, *s.*

Geol. (Pl.): Deep, conical hollows in a vertical direction found in England, France, and elsewhere, penetrating the white chalk and filled with sand and gravel. One seen by Mr. Chas. Lyell at Norwich in 1849 was twelve feet in diameter, and more than sixty feet deep. Mr. Trimmer attributed them to the action of the sea on a beach or shoal; Lyell to the chemical action of water charged with carbonic acid, derived from the vegetable soil and the roots of trees, on the chalk below.

sand-piper, *s.* (SANDPIPER.)

sand-plover, *s. pl.*

Ornith. The genus *Equilidia*.

sand-prey, sand pride, *s.* (PATES (2), *s.*)

sand-pump, *s.* A cylinder or case or metallic tube having a valve at bottom opening upwardly. Its office is to remove the sand which collects in the bore when a well is being drilled.

sand-rock, *s.* A rock composed of cemented sand.

sand-roll, *s.* A roll for a rolling mill, for instance, cast in sand, as distinguished from a chill-roll, one cast on a chill.

sand-scoop, *s.* A shovel for obtaining sand from the bottom of a river.

sand-shot, *s.*

Ordn. Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand. Larger balls are cast in iron moulds.

sand-skipper, *s.*

Zool. *Gammarus marinus*. (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 1885), p. 270.)

sand-smelt, *s.* (ATREHINA.)

sand-snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool. The family *Eryelidae*. They frequent sandy or dry places, and burrow beneath the surface.

sand-star, *s.*

Zool. The genus *Ophiria*.

sand-storm, *s.* A storm or cloud of drifting sand.

sand-sucker, *s.*

Ichthy. *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, 1. Rough-dab (q.v.).

sand-tube, *s.* A fulgurite (q.v.).

sand-wasp, *s.*

Zool. (Pl.): A popular name for the fossorial Hymenoptera, particularly those coloured like ordinary wasps, from which, however, they may be distinguished by their wings not being folded. Especially, the fossorial genus *Ammophilus*.

sand-worm, *s.*

Zool. *Nereis versicolor*.

sand, *vt.* (SAND, *s.*)

1. To sprinkle with sand; specif., to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface, in order to make it resemble stone. [SAND-ED.]

2. To force or drive upon a sand.

"Travelers and seamen, when they have been sandied or dabbled in a rock."—*Isidore: Etymology*, p. 116.

sand-dal (1). "sân-dall, *sen-dall, *s.* [Fr. *sandale*, from Lat. *sandalius*, from Gr. *sandalius* (*sandalion*), dimin. of *sandalos* (*sandalon*) = a sandal; Pers. *sandal*.]

1. A protection for the sole of the foot. It consists merely of a sole, with sometimes a shield at the toe and heel, leaving the upper part of the foot bare, and is secured by straps passing over the instep and around the ankle. Sandals were worn by the Jews, and most Oriental nations, as well as by the Greeks and Romans, but appear to have been to a great

ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -ian, -ian = shan, -tion, -ston = shün; -tion, -gion = shün. -cious, -tious, -alous = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

sandy-carpet, s.

Entom. : A British geometer moth, *Emme-
la decolorata*.

sandy-lavereck, s. The sand-lark, the
munderling. (Scotch.)

"Have nothing but windle-stem and sandy-lavereck."
—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

sandy-ray, s.

Ichthy. : *Raja circularis*. There are from
eight to sixteen small spots about the size of
a pea on the back.

***sân-dýx, s. [SANDIX.]**

sâne, a. [Lat. *sanus* = of sound mind, whole,
allied to Gr. *saos*, *saus* (*sus*, *sôs*) = whole,
sound.]

1. Sound in mind; of sound mind; not
deranged; having the regular exercise of reason
and other faculties of the mind; as, a *sane*
person.

2. Not deranged or disordered; as, a *sane*
mind.

*3. Sound, healthy. (A Latinism.)

sane memory, s.

Law: Perfect and sound mind and memory
to do any lawful act, &c. (*Wharton*.)

sâne-ly, adv. [Eng. *sane*; -ly.] In a sane
manner; as, He talked *sâne-ly*.

sâne-nôs, s. [Eng. *sane*; -nôs.] The
quality or state of being sane, or of sound
mind; sanity.

sâng, pret. of v. [SINN.]

sâng, s. [SONO.] (Scotch.)

sâng, s. [See def.] A corruption of Ginseng.
(q.v.)

sân-gu, sân-gu, s. [Native name.]

Zool. : The Galla ox (q.v.)

sân-gu-rê, s. [Sp. *sangria* = the incision of
a vein, a drink, from *sangre*; Lat. *sanguis* =
blood.] Wine and water sweetened and spiced,
and sometimes leech, used as a refreshing drink
in warm countries or warm weather.

sân-gu-rê, s. & c. [SANGAREE, s.]

A. Trans. : To reduce in strength and
sweeten (Applied to fermented liquors, as
ale, wine, &c.)

B. Intrans. : To drink sangaree.

sang-froid (an sân fwâ), s. (Fr. = cold
blood.) Freedom from agitation or excite-
ment; coolness, indifference, calmness.

"There he stood with such sangfroid, that cooler
could scarce be shown even by a water-spout."
—*Byron: Don Juan*, v. 21.

sân-gi-ô, s. [SANJAK.]

sân-gi-a-côte, s. [SANJAKATE.]

sâng H-êr, s. [Fr.]

H-êr. : A wild bear.

**sân-grê-al, sân-grâ-al, s. [Lit. = the
body-dish.] [GRAIL.]** The grail.

sân-gu, s. [SANGA.]

***sân-gulf-êr-ô-sa, a.** [Lat. *sanguis* = blood,
and *fero* = to produce, to bear.] Conveying
blood.

"There belongs to it the optic nerve, and according
to modern dissections, lymphatics, besides *sanguis-
ferous vessels*." — *Boyle: Works*, v. 13.

¶ The sanguiferous system includes the
heart, the aorta and other arteries, the veins,
&c.

***sân-gul-fi-ô-tion, s.** (Fr., from Lat.
sanguis = blood, and *ficio* = to make.) The
production of blood; the conversion of the
chyle into blood.

"The lungs are the first and chief instrument of
sanguification." — *Arbuthnot: On Aliment*, ch. 11.

***sân-gul-fi-êr, s.** [Eng. *sanguify*; -er.] A
producer of blood.

"Bitter, like choler, are the best *sanguifera*, and
also the best *febrifuges*." — *Flower: On the Humours*.

***sân-gul-fû-ô-sa, a.** [Lat. *sanguis* =
blood, and *fluo* = to flow.] Floating or run-
ning with blood.

***sân-gul-fy, sân-gul-fic, v. i.** [Lat.
sanguis = blood, and *ficio* (pass. *fo*) = to
make.] To produce blood.

"I walk, I hear, I drink, I *sanguify*, I can-
nize." — *Boyle: Orig. of Manhood*, p. 21.

***sân-gul-ên-ô-sa, a.** [Lat. *sanguis* =
blood, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to beget.]
Producing blood.

***sân-gul-a, a. & s. [SANGUINE.]**

sân-gul-âr-I-ô, s. [Fem. of Lat. *sanguin-
arius* = pertaining to blood.]

Bot. : A genus of Papaveraceæ. *Sanguin-
aria canadensis* is the Puccoon (q.v.). It is
an emetic and purgative in small doses; but
in large doses a stimulant, diaphoretic, and ex-
pectorant.

sân-gul-a-r-I-ly, adv. [Eng. *sanguinary*;
-ly.] In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirsty.

sân-gul-a-r-ine, s. [Mod. Lat. *sanguin-
arius*]; -ine.]

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{11}NO_4$. An alkaloid possessing
the same composition and characters as
Chelerythrine (q.v.), but extracted from *Sanguin-
aria canadensis*.

sân-gul-a-r-i-nôs, s. [Eng. *sanguinary*;
-nôs.] The quality or state of being sanguinary.

sân-gul-a-r-ry, a. [Fr. *sanguinaire*, from
Lat. *sanguinarius* from *sanguis* = blood; Sp.
Ital. *sanguinario*.]

1. Consisting of blood, formed of blood.

2. Attended with bloodshed, bloody.

"Every victory gained by either party had been
followed by a sanguinary proscription." — *Macaulay:
Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Bloodthirsty, cruel, murderous.

"One sister'd have
Has never heard the sanguinary yell
Of cruel man." — *Cooper: Tusk*, III. 338.

sân-gul-a-r-ry, s. [Lat. *sanguinaria* (herb).
= (a herb) that etaches blood; Fr. *sanguin-
aire*.]

Bot. : *Achillea Millefolium*. [MILFOIL.]

sân-gul-a, sân-gul-a, a. & s. [Fr. *sân-
guis*, from Lat. *sanguis*, from *sanguis*;
gentil. *sanguinis* = blood; Sp. *sanguino*, *sân-
guino*; Ital. *sanguineo*, *sanguigno*.]

A. As adjective :

I. Ordinary Language :

1. Abounding with blood, full of blood,
bloody.

*2. Having the colour of blood; red.

"Sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire."
— *Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cliv.

3. Abounding with blood; plethoric; of
full habit, vigorous, muscularity, activity of
circulation, &c.; as, a *sanguine* temperament,
or habit of body.

¶ The *sanguine* or *sanguineous* temperament
is characterized by red or light brown hair,
blue eyes, a partly fair and partly florid com-
plexion, large and superficial arteries and
veins, a full and rapid pulse, slight perspira-
tion, impatience of heat, fertile tendency, a
lively and cheerful temper, and exaltable
passions.

4. Cheerful, warm, ardent; as, a *sanguine*
temper.

5. Anticipating the best; confident, not
despondent; as, He is *sanguine* of success.

II. Technically :

1. Bot. : Dull red, passing into brownish
black.

2. Her. : The same as *MYRRY*
(q.v.). It is noted in migrating
by diagonal lines crossing each
other.

B. As substantive :

1. Blood colour.

"From which forth gush'd a stream of sorrel blood thick,
And into a deep sanguine dye the grey eye dyed."
— *Spenser: P. Q.*, II. c. 29.

*2. Red hemate, with which cutlers co-
loured the hilts of swords, &c.

***sân-gul-a, s. [SANGUINE, a.]**

1. To stain with blood; to ensanguine.

2. To stain or varnish with a blood colour.

His face to the cutlers then, and have it *sanguin'd*.
— *Beaumont & Fletcher: Captives*, II. 2.

***sân-gul-a-lôs, a.** [Eng. *sanguine*; -lôs.]
Destitute of blood; pale.

***sân-gul-a-ly, adv.** [Eng. *sanguine*; -ly.]
In a sanguine manner; ardently, hopefully;
with confidence.

"This task has been undertaken accordingly by
every divine, *sanguinely* and doctrinally by most."
— *Bolingbroke: Frag. of Essays*, sec. 20.

sân-gul-a-nôs, s. [Eng. *sanguine*; -nôs.]
1. The quality or state of being sanguine;
redness; colour of blood.

2. Fulness of blood; plethora.

3. Ardour, confidence.

"Rage, or phrensy it may be, in some perhaps
natural courage, or sanguineness of temper in others."
— *Deacy of Piety*.

sân-gul-a-ô-sa, a. [Lat. *sanguineus*, from
sanguis, gentil. *sanguinis* = blood.]

1. Pertaining to or constituting blood;
bloody.

2. Of a blood or red colour; red, crimson.

3. Abounding with blood; plethoric, san-
guine.

"A plethoric constitution, in which true blood
abounds, is called *sanguineus*." — *A. Reuchmont*.

"To revive the expired motion of the parts even of
perfect and sanguiferous animals, when they seemed
to have been killed." — *Boyle: Works*, III. 124.

*5. Confident, ardent, sanguine.

***sân-gul-a-I-ty, s.** [Eng. *sanguin(e)*; -ity.]

1. Sanguineity.

2. Consanguinity.

"The duel would have been no breach of *sanguinity*."
— *Wilde: To Mann*, I. 12.

***sân-gul-a-ô-sa, sân-gul-a-ô-sa, sân-gul-a-ô-sa, a.** [Lat. *sanguis*, gentil. *sanguinis* =
blood, and *oro* = to devour.] Eating or sub-
stanting on blood.

sân-gul-a-lâr-I-ô, s. [Named from the
spleen *Solen sanguinolentus*.] [SOLEIN.]

Zool. & Paleont. : A genus of Telliidae.
Shell oval, compressed, rounded in front,
attenuated and slightly gaping behind; hinge-
teeth 2, small; aliphonal inflection very deep;
ligament external. Recent species twenty,
from the warmer seas; fossil thirty, begin-
ning in the Eocene of Europe and America.
(S. P. Woodward.) One recent species, *Sanguin-
olaria rugosa*, has an extremely wide range.

***sân-gul-a-ô-lon-ty, s.** [Eng. *sanguino-
lent*]; -ty.] The quality or state of being
sanguinulent; bloodthirstiness, bloodiness.

"That great red dragon with seven heads, so called
from his *sanguinolency*." — *H. More: Mystery of
Iniquity*, bk. i, ch. viii, § 4.

***sân-gul-a-ô-lent, a.** [Lat. *sanguinolentus*.]
Finged or mingled with blood; bloody.

"For the stopping of blood in a sanguinulent ulcer
and bleeding wounds." — *Falder: Worthies; England*,
ch. 11.

sân-gul-sorb, s. [SANGUISORBA.]

Bot. (Pl.) : The Sanguisorbaceæ. (Lindley.)

sân-gul-sor-ba, s. [Lat. *sanguis* = blood,
and *sorbo* = to suck in. Named from the
supposed vulnerary properties of the plants.]

Bot. : The typical genus of Sanguisorbaceæ
(q.v.). Flowers in a head; calyx four-lobed,
superior, coloured, with two to four scales or
bracts at the base; petals none; stamens
four; achenes one or two. *Sanguisorba officin-
alis*, Common Burnet (now *Poterium Sanguis-
orba*), yields good fodder. The root of
S. annuensis is astringent and emetic, and
its fruit is said to produce stupefaction.

sân-gul-sor-bâ-ô-sa, s. pl. [Mod. Lat.
sanguisorba]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acc.]

Bot. : Sanguisorbæ, an order of Perigynæ
Exogens, alliance Rosales. Herbs or under-
shrubs, sometimes spiny. Leaves simple,
lobed, or compound, alternate, with stipules;
flowers small, often capitate, sometimes with
separate sexes; calyx with the tube thickened
and lined with a disc, the limb three-, four-,
or five-lobed; stamens definite; ovary soli-
tary, simple, with the style from its apex or
its base; stigma compound or simple; fruit
a one-seeded nut enclosed in the indurated
calyx. Found in Europe, America, and at the
Cape of Good Hope. Known genera twelve,
species 125. (Lindley.) Sometimes reduced
to Sanguisorbæ, a tribe of Rosaceæ.

sân-gul-sor-bê-sa, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sân-
guisorba*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acc.] [SÂN-
GUISORBAE, s.]

***sân-gul-sû-ga, s.** [Lat. = a blood-sucker,
a leech; *sanguis* = blood, and *signo* = to suck.]
Zool. : An approximate synonym of Hirudo
(q.v.).

***sân-gul-sû-ga, s.** [SANGUITIA, s.] Any indi-
vidual of the genus *Sanguiniga* (q.v.).

bôl, bôy; pôn, jôw; eat, cêl, chorû, chin, bench; go, gôm; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, gu = gw.
-cian, -tian = shên. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -cions, -tions = shûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bôl, dôl.

sán-hé-drím, + sán-hé-drím, s. [Heb. סנהדרין (*sanhedrin*, from Gr. συνέδριον (*synedrion*) = a sitting together, a sitting in council, a council board, a council; συνέδρεω (*synedrōō*) = sitting together; σύν (*syn*) = together, and δέω (*deō*) = a seat.]

Hebrew Antiq.: The superior court or council of the Jewish nation. Tradition says that it was instituted in the time of Moses, and consisted of seventy-one members, viz. the seventy elders appointed by God (Num. xi. 17-25), with the high priest himself as president; but the fact of its Greek derivation (see etym.) renders it highly probable that it did not arise till after the Greco-Macedonian period. It is never alluded to in the Old Testament, unless it be in 2 Chron. xix. 8. That work, however, may not have taken its final form till the period in question. The Sanhedrim may have developed from and succeeded the Great Synagogue. The tradition is that it had seventy-one members. If so, the number was probably fixed to put it in harmony with the court of Moses and the seventy, and, if the number of the seventy disciples sent out by Jesus was fixed to constitute with him seventy-one in imitation of the Sanhedrim, this would confirm the tradition. But, if Jesus followed Moses, and not the Sanhedrim, the apparent confirmation would fall to the ground. The Sanhedrim consisted of three classes: first, the heads of the twenty-four courses into which the priests were divided (1 Chron. xxiv. 4-6), with those who had been high priests (2)—the elders or heads of the people (Matt. xvi. 21, xxvii. 1-3), and the scribes, or lawyers (Matt. xxvi. 3). They sat in a crescent, the president, on a higher seat than the rest, in the middle, supported on the right by the vice-president, and on the left by a learned referee. Herod was summoned before the Sanhedrim for putting people to death, e.g. 47 (*Josephus: Antiq.*, xiv. 9, § 4), and Jesus was condemned by it for claiming to be the Messiah (Matt. xxvi. 57-66). Shortly before this it had lost the power of life and death (John xviii. 31), which is generally held to have fulfilled the Messianic prophecy in Gen. xlix. 10. It ended when Theodosius put the last president to death, A.D. 425.

sán-hí-tá, s. [Hind.] The name of that portion of the Vedas, or sacred writings of the Brahmans, which contains the mantra or hymns.

sán-i-cle, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sanicula*, from *sani* = to heal.]

Bot.: The genus *Sanicula* (q.v.).

sá-ní-o-lá, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sano* = to heal.]

Bot.: *Sanicle*; the typical genus of *Sanicula* (q.v.). Umbels sub-globose; fruit with hooked spines; leaves palmate. Known species ten, from the temperate regions. One, *Sanicula europæa*, is British.

sán-i-ou-lí-dá, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sanicula*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Bot.: A family of Ajdaveer. Fruit sub-terete or dorsally compressed; commissure broad.

sán-i-díno, s. [Gr. *oivís* (*ovis*), genit. *oividos* (*oividos*) = a table; suff. -ine (*ina*).]

Min.: A very pure variety of Orthoclase (q.v.), occurring in clear glassy crystals of tabular habit, in certain volcanic rocks, notably those of the trachytes of Bonn, Rhine, and the egeral boulders of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and of the Laacher See.

sán-i-dín-ite, s. [Eng. *sanidine*(e); suff. -ite (*ite*).]

Petro.: A rock consisting largely of Sanidine (q.v.).

sán-i-dí-phýre (yr as ír), s. [Eng. *sanidine*, o coucative, and Gr. *φύρεω* (*phúroō*) = to mix.]

Petro.: A rock consisting of sanidine (q.v.) and a plagioclase felspar, without glassy or felsitic inclusions.

sá-ní-ôp, s. [Lat. = bloody matter.] A thin, reddish discharge from sores or wounds; serous matter, less thick and white than pus, and slightly tinged with red.

"It began with a round crack in the skin, without other matter than a little serum."—*H. Watson*.

sán-i-ty, c.t. [Lat. *sans* = whole, sound, end *facio* (pass. *fit*) = to make.] To make healthy; to improve in sanitary condition.

sá-mí-ôsa, a. [Lat. *saniosus*, from *sanies* (q.v.); Fr. *sanieux*; Ital. *sanioso*.]

1. Pertaining to sanies; of the nature of or resembling sanies; thin and serous, with a tinge of red.

2. Excreting or exuding a thin, serous, reddish matter.

"I was sent for, and observing the ulcer *saniosus*, pro-priety and digestion."—*Wierman: Surgery*, bk. ii, ch. iv.

sán-i-tár-i-án, s. [Eng. *sanitary*; -an.] One who promotes or studies sanitation or sanitary reforms. [HYGIENE.]

"With the cry for less smoke, the persistent *san-i-tár-i-án* keep up the demand for more air."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

sán-i-tár-ist, s. [Eng. *sanitary*(y); -ist.] An advocate or promoter of sanitary measures; a sanitarian.

sán-i-tár-i-tím, s. [SANITARY.] A health retreat, a sanatorium (q.v.).

sán-i-tár-y, a. [Fr. *sanitaire*, from Lat. *sanitas* = sanity (q.v.).] Pertaining to or connected with health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic. [SANATORY.]

"A source of anxiety on sanitary and legal grounds."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 12, 1884.

sanitary-inspector, s. *Law*: An inspector appointed to enforce the provisions of the various sanitary laws of towns and cities.

sán-i-táte, c.t. [SANITATION.] To adopt or carry out sanitary measures in.

"This camp has been *sanitized*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 12, 1884.

sán-i-tá-tion, s. [SANITARY.] The adoption or carrying out of sanitary measures; hygiene.

"Not the measure in which the elementary laws of sanitation is observed has produced remarkable results."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 2, 1885.

sán-i-tíst, s. [Eng. *sanitary*(y); -ist.] A sanitarian.

sán-i-tór-y, a. [Eng. *sanitary*(y); -ory.] The same as SANITARY (q.v.).

sán-i-tý, s. [Lat. *sanitas*, from *sans* = sane (q.v.).] The quality or state of being sane; healthiness of body or mind; sanity.

"Extreme departs from perfect *sanity*."—*Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health*.

sán-ják, sán-ji-áo, s. [Turk. = a standard.] A subdivision of an eyalet or minor province of Turkey, so called because its governor, called *sanjak-beg*, is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse tail.

sán-ják-áte, sán-ji-q-áo-te, s. [SANJAK.] A sanjak.

sánk, pres. of s. [SINK, s.]

sán-khý-q, s. [Sansk. = synthetic reasoning.]

Brahmism: One of the six systems of Brahmanical philosophy. It was founded by Kapila. It assumes the existence of primordial matter, existing from all eternity, from which the world was made, and absolutely denies the existence of God.

sán-neh, s. [Native name.] The name of certain kinds of Indian muslin.

sán-pán, s. [SAMPAN.]

sáns, prep. [Fr., from Lat. *sine* = without; O. Fr. *sens*.] Without.

"Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 7.

sans-appel, s. An infallible person; one from whose dictum there is no appeal.

"Such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be."—*Kingsley: Waterbury*, ch. xii.

sans-culotte, s. [Fr. = without breeches.]

1. A fellow without breeches; a rough, ragged fellow. The name was applied in derision to the popular party by the aristocrats in the beginning of the revolution of 1789, and was afterwards assumed by the patriots as a title of honour.

2. A fierce republican.

3. A rough.

"The mob was asked whether it was ready for revolution, and of course the *sans-culottes* brought it together for the occasion declared that they were."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 5, 1848.

sans-culottary, s. The revolutionary mob. (*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii, bk. ii, ch. ii.)

sans-culotte, a. Pertaining to sans-culottism; revolutionary.

sans-culottism, s. The principles or teachings of the sans-culottes; extreme republicanism.

sans-culottist, s. An extreme republican; a sans-culotte.

sán-sú-i-ér-q, s. [Named after M. Sansevier, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: Bowstring Hemp; a genus of Heimerocallaceæ. *Sansevieria zeylanica* is a stemless Indian and Chinese bush, with a rosette of six or eight succulent leaves, the under ones sometimes four feet long, and ending in a long straight spine; scape one or two feet long, with greenish-white flowers. A soft, silky, elastic fibre extracted from its succulent leaves is made by the natives of India into bowstrings. In Europe it is manufactured into ropes for deep-sea dredgings, or made into paper. The African Bowstring Hemp, *S. guineensis*, has also excellent fibres. The roots of the species have been used in gonorrhœa, pains of the joints, and coughs.

Sáng-krit, Sàng-orít, s. [Skt., lit. = carefully constructed, symmetrically formed, from *sans* = together, and the pa. par. *krita* = made. It is thus opposed to the *Prakrit* (= common, natural), the name given to the vernacular dialect of India.]

Philol.: The ancient language of the Hindus, and the oldest and most primitive of the Indo-European tongues. It has long ceased to be a living language, but in most of the literature of the Hindus is written, from the oldest portion of the Vedas onwards. [VÉDA.] To the scores of tribes and nations of discordant speech in India Sanskrit has long been the sacred and literary dialect, and all the cultivated tongues of modern India are as full of Sanskrit words as the European tongues are of Latin. It is a highly inflected language, and to philologists is the most valuable of tongues, owing to its freedom from the corruption and disguises of phonetic changes and from obliteration of the original meaning of its vocabularies.

"The classical *Sanskrit* is a dialect which, at a later period, after the full possession of Hindustan and the development of Brahmanism out of the simpler and more primitive religion and polity of Vedic times, became established as the literary language of the whole country, and has ever since maintained that character, being still learned and speaking in its native schools of the Brahminic priesthood. From the fact that inscriptions in a later form of Indian languages are found dating from the third century B.C., it is inferred that the *Sanskrit* must at least as early as that have ceased to be a vernacular tongue."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. 2.

Sáng-krit-ist, Sàng-orít-ist, s. [Eng. *Sanskrit*; -ist.] One who is learned or versed in Sanskrit and its literature.

"Let us, however, make some allowance for the patriotism of the learned creditor, who, we believe, holds a succession of new and altered *Sanskrit* in Japan."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

Sáng-krit-ize, * Sàng-orít-ize, v.t. [Eng. *Sanskrit*; -ize, -ise.] To render in or into Sanskrit.

Sán-tá-Clánp, s. The name for Saint Nicholas, the patron saint of children. In nursery folk-lore, the jolly, little old man who brings good children presents at Christmas.

sán-tá-lá-qé-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *santalum*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acea.]

Bot.: Sandalwood; an order of Epiphyneæ, Eugenia, alliance Asarales. Trees, shrubs, undershrubs, or herbs, having alternate or nearly opposite leaves, often minute; axillary flowers in spikes, in umbels, or solitary; superior, four- or five-cleft, half coloured, with valvate aestivation; corolla tube; stamens four or five, opposite the segments of the calyx; ovary one-celled, with one to four pendulous ovules near the top of a central placenta; fruit a one-seeded hard and dry drupe. Found in Europe and North America as small weeds; in the East Indies, Australia, and the South Sea Islands as large shrubs or small trees. Sandalwood is produced from plants of this order. One species, the Indian Tree or Oil Nut of the Southern States, has a large seed which yields oil.

sán-tál-yo, s. [Mod. Lat. (*Pterocarpus*) *santalum*(us); Eng. suff. -e.] Derived from sandal-wood.

santalio-acid, s. [SANTALIN.]

sán-tá-lín, (chem.)

Chem.: C₁₅H₁₄O₄, a crystalline, soluble in water of a fine red colour, soluble in alcohol at a higher temperature.

sán-tá-lím, (s.) = santal-

Bot.: Sandalwood; a genus of Simulacra, divisions, with four glabrous leaves, and a white flower.

Sán-tá-Mé, (s.) = santal-

Bot.: Calophyllum.

*** san-ter, v.t.**

sán-tó-lí-ná, (s.) = santal-

Bot.: A genus of plants of the family of Santalaceæ, native of Egypt as a subgenus.

sán-tón, s.

Eastern priests the people as "Slaves, eunuchs."

*** sán-tón-lo, s.**

Eastern priests the people as "Slaves, eunuchs."

sán-tón-lo, (s.) = santal-

Eastern priests the people as "Slaves, eunuchs."

sán-tó-nín, s.

Chem.: C₁₅H₁₄O₄, active constituent of *Antemisia* (in 1830). It is a white crystalline substance, soluble in water, very volatile.

sán-tón-ól, s.

Chem.: C₁₅H₁₄O₄, active constituent of *Antemisia* (in 1830). It is a white crystalline substance, soluble in water, very volatile.

Sán-tó-rí-ní, Santoriní

Ant.: Two volcanic islands in the archipelago of the Aegean Sea, discovered, G. 1811 (1811-1812).

sáon-a-rí, s.

Bot.: *Commersonia*, fern and C. to row. [CARVOC.]

sáp (l), *sapp

Bot.: *Sap*, (l) (s) = juice, (l) = soft, (s) = sap.

Bot.: The living plants, enters the plant, and sap ascends, thus forming into a new, less, or more, when it is young, and ends with a new, (l) = sap, (l) = soft, (s) = sap.

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faté, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hér, thère; pine, pí, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, sán; máte, óub, cúre, quito, óur, rule, fáll; trý, Síryan, s, o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

sán-tā-lín, s. [Mod. Lat. *santalum*; -in (chem).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$ (?). Santalic acid. An odorless, tasteless substance extracted from sandal wood by ether. It forms small crystals of a fine red colour, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 104°, and at a higher temperature becomes resinous.

sán-tā-lín, s. [Pera. *sandal* (a.) = useful; (s.) = sandal-wood.]

Bot.: Sandal-wood; the typical genus of Santalaceae (q.v.). Calyx superior, in four divisions, with four stamens opposite to them, and four glands. Trees and shrubs, growing in Asia, Australia, and the Pacific. *Santalum album* is the True Sandal-wood.

Sán-tā-Mā-rí-q, s. [Sp. = Holy Mary.] (See compound.)

Santa Maria tree, s.

Bot.: *Calophyllum Cayana*.

***san-ter, v.t.** [SAUNT.]

sán-tō-lí-nā, s. [Lat. *santum* = holy, and *linum* = flax.]

Bot.: A genus of Anthelmidae. The flower-heads of *Santolina fringedissima* are sold in Egypt as a substitute for camomile.

sán-tón, sán-toón, s. [Native name.] An Eastern priest, a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint.

*"Slaves, eunuchs, soldiers, guests, and santon wait." Byron: *Asia Minor*, ll. 56.

***sán-tón-lo (l), a.** [Eng. *santon*; -ic.] Pertaining to or worn by santon.

sán-tón-lo (2), a. [Eng. *santon* (ia); -ic.] (See compound.)

santonin-acid, s. [SANTONIN.]

sán-tō-nín, s. [See def.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$. Santonic acid. The active constituent of the blossoms and seeds of *Artemisia santonica*, discovered by Kahler in 1830. It crystallizes in six-sided flat prisms, which melt at 168°-170°; insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether. Much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

sán-tón-ól, s. [Eng. *santon* (in); -ol.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}O_5$. Obtained by heating a mixture of santonin and zinc-dust in a current of hydrogen. It crystallizes in colourless needles, which melt at 135°.

Sán-tō-rí-ní, s. [See compound.]

Santorini's cartilages, s. pl.

Ant.: Two small, yellowish, conical cartilaginous nodules, articulated with the tips of the arytenoid cartilages. Named from their discoverer, G. B. Santorini, an Italian anatomist (1851-1756).

sán-tō-rí, s. [Guiana name.]

Bot. of Coma.: The wood of *Caracora nucifera* and *C. tomentosa*. Called also Suwarow. [CARVOCAR.]

sáp (1), 'sappe, s. [A.S. *sap*; cogn. with O. *saft*; G. *saft*; Ger. *sapf*; Gr. *σαφ* (saph) = juice; sap; leaf; soft; Sw. *sapf*, *saf*; Dan. *sapf*, *saf*.]

1. Bot.: The watery juice contained in living plants. It is derived from the soil, and enters the plant in a state of solution. As crude sap ascending to the leaves, it is transformed into elaborated sap. Descending again, this time through the bark and more or less minutely, it forms the cambium when young wood is formed. The sap ascends with great rapidity in a zigzag course, as if by lateral currents to the leaves. The most copious ascent is in spring; in winter the operation intermits. The sap increases in density as it rises.

*"But the sap that made them shoot, and makes them flourish, rises from the root through the trunk." Bulwer: *Letter to Pope*.

2. The albumen of a tree. [ALBURNUM.]

*"Some feed the trees, i.e., use chips of the sap, and not commonly a principal man." Damper: *Voyages* (in 1780).

3. The juice or fluid in any substance, the presence of which is characteristic of health, freshness, or vigour; blood.

*"And from the purple sap, from her sweet brother's cheek." Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

sap ball, s.

Bot.: The species of Polyporus which grow

on trees, especially *P. squamosus*, found on decaying oak. When dried it is sometimes used for razor-strops.

sap-boiler, s. A furnace with pans for evaporating the sap of the maple.

sap-colour, s. An expressed vegetable colour imitated by slow evaporation for the use of painters, as sap-green, &c.

sap-green, s.

Art.: A pigment obtained from the juice of blackberry berries, which are first fermented in a tub for eight days, and then placed in a press with a small quantity of alum, and concentrated by gentle evaporation; it is afterwards hardened by exposure to bladders. It is used in water-colour painting, but is of no real value.

sap-rot, s. Dry rot (q.v.).

sap-spout, s. A device for conducting sugar-maple sap from the tap-hole to the bucket.

sap-tube, s. A vessel for conducting sap.

sap-wood, s. [ALBURNUM.]

sáp (2), s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. A simpidion, a uniny, a milk-sop. [Scotch & Prov.]

*"He sauen be a soft sap." Scott: *Toy*, ch. xix.

2. One who reads or studies hard. [School slang.]

*"I was laughed at and called a sap." Lytton: *Arcturion*, ch. ii.

sáp (3), s. [SAP (3), v.]

Fort.: An excavated trench or tunnel, for the purpose of approaching a fort under cover of the scarp and parapet formed by the ditch and excavated earth. At the head of the sap-ping party a sap-roller (q.v.) is pushed along as the sap advances, affording protection to the men. The sap advances by zigzags, so directed as not to be exposed to an enfilading fire from the fortress. Sand-bags, gabions, and fascines are employed as revetments or to crown the parapet formed by the excavated earth. The double sap has a parapet at each side.

sap-fagget, s.

Fort.: A fascine about three feet long, used in sapping, to close the crevices between gabions.

sap-fork, s.

Fort.: A forked lever used for advancing the sap-roller.

sap-roller, s.

Fort.: A bullet-proof gabion, six feet long and four feet in diameter. It is pushed forward by a sap-fork.

sáp (1), v. i. [SAP (2), a.]

1. To act like a sap or a uniny; to be not act like a milk-sop.

2. To read or study hard.

*"Sapping and studying still." C. Kingsley: *Fraser*, ch. i.

sáp (2), v. t. & i. (O. Fr. *sapper* (Fr. *saper*) = to undermine, from O. Fr. *sapre* (Fr. *sape*) = a hoe, instrument for mining, from Low Lat. *sapa* = a hoe; Sp. *sapa* = a spade; Ital. *sapa* = a mastock.)

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: To undermine; to cause to fall or to render unstable by digging or wearing away the foundation.

*"Till sap'd their strength, and every part unshook." Goldsmith: *Deserted Village*.

2. Fig.: To undermine; to subvert or destroy, as by some secret or hidden process.

*"The revolution is let loose, and is ready to sap the foundations of his throne." Hulse, Sept. 2, 1865.

II. Mil.: To pierce with saps.

B. Intrans.: To proceed by secretly undermining.

sáp-a-díl-ló, s. [SAPODILLA.]

sáp-a-jou (j as sh), s. [For etym. and def., see extract under SÁJOU.]

sáp-an, s. [SAPPAN.]

sapan-red, s. [BRAZILIN.]

sápe, sáip, s. [SOAP, s.] [Scotch.]

sáp-rúl, a. [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; *ful* (C).] Full of sap, abounding in sap.

sáp-head, s. [Eng. *sap* (2), a., and *head*.] A blockhead, a uniny, a fool.

sáp-phé-né (pl. sáp-phé-ré), s. [Gr. *σαφής* (*saphēs*) = clear, m. -ist.]

Ant. (Pl.): The saphenous veins (q.v.).

sáp-phé-nous, a. [Mod. Lat. *saphen* (n); Eng. *sap*, suff. -ous.] Of or pertaining to the saphenous.

saphenous-veins, s. pl.

Ant.: Two superficial veins of the lower limb. The external collects the blood from the outer side of the foot and leg, and passes into the popliteal vein; the internal communicates on the bottom and inner side of the foot, passing up the inner side of the leg and thigh into the femoral vein, an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament.

***sáp-id, a.** [Lat. *sapidus*, from *sapio* = to taste.] [INSIPID.] Possessing flavour or relish; tasteless, tasteless, savoury, palatable. (Still used in Italian.)

*"Thus counsel, to make the water sapid, do raise the mud with their feet." Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xxi.

***sáp-id-ty, s.** [Fr. *sapidité*.] The quality or state of being sapid; power of stimulating the palate; tastiness, tastefulness.

*"Ingestible, and void of all sapidity." Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xxi.

***sáp-id-less, a.** [Eng. *sapid*; -less.] Tasteless, insipid.

*"Quite tasteless and sapidless." Lamb: *Graces before Meat*.

***sáp-id-nous, s.** [Eng. *sapid*; -ness.] The same as SAPIDITY (q.v.).

sáp-pi-ence, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sapientia*, from *sapiens*, genit. *sapientis* = wise; *sapio* = to be wise.] The quality or state of being sapient; wisdom, knowledge.

*"Just as the sapience of an author's brain suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain." Cooper: *Charity*, bk. iii.

sáp-pi-ent, a. [Lat. *sapiens*.] [SAPIENCE.] Wise, sage, sagacious. (Generally used ironically.) (Anax: *Essays*, No. 157.)

sáp-pi-ent-ti-a (t as sh), s. [Lat. = wisdom.] (See etym.)

*"O Sapientia: An entry in the Anglican calendar under Dec. 16, which has been retained from pre-Reformation times. Those two words are the commencement of the first of the series of seven greater antiphons for the Magnificat, one of which is daily said or sung at Vespers in the Roman Church from Dec. 17 to Dec. 23 inclusive.

***sáp-pi-ent-tial (t as sh), a.** [Eng. *sapient*; -ial.] Affording wisdom or instructions for wisdom. (Bp. Hall: *Deveries*, p. 66.)

***sáp-pi-ent-tial-ly (t as sh), adv.** [Eng. *sapient*; -ly.] In a sapiential or wise manner; wisely, sagely.

***sáp-pi-ent-tious, a.** [Eng. *sapient*; -tious.] Sapiential.

***sáp-pi-ent-tire, v. t. & t.** [Eng. *sapient*; -ize.] A. Intrans.: To make or render sapient or wise.

B. Trans.: To affect wisdom.

sáp-pi-ent-ly, adv. [Eng. *sapient*; -ly.] In a sapient manner; wisely, sagely, sagaciously.

sáp-in-dá-qé-so, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sapindus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Soapworts; the typical order of Sapindales (q.v.). Trees, shrubs, twining and with tendrils, rarely climbing herbs. Leaves alternate, generally compound, sometimes dotted. Flowers small, in racemes or racemose panicles, white or pink, rarely yellow. Calyx four- or five-parted, or of four or five sepals; petals four, five, or none; disc fleshy; stamens eight to ten, rarely five, six, or seven, or twenty; style undivided, or two- or three-lobed; ovary generally with two, three, rarely more ovules. Fruit capsular, two- or three-valved, sometimes winged, or fleshy and indehiscent; embryo, often curved or twisted spirally. Found in South America, in India, and various tropical countries. Tribes Sapindaceae, Hippocastaneae, Doehneae, and Meliosmeae. Known genera fifty, species 380. (Lindley.)

ból, bóy; pót, jówl; cat, cell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, oxir. -ing. -ian, -tian = shan. -ion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -eous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, -el.

transparent kinds with the exception of the ruby, an exception continued however to jewelers.

3. *Ornith.* (Pl.): Eucophala, a genus of Hummingbirds, with nine species. The prevailing colours are blue and bright green.

4. *Script.*: Heb. **שַׁפִּיר** (*sappir*) = a stone of an azure colour (Exod. xxiv. 10), and very precious (Job xxviii. 16). It was the second stone in the second row of the high priest's breastplate. It was probably the *lapis lazuli* and not the modern sapphire. The *סַפִּירִים* (*saphirim*) of Rev. xxi. 19 seems also to have been the *lapis lazuli*.

5. *As adj.*: Resembling a sapphire; sapphirine.

"The living throne, the sapphire blaze."

Gray: Progress of Poetry.

sapphire-quartz, s.

Min.: A name given to the indigo or Berlin-blue quartz, found associated with crocidolite at Gulling, Salzburg.

sapph-ir-ine (*pph* as *f*), ***sāph-ir-ine**, a. & s. [Lat. *sapphirinus*.]

As adj.: Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.

"Because of their sapphirine degree of hardness."

Boyle: Works, iii. 128.

As substantives:

Min.: A mineral of a pale blue colour, occurring in grains with mica, &c., at Fiske-naes, Greenland. Cr. crystallization, orthorhombic (F). Hardness, 7 to 8; sp. gr. 3.42 to 3.48; lustre, vitreous; translucent; dichroic. Composition: silica, 14.5; alumina, 66.2; magnesia, 19.3 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula, $3MgO + 4Al_2O_3 + 14SiO_2$. (In this sense pronounced *Er-ne*.)

sapphirine-gurnard, s.

Ichthy.: *Trigla hirsuta*. It is brownish red in colour, and the pectoral fins are margined with blue. The air-bladder is divided into three lobes. Called also the Tub-fish.

sapph-ō (*pph* as *f*), s. [See def.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: [SAPPHIC, A. 1.]

2. *Astron.*: [ASTERIOD, 80.]

3. *Ornith.*: Comets; a genus of Trochilidae, with three species, from Peru, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic. The tail is forked, and the outer feathers elongate and of a gorgeous coloration.

sāp-pī-nūsa, s. [Eng. *sappy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sappy or full of sap; succulence, juiciness.

"The sapiness of that underworld may, as I apprehend, be ascribed in part to the fatness of that soil."

Terry: Voyage to the East Indies, p. 103.

sāp-pī-lāg, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SAP (2), v.]

sapping-machine, s. A circular saw for slabbing balks and sawing bolts for shingle stuff.

sāp-pīe, s. [A dimin. from Scotch *sāp* = soap. (*Jamieson*.)] A lye of soap and water; soap-suds. (*Scott.*)

sāp-pī (1), ***sāp-pīe**, a. [Eng. *sap* (1), s.; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of sap; abounding with sap; juicy, succulent.

"Mown down while stalks and leaves are green and sappy."—*Isidore Taylor*, Sept. 14, 1885.

2. *Fig.*: Young; not firm; weak.

"When he had passed this week and sappy age, he was committed to Dr. Cox."—*Hayward*.

sāp-pī (2), a. [Eng. *sap* (2), s.; -y.] Weak in intellect.

sāp-pī (3), a. [Etym. doubtful.] Musty, tainted.

sāp-pī-nūsa, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *sappēs* (*sappēs*) = putrid.]

Entom.: A genus of Histeridae. Eight are British.

sāp-rō-chrōme, s. [Gr. *sappēs* (*sappēs*) = putrid, and Eng. *chrome*.]

Chem.: Sarcocyanogen. A blue or red colouring matter produced by the putrefaction of certain Oscillatoria. (*Hantz.*)

sā-prōg-ēn-ōis, a. [Gr. *sappēs* (*sappēs*) = putrid, and root of *yeuwa* (*yeuwa*) = to exude.] Produced by, or in connection with putridity.

"Sarcocyanous fungi are the cause of the phenomenon of fermentation."—*Thomson: Bot.* (ed. Bennett), p. 23.

sāp-rō-lōg-nī-gē, s. [Gr. *sappēs* (*sappēs*) = putrid, and *Λογος* (*logos*) = the coloured border of a garment.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Leptomitia*, or the typical genus of Kützing's Saprolegnaceae (q.v.).

sāp-rō-lōg-nī-gē, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *saprolegnata* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Algae, sub-order *Myxophyceae*. (*Kütz.*) Oogonia spherical, of protoplasm, usually terminal. Oospheres at first smooth, with no cell wall.

sā-prōph-ē-gē, a. pl. [Gr. *sappēs* (*sappēs*) = rotten, and *φάγειν* (*phagēin*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A group of Lamellicornes living on decomposed vegetable matter. (*D'Oroigny: Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*)

sā-prōph-ē-gē, a. [SAPROPHAGA.] Any individual of the Saprophaga (q.v.).

sā-prōph-ē-gē, a. [SAPROPHAGA.] Feeding on decomposed or putrid substances.

sāp-rō-phēte, s. [Gr. *sappēs* (*sappēs*) = rotten, putrid, and *φύτον* (*phuton*) = a plant.] A plant which grows on decaying vegetable matter.

sāp-rō-phēte, a. [Eng. *saprophyte* (s); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to saprophytes; of the nature of a saprophyte.

sā-prōph-ē-tē, s. [Eng. *saprophyte* (s); -ism.] The quality or state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decayed vegetable matter.

sāp-sā-gō, s. [A corrupt. of Ger. *Schadsteger* (q.v.).] (See etym.)

sāp-sūok-ēr, s. [Eng. *sap* (1), s., and *sucker*. (See extract.)]

Ornith.: An American popular name for two species: 1. Woodpecker; *Picus villosus*, the Hairy Woodpecker, or Larger Sapsucker, and *P. pubescens*, the Downy Woodpecker, or Lesser Sapsucker.

"The erroneous impression that it taps the trees for sap has given to these birds the common name of Sapsuckers, and has caused an unjust prejudice against them. So far from doing any injury to the tree, they are of great and untold benefit."—*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: Hist. & Art of American Birds*, i. 512.

sāp-ū-cā-lā (1 as *y*), **sāp-ū-cā-lā**, s. [Native South American name.]

Bot.: *Lecythis ollaria*.

sāp-cāla-brown, s.

Chem.: A brown substance found in the shells of the older fruit of the Sappucaia tree. It is probably the oxidized tannin of the fresh fruit. Soluble in hot water and alcohol.

sā-py-gā, s. [Gr. *σαπ* (*sap*) = sound, and *πῦγ* (*pygē*) = the rump. (*Agassiz*.)]

Entom.: The sole genus of Sapygidae (q.v.). They make holes in walls and in decaying wood. Two species, *Sapyga piceator* (*piceator*) and *S. chrysocornis*, are British. They are believed to occupy the burrows dug by some bees.

sā-py-g-i-dē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sapygidæ* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Fossorial Hymenoptera; the feet in both sexes slender and not largely spinose, and the antennae, which are at least as long as the head and thorax, somewhat thickened at their extremity.

sāque, s. [SACQUE.]

sar, sar-gō, sār-gū, s. [SARCA.]

Ichthy.: Any individual of the genus Sargus (q.v.).

"Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighbouring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called Sarg's, sar, and sarco, names derived from the word Sargus, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 663.

Sār-gā-bā-ite, s. [See def.]

Church Hist.: The Egyptian name, or certain vagrant monks who journeyed from city to city, making a livelihood by pretending to work miracles, and by traffic in relics.

sār-gā-bānd, **sār-gā-bānd-dā**, **sār-gā-bānd**, s. [Fr. *sarabande*, from Sp. *sarabanda* = a dance, prob. from Pers. *sarband* = a fillet for fastening a lady's head-dress; Ital. & Port. *sarabanda*.] A Spanish dance of Moorish origin, for a single performer, who

accompanies himself with the castanets. The tune is in 4 time, but slow and stately, and with a strong accent on the second beat in the bar.

"No more for Moorish sarabands they call."—*Maria: Vision of Death*.

sār-g-ō, s. [Burmese.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Jonesia* (q.v.).

Sār-g-ō, ***Sār-g-ō**, s. [Lat. *sarcocolla*, lit. = one of the eastern people, from Arab. *sarkī* = oriental, eastern; *shā* = east.]

Hist.: A term first used by Pliney (vi. 28) for the Bedouin Arabs inhabiting Mesopotamia. It became gradually extended in meaning, till it comprehended all the Arab race; it was very much used in this wide sense in connexion with the Crusades. [MUSLIMANISM.]

Saracōn-corn, **Saracōn-wheat**, s.

Bot.: *F. pyrum esculentum*. So named, because it is said to have been brought from the East by the Saracens.

Saracen's consoud, s.

Bot.: *Senecio saracenicus*.

Sār-g-ō-gēn-ic, ***Sār-g-ō-gēn-ic-al**, s. [Eng. *Saracen*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to the Saracens.

Saracenic-architecture, s. [MUHAMMADAN-ARCHITECTURE.]

***Sār-g-ō-gēn-ic**, s. [Eng. *Saracen*; -ic, -ical.] Muhammadani m. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 566.)

sār-g-gū, s. [SAR.]

***sār-g-gū**, ***sār-g-gū**, s. [Fr. *sarcocolla*.] A portulicis, a lettuce.

sār-g-wāk-ite, s. [After Sarawak, Borneo, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in minute crystals, with many planes and rounded angles. Crystallization, probably tetragonal. Colourless, contains anthony. Dana jun. suggests *beaumontite* (q.v.).

sarō, *pref.* [SARCO.]

sar-cān-thi-dē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sarcanthæ* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Vaudæ (q.v.).

sar-cān-thūs, s. [Pref. *sarō*, and Gr. *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Sarcanthidæ* (q.v.).

sār-cāsm, s. [Fr. *sarcasme*, from Lat. *sarcasmus*, from Gr. *σαρκασμος* (*sarkasmos*) = a sneer, from *σάρκα* (*sarka*) = to tear flesh like dogs, . . . Gr. suffix, from *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *sarpes* (*sarpes*) = flesh; Sp. & Ital. *sarcasmo*.] A sharp, bitter, or cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression; a bitter gibe or taunt.

"I grant this sarcasm is too severe."—*Comper: Table Talk*, 103.

***sar-cās-mōis**, a. [Eng. *sarcasm*; -ous.] Characterized by sarcasm; sarcastic.

"A sarcasmous reflection on the House of Commons itself."—*North: Examiner*, p. 164.

sar-cās-tic, ***sar-cās-tic-al**, a. [Gr. *σαρκαστικός* (*sarkastikos*) = sneering.] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting or severe; taunting; given to the use of sarcasm.

"Thou sarcastic levity of tongue."—*Byron: Lara*, i. 1.

sar-cās-tic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *sarcastically*; -ly.] In a sarcastic manner; with sarcasm.

"Some . . . disputed sarcastically and continuously against it."—*Diamond: Works*, iv. 60.

sār-çol, s. [Fr. *cerceau*, from Lat. *circellus*, dimin. from *circus* (q.v.).] One of the extreme pinion feathers in a hawk's wings.

sār-çelled, **sār-çol-loc**, a. [SARCEL.]

Her.: Cut through the middle.

sarçō-nēt, **sarçō-nēt**, **sarçō-nēt**, s. [O. Fr. *sarçenet*, from Low Lat. *sarcocinetum* = sarconet, from *Saraceni* = the Saracens (q.v.).] A thick kind of silk g. used for linings, &c.

"My wretched dealer . . . flimsy sarçene."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, iii. 5.

sarconet-ribbon, s. Plain silk ribbon, as distinguished from satin, rep, or watered ribbon.

šāil, **šōy**; **šōit**, **šōil**; **šāt**, **šell**, **šorus**, **šāin**, **šench**; **šō**, **šōm**; **šāin**, **šāy**; **šōpēt**, **šēnophon**, **šēst**. **ph** = **š**. **-clan**, **-tlan** = **šān**. **-tion**, **-šion** = **šāin**. **-tion**, **-šion** = **šāin**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-šious** = **šāin**. **-šle**, **-šio**, &c. = **šāil**, **dēl**.

sar-gil-is, sar-gil, s. [Low Lat. *sarcilia*.] A coarse woollen cloth worn by the lowest class of persons and those who subsisted on charity, mentioned during the thirteenth century. (*Strutt*.)

sar-gil-ma, s. [Gr. *σαρκίνος* (*sarkinos*) = of or like flesh.]

Bot. A plant of doubtful affinity, probably a fungus, consisting of minute quadrilateral bodies in fours, or some multiple of four. *Sarcina ventriculi* was first observed by Gool-sir in human vomit.

sar-gine, s. [SARCINA.]

Chem. $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O$. A substance existing in the juice of flesh. It is extracted from the mother liquor from which creatine has been separated, by adding nitrate of silver and decomposing the precipitate with sulphuric acid. It separates from an aqueous solution as a white crystalline powder, which dissolves in 300 parts of cold and 75 parts of boiling water. A weak organic base, uniting with acids and metallic oxides to form compounds, several of which are crystalline. The hydrochlorate $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O.HCl$ forms colourless tabular, and the sulphate needle-shaped crystals.

sar-ola, v.t. [Fr. *sarcier*, from Lat. *sarculo*, from *sarcilum* = a weeding tool.] To weed, as corn with a hoe.

As for the sarking or second harrowing.—P. *Midland*: *Pine*, bk. xviii, ch. xvi.

sar-ō, sar-ō, pref. [Gr. *σαρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκος* (*sarkos*) = flesh.] **Fleshy.**

sar-ō-hā-sia, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *βλαστή* (*blastē*) = a foundation.]

Bot. A carcerule.

sar-ō-blast, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *βλαστή* (*blastē*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Comp. Anat. (PL). Minute yellow bodies present in Rhizopodia, serving as their ovis.

sar-ō-carp, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*karpōs*) = fruit.]

Bot. The fleshy part of a fruit between the epicarp and the endocarp.

sar-ō-cēle, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *κύημα* (*kēma*) = a tumour.]

Pathol. The conversion of the testicle into a hard flesh-like structure, generally with enlargement of the organ without serious consequences; at other times malignant effects follow. Akin to hydrocele (q.v.), but a distinct malady.

sar-ō-cēph-a-lūs, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kēphalē*) = the head.]

Bot. A genus of Gardenia. *Sarcocēphalus esculentus* is the native peach of Guinea.

sar-ō-chlām-ys, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *χλωμύς* (*chlōmūs*) = a cloak.]

Bot. A genus of Urticaceae. *Sarcocēphalus* (*Urtica*) *palcherrima*, a large handsome shrub with tri-nerved leaves, common in Eastern Bengal and Burmah, yields a good fibre for ropes. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

sar-ō-cōl-lā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *σαρκώδης* (*sarkōdēs*) = fleshy.]

Chem. A gum-resin collected in Ethiopia, probably from *Pentacera sarcoella*. It is obtained in yellow irregular grains, has a sharp, sweetish-bitter taste, and is insoluble. It is chiefly a mixture of resin, gum, and sarco-collin, which may be separated from each other by the action of ether and then alcohol.

sar-ō-cōl-lād, s. [Mod. Lat. *sarcollā* (q.v.); Encl. suff. -ād.]

(PL): The Penicillaceae. (*Linley*.)

sar-ō-cōl-lin, s. [Eng., &c. *sarcocollā* (q.v.); -in, suff. -ād.]

Chem. A body present in sarcocollā, resembling glycyrhizin, not fully investigated. It is extracted by alcohol, and remains on evaporation as a semi-transparent amorphous mass, moderately soluble in boiling water. When heated, it smells like burnt sugar.

sar-ō-cōde, s. [Gr. *σαρκώδης* (*sarkōdēs*) = flesh-like.]

Biol. Protoplasmin (q.v.).

In the protoplasmic jelly, called sarcode, resides the instantaneous vital power, whatever that may prove to be.—*Stricker's Magazine*, June, 1857, p. 145.

sar-ō-dērm, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*dērmā*) = skin.]

Bot. An intermediate fleshy layer, consisting of either prismatic or acicular, in the testa of certain seeds. Called also Sarcosperm.

sar-ō-dē-lo, s. [Eng. *sarcodē* (q.v.); -lo, of or pertaining to sarcode; protoplasmic.]

sar-ō-dē, a. & s. [Gr. *σαρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκος* (*sarkos*) = flesh, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. As adj. Resembling flesh.

B. As subst. One of the particles which make up the flesh of a sponge.

sar-ō-dēm-ma, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*dērmā*) = a skin.]

Anat. The proper sheath of nomenclature fibre.

sar-ō-dē-line, a. [Gr. *σαρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκος* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Min. Flesh-coloured.

sar-ō-dē-lite, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sarkolith*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A tetragonal mineral, belonging to the Scapolite group, occurring sparsely in pale fleshed crystals in the volcanic agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius. Harlms, 6; sp. gr. 2.54; lustre, vitreous; transparent to subtransparent. Comp.: silica, 39.7; alumina, 27.8; lime, 33.4; soda, 4.1 = 100, represented by the formulae:
(1) $(\frac{1}{2}CaO + \frac{1}{2}NaO) + Al_2O_3.SiO_2$.

2. A flesh-red variety of Gmelinite (q.v.), from Montecchio Maggiore.

sar-ō-dē-lōg-ic, sar-ō-dē-lōg-ic-al, a. [Eng. *sarcology* (q.v.); -ic, -ial.] Of or pertaining to sarcology.

sar-ō-dē-gist, s. [Eng. *sarcology* (q.v.); -ist.] One who is versed in sarcology.

sar-ō-dē-gy, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Anat. That branch which treats of the soft parts of the body, as of the muscles, lat, intestines, &c.

sar-ō-dē-ma (pl. sar-ō-dē-ma-ta), s. [Gr., from *σαρκω* (*sarkō*) = to make flesh; *εσθ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκος* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. **Bot.** A fleshy disc.

2. **Pathol. (PL):** Cancerous growths, consisting of connective-tissue cells retaining their embryonic condition. Those that remain in this elementary condition are round cells, those which advance one stage further are spindle-shaped; and a third kind originating in the bone, and having large nucleated myeloid cells, are called myeloid. The first is the most malignant.

sar-ō-dē-ma-tōis, a. [SARCOMA.] Pertaining or relating to sarcoma.

In their earliest stage sarcomatous tumours present aggregations of small round cells.—*Tanner: Pract. of Medicine* (ed. 3d), t. 3.

sar-ō-dē-ma-gy, s. pl. [SARCOMATOSIS.]

1. **Entom.** A genus of Muscidae (q.v.). *Sarcophaga carnaria*, about half an inch long, is the Flesh-fly. It has six grayish-white streaks upon the thorax, and four rows of square white spots upon the abdomen.

2. **Zool.** A group or tribe of Maripha. Comes long in both jaws; a simple stomach, no caecum. There is one family, the Dasyuridae. (*Owen*.)

sar-ō-dē-ma-gal, a. [SARCOMATOUS.] The same as SARCOMATOUS (q.v.).

In the sar-ō-dē-ma-gal grave.—*Adams: Works*, t. 3.

sar-ō-dē-ma-gān, s. [SARCOMATOUS.] One of the Sarcophaga; a flesh-eating animal.

sar-ō-dē-ma-gōis, a. [SARCOMATOUS.] Flesh-eating; feeding or subsisting on flesh.

sar-ō-dē-ma-gūs (pl. sar-ō-dē-ma-gūs), s. [Lat. *sarcophagus*, from Gr. *σαρκωδής* (*sarkōdēs*) = flesh, and *αἶψα* (*aiōpsa*) = to eat; Fr. *sarcophage* (q.v.) & Ital. *sarcophago*.]

1. A kind of stone used amongst the Greeks for making coffins, and so called because it was believed to have the property

of consuming the flesh of dead bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. (*See etym.*) It was also called *Lapis Aeneus*, from being found at Assos, a city of Lycia, in Asia Minor.

Near unto Assos, a little in Troas, there is found in the quarries a certain stone called sarcophagus, which is used in a direct rite, and is said to be chosen and so cut out of the rocks by flasks. The reason of this name is this, because that within the space of forty days it is known for certain to consume the bodies of the dead which are buried therein, skin, flesh, and bone, all save the teeth.—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxvii, ch. xvii.

2. A coffin or tomb of stone; a kind of stone chest, used for containing a dead body. Sarcophagi were anciently in general use, at least with the wealthy, among the Orientals, par-



SARCOFAGUS OF L. CORNELIUS SCIPIO (IN THE VATICAN)

ticularly those inhabiting the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, and were often ornamented with elaborate and expensive sculptures. In modern times stone coffins are occasionally used for royal or distinguished persons.

On the right and on the left represent, each to a sarcophagus, the departed king and queen of Spain.—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

sar-ō-dē-ma-gy, s. pl. [SARCOMATOSIS.] The practice of eating flesh.

There was no sarcophagy before the flood.—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xxi.

sar-ō-dē-phil, s. [SARCOMPHILUS.] Any flesh-loving animal; specifically, any individual of the old genus *Sarcophilus* (q.v.).

sar-ō-dē-phī-lō, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Zool. An old synonym of *Dasyurus* (q.v.).

sar-ō-dē-phy-tō, sar-ō-dē-phy-tē, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *φυττόν* (*phutōn*) = a plant.]

Botany:

1. **Of the first form:** The typical genus of *Sarcophytidae* (q.v.).

2. **Of the second form:** The only known species of the genus. It is a fungus-like plant, with a very bad smell, parasitic on the root of Cape Mimosa.

sar-ō-dē-phy-tid-ē-s, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sarcophytidē* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. *aiō, -idē*.]

Bot. A tribe of Balanophoraceae (q.v.).

sar-ō-dē-side, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *σῆμα* (*sēma*) = appearance, and Eng. suff. -side.]

Min. A mineral occurring in irregular ellipsoids in a granite vein between Miesdorf and the Mühlbacher, Silesia. Crystallization, probably monoclinic. Harlms, 40; sp. gr. 3.602 to 3.730; lustre, somewhat silky; colour when fresh, flesh-red to lavender-blue; streak, straw-yellow. Composed of phosphates of the proto- and sesquioxide of iron and manganese. Dana jun. suggests it may be a variety of triphite (q.v.).

sar-ō-dē-syl-lā, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *ψάλλα* (*psalla*) = a flea.]

Entom. A genus of Pulicidae. *Sarcopsylla* (or *Pulex*) *penetrans* is the Chigre (q.v.).

sar-ō-dē-tēs, s. [Pref. *sarco-*, and Gr. *τέμα* (*tēma*) = to cut.]

Zool. A genus of Acetidae. *Sarcopites* (*Acarus*) *pedis* digs into the human skin, and produces the itch. *Sarcopites equi* (Gr. *Acarus exulcrans*, Linn.) infests the horse.

sar-ō-dē-tio, a. [SARCOPTES.] Caused by mites of the genus *Sarcoptes*.

Although the mites (Sarcoptes) have been found in small numbers from time to time on the skin of horses, cattle, and sheep, the important difference between ordinary mange and sarcoptic mange is that in the first the mange mites are on the surface, and they can be easily reached, and in the latter they burrow under the cuticle, and are consequently not directly accessible to the application of remedies used for the cure of the affection.—*Fiedl.*, July 24, 185.

sar-ō-dē-rhām-phī-nē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sarcorhamphinae*; Lat. tem. pl. *aiō, -inē*.]

Ornith. Vulturina; with four toes. The nostrils being absent.

sar-ō-dē-rhām-phī-nē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sarcorhamphinae*; Lat. tem. pl. *aiō, -inē*.]

Ornith. subfamily species, from and below strong, with

sar-ō-dē-sin-ā, s. [SARCINA.]

Chem. $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O$. alanine and of baryta trimet, slightly sweetish at weak base, crystalline

sar-ō-dē-sin-ā, s. [SARCINA.]

Surgery: 1. The foot. 2. A flesh

sar-ō-dē-sin-ā, s. [SARCINA.]

sar-ō-dē-sin-ā, s. [SARCINA.]

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sar-ō-dē-sin-ā, s. [SARCINA.]

sar-ō-dē-sin-ā, s. [SARCINA.]

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wā, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēr; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; go, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, nūte, cūr, wīle, fīll: +v. Syrian. a. ē = ē; ēv = ā; qu = kw.

Ornith.: American Vultures, New World Vultures; a sub-family of Vulturidae (q.v.), with four genera and nine species. (*Haliae*.) The nostrils are perforated, the bony septum being absent.

sar-ô-rhâm-phûs, s. [Pref. sarco-, and Gr. *rhâmpô* (rhamphos) = a beak.]

Ornith.: Condor, the typical genus of the sub-family Sarcorhamphinae (q.v.), with two species, from the Andes of South America, and below 41° S. latitude. Beak large and strong, with fleshy caruncles at base.

sar-ô-sine, s. [Gr. *ôpê* (sarx), genit. *ôpêos* (sarkeos) = flesh; Eng. suff. -ine.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{15}NO_5 = 231$ (CH₃)₂NO₂. Methylglycolate. A substance metameric with alanine and urethane, obtained by the action of baryta on citrate. It forms colourless, transparent crystals, very soluble in water, slightly in alcohol, is neutral, and has a sweetish and rather metallic taste. It is a weak base, and combines with acids to form crystalline compounds.

sar-ô-sis, s. [Gr., from *ôpêos* (sarkeos) = to make fleshy.] [SARCOMA.]

Surgery:

1. The formation of flesh.

2. A fleshy tumour; sarcoma.

sar-ô-spêrm, s. [Pref. sarco-, and Gr. *ôpêma* (sperma) = seed.] [SARCOZOO.]

sar-ô-stên-mâ, s. [Pref. sarco-, and Gr. *ôstema* (stemma) = a wreath. Named from the fleshy leaflets of the inner corolla.]

Bot.: A genus of true Asclepiadaceae. Corolla rotate, with a coromet of double stamens. *Sarcostemma Forskahlia* and *F. stipitaceum* are notable. *S. glaucum* constitutes the Ipecacuanha of Venezuela. Water passed through a bag of *S. brevifolium* and a bag of salt will kill any white ants. An intoxicating liquor was formerly made from this species.

sar-ô-stig-mâ, s. [Pref. sarco-, and Gr. *ôstigma* (stigma) = a prick, a mark.]

Bot.: A genus of Lecanaceae. *Sarcostigma Klotz*, an Indian species, yields an oil, used in Bombay in rheumatism, and burnt in lamps.

sar-ô-style, s. [Pref. sarco-, and Gr. *ôstilos* (stilos) = a pillar.] [SARCOSTYLIS.]

sar-ô-thô-cô (pl. **sar-ô-thô-cô-s**), s. [Pref. sarco-, and Gr. *ôthô* (thô) = a chest.]

Zool (Pl.): Hineka' name for the cup-like chitinous cells, which, with the pseudopodia emitted therefrom, Hineka called Nematophores. [NEMATOPHORE.] Hineka thus distinguishes the pseudopodial cell from the protoplasmic cell, which he calls sarcostyle.

Mr Hineka, however, considering that the presence of the thread cells is not the primary characteristic, and is perhaps not universal, has attributed the term *sarcostyle* for the chitinous cell, and *sarcostyle* for the continued sarcostyle mass. — *W. M. Ball*, *Cat. of Austral. Hydroid Zoophytes*, p. 20.

sar-ô-tô-ic, **sar-ô-tô-iek**, a. & s. [Gr. *ôpêstôikos* (sarkêstikos), from *ôpêstôos* (sarkeos), Gr. *ôpêstôos* (sarkeos), Sp. & Ital. *sarcotico*.]

A. As *adj.*: Producing or generating flesh; incarnative.

B. As *subst.*: A medicine or preparation which promotes the growth of flesh; an incarnative. (*Wiseman*: *Surgery*, bk. II, ch. vi.)

sarc-ô-sis, a. [Gr. *ôpê* (sarx), genit. *ôpêos* (sarkeos) = flesh.] Of or pertaining to flesh or muscles.

sarcous-elements, s. pl.

Physiol.: The elementary particles, which by their union form the mass of muscular fibre.

sar-cu-lâ-tion, s. [Lat. *sarculatio*, from *sarcu-lu-m* = weed.] [SARCLE.] The act of raking or weeding with a rake or hoe.

sard, s. [Gr. *ôpêos* (sardion) = the sardian stone; Fr. *sardine*.]

Min.: A very compact variety of chalcedony (q.v.), presenting on a fractured surface a dull horn-like aspect. Colour, pale yellowish-red, shades of brown, transparent to translucent. Much esteemed by the ancient gem engravers.

sar-dô, s. [SARDIUS.]

Sar-di-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Sardes, the ancient capital of Lydia.

bôil, bôy; pôt, jôvî; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, s; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -yon = shûn. -ciou, -tiou, -siou = shûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bôl, döl.

S. *Ar. subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Sardes.

"Taking bribes: one of the Sardians." — *Shakespeare*: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 1.

sar-dine, s. [Fr. *sardine*; Prov. *sarda*; Sp. *sardina*, *sarda*; Ital. *sardella*, *sarda*; Lat. *sardina*, *sarda*; Gr. *ôpêos*, *ôpêos* (sardion), *ôpêos* (sardion) = the sardine, from *ôpêos* (sardion) = sardine, near which it was caught.]

Ichthy.: *Clupea sardina*, a fish resembling the pilchard, but smaller, especially abundant in the Mediterranean; found also in the Atlantic, but not visiting the American coast. They are cured with oil in tin boxes, and form a wholesome article of food. The annual value of the exports from French and Mediterranean ports is about \$150,000. Sometimes the French cure them in red wine, when they are called anchovies sardines, and are exported to the Levant.

sard-ine, a. & s. [Lat. *sardium*.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or belonging to Sardis, the capital of Lydia. (Rev. iv. 3.)

B. As *subst.*: The Sardius. (*Wells & Scott*, s. v. *ôpêos*.)

Sar-din-i-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.

B. As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of the island or kingdom of Sardinia. The latter included the provinces of Piedmont and Savoy, as well as the island of Sardinia.

2. *Min.*: Anglesite in distorted crystals, found at Monte Pomi. Thought by Breithaupt to differ from anglesite in crystallization.

sar-di-ûs, s. [Gr. *ôpêos* (sardion) = the sardian stone, the transparent red kind being carnelian, the brown the sardine or sard.]

Scriptors:

1. *Old Test.*: Heb. *ôdhem* (*ôdhem*), probably either the sard or the sardonyx. It was the first stone in the first row of the high priest's breastplate (Exod. xxviii. 17, xxix. 10; Ezek. xxviii. 13).

2. *New Test.*: Gr. *ôpêos* (sardion). Probably the same as 1. (Rev. xxi. 20.)

sar-dôin, s. [Fr. *sardonie*.] Sard, carnelian.

sar-dô-ni-an, a. & s. [O. Fr. *sardonien*, from Lat. *sardonius*; Gr. *ôpêos* (sardion) = sardonic (q.v.).] The name of SARDONIC (q.v.).

"With Sardonian smile
Laughing on her, his false intent to shade." — *Shakespeare*: *F. & C.*, v. 12.

sar-dôn-ic, a. [Fr. *sardonique*, from Lat. *sardonius*; Gr. *ôpêos*, *ôpêos* (sardonius), whence *ôpêos* (sardonius) = sardonic (q.v.).] To laugh bitterly or grimly, as from *ôpêos* (sardonius) = to draw back the mouth, show the teeth, to grin; by sardonic, derived from *ôpêos* (sardonius), a plant of Sardinia, said to screw up the face of the eater.]

1. Apparently, but not really, proceeding from gaiety or mirth; forced. (Said of a laugh or smile.)

"Where strained sardonic smiles are closing still." — *Keats*: *Hyperion*, p. 301.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; denisive and malignant.

"A broad sardonic smile
Casper flung; — *Odey*, p. 24.

sardonio-laugh (or **smile**), s. [Rustic SARDONICUS.]

sar-dôn-ic-âl-ly, adv. [Eng. *sardonio*; *âl-ly*.] In a sardonic manner.

"He laughed sardonically." — *C. Brontë*: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xi.

sar-dôn-ic-ân, a. [Lat. *sardonianus*.] Sardonic (q.v.).

"Homer first, and others after him, call laughter, which comes to some not as design, Sardonian." — *Taylor*: *Puerus*, etc. iv.

sard-ôn-yx, s. [Eng. *sard*, and *onyx*.]

1. *Min.*: A variety of agate in which the layers are in straight bands, white chalcedony or semi-opal alternating with sard (q.v.).

2. *Script.*: The sardio of Rev. xxi. 20 is probably translated cor.

sâr-rê, sâr-rî, s. [Hind.]

1. A cotton fabric worn by East-Indian women wrapped about the person.

2. A lung scarf of embroidered gauze or silk.

sar-ôil, s. [SAROLIO.]

sar-gâs-ô-s, s. [Sp. *sargasso* = sea-weed.] (See compound.)

sargasso-sea, s.

Bot. Geog.: The part of the Atlantic covered by the Gulf-weed (q.v.).

sar-gâs-sûn, s. [Latinised from *sargasso* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of dark-spored fungi of the family Cystodermaceae. Receptacles small, linear, and mostly clustered at the base of branches, and pierced by many pores leading to conceptacles containing spore-sacs and clusters of anthidia. *Sargassum bacilliferum* is the Gulf-weed (q.v.). *S. wrightii* (q.v.) and *S. cucurbitoides* are used for food in the Sandwich Islands. *S. vulgare* is given in Portuguese India against calculus, and *S. bacciferum* in South America against tumours.

sar-gi-nâ, s. pl. [Lat. *sarginus*]; neut. pl. *adj.* *adj.* *adj.*

Ichthy.: *Sargassum*. A group of Sparidae. Jaws with a single series of incisors in front, and several series of rounded, pearly on the side. There is but one genus, *Sargassum*, with twenty species. (SAR.) They feed on hard-shelled animals, which they crush with their molar teeth. Found in the Chalk of Mount Lebanon.

sar-gô-dôn, s. [Lat. *sargod*; suff. -odon.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Sparidae, with one species from the Eocene beds.

sar-gûs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ôpêos* (sargos).] [SAROTUS.]

sa-ri, s. [SARRE.]

sark, **sark**, **särke**, s. [A.S. *sarce*, *syrce*; Icel. *sark*; Dan. *sark*.] A skirt, a shift.

"Your honor will get one of the colonels' ain rusted sarks." — *Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xxi.

sark-ing, s. [SARK.]

Build.: The sheathing of a roof above the rafters, affording a hold for the nails which secure the shingles or slates.

sar-lac, **sar-lik**, **sar-lyk**, s. [Name in the Tartar dialect.]

Zool.: The Yak (q.v.).

Sar-mâ-tian, **Sar-mât-ic**, a. [See def.]

Of, or pertaining to Sarmatia or its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russians and Poles.

sar-mônt, s. [SARMENTUM.]

sar-mên-tâ-pô-s, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *sarmentum* from Lat. *sarmentum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The forty-ninth order in Linnaeus's Natural System. Genera: Vitis, Helium, Hamulus, Ruscus, Smilax, Menispermum, Aristolochia, &c.

sar-mên-tâ-ceous (or **as sh**), a. [SARMENTACEOUS.]

Bot.: The same as SARMENTOSUS (q.v.).

sar-mên-tâ-i-âm, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *sarmentum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A group of cyms disposed centrifugally, as the flowers are in the cyms.

sar-mên-tôse, **sar-mên-toûs**, a. [Lat. *sarmentosus*.]

Bot.: Having sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

sar-mên-tûm (pl. **sar-mên-tâ**), s. [Lat., for *sarmentum*, from *sarx* = to turn.]

Bot.: A runner; the slender, woody stem of climbing plants. (*Linnaeus*.)

sar-mi-ên-tâ, s. [Sp. *sarmienta* = a twig or branch cut off from a vine.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneriaceae (q.v.). *Sarmienta repens*, a creeping plant with scarlet flowers, is used in Chili as an emollient.

sarn, s. [Welsh.] A pavement or stepping-stone. (*Trot*.)

sa-rông, s. [Native name.]

1. A plain or printed cotton fabric imported into the Indian or Eastern Archipelago.

2. A garment worn in the Indian Archipelago. It consists of a piece of cloth wrapped round the lower part of the body, that worn by women being deeper than that worn by men.

sā-rū, s. [East Arminian.]

Sāra. A Chaldean astronomical period of years, the exact length of which has been greatly disputed. It has been variously estimated from 3,600 days to 3,600 years.

sār-ō-thām-nūa, s. [Gr. *scapē* (sarov) = a brown, and *thamnos* (thamnos) = a bush, a shrub.]
Bot. A genus of Cytisaceae, founded to receive the Common Broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*, formerly *Cytisus scoparius*. Sir J. Hooker reverts to the old name.

sār-ō-thēr-ō-dēm, s. [Gr. *saipo* (saipo) = to show the teeth; *thēr* (thēr) = an animal, and suff. -ōdēm.]

Ichthy. A genus of Chromides, with two species from the rivers and lakes of Africa, extending to the Sahara and Palestine.

sār-pīar, s. [SARPIER.] A large sack or bale of wool containing eighty tubs, each of which contains two stone of fourteen pounds.

sār-pīar, s. [Fr. *serpillière* = sackcloth, a corrupt of *serpe* = a snake.] [SARPIER.]

1. Canvas or packing-cloth.

2. The same as SARPIER (q.v.).

"So that there was a subsidy paid for all *serpilliers* of wool that went out of the realm."—*Notices of Commerce*, London, 17th Jan. 1794.

sār-rā-qām-i-q, s. [Named after Dr. Saracen, a French physician.]

Bot. Side-saddle flower; the typical genus of Saracenaceae (q.v.). Petals five; style expanded at the top into a broad disc, with the five stigmas around its edges beneath; capsule five-lobed. Known species about six, from the marshes of North America.

sār-rā-qām-i-q-ō-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *saracenica* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acae.]

Bot. Saracenaceae; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ranales. Herbaceous, perennial plant; roots fibrous; leaves radical, with a hollow, urn-like petiole; the lamina articulated at its base, constituting a lid. Inflorescence a scape with one or more flowers; sepals four, five, or six; petals none or five, unguiculate and concave; stamens numerous; style simple, truncate, or crowned by a petalate plate with five stigmatic angles; capsule with two to five cells; seeds very numerous, minute, attached to placentae, projecting from the axis. Known genera two, species seven, mostly North American; one is from Guiana. (*Lindley*.)

sār-rā-qām-i-q-ō-s, s. [Mod. Lat. *saracenica* (s); Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (Pl.) The Saracenaceae. (*Lindley*.)

sār-rā-sine, s. [SARABIN.]

sār-rū-ō-phōne, s. [First element doubtful; second, Gr. *phōnē* (phōnē) = sound.]

Music. A form of wind-instrument of the horn class. They are made *en suite*, of sizes and compass to take different parts in concerted pieces of music, and are known as the cornets and saxophons by names, as soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, bass, &c.; or by the pitch, as a flat, b flat, &c.

sār-sā, sār-sā, s. [SARSAPARILLA.]

sār-sā-pē-rī-lā, s. [Sp. *sarsaparilla*, from Sp. *sara*; Basque *sartzi* = a foaming, and *parilla* = a vine; or from Parilla, a physician who is said to have discovered it; Fr. *salsaparille*; Port. *salsaparilha*; or *sarsaparilla*; Ital. *salsapariglia*.]

1. **Bot.** (Pl.) The Smilacaceae (q.v.). (*Lindley*.)

2. **Pharm.** The rhizome of various species of Smilax, spec. that of *Smilax officinalis*, a native of Central America. It is imported very largely from Jamaica in bundles, a foot to a foot and a half in length, with spirally twisted roots. The rhizome of sarsaparilla is popularly called the clump; one with roots and rootlets, the latter being subdivided, is said to be bearded. Sarsaparilla is supposed to be diaphoretic, diuretic, demulcent, tonic, and alterative. It has been given, with other medicines, in syphilis, scrofula, &c. *Sarsaparilla officinalis* is the only species used in British pharmacy. The sarsaparilla of Vera Cruz is from *Smilax medica*, that of Porto Rico from *Smilax*, that of London and Brazil from *S. siphilitica*, that of Australia from *S. glaucophylla*. Many of the species of Smilax, as *S. zeylanica*, *S. guianensis*, *S. peruviana*, *S. traco-*

phylla, and *S. China*, and *S. aspera* and *S. ananias*, from the south of Europe—the last two sometimes called Italian sarsaparilla—furnish inferior qualities of the drug.

sār-sā-pē-rī-lā, s. [Eng. *sarsaparilla* (s); -in (Chem).]

Chem. A substance obtained from sarsaparilla, by making an alcoholic extract of the root, concentrating, and allowing to crystallize. It forms colourless needles, inodorous, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, ether, and in essential oils. Sulphuric acid dissolves it with red colour.

sār-sā, s. [SARSA.]

sār-sā, s. [Fr. *sars* (O. Fr. *sars*) = a sieve, from Low Lat. *sarsacum* = something made of bristles, from Lat. *sars* = a bristle; Sp. *sarsa*.] A fine sieve.

sār-sā, s. [Fr. *sarsac*.] [SARSA, s.] To sift through a sarsa.

sār-sā, sār-sā, sār-sā, sār-sā, sār-sā, s. [Etym. uncertain.] Andrew (*Nat. Hist. Will.*, p. 4) derives it from *Saracen*, a village three miles from Andover; *Saracen* (Notes & Queries, 1st series, xi. 494); A.S. *sai stas* (= great stone); Lat. *saxum* (Prof. Phillips); A.S. *sar* = grievous, troublesome, and *stas* = a stone, because their removal "must have been a very long and troublesome work" (*Geol. Mag.*, 1873, p. 100); and A.S. *sarsa*, *sarsa* = rocks (*Geol. Mag.*, 1874, p. 96), have been suggested.]

Archaeol. & Geol. (Pl.) Blocks of sandstone strewn over the Wiltshire downs and southeast England. They are derived by denudation from the Lower London Tertiaries and the Baginlet Sand. Known also as Grey-wethers, or Druid Stones, or Druid Sandstones. They were used in the construction of Stonehenge and Avebury. (T. M. Jones, F.R.S.) [GREY-WETHER.]

"The toughness and close-grained structure of the most compact *sarsen*."—*Geol. Mag.*, 1874, vol. 1.

sarsen-stone, s. A sarsen (q.v.).

sarsen-nēt, s. [SARCENT.]

sār-sā, s. [Named after a naturalist Sara.]
Zool. The typical genus of Sarsidae (q.v.). *Sarsia tubulosa*, a British species about the size of a child's thumb, is said to devour small Crustacea.

sār-sā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sarsa* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool. A family of Discophora. Eye-like spots surrounding the margin of the disc, naked. Often merged in Medusidae.

sār-sā, s. [Hind.] (See etym. & compound.)

sarsen-oil, s. The oil of *Brassica campestris*. (Anglo-Indian.)

sart, s. [O. Fr. *esart*, from Low Lat. *esartum*, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *sartio* = to hue.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. (*Bailey*.)

sār-tōr-i-al, s. [Lat. *sartor* = a tailor.] Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailoring.

sār-tōr-i-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *sartorial*; -ly.] With reference to clothes; as regards clothing. "Made it very brilliant sartorially."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1888.

sār-tōr-ite, s. [After Sartorius von Waltershausen, who first analysed it; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. An orthorhombic mineral, occurring only in crystals in cavities in the dolomite rock of the Binn Valley, Switzerland. Crystals slender and much striated. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 5.393; lustre, metallic; colour, dark lead-gray; streak, reddish-brown; opaque. Composition: sulphur, 26.49; arsenic, 30.93; lead, 42.68 = 100, corresponding to the formula, PbS + As₂S₃.

sār-tōr-i-ūs, s. [Lat. *sartor* = a tailor, so called because tailors, by means of it, cross their legs.]

Anat. A very long, narrow, ribbon-shaped muscle, arising by a tendon from the ilium, which it connects with the lower side of the tibia.

Sar-um, s. [Lat. *Sorbidolunum*.]

Geog. An important settlement of the early Britons, in Wiltshire, about a mile and a half north of Salisbury, then a Roman

station, and afterwards the residence of the West Saxon kings till England became one kingdom. Till the time of Henry III. it was an important city, but it is now chiefly known for the privilege it enjoyed for more than 500 years of sending two members to Parliament after it had ceased to be inhabited. It bore the list of "rotten boroughs," and was disfranchised by the Reform Act of 1832.

Sarum-see, s.

Ecclesiast. A liturgy drawn up, compiled, or arranged by St. Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury (died. 1078-99), and commonly used in the dioceses of the province of Canterbury. The other English uses were those of Lincoln, Hereford, York, and Bangor.

sarz, s. [Gr.] Flea, pulp. (*Dunglison*.)

sār-sā, s. [SARSA.]

sār-sā, s. [SARSA-ARILLA.]

sāsh (1), s. [Pers. *saash* = a girdle.]

1. A roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, worn about the head; a turban.

"So much for the silk in Judas, called *saash*," Hebrew, whence happily that fine linen or silk is called *saash*, worn at the top of the head of Eastern people."—*Faithful*, *People's Bible*, bk. ii. ch. xiv.

2. A band or scarf worn round the waist or over the shoulder for ornament, as by ladies or children, or as a badge of distinction by officers, members of a society or order, &c.

3. **Mil.** In the English army sashes are worn by officers and non-commissioned officers of the infantry when in full dress uniform. For the former, the sash is of red silk and worn over left shoulder, for the latter, of red worsted and worn over right shoulder. The sash of a general officer is red with longitudinal stripes of gold lace. Staff officers wear no sash, but a cross-belt, with a pouch for field-glass.

"If Hector's spear was made of ash? Or Agamemnon wore a sash?"—*Agamemnon*, *Agamemnon*, *Agamemnon*.

sāsh (2), s. [Fr. *chassis* = a case; from Fr. *chasse* = a shrine, from Lat. *ca* = a box, & *case* (q.v.).]

1. **Corp.** A frame for holding the glass of a window. The side pieces are the stiles; the top and bottom pieces, rails; and the interior pieces, which hold the panes, bars. There are two kinds of sash:

(1) French sash or French window (q.v.).

(2) Sliding sash, opening and shutting vertically. When suspended by weights and cords passing over pulleys, they are said to be hung.

2. A window, a casement.

"The southern sash admits too strong a light."—*Conquer*; *Conquer*, *Conquer*, *Conquer*.

3. The gate in which a mill-saw is staid and reciprocates.

sash-bar, s.

Corp. The vertical and transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass in place. They are rabbeted or grooved on one side to receive the glass, and are mitred to each other and to the frame.

sash-chisel, s.

Corp. A chisel having a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in blind and sash stiles.

sash-door, s. A door with panes of glass to admit light.

sash-fastener, s.

Building. 1. A device at the meeting rails of sashes, to prevent a sash from being opened. Usually a sort of turn-button on one sash which locks over the top of the lower sash.

2. A device on the edge of the sash, to maintain it at a given height.

sash-fitter, s.

Corp. A plane for rabbeting window-sashes to receive the panes of glass and the pulley which holds them in place.

sash-frame, s.

1. The frame, within the window-casing, in which a sash slides.

2. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw is staid.

sash-gate, s.

Hydr.-eng. A stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

sāte, sāt, sāre, amidst, what, fāt, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, rīll; trī, Sīrian. s, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

sash-line, *s.* The cord or rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

sash-pocket, *s.* A sash-fastener (q.v.).

sash-pulley, *s.* The sheave in the pulley-piece of a sash-frame over which the weight-cord runs.

sash-rail, *s.* One of the horizontal bars in a window-sash.

sash-saw, *s.*

1. A mill-saw, raised in a gate.

2. A particular size of tenon-saw used in making window-sashes.

sash-slides, *s.* A slide with vertically sliding valves.

sash, *v.t.* [SASH (S), *s.*] To furnish with sash *s.*

"The windows were all sashed with the finest crystalline glass."—*Lady No. 1999*, *Lovers*, 111.

sashed, *v.* [Eng. *sash* (1), *s.*; *ed.*] Dressed in or wearing sashes.

"He sashed and plumed, that they are grown impatient more impatient in their clothes, even than they were in their rag."—*Burke*, *Myself*, *Prose*.

sash-less, *a.* [Eng. *sash* (2), *s.*; *less.*] Destitute of sashes.

"Shop-lace with huge sheets of plate glass—imitating blank sashes—window-sashes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1893.

sash-on, *s.* [EYM. doubtful; prob. from *sash* (1), *s.*] A soft leather pad placed inside a shoe to ease the pressure on a tender spot.

sash-sin, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: The common Indian antelope. *Antelope bezzardi* (or *cervicapra*). Female destitute of horns, those of the male spiral, wrinkled at the base, annulated in the middle and smooth at the tip. Head small, body light, legs long and slender. Adult males dark above, white beneath, the nose, lips, and a circle round each eye white; small brushes of hair on the knees. Females and young males under three years old tawny above, white beneath, with a light silvery band along the sides. Common in India, where it herds in groups, one male to many females, with vigils of sentinels. Their flesh being lightly esteemed, they are not much hunted by Indian sportsmen.

sash-sine, *s.* [Fr. *saisine*.] [Seizin.]

Suits Law: A term used to signify either the act of giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with investiture) or the instrument by which the fact is proved.

sashine-ox, *s.* A perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave investiture to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterwards converted into a payment in money, proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

sash-pach-ite, *s.* [After Saspach, Kelsch, Baden, where found; *suff.*, *ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A zeolite mineral, found as tufts and concretions in dolerite. An analysis yielded: silica, 51.50; alumina, 16.51; lime, 6.20; potash, 6.82; magnesia, 1.93; water, 17.0 = 100.00.

sass, *s.* [An abbreviation of *sassafras* (q.v.).] [For def. see etym.]

sass-tea, *s.* Sassafras-tea (q.v.). (*Amer.*)

sas, *s.* [Native name.] (See compound.)

sassa-gum, *s.*

Chem.: A gum obtained from an Abyssinian plant, *Imra sas*. It is like gum tragacanth, but has a larger proportion of starch, swells up in water, and forms a thinner mucilage.

sas-hy, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Imnalis lunatus*, the Bastard Hartbeest of the Cape colonists. It stands four feet and a half in height, with strong erect horns, a foot in length, points directed inwards. Bark purple-brown above, changing to dusky yellow beneath; rump few coloured. They live in herds of from six to ten in flat or wooded districts, and their flesh makes excellent venison.

sas-sa-fras, *s.* [Fr. *sassafras*; Ital. *sassafras*, *sassafras*; Port. *sassafras*; Sp. *sassafras*, all from Lat. *sassafras* (q.v.)]

1. Botany:

(1) A genus of Lauraceae. Deciduous, perianth

six-parted, males with nine fertile stamens in three rows, anthers four-angled. Females with nine sterile stamens. Fruit fleshy. *Sassafras officinale* (*Laurus sassafras*) is a large tree with yellowish flowers, growing in the United States. The dried leaves are very mucilaginous and are sometimes used for thickening soup. *Sassafras Parthenocylon*, Oriental *Sassafras*, growing in Sumatra, has medicinal qualities like those of *S. officinale*. [(2)]

(2) The English name of this genus (1), and of various trees more or less resembling it in properties, spec. *Doryphora sassafras*, one of the Plums Nutmegs. The wood smells like fennel. (*Australia*.) Brazilian *Sassafras* is *Neotandra cymbarum*.

2. *Palaeobot.*: *Sassafras Cretaceum* is found in the Chalk of the United States and in the Lower Brown Coal (Lower Oligocene) of Northern Germany.

3. *Pharm.*: The dried root of *Sassafras officinale*, (1.) It is sold in branches, in pieces, or in chips, and is given as a stimulant and diaphoretic in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases, and syphilis. The bark is more powerful than the wood.

sassafras-oil, *s.*

Chem.: An oil obtained from the root-bark of *Laurus sassafras*. It has the colour of fennel, a slight yellow colour and an acrid taste, sp. gr. = 1.00, and is a mixture of at least two substances, a liquid oil and a solid camphor (C₁₀H₁₆O₂). Fuming nitric and strong sulphuric acids violently attack the oil, sometimes setting it on fire. It gives off vapour at 115°, the boiling point finally becoming stationary at 228°.

sassafras-tea, *s.*

Chem.: An infusion of the shavings of *sassafras* wood, said to be astringent and stimulant.

sas-sa-frid, *s.* [SASSAFRAS.]

Chem.: A substance found in the root-bark of *Laurus sassafras*, and extracted by alcohol, from which water separates the sassafrinol. When purified it forms yellow-brown crystalline grains, having neither taste nor smell. Easily soluble in hot water and alcohol, slightly soluble in cold water and ether. Heated it gives off white vapours which condense and form a blue-green precipitate with ferric salts.

sas-sa-frin, *s.* [Eng. *sassafras* (as); *in* (Chem.).] [SASSAFRUBIN.]

sas-sa-age (age as *Yé*), *s.* [Fr. *sasser* = to sift.] [SARSE.] Stones left after sifting.

sas-sa-rô-brin, *s.* [Eng. *sassafras*, and *rubrum*.]

Chem.: A resin formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sassafras oil. The sulphuric acid is removed by treatment with ammonia, and after washing with water the sassafrubrin remains as a tasteless mass which is soluble in alcohol and ether. It colours sulphuric acid red. Called also Sassa-pin.

sasse, *s.* [Fr. *sas*, from Lat. *saxum* = a stone; Ital. *sasso*.]

Hydr. eng.: A weir with flood-gates; a navigable sluice.

"Making a great *sasse* in the king's lands about Deptford."—*Pepys*, *Diary*, i. 126.

sas-sen, *s.* [SARSEN.]

Sas-sen-koh (sh guttural), *s.* & *a.* [Gael. *sas-sen-koh*.] Saxon; a general term applied by the Celts of the British Isles to those of Saxon race.

"The term *Sas-sen-koh*, or Saxon, is applied by the Highlanders to their Low-country neighbours."—*Scott*, *Gleanings*. (Note.)

sas-sô-line, **sas-sô-lite**, *s.* [After Sasso, Tuscan, where it occurs in considerable quantity; I connect, and *suff.*, *ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A trielline mineral, occurring in small scales. Hardness, 1; sp. gr. 1.48; lustre, pearly; colour, white; taste, slightly saline, acridulous, and bitter. Compos.: boric acid, 56.4; water, 43.6 = 100, the formula being, SHOBO₃. Obtained in large quantities from the hot vapours of the Tuscan lagoons.

sas-sô rôl, **sas-sô rôl-lâ**, *s.* [Ital. *sasso* = a stone, a rock, from Lat. *saxum*.] The Rock-pigeon (q.v.).

sas'-sy, *s.* [Sierra Leone name.] (See *stym*, and compound.)

sassy-bark, *s.* The poisonous bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*, a caesalpinaceous plant, sometimes called the Oriel tree (q.v.). This, with the red juice obtained from incisions in the tree, is given by many West African tribes as an ordeal. If the suspected person die on swallowing the bark or the juice, he is assumed to have been guilty; if he survive, he is adjudged to be innocent.

sas'-trâ, shas'-trâ, *s.* [SHANTER.]

sât, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [SIT.]

Sâ-tan, t Sât-an, 'Sât-an-An, 'Sâth-an-an, *s.* [Heb. שָׂטָן (*satan*) = an enemy, Satan, from שָׂטָן (*satan*) = to be an enemy. New Test. Gr. *satanas* (*satanas*), *satân* (*satân*).] The grand enemy of man; the arch-devil, the devil. [Deut. vii. 1.]

"To whom thy arch enemy, And there in heavy call'd Satan, with bold words Breaking the horrid silence thus began."—*Milton*: *P. L.* i. 22.

¶ In Heb. the word is sometimes a generic one, meaning simply an adversary, and it is used once in the New Test. in Greek in the same sense. "Get thee behind me Satan" means simply "Get thee behind me my temporary adversary" (Matt. xvi. 23). Apparently it occurs in a specific sense for the devil only in the later sacred books, viz., 1 Chron. xxi. 1, Job i. 6-12, ii. 1-7, and Zech. iii. 1. It wants the article in the passage in 1 Chron. [Deut. vii. 1.]

sâ-tân'-lo, 'sâ-tân'-lo-ol, *s.* [Eng. *Satan*; *ic*, *ic-ol*.] Of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling or befitting Satan; devilish, infernal, diabolical.

"For *satanic* is left inquisition by the conjunction of three qualities, indelible difference, profound subtilty, and inhuman cruelty."—*Trapp*: *Paraphrase*, pt. ii. p. 12.

¶ Southey, in the preface to his *Vision of Judgment* (1822), called the school of poetry of which Byron was the head the *Satanic* school.

sâ-tân'-lo-ol-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *satanic*; *ly*.] In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

"This spiritual *satanism*, this deepest die of blood being most *satanically* designed on souls."—*Hammond*: *Works*, vol. iv. p. 674.

sâ-tân'-lo-ol-nôes, *s.* [Eng. *satanical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being satanic.

sâ-tân'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Satan*; *-ism*.] The wicked and malicious disposition of Satan; a devilish or diabolical spirit.

"So quid was Moses countenance, when he pray'd For them, whose *satanism* his power gain'd."—*Erythron*, *in*, *Deane*.

sâ-tân'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *Satan*; *-ist*.] A very wicked or malicious person; a devil.

"There shall be fantastical baladers and deceitful satanists in times to come, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies."—*Stranger*, *in*, *Evil*, p. 313.

sât-an-ô-pêr'-oa, *s.* [Gr. *Satanas* (*Satanas*) = Satan, and Mod. Lat. *peru* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Chromides, with seven species, from the rivers of the Amazon Valley and Guiana.

sâ-tan-ôph'-an-y, *s.* [Eng. *Satan*, and Gr. *phainô* (*phainô*) = to appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan; the state of being possessed by a devil.

sâ-tan-ô-phô'-bi-a, *s.* [Eng. *Satan*, and Gr. *phobos* (*phobos*) = fear.] Fear of the devil. "Imagined as he was with *Satanphobia*."—*Roche*, *Clutter & Heath*, ch. xvi.

sâth'-el, 'sâth'-el, 'sâth'-elle, *s.* [O. Fr. *sâthel*, from Lat. *macellum*, *secus*, of *sacellum*, dimin. of *sacrus* = a bag, a sack.] A little bag; specifically a bag in which boys carry their books, &c., to and from school.

"The whiling schoolboy with his *sâthel*, And shivering morning face."—*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

sâte (or *sâte*), *pret.* of *v.* [SIT.]

sâte, *v.t.* [A shortened form of *satiare* (q.v.).] To satiate; to satisfy the appetite or desire of; to amuse, to gladden; to feed beyond natural desire. (*Milton*: *Comus*, 714.)

sâ-teen, *s.* [SATIN.] A kind of glossy fabric made in imitation of satin, but having a woollen or cotton, instead of a silken face.

Sâti, *v.t.*: pôti, jôti; cat, poll, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = e.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

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-lian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūn. -ble, -dile, &c. = bei, del.

of Saurortherine (q.v.). *Saurorthera vetula* inhabits Jamaica, St. Domingo, &c.

***sau-rôth-ê-rî-nô**, *s. pl.* (Mod. Lat. *saurorthera*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*nô*.

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidae, allied to Coccozine, but having bill longer and straighter, and the upper mandible curved only at the tip. Found in Tropical America, where they live principally on the ground feeding on caterpillars, lizards, young rats, small birds, &c.

***sau-rû-râ-ô-sô**, *s. pl.* (Mod. Lat. *saururus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ô-sô*.

Bot.: Saururales; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Piperales. Herbaceous marsh-plants; leaves, alternate, stipulate; flowers in spikes, naked, seated upon a scale; stamens, three to six; ovaries, three or four, more or less distinct, each with an ascending ovule; fruit, four fleshy indurated nuts, or a three- or four-celled capsule. Known genera, four; species, seven. From North America, China, and the north of India. (Lindley.)

***sau-rû-râd**, *s.* (Mod. Lat. *saururus*); Eng. suff. -*ad*.

Bot. (Pl.): The Saururaceae (q.v.).

***sau-rû-râ**, *s. pl.* (Pref. *saur*, and Gr. *ôpa* (oura) = a tail).



ARCHOPTERYX.
(As restored by Owen.)
and sternum unknown. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1807, p. 418.) It contains the single genus *Archopteryx* (q.v.).

***sau-rû-rûs**, *s.* [SAURURÆ.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Saururaceae (q.v.). The root of *Saururus cernuus*, made into a poultice, is applied, in the United States, in pleurisy. The scientific name is in allusion to the form of the flower-spike.

***sau-rûs**, *s.* [SAURIA.]

1. *Ichth.*: A genus of Scorpelidae (q.v.), with fifteen species of small size, from the shores of tropical and sub-tropical regions. It includes a sub-genus *Sauridia*.

2. *Palæont.*: Hemispherula, from the Chalk of Comen, Istria, is allied to this genus.

***sau-rûs**, *s.* [SAURUS.]

Ichth.: *Scombreus squalus*, called also the Skipper, not uncommon on the British coast. It is from twelve to eighteen inches long, about an inch in depth, and the jaw has a hinge movement as in Belone. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus *Scombreus* (q.v.).

***sau-sage** (age as *ig*), ***sau-cidge**, ***saul-sage**, *s.* [Fr. *saucesse* (O. Fr. *saucesse*, from Low Lat. *salsitio*, from Lat. *salsitium* = a sausage, from *salsus* = salted.)] [SAVAGE, s.]

An article of food consisting of a roll or ball, made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef, minced very small, with salt and spice. Generally it is stuffed into skins, sometimes only rolled in flour.

***sau-sage-meat**, *s.* The minced meat of which sausages are composed.

"The best sausages were obtained from shops the proprietors of which did not object to selling to their customers *sau-sage-meat*."—*Blyth* *Dict. of Hygiene*, p. 306.

***sau-sage-poison**, *s.* The poisonous agent or principle existing in sausages made or kept under certain unknown conditions. It has been regarded as an empyreumatic oil, as an acid formed in consequence of a modified process of putrefaction, and as the effect of a fungus, *Sarcina butylica*.

"The nature of this *sau-sage-poison* has been a subject of much discussion."—*Woodman & Tully*, *Forensic Medicine*, p. 342.

***sau-sage-poisoning**, *s.* A form of narcotic-irritant poisoning which sometimes follows the consumption of sausages. [SAUSAGE-POISON.]

"Four hundred cases of *sau-sage-poisoning* are stated to have occurred in Wurtemberg alone in the last fifty years."—*Blyth* *Dict. of Hygiene*, p. 306.

***sau-sage-roll**, *s.* Meat prepared as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of paste, and cooked.

"He had nothing but a *sau-sage-roll* for his dinner."—*J. J. Wertheim*, *Naue*, ch. 22.

***sau-sage-shaped**, *a.*

Bot.: Long, cylindrical, hollow, carved inwards at each end, as the corolla of some Ericas.

***sau-sage-some**, *s.* [Lat. *salsum* = salt, and *phlegma* = phlegm.] An eruption of red spots or scab on the face.

***sau-sage-somed**, *a.* [Eng. *sau-sage-some* (s) -*ed*.] Having an eruption of red spots or scab on the face.

***Saus-sûre** (au as *ô*), *s.* (Horace Benedict de Saussure (1740-1799), physicist and Alpine explorer, who invented the instrument.) (See etym. and compound.)

***Saussure's hygrometer**, *s.* The Hair hygrometer.

***sau-sû-rê-ô** (au as *ô*), *s.* [Named after H. B. Saussure (q.v.), and his father, who wrote on agriculture.]

Bot.: A genus of Carlineae, Herbs, with corymbose purple or violet heads; bracts all unrimmed; anthers with a long acute appendage. Known species, about forty-five. The seeds of *S. ovalifera* are collected in the Punjab for medicinal purposes; *S. Lappi*, called also *Aplodaxis Lappi* and *Auckludia Costus*, is believed to be the *Costus* of the ancients (Costus, l. (1)), and has long been used in Hindoo medicine.

***sau-sû-rîte** (au as *ô*), *s.* [After de Saussure, who first found and described it; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Zoisite (q.v.) containing soda. Found in the vicinity of Lake Geneva.
2. The compact to crypto-crystalline felspathic constituent of gabbros, formerly regarded as a variety of Labradorite by some mineralogists, and as oligoclase by others. Lately shown by the microscope not to be a homogeneous mineral, but a mixture of felspars.

***sau-sûrîte-gabbro**, *s.*

Petro.: A gabbro (q.v.) in which the saussuritic form of felspar is present.

***saut**, *a. & s.* [SALT, *a. & s.*] (Scotch.)

***saut**, ***saute**, *s.* [Fr.] An assault.

"Off wounding at *sauts*."

Lydgate, *Complaint of a Black Knight*.

***sau-têl-lûs**, *s.* [Latinised from Fr. *sautelle* = a vine shoot, transplanted with its root; *sauter* = to leap, to spring.]

Bot.: A deciduous bulb formed in the axilla of the leaves, or around the summit of a root.

***sau-têr**, *s.* [PSALTER.]

***sau-têr-êlle**, *s.* [Fr.]
Stone-working: A mason's implement, used in tracing and forming angles.

***Sau-têrne**, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of white Bordeaux wine, made from grapes grown in the neighbourhood of Sauternes, in the department of Gironde.

***saut-fit**, *s.* [SAULTFIT.] A salt dish. (Scotch.)

***sau-tric**, ***sau-try**, *s.* [PSALTERY.]

***sau-vâ-ô-ô**, *s.* [SAUVAGESIA.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Sauvagesiaceae (q.v.). (Lindley.)

***sau-vâ-ô-ô-ô**, *s.* [Named after Francis Brossier de Sauvages, a physician of Montpellier, and a friend of Linnæus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sauvagesiaceae (q.v.). *Sauvagesia erecta*, the Herb of St. Martin, is very mucilaginous, and has been used in ophthalmia, in discharges of the bowels and slight inflammation of the bladder.

***sau-vâ-ô-ô-ô-ô**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sauvagesia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ô-ô-ô-ô*.

Bot.: Sauvagesia; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Smooth shrubs or annual herbs, with simple, alternate, nearly sessile leaves, and fringed stipules; inflorescence generally a terminal panicle or a raceme; sepals five; petals five, deciduous; stamens definite or indefinite, some occasionally becoming petaloid scales; ovary free, with three parietal placentae; fruit capsular, three-valved, one- or three-celled; seeds small, oblong, pitted. Known genera three, species fifteen, from the warmer parts of America.

***sauve-garde**, *s.* [SAFEGUARD.]

***sâv-g-hle**, ***sâve-g-hle**, *a.* [Eng. *save*; -*able*.] Capable of being saved.

"And a man cannot ordinarily know that he is in a *saveable* condition."—*Jar Taylor*, *Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 1.

***sâv-g-hle-nô**, ***sâve-g-hle-nô**, *a.* [Eng. *saveable*; -*nô*.] This quality or state of being *saveable*; capability of being saved.

"So much as concerns the main question, no agitation about the *saveableness* of Protestants."—*Chillingworth*, *Religion of Protestants*, (Conc.)

***sâv-ago** (age as *ig*), ***sâl-vage**, ***sau-vago**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *salvage*, *salvage* (Fr. *salvage*), from Lat. *salvaticus* = belonging to a wood, wild; *salva* = a wood; Sp. *salvage*; Ital. *salvagico*, *salvatico*.]

As adjective:

1. Pertaining to the forest or country; wild, uncultivated, desolate.
"With a tumultuous waste of huge hill tops
Before us; *salvage* regions!"
—*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, bk. 6.

2. Wild, untamed, fierce, violent.
"In time the *salvage* hill-doh bear the yoke."
—*Shakespeare*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, 1.1.

3. Beastly, brutal.
"His lustful eye or *salvage* heart."
—*Shakespeare*, *Richard III.*, 3.1.

4. Pertaining to man in a state of nature; wild, uncivilized, untaught, rude, barbarous.
"Like a rude and *salvage* man of Ind."

Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, 1.1.

5. Cruel, fierce, ferocious, pitiless.
"A *salvage* and of *salvage* nature."—*Macaulay*, *His Eng.*, ch. 31.

6. Enraged on account of provocation received. (*Colloq.*)

As substantive:

1. A human being in a state of natural rudeness; one who is uncivilized or untaught in mind or manners.

"With *salvages* and men of Ind."

Shakespeare, *Tempest*, 1.1.

2. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pp. 28-33) shows that the uniformity of appearance and characteristics said to exist among *salvages* has been much exaggerated. Some retain the prehensile power of the foot; their open eye makes them as a rule big-sighted; their imitative powers are great, as is their fondness for rough music, and they pay attention to personal appearance. Their state of morality is low. Continual wars, infanticide, want of food, and exposure to the weather, are powerful checks on their increase.

3. A person of extreme brutality or ferocity; a barbarian. (*Colloq.*)

4. Puttenham in 1580 ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.

***sâv-ago** (age as *ig*), ***sâl-vage**, *a. & s.* [SAVAGE, *a.*]

As Transitive:

1. To make wild or savage.
"Whose bloodie breast so *sauged* out of kind."
—*Marlowe*, *For Magnificence*, p. 66.

2. To bite, tear, or cut; as, A horse *sauged* a man.

3. *Intrans.*: To act like a savage.

"Though the blindness of some furies have *sauged* on the bodies of the dead."—*Brady*, *Julius Cæsar*, bk. viii, ch. xix.

***sâv-ago-lý** (age as *ig*), *adv.* [Eng. *savage*; -*ly*.]

1. In a savage manner; like a savage; cruelly inhumanly.

"Your castle is *sauged*, your wife and babes *sauged* slaughtered."—*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, 1.1.

2. With extreme passion; fiercely. (*Colloq.*)

***sâv-ago-nô**, *s.* [SAVAGE-NÔ.]

1. The quality or uncivilized;

2. Fierceness.

"The *sauged* nature."
—*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, 1.1.

***sâv-âg-ô-ô**, *s.* [SAVAGE-Ô-Ô.]

1. The state of being *sauged*; barbarism.

"We have not *sauged*."
—*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, 1.1.

2. Wild growth.

"That should *sauged*."

3. Savage combat, rowdiness.

"The popular *sauged* when political ex-

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Sâs, fât, fâre, amidat, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêl, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôl, wôrk, wô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, uâlte, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; œy = â; qu = kw.

sav-áge-nôss (age as íg), s. [Eng. *savage*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being savage, wild, or uncivilized; wildness.
2. Fierceness, inhumanity, ferocity, cruelty.

"The savageness of his own nature."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

sav-á-gér-ý (ag as íg), s. [Eng. *savage*; -ry.]

1. The state of being savage, wild, or uncivilized; barbarism.

"We have not come out from savagery into civilization."—*Seider's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 208.

sav-á-gér-ý (ag as íg), s. [Eng. *savage*; -ry.]

2. Wild growth.

"The coulters rest, That should deracinate such savagery."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. 2.

sav-á-gér-ý (ag as íg), s. [Eng. *savage*; -ry.]

3. Savage conduct; cruelty, ferocity, barbarity, rowdiness.

"The popular belief that savagery is a venial offense when political excitement runs high."—*Atkins*, Oct. 12, 1904.

sav-á-gér-ý (ag as íg), s. [Eng. *savage*; -ry.]

4. The state of men while uncivilized; the condition of human beings in their natural rudeness and wildness; barbarism.

"To pass from savagism to civilization."—*W. Taylor: Survey of German Poetry*, II, 200.

sav-á-gér-ý (ag as íg), s. [Sp. *sabana* = a sheet for a bed; . . . a large plain, from Lat. *sabana* = a linen cloth, a towel, from Gr. *sabavon* (*sabavon*).]

An extensive open plain, covered with natural vegetation, yielding pasturage in the wet season, and often having a growth of underbrush. The word is chiefly used in tropical America.

"Savannahs are clear pieces of land without woods; not because more barren than the wood land, for they are frequently spots of good land as any, and often are the result with wood-land."—*Juniper*, *Topog.* (Jan. 1840).

savannah-blackbird, savannah-bird, s. [CROTOPHAGUS.]

savannah-flower, s.

Bot.: Various species of *Echites*. (*West Indian*.)

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [Fr., pr. par. of *savoir* = to know.]

A man of learning or science; a man eminent for his acquirements.

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [Named after Savart, Felix, 1797-1841.]

(See etym. and compound.)

Savart's toothed-wheel, s.

Acoustics: An apparatus for ascertaining the number of vibrations corresponding to a given note. It consists of an oak frame, with two wheels connected by a strap. One is toothed, and is made to revolve rapidly by means of a multiplying wheel, with the effect of making a card fixed on the frame to vibrate as each tooth strikes it. An indicator shows the number of revolutions of the wheel, and consequently the number of vibrations in a given time. It is now superseded by the siren (q.v.).

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [Fr. *savoir*, from Lat. *savio* = to make safe; *salvus* = safe (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *salvar*; Ital. *salvare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To preserve, as from injury, destruction, or harm of any kind; to snatch, keep, or rescue from impending evil or danger.

"O good old man! even from the grave Thy spirit could thy master save."—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 2.

2. Specific: To deliver or redeem from final and everlasting destruction; to redeem.

"Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners."—*1 Timothy* 1, 15.

3. To deliver, to rescue, to guard; to preserve from the power or influence of a person or thing, as, Save me from my friends.

4. To keep undamaged or untouched.

"Thou shalt thou save nothing? dost thou give them all."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, II, 4.

5. To hinder from being spent or lost; to secure from loss or waste.

"To save the blood on either side."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, v. 1.

6. To reserve and lay by; to gather up; to hoard.

"The thrifty hire I saved under your father."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II, 3.

7. To spare; to keep from doing or suffering. (With a double object.)

"I have saved me a day's journey."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II, 4.

8. To obviate or prevent the necessity or use of, as, A stitch in time saves nine.

9. To prevent or obviate the occurrence of.

"Will you not speak to save a lady's blush?"—*Dryden: Tamerlane*.

10. To take or use opportunely, as not to lose; to take advantage of; to catch; not to lose.

"The same persons, who were chief confidants to Cromwell, forsook a restoration, saved the castles in Ireland, just saving the tide, and putting in a stock of merit sufficient."—*Swift*.

B. Intrans.: To be economical or saving.

¶ (1) God save the mark. [MARK, s. ¶ (1).]

(2) To save appearances: To preserve a good external appearance; to do something to obviate or prevent exposure or embarrassment.

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [SAVE, v.]

A. As prep.: (From the Fr. *sauf*, in such phrases as *sauf mon droit* = my right being reserved.) Except, saving; leaving out; not including.

"For brotherless she was, save in the name Her infant friendship had bestowed on him."—*Byron: The Dream*, 2.

B. As conj.: Except, unless.

save-reverence, exclam. A kind of apophthegmatic apostrophe when anything might be thought filthy or indecent. (Often corrupted into *Sir-reverence*.) [REVERENCE, s.]

save, s. [Lat. *salvia*.] The herb sage.

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [Eng. *save*; and, ull.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which saves or prevents things from being lost or wasted.

"These poultry as they are fed with what would otherwise be lost, are a mere *saucy*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I, ch. 21.

2. Specific: A contrivance to hold a candle-end in a candlestick while burning. It may consist of a little tube and flaring collar, or a circular piece of porcelain with a spike on which the candle-end is fixed.

"A candlestick, snuff-dish, and *saucy*, And thus his household goods you have all."—*Swift: True & Faithful Inventory*.

II. Technical:

1. Naut.: A strip of canvas which may be laced to a sail to fill the roach or upward curve of the foot of the sail.

2. Paper: A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slipped over the edge of the wire cloth in the Fourdrinier machine.

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [O. Fr. *cervelat* (Fr. *cervelat*), from Ital. *cervellata*, *cervellata* = a short thick sausage, so called from originally containing brains, from Ital. *cervello*; Lat. *cerebellum* = brain.]

A highly seasoned dried sausage, made of salted pork.

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [Eng. *sav*, v.; -er.]

1. One who saves or rescues from danger or destruction; a saviour.

"He puts the gain of Britain in a scale, Which weighs with the loss of Hummelus, He thinks he's scarce a saver."—*Dryden: King Arthur*, II.

2. One who escapes loss, though without gain.

"He puts the gain of Britain in a scale, Which weighs with the loss of Hummelus, He thinks he's scarce a saver."—*Dryden: King Arthur*, II.

3. One who saves money; one who is economical; one who lays up or hoards; an economizer.

"By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater spender than a saver."—*Wotton*.

save-to, s. [SAFETY.]

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [From Cuban name *sabico*, the wood of *Lysiloma Sabicu*, formerly *Acacia proxima* Moritz.]

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [A.S. *savin*, from Lat. *sabinus*, *sabina* = the savin.]

1. Bot.: *Juniperus Sabina*, a bush or low tree, with small, scale-like leaves, and light, bluish-green fruit. A native of Central Europe and parts of Asia; cultivated in Britain, where the tops are collected in spring.

2. Pharm.: Savin is an irritant externally and internally, and an emmenagogue. There is an English oil of savin, a tincture of savin, and an ointment of savin.

savin-oil, s.

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained by distilling the berries of the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*, with water. It is mobile, almost colourless, becomes resinous, yellow, and viscid on exposure to the air, has a sharp aromatic taste

and pungent odour. Absolute alcohol dissolves it in all proportions, and forms a clear solution with two parts rectified spirit. Sp. gr. = 0.91 to 0.94. It is regarded as polymeric with oil of turpentine, C₁₀H₁₆. The fresh berries yield 10 per cent. of oil.

savin-tree, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cassipouia bijuga*; (2) *Fagara lentiscifolia*.

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [SAVE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Preserving from danger, evil, or destruction; redemptory.

2. Economical, economizing, frugal; not lavish or wasteful.

"She loved money; for she was saving, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull*.

3. Bringing back in returns the amount or sum employed or expended; incurring no loss, though not producing any gain.

"Silvio, finding his application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a saving bargain; and since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover what he had laid out of his own."—*Addison*.

4. Reserving, as some right, title, or claim; as, a saving clause.

C. As substantive:

1. Something kept from being spent, expended, or lost; that which is saved. (Generally in the plural.)

2. An exception, a reservation.

"There may be room for a saving in equity from the severity of the censure of the Parliament, as well as of the King's Bench."—*Landmann: British Bankers* (Pref.).

D. As preposition:

1. Save, except; with the exception of; excepting.

2. With all due respect to; without disrespect to.

"Saving your reverence, a husband."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, III, 4.

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [Eng. *saving*; -ly.]

1. In a saving manner; with frugality or economy.

2. So as to be finally saved from everlasting death.

"They are capable of being eternally born of water and the spirit."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 367.

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. [Eng. *saving*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being saving; economy, thrift, frugality.

2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation; salvation.

"The safety and *saviness* which it promiseth."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel* (1761, p. 5).

sav-ánt (nt as áh), s. pl. [SAVING, C, I.]

savings-bank, s. A bank the primary object of which is to encourage thrift and saving among the poorer classes. The first suggestion of savings-banks was made by Deane in 1697, and the first to be established was that of Bunick in France in 1765. In Germany the first savings-bank was founded at Hamburg in 1778. Others were soon after founded; at Berne in Switzerland in 1787, at Kiel in Denmark in 1796, and in other cities of Europe. The first step towards a savings-bank in England was made in 1799, by Rev. Joseph Smith, of Wincoburn, who offered to receive small sums from his parishioners to be returned at Christmas with interest. Others followed with similar philanthropic efforts, but the first one organized on thorough business principles was the Parish Bank Friendly Society, established by the Rev. Henry Dunham, at Rotherwell in Dumfriesshire in 1810. He published an account of this institution, and the idea was quickly taken up in other localities, so that by 1817 seventy savings-banks had been established in England. The first to be founded in the United States was in 1814 when the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, suggested by Condy Regent, was established in Philadelphia. In the same year the Boston Savings-Bank was started, and in 1819 one was established in New York. The system has since then been established in all parts of the civilized world, except in Germany (where institutions of a different character replace in the banks being numerous and the aggregate sum of savings very great. In 1825 there were 13 savings-banks in the United States, with 16,341 deposits and \$2,337,002 deposits. In 1890 there were about 830 banks, with 4,258,623 deposits and

boil, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; g. gen; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

-cien, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -cion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

saw-gauge, s.

1. A test for the thickness of saw-blades or the width of saw-tooth points.

2. An adjustable device for governing the width of the scantling or board cut and its angle of presentation to the saw.

3. A loose block, which is adjusted toward or from the edge of the saw, to limit the depth of the kerf.

saw-gin, s.

Cotton. The original form of cotton-gin, in which fibres are drawn through the grid or grating by the teeth of a saw.

***saw-grass, s.**

Bot.: *Cladium Mariscus*.

saw-guide, s. A piece with an adjustable fence, which may direct the saw in cross cutting strips, against which the piece is laid.

saw-gummer, s. [SAW-DOCTOR.]

saw horse, s. A kind of rack on which sticks of cord-wood are laid for sawing. Its two ends form a St. Andrew's cross, and are connected by longitudinal staves.

saw-mandrel, s. A hold-fast for a circular saw in a lathe.

saw-mill, s. A mill for sawing timber. It may be driven either by steam or water. The saws used are either circular or reciprocating. [SAW (1), s.]

* **Saw-mills** were erected at Augsburg in 1022, in Maastricht in 1430, at Breslau in 1437, in Norway about 1530, and at Lyons in or before 1554. Saw-mills were established in the American colonies soon after their settlement, as the only available means of dealing with the vast forests. They have followed the retreat of the forests, converting multitudes of trees annually into lumber, and promising, unless some check is made to the process, to deforest the United States within the coming century.

Saw-mill dog: A contrivance for holding logs on the carriage while being sawed.

Saw-mill gate: [SAW-GATE.]

saw pad, s. A contrivance for conducting the web of a compass saw or lock-saw in cutting out small holes.

saw-pit, s. The pit beneath a log in which the lower sawyer works.

saw sash, s. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw is stretched.

saw-set, s. A tool or implement to slant the teeth laterally from the plane of the saw, alternately to the right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade, and friction be reduced. In some cases, the edge of the tooth is spread to widen its cut, instead of bending it laterally.

saw-spindle, s. The shaft upon which a circular saw is secured.

saw-savage, s. A form of punch or striker by which the end of a saw-tooth is flattened to save it width and set.

saw-tooth sterrinok, s.

Zool.: The Crab-eating Seal, *Lobodon carcinophaga*, a seal, olive coloured above, white below, inhabiting the Antarctic seas. Its molar teeth are serrate, in which respect it approaches the fossil Zeuglodon.

saw-toothed, a. Having teeth like a saw; serrated.

saw-whet, s.

Ornith.: The Arabian Owl, *Nyctale acadica* (Desimp.), about eight inches long and eighteen in wing expanse; upper parts olivaceous brown, face and under parts ashy-white. It probably occurs over the whole of Temperate America.

* This lively and handsome owl is called 'saw-whet,' because the teeth of its beak resemble the fine teeth of a saw. — *Esper & Dana: Amer. Ornith.*, p. 125.

saw-track, s.

Bot.: An algal, *Fucus serratus*.

saw-wrest, s. A saw-set (q.v.).

saw (2), *saw (2), s. [A.S. *saga*, cogn. with *lead, saga* = a tale, a saga; *Dut.* & *Sw.* *saga*; *Ger.* *sage*: A.S. *saccon* = to say. *Saw* and *sage* are thus doublets.]

* 1. A tale.

"To broken all his *saw*." *Chaucer*: C. T., 14, 15L

2. A saying, a proverb, a maxim, an adage, an aphorism.

"The Whigs answered that the great question now depending was not to be decided by the axes of pedantic founders, and that if it were to be so decided, such *saws* might be quoted on one side as well as the other." — *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. 2.

* 3. Decree, command.

"Rule the creature by his powerful *saw*." — *Spenser: Colin Clout*, 883.

saw (3), s. [SALVE.] (Scotch.)

saw (1), *saw-on, *saw-yn, v. i. & t. (Saw (1), s.)

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cut or separate with a saw.

"Two men are saving the trunk of a tree." — *Reynolds: Journey to Elvedale & Holland*.

2. To form or frame by means of a saw: as, To *saw* boards, i.e., to *saw* timber into the shape of boards.

II. Fig.: To move through, or make motions in, as one sawing.

"Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand." — *Shakspeare: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cut timber, stone, &c., with a saw; to perform the act of a sawyer: as, He *saws* well.

2. To cut with a saw: as, The mill *saws* fast.

3. To be cut with a saw: as, The timber *saws* easily.

saw (2), v. t. (Sow.)

saw-war-rq, s. [SAQUARI.]

saw-der, s. [A corrupt, of *solder* (q.v.).] Blare y, flattery. (Scott.)

saw-er, s. (Eng. *saw* (1), v.; -er.) One who *saws*; a sawyer.

saw-fish, s. (Eng. *saw*, s., and *fish*.)

Ichthy.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Pristis* (q.v.), from the saw-like weapon into which the snout is produced. They are common in tropical and less so in sub-tropical seas, and attain a considerable size, specimens with a saw six feet long and a foot broad at the base being far from rare. Their offensive weapon renders them dangerous to almost all other large inhabitants of the ocean. It consists of three or five (rarely four) hollow cylindrical tubes (the rostral processes of the cranial cartilage) placed side by side, tapering towards the end, and covered with a bony deposit, in which the teeth of the saw are implanted on each side. The real teeth are far too small to inflict a serious wound or to seize other animals, so that the sawfish use their rostral weapon in tearing off pieces of flesh from their prey or in ripping open the abdomen, when they seize and devour the detached portions or the protruding soft parts.

saw-fly, s. (Eng. *saw* (1), and *fly*; so called from the serrate ovipositor.)

Entom.: Any insect of the family Tenthredinidae, spec., of the typical genus *Tenthredo*.

sawn, v. p. or a. [SAW (1), v.]

saw-ney, saw-ný, s. (See def.) A nickname for a Scotchman, from *Sandy*, a corruption of Alexander.

* **saw-try, s.** [PSALTERY.]

saw-wort, s. (Eng. *saw* (1), and *wort*.)

Bot.: The genus *Serratula*.

saw-yer, s. [Formed from *saw* (1), v., with interposed y, as in *longer*.]

1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks, or to saw up wood for fuel; a sawyer. [TOP-SAWYER.]

"The *sawyers* drew up and let down the saw twice before the teeth sawd from any dust into the pit." — *Holland: Plinck*, bk. xvi. ch. xliii.

2. A tree, which, growing on the banks of a river, and becoming undermined by the current, falls into the stream, and is swept along with its branches, partly above water, rising and falling with the waves, whence the name. Sawyers are extremely dangerous to navigation on the Mississippi and Missouri, boats which run foul of them being either disabled or sunk.

sawyer's dog, s. A saw-mill dog (q.v.).

sax, s. [A.S. *sax* = an axe, a knife.]

* 1. A knife, a sword, a dagger.

2. A slate-maker's axe, for tramping *slates* to shape. It is sixteen inches long and two broad, and has a point at the back for making nail-holes in the slate.

sax, a. & s. [SIX.] (Scotch.)

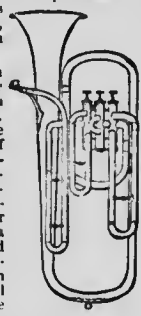
sax-a tile, a. [Lat. *saxatilis*, from *saxum* = a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; living among rocks.

saxe-gô-tho-a, s. [Named after Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819-1861), consort of Queen Victoria.]

Bot.: A genus of Cupressaceæ. Evergreen trees like the yew. *Saxepedium conspicua*, from Patagonia, is cultivated in Britain.

sax-horn, sax-corn-ét, s. [Named after the inventor, Charles Joseph Sax (1791-1865), a celebrated Belgian musical-instrument maker, whose work in the improvement of brass instruments was carried on by his son, Antoine Joseph (born 1814).]

Music: The name given to a group of six or more brass instruments with valves, invented by Sax. In 1844 he patented the saxhorn, a new kind of bugle, and the saxotromba (a family of cylinder instruments intermediate between the saxhorn and the cylinder trumpet). They have a wide mouthpiece and three, four, or five cylinders, so that each horn is capable of playing all the notes of its scale without difficulty. The chief are the soprano in *F*, *c* flat, or *c* flat, the contralto in *c* and *a* flat, the tenor (Althorn) in *F* and *a* flat, the Barytone, or Euphonium in *c* and *a* flat, the bass (Bombardon, Contra Bombardon) in *F* and *a* flat, and the contra-bass or circular bass in *b* flat. Called also Saxotrombas and Saxulus.



sax-i-câ-va, s. [Lat. *saxum* = a stone, and *cavo* = to excavate.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Gastrochmidæ, with numerous species, ranging from low water to 140 fathoms. It is found in the Arctic seas, where it attains its largest size, in the Mediterranean, at the Canaries, and the Cape. The young shell is symmetrical, with two teeth in each valve; the adult is rugose, toothless, thick, oblong, gaping, with an external hinge ligament. Squid-like, and mottled near the end. This mollusc is so variable under different conditions and at different ages that five genera and fifteen species have been founded on its aberrant forms. It bores into stone, and has done great damage at Plymouth breakwater.

2. *Palæont.*: Etheridge enumerates three species from the Lias, one from the Lower Eocene, three from the Crag deposits, and two from the Pliocene.

sax-i-câ-voûs, a. [SAXICAVA.] Hollowing out stone. (Lyell.)

sax-i-ô-la, s. [Lat. *saxum* = a stone, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: Stonechat; the typical genus of Saxicolus (q.v.). Beak straight, slender, surrounded with a few bristles; nostrils basal, lateral, oval; half closed by a membrane. Three toes in front, one behind. Habitat, Africa, North-west India, the Caspian region, migrating to Alaska and Greenland. There are many species.

sax-i-ô-li-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *saxicolus* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Stonechats; a family of Sylviidæ (q.v.), with twelve genera and 126 species, absent from America (except the extreme north-west), abundant in the Oriental region, moderately so in the Palearctic, Ethiopian, and Australian. (*Tristram*.) All depressed at base; gape with diverging barbs, feet lengthened, tail rather short; head large.

sax-i-ô-lous, a. [SAXICOLA.]

Bot.: Growing on rocks.

bôl, bôy, pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = çham. -tion, -sion = çhün. -çion, -çion = çhün. -çious, -çious, -çious = çhün. -çie, -çie, &c. = çel, çel.

sax-if-ra-ga, s. [Fr. of Lat. *saxifraga* = stone-breaking; Lat. *saxum* = a stone, a rock, and *frag*, root of *frango* = to break. Used first of an Antiquary supposed to break stones in the bladder, or named from the roots of the several species penetrating the rocks and tending to break them up.]

Bot.: Saxifrage, the typical genus of Saxifragaceae (q.v.). Calyx in five segments; petals five; stamens ten or five; ovary two-celled; capsule with two beaks, two-celled, many seeded. Perennial plants, rarely herbs, with white or yellow, or rarely red or purple, cymose inflorescence. Known species, 180. Not found in Australia, South Africa, or the South Sea Islands; distributed in most other regions. They are mostly mountain or rock plants, and are most abundant in the northern hemisphere. Many are cultivated in gardens for their pretty flowers and neat habit of growth. They are particularly employed as an ornament to rockeries. The predominant characteristic of the Saxifraga is astringency, but no use has been made of this property. There are various species in the United States, low-growing mountain plants. In India the root of *S. ligulata*, a Himalayan species, is used as a tonic in fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. Bruised, it is applied to boils and in ophthalmia. *S. crassifolia* has been tried as a substitute for tea.

sax-i-fra-ga-gé-sé, sax-i-frâ-gô-sé, s. fr. (Mod. Lat. *saxifraga*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*gosa*, -*gosa*.

Bot.: Saxifragae, the typical order of the alliance Saxifragales (q.v.). Herbs, often growing in patches; leaves alternate, flower-stems simple, often naked; sepals four or five, petals five or none, inserted between the lobes of the calyx; stamens five to ten, a disc generally present; stigma sessile on the top of the ovary; ovary inferior or nearly superior, usually of two carpels cohering below and diverging near the apex, sometimes two-celled, with a central placenta, or one-celled with a double one. Fruit generally membranous or a two-celled capsule, with numerous, very minute seeds. Known genera nineteen, species 310. Genera nineteen, species 224, including the Ribesiae. (Sir Joseph Hooker.) Most of the species are from the North Temperate and Arctic z.

sax-i-fra-ga-ocôla (as as sh), a. (Mod. Lat. *saxifraga*); Eng. adj. suff. -ous. Belonging to the Saxifragaceae (q.v.).

sax-if-ra-gal, a. [SAXIFRAGALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Saxifragales (q.v.): as, the Saxifragif. Alliance.

sax-if-ra-gâ-lâs, s. pl. [Lat. *saxifraga*]; mass. or fem. pl. adj. suff. -ales.

Bot.: The Saxifragif. Alliance; an alliance of Perigynous Eucotyled. Flowers monochlamydeous; corolla, if present, polypetalous; carpels consolidated, placenta sutural or axile; seeds indefinite; embryo long and taper, with a long radicle and little or no albumen. Orders: Saxifragaceae, Hydrangeaceae, Cunilastraceae, Brexiaceae, and Lythraceae.

sax-if-ra-gant, a. [SAXIFRAGA.] Breaking or destroying stone; saxifragous, lithotropic.

sax-i-frâge, s. [SAXIFRAGA.]

Dating:

1. The genus Saxifraga (q.v.).
2. (Pl.): The Saxifragaceae. (Lindley.)

sax-if-ra-gôsa, a. [SAXIFRAGA.] The same as SAXIFRAGANT (q.v.).

"That the coats should be led on a *saxifragosa* herba."—Broun's *Vulgar Error*, bk. ii, ch. v.

sax-ôn, s. & a. [Lat. *saxo*, pl. *saxones*, from A.S. *saxa*, pl. *saxas*, *saxum*, from *sax* = a short sword, a dagger; D. H. Ger. *saks* = a dagger; Ger. *Sachs* = a Saxon.]

A. As substantive:

1. One of a race of people originally inhabiting the northern part of Germany, who invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; an Anglo-Saxon.
2. The language spoken by the Saxons or Anglo-Saxons. It is generally applied to the English spoken up to about 1150 or 1200, and succeeded by Middle English. (Excluded LEXICONS.) Old Saxon is the old dialect of Westphalia, and is closely allied to the old Dutch.
3. A native or inhabitant of modern Saxony.

1. Extom.: A night-moth, *Hadena rectilinea*, occurring in Yorkshire and Scotland.

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the Saxons, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon.
2. Of or pertaining to Saxony or its inhabitants.

Saxon-architecture, s. The style of architecture in use in England from the time of its conversion till the Conquest. It is easily recognized by its massive columns and semicircular arches, which usually spring from capitals without the intervention of the entablature. In the first Saxon buildings the mouldings were extremely simple, the greater part consisting of fillets and platbands at right angles to each other, and to the general surface. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, and without buttresses; the towers and pillars thick in proportion to height; the quoins are of hewn stone set alternately on end and horizontally; the arches of doorways and windows are rounded or with triangular heads; window-openings in the walls are arched on the interior and exterior, the window being in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and divided with a baluster of peculiar shape, especially in the belfries. In the earlier part of the Saxon period most of the domestic edifices built were of wood or mud with thatched roofs. In plan they were very rude. The fire was kindled in the centre of the hall, and, as there were no chimneys, the smoke made its way out through louvers, or by the doors or windows.

Saxon-blue, s. Indigo dissolved in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a deep blue liquid used by dyers.

† Sax-ôn-dôm, s. Eng. Saxon; dom. A country or countries inhabited or colonized by Saxons; the descendants of Anglo-Saxons.

"Look now, at American Saxonism; and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower two hundred years ago."—Curlye's *Herod*, lect. iv.

Sax-ôn-îsh, a. [Eng. Saxon; ish.] Resembling Saxon. (Earle's *Philology*, § 17.)

Sax-ôn-ism, s. [Eng. Saxon; -ism.] An idiom, phrase, or mode of speech peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon language.

"It is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound more or less in every writer before Gower and Chaucer."—Watson's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, l. 40.

Sax-ôn-lat, s. [Eng. Saxon; -lat.] One versed in the Anglo-Saxon language.

"Establish the learned Saxonist."—Note in *Ep. Nicolson's Ep. Corr.*, l. 64.

sax-ô-phône, s. [SAXHORN.]

Music: A brass musical instrument with a single reed and a clarinet mouthpiece. The body of the instrument is a parabolic cone of brass provided with a set of keys. The saxophones are seven in number, the soprano, soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto, baritone, bass, and double-bass. The compass of each is nearly the same. It is of great value in military combinations, in the orchestra, except to replace the bass clarinet, it is all but unknown.

sax-ô-trôm-ba, s. [SAXHORN.]

sax-tû-ba, s. [SAXHORN.]

sây (1), sâyô (1), sêg gen., sig-gen., sâin, sêle, sel-on, seîn, seyn, v. t. & i. [A.S. *sægan*, *sægean* (pa. t. *sæpte*, *sæle*, pa. par. *gesæp*, *saw*); cogn. with *lead*, *saga*; Dan. *sage*; Sw. *saga*; Ger. *sagen*; O. H. Ger. *sajjan*, *sagjan*; Dut. *zeggen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing.
- "What say you to my suit?"—Shakspeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

2. To tell, to report, to describe, as in answer to a question.

"Say what thou wilt find."—Shakspeare's *Tempest*, l. 1.

3. To repeat, to rehearse, to recite: as, To say grace, to say one's lesson.

4. To pronounce or recite without singing; to intone.

"Then shall be said or sung as follows."—Book of Common Prayer.

5. To allege or adduce by way of argument; to argue.

6. To suppose, to assume; to take for granted; to presume. (Followed by a clause.)

"Say they are vile and false."—Shakspeare's *Othello*, iii. 3.

7. To utter as an opinion; to judge, to decide. (Folow: *Essay on Criticism*, l.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To speak, to declare, to assert.

"He said moreover, I have something to say unto thee."—And he said, say on.—1 Kings ii. 14.

2. To make answer; to reply (Milton).

3. The third person sing. pres. ind. (*says*) is pron. *sag*, and the pa. t. and pa. par. (*said*) *sed*.

(1) *It is said*: It is commonly reported; people assert or declare.

(2) *It says*: It is said.

(3) *That is to say*: That is; in other words; otherwise. Frequently contracted to *say*, as a sum of £100 (*say*, one hundred pounds).

(4) *They say*: People assert or maintain; it is said or reported.

(5) *To say say*: To refuse.

"I cannot say nay to thee."—Shakspeare's *Richard III.*, iii. 1.

(6) *To say to*: To think of; to have an opinion.

"What say you to young Master Foulton?"—Shakspeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

sây (2), sâyô (2), v. t. & i. [An abbreviation of *say*, or *essay* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To try, to assay.

"The tailor brings a suit home; he it says."—Looks over the bill, like it."—Ben Jonson's *Epigram*, 11.

B. Intrans.: To assay, to make an attempt.

"Once I'll say."—To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains."—Ben Jonson's *Poetaster*. (To the Reader.)

say, pret. of v. [SEY, v.]

sây (1), sâyô (1), s. [SAT (1), v.]

1. That which one says or has to say; a speech, a story; hence, a declaration, a statement, an opinion.

"... or later Russia would be called upon to be, her say in Bulgaria."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1885.

2. A maxim, a saying, a saw, an adage.

sây (2), s. [SAT (2), v.]

1. A trial, an assay, a sample, a taste.

"Since... thy tongue was say of brooding breath."—What said and staidly; might well disdain. By rule of knighthood, I disdain and spare."—Shakspeare's *Learn*, v. 4.

2. Tried quality; temper, proof.

"Monst' give he found a sword of better say."—Shakspeare's *R. & V.*, i. 1.

3. (1) *To give the say*: To assure the goodness of the wines and dishes, a duty formerly performed by the royal taster.

(2) *To give a say*: To make an attempt at.

"And give a say—I will not say directly."—But very fair—at the philosopher's stone."—Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*, l. 1.

(3) *To taste the say*: To taste meat or wine before presenting it, so as to ascertain that it is not poisoned.

"Nor deem'd it meet that you to him convey."—The preferred host unless you taste the say."—Bacon's *Orlando Furioso*, 11. 4.

sây (3), sâio, sâyô (2), sây, s. [O. Fr. *sâie* (Fr. *sage*), from Lat. *saga*, *sagum*, *sagum* = a coat or tunic; *sagum* = a mantle, a kind of cloth, from Gr. *σάγος* (*sagos*) = a coarse cloak; Ital. *sâio* = a long coat; Sp. *saga*, *sago* = tunic.]

1. A kind of serge or woollen cloth.

"Fine cloth in Souperature, says at Solberg, crapes at Norwich."—Up. *Barley*; *Quercus*, l. 10.

2. A kind of silk or satin.

sây-q-ble, a. That can or may be said.

sây-ôr, s. [Eng. *say* (1), v.; -er.] One who says or utters; an utterer.

sâ-yô-tte, s. [Fr. *sâie* = say; Sp. *sâie* = a light, thin stuff.] A mixed fabric of silk and wool; sagathy.

sây-lâg, pr. par.

A. & B. As p.

the verb.

C. As substantive:

1. That which

speech.

"It is not said at the

2. A proverbial

adage, a saw.

"Blush like a

sây-man, s.

violation of assent

who makes trial

"If your Lord

shew me, I will be

lured."—Bacon's *Le*

sây-nô-té, s.

Mosaic: An inter

poloigne and the

Spanish drama,

form prominent

of a burlesque of

sây-nite, s.

many, where for

Mon.: The sa-

pyrois suggests

form of Polydu

shîr-rô (pl. shîr,

a constable,

formerly existin

uniform, lived in

arms, and receiv

fell into disrep

the carabinieri.

"Their legions

Draco of Venice, b

'shlood, interj.

oath; an abbrevi

scab, scabbie,

with Dan. & S

sabies = scab, it

I. Ordinary Le

1. Literally:

(1) An incuru

formal on a sore

"Rynose ac

(2) The itch.

(3) Figurativ

(1) A mean,

"For this little

comes back to hide

p. 1074.

(2) A workma

strike, and who

usual. (Slang.)

II. Tr. Literally:

1. Veterinary:

of the skin in h

sheep, caused b

parasite.

"The infectious

of sand, or a

of time, or a

Dispersive of

By virtuous

2. Fig. Pathol.

produces pits, o

dust on the tu

species of Turbi

scab-bard (1)

berd, scab-

sheep, of which

Avail'd, from th

O. H. Ger. *berp*

to hide. The first

coule (Fr. *coule*

Ger. *schale* = a

knife. (Shak.)

to cut, made

hide, or paper.

"Even to melt

scabbed."—Ward

scabbard-f

1. Fig.: Lepid

in the Mediter

the Atlantic, oc

coasts. It is p

lengths from th

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laid, where it i

much esteemed

scab-bard (2),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (3),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (4),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (5),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (6),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (7),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (8),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (9),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (10),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (11),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (12),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (13),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (14),

scab-bard (q.v.)

scab-bard (15),

scab-bard (q.v.)

ay-lag, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Say (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. That which is said; an expression, a speech.

"I now find at this saying."—*Acts vi. 13.*

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim, an adage, a saw.

"Blush like a black dog, as the saying is."—*Shaksp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

ay-man, ***ay-mas-tér**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *assay-man* or *assay-master*.] One who makes trial or assay; an assay-master.

"If your Lordship in anything shall make me your servant, I will be hurt before your Lordship shall be hurt."—*Bacon: Letter to the Earl of Buckingham.*

ay-nô-tê, *s.* [Sp.]

Musical. An interlude introduced between the prologue and the principal comedy in the Spanish drama, in which music and dancing form prominent features. They are generally of a burlesque or humorous character.

ay-nite, *s.* [After Sayn Altenkirchen, Germany, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The salt, as *GRÉNATE* (q.v.). Lapeyres suggests that this may be an impure form of Polydymite (q.v.).

abir-rô (pl. **abir-ri**), *s.* [Ital. = a bailiff, a constable.] A member of a police-force formerly existing in Italy. They wore no uniform, lived in their own houses, carried axes, and received a small stipend. They fell into disrepute, and were superseded by the carabinieri.

"Their lecherous eyes and abirri."—*G. M. Lewis: Braccio of Venice*, bk. II, ch. 11.

ablood, *interj.* (See def.) An imprecation or oath, an abbreviation of God's blood.

ab, ***scabbe**, *s.* [A.S. *scab*, *scab*; cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *skab*; Ger. *schabe*; Lat. *scabies* = *scab*, *itch*, from *scabere* = to scratch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) An incrustated surface, dry and rough, formed on a sore in healing.

"Byrrouse scabbies."—*Piers Plowman*, 200.

(2) The itch. (*Scotch.*)

Figuratively:

(1) A mean, paltry, dirty fellow.

"For this little scabbie of his lyng he labourerth somewhat to hide and cover."—*M. T. More: Works*, p. 145.

(2) A workman who refuses to join in a strike, and who continues at his work as usual. (*Slang.*)

II. Technically:

I. Veterinary: A highly contagious disease of the skin in horses, cattle, and especially in sheep, caused by the presence of a dermal parasite.

"The infectious scab, arising from extremes of heat, or surface, is by water cured, or lime, or sodden slave-acre, or oil."—*Dispersive of Norwegian tar*, renewed by various Berkeley.

II. Fig. Pathol.: A disease in potatoes, which produces pits, often containing an olive-green dust on the tubers. It is produced by a species of *Turbicinia*.

scab-bard (1), ***scab-bêrd**, ***scab-berd**, ***scab-bert**, ***scab-berke**, *s.* [For *scabberd*, of which the latter syllable is, like *hawk*, from the Teutonic word appearing in O. H. Ger. *berga*; Ger. *bergen* = to protect, to hide; the first syllable is probably = O. Fr. *coque* (Fr. *coque*, *coille*) = a shell, a husk; Ger. *schale* = a shell, a rind, the haft of a knife. (*Schalt.*)] The sheath of a sword or dagger, made of metal, wood, leather, raw hide, or paper.

"Even to melt the sword without inloring the scabbard."—*Barbarian: Julian*, bk. II, ch. 11.

scabbard-fish, *s.*

Ichth.: *Lepidophis caudatus*, fairly common in the Mediterranean, and the warmer parts of the Atlantic, occasionally visiting the British coasts. It is probably a deep-sea fish. Its length is from five to six feet, dorsal extending the whole length of the body, which is much compressed. It is well known in New Zealand, where it is called the Frost-fish, and is much esteemed as a food fish. (*Canthar.*)

scab-bard (2), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

scab-bard (3), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

scab-bard (4), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

scab-bard (5), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

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scab-bard (11), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

scab-bard (12), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

scab-bard (13), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

scab-bard (14), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

scab-bard (15), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

scab-bard (16), *s.* (See def.) A corrupt of *scab-bard* (q.v.).

***scab-bard**, *v.t.* [SCABARD (1), &.] To put into a scabbard or sheath.

scabbed, ***scabed**, *a.* [Eng. *scab*; -ed.]

I. Lit.: Covered with scales; scabby.

"The company of these whole members to their scabbed body."—*Frucht: Works*, vol. 114.

II. Figuratively:

1. Paltry, mean, vile, dirty.

2. Unclean, impure, polluted.

"Putting the scabbed heretics out of the close society."—*M. T. More: Works*, p. 145.

***scab-bêd-nôsa**, *s.* [SCABBINESS.]

scab-bi-nôsa, ***scab-bêd-nôsa**, *s.* [Eng. *scabby*, *scabbed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being scabby or covered with scabs.

scab-bie, *v.t.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Musical.: To dress, as a stone, with a fine axe or broad chisel (called in England a leaster and in Scotland a drove), after pointing or broaching, and before the finer dressing.

scab-bling, *pr. par. or a.* [SCABBLE.]

scabbling-hammer, *s.*

Musical.: A mason's tool used in reducing stone to a surface. It has two somewhat pointed ends, wherewith the stone is picked.

scab-by, *a.* [Eng. *scab*; -y.]

1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs.

"A kind of periodic bird (the scabby) of nasty hue, and body scabby."—*Lloyd: To Island Currier*, 200.

2. Diseased with the scab or mange.

"If the greater should bring us one weller fat and well dressed, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving us security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer."—*Shaksp.*

3. Covered with spots resembling scab.

"The grey, scabby rocks in the pasture."—*Burroughs: Pepsicon*, p. 244.

scab-bêl-lâm, *s.* [Lat.]

Arch.: A kind of pedestal, commonly terminating in a sort of sheath or scabbard, used to support busts, &c.

scab-bê-ôg, *s.* [Lat.] Scab, mange, itch (q.v.).

scab-bê-ô-se, *s.* [Fein. of Lat. *scabiosus* = rough, scurfy. Said to be from Lat. *scabies*, because it was used in skin diseases.]

Bot.: Scabiosa; a genus of Dipsacæ. Involucel monobrancheous or imbricate; receptacle hemispherical, hairy, or with scaly floral bracts; stamens four, exserted; fruit with eight depressions. Known species about ninety, from the Eastern Hemisphere. Three are British, *Scabiosa arvensis* (DEVIL'S-BIT SCABIOSA), *S. columbaria*, and *S. (Knautia) arvensis*. *S. succisa* yields a green dye, and seems astringent enough to be used in tanning.

scab-bê-ô-sa, *a. & s.* [Lat. *scabiosus*, from *scabies* = scab, itch.]

A. As *adj.*: Consisting of scabs; rough, itchy, leprous.

"In the spring, scabious eruptions upon the skin were epidemic."—*Arbuthnot: On Ailments*.

B. As substantive:

Bot.: (1) The genus *Scabiosa* (q.v.); (2) *Jasione montana*.

scab-bê-ling, *s.* [SCABBLE.] A chip or fragment of stone.

***scab-brêd-i-ty**, *s.* [Lat. *scabridus*, from *scaber* = rough.] Roughness, ruggedness.

"He will go never, inequalities . . . scabridity, paleness."—*Ston: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 152.

***scab-ri-a**, *a.* [Lat. *scabridus* = rough.]

Bot.: Roughish (q.v.).

***scab-ri-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *scabridus* = rough.]

Bot.: The twentieth order in Linnaeus's Natural System. Genera: *Ficus*, &c.

scab-ri-ôu-lôus, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *scabrisculus*, dimin. from Lat. *scaber* = rough.]

Bot.: Scabrid (q.v.).

***scab-brôus**, ***scab-rouis**, *a.* [Lat. *scabrosus*, from *scaber* = rough; Fr. *scabreux*; Ital. *scabroso*; Sp. *escabroso*.]

I. Lit. & Bot.: Rough; rugged or uneven on the surface.

Fig.: Rough, harsh, uneven.

"His ver . . . and bubbling."—*Dryden: Journal*.

***scab-brôus-nôsa**, ***scab-rouis-nôsa**, *s.* [Eng. *scabrous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being scabrous; roughness, ruggedness, unevenness.

scab-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *scab*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Inula Helenium*.

scab-chite, *s.* [After Scarchi of Naples; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral supposed by Sescchi (as the result of various chemical experiments), to occur at Vesuvius, and to be a chloride of manganese.

scab, *s.* (See def. 1.)

1. A fish, probably the shad (q.v.).

2. A fish, (*Caranx trachurus*, the horse-mackerel.

scads, *s.* Dollars, money. (*U. S. Slang.*)

scav-vô-lâ, *s.* [Lat. *scorvus* = on the left hand, in allusion to the form of the corolla.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scavoleæ (q.v.). The young leaves of *Scavola Taccada* are eaten as potherbs, and the pith of the plant fashioned by the Malays into artificial flowers, &c. *S. Bela Motogana* is emollient, and is used in India to bring tumours to a head.

scav-vô-lê-sa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scorvæ* (u); Lat. fem. pl. *scorvæ*, suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Goodeniaceæ. Fruit a drupe or nut.

scuff, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Rough plenty; fun and frolic in plenty. (*Scotch.*)

scuff-and-raff, *s.* The rabble; the rag, tag, and bobtail.

"Sitting there burling at your poor uncle's coat, no doubt, with the scuff-and-raff of the water side."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

***scuff-ôl-age** (age as *lâ*), *s.* [SCAFFOLDAGE.]

scuff-ôld, ***scuff-ôld**, ***scuff-ôld**, *s.* [O. Fr. *scuffold*, *scuffold* (Fr. *schafold*), from Sp. *catufoldo* (Fr. *catufolque*; Ital. *catufolco*) = a canopy over a bier, a funeral canopy, a stage, a scaffold.] [CATAFALQUE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or for spectators.

"The other side was open, where the turning. On banks and scuffold, under sky night stand."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1.610.

(2) A stage or platform for the execution of criminals.

"Truth forever on the scuffold, Wrong forever on the throne."—*U. S. Well: Present Crisis*.

*** 2. Fig.**: A temporary support.

"They [both and consideration, &c.] are all but scuffolds to that heavenly building of inward purity and goodness."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. I, ch. 12.

II. Technically:

I. Build.: A platform temporarily erected during the progress of a structure for the support of workmen and material. The ordinary bricklayer's scaffold consists of upright poles called standards, supporting the horizontal poles which are lashed thereto and called ledgers, the support the outer ends of the putlogs, the other ends resting in holes in the wall. Scaffold boards rest on the putlogs.

2. Mining.: A temporary support, affording a temporary resting place on an ascending or descending load.

scaffold-bracket, *s.* An implement to form a footing for a board to support a person in reaching.

scaffold-pole, *s.* A standard. [SCARFOLD, s. II. 1.]

scuff-ôld, *v.t.* [SCAFFOLD, &.]

I. Ord. Lang.: To furnish with a scaffold; to uphold, to sustain.

II. Anthropol.: To lay out a dead body at full length on an elevated bier or scaffold, and leave it to decay. This custom prevails among the North American Indians. After a time the bleached bones and the offerings deposited beside them are committed to a common grave.

"A grand celebration, or the Feast of Death, was admirably convoked. Not only the ashes of those who had been dead long, but those who had died on a journey . . . on the way, and been temporarily buried, were now gathered together and interred in one common scuffold with a social mark of regard."—*B. J. Tem: Prehistoric Man*, II, 207.

bell, **boy**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **pell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **be**, **-claw**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion**.

gem; **thin**, **this**. **an**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **-ing**, **-ün**. **-glous**, **-tion**. **-sious** = **shün**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

• **scalf-ôld-age** (age as *lâ*), *s.* [Eng. scalf; fold; -age.] The timber-work of a stage; a stage; scaffolding.

"Twist his stretch'd footing and the scaffoldage."

• **scalf-ôld-er**, *s.* [Eng. scalf; -er.] A spectator in the gallery; one of the "gods."

"He ravishes the gazing scaffolders."

• **scalf-ôld-ing**, *s.* [Eng. scalf; -ing.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place.

2. That which supports or sustains; a frame.

"A scalf-dome b. is now thrown aside, as of no use, because the finished fabric."—*Reynolds Art of Painting*, note 52.

3. Materials for scaffolds.

II. Build.: The temporary combination of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which are laid the boards for supporting the workmen and material during the erection of a building; the scaffold.

• **scalf-râff**, *s.* [Eng. scalf, and raff.] The RAFF as SCALF-AND-RAFF (q.v.).

• **scaglia** (as *scalf-yi-q*), *s.* [Ital. = a fish-scale, a chip of marble. (See def.)]

• **scaglia**, *s.* [Ital. = a fish-scale, a chip of marble. (See def.)] A red, white, or gray argillaceous limestone occurring in the Venetian Alps, and believed by De Zigno to be the age of the chalk. The beds are usually thin, fragile, and almost schistose, whence the name of scaglia. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vi. 429.)

• **scagliola** (as *scalf-yi ô-lâ*), *s.* [Ital. scagliola, dimin. from scaglia = scaglia (q.v.).] A hard, polished plaster, coloured in imitation of marbles.

"Scagliola is prepared from powdered gypsum mixed with minceles, alum, and coloring matter into a paste which is beaten on a prepared surface with fragments of marble, &c. The surface prepared for it has a rough coating of lime and hair. The colors are laid on and mixed by hand, in the manner of fresco, and in imitation of various kinds of marbles. When hardened, the surface is pumice-stoned and washed; it is polished successively by tripoli and charcoal, tripoli and oil, and oil alone."—*Engl. Fract. Dict.* Arch. m. s.

• **scalth**, *s.* [SCATH.]

• **scalth-lëss**, *a.* [SCATHELESS.]

• **scal**, *s.* [SCAL.] (Scotch.)

• **scâl**, *s.* [Lat. = a ladder, a staircase.]

1. *Ant.*: A passage.

2. *Surg.*: A surgical instrument for reducing dislocation.

• **scala modia**, *s.*

• **Ant.**: A tubular expansion in the cochlea of the ear, between the *scala vestibuli* and the *scala cochlearis*. It constitutes a keyboard, the keys of which are formed by the extremities of the auditory nerve.

• **scala tympani**, *s.*

• **Ant.**: The superior spiral passage of the cochlea.

• **scala vestibuli**, *s.*

• **Ant.**: The inferior spiral passage of the cochlea.

• **scâl-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. scale (3), v.; -able.] Capable of being scaled or climbed.

• **scâl-lâde**, *s.* [Sc. lâl-dô, skal lade, *s.* (Fr. *escalade*; Sp. *escalada*, from Lat. *scala* = a ladder.) An assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers mount by means of ladders; an escalade.

"And therefore friends, while we hold parley here, Raise your *scâl-lâde* on the other side."

Bevin & Red. Duke's Marriage, v. 1.

• **scâl-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris* = pertaining to a flight of steps.]

• **Physic** (of a quantity): Not involving direction, as the volume of a figure or the mass of a body. (*Rossett*.)

• **scâl-lâr-lâ-g**, *s.* [Lat. *scalaris* (pl. of *scalaris*) = a flight of stairs.]

1. *Zool.*: Wentletrap, Ladder-shell; a genus of Turbellaria (Polyschæna); according to Tate, the sole genus (with three subgenera) of Scalaridae, a family of Holothuridae. Shell solid, valves irregular, whorls generally uncoiled. About a hundred species are known, widely distributed, mostly tropical.

2. *Palæont.*: They commence in the Coral Rag.

• **scâl-lâr-lâ-g-dm**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scalaris* (pl.); Lat. lem. pl. adj. suff. -dm.] [SCAL-LAR.]

• **scâl-lâr-lâ-gm**, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *scalaris* (q.v.).]

• **A. As adj.**: Of or belonging to the Scalaris or the Scalaridae; as, *scalaris* affinites.

• **B. As subst.**: Any individual of the Scalaridae.

• **scâl-lâr-lâ-form**, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris* = pertaining to a ladder or stairs, and *forma* = form.] Having the shape or form of a ladder; resembling a ladder.

• **scalariform vessels**, *s. pl.*

• **Bot.**: Ladder-like vessels occurring chiefly in ferns.

• **scâl-lâr-y**, *a.* [Lat. *scalaris*, from *scala* ladder, stairs.] Resembling a ladder; ascending by steps like those of a ladder.

"Elevated places and scalaric ascents, that they might with better ease ascend or mount their houses."

—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, bk. v. c. 101.

• **scâl-q-wâg**, *s.* [SCALLAWAG.]

• **scâld** (1), *s.* [Sc. câld, *v.* [O. Fr. *escaldier*, *eschaldier* (Fr. *eschouler*), from Lat. *escaldus* = to wash in hot water. -er = out, very, and *calidus*, *calidus* = hot; Sp. & Port. *escaldar*; Ital. *scaldare*.]

1. To burn, or painfully scald, and inflame, with, or as with, hot water or other liquid.

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor.

"Scalding the cream—that is, bringing it nearly to boiling heat—all down the time and labour required in churning it."—*Sheldon's Dairy Farming*, p. 29.

3. To boil or buck cloth with white soap after bleaching.

4. To burn, to scorch.

"In summer scalding heat."

—*Shakespeare's Henry VI.*, v. 7.

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• **scâld** (1), *s.* [Sc. câld (1), *v.* A burn or injury to the skin from hot liquid or vapour.

"Cotton, oil, kept on the place by a layer of cotton wool, is a good appliance, and the bandage should not be often changed, as the access of the air to the wound is deleterious."

• **scâld** (2), *s.* [Sc. câld, *v.* A bare head.] [SCALL.] Scald or scurf on the head.

"Her head, altogether bald, Was overgrown with scurf and fishy scald."

—*Spenser's Faerie Queene*, i. viii. 47.

• **scâld head**, *s.* [SCALLED-HEAD.]

• **scâld** (3), *s.* [Sc. câld, *v.* A poet.] An old Norse poet, whose aim was to celebrate the achievements of distinguished men, and to recite and sing their compositions on public occasions. They corresponded to the Harids of the Celts and Britons. Few complete Scaldic poems remain, but a number of fragments have been preserved.

"Of stentor all in grand delight, While scalds yield out the praise of fight."

—*Scott's Marmion*, v. (Intro.)

• **scâld**, *a.* [For *scalded* = affected with scall (q.v.).] Paltzy, mean, sorry, servile.

"Would it not grieve a king to have his shield Bought for by such scald knaves as love him not?"

—*Marlowe's Tamburlaine*, ii. 2.

• **scald berry**, *s.*

• **Bot.**: *Bubus fruticosus*.

• **scald fish**, *s.*

• **Ichthy.**: *Rhinus arnoglossus*.

• **scâld-ôd**, *pt. par. or a.* [SCALD (1), *v.*]

• **scalded cream**, *s.* Cream heated nearly to boiling heat.

• **scâld-ër**, *s.* [Eng. scald (3), *s.*; -er.] A scald.

• **scâld-ic**, *scâld-ic*, *a.* [Eng. scald (3), *s.*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Scalds or Norse poets; composed by Scalds.

"It is probable that many of the scaldic images, thus might have been derived with the Atrium."—*Warren's Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. i. disc. 1.

• **scâld-ing**, *pt. par. or a.* [SCALD (1), *v.*]

• **A. As pr. par.**: (See the verb).

• **B. As verb**: To scald the skin; very hot; burning.

"Trembling he sat, and shrink in a hot fear, From his wild visage with the scalding tears."

—*Pope's Homer*, Iliad ii. 341.

• **C. As substantive**:

1. The last boiling or bucking of cloth with white soap after bleaching.

2. The soap itself.

• **scalding-hot**, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

• **scâld-weed**, *s.* [Eng. scald (a), and weed.]

• **Bot.**: Dodder (q.v.).

• **scâle** (1), *s.* [A.S. *scæle*, *scæle* (pl. *scæles*) = a shell or husk, cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *skal* = a shell, a rind; O. H. Ger. *schale*; Ger. *schale*; O. Fr. *scaille*; Fr. *coque*. Allied to *scale* (2), *a.*, *scall*, *scull*, *skill*, and *shell*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as 11.

2. Anything resembling the scale of a fish or other animal; anything exfoliated or squamated, or liable to be exfoliated or squamated; as

(1) The hard deposit which gathers on the inside of vessels in which water is habitually heated, as in a boiler.

(2) The film of oxide which forms on the surface of iron or other metal when heated.

(3) A metallic plate worn instead of a squamated scale.

(4) One of the side plates of iron or brass which form the main portion of a pocket-knife handle, and to which the sides of ivory, bone, wood, &c., are riveted.

II. Technically:

1. Botany (Pl.):

(1) Flat, usually more or less circular plate of cellular tissue, attached generally by its centre with cells radiating from it, and the margins toothed or fringed. They are highly developed stellate or phanerogamous. Found on the stems and the lower part of the leaf stalks of many ferns, on some Rhododendrons, on Bromeliads, &c. Used also of the bract of a catkin, the palm or chaff of the receptacle in a composite plant, the minute hypogynous squamule in the glumes of a grass, the more perfectly-developed leaves surrounding the more delicate parts in a bud.

(2) Certain scale-like processes around the throat of a gamopetalous corolla. Sometimes they are abortive stamens.

2. Ichthy.: Distinct horny elements developed in grooves or pockets of the skin, on hair, nails, or feathers. Agassiz (1857) founded his classification of Fishes on the character of their scales. [CERNOI, CYCLOI, GANOI, PLACOI. See also SPAROI.]

3. Zool.: Modifications of the epidermis in various animals, especially in reptiles, birds, &c. [SCUTE, SHIELD, LEPIDOTERA.]

• **scale-armour**, *s.* Armour composed of small plates of steel, &c., partly overlapping each other like the scales of a fish.

• **scale-backs**, *s. pl.*

• **Zool.**: The family Aphroditiidae (q.v.).

• **scale-beetle**, *s.* The Tiger-beetle (q.v.).

• **scale-board**, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A thin veneer of wood, used for covering the surface of wooden articles of furniture, as backing for pictures, looking glasses, and very many other purposes.

2. *Print.*: A thin slip of wood, used for extending pieces of type to the proper length, filling out matter, &c.

• **Scale-board plane**:

Joinery: A plane for planing off wide elms, for fruit, hat, and bonnet boxes and other objects. It is a plane the width of a back, is backed with weight, and dragged - down over the surface of the board or body, the degree of protrusion of the plane from determining the thickness of the scale. A convex arrangement is that in which the plane is fixed and the board is driven past it.

• **scale-forn**, *s.*

• **Bot.**: *Ceterach officinarum*. [ORCAULT.]

• **scale-fish**, *s.* A dealer's name for the pollack, the tusk, the hake, and the haddock when dry-cured, which have only half the commercial value of the cod. (*Simmonds*.)

• **scale-insects**, *s. pl.*

• **Entom.**: The Coccidae (q.v.).

"The ants sucking the fluid from the scale insects through a dorsal or back pore."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 4) ii. 98.

• **scale-stone**, *s.*

• **scale-wings**, *s.*

• **Entom.**: The Lepidoptera.

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• **Zool.**: The genus *Lepidoptera*.

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(4) One of the side plates of iron or brass which form the main portion of a pocket-knife handle, and to which the sides of ivory, bone, wood, &c., are riveted.

face, fkt, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wët, here, camel, hër, there; pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pô or wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, rôle, full; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = ä; qu = kv.

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scale-winged insects, s. pl.

Entom. : The Lepidoptera (q.v.).

scale-worms, s. pl.

Zool. : The family Aphroditidae, spec., the genus *Lepidodermis*. [SCALE-SAWKS.]

scale (2), °schale, °seale, °seale, °skale, s. [A.S. *scil* = a scale of a balance (pl. *scil*), cogn. with *scil* = a bowl, the scale of a balance; Dan. *skål*; Sw. *skål* = a bowl, a cup; Dut. *schep* = a scale, a bowl; Ger. *schale*. It is allied to *scale* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. *Arch. Lang.* : The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself; a weighing instrument (generally used in the plural).
"A cobweb will draw down the scale w'th nothing offers to counterpoise." — *Scott*. *Light of Nature*, pt. i, ch. vi.

2. *Astron.* : The sign of Libra or the Balance (♎), in the zodiac.

scale-beam, s. The beam or lever of a balance.

scale (3), °skåle, s. [Lat. *scala* (usually in plural, *scalae*) = a flight of steps, a ladder. *Scala* is probably for *scalla* or *scallia*, from *scald* = to climb, and hence = that by which one climbs or ascends; Fr. *échelle*; Sp. & Port. *escala*; Ital. *scala*.]

1. A ladder; a flight or series of steps.
"On the benediction of these mountains the marks of several ancient cities of stairs may be seen, by which they used to ascend them." — *Adams*. *in Italy*.

2. A means of ascent.
"Love . . . is the scale
By which to heav'nly love thou may'st ascend."
— *Milton*. *P. L.*, viii, 55.

3. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade; a scale.

"By battery, scale, and mine
Assaulting."
— *Milton*. *P. L.*, xi, 656.

4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; graduated scheme of comparative rank or order.

"To their several gradations in the scale of being."
— *Crane*. *Philosophy*.

5. Anything graduated, or marked with lines or degrees at regular intervals; as,

(1) A measure, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, divided into equal parts, usually main divisions and subdivisions, as inches or centimeters for carpenter's work, decimal divisions and subdivisions for chemist's work, which is in feet and inches. The metre and its decimal subdivisions are also sometimes employed.

(2) Any instrument, figure, or scheme graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions.

(3) A line drawn upon any solid substance, as wood, ivory, paper, &c., and divided into parts equal or unequal, which may be transferred by means of the dividers, to aid in geometrical construction.

(4) A basis for a numerical system; as, the binary scale.

(5) In music, the sounds in consecutive order used by various nations in different forms as the material of music. In a proper succession such sounds form Melody, in proper combinations they constitute Harmony. The modern scale, universally used among the more civilized nations, consists of twelve divisions, called semitones, included in one octave. The ancient Greeks and Asiatics ancient and modern exhibit the use of less intervals. Such scales are called Enharmonic. Other nations have intervals of a third between some of the steps. This is exhibited in the Chinese and ancient Scotch scales, and in the scales of some savage nations. A scale containing only five unequal divisions of the octave has been called Pentaphonic or, less correctly, Pentatonic. All scales are purely arbitrary, consisting of a selection of sounds produced by the aliquot divisions of a monochord. When the divisions of a monochord are equally altered to suit the required steps in an octave, as is the case in the modern scale, the scale is said to be tempered; when the harmonic divisions of the monochord are strictly followed, the scale is said to be in just intonation. The modern scale when used as a succession of twelve semitones is called Chromatic, when used in the ordinary mixture of flats and semitones it is called Diatonic, when a third and the sixth are flattened it is called the Modern minor diatonic scale.

when the third and sixth remain major, the scale is said to be a Major diatonic scale. The scale is also called the gamut (French *gamme*) from the words *gamma* and *ut*, the names of sol and do, found in the Guidonian system of overlapping hexachords. The Italian names for the degrees of the scale, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, are derived from the initial syllables of a Latin hymn quoted in all musical histories. It was afterwards called *do* by many nations, and the name *si* was given to the seventh degree of the scale, when the ancient system of hexachords was converted into the modern system of octaves. When the scales, whatever the pitch, start from *do*, the system is said to be that of the movable *do*; when the first note of the scale is called *do, re, mi, &c.*, according to a stated pitch called *do*, the system is called that of the fixed *do*.

(6) In painting, a figure subdivided by lines like a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the things represented.

6. Relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components of any complex thing compared with other like things. as, A plan drawn on a scale of one inch to a foot; to do things on a grand scale.

7. (1) Drawn to scale: Drawn proportionally. [6].

(2) Scale of a series: In algebra, a succession of terms, by the aid of which any term of a recurring series may be found, when a sufficient number of the preceding ones are given.

(3) Scale of longitude: A scale used for determining graphically the number of miles in a degree of longitude in any latitude.

scale-micrometer, s. A linear micrometer (q.v.).

scalls (1), s. pl. & f. [SCALE (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To strip or clear the scales off.

2. To strip or take off in thin laminae or scales. (*Tobacco* ii, 17.)

3. To pare off a surface.

"If all the mountains were scaled and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface." — *Barrett*. *Theory of the Earth*.

4. To spill; as, To scale milk. (*Scott*.)

5. To spread, as manure or horse substances.

6. To cause to separate; to disperse; as, To scale a crowd. (*Scott*.)

II. Technically:

1. Dent: To remove tartar from the teeth.

2. Gun: To clean the inside of a cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of gunpowder therein.

B. Intransitive:

1. To separate and come off in thin laminae or layers.

"The glue rose in bubbles and scaled off, refusing to adhere to the surface." — *Parsons*. *Mineralogy*, p. 5.

2. To separate; to break up and disperse. (*Scott*.)

"They would no longer abide, but scaled and departed away." — *Isaiah* 41. *Chronicles*, ii, 49.

scåle (2), s. pl. [SCALE (2), s.]

1. To weigh, as in scales; to ascertain or measure the weight of; hence, to measure, to compare, to estimate.

"Scaling his present bearing with his pet." — *Scott*. *Caroline*, ii, 3.

2. To weigh; to be of the weight of; to reach the weight of.

"Not one . . . scaling 602." — *Field*, Jan. 23, 1866.

scåle (3), °skåle, s. pl. & f. [Ital. *scallare*; Sp. & Port. *escalar*.] [SCALE (3), s.]

A. Trans. : To climb over, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; to climb up.

"The object of his race
Hath scaled the cliffs." — *Scott*. *Waverley*, ii, 14.

B. Intransitive:

1. To climb or ascend by, or as by a ladder.

"Scaling slow from grade to grade."
— *Townsend*. *The Friars*.

2. To lead up by steps or degrees; to afford a means of ascent; to ascend.

"That scale by steps of trial to reach a gate."
— *Milton*. *P. L.*, iii, 541.

scåled, °skåled, a. [Eng. *scale* (1), s.; -ed.]

Covered with scales; having scales, as a fish;

scaly. (*P. Holland*: *Plinie*, bk. ix, ch. xii.)

°scale-léan, °scal-éan, a. [Eng. *scale* (1), s.; -less.] Destitute of scales; having no scales.

"Scaleless sturroids." — *Field*, Sept. 23, 1866.

scåle-méan, s. [Eng. *scale*, and moss.]

Bot. (Pl.) : The Jungermanniaceae (q.v.)

(*Lindley*.)

scå-léan, a. & s. [Lat. *scalenus*, from Gr. *σκαλένος* (*skalenos*) = scalene, uneven.]

Mathematics:

A. As adj. : Applied to a triangle whose sides are all unequal; also to a cone such that a section made by a plane through the axis perpendicular to the plane of the base, is a scalene triangle. In this latter case the term is equivalent to oblique.

B. As subst. : A scalene triangle; a triangle whose sides are all unequal.

scåleno tuberoles, s.

Anat. : A sharp spine on the inner edge of the first rib.

scå-lén-é-hé-drén, s. [Gr. *σκαλένος* (*skalenos*) = scales (q.v.), and *ήδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

Crystall. : A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided, and the faces are scalene triangles.

°scå-lén-éus, a. [Lat. *scalenus*.] The same as SCALENE (q.v.).

scå-lén-éut, a. [SCALE (3), v.]

Geol. : Climbing; applied in the nomenclature of the Appalachian strata to a series of rocks, equivalents of the Onondaga salt and water-lime groups of New York, produced in the high morning period of the American Paleozoic day. Its maximum thickness (about 1,000 feet) is in the Mississippi region. The scålenic series is on the parallel of the Wenlock formation. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers*: *Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

scå-lén-ús (pl. scå-lé-ni), s. [SCALENE.]

Anat. (Pl.) : Muscles of the neck. There are sometimes three; the *scalenus anterior*, *medius*, and *posticus*.

scå-lér, s. [Eng. *scale* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which scales; specif., a dental tool for removing tartar from the teeth.

°scå-lí-dé, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scallaria*; Lat. *tem*, pl. adj. *sull*, -ider.]

Zool. : A synonym of *Scalariidae* (q.v.).

scå-lí-néss, s. [Eng. *scaly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being scaly.

scå-líng (1), pr. par., a., & s. [SCALE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. : (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang. : The act or process of stripping scales off; the art or state of separating and coming off in scales or thin laminae.

II. Technically:

1. Metall. : A preliminary process in the manufacture of the plate. The rectangular plates are bent so as to stand when placed on edge, pickled in dilute nitric acid, heated in a furnace to remove the scale, cooled, flattened on an anvil, and rolled cold.

2. *Naut.* : A term formerly applied to the process of adjusting sights to the guns on shipboard.

scaling-bar, s.

Steam : A rod for detaching scale in boilers.

scaling furnace, s.

Mettl. : A reverberatory furnace in which plates are exposed in the process of scaling.

scaling-hammer, s.

Steam : A hammer with an edge peen, used in loosening scale formed in steam-boilers.

scå-líng (2), pr. par. or a. [SCALE (3), v.]

scaling ladder, s. A ladder used in the assault of fortified places.

scå-lí-é-lá (1 as yí), s. [SCAGLIOLA.]

scåll, °skåll, °skalle, s. & a. [Teut. *skall* = a bare head; cf. Sw. *skall* = bald; *skala* = to peel; Dan. & Sw. *skal* = a husk.] [SCALE (1), s.]

scåll boy; pòut, jòwí; oot, çall, chorus, çhín, bench; go, çom; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = -çan, -tion, -sion = -çhün, -çion, -çion = -çhün, -çious, -çious, -çious = -çhün, -çle, -çle, &c. = -çel, -çel

A. As subst.: Scalp, scurf, scabbiness, to prey.

Under thy long locks thou must have the scalp!
Chaucer: *To his clerk.*

B. As adj.: Mean, paltry, low.

To be revenged on this same scall-scurf, coggng
consciences. —Chaucer: *Merry Wives*, II, 2.

(1) Dry scall: Dry letter, puriaria (q.v.). Gesenius considers the dry scall of Scripture, *ḥēṣē* (Lev. xiii. 30) to be puriaria or lupetalia (q.v.). The R. V. omits "dry," which is not in the original.

(2) Moist scall:

Psalm: Humid or raining letter; lupetalia (q.v.).

scall-lā-wāg, scall-ā-wāg, a. [Etyml. doubtful.] A scamp, a scapgrace; a good-for-nothing fellow (Amer.).

Van god for nothing young scalamag. —Sam. Dick: *Human Nature*.

***scalled, a.** [Eng. scall; -ed.] Scall, scurfy.

With scalled brows black, and pilled head!
Chaucer: *C. T. Prolog.*

scalled head, s.

Psalm: Ringworm.

scall-lān (lā or ā), s. [Ital. *scalagno*; Sp. *escalo*, from *la* (cepi) *escalano* = the nuton from Ascalon, a town of Palestine, the Ashkelon of the Old Testament.]

Isd. & Hort.: *Allium acuminatum majus*. It is a variety of the Shallot (q.v.).

***scallion-faced, a.** Having a mean, scurfy face or appearance; or perhaps, stinking-faced. (Beniam. & Diet.: *Love's Cure*, II, 1.)

scall-lōp (or ā or ō), *scall-oppe, scall-lōp, *scall-op, s. [O. Fr. *scalope*, a word of Teutonic origin; cf. O. Dut. *schelp* (but *schelpe*) = a shell; Tier. *schelfe* = a husk; Eng. *scale* (l), *s.*, and *shell*.]

I. Ordinary language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. A process or curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle.

3. A kind of dish, in shape of a scallop shell, for baking oysters in.

4. A lace band or collar, scalloped at the edges.

To wear my own new scallop. —Pope: *Diary*, Oct. 12, 1662.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: The same as ESCALOP (q.v.).

2. *Zoology*: (1) The genus *Pecten* (q.v.), especially *Pecten scallopus*.

And insidious scallops
to allure the taste
Of rigid ascetics to delicious feasts.
—Gray: *Travels*, II.

(2) *Pecten yavensis*, the Scallop-shell (q.v.), called also St. James's shell. It was worn by pilgrims to the Holy Land; and the fossil *Pecten* found in the sub-Apennine formations of Italy were once supposed to have been dropped by the pilgrims on their return.

**He quits his cell; the pilgrim staff he bore,
And fixed the scallop to his hat before.**
—Parnell: *Hermit*, 25.

scallop-budding, s.

Hort.: A method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped portion of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

scallop-crab, s.

Zool.: *Cyprina pectenoides*. It is closely akin to the Pea-crab (q.v.).

scallop-shell, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The shell of the scallop. [SCALLOP, s., II. 2. (2).]

2. *Entom.*: A British geometer moth, *Eucosmia undulata*.

The scallop-shell his cap did deck.
—Scott: *Marmion*, I, 17.

scall-lōp (or ā or ō), scall-lōp, v.t. [SCALLOP, s.]

1. To mark or cut on the edge in segments of circles.

2. To cook, as oysters, in a shell or scallop.

scall-lōped (or ā or ō), scall-lōped, pa. pr. & a. [SCALLOP, s.]

A. As pa. pr.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Cut or marked at the edge or border with scallops or segments of circles.

**The wooden heel may raise the dancer's bound,
And with the scall'd top his step in crowd.**
—Gay: *Trivia*, I.

2. Furnished with a scallop; made or done in a scallop.

3. Bearing a scallop as an heraldic bearing.

It may be known, that Monteth was a gentleman with a scall'd coat. —King: *Art of Cookery*.

scalloped hazel, s.

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Odonotera bidentata*.

scalloped hook-tip, s. A British cuspate moth, *Platypteryx lucertula*.

scalloped oak, s.

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Crocallis elongatella*.

scalloped (or scalloped) oysters, a. pl. Oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. The cooking was originally performed in a scallop-shell, and afterwards in a dish called a scallop.

***scall-y, a.** [Eng. scall; -y.] Scalled, scurfy.

**Over its eyes there are two hard scall-y knobs, as
as a man's fist.** —Lumpster: *Voyage*, (Am. 1674).

scall-ōpe, s. [Gr. *skalops* (skalops) = the digger, i.e., the mole; *skalōs* (skalōs) = to hoe.]

Zool.: Shrew-mole; a genus of Talpidae, with three species, ranging from Mexico to the great lakes on the east side of America, but on the west only to the north of Oregon.

Snout slender and elongated; feet like those of the true mole, but the toes of the hind limbs are webbed.

scalp (1), *scalpe, s. [A doublet of scallop (q.v.); cf. O. Sw. *skalp* = a swath; Icel. *skalpr*.]

1. The head, the skull, the cranium.

And each scalp had a single long tuft of hair.
—Byron: *Ways of Corinth*, 14.

2. The outer covering or integument of the skull; hence, the skin of the head with the hair belonging to it, cut or torn off by North American Indians from their enemies as a trophy of victory.

They might as well have represented Washington
brandishing a tomahawk, and give with a string of
scalps. —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. The summit, the top, the bare peak.

The snowy scalp of Ben Cruachan rose. —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

scalp-lock, s. A tuft of hair allowed to grow on the crown of the head by some of the North American Indians, to allow a victorious enemy a fair chance of taking the scalp.

The interior tribes... could not conveniently
carry a few human heads dangling at their scalps,
and accordingly they take the more portable
scalp-lock as a trophy and remembrance of their slain
enemies. —R. Brown: *People of the World*, II, 71.

scalp (2), s. [Etyml. doubtful.] A bed of oysters or mussels; a scarp.

scalp, v.t. [SCALP (1), s. Prob. there is a confusion with Lat. *scalpo* = to cut.]

1. To deprive of the scalp or integument of the head.

2. To sell railway or other tickets irregularly or at reduced rates. (U. S.)

scal-pel, s. [Lat. *scalpellum*, dimin. of *scalprum* or *scalper* = a knife; *scalpo* = to cut.]

Surg.: A small knife used in operations and dissections.

Exploring with their scalped the winding intricacies
of vein and nerve. —G. H. Lewis: *Arctologia*, p. 154.

scal-pel-lī-form, a. [Lat. *scalpellum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Shaped like the blade of a penknife placed vertically on a branch.

scal-pel-lūm, s. [Lat. = a scalpel (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Lepididae; shell of thirteen pieces completely covering the animal. *Scalpellum vulgare* is hermaphrodite, but in addition to the ordinary males, several complementary ones of brief existence are almost invariably attached to the completed margin of both. In some other species there are two kinds of low organization lodged within the shell of each female.

Puleant.: From the Neocollan onward.

scalp-ār, s. [Lat. *scalpo* = to cut, to carve.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who scalps.

2. *Surg.*: A raspatory (q.v.).

Ticket scalper: An irregular or unauthorized dealer in railway or other tickets. [SCALP, v.t., 2.] (U. S.)

scalp-lāg, pr. par. or a. [SCALP, s.]

scalping-iron, s. The same as SCALP (q.v.).

scalping-knife, s. The knife used by the North American Indians in scalping their enemies.

***scalp-lān, a.** [Eng. scalp; -lan.] Having no scalp; bald.

The top of his scall'd skull. —C. Kingsley: *Alma Lutea*, ch. vi.

scal-pri-form, a. [Lat. *scalprum* = a knife, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Chisel-shaped.

2. *Compr. Anat.*: A term applied to the chisel-shaped incisors of the Rodentia which John Hunter grouped under the name *Scalpridantia*; but these teeth, though common to all the Rodentia, are not confined to them; they are present in the Wombat, the genus *Chelonyx*, and in many of the Soricidae.

scal-prīm, s. [Lat. = a knife, from *scalpo* = to cut.]

1. *Surg.*: A rasping instrument used in trepanning; or removing the roughness from the edges of bones or the teeth.

2. *Zool.*: A scapiform tooth.

scal-y, a. [Eng. scalp (1), s.; -y.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Literally:

(1) Cover d with scales; furnished with scales; scaled.

**And rumpled with his scaly quilt,
Slowly, yet strongly, plus the ear.**
—Byron: *The Ocean*.

(2) Resembling scales or laminæ.

2. *Fig.*: Shabby, mean, stingy. (*Slang*.)

3. *Bot.*: Covered with minute scales fixed by one end, as the young shoots of Pinaceæ.

scaly ant-eater, s.

Zool.: Any individual of the genus *Mamia* (PANDOLIN.)

scaly-lizard, s.

Zool.: *Zootoca vivipara*.

scaly-winged, a. Having wings covered with scales, as some insects.

***scām-bīe, v. t. & t.** [For *scamp*, a frequent form from *scamp* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *schampelen* = to stumble, to trip, from *scampen* = to escape.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To stir quickly; to be busy; to be aramble; to be bold or turbulent.

**Have fresh chaff in the bag,
And somewhat to scamble for hog and for hen.**
—Tusser: *Husbandry*.

2. To sprawl; to be awkward.

B. Transitive:

1. To mangle, to maul, to spoil.

My word was cut in patches, and other parts of it
grind'd and cut before it was at its growth.
—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. To waste, to dissipate, to squander.

Dr. Scambler had scambled away the revenues
thereof. —Fuller: *Worthies*; London.

3. To collect together without order or method.

Much more being scambled up after this manner.
—Edwards: *Chronicle*, (Epic. Dedication.)

***scām-bīe, s.** [SCAMBLE, v.] A scambler; a struggle with others.

As at a scamble we see boys to strive.
—Dantes: *Humour's Heaven on Earth*, p. 11.

scām-bīer, s. [Eng. scambler(s); -er.]

1. One who scambles.

2. One who intrudes on the table or generosity of another.

A scambler, in its literal sense, is one who goes
about seeking his friends to get a dinner, by the trick
called scambler. —Stevens: *Notes on Much Ado about*
Nothing.

***scām-bīng, pr. par. & a.** [SCAMBLE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Turbulent, noisy, riotous.

Scambling out facing, fashion-mongering boys
That lie, and vex, and flout, deprave, and slander.
—Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

***scām-bīng**
In a scambler
noise; riotous

scā-mī-lān
dimin. from *scāmo*
scāmo = to c

scām-mō-nī
Anc. Arch.
of Ionic and
ornamented

***scām-mō-nī**
etc.] A meil
It may be a
scrambled

scām-mō-nī
Derived from
scammon

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scām-mō-nī
(chem.)

scām-mō-nī
form of scam

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(chem.)

scam-bling-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scambling*; *-ly*.] In a scambling manner; with turbulence or noise; riotously.

scam-mi-lis (pl. *scam-mi-li*), *s.* [Lat., *scammi* from *scamum* = a bench, a step, from *scando* = to climb.]

Arch. A small plinth below the bases of Ionic and Corinthian columns. It was not ornamented with any kind of moulding.

scam-mo-ni-a, *s.* [SCAMMONY.]

scam-mo-ni-ate, *s.* [Eng. *scammony*; *-ate*.] A medicine made with scammony.

"It may be excited by a local scammonitis, or other scrimonitis medicinal." — *Worms*, *Nature*.

scam-mo-ni-ic, *a.* [Eng. *scammon(y)*; *-ic*.] Derived from scammony (q.v.).

scammonic-acid, *s.* [JALAPIC-ACID.]

scam-mo-ni-n, *s.* [Eng. *scammon(y)*; *-in* (chem.).] [JALAPIN.]

scam-mo-ni-tum, *s.* [See def.] A Latinized form of scammony (q.v.).

scam-mo-ni-ol, *n.* [Eng. *scammon(y)*, and *-ol*.] Derived from *Convolvulus Scammonia*.

scammonolic-acid, *s.* [JALAPINOLIC-ACID.]

scam-mo-n-y, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scammonia*; *-y*.] 1. Bot.: Scammony-birdweed (q.v.).

2. Chem.: Scammonium. A purgative gum-resin obtained from the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*. When the root is cut, there exudes a milky juice, which dries up to a yellowish-brown, gummy-looking substance. Two varieties are known in commerce, Aleppo and Smyrna, the former being considered the more valuable. It forms flat irregular masses, very brittle, and having a dark-gray or blackish hue. Viewed in thin fragments, it appears translucent and of a golden-brown colour. Genuine scammony should contain from 75 to 82 per cent. of resinous matter soluble in alcohol, the remainder being wax, gum, starch, &c. It is, however, frequently adulterated, the adulterants being starch, gum, and inorganic salts. Samples have been found to contain not more than 10 per cent. of scammony, and over 60 per cent. of glyster and chalk. Pure scammony is a powerful drastic purgative and antilemistic.

¶ *Montpellier scammony*: [CYNANCHUM.]

scammony-birdweed, *s.*

Bot.: *Convolvulus Scammonia*. It has a campanulate corolla, cream-colored or very pale red. It grows in bedges in the Levant, Asia Minor, Greece, &c., and is cultivated in India. The roots are thick, and are cut across obliquely at the top. The juice which then flows is collected in vessels, and furnishes scammony (q.v.).

scammony-resin, *s.*

Chem.: A resin prepared from scammony by exhausting it with spirit of wine, evaporating to dryness, and washing the residue with water; or it may be obtained direct from the dried root by alcohol. A good sample of root yields from 5 to 6 per cent. of resin. It is a brown translucent, brittle substance, entirely soluble in ether, and not forming an emulsion when wetted with water.

scamp, *s.* [From *scamper* (q.v.), the original meaning being a fugitive or vagabond.] A worthless fellow; a swindler; a good-for-nothing fellow; a rascal, a vagabond.

scamp, *v.t.* [Cf. Prov. Eng. *skimping* = scanty; [SCANT, n.] To do or execute, as work, in a careless, imperfect or insufficient manner, or with bad material.

"Humber, where in business being a scamp, with his scamp, and purposely left in the perfect state." — *Daily News*, Oct. 6, 1886.

scam-pa, *v.t.* [Ital.]

SCAMPAVIA.

Naut.: A fast-rowing war-boat of Naples

and Sicily; in 1814-15 they ranged to 160 feet, pulled by forty sweeps or oars, each man having his bank under his sweep. They were rigged with one huge lateen at one third from the stem; no forward bulwark or stem above deck; a long brass 6-pounder gun worked before the mast; only two feet above water; abate a lateen mizen with top-sail. (Smyth.)

scamp-er, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *scamper*, *d'escamper*; Ital. *scampare* = to escape, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *campus* = a field, a field of battle.] To run away with speed; to fly with speed; to hurry away.

"Whole regiments hung away arms, colours, and cloaks, and scampered off to the hills." — *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

scamp-er (1), *s.* [Eng. *scamp*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who scamps work.

scamp-er (2), *s.* [SCAMPER, *v.*] A hasty flight or escape; a running away in haste; a hasty excursion.

scamp-er-hood, *s.* [Eng. *scamp*; *-hood*.] Scampishness.

"A fine talent too, but tending towards scampishness." — *Carlyle*: *Reminiscences*, l. 34.

scamp-ish, *a.* [Eng. *scamp*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish, roguish.

"The two scampish oculists." — *De Quincey*: *Spanish Nun*, l. 28.

scamp-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *scampish*; *-ly*.] In a scampish manner; like a scamp.

scamp-ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *scampish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being scampish; knavery, roguery.

scand, *s.* [Properly *scand*, the pa. par. having been formed as *scand* (for *scandul*), and the *d* then dropped from being taking for the pa. par. termination. O. Fr. *scander* = to climb, from Lat. *scando* = to climb, to scan (a verse); Sansc. *skand* = to spring, to ascend; Ital. *scandire*, *scandere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To count the metrical feet or syllables of, as of a poem; to read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

"Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song first taught our English minstrel how to scan words with just note and accent, not to scan with vulgar ears." — *Johnson*: *Scandal*, l. 2.

2. Hence, to examine point by point; to examine closely or minutely; to scrutinize.

"The lists of the majority and the minority are scanned and analyzed." — *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. Intransitive: To follow or agree with the rules of metre; as, A line scans well.

scand, *v.t.* [Lat. *scando* = to climb.] [SCAN.]

1. To climb.

"No statue like she the highest stage had scand." — *Spenser*: *F. Q.*; *cf. Mutabilis* c. vi.

2. To scan.

"Beh others works to scand." — *Norden*: *Staphylis*, p. 16.

scand, *v.t.* [Cf. *scand*, *v.t.*; *scand*, *v.t.*; *scand*, *v.t.*.] [Fr. *scand* = a scandal, an offence, from Lat. *scandalum*; Gr. *skandalon* (*skandalon*) = a snare, a scandal, a stumbling-block; Sp. & Port. *escandalo*; Ital. *scandalo*. *Scandal* and *scander* are doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Offence caused by the faults or misdeeds of another; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong or disgraceful; opprobrium, shame, disgrace.

"He consented with an alacrity which gave great scandal to rigid Churchmen." — *Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Defamatory talk, speech, or report; reproachful aspersion; opprobrium; censure; something uttered, said, or reported which is false and injurious to reputation.

"When scandal has new minted an old lie, Or laid its nation for a fresh supply, 'Tis called a satire." — *Cowper*: *Charity*, l. 118.

II. Law:

1. The use of malicious, scandalous, and slanderous words, to the damage and derogation of the good name of another.

2. An irrelevant and abusive statement introduced into a bill or any pleading in an action.

scandal-monger, *s.* One who spreads or retails scandal; one who is given to retelling defamatory reports or rumours concerning the character of others.

scandal-mongering, *s.* The spreading or retelling of scandal.

"The debility and malignant scandal-mongering in which the Roman people of all times delighted." — *Athenaeum*, Sept. 2, 1886.

scandal-monger, *s.* A manufacturer of scandal.

"Dinner parties, pathetic tears, scandal-mongering." — *Carlyle*: *Discussions*, iv. 108.

scand, *v.t.* [SCANDAL, *s.*]

1. To speak scandal of; to throw scandal on; to defame, to aspersion; to blacken the character of, to traduce.

"I do fawn on men and hag them hard, And after scandal them." — *Shakespeare*: *Julius Caesar*, l. 1.

2. To scandalize, to offend, to shock.

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"In abominable scandalization." — *Dynasties*: *Between a Gentleman & a Nobleman*, p. 108.

scand, *v.t.* [SCANDAL, *s.*] 1. To speak scandal of; to throw scandal on; to defame, to aspersion; to blacken the character of, to traduce.

"Words also tending to scandalize a magistrate, or person in a public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man." — *Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 4.

2. To disgrace; to bring disgrace on.

3. To offend by some action considered wrong, heinous, and flagrant; to shock by scandalous conduct.

"Scandalized at the ill-treatment of this troop of little pirates." — *Quaker*, Sept. 26, 1885.

scand, *v.t.* [Fr. *scandaliser*; Sp. *escandaloso*; Ital. *scandaloso*.]

1. Causing scandal or offence; extremely offensive to duty or propriety; exciting reproach or reprobation; shameful.

"Cupid must go no more so scandalously naked, but is enjoined to make him breeches." — *De Witt*: *Calculus Britannicus*.

2. Disgraceful to reputation; shameful, opprobrious; bringing shame or disgrace.

"This, by the calculations of Epicurus's philosophy, was objected as one of the most scandalous of all their sayings." — *Cowley*: *Of Liberty*.

3. Defamatory, libellous, slanderous.

"Injuries affecting a man's reputation or good name are, first, by malicious, scandalous, and slanderous words, tending to his damage and derogation. As if a man maliciously and falsely, under any slander or tale of another, which may either endanger him in law, by impeaching him of some heinous crime, as to say that a man has poisoned another, or is perjured; or which may injure him in his trade or livelihood, as to call a tradesman a bankrupt, a physician a quack, or a lawyer a knave." — *Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 4.

scand, *v.t.* [Fr. *scandaliser*; Sp. *escandaloso*; Ital. *scandaloso*.]

1. In a scandalous manner; so as to give or cause offence; disgracefully, shamefully.

"By being scandalously bold." — *Cowper*: *Author of Letter on Literature*.

2. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

"Shon their fault, who scandalously nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice." — *Pope*: *Essay on Criticism*, 36.

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bill, boy; pont, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -his, -dis, &c. = bel, del.

or literature of this portion of Europe (including Iceland).

B. As substantives:

1. A native or inhabitant of Scanlinavia.

2. The language spoken by the Scandinavians, including Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, and Icelandic. The literary remains of the Icelandic language go back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

scán'-dium, s. [See extract.]

Chem.: An element discovered by Nilson in 1879; symbol, Sc; at. wt. 44.91. It occurs, together with the other rare earths, in gadolinite and cerite, but the metal itself has not yet been isolated. It forms one oxide, scandium oxide, Sc₂O₃, a white fusible powder, resembling magnesia, sp. gr. 3.8, insoluble in water and acids. Scandium salts are colorless or white, and have an acid salt-like taste, but are of little importance. "For the new element M. Nilson proposes the name of *scandium*, to denote its purely Scandinavian origin."—*Nature*, May 5, 1879, p. 41.

scán dix, s. [Lat., from Gr. *skándō* (skándiz) = the heathenry.]

Bot.: Shepherd's Needle; the typical genus of Scandellide (q.v.). Bracts one or none, bracteole (partial involucre) of five or seven leaves; calyx teeth obsolete; petals obovate, with an inflexed point; fruit laterally compressed, with a long beak. Known species eight to ten. The north temperate zone. One, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, the Common Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb, has a stem four to twelve inches high; leaves triply pinnate; umbels of two or three rays, often sessile. Abundant in curfilds, flowering from June to September.

scán'-sion, s. [Lat. *scansio*, from *scando* = to climb. In scan; Sp. *escansión*; Ital. *scansione*.] The act of scanning or measuring a verse by feet, to see if the quantities are duly observed.

"Wonderful is the advantage of *scansion* . . . in detecting the errors of copyists and printers."—*Ben Jonson* (Works, ed. Gifford, III, 115. [Note])

scán sör'-ép, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *scansor* = a climber.]

Ornith.: Climbing Ibis. [CLIMBER, II, 2.] They are now more generally known as *Zygodactylus* (q.v.), from the arrangement of their toes. [THE ARDE.]

scán sör'-i-al, a. & s. [Lat. *scansorius*, from *scansor* = a climber.]

A. As adj.: Climbing or adapted for climbing; belonging to the order Scansores.

B. As subst.: A bird belonging to the order Scansores.

scansorial barbets, s. pl.

Ornith.: The sub-family Capitoninae (q.v.), now often elevated to a family.

scán sör'-i-ous, a. [SCANSORIAL.] The same as SCANSORIAL, A.

"The feet have generally been considered as *scansorial* or fitted for climbing."—*Shaw*, *General Zoology*, vol. IX, pt. I, p. 66.

scánt, vt. & i. [SCANT, A.]

A. Transitive:

1. To limit, to stint; to keep or put on short allowance; to cut down; to abridge.

"To scant the printer's bill to the lowest penny."—*Pier*, Feb. 13, 1856.

2. To afford or give out sparingly or stingily; to grudge; to be niggard or stingy of; to deal out. (*Shakspeare*: *Henry V.*, II, 4.)

B. Intrans.: To fail; to become less; to fall away; as, The wind scants.

scánt, n., adj., & s. [Level. *skant*, neut. of *skantem* = to scant, brief; *skanta* = to dole out; *skantur* = a dole, a share, a portion; *Norw.* *skantet* = measured or doled out, from *skanta* = to measure narrowly; *skant* = a portion, a dole; O. H. Ger. *scam* = short. Cf. Prov. Eng. *skemping* = scanty.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

Not full, large, or plentiful; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; barely sufficient.

"In the army victuals might grow scant."—*Shakspeare*: *Timon of Athens*, II, 2.

2. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce, short. (Followed by *of*.)

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"Like the ant
In plenty heard for time of want."
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scánt-of-grace, s. A good-for-nothing fellow; a scapegrace.

scán'-tí-lón, s. [O. Fr. *eschantillon*.] (SCANTLING.) A pattern, a scantling.

"Though it were of no temple stone,
Wrought with quire and compass-our."
—*Shakspeare*: *Richard III.*, I, 2.

scánt-i-ly, adv. (Eng. *scanty*; -ly.)

1. In a scanty manner or degree; not plentifully; narrowly, sparingly, grudgingly.

"I have scant the space to mark my coming out."
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2. Barely, scarcely, hardly.

"His little maids of forest green,
How hard scantly to him they."
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scáp'-a-nis, s. (Gr. *σκῆπτρον* (skáipteron) = a staff or hoe.)

Zool.: A genus of Talpidae, founded by Pomer. In general characters they agree with *Scalops*, but resemble *Condylura* in dentition and habit. There are two species, Brown's Shrew Mole (*Scalops brevirostris*), from the Eastern United States, which probably gave rise to the reports that the Common Blue (*Talpa europaea*) existed in America, and *S. townsendi*, from the Pacific coast.

scape (1), s. [An abbreviation of *escape* (q.v.).]

1. The act of escaping; an escape.

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1. *Lat. & Jewish ritual*: A goat designed to 'scape, i.e., escape, as opposed to one kind and offered in sacrifice. Once a year, on the great day of atonement, after Aaron had offered a bullock in sacrifice for the sins of himself and his house (Lev. xvi, 1-4), he was to take two goats "for a sin offering" (v. 5). Lots were to be cast, one lot for the Lord, and one (8, A.V.) for Azazel (11 v., on the margin "for dismissal"). The goat on which Jehovah's lot fell was to be offered for a sin offering (9).

"But the goat on which the lot fell for Azazel shall be set alive before the Lord to make atonement for him to send him away for Azazel into the wilderness."
—*Lev. xvi, 10*; *Lev. xvi, 21*.

Before the dismissal, Aaron was to lay both his hands on the goat's head, and confess his sins and those of the people, putting them on the head of the goat, and send him by the hand of a trusty man into the wilderness.

"And the goat shall bear upon him all his iniquities into a solitary land" (21, R.V.).

After the sacrifice of the one goat had atoned for and removed the sins of the worshippers, the other scape-goat might return there was in mockery to Azazel, the evil spirit, and so his author. This is the most striking view. Rationalism, on the contrary, sees in the narrative a certain remnant of heathen worship flourishing perhaps in pre-Mosaic times. Under the later Judaism the goat was thrown over a precipice about twelve miles from Jerusalem. The scape-goat is generally considered the clearest type of the substitution of Christ for sinners, and his eternal rejection of Christ for sinners, and his eternal rejection of Christ for sinners, and his eternal rejection of Christ for sinners.

2. *Fig.*: One who is made to bear the blame due to another.

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fáte, fát, fare, amidst, what, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, plit, aire, eir, marine; gó, nó, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, w hó, són; müte, cüb, cüre, unte, cür, rôle, füll; trý, Sýrian. s, e = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

scape grass, *s.* A grassless, good-for-nothing fellow; a careless, idle fellow; a ne'er-do-well.

"The *scape grass* and ne'er-do-wells whom you mentioned in the last of the generation class." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 20, 1904.

scape wheel, *s.*

Harold: The wheel in an escapement whose teeth escape the at a time from the pallets.

scape (2), *s.* [Lat. *scapus* = the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant.] [SCAPULAE.]

1. *Architecture*:

(1) The shaft of a column.

(2) The apophyses of a shaft.

2. *Bot.*: A long naked or

scaly peduncle, rising from the crown of a root,

and bearing at its apex a single flower,

as in the tulip, or several, as in the

cuscuta.

scape, *s.* **skápe**, *v.t. & t.* [An ab-

breivation of *escape* (q.v.), chiefly used

in poetry.]

A. Latine: To escape; to get off.

"We will be paid before you *scape*." —

Boone, 3 *Vol.* *Boone's Memoirs*, p. 11.

B. French: To escape, to avoid.

"Virtue itself *scape* and valiant strokes." —

Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, 4.

scape él. sca pól lán, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin.

from Lat. *scapus* = a stalk.]

Bot.: The weak or cartilage connecting the

radicle and cotyledons in a germinating embryo.

scape léan, *s.* [Eng. *scape* (2), *s.*; *-lean*.]

Bot.: The tube of a scape.

scape mént, *s.* [See def.]

Harold: An abbreviation of escapement (q.v.).

scape thrift, *s.* [Eng. *scape*, *v.*, and *thrift*.]

A scapegrace; a good-for-nothing fellow.

"For shortly upon his delinquency, he gathered a

power of wicked scapegraces, and with the same

commencing into thence, burnt the house." — *Booke*

of the City of London, 1631, 1632.

scape, *s.* **scáph-ó**, *s.* **scáph-í-ó**, *pref.*

SCAPH-] Boat shaped.

scape, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *scáphē* (*scáphē*) =

anything hollow.]

Anat.: The cavity of the external ear,

between the helix and the annulus.

scape an-dér, *s.* [Fr. *f. scaph*, and Gr.

scáphē (*scáphē*), *scáphē*, *scáphē* = a man.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A case in which a diver is

inclosed when under the surface of the water.

2. *Zool. & Bot.*: A genus of Bullidae.

Shell oblong, convolute, spirally striated;

aperture greatly expanded; spire concealed.

Recent species thirteen, from Europe and

North America; fossil eight, from the Eocene

period.

scape áa plá, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-*, and Gr.

scáphē (*scáphē*) = a shield.]

Palaont.: A genus of Cephalaspidea, differ-

ing from *Pentacrinus* (with which it is some-

times classed) in having the head-shield

simple. *Scaphaspidea* is from the Lower

Devonian, and other species occur in the

Upper Silurian and Devonian.

scape í di í dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scaph-*

scáphē (*scáphē*), *scáphē*, *scáphē* = a man.]

1. *Bot.*: A hollow case containing spores in

it.

2. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Scaphidi-

di (q.v.). One species is British.

scape í ó, *pref.* [SCAPH-]

scape í ó phry nó, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-*, and

Gr. *scáphē* (*scáphē*) = a shield.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Equisetaceae, with one

species *Scaphophyllum muricatum*, from Madag-

ascar. Fingers four, tips dilated into large

disks; toes webbed at base, tips not dilated.

scaph-í-ó pús, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-*, and Gr.

scáphē (*scáphē*) = a boat.]

Zool.: A genus of Pelobatidae (q.v.), with

eight species, from North America and Mexico.

Fingers generally with a rudiment of web;

toes webbed; tips of digits not dilated.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-*, and

Gr. *scáphē* (*scáphē*) = a boat.]

Ichthy.: Rhynchonella; a genus of Actinopteri-

idae, with four species; one (*Scapherhynchus*

platyrhynchus) from the Mississippi and its

affluents, and three others from Central Asia.

Mouth aperturate; tail entirely enveloped by

horny scutes; no spines. This genus

affords a striking instance of the close affinity

of the fauna of North America to that of the

North of Asia.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Fr. *scaphisme*; Gr. *scáphē*

(*scáphē*) = to lay a person in a trench or

trough, from *scáphē* (*scáphē*) = a trough;

scáphē (*scáphē*) = to dig out, to hollow.] A

barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals

among the Persians, by confining them in a

hollow tree, in which five holes were made,

one for the head, and two each for the legs

and arms. The exposed parts were squared

with honey to invite the wasps, and in this

situation the criminal was left to die.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [SCAPHITE.] Any individual

of the genus Scaphites (q.v.).

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Lat. *scapha* = a skiff;

scáphē (*scáphē*) = a boat.]

Palaont.: A genus of Ammonoitidae. Shell

irregularly conical at both ends. It is

at first discoidal, with close whorls, the last

chamber detached and recurved. Known

specimens, from the Oolite to the

Chalk of Europe and India.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *scáphē*

(*scáphē*) = a small tub or basin.]

Bot.: The keels of a papilionaceous corolla.

(Link.)

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *pref.* [SCAPH-] Scaphoid.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and

cuneiform bones. There is a *scapho-cuboid*

articulation.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the scaphoid and

cuneiform bones. There is a *scapho-cuneiform*

articulation.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: Of or belonging to the

scaphoid and the lunar bones. In adult

carabids and some other mammals these are

united into a scapho-lunar bone.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-*, and

Eng. *scaph-*.]

Anthrop.: A Kumbherphalic (q.v.).

"The peculiar elongated skull, to which Professor

von Baer, of St. Peterburg, has applied the name

scaphocephalic." — *Am. Museum*, 1864, p. 211.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-*; Gr.

scáphē (*scáphē*) = jaw, and Eng. *scaph-*.]

Comp. Anat.: The opposite of the second

pair of maxilla in a crustacean. It is large

and spoon-shaped, and continuously takes water

out of the gill chamber, with the result of

bringing fresh water into it.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Gr. *scáphē* (*scáphē*) =

a boat, and *scáphē* (*scáphē*) = form, appearance.]

Boat-shaped, resembling a boat.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.*

Anat.: The navicular bone placed at the

inner side of the foot, between the astragalus

and the cuneiform bones.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Pref. *scaph-*, and

Gr. *scáphē* (*scáphē*), *scáphē*, *scáphē* = a boat.]

Zool.: An order of Gastropoda, sometimes

created for the numerous family Dentalidae,

placed by Huxley under Prosopoda.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Eng. *scape* (2), *s.*, and *form*.]

Bot.: In the form of a scape; scape-like.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Lat. *scapus*, and Gr. *scáphē*

(*scáphē*) = a stem; *scáphē*, *scáphē*.] [SCAPE

(2), *s.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A name formerly applied to a mineral

species which included many substances of

varying composition. It is now used for a

group of minerals having certain characters in

common. Crystallization, tetragonal. Har-

ness, 5 to 6.5; sp. gr. 2.5 to 2.9. It includes

the following species with their varieties: -

Barroisite, baryte, paratellurite, wernite,

skolecite, manganite, diopside, and malachite

(see these words).

2. The name as WERNITE (q.v.).

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [SCAPULAE.]

Miner.: To reduce a stone to a compar-

atively level surface by hammer-dressing

without smoothing.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Gr. *scáphē* (*scáphē*) =

to dig, and *scáphē* (*scáphē*) = the hand.]

Zool.: Musky Mole (q.v.); a genus of

Talpidae, with one species, from North China.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Gr. *scáphē* (*scáphē*) = to dig,

and *scáphē* (*scáphē*) = a claw.]

Zool.: A genus of Talpidae, with one species,

Scaptomyia fuscicornis, from South China.

It is about two and a half inches long, with

thick, soft blue-black fur; tail about an inch

and a half long. Nothing is known of its

habits, in external character it resembles

Urocyon (q.v.), but it has the dentition

of Talpae.

scaph-í-ó raph-éshús, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: One of the two bones, the other

being the clavicle, which together form the

pectoral arch or slender grille. The scapula

constitutes its posterior part. It is placed

upon the upper and back part of the thorax, is

articulated with the outer end of the clavicle,

and has suspended from it the humerus (q.v.).

(Quina.)

2. *Zool.*: The row of plates in the cup of

crinoids, giving origin to the arms.

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and has suspended from it the humerus (q.v.).

(Quina.)

2. *Zool.*: The row of plates in the cup of

shoulders, or otherwise; sometimes used for a kind of necktie, sometimes for a sash.

• Their rival scarf of satin embroidery.

—*Spenser: Chaucer's World, l. 11.*

2. A thin plate. (*Palmer: Hist. XI. a. 40.*)

II. *Her.*: A small ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a cross.

3. (1) *Chaplain's scarf*: A scarf of black silk about twice the width of a stole, worn round the neck by chaplains, doctors of divinity, and other dignitaries of the English Church.

(2) *Mourner's scarf*: A scarf of black silk or crape worn over the right shoulder by mourners at funerals.

(3) Scarfs of coloured silk are worn on public occasions, and in their courts or lodges, by members of many Friendly Societies—e.g., the Foresters, Odd Fellows, &c.

scarf loom. *a.* A narrow warp frame-work of such width and capacity for variety of work as to adapt it for ornamental weaving of fabrics of moderate breadth.

scarf skin. *a.* (*OUTDOOR, II. 1.*)

scarf (2), scarp. *s.* [*SCARP (2), v.*]

1. *Top.*: A joint uniting two pieces of timber endwise. The ends of each are bevelled off, and projections are sometimes made in the one corresponding to concavities in the other, or a corresponding cavity in each receives a joggle; the two are held together by bolts, and sometimes also by straps.

2. *Mech.*: The flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for welding. The surfaces being drawn out or cut obliquely, a larger contact is given to them, which strengthens the joint.

scarf bolt. *a.*

Shipwright: A bolt used by shipbuilders for securing the false keel.

scarf joint. *a.* The same as *SCARP (2), a.*

scarf (3), a. [*lead scarf.*] A cornuorant. (*Prov.*)

scarf (1), scarf. *a.* [*SCARP, s.*]

scarf (1), v. [*SCARP (1), v.*]

1. To throw loosely on in manner of a scarf.

—*My son given scarf about me in the dark.*

2. To cover up, as with a scarf; to dress in with a scarf. (*Hall: Salica, iv. 6.*)

3. To cover up; to blindfold.

—*Come, seeing night,*
—*Scarf up the tender eye of night-day.*

scarf (2), v. [*Sw. skarft = to join together,*

to piece out, from *skarft* = a scarf, a seam, a joint; *to join, scarf* = to scarf, to join; *lead scarf* = a seam, an edge, a scarf]

Top.: To cut or form a scarf on; to join by means of a scarf.

—*In the joining of the stem, where it was scarfed.*

scarfed. *a.* [*Eng. scarf (1), a.; -ed.*] Fur-nished or decorated with scarves, pendants, or flags.

—*The scarfed bark puts from her native bay.*

scarf ich-thya. *s.* [*Lat. scarfesa*], and *Gr. ichthys* (*ichthys*) = a fish]

Ichthya. A genus of Labridæ, with two species, from the Indo-Pacific, differing only from *Scarus* (q.v.) in having the spines of the dorsal flexible.

scarf i-fi-oh-ton. *s.* [*Fr. from Lat. scarificationem*, *accus. of scarificatio*, from *scarifico*, *s. par. of scarifico* = to scarify (q.v.); *Sp. scarificación*; *Ital. scarificazione*]

Surg.: The act of scarifying; the act of separating the gum from the teeth, in order to let the teeth get at them with an instrument; the act of making a number of incisions in the skin with a lancet or scarificator, for the purpose of letting blood or of drawing off a fluid; the act of making incisions in generally.

—*The scarification is to be made with crooked instruments.*

scarf i-fi-oh-tor. *s.* [*Fr. scarificateur*; *Sp. escarificador*; *Ital. scarificatore*]

Surgery: 1. An instrument used in dental surgery in separating the gum from the teeth.

2. An instrument used in cupping. It has a number of canaliculi, whose protrusion beyond the face of the case is adjustable. These are

set in a retracted position, and discharged simultaneously by a pull on the trigger, so as to protrude through the apertures in the plate face and make a number of incisions through the skin.

3. A lancet for scarifying the skin or an abraded membrane.

4. One who scarifies; a scarifier.

—*What though the scarifiers were upon him day by day?*—*Macbeth: Thane, iv. iii.*

scarf-i-fi-er. *s.* [*Eng. scarf (1), v.*]

1. *Med. Lang.*: One who scarifies.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: An agricultural implement used for stirring the soil. It is a wheeled cultivator, but the teeth are long, sharp, and comparatively thin.

2. *Surg.*: A scarificator (q.v.).

scarf-i-ty. *a.* [*Scar-y-ty.* *a.* *scar-ty-ty.* *v.* [*Fr. scarifier*, from *Lat. scarifico*, *par. of scarifico*, from *Gr. skarificao* (*skarificao*) = to scratch or scrape up, from *skaripao* (*skaripao*) = a stylus or pointed instrument for drawing outlines; *Sp. scarificar*; *Ital. scarificare*]

1. *Surg.*: To remove the flesh from about a tooth, so as the better to get at it with an instrument; to make several incisions in the skin with a lancet or cupping instrument, for the purpose of letting blood or of drawing fluids.

—*They cut and doctor and surgeons to wrap you in blisters and scarf you all over.*—*Scars: A Light of Nature, vol. II. pt. II. ch. xviii.*

2. *Agric.*: To stir the soil, as with a scarifier.

3. *Fig.*: To torture, to plague; to cause extreme pain to; to pull to pieces cruelly. (Physically or mentally.)

—*These who delight in seeing others scarified.*—*Daily Telegraph, Dec. 4, 1892.*

scarf-i-oh. *a.* [*Mod. Lat. scarifia*, from *Mod. Lat. scarifia* = a spinous shrub (little); or from *Prov. Eng. scarif* = lean, scraggy, scaly (*Moss*); *Fr. scarifier*]

Bot.: Membranous and dry; having a thin, dry, shrivelled appearance, as the involucral leaves of many Centaureas.

scarf-i-oh. *s.* [*Gr. skarifos* (*skarifos*) = a stone coloured like the fish *Scarif*]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scaritinae. Mandible strongly toothed on the inner side. Species many, from temperate and warmer countries.

scarf-i-ti-nia. *s.* [*Mod. Lat. scaritina*; *Lat. form. pl. s. suff. -itia*]

Entom.: A sub-family of Coleoptera. Body elongated; prothorax separated from the elytra by a narrow cylindrical neck; mandibles generally large; legs short, anterior tibiae strongly toothed on the outer side, so as to constitute their palmaria implements, well adapted for digging. They feed on the small insects found at the roots of plants.

scarf-i-tin-ia. *s.* [*SCARLET*]

Pathol.: Scarlet fever, a disease of childhood but occurring at any age, consisting of an inflammation affecting the cutaneous integument, both cutaneous and mucous, accompanied by an infectious or contagious fever. There are three varieties, *S. simplex*, *S. angiosa*, where the throat is chiefly implicated, and *S. maligna*, where the poison is so rapidly fatal as frequently to kill the patient before the chief usual symptoms develop. The eruption appears on the second or third day in the form of closely aggregated points about the size of a pin's head, with normal skin between, rounded and tending to become confluent.

The period of desquamation, owing to excessive production of new epidermis, follows in two or three days. The eruption may be on the face only, the most frequent change being in the throat, the tonsils becoming swollen with catarrhal pharyngitis, tenacious mucous secretion, and oedema, with great difficulty in swallowing. Inflammation of the peritonsils and other glands often occurs, with suppuration and abscess, destroying the cell-tissues, with sloughing, and occasionally fatal hamorrhage. The middle ear is frequently affected in the eruptive stage, often resulting in permanent deafness, and diphtheria is a not unusual complication, leading some observers to treat it as a symptom of scarlatina or eruptive maladies affecting the throat instead of a distinct disease. The kidneys are more

affected in this disease than any other organ, nephritis being a common complication, and dropsy a very frequent sequel. It is very contagious, the infection persisting for a long time, and tending to attack every member of a family not protected by a previous attack. Its regular course is from two to three weeks, the period of infection being strongest during the process of desquamation, and lasting for about three weeks from the commencement of that process. It is most fatal in the very young, during pregnancy, or in adults suffering from organic diseases, or when complications exist. Death may ensue from pyæmia, a pyæmia, pneumonia, or hæmaturia, being noticed in by convulsions and coma; should the temperature reach 104°, with a pulse over 120, rapid stupor, nervousness with typhoid symptoms, hæmorrhage of the skin, or vomiting, diarrhoea, or dropsy set in, the prognosis is very unfavourable. There is no known specific for this formidable malady.

scarf-i-tin-ia. *s.* [*Eng. scarlatina*; *-ia*]

Pathol.: Of, belonging to, produced, or modified by scarlatina, as, a scarlatinal dropsy, scarlatinal synovitis, &c. (*Fanner*)

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ból, bóy; pòut, jówl; cat, çell, chorua, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

-cian, -cian = shap. -tion, -tion = shün; -tion, -tion = zhün. -cioua, -cioua, -cioua = shün. -bie, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl

scarlet pompona, s.Bot. : *Filum Pompona*.**scarlet-runner, scarlet-bean, s.**Bot. : *Phaseolus multiflorus*.**scarlet seed, s.**Bot. : (1) *Ternstroemia obcordata*; (2) *Lactia Thunbergii*.**scarlet sumach, s.**Bot. : *Rhus glabra*.**scarlet-tanager, s.**Ornith. : *Pyrrhuloxia rubra*, a summer visitant to the United States, retiring southwards in winter. The popular name is derived from the prevailing hue of the summer plumage of the male.**scarlet tiger, s.**Entom. : *Hypocampa dominula*. Fore wings dark green, with conspicuous yellow or white spots; hind wings crimson, with black spots towards the margin. A rare and fine British moth, about two inches in the expansion of its wings. Larva black, with pale yellow stripes, feeding on various plants.**scarlet-woman, scarlet-lady, s.** An appellation founded on Rev. xvii. 4, and applied by some Protestant controversialists to the Papacy."And I fulminated
Against the scarlet woman and her crowd."
Tennyson: *New Drama*.**scar lōt, v.t.** [SCARLET, s.]

1. To make scarlet; to reddens.

2. To clothe in scarlet.

"Fylowed and scarlotted"—*Harl. Miscell.*, vi. 414.**scar lō-tin, s.** [SCARLATINA.]**scar' mōgo (age as lō), 'scar-mōgo, s.** [SKIRMISH.]**scar mishe, 'scar-mishe, s.** [SKIRMISH.]**scarn, skarn, s.** [A.S. *scarn*; Icel., Dan., & Sw. *skarn* = dung.] (Dung.) (*Print. & Scotch*.)**scar ōid, n.** [Lat. *scorides*; Eng. suff. *oid*.] Belonging to charoite stone, or resembling the genus *Scarus* (q.v.)."This typical scar contains by far the greatest number of *Scarus* Wrasses."—*Scottish Study of Fishes*, p. 164.**scarf (1), 'scarf, scarf, s.** [Fr. *escarpe*, from Ital. *scarpa*, so called because cut sharp or steep, from O. It. Ger. *scharf*, Low Ger. *scharp* = sharp (q.v.); O. Fr. *escarper* = to cut smooth and steep.]1. *Inf. Term.*: A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular slope.2. *Fort.*: The interior slope or wall of the ditch at the foot of the parapet. It is hidden from the enemy by the glacis.**scarf (2), scarpe, s.** [O. Fr. *escharpe*.] [SCARF (1), s.]*Her.*: A diminutive of the band sinister, supposed to represent a shoulder belt or collar scarf.**scarf, v.t.** [SCARF (1), s.] To cut down like a scarf or slope, to cut down perpendicularly."In other places scarred & covered into a beeting crag."—*Early John*, i. 100.**scarped, pt. pres. or n.** [SCARF, v.]**scarph, s.** [SCARF (2), s., l.]**'scar pine, s.** [Fr. *escarpin*; Ital. *scarpa* = a shoe, a slipper.] An instrument of torture like a boot."I was put to the *scarphines*."—*King'sley*: *Westward Ho!* ch. vi.**'scarre, s.** [SWAR, s.]**scarred, pt. pres. or n.** [SCAR (1), v.]A. *As pt. pres.*: (See the verb.)B. *As adjective*:1. *Inf. Term.*: Marked by a scar or scars; exhibiting scars."If a fallen tree, after a storm, has been scarred and laid a ridge down."
—*Macaulay*: *Fort. & Disasters*, p. 100.II. *Bot.*: Marked by the scars left by bodies, such as leaves, which have fallen off.**scar rý (1), n.** [Eng. *scar* (1), s.; -y.] Resembling or having scars or protuberances.**'scar rý (2), n.** [Eng. *scar* (2), s.; -y.] Pertaining to or resembling a scar or scars; having or exhibiting scars; scarred.**scart, v.t.** [A variant of *scat* (q.v.).] To scratch, to scrape. Sometimes applied to indistinct or bad writing. (*Scotch*.)**scart (1), s.** [SCART, v.]

1. A scratch, a slight wound.

"I would overbe looking a him dudgeon about a scart on the paw."—*Scott*: *Gray's Magazine*, ch. xxi.

2. A beggar, puny-looking person.

scart (2), skart, s. [SCART (3), s.] A comitant. (*Scotch*.)"Dye think ye'll help them w' skirting that gata like an auld scart."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. viii.**scar'-tis, s.** [Lat., from Gr. *σκαρτις* (*skartis*) = *Scarus cretensis*.]*Ichthy.*: Parrot-Wrasses; a genus of Labridæ with ten species. The jaws form a sharp beak, teeth confluent; dorsal spines stiff, pungent. *Scarus cretensis* occurs in the Mediterranean; the other nine are from the tropics. The first was held in high repute among the ancients, and is still valued for its exquisite flavour. It feeds on fungi, and the fact that it rolls its food backwards and forwards in the mouth to masticate it thoroughly probably gave rise to the idea that it was a ruminant. [PARROT-FISH.]**scar'-y, s.** [Etyml. doubtful.] Poor land, having a thin coat of grass. (*Prov.*)**scat (1), scat, scatt, s.** [A.S. *scot* = a tax; Icel., *scott*; O. It. Ger. *scot*; Ger. *scott*.] [SCOT (2), s.] A tax, a tribute. (*Scotch*.)"Selling scatt and treasure
For her royal needs."
—*Chaucer*: *Man of Law's Tale*.**scat (2), s.** [Icel. *skathi*, *skathi*.] [SCATHING.] Hurt, harm.**scat (3), s.** [Etyml. doubtful.] A brisk shower of rain driven by the wind; a passing shower. (*Prov.*)**scatph, s.** [Fr. *scaph*.] A kind of brittle-ice. Called also a Scatmonth.**scatch'-ēg, s. pl.** [O. Fr. *eschasses* (Fr. *eschasses*) = skates, from Dut. *schets*, *schatts* = a high-leaved shoe, a skate.] Skits to put the feet in for walking on dirty places.Walking upon skits or scatches."—*Urquhart*: *Edin.***'scath, s.** [SCATHING.]

SCATHING.

'scath, s. [SCATHING.]

SCATHING.

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SCATHING.

'scath'-ly, s. [Eng. *scathe*; -ly.] Hurtful, injurious.**scat'-hold, s.** [Eng. *scat* (1), and *hold*.] In Orkney and Shetland open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; seathold. Written also seathild, seathali, seatheld.**scat'-land, s.** [Eng. *scat* (1), and *land*.] In Orkney and Shetland land which paid a duty or tax called *scat* for right of pasture and fuel.**'scat'-ō-mān-ōy, s.** [Gr. *σκατός* (*skatos*) = dung, and *μαίνω* (*maíno*) = to madden.] Divination.] Divination by a person's excitement.**scā-tōph'-ā-gā, s.** [SCATOPHAGUS.]*Katon.*: A genus of Muscidae, section Acalyptræ, i.e., having the halteres unexpanded, the wing scale being absent or small. *Scatophaga stercoraria* is the dung-fly. The eggs are deposited in dung, but are preserved from sinking in it by two horns diverging from the upper end. The perfect insect is dingy yellow, about a third of an inch long, and preys on other Diptera.**scā-tōph'-ā-gūa, s.** [Gr. *σκατοφάγος* (*skato-phagos*) = eating dung or dirt; *σκατός* (*skatos*), genit. of *σκαίω* (*skaiō*) = dung, and *φαγέω* (*phagēō*) = to eat.]1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Squamipennes (q.v.). Two dorsals united at base, first with ten or eleven spines; anal with four spines; snout rather short; preoperculum without spine; scales very small. Four species, from the Indian Ocean. *Scatophagus argus* is one of the commonest Indian shore-fishes; it enters rivers freely, and is said not to be very particular in the selection of food. (*Günther*.)2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.**scatt, s.** [SCAT (1), s.]**scat' tōr, 'scat' er, 'scat' tre, v.t. & i.** [A.S. *scathian*, from the same root as Gr. *σκαθίζω* (*skathizō*) = to scatter. *Scatter* and *scatterer* are doublets.]**A. Transitive:**

1. To throw loosely about; to sprinkle, to strew.

"The seafarer
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his gown."
—*Chaucer*: *Canterbury*, ii. 7.

2. To dissipate and disperse; to cause to separate and go away or apart from each other.

"Scattered the clouds away."
—*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, iv. 34.

3. To sprinkle something; to strew or besprinkle with something.

"A narrow way
Scattered with bushy thistles and ragged barberries."
—*Spenser*: *Shepherd's Week*, l. 13.

4. To disunite; to break up into pieces or parties; to distract.

"From France there comes a power
Into these streets of kinship."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

5. To dissipate, to disperse, to frustrate, as, To scatter hopes or plans.

B. Intransitive: To be dispersed, scattered, or dissipated; to disperse; to separate from each other; to go dispersedly; to straggle."The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, i. 1.**scatter-tuft, s.***Bot.*: The genus *Sporobolus*, one of the algae.**scat' tōr-brāin, s.** [Eng. *scatter*, and *brain*.]

A giddy or thoughtless person; one who is incapable of settled or concentrated thought.

scat' tōr-brāined, a. [Eng. *scatter*, and *brain*.] Giddy, thoughtless, flighty, headless.**scat' tōréd, pt. pres. or n.** [SCATTER.]A. *As pt. pres.*: (See the verb.)B. *As adjective*:1. *Inf. Term.*: Dispersed, dissipated, besprinkled, strewn, thinly spread.2. *Botany*:(1) (*Of leaves*): Dispersed, as opposed to whorled, opposite, ternate, or any such terms.(2) (*Of branches*): Having an apparently irregular arrangement.**scattered light, s.***Optics*: Irregularly reflected light. It is the kind of light which makes bodies visible.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wót, hère, camel, bër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whò, sòn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unte, cūr, rôle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ò; ey = ā; qu = kw.

scat-tèr-ly, a. [Eng. *scattered*; *-ly*.] In a scattered or dispersed manner; separately, indistinctly.

"An aggregation of things, which exist *scatteredly* and apart in the world."—*Edinburgh Intell. Spectator*, 1838.

scat-tèr-er, s. [Eng. *scatter*; *-er*.] One who scatters.

scat-tèr-good, s. [Eng. *scatter*, and *good*.] One who wastes his goods or fortune; a spendthrift.

scat-tèr-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [SCATTER.] A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:
1. The act of one who scatters or disperses.
2. That which is scattered or dispersed. (Generally in the plural.)

scat-tèr-ing-ly, **scat-ter-ing-ly**, adv. [Eng. *scattering*; *-ly*.] In a scattered or dispersed manner; dispersively; not together.
"Others *scattering-ly* and a crumbly glean out of human books."—*Byron Works*, iv. 285.

scat-tèr-ling, s. [Eng. *scatter*; *-ling*.] A vagabond, one who has no fixed home or residence.

"Hathering unto him all the *scatterings* and outcasts of all the woods."—*Spenser: the Faerie Queene*.

scat-tèr-ment, s. [Lat. *scaturiens*, pr. par. of *scaturire* = to flow or gush out, from *scaturio* = spring.] Sprinkling or gushing out, as the water of a fountain.

scat-tèr-ri-g, s. [Lat. *scaturigo*, gent. *scaturigens* = spring water.] SPRING-RI-GENT. Abounding with springs or fountains.

scand, v. [SCALD, v.] (Scotch.)

scauld, v. [SCOLD, v.] (Scotch.)

scamp (1), s. [Prob. a variant of *scamp* (1), s.] A poor, hard land; a small square knoll.

scamp (2), s. [Elvin, doubtful.] A bed or station of oysters or the like; as, an oyster-scamp, a mussel-scamp.

scamp (3), s. [Icel. *scamp-harna*.] *Scamp*: A duck, *Fuligula marila*. It is ash, streaked with black, the head and neck black, changing into green, the rump and tail black, the under parts white, spots of white on the wings, bill lead-colour. Sir John Richardson describes it as breeding in all parts of the far country of North America, from 50° north latitude upwards. It occurs also in Siberia, the north of Europe, &c.

scamp duck, s. [SCAMP (3).]

scamp-er, s. [Prob. for *scamp*.] *Scamp-er*: A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving, in the manner of a chisel.

scarp, v. [SCARE, v.]

scare, s. [SCARE, v.] Apt to be scared. (Scotch.)

"An faith! Thou's neither tag nor lane, Nor blate nor scare."—*Shakespeare: To the Bell*.

scare, s. [SCARE (1), s.] A cliff, a scar; a precipitous bank overlooking a river.

"Scale the scar that gleams so red."—*Blackie: Lays of Bishanda*, p. 24.

scav-ago (age as *ig*), s. [Low Lat. *scavago*, an old law term, equivalent to *showcase*, being a duty on goods shown; A.S. *scavagan* = to show (q.v.).] A toll or duty formerly exacted of merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, &c. for goods shown or offered for sale within their precincts.

scav-ago (age as *ig*), v. [SCAVAGE, s.] To scavage, i.e. to cleanse of filth.

"There are 1100 slaves regularly employed upon cleansing a portion of the city."—*Magazine: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 268.

scav-er (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *scavenger*; *-er*.] A scavenger (q.v.).

"The street-cleaning seems likely to become the duty of the scavenger."—*Magazine: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 268.

scav-er-y (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *scavenger*.] The system of scavenging or cleansing the streets, &c., of a town from filth.

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scel-lum, s. [SCHELEUM] A rogue, a thief.

scel-na, s. [Ital. & Lat.] [SCENE.]

1. *Arch.*: The permanent architectural front which faced the audience in a Roman theatre. It sometimes consisted of three several ranges of columns one above another.

2. *Music*:
(1) A scene.
(2) A solo for a single voice, in which various dramatic emotions are displayed.

"Her whole rendering of the long and trying scene was instinct with poetic insight."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1894.

scel-na-ri-ò, s. [Ital.]

Drama: A sketch of the scenes and main points of an opera libretto or a play, drawn up and settled before filling in the details. (*Genre*.)

"This scenario occupied twenty-one pages of folio paper, and was printed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1894.

scen-er-y, s. [Lat. *scenarius* = pertaining to a scene.] [SCENERY.]

1. The appearance of places or things; scenery.

"He must gain a relish of the works of nature, and be conversant in the various scenery of a country life."—*Addison*.

2. The representation of a place in which an action is performed.

"The progress of the action, and the scenery of the bordering regions, are indicated from the title on the building the hero of Alceste."—*Pope: Poems*.

3. The disposition and arrangement of the scenes of a play.

"To make a more perfect model of a picture, in the language of poets, to draw up the scenery of a play."—*Dryden: Poetry & Painting*.

scène, s. [Lat. *scena*, from Gr. *σκηνη* (*skēnē*) = a sheltered place, a tent, a stage, a scene; Fr. *scène*; Sp. *escena*; Ital. *scena*.]

1. A stage; the part of a theatre on which the acting is done; the place where dramatic and other shows are exhibited.

"A queen to last, only to fill the scene."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

2. The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place; the time, place, circumstances, &c., in which anything is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like is laid; surroundings and which anything is set before the imagination.

"The king is set from London, and the scene is now transported to Southampton."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, ii. (Foot.)

3. The place where anything occurs or is exhibited.

"The virtue they had feared in scenes of war."—*Compton: Explication*, 50.

4. A whole series of actions and events connected and exhibited, or a whole assemblage of objects displayed at one view; a play, a spectacle, an exhibition.

"Now prepare thee for another scene."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 637.

5. A place and objects seen together; a view, a landscape; a combination of natural views; scenery.

"Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm, A sylvan scene."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 140.

6. One of the painted slides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. The usual forms are: (1) The flat scenes or flats (FLAT, a., C. 11. 8.); (2) drop scenes (q.v.); (3) borders or soffits, strips of canvas hanging from the top of the stage, and representing either the sky or a mass of overhanging foliage, &c., and (4) wings, long, narrow, upright scenes on frames at each side of the stage, having much the same effect as the borders. (WISSE, s.)

7. So much of a play as passes without change of locality or time; a division of an act; so much of a play as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place. *Plays* are divided into acts, and the acts are subdivided into scenes.

"The entrance of a new personage upon the stage, for what is called a new scene. These scenes or successive conversations should, as we have said, be connected with each other, and each of the art of dramatic composition is also in maintaining this connection."—*Scott: Lectures*, i. 45.

8. An exhibition of feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic or passionate nature, often an artificial or affected action, or course of action, done for effect; a theatrical display.

(1) *Behind the scenes*:
Lit.: Behind the scenery in a theatre; hence,



SCAVENGER'S DAUGHTER.

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having access to information not patent to the general public, concerning the motives for any action or course of conduct, and the plans followed or to be followed for attaining any object; especially, acquainted with the private motives influencing the actions of a party or of an individual; in the secret.

(2) *Set scenes*:

Theat.: Scenes made up of many parts mounted on frames, which fit into each other, an an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, &c.

scene-man, s.

Theat.: The same as **SCENE-SHIFTER** (q.v.).

scene-painter, s. One who paints scenes or scenery for theatres.

"Greenwood is we believe, scene painter to Drury Lane Theatre."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers* (Note).

scene-painting, s. A branch of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of a theatre. It is executed chiefly in distemper or water-colours.

scene-shifter, s.

Theat.: One who shifts or arranges the movable scenery in a theatre in accordance with the requirements of the play.

***scene-work, s.** A dramatic exhibition.

scène, n.f. [*Scène, s.*] To exhibit; to make a scene or exhibition of; to set out; to display.

"Our host is plainer, but often with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not so well illustrated, nor set off with so good company and conversation."—*Saunders: Letter* li. 17.

scène-fil, a. [*Eng. scene, s.; fil(l)*] Abounding in scenes, scenery, or imagery.

scène-er-y, a. [*Lat. scenarius = pertaining to a scene or scenes*]

1. The disposition and arrangement of the scenes of a play.

2. The representation of a place in which an action is supposed to take place; the scenes of a play.

"Aphætes increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted scenery."—*Lucius: Aristotle on Poetry*, p. 1.

3. The general appearance of a place; the general aspect, as regards variety or beauty, or the reverse, in landscape; combination of natural views which give character to a landscape.

§ Scenery primarily depends on geological phenomena. Thus the series of Highland lakes composed by the Caledonian Canal follow the strike of the strata, and the wild scenery of the Peak of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and the fells overlooking the fells, were produced by enormous blocks of Millstone Grit. The scenery and general configuration of a district are often due rather to the facilities offered to the weathering of rocks along small and closely-disposed planes of fissure than to the presence of long lines of fracture and faulting.

scène lo, scène lek, scène-lo-al, a. [*Lat. scenarius, from Gr. σκηνικός (skēnikos); Fr. scénique; Sp. escénico; Ital. scenico*] Pertaining to the stage; dramatic, theatrical.

"To-night no veteran Rosci you behold, In all the arts of scenic action old."—*Byron: Prologue*.

scène-ô-graph-ic, scène-ô-graph-ic-al, a. [*Eng. scenography; -ic, -ic(al)*] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

scène-ô-graph-ic-al-ly, adv. [*Eng. scenographically; -ly*] In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

"If the workmen be skilled in perspective, more than one face may be represented in our diagram scenographically."—*Mortimer*.

scène-ô-gra-phý, s. [*Gr. σκηνή (skēnē) = a scene, and γραφή (grāphē) = to write, to draw; Fr. scenographie*] The art of perspective; the representation of an object, as of a building, according to the rules of perspective; the general view of a building, as distinguished from a ground plan or elevation.

"We shall here only represent to you the scenography, and scenography of the ancient oriental places of the Egyptians."—*Greenhill: Art of Engraving*, p. 25.

scène-ô-pi-ni-dæ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. scenopiniæ, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ*]

scène, s. [*Lat. scēna, from Gr. σκηνή (skēnē) = a scene, and -s, from Gr. -s, = a scene*] A scene, a play, a drama, a theatrical performance.

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scène-wood, s. [*Eng. scent, and wood*]

Bot.: *Alyxia buxifolia*. (Tunisian.)

scène-pa, s. [*Gr. σκηνή (skēnē), from σκηνή (skēnē) = a covering, a shelter*]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scenopaceæ (q.v.).

scène-pa-gé-ma, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. scénopagēma; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -agēma (q.v.)*]

Bot.: Scenopagē, an order of Dicotyledonous, alliance Euphorbiales. Trees with coriaceous, alternate leaves, and membranous stipules forming the scales of the bark. Flowers apetalous, unisexual, males amboicous; sepals four or five, minute and membranous; corolla none; stamens two to five, with short, inclinate filaments, females in short, axillary racemes; sepals six, in two whorls; ovary two-celled; style none; stigma with two or four lobes; seeds one or two, pendulous, enveloped in a saculent aril. Found in forests in tropical India. Known genera three, species six. (Lindley.)

scène-pié, s. [*Mod. Lat. scénopie; Eng. aut. -al*]

Bot. (PL): The Scenopaceæ (q.v.).

scène-sis, s. [*Gr. [SCÉNISC] Scepticism; sceptical philosophy*]

scène-tic, s. *scène-tic, *scène-tic, a. & s. [*Fr. scénétique = a sceptic, from Lat. scéneticus; Gr. σκεπτικός (skēptikós) = thoughtful, inquiring; σκεπτός (skēptomai) = to consider*]

***A. As adj.**: Sceptical.

B. As substantive:

1. One who doubts the truth or reality of any principle or system of principles or doctrines; one who hesitates to believe; (more loosely) a disbeliever.

2. *Specifically*:

(1) One who doubts the existence of God and the truth of revelation; (more loosely) one who disbelieves or denies the divine origin of the Christian religion.

"But what is error? Answer he who can!"—*The sceptic, what happily exclaimed*

(2) *Philos.*: One who pursues the sceptical system in philosophy. [*SCÉNISM, 2 (q.v.)*]

"Scepticism, meaning doubt, and being frequently used to signify religious doubt, has claiming association with, and to call a man a sceptic is to call a man a heretic. And, unfortunately for Hume's philosophical reputation, he was a sceptic in theology as well as in philosophy, and in mind have consequently identified the former with the latter."—*G. H. Love: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), li. 22.

scène-tic-al, a. [*Eng. scénétique; -al*]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sceptic; hesitating to admit the truth or reality of principles or doctrines; doubting of everything; characterized by scepticism.

"His clear and somewhat sceptical understanding, and his strong sense of justice, preserved him from all excesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

***scène-tic-al-ly, adv.** [*Eng. scénétique; -ly*] In a sceptical manner; with doubt.

"Sceptically leave it undecided."—*Cadworth: Is. Syst.*, p. 606.

***scène-tic-al-nés, s.** [*Eng. scénétique; -ness*] The quality or state of being sceptical; doubt; profession of doubt.

"Continual wavering or scepticalness concerning our calling or election."—*Fuller: Sermons: Of Assurance*, p. 4.

scène-tic-ism, s. *scène-tic-ism, a. [*Fr. scénétisme, from Eccles. Lat. scéneticismus*]

1. The doctrines, opinions, or principles of a sceptic; disability to believe; disbelief, doubt, incredulity.

2. *Specifically*:

(1) A doubting, denial, or disbelief of the truth of revelation, or of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being or truth of God.

"We get clear of popish subtilty and sophistry, allowing that there is a medium, namely, moral or civil, between scepticism on the one hand, and total infidelity on the other."—*Waterland: Works*, li. 12.

(2) *Philos.*: The principle of universal doubt, or at least doubt with regard to the validity of all judgments respecting that which lies beyond the range of experience. (Kant, in *Lehrbuch*; *Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 32.)

There were three schools of Scepticism in Greek Philosophy: (1) that of Pyrrho of Elis, in the time of Alexander the Great; (2) the

school of Carneades; (3) that of Sextus Empiricus.

"The sceptic, what happily exclaimed!"—*The sceptic, what happily exclaimed*

"But what is error? Answer he who can!"—*The sceptic, what happily exclaimed*

"His clear and somewhat sceptical understanding, and his strong sense of justice, preserved him from all excesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

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"The sceptic, what happily exclaimed!"—*The sceptic, what happily exclaimed*

Middle Ages, who flourished in the 11th century A.D. beginning with Pyrrho.

1. The first century B.C. to the 1st century A.D. to which is called Pyrrho.

2. The Middle Ages, which is called Pyrrho.

3. The Middle Ages, which is called Pyrrho.

4. The Middle Ages, which is called Pyrrho.

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30. The Middle Ages, which is called Pyrrho.

Middle Academy, beginning with Arcesilaus, who flourished towards the close of the third century B.C.; and (3) the Later Sceptics, beginning with Zeno of Citium, who appears to have taught at Alexandria in the first century after Christ; they founded their teaching upon that of Pyrrho, and are often called Pyrrhonists. Scepticism found an active and able opponent in St. Augustine of Hippo (354-430), but revived somewhat in the Middle Ages, though at that period, as in later times, it dealt rather with the arguments by which theological teachings were sustained than with the teachings themselves and the philosophical doctrines corresponding thereto. The spirit of inquiry awakened by the Reformation and the Renaissance, and the decadence of the Scholastic Philosophy, led men to recur to the ancient Greek systems, and Scepticism was revived and supported by Montaigne (1533-92), Pierre Charron (1541-1603), and Bayle (1647-1706) in France, and in England by Hobbes (1588-1679), Glanville (1625-80), author of *Serious Scientific*, and chaplain to Charles II., and Joseph Hume (1711-70), whose philosophical scepticism inclined Kant to the construction of his Critical Philosophy.

* Such is the battle field, where scepticism and dogmatism contend. The controversy between them reduces itself to this question—Is human knowledge, or is it not, a faithful image of real being? —*Journal of Intel. & Ethical* (Channing), 1, 253.

¶ In this sense the spelling *scepticism* is occasionally employed, especially in works translated from the German.

* **scep-ti-gize**, v.t. [Eng. *sceptic*; -ize.] To act the sceptic; to doubt or to pretend to doubt of everything; to be or to pretend to be sceptical.

* You can afford to scepticize, where no one else will so much as hesitate. —*Schaffher's Inquiry concerning Virtue*, vol. II., pt. II., § 1.

scep trān-thūs, s. [Gr. *σκηπτρον* (*skēptron*) = a sceptre, and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Cooperia*, one of the Anaryllaceae. *Sceptanthus* (*Cooperia*) *pedunculata* is a night-blooming plant from Texas.

scep-tre (tre as tēr), * **scep-tōr**, s. [Fr. *sceptre*, from Lat. *sceptum*; Gr. *σκηπτρον* (*skēptron*) = a staff to lean on, a sceptre, from *σκηπτο* (*skēpto*) = to prop; O. Sp. *escapto*, *scito*; Ital. *scetto*.]

1. *Lat.*: A staff or baton borne by a sovereign or ruler as a symbol of office or authority; a royal mace; the ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

* The sceptre, or staff, was always the ensign of judicial and sovereign power. —*Potter's Antiquities of Greece*, bk. I., ch. 18.

2. *Fig.*: Royal authority or power.

* And lettest her that ought the scepter wield. —*Spenser's F. Q.*, II., xi. 2.

sceptre flower, s.

Bot.: The genus *Sceptanthus* (q.v.).

* **scep-tre** (tre as tēr), v.t. [SCEPTE, s.] To give a sceptre to; to invest with a sceptre or with royal authority.

scep-tred (tred as tērd), * **scep-tērd**, a. [Eng. *scepter*; -ed.]

1. Bearing or invested with a sceptre.

* For sceptred cygne earth were far too wide a den. —*Byron's Childe Harold*, III., 41.

2. Imperial; regal.

* Sometimes let gorgeous tragedy In sceptred pale come sweeping by. —*Milton's Paradise Lost*, 10.

* **scep-tre-dōm** (tre as tēr), s. [Eng. *sceptre*; -dom.] Reign.

* In the sceptre-dom of Edward the Confessor. —*Waverley's Letters*.

* **scep-tre-less** (tre as tēr), a. [Eng. *scepter*; -less.] Having no sceptre.

* **scep-trī**, a. [Eng. *scepter*; -y.] Sceptred, royal.

* Ludolph's sceptre hand. —*Keats's Ode to a Grecian Urn*, 1. 1.

* **sēpne**, v.t. [An abbreviation of *iscern* (q.v.).] To discern.

* He easily Might see that it was not his "sweetest sweet." —*Spenser's F. Q.*, III., x. 22.

schaal'-stein, s. [SCHALSTEIN.]

scha'b'-ā gite, s. [CHABAZITE.]

scha'bz-lē-gēr (bz as ptz), s. [Ger., from *schab* = to grate, and *grün* = green cheese, whay.] A kind of green cheese made in Swit-

zerland, and flavoured with the flowers of *Melilotus curvica*.

* **scha'ts-ēl ite**, s. [Etyim. doubtful, but probably after one Schatzell; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as SYLVINE (q.v.).

* **scha'h**, s. [SHAH.]

schal'-stein, **scha'h'-stein**, s. [Ger. *schale*, *schale* = a scale, and *stein* = a stone.]

* 1. *Min.*: Wollastonite (q.v.).

2. *Petro.*: A name given to certain foliated rocks of clay origin, which have been derived principally from clay-slates, but sometimes mixed with minerals obtained from igneous rocks.

schalstein-amygdaloid, s.

Petro.: A schalstein with many lenticular and spherical inclusions of calcite evenly distributed.

schalstein-breccia, s.

Petro.: A schalstein permeated by reticulated veins of calcite, so as to present the appearance of a breccia.

schalstein-conglomerate, s.

Petro.: A schalstein breccia, in which the separated fragments have become partly rounded by solution.

schalstein-limestone, s.

Petro.: A foliated rock, owing its existence to the deposition of carbonate of lime mixed with a diabase mud.

schalstein-perphyry, s.

Petro.: A schalstein containing individual crystals of labradorite (q.v.).

* **schaltow**, v.t. [A corrupt of *schalt thou*.]

* **schame**, s. [SHAME.]

* **schap**, s. [SHAP.]

schāp'-bāch-ite, s. [After Schapbach, Baden, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mixture of blismuthine, argentite, and galenite. (See these words.)

schaps-i-gēr (ps as pts), s. [SCHAEZINGER.]

schat'-chōn (pron. shat'-kōn), s. [Ger.]

A man employed to admit and arrange marriage for another; a marriage broker, usually among the German Jews.

scheat, s. [Arab. *shād* = the fore-arm.]

Astron.: A fixed star, β Pegasi.

* **schē-di-ām**, s. [Gr. *σχιδιαμα* (*schidia-ma*) = that which is done extempore or off-hand, from *σχιδιαμα* (*schidia-ma*) = to do a thing off-hand; *σχ* = to do; *δια* = sudden, off-hand; *μα* = high.] Cur-

sory writing on a box.

schēd'-ūle (or as *sēd*, *schēd'-ūl*), *schēd'-ūle*, s. [O. Fr. *schēdula* (Fr. *cédu* = a strip of parchment, dimin. of *schēd*, *schēd* = a strip of parchment; Gr. *σχιδιαμα* (*schidia-ma*) = a leaf; *σχ* = to do; *δια* = sudden, off-hand; *μα* = high.] Cur-

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sp. gr. 5.9 to 6.076; lustre, somewhat adamantine; colour, white, variously tinted, brownish; transparent to translucent; brittle. Compos.: lime, 19.4; tungstic acid, 80.6 = 100, which gives the formula CaWO₃. Found associated with tin ore and many other minerals.

scheel'-it-ine, s. [Eng. *scheel*(e); suff. -ine (Min.).]

Min.: The same as STOLZITE (q.v.).

scheer'-er-ite, s. [After Captain Scheerer, the finder; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in thin tabular or acicular crystals, also granular. Soft; sp. gr. 1.6 to 1.7; lustre, pearly to resinous; colour, when pure, whitish to gray; transparent to translucent; tasteless; soluble in alcohol and ether. Compos.: carbon, 73; hydrogen, 24 = 97, or, as suggested by Dana because of the imperfect analysis, carbon, 75; hydrogen, 25 = 100, the polymers of marsh-gas. Found in lignite at Uznach, Switzerland, and near Manchester, England.

scheff'-er-ite, s. [After Herr Scheffer; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A massive mineral found at Loughan, Sweden. Sp. gr. 3.39; colour, reddish-brown. A variety of pyroxene (q.v.) containing lime, magnesia, and manganese, having the formula (CaO, MgO, MnO)SiO₂.

2. A monoclinic mineral occurring in crystals at Loughan. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 3.433 to 3.436; lustre, vitreous; colour, chestnut to clove-brown. According to an analysis by Winkler, contains silica, 49.50; alumina, 1.42; sesquioxide of iron, 25.43; protoxide of manganese, 6.78; protoxide of nickel, 0.20; magnesia, 4.27; lime, 7.75; potash, 0.19. Dana places it as a sub-species of the group of amphiboles.

scheik, s. [SHEIK.]

† **Schēl-līn-gi-an**, a. [See def.] Of, belonging to, or connected with F. W. J. v. Schelling or with Schellingism (q.v.).

¶ *Neo-Schellingian*: Of, belonging to, or connected with Neo-Schellingism. [SCHELLINGISM, q.v.]

* To the Neo-Schellingian School belongs W. Rosenkrantz. —*Coburn's Hist. Philos. Eng.*, 4, 1, 221.

Schēl-līng-ism, s. [Ger. *Schellingismus*. (See def.)]

Philos.: The system of philosophy of Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph (afterwards von) Schelling (1775-1854). [IDENTITY, s., § (3).]

* Kantism, the renewed Spinozism (*Schellingism*) and Herbartism by combined and undeveloped in the doctrine of Leibnitz. —*Coburn's Hist. Philos. Eng.*, 4, 1, 116.

† *Neo-Schellingism*:

Philos.: (See extract.)

* Friedrich Julius Stahl (1802-81), the anti-rationalistic, theological philosopher of law, agreed in his doctrine more especially with certain of Schelling's later principles although protesting against the derivation of his philosophy as Neo-Schellingian. —*Coburn's Hist. Philos. Eng.*, 4, 1, 221.

schēl'-lūm, **skēl'-lūm**, s. [O. Fr. *schelme* = a rogue, a rascal, from Ger. *schelm* = a rogue. The word was introduced into France by the German mercenary soldiers hired by Charles VIII. and Louis XII.] A rogue. (Scotch.)

* That schelm Malcolm! but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hands into such good condition. —*Scott's Waverley*, ch. 121.

* **schēlm**, **shēlm**, s. [SCHELMUM.]

schēl'-tō-pā-sik, **shēl'-tō-pā-sik**, s. [Russ.]

Zool.: *Perodipus pallasi*, from Central Russia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. It is dark chestnut-brown, glassy in appearance, and externally it resembles a snake, the fore limbs being entire, absent, and the hind limbs reduced to rudiments. It is from two to three feet long; feeds on insects, mice, and small birds, and becomes exceedingly tame in captivity.

schē'-ma, s. [Gr.] [SCHEME, s.]

Metaphysics:

1. Kant's name for a mediating factor rendering possible the application of the categories to phenomena. Such a factor he found in Time, where Time is, as a form *a priori*, homogeneous with the categories, and, as a

bēl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bonch**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophen**, **exist**. —**hng**, **-clan**, **-tlan** = **shan**. —**-tlen**, **-tlan** = **shūn**. —**-tion**, **-gion** = **shūn**. —**-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūa**. —**-ble**, **-dle**, **de** = **bēl**, **dēl**.

form of the sensibility, with phenomena. [KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY.]

"The Schemata, in the order of the categories (quantity, quality, relation, in reality) are founded on the real nature of time, the contents of time, the order of time, and so on. The Schemata of reality is being in time, and that of negation is not-being in time. The Schemata of substance is the persistence of the real in time; that of necessity is regularity in time; that of community, or the real possibility of substances in respect of their accidents, is the simultaneous existence of the qualifications of the one substance with those of the other, following a common rule. The Schemata of possibility is the agreement of the attributes of diverse representations with the universal conditions of time, and hence the determination of the representation of a thing as possible with some particular time; the Schemata of actuality is existence in a definite time, and that of necessity is existence at all times." — *Leibniz: Hist. Philos. chapt. vi. § 11.*

2. In Leibniz's Monadology the principle which is essential to each monad, and constitutes its peculiar characteristics.

schē-māt'-le, *a.* [Lat. *schemata*, genit. *schematis* = a scheme.] Pertaining to a scheme or schema.

***schēm'-a-tism**, *s.* [Gr. *σχηματισμός* (*schēmatismos*), from *σχῆμα* (*schēma*), genit. *σχῆματος* (*schēmatis*) = a scheme (q.v.); Fr. *schématiser*.] *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangement; outline, figure.

"The latest *schématisation* is that invisible structure of things which so many of their properties depend. When we lay out the constitution of crystals, or into the internal structure of plants, &c., we are exhibiting into the latest *schématisation*." — *H. Jones: History of Philosophy*, II. 11.

2. *Metaph.*: The combination of the aspects of the heavenly bodies.

***schēm'-a-tist**, *s.* [Gr. *σχῆμα* (*schēma*), genit. *σχῆματος* (*schēmatis*) = a scheme; a projector; one given to forming schemes.] *s.*

"The teacher looketh little need of the *schématis*, who is already playing line with their vision." — *Swift: Letter to Mr. G.*

***schēm'-a-tise**, *v.t.* [Gr. *σχηματίζω* (*schēmatisō*) = to form a scheme; Fr. *schématiser*.] To form a scheme or schemes.

scheme, *s.* [Lat. *schemata*, from Gr. *σχῆμα* (*schēma*), from *σχῆμα* (*schēma*), fut. of *εἶναι* (*ēnai*) = to have, Fr. *scheme*; Ital. & Lat. *schemata*.] *s.*

1. *(Antiquary Language)*:

A combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose; a system, a plan.

"We are sense made much quicker, the appearance and outward *scheme* of things would have quite another face to us." — *Locke*.

2. A plan, a project, a contrivance, a design.

"Thou st length the *scheme* devised by the poor and obscure contrivance was taken up in earnest by Montague." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 13.

3. A representation of any design or geometrical figure by lines so as to make it intelligible; a diagram.

4. *Metaph.*: A representation or diagram of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure or diagram of the heavens.

"It is a scheme and face of heaven. As the aspects are disclosed this eye." — *Butler: Hudibras*, II. 11. 638.

schème, *a.* [Ital. *schéma* = impossible.] *s.*

Arch.: Applied to an arch which forms a portion of a circle less than a semicircle; as, a *semi-schème*, sometimes erroneously written *semi-arch*.

schème, *v.t. & i.* [SCHEME, *s.*] *s.*

A. *Trans.*: To plot, to plan, to contrive.

"For useless by the metaphysical chain: Thence laid, and contrivances were *schém'd* in vain." — *Levy: Studies*, Theobald II.

B. *Intrans.*: To form plans or schemes; to plot, to plan.

"I *schém'd* and wrought, Until I overtook him." — *Keats: End and Geraint*, 1. 67.

***schème'-ful**, *a.* [Eng. *scheme*, *s.*; *ful* (q.v).] Full of schemes, plans, or tricks.

schēm'-er, *s.* [Eng. *schem(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who schemes, plots, or contrives; a projector, a contriver, a plottor.

schēm'-ing, *pr. part.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SCHEME, *v.*] *s.*

A. *As pr. part.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. *(In a good sense)*: Planning, contriving.

2. *(In a bad sense)*: Plotting, intriguing; given to forming schemes.

C. *As subst.*: A scheme, a plot, a contrivance. (*Byron: Thou art not False*.)

schēm'-ing, *s.* [SCHEME, *v.*] *s.*

***schim'-mer**, *v. & s.* [SHIMMER.] *s.*

schim'-mer, *v. & s.* [SHIMMER.] *s.*

schim'-mer, *v. & s.* [SHIMMER.] *s.*

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schim'-mer, *v. & s.* [SHIMMER.] *s.*

schēm'-ing, *pr. part.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SCHEME, *v.*] *s.*

***schēm'-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *schem(e)*; *-ist*.] A schemer, a projector.

"Baron Puffendorf observed well of those ingenious schemers in the world here following." — *W. Earl: Works*, v. 30.

schēne, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *schenus*; Gr. *σχῆνος* (*schēnos*) = a Persian land-measure.] An Egyptian measure of length, equal to sixty stadia, or about seven miles and a half.

schēnk'-beer, *s.* [Ger. *schenk-bier*, from *wenken* = to pour out, because put on draught soon after being made.] A kind of mild German beer; German draught beer.

schēr'-bēt, *s.* [SHERBERT.] *s.*

schēr'-bēt-zide, *s.* [SHERBERT.] An itinerant vendor of sherbet, syrup, fruit, &c., in Eastern towns.

schēr'-ēr-ite, *s.* [SCHERERITE.] *s.*

***schēr'-if**, *s.* [SHERIFF.] *s.*

***schē-rō-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *σχῆμα* (*schēma*) = dry.] A dry inflammation of the eye.

schērs'-ān-dō (*s* as *ta*), *adv.* & *a.* [Ital.] *s.*

A. *As adv.*: In a playful, lively, or sportive manner.

B. *As subst.*: A movement of a lively and droll character.

schērs'-ō (*s* as *ta*), *s.* [Ital. from Ger. *schers* = a joke.] *s.*

Music: A term applied to a sportive, playful movement in a sonata or symphony.

***schē-sis** (pl. *schē-sēs*), *s.* [Gr. *σχίσσις* (*schēsis*), fut. of *σχίζω* (*schizo*) = to have, to hold.] *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Habitual; state of the body or of one thing with regard to other things.

"If that mind which has existing in itself from all eternity all the simple essences of things, and consequently all their possible *schēses* or habitus, should ever change, there would arise a new *schēsis* in the mind, which is contrary to the supposition." — *Spinoza*.

2. *Metaph.*: A statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habititude of mind, by way of argument against him.

***schēt'-ic**, ***schēt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Gr. *σχῆτικός* (*schētikos*).] (*SCHESIS*) Of or pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual.

schēuch-sör-i *a* (or *eu* as *oi*), & *s* as *ta*, *s.* [Named in honour of John James Schenker, a Swiss botanist, in the early part of the eighteenth century.] *s.*

Bot.: A genus of Juncaginaceae or Juncaginaceae. Perianth single, lobaceous, of six reflexed segments, the inner ones narrower; stamens six, filaments slender; capsules three, inflated, two valved, one seeded. A single known species, a small marsh herb, found in Britain but rare.

schē-dām, *s.* (See def.) [Hollands gin. So called from Schiedam, a town where it is principally manufactured.] *s.*

schief'-er-spar, *s.* [Ger. *schiefer* = slate, and Eng. *spar*, Ger. *schiefer-poth*.] *s.*

Min.: The same as SLATE-SPAR (q.v.).

Schī'-ites, *s.* [SHITES.] *s.*

schīl'-lēr, *s.* [Ger. = a play of colour.] (See etym. and compound.) *s.*

schiller-spar, *s.* *s.*

Min.: The same as BASTITE (q.v.).

schīl'-lēr i zā-tion, *s.* [Ger. *schiller* = a play of colour, Eng. *station*.] *s.*

Metaph.: A word suggested by Prof. Juhl to denote the changes which take place in the structure and chemical composition of certain minerals, by which "negative crystals" are produced, and sometimes filled by decomposition products, giving rise to the glittering appearance upon certain crystallographic planes, resembling that upon the well-known Schiller-spar (q.v.). (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xli. p. 55.)

schīll'-lēr, *s.* [SKILLING.] *s.*

***schim'-mer**, *v. & s.* [SHIMMER.] *s.*

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schin-dý-lō-sis, *s.* [Med. Lat. from Gr. *σχινδύλωσις* (*schindylōsis*) = a cleaving into small pieces.] *s.*

Anat.: The kind of joint in which one bone is received into a groove in another, as the rostrum of the sphenoid bone is received into the vomer.

schī-mā, *s.* [Gr. *σχῆμα* (*schēma*) = the mastic tree. Not the modern genus.] *s.*

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceae. Tropical American tree, with unequally pinnate leaves having the terminal leaflet long, and several of small white thorny flowers. A succulent-like mass exudes from *Schinus molle*. The Peruvians use it for strengthening their gums.

Auguste de St. Hilaire says that these are sleep under the shade of *S. Armonia* attacked by swellings. The fresh juice has rubbed on newly-made ropes, covers them with a very durable dark brown coating, and its juice is used in diseases of the eye.

***schīr'-mān**, *s.* [SHIREMAN.] *s.*

schīr'-mēr-ite, *s.* [After J. F. L. Schirmer; suff. *-ite* (M.A.).] *s.*

Mineralogy:

1. A massive, granular mineral, disseminated in quartz; soft; brittle; sp. gr. 6.757, color, bluish-gray to black; luster, metallic. Composed of a sulphide of bismuth, silver and lead, analyses leading to the formula $Pb_2S_2Ag_2S_{2.5}Bi_2S_2$, which approaches to the composition of cosalite (q.v.).

2. A name given to a mineral of doubtful composition from the Rio Chudi mine, Colorado. Composed to be a telluride of gold, silver and antimony, with formula $Au_2Te + Ag_2Te$. (SHERIFF.)

schīr'-rūf, *s.* [SCHRUFF.] *s.*

schīr'-rūf, *s.* [SCHRUFF.] *s.*

schism (*ch* silent), ***schisme**, ***schisme**, *s.* [Fr. *schisme*, *schisme* = a division in or from the church, from Lat. *schisma*; Gr. *σχίσμα* (*schisma*) = a rent, a split, a schism, from *σχίζω* (*schizo*) = to cleave; Sp. *cisma*; Port. *schisma*; Ital. *scisma*, *cisma*.] *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A split or division in a community.

2. *Theol.*: The Greek word *σχίσμα* is used in three senses in the New Testament: (1) a rent or tear (Mat. ix. 16, Mark ii. 21, Vulg. *schisma*); (2) a difference of opinion, dissension (John vii. 43, x. 19, Vulg. *schisma*, ix. 13, Vulg. *schisma*); (3) party spirit or division in the Church (1 Cor. i. 10, xi. 25, Vulg. *schisma*, xi. 18, Vulg. *schisma*). The word was afterwards employed by the fathers and theologians to denote formal separation from the unity of the Church.

"(St. Thomas Aquinas) thus explains the difference between heresy and schism. Heresy is a schism in faith, schism in charity, so that, although schismatics are schismatics because they do not believe in the same faith as the Church, all schismatics are not heretics, since a man may, from anger, pride, ambition, or like, sever himself from the communion of the Church and yet believe all that which the Church proposes for our belief. Still, a state of pure schism is not a schism without heresy, since one cannot hold a schism in the case of a large number of men." — *Arch. Cath. Dict.*, p. 765.

This is practically the sense in which the word is used by Anglican High Churchmen. Protestant Dissenters apply the term to various parties in a religious body (cf. 1 Th. xii. 24-26), or reading a church roll into parts without adequate cause.

¶ (1) *Greek Schism*:

Church Hist.: The separation between the churches of the Eastern and Western Churches (GREEK CHURCH).

(2) *Western Schism*:

Church Hist.: A schism in the Roman Church, arising out of a disputed election of the Papal throne. It practically ended in 1417 when the Council of Constance elected Martin V., though Peter de Luna (Benedict XIII.) asserted his right to the papacy of Pope till his death in 1423.

Schism Act, *s.*

Law: The Act 13 Anne, c. 7, proposed and carried in 1714 by Lord Bolingbroke. It required all teachers to conform to the Established Church, and forbade them to be present at any religious or dissenting meeting of worship. It took effect on Aug. 1, 1714, the day on which the queen died, and in 1714 it was repealed by 5 Geo. I. c. 4.

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schīr'-mā, *s.* [SHIREMAN.] *s.*

schīr'-mēr-ite, *s.* [After J. F. L. Schirmer; suff. *-ite* (M.A.).] *s.*

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schīr'-mēr-ite, *s.* [After J. F. L. Schirmer; suff. *-ite* (M.A.).] *s*

schis-ma, *s.* [Gr. *σχίσμα*] [Schism.]

Music: An interval equal to half a comma (q.v.).

schis-mat-ic (*sch* silent), ***schis-mat-ike**, ***schis-mat-ike**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *schismatique* = schismatic, from Lat. *schismaticus*; *σχισματικός* (*schismatikos*), from *σχίσμα* (*schisma*) = schism (q.v.); *Sp. schismatico*; *Ital. schismatico*.]
As adv.: Pertaining to or implying schism; of the nature of schism; tending to schism.

B. As subst.: One who separates from an established church or religion (schismatic); one who takes part in a schism. (Formerly pronounced, as in the example, *schis-mat-ic*.)
"The schismatics the plain believers quit.
And are but damned for having too much wit."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, l. 11.

schis-mat-ic-al (*sch* silent), ***schis-mat-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *schismatic*; *-al*.] The same as **SCHISMATIC** (q.v.).

schis-mat-ic-al-ly (*sch* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *schismatically*; *-ly*.] In a schismatic manner; by way of schism; towards schism.

"But being schismatically inclined, he [John Gore] refused to conform." Wood: *Athena Oxoniensis*, bk. II.

***schis-mat-ic-al-ness** (*sch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *schismaticity*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being schismatical.

"As new persons mark as any of her carnality, is her schismatical and schismaticalness even to mutual persecution." More: *On the Seven Churches*, p. 112.

***schis-ma-tise** (*sch* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *schismatiser*.] To commit or practise schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church; to be a schismatic.

***schis-mic**, ***schis-micok** (*sch* silent), *a.* [Lit., *schis-mic*; *-ic*.] Schismatic.

"Vouchsafe our souls rest without schismatic strife."
Spenser: *Little Barta*, 1507.

***schis-mi-lous** (*sch* silent), *a.* [Eng. *schism*; *-lous*.] Free from schism; not affected by schism.

"The peace and cord of the church is not terminated in the division of one or two kingdoms."
Milton: *Reason of Church Government*, bk. I, ch. VI.

schist, *s.* [Gr. *σχίστος* (*schistos*) = split or divided.]

Geol.: A term used for rocks consisting of mineral ingredients arranged so as to impart a more or less laminar structure, that may be broken into slabs or slaty fragments. Such are mica-schists, schistose-schists, &c.

schis-tōs, *s.* [Schist.]
ornith.: Wedge-bills; a genus of Trochilidae, with two species from Ecuador.

schis-tō pleu-rum, *s.* [Gr. *σχίστος* (*schistos*) = split, and *πλευρά* (*pleura*) = a rib.]

Palæont.: A genus of Barypodidae, closely allied to Glyptodon (q.v.), from the bone-caves of Brazil. *Sceloporus typus* was first found, including the tail, and the carapace about three feet in height.

schis-tōs, **schis-tic**, **schis-tōus**, *a.* [Eng. *schist*; *-ous*, *-ic*, *-ous*.] Having the structure of schist; pertaining to or of the nature of schist.

schis-tō ateg, *s.* [Gr. *σχίστος* (*schistos*) = divided, and *στεγ* (*steg*) = a roof.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schistostegaceae. Gr. *σχίστος* (divided), *στεγ* (roof). This species, *S. schistostegia*, found in various tropical countries.

schis-tō ateg ē re, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schistostegia*.] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.

Bot.: A tribe of operculate, terminal fruited mosses, & marked below, foliaceous above; leaves erect or terete, attached ventrally, or small, rounded horizontally, and arranged quincunxly; capsule minute, globose oval, very minute, without an annulus; operculum very small, convex.

schiz, **schiz-ē**, *pref.* [Gr. *σχίζω* (*schizō*) = to divide.] Joined by a cleft or clefts; denoting a cleft.

schiz-zō, *a. s.* [Gr. *σχίζω* (*schizō*) = to split, *σκίζω* (*skizō*) = to divide.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizaceae (q.v.). Elegant exotic ferns.

schiz-zō, *a. s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizozoa*.] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.

Bot.: A tribe of Polytrichaceae. Spores cases dorsal, with a complete terminal contracted ring; spores pyramidal or conical.

schiz-ān-dra, *s.* [Pref. *schiz*, and Gr. *άνδρα* (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizandraceae (q.v.). *Schizandra cucurbita*, from the Southern United States, has been introduced into Britain, and is a beautiful garden climber.

schiz-ān-dra-pō-sē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizandra*.] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.

Bot.: An order of Dicotyledonae; alliance Menispermatales. Scrambling shrubs, with alternate, simple, entire, or toothed, exstipulate leaves, often with pellucid dots; flowers, small, solitary or clustered, axillary, with imbricated bracts, unisexual; sepals three to six; the outer smaller; petals three to nine, hypogynous; carpels indefinite in number, each one-celled, with two pendulous ovules. Fruit an aggregation of pulpy berries, each one- or two-seeded, with aqueous dissepiments, the seeds resting in pulp. Found in India, Japan, and the hotter parts of North America. Known genera five, species twelve. (Lindley.)

schiz-ān-thūa, *s.* [Pref. *schiz*, and Gr. *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Salpiglossideae. Vinelike Chinese herbs, with crimson, purple, violet, or white flowers, in cymes.

schiz-ō, *pref.* [Schiz-]

***schiz-ō carp**, *s.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *καρπος* (*karpos*) = a fruit.]

Bot.: A capsule which splits longitudinally or transversely into valves, called mericarps.

schiz-ō-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *δόν* (*dōn*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Octodontinae, with two species from Chili and the east side of the southern Andes. The folds of the molars meet in the middle. *Schizodon fuscus*, the Brown Schizodon, a nocturnal animal, passing most of its life underground, is about the size of a rat, dark brown above, dirty yellowish beneath. It burrows in grassy places near mountain streams to such an extent as to render travelling uncomfortable.

schiz-ō dūa, *s.* [Schizodon.]

Palæont.: King's name for the genus of Trigonidae, called by Sowerby *Aximus*. Twenty known species, from the Upper Silurian to the Muschelkalk.

schiz-zō-na thēa, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *σπάρος* (*sparos*) = a jaw.]

Ornith.: A suborder of Carinate Birds, in which the maxillary palatine plates do not unite with the vomer or with each other. There are six families: Charadriiformes, Gygis, Alcedinidae, Ceryle, Sphenisciformes, Alcedinidae, and Pelecaniformes. (Huxley, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1867, pp. 415-72.)

schiz-zō-na theūs, *a.* [SCHIZOGNATHÆ.] Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the suborder Schizognathæ. (Huxley: *loc. sup. cit.*)

schiz-ō mý cēte, *s.* [SCHIZOMYCETES.] Any individual of the Schizomycetes (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 430).

schiz-ō mý cē tēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *μύκης* (*mykēs*), gent. *μυκήτος* (*myketos*) = a fungus.]

Bot.: A name proposed by Saccchi in 1857 to include Lactaria, Microphytes, Mucosae, &c. The term has been used in various significations by different authors, but is now generally held to include minute vegetable organisms, destitute of chlorophyll and multiplying by spores. They are saprophytic or parasitic in habit, and are often joined with certain of the lower Algae in a group *Schizophyta*.

schiz-ō nō mōr tē a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizomerta*.] and Mod. Lat. *schizomerta* (q.v.).

Zool.: A suborder of Nemerta (q.v.), characterized by deep, longitudinal, lateral, coelomic fissures. Chief genera: *Lampro*, *Cerebratulus*, *Lampra*, and *Thalassia*.

schiz-ō nō mōr-tine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *schizomertina*.] Eng. suff. *-ine*.] Any individual of the Schizomertina (q.v.).

"Many *schizomertines* living in the mud appear to be blind." *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvii. 222.

schiz-ō pé-tal-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *schizopetalidēs*.] Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idēs*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Spirulaceae (q.v.).

schiz-ō pé-t-ē-lōn, *s.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Schizopetalidēs (q.v.).

schiz-ō-phý-tēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.] [SCHIZOMYCETES.]

***schiz-ō pōd**, *s.* [SCHIZOPODA.] One of the Schizopoda (q.v.).

***schiz-ōp-ē-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *πους* (*pus*), gent. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: An old name for the Mysidae (q.v.).

schiz-ōp-ē-tēr-ia, *s.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *επί* (*epi*) = a fern.]

Palæont.: A genus of ferns, from the Oolitic Shales of Yorkshire. (*Brongniart*.)

schiz-ō-rhī-nal, *a.* [SCHIZORHINA.]

Comp. Anat.: Having the osseous external nares in the form of triangular openings, the apical angle of each of the triangles being situated between the inner and outer process of the nasal bone of the corresponding side. (*Garrod*, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1873, pp. 33-35.)

schiz-ō-rhīs, *s.* [SCHIZORHINA.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscicapidae, or a sub-genus of Turacus found in, with Corythae, the False Turacos. *Schizorhis concolor* is the Gray Plain-warbler. They range over Africa from Abyssinia to the Cape.

schiz-ōs tō mā, *s.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Vampiiri (q.v.), with four species, from the Brazilian and Mexican subregions. Allied to *Vampyrus*, but with the nose-leaf less developed.

schiz-ō thōr-āx, *s.* [Pref. *schizō*, and Lat. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Ichth.: A genus of Cyprinidae, group Cyprinina. Closely allied to *Oreochromis* (q.v.). Several species from fresh waters of the Himalayas, and to the north of them.

Schlāng-ēn bad, *s.* [See extract.]

Geog.: A German watering place, six miles W.N.W. of Wiesbaden. The water has a temperature of 80°, and though not remarkable for its medicinal properties is said to be an admirable cosmetic.

"This place receives its name of *Schlāngēnbad* (serpent bath) from the great number of snakes and vipers, which migrate, about the middle of the year, but even hunt the springs themselves for the sake of the warmth yielded by the water in the rocks." *Germany's Handbook of North Germany* (ed. 1875), p. 329.

Schlāngēnbad snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Coluber aspidophis*. In the south of Europe it attains a length of more than four feet.

schlān-ito, *s.* [After Schlau, Bohemia, where it occurs; *schlān* (q.v.).]

Med.: A name given by Boen to a brown powder obtained from anthracene (q.v.) by treatment with ether. Composed of carbon, 81.66; hydrogen, 8.50; oxygen, 9.32 = 100.

schlōi-chēr, *a. s.* [Named after Schleicher, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceae. Trees with alternate pinnate leaves; calyx five-lobed; petals none; stamens six to ten; fruit a capsule, two- or three-celled. The seeds are of *Schloia hirsuta*, a large bushy and thorny tree, common in India, and with which it is said to be the same as a cactus. The tree exudes a yellow resin and produces lac.

schlich, *s.* [Ger.] The same as *Sticht* (q.v.).

Schlip-pé, *s.* [The name of the discoverer.] (See compound.)

Schlippé's salt, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{SbS}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Obtained by heating together finely-powdered antimonious sulphide, sulphur, sodic carbonate, slaked lime, and water, filtering and evaporating.

schl, *boy*; **pōt**, **jōw**; **cat**, **çeil**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **his**; **ain**, **aq**; expect, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-clan, **-clan** = **shān**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dile**, &c. = **bei**, **dēl**.

filtrate. It crystallizes in large, pale-yellow tetrahedra, soluble in boiling water. Exposed to the air, the crystals partly decompose, becoming coated with a reddish-brown layer of antimonious sulphide.

schmelz-s (s as ts), *s.* [Ger.]

Glass: A composition of silica, 5; nitrlum, 8; nitro, 1; potash, 1. Used for making a ruby glass for flashing colourless articles.

schmi-dé-li-g, schmi-dé-li-a, s. [Named after Casimir Christopher Schmidt, a professor of botany at Erlangen.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindace. Trees or shrubs, generally with trifoliate leaves; axillary, racemose, white flowers, with four petals, four glands, and four stamens. The fruit of *Schmi-dé-li-a* has a sweet and pleasant taste; it is eaten in Brazil. The root of *S. sericea* is employed in India in diarrhoea, and *S. triflorata* in Abyssinia against tapeworm.

schnaps, schnappa, s. [Ger. *schnapps* = a drink.] A dram of Holland gin or other ardent spirit.

schnee-bérg-ite, s. [After Schneeberg, Tyrol, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An iron ore mineral found in small octahedra with dodecahedral cleavage. Hardness, 6½; sp. gr. 4.1; lustre, vitreous; colour, honey yellow; transparent. Composition: principally iron and antimony, as oxides.

schnei-dér-i-an, n. [See def.] Of, belonging to, or a practitioner of the school of Schneider (Dietrich, Professor of Medicine to the Elector of Wurtemberg).

schneiderian-membrane, s. [Lat. *schneideriana* (q.v.), first described in 1869 by Schneider.]

schnei-dér-ite, s. [After Herr Schneider; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of lamprolute (q.v.), containing manganous, found in the serpentine of Monte Catini, Italy.

schne-ni-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *schne* (as); fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Bot.: A family of Rhynchosporace (q.v.).

schoen-ite, s. [After Herr Schöne; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as PÉRONITE (q.v.).

schœ-nûs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *schœnos* (schœnos) = an aromatic rush, a rope or cord. Some of the species are twisted into cordage.]

Bot.: A genus of the typical genus of the family Schœniace (q.v.). Species: one to four flowered, in compressed terminal bracteate heads. Bristles three, six, or none; stamens and stigmas three; fruit trigonous. Known species ten. One is British, *Schœnus nigra* L., a small rush-like herb, with setaceous leaves and nearly black heads of flowers. Found in rocks.

schœ-har-it, s. [After Schoharie, New York, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of barite (q.v.) said to contain silica.

schœ-la, s. [Lat.]

Old Architecture:

1. The margin or platform surrounding a bath, occupied by those who waited until the bath was cleared.

2. A portion corresponding to the exedra of the Greek palaestra, intended for the accommodation of the learned, who were accustomed to assemble and converse there.

schœl-ar, schœl-ler, schœl-ore, s. [A.S. *schœre*, from *sculan* = a school (q.v.). Altered to *scholar* to agree with Lat. *scholaris* = pertaining to a school; O. Fr. *escholier*; Fr. *écolier*; Sp. *Port. escoler*; Ital. *scolare*, *scolaro*; Dut. *scholier*; Dan. *skoler*; Ger. *schuler*.]

1. One who attends a school; one who is under the instruction of a teacher; one under tuition; a pupil, a disciple.

"I am no breeding scholar in the schools." *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, III. 1.

2. A body of letters; one who is sent for his learning; a person of high attainments in literature or science.

"The union of the fine gentlemen with the polite and well accomplished scholar." *Anna, Winter Evening*, Even. 25.

3. One who learns anything; as, a ready scholar in vice.

"One who is learned in books only; a pedant; a bookish theorist."

"To spend too much time in studies, is sloth; to make judgment solely by their rules, is the humour of a scholar." *Locke*.

4. An undergraduate in an English university, who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a certain amount of revenues to enable him to prosecute his studies during the academical curriculum.

scholar-like, a. Befitting or becoming a scholar; scholarly.

scholar's mate, s. In chess, a simple mode of checkmating an opponent in three moves. It is only available against beginners, being easily avoided.

schœl-aroh, s. [Gr. *σχολάρης* (scholarchês).] The founder or head of a philosophical school.

"The succession of schœlarchs at Athens." *Cicero, de Nat. Deor.* [Eng. ed. 1. 484.]

schœl-ar-ism, s. [Eng. scholar; -ism.] Scholarship, learning.

"In the plot of *Schœlarch*." *Macbeth, Act 1. Scene 3.* [Chomel.]

schœl-lar-i-ty, s. [O. Fr. *scholarite*, *scholarite*.] Scholarship.

"Content, I'll pay your schœl-ty." *Ben Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

schœl-ar-ly, a. & adv. [Eng. scholar; -ly.]

A. *As adj.*: Becoming a scholar or man of letters; scholarly.

B. *As adv.*: In the manner of a scholar, as becomes a scholar.

"Speak schœl-ly and wisely." *Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. 2.

schœl-ar-ship, s. [Eng. scholar; -ship.]

1. The qualities or character of a scholar; erudition, learning; high attainments in literature or science.

"Ye ours were justly famed for bringing forth, Cultivated a scholarship and genuine worth." *Young, Trictrium*, 260.

2. Education, instruction.

"This place should be school and university, not being a remote or busy other house of scholarship." *Milton, Of Education*.

3. An exhibition or maintenance for a scholar at a university or other place of education; a foundation for the support of a scholar.

"The charitable foundations of scholarship: exhibition, bursaries, &c. necessarily attach a certain number of students to certain colleges." *Smith, Wealth of Nations*, bk. vi. ch. 1.

schœl-las-tic, schœl-las-tick, a. & s. [Lat. *scholasticus*, from Gr. *σχολαστικός* (scholastikos), from *σχολή* (scholê) = rest, leisure. . . a school (q.v.); Fr. *scholastique*, *scholastique*; Sp. *scholástico*; Ital. *scholastico*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Pertaining to or becoming a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar; learnt or obtained at a school.

"I would render this intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastic learning." *Locke, de Humanæ Intellectus*.

2. Of the nature of a school; devoted to education; as, a scholastic institution.

3. Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the schools or scholasticism of the middle ages, who devoted much time to the points of nice and abstract speculation.

"According to the scholastic notion of the word species." *Locke, Human Intellect*, bk. ii. ch. vi.

4. Pedantic; characterized by excessive subtlety, unness, or abstruseness; formal.

"That scholastic fiddle, which I must confess seems to vex the ear by its pedantic unness." *Mary, Bannister's* [q.v.], *schœl*, bk. 1, ch. 2.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Philos.*: One of the schoolmen; one who adheres to the method and subtilties of the schools or scholasticism of the middle ages.

"The name of *Scholasticus* is bestowed on schoolmen, which was given in the teachers of the *seu scholasticus* (q.v.) in ancient times, or at least of some of them. In the Christian school founded by Charlemagne, as also to teachers of the law, was afterwards given to all who occupied themselves with the sciences, and especially with philosophy, following the tradition and example of the schools." *Cicero, de Nat. Deor.* [Eng. ed. 1. 484.]

2. *Roman Church*: Among the Jesuits the name given to students who have taken their first, but not their final vows. They are loosely applied to students who have taken their first vows, but have not received Holy Orders.

3. *New Scholastic*: . . .

Philos. & Church Hist.: A name sometimes

given to those Italian thinkers and authors, who, in the interests of the Roman Church, have striven to revive scholasticism in the present century. The principal representative of this school was Ventura, Superior-general of the Theatines (1792-1861). The *Civiltà Cattolica*, a monthly review, published in Rome, is their organ. Their object received the sanction of Pius IX., who, in the Syllabus (§ II. xii., VI. xiv., VII. iv., iv.) condemned some of the propositions which they set themselves to oppose; and Pope Leo XIII., in the Encyclical *Aeterni Patris*, has approved and urged the teaching of the philosophy of St. Thomas.

"The philosophical works of Liberatore and Sanseverino are perhaps the best known among those of the New Scholastics." *Adams & Arnold, Cath. Dict.*, p. 100.

scholastic-theology, s.

Theol.: Theology systematized as is done in the *Summa* of St. Thomas Aquinas. It is divided by Hallam as "an alliance between faith and reason; an endeavour to arrange the orthodox system of the Church, such as authority had made it, according to the rules and methods of the Aristotelian dialectic, and sometimes upon premises supplied by metaphysical reasoning."

schœl-las-tic-al, schœl-las-tic-al, a. & s. [Eng. scholastic; -al.]

A. *As adj.*: The same as SCHOLASTIC (q.v.).

"In the most strict and scholastic sense of that word." *Locke, de Humanæ Intellectus*, p. 100.

B. *As subst.*: A scholastic.

"The scholasticism against the canonists." *Locke, de Humanæ Intellectus*, p. 100.

schœl-las-tic-ly, adv. [Eng. scholastic; -ly.] In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or methods of the scholastics.

"Moralists, or casuists, that treat scholastically of justice." *South, Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 11.

schœl-las-tic-ism, s. [Eng. scholastic; -ism.]

Philos. & Church Hist.: The name given to a movement which began with the opening of the schools by Charlemagne (772-814) and attained its greatest development in the early part of the thirteenth century under Anselm and Scotus, and after receiving a check from the labours of Roger Bacon (1243-92) and the criticism of Occam (died 1347), gradually subsided in the Renaissance. Scholasticism was the reproduction of ancient philosophy under the control of ecclesiastical discipline, the former being accommodated to the latter in case of any discrepancy between them. It had two chief periods: (1) that from Scotus Erigena (died c. 850) to the beginning of the thirteenth century, in which Aristotelian logic and Neoplatonic philosophies were pressed into the service of the Church; and (2) from this time till the Renaissance and the Reformation, marked by the adaptation of the whole Aristotelian philosophy to theology.

Alexander of Hales (died 1245) seems to have been the first scholastic who was acquainted with the whole of Aristotle's works, and the Arabian Commentaries thereon. In the first period among the Neoplatonists and the Realists; in the second the Scholastics and the Thomists. [See these words; Scholasticism.]

"But when the belief of the Church had been folded into a complex of dogmas, and were these dogmas had become firmly established, it required for the school to verify and to extend it, and of a corresponding reconstruction of scholasticism." *Cicero, de Nat. Deor.* [Eng. ed. 1. 484.]

schœl-las-tic, s. [Gr. *σχολαστικός* (scholastikos) = a commentator; Fr. *scholastique*, *scholastique*; Ital. *scholastico*.] A commentator, immediately one who writes scholia; specif., an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

"Bending himself with ponderous ass, and craning." *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

schœl-las-tic-al, a. [Eng. scholastic; -al.] Of or pertaining to a scholastic or scholastics.

schœl-las-tic-ly, adv. [Eng. scholastic; -ly.] To write scholia or notes on an author's works; to annotate or commentate.

"He thinks to scholasticize upon the Gospel." *Milton, Paradise Lost*.

schœl-las-tic-ism, s. [Lat. *scholasticus*; Gr. *σχολαστικός* (scholastikos).] Scholasticism.

"It is a common scholastic error to fill our papers and libraries with observations of great and fine events." *Locke, de Humanæ Intellectus*, p. 100.

schœl-las-tic-um, s. [Lat. *scholasticum*; Gr. *σχολαστικόν* (scholastikon).] Scholasticism.

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an interpreter (scholastic). [See Scholasticism.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: or remark; an explanatory Latin authors.

"Many a scholastic of criticism from Poets learning."

2. *Geom.*: A more proceeding point on their restriction, or

schœl-las-tic, s. [Lat. *scholasticus*.] Without scholasticism. *P. H. B. v.*

schœl-las-tic, s. [Lat. *scholasticus*.] Without scholasticism. *P. H. B. v.*

schœl-las-tic, s. [Lat. *scholasticus*.] Without scholasticism. *P. H. B. v.*

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bom, boy; pōt, jōw; cat, qell, chorus, ch'u, bench; go, gem; tain, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
 -tlan, tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -sions, -tions, -sions = shūn. -ble, -die &c. = bal del.

sch. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the age when boys attend school.

"The name of how in my school boy days I began to do."
—*Wardsworth: To the Cuckoo.*

school-boyishness, *s.* The manners or disposition of a school-boy.

"The men are somewhat older than our students, and after the first school-boyishness has worn off, they discover more maturity."—*Carver's Magazine*, Dec., 1876, p. 282.

school-bred, *a.* Educated in a school. That though school-bred, the boy is virtuous still.
—*Cooper: The Two Admirals*, 404.

school-committee, *s.* A committee charged with the supervision of a school or schools.

school-dame, *s.* The mistress of a school.

school-days, *s. pl.* The time passed at school; the time of life during which children attend school.

*"O, and is all forgot?
All school-days' friendship, children's love?"*
—*Shelley: Midwinter Night's Dream*, II, 2.

school-district, *s.* A district of a town or parish set apart for educational purposes in accordance with the provisions of the laws governing education.

school-divine, *s.* One of the Schoolmen; one who adopts or supports scholastic theology.

school-divinity, *s.* Scholastic divinity or theology.

"Why school-divinity should hold its ground there for nearly six hundred years."—*Whittier: Poetic Learning*, ch. vi.

school-fee, *s.* The amount paid on behalf of a scholar for instruction at any school for a given time.

(1) *Private schools*: School fees are settled by agreement between the principal and the parent or guardian of the child, and are recoverable as an ordinary debt.

(2) *Public elementary schools of England*: *Board Schools*: A payment made by or on behalf of a pupil for admission to and instruction in a school. Specially applied to the sum payable by law by parents on behalf of their children attending public elementary schools under the Education Act (1880) and amending Acts. Such fees are payable weekly in advance, no legal means being available for the recovery of arrears. Children who present themselves without their fees may be refused admission, but the managers of each school have power to remit the fees on proof of poverty or other reasonable excuse. Parents refusing or neglecting to send their children to school, or to pay the fee, may be summoned and fined, the fine being recoverable by distress.

(3) *In 1886 the London School Board made a regulation*, which was put in force as early as possible, that children not bringing the fee should be sent home. The advocates of free education, which had been one of the objects contended for by the National Education League, taking advantage of the excitement thus produced, began more actively to advocate the abolition of school fees.

school-fellow, *s.* One who attends the same school; a schoolmate; a fellow-pupil.

"The abolition of school fees often puts life and industry into young lads."

school-girl, *s.* A girl who is attending school.

school-house, *s.*

1. A house used as a school.
2. The dwelling house of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress.

school-inspector, *s.* A government official appointed to inspect and examine schools, to see if they fulfil all the requirements. (*English*.)

school-ma'am, *s.* A schoolmistress. (*Amer.*)

school-name, *s.* A name used in the schools; an expression to which nothing real corresponded; an abstraction.

"As for virtue he counted it but a school-name."—*Milroy: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

school-room, *s.* A room in which pupils are taught.

school-ship, *s.* A ship on board which a nautical reform or training-school is kept, and on which boys are trained for service as sailors; a training-ship.

school-taught, *a.* Taught or learnt at school.

"Let school-taught pride disembrace all it can."
—*Goldsmith: Traveller*.

school-teacher, *s.* One who teaches regularly in a school.

school-teaching, *s.* The business or profession of teaching in a school.

school-theology, *s.* The scholastic theology (q. v.).

school (2), *s.* [A variant of school (1).] A compact body.

"Schools of purposes broke."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1888.

school (1), *v. t.* (School (1)).

1. To instruct, to train.
"He may learn the secret of beauty, and school himself to the refined and chastened utterance of genuine art."—*Judy: Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1888.

2. To chide and admonish; to reprove, to tutor.
"To school her disobedient heart."
—*Scott: Rob Roy*, IV, 14.

school (2), *v. t.* (School (2), *s.*) To go or move in a body; to troop.

"We schooled back to the Poorhouse Gate."—*Field*, April 4, 1888.

school-er-ry, *s.* (*Eng. school-ery*.) Something taught; precepts.

school-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* (School (1), *v.*)

A. As pr. par.: (*See the verb*.)
B. As a. & s.: Engaged in teaching or education; pertaining to education.

"By public hackwork in the schooling trade."
—*Cooper: The Two Admirals*, 321.

C. As a substantive:

1. The act of teaching or educating; education, instruction, tuition.
2. A reproof, a reprimand.
"I have some private schooling for you both."
—*Shelley: Midwinter Night's Dream*, I, 1.

3. Money paid for instruction given; fees or reward paid to a teacher for the education of a pupil or pupils.

school-less, *a.* (*Eng. school (1), s.; -less*.) Destitute of a school or schools; untaught.

school-maid, *s.* (*Eng. school (1), s., and maid*.) A girl at school; a school-girl.

"As schoolmaids change their names."
—*Byron: Don Juan*, 1. 4.

school-mán, *a.* (*Eng. school (1), s., and man*.) One of the schoolmen (q. v.).

school-mas-ter, *school-mas-ter*, *s.* (*Eng. school, and master*.)

1. A man who presides over and teaches in a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor in a school.
"He [the father] may also delegate part of his parental authority, during his life, to the tutor or schoolmaster of his child."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. I, ch. 16.

2. One who or that which schools, trains, or disciplines.
"The law was our schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ."—*Goldsmith: 26*.

3. A horse well skilled in jumping ridden beside another to train him for steeple-chasing. (*Am. Eng. slang*.)

"The schoolmaster abroad: A phrase used by Lord Brougham in a speech Jan. 29, 1835, to express the general diffusion of education, and of intelligence arising therefrom."
"The father he abroad, if he will; he can do it in this age. There is another personage to him, the schoolmaster abroad; and I trust in full military array."

school-mas-tör-íng, *s.* (*Eng. school-master; -ing*.) *a. t. art, or occupation of keeping school; teaching.*
"He could never learn the shell of expert schoolmastering."—*Crish: The Schoolmaster*, 1. 17.

school-mas-tör-lý, *a.* (*Eng. schoolmaster; -ly*.) Beating a schoolmaster dealing with his pupils; hence, dealing with petty details.
"The field for such schoolmasterly legislation is boundless."—*Saturday Review*, June 2, 1888, p. 407.

school-máte, *s.* (*Eng. school (1), s., and mate*.) One who attends the same school; a school-fellow.

school-mén, *s. pl.* (*Eng. school (1), s., and men*.)
Hist. & Philos.: The name given to the

leaders of thought in the Scholastic period. The most eminent were: Johannes Scotus Erigena (died circ. 860), Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury (1033-1109), William of Champeaux (died 1141), Peter Lombard (died 1164), Alexander of Hales (died 1245), St. Bonaventure (died 1274), Albertus Magnus (1193-1290), St. Thomas Aquinas (circ. 1225-74), Thomas Scotus (died 1308), Huridau (died after 1340), and Johannes Gerani, who endeavored to combine Mysticism with Scholasticism (1363-1429). [SCHOLASTICISM.]

"The physics of the schoolmen, which, no one thinks of shunning, are yet an integral part of their philosophy."—*Adams & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, 1880.

school-mis-trée, *school-mis-tresse*, *s.* (*Eng. school (1), s., and mistress*.)

1. A woman who presides over or teaches in a school; the mistress of a school; a preceptress.

"A matron old, whom we schoolmistress name."
—*Shakespeare: The Schoolmaster*, 1. 1.

2. She who or that which teaches or trains.
"Such precepts I have selected from the most venerable which we have from nature, that exact schoolmistress."—*Dryden: Fanny*, 1. 1.

school-er (1), *school-er*, *s.* (Properly *schooler*, and of American origin. "The first schooler ever constructed is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about the year 1713, by a Captain Andrew Robinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance: When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, 'O, how she school-er!'—i. e., glided, skims along." Robinson instantly replied, 'A schooler let her be!' and from that time, vessels thus named and rigged have gone by this name. The word *schooler* is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of water. . . . According to the New England records the word appears to have been originally written *schooler*. . . .")

The New England *schooler* was imported from Clydehead, Scotland, being the sailor's name for a vessel used to make that stone skip along the surface of water; also, to skip in the above manner (applied to that boat), from A. S. *sculan* = to slun, to flee, hence, to skip or speed along. The Dut. *schooler* and Ger. *schuler* are borrowed from English.]

Naut.: A two or three-masted vessel whose sails are of the fore-and-aft class—i. e., extended on booms. The masts have but one splice, the topgallant, if any, forming part of the topmast stick.

When a schooler has no boom but fore-and-aft sails, and is used for a boat and also as a schooner, it is called a schooner.

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što, šit, šire, amidst, what, šál, father; wš, wšt, here, camš, hšr, there; pino, pit, šire, sir, marine; gš, pš or, wšre, wšlf, wšrk, wšš, ššn; mšte, cšb, cšre, qšnte, cšr, ršle, fšll; trš. Šyrian. š. š = š; ey = š; qu = kw.

hoil, boy; pout, jow; cat, qel, chrus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-oian, -tlan = sham. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cions, -tions, -sions = shün. -ble, -die, etc = bel, del.

* 1. Knowledge. (BYRON, *Caia*, l. 1.)

pell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-chan, -chan = shan. -tien, -sien = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cions, -tions, -sions = shüa. -bia, -die, &c. = bei, del.

scler-ré-mé, s. pl. [Lat. *scleratus*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -mé.]

1. *Zool.*: True Squirrels; the typical subfamily of Sciuridae (q.v.), with the same distribution. Four genera, tail long and hairy. There are four genera: *Sciurus*, *Pteromys*, *Tamias*, and *Xerus*.

2. *Palaeont.*: (Sciuridae).

scler-ré-mé, s. & s. [Sciuridae.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or having the nature of the squirrels.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Sciuridae (q.v.).

scler-ré-mé-phé, s. pl. [Gr. *sclerops* (*sclerops*) = a squirrel, and *phé* (*phé*) = form.]

Zool.: A group of *Sciurus* *amplexicaudatus*, with four families: *Amplexicaudae*, *Sciuridae*, *Ilphidontidae*, and *Castoridae*.

scler-ré-mé-phé, s. [Gr. *sclerops* (*sclerops*) = a squirrel, and *phé* (*phé*) = wing.]

Zool.: Flying Squirrels; a genus of *Sciuridae*, more frequently merged in *Pteromys* (q.v.), with numerous species widely distributed. Of American species the most common is the *Sciurus* *hairy*, abundant from the Gulf of Mexico. The genus is akin to *Pteromys* (q.v.), and has a similar pelage, but the tail is flat, and the long hairs thereon are arranged in two rows.

scler-ré-mé-phé, s. [Gr. *sclerops* (*sclerops*) = a squirrel (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.*: The type-genus of Sciurinae, with the range of the family; species very numerous. No cheek pouches or patagium.

2. *Palaeont.*: From the Pliocene of Europe and the Pliocene of North America.

scléré, s. & v. [Scleré, s. & v.]

Scléré, s. [P. L. Scleré, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary to the Zool. Soc., London.] (See compound.)

Scleré's hornbill, s.

Ornith.: *Rhinoceros subelytratus*.

***scleré, s.** [Scleré, s.]

Sclér, Scléve, s. [SLAV.]

Sclé-vé, s. & s. [SLAV.]

Scleré, s. [SLAV.]

Scleré, s. [SLAV.]

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sclér-é-mé, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sclerata*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -mé.]

Mod.: A tribe of Cyperaceae.

sclér-é-mé, s. [Sclerata.]

sclér-é-mé-phé, s. pl. [Prof. scler., and Gr. *phé* (*phé*) = the brain.]

Pathol.: Induration of the brain.

sclér-é-mé-phé, s. pl. [Prof. scler., and Gr. *phé* (*phé*) = the brain.]

1. *Bot.*: Mittenius a name for the thickened parenchyma and proscyma found in roots and other vascular cryptogams.

2. *Zool.*: The calcareous tissue of a coral.

sclér-é-mé-phé, s. pl. [Prof. scler., and Gr. *phé* (*phé*) = the brain.]

Mod.: A resin occurring in pea-like bodies in the seed measures of Wigan. Hardness, 3; sp. gr. 1.136; colour, black, in thin splinters by transmitted light, reddish-brown; lustre, brilliant; fracture, conchoidal; brittle. Composition: carbon, 77.9%; hydrogen, 8.9%; oxygen, 10.2%; ash, 2.6% = 100.

sclér-é-mé-phé, s. pl. [Prof. scler., and Gr. *phé* (*phé*) = the brain.]

Mod.: The typical genus of Sclerata (q.v.). Known species 140, chiefly from sub-tropical countries. The root of *Sclerata* *hirsuta* is supposed in India to be of use in nephritis.

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faté, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hère, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pít, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wór, wór, wór; míte, éub, éure, únte, éur, rúle, fúll; trý, Síryan. a, e = é; ey = á; qu kw.

sclér-é-mé-phé, s. pl. [Prof. scler., and Gr. *phé* (*phé*)

From shingle, coriaceous; semi linear, transverse, on lateral veins, nearly confluent; involucre double. Temperate and tropical regions. Species nine. One, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, the Common Spider-lantern, is British.

scol' - ðp - gita, s. [Gr. *scolopos* (sclopas) = a scorpion; suff. -ite (Mis.); Ger. *scolopit*.]

Mis.: A granular, massive mineral associated with lithium (q.v.). Kaiserstuhl, Baden, Hanthausen, 600 ft. fr. 2-53; colour, grayish white to pale reddish-gray. Probably an altered halite (q.v.).

scol' lym' - ð m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scolymus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Bot.: A tribe of Clethraceae.

scol' y' mda, s. [Mod. Lat. from Lat. *scolymus*; Gr. *scolymos* (*scolymos*) = an edible kind of thistle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Scolymaceae (q.v.).

scol' lym' - ð m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scolymus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Entom.: A family of Tetraneura. Small, cylindrical or oblong oval wool-boring beetles. Mandibles strongly toothed, prothorax like a grater; anterior legs flattened and dentate. They make vermiciform, radiating galleries under the bark of trees, leaving them exposed to other insect enemies, and ultimately causing their destruction. The Scolytidae have wrought havoc in the French and German forests, and to a less extent in English parks. The trees chiefly attacked are the elm, ash, oak, poplar, the conifers and fruit trees. Genus: *Scolytus*, Hylomus, &c.

scol' y' tda, s. [Gr. *scolymus* (*scolymus*) = to look, to entreat.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Scolytidae. *Scolytus destructor* is common in England. It attacks the elm. [See *Ytting*.]

scol' m' - ð m, s. [Lat. from Gr. *scolymos* (*scolymos*) = the mackerel.]

Ichthy.: True mackerel; the typical genus of the family Scombridae (q.v.). First dorsal continuous, with feeble spines, five or six finlets behind the dorsal and anal; scales very small, covering the whole body equally; teeth small; two small ridges on each side of the caudal. Several species are known, from all temperate and tropical seas, with the exception of the Atlantic shores of temperate South America. *S. scomber*, the Common Mackerel, is found from Greenland to Cape Cod; *S. edax*, the Spanish Mackerel, extends as far south as Cape Hatteras. These also occur in Europe. *S. scomber* is a useful food fish.

2. Paleont.: Common in Eocene and Miocene formations.

†scol' m' - ð m, a. & s. [Scombridae.]

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *scombridae*, genit. *scombridos*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. Ichthy.: A family of carnivorous Physostomous Fishes, with five genera, from temperate and tropical zones. They are chiefly marine, but some have been acclimated in fresh water, and the majority of these forms are viviparous. Body covered with scales; keeled scales along each side of body; no adipose fin; air bladder generally present; stomach not distinct from intestine, which is straight and without appendages.

2. Paleont.: The family appears first in the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Lat. *scomber* (q.v.), and *scol* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scombroideae (q.v.), with five species, from the Atlantic and Pacific. Both jaws are prolonged into a long, slender beak, and there are several detached finlets behind the anal and dorsal fins.

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Lat. *scomber*, genit. *scombridos*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. Ichthy.: Mackerel; a pelagic family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with seven genera, from all seas of the tropical and temperate zones. Body oblong, scarcely compressed; naked or covered with small scales; dentition well-developed; two dorsals, finlets generally present. The Scombridae are one of the four families most useful for food, the others being the Gadidae, the Clupeidae, and the Salmonidae. They are fishes of prey, and move about in shoals, spawning in the open sea, but periodically approaching the shore in pursuit of other fishes on which they feed.

2. Paleont.: The family is well represented in Tertiary formations.

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Lat. *scomber*; o connect, and *scol* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of Clupeidae, with finlets behind the anal, from the Chalk of Lelann and Comen.

scol' m' - ð m, a. & s. [Gr. *scolymos* (*scolymos*) = a mackerel, and *scol* (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Scombridae. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 294.)

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Scombridae (q.v.).

"Sharks, Scombroidea, Dolphin."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 292.

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [A corrupt. of *scombridae* (q.v.).]

A. Trans.: To affront, as with foul air, smoke, &c.; to stifle. (*Scott*.)

"A thing is so affronted with stuff, that I am like to be smothered with it."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxix.

B. Intrans.: To be affronted or stifled. (*Scott*.)

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [An abbrev. of *scombridae* (q.v.).] To discount.

"When he was thus comforted of the Romanes."—*Pagan: Chronicle*, vol. i, ch. xxi.

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Lat. *scombridae*, from Gr. *scombridae* (*scombridae*) = a flout, a jibe, a taunt, from *scombridae* (*scombridae*) = to jeer, to mock.]

1. A flout, a jibe, a jeer.

"Scoffed with the scumme of the creature."—*Petherby: Athol's story*, p. 128.

2. A taunt.

"The scumme, or buffons of quality, are wolvish to conversational."—*Lehmann*.

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scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Lat. *scomber*, genit. *scombridos*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. To enounce. (*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, III. 4.)

2. To fortify, to fence.

"The ... was scooped and compassed about with wooden stakes."—*Lives: Henry in King's Chamber*, III. 12.

3. To fence, to molest. (*Idler*, No. 38.)

4. To deduct, as a fine or the like.

"She paid my bill the next day without receiving of it."—*Scott: David Copperfield*, II. 1.

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: The portion of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall.

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Named after Scene, in Scotland.]

A small thin cake of wheat or barley meal, cooked on a griddle, or in a frying-pan.

"And giving him a welcome home with part of their farm-house scones."—*Scott: The Manse in Scotland*, ch. xiv.

scol' m' - ð m, s. pl. [Sconner, s.] To disgust, to nauseate. (*Scott*.)

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scout, *v.t.* [Prob. a variant of *scout* (q.v.).] To run hastily; to scamper away. (*Amur.*)
"Yell fast order soon them fallers scout far the enemy."—*Northwest Magazine*, Jan. 1893, p. 122.

scō-pār-lā, *s.* [Lat. *scoparius* = a sweeper; *scop* = twig, shoot, a broom.]
Bot.: A genus of Silthorpeae. Branching shrubs or herbs from South America. An infusion of *Scoparia dulcis* is given by the Indians of Spanish America for ague.

scō-pā-rin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scopolin*(um); *-in* (chem.).]
Chem.: C₁₇H₂₃O₅. The substance constituting the diuretic principle of *Spartium scoparium*. Obtained as a jelly on concentrating a decoction of the plant, and purified by dissolving in boiling water, and again allowing it to solidify. On drying in a vacuum, it forms a pale yellow, brittle mass, without taste or smell. It dissolves freely in hot water and alcohol, also in ammonia and the fixed alkalis.

scōpe, **skōpe**, *s.* [Lat. *scopus*; Gr. *σκοπός* (*skopos*) = a watcher, a spy, a mark to shoot at; *σκοπεῖν* (*skopein*) = to see, to observe; Ital. *scopo* = a mark or butt to shoot at, scope, purpose, intent.]
1. A butt or mark shot at.
"Shooting while do miss the marked scope."
Wynne's Skoposkanda Calendar, Worcester.
2. The end or object to which the mind directs its views; the object or aim and at which that which forms a person's aim; the ultimate design, aim, purpose, or intention.
"While passion turns aside from its due scope."
Cyclopædia, Boye, 118.
3. Free or wide outlook or aim; amplitude of intellectual observation, range, or view.
4. Room for free or wide outlook; field or space for free observation or action; free play; vent.
"He must let himself loose to visionary objects, which may give him a freer scope for imagination."
Speyer, (Told).
5. A liberty; a licence enjoyed.
"Two my fault to give the people scope."
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, I. 1.
6. An act of riot or licence; excess, sally.
"An unskillful in the father of much fault, so every scope, by the immoderate use, turns to restraint."
Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, I. 1.
7. Extended quantity; extent.
"So huge a scope at first time seemed best, To be the compass of his kingdom's seat."
Shakespeare, Henry V., III. 1. 45.
8. Length, extent, sweep; as, scope of cable.

scōpe fūll, *a.* [Eng. *scope*; *-fūll*.] Extensive; with a wide prospect.
"More boyefull regions"
Shakespeare, Sonnet to Master R. N.

scōp-lī dōs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scopulus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dōs*.]
1. *Ichthys*: A family of Physostomous fishes, with numerous genera, mostly pelagic or deep-sea forms. Body naked or scaly; no barbels or air-bladder; adipose fin present. The eggs are enclosed in the sacs of the ovary, and excluded by oviducts; pyloric appendages few in number or absent.
2. *Palaest.*: From the Chalk onward.

scōp-lī-lōus, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σκοπέλος* (*skopelos*) = a headland.]
Ichthys: The typical genus of the family Scopelidae (q.v.), with thirty species of pelagic habits, distributed over all temperate and tropical seas. Body oblong, more or less compressed, covered with large scales. Series of phosphorescent spots run along the lower side of the body, and a similar glandular substance sometimes occupies the front of the snout and the back of the tail. Dorsal fin in middle of body, adipose fin small, anal fin usually long, caudal forked; branchiostegia from eight to ten. They are small fishes, and come to the surface at night only, and in rough weather descend to great depths.

scōp-lī-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *scopi* = a brush, and *ferre* = to bear.] Furnished with one or more dense brushes of hair.

scō-pi form, *a.* [Lat. *scopi* = a brush, a broom, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a brush or broom.

scō-pi-nus, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scopinus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inus*.]
Ornith.: A sub-family of Cioninidae, with two genera, *Scopus* and *Balaniceps*.

scō-pi-pēd, *a.* [Lat. *scopi* = a brush, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] [SCOPULIPED.]

scō-pē-lī-a, *s.* [Named after John Anthony Scopoli, a botanical author.]
Bot.: A genus of Solanaceae. The leaves of *Scopelia turida*, a Himalayan plant, when bruised, emit a flavour like that of tobacco, and a decoction of them produces dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

scō-pēph-ēr-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *scopa* = a broom, and Gr. *φάρος* (*pharos*) = bearing.]
Zool.: A genus of Antilopidae, having the horns subulate, elongate, acute, and slightly renerved at the tips, the knees largely tufted. *Scopophorus aurei* is the Ourebi (q.v.).

scōp-pēt, *v.t.* [A diuine from *scop* (q.v.).] To hide out.
"Vain men, can be possibly hope to *scop* it [the rush of water] out so fast as it will!"—*Bishop Hall's Remains*, p. 77.

scōps, *s.* [Gr. *σκῆψ* (*skēps*) = a kind of owl.]
Ornithology:
1. A genus of Strigidae (q.v.), with thirty species universally distributed, except Australia and the Pacific Islands. Beak much decurved from base, cere small, nostrils round; facial disc incomplete above the eyes; ear-couch small, without operculum; wings long; tarsal bag, feathered in front, toes naked; head with dimiculus.
2. Any individual of the genus. [1.]
"I have been enabled to compare the European species with both the African species."—*Ferrill's British Birds* (ed. 4th), I. 177.

scōps owl, *s.*
Ornith.: *Scops glx*, a casual visitor to England. It is about seven inches long; plumage, in both sexes, chestnut and pale wood-brown above; grayish white and pale brown, with streaks and patches of amber-brown beneath. The young birds have a more rufous tinge.
"The *Scops owl* resembles the Little Owl in its flight."—*Ferrill's British Birds* (ed. 4th), I. 177.

scōp-tīo, **scōp-tīck**, **scōp-tīo al**, *a.* [Gr. *σκοπτικός* (*skopitikos*), from *σκοπεῖν* (*skopein*) = to mock.] Scolding, mocking.
"Lurao and other scōp-tīck with endeavour to pierce and drill away the credit of them."—*Dr. Ward's Sermons*, p. 57.

scōp-tīo al-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *scop-tīo*; *-lī*.] In a mocking or scolding manner; scoldingly.
"Scōp-tīo al-lī speaking!"—*Chapman's Homer*, Iliad xvii. (Trcl).

scōp-u-lī-pēd, *a.* [SCOPULIPED.]
Entom.: Having a basket like apparatus on the hind legs. [SCOPULIPED.]

scōp-u-lī-pē-dōs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scopula* = a little broom, and *pes*, pl. of *pes* = a foot.]
Entom.: Assertion of solitary Apidae, having on the hind legs an apparatus for the conveyance of pollen, which they assiduously collect. The apparatus resembles that in the social hive and humble-bees. The posterior tibia and basal joint of the tarsi are so hirsute that it is impossible to trace the form of the limb on account of the hairs. The males in many cases have thickened and distorted legs.

scōp-u-lōus, *a.* [Lat. *scopulosus*, from *scopulus* = a peak, a rock.] Full of rocks; rocky.

scō-pūs, *a.* [Gr. *σκοπός* (*skopos*) = a watchman.]
Ornith.: Untrue, Brown Stork; the typical genus of Scopidae (q.v.), with one species, from tropical and South Africa.

scōr-būte, *s.* [SCORBIUS.] Scurvy. (*Blomat.*)

scōr-bū-tīo, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *scorbuto*, from Low Ger. *schorlock*, *schürhuck*, *scharlock*; *scorbut* = scurvy; Ger. *schorlock* = O. Dut. *schurhuck*; Fr. *scorbique*.]
A. As adjective:
1. Pertaining to or resembling scurvy.
2. Diseased or affected with scurvy.
B. As subst. A person affected with scurvy.

scōr-bū-tīo-al, *a.* [Eng. *scorbute*; *-al*.] The same as SCORBUTIC (q.v.).
"A person about forty, of a full and scorbute body."—*Wierman*.

scōr-bū-tīo-al-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *scorbute*; *-lī*.] In a scorbute manner; with the scurvy, or with a tendency towards it.
"A woman of forty, scorbute and hysterically affected, having a scorbute ulcer, put herself into my hand."—*Wierman*.

scōr-bū-tīa, *s.* [Low Lat. *Fr. scorbute*; Ital. *scorbuto*; Sp. & Port. *scorbuto*; Dut. *schurhuck*; Sw. *schörhugg* (*Mahn*); Dan. *schorben* = to beud, and *buk* = the belly.] [SCORV.]

scōrps, *s. & v.* [SCORSE.]

scōrph, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *escorcher*, *escorser* = to flay, to pluck off the skin, from Lat. *ex-cortico*, from *ex* = off, and *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = lark, rind, husk; Sp. *escorchar*; Ital. *scorticare* = to flay.]
A. Transitive:
1. To turn the outside of; to expose to such a degree of heat as to change the colour, or both the colour and the texture of the surface; to parch or shrivel up the surface of; to singe.
2. To affect with intense or extreme heat; to parch; hence, figuratively, to subject to caustic, burning criticism.
*3. To burn in general.
B. Intransitive:
1. To be burnt on the surface; to be scorched or parched.
2. To parch or dry up.
3. To travel with great velocity, as a bicyclist. (*Colloq.*)

scōrphed, *pa. par. & a.* [SCORCH, *v.*]

scōrched carpet, *s.*
Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ligdia adunata*.

scōrched-wing, *s.*
Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Eury-mene dolabraria*.

scōrph-ēr, *s.* [SCORCH, *v.t.*]

1. That which is hot enough to scorch; as, to-day was a scorcher. (*Colloq.*)
2. A burning, withering criticism or invective.
3. One or that which attains high speed, chiefly used in referring to a bicyclist or race-horse. (*Colloq.*)

scōrph-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SCORCH, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. As substantive:
Metal-working: A roughing out of tools on the dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. So called from the great heat produced.

† scorching fennel, *s.*
Bot.: The genus *Thapsia* (q.v.).

scōrph-ing-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *scorching*; *-lī*.] In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or parch the surface.

scōrph-ing-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *scorching*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being scorching.

scōr-dein, *s.* [See def.]
Chem.: A yellow aromatic substance obtained from *Teucrium Scordium*.

scōr-di-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *scordium*, from Gr. *σκόδιον* (*skodion*) = a plant smelling of garlic; probably the Water Germander (q.v.).]
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I. Ordinary Language:
1. A notch or incision; especially a notch or rut made on a tally for the purpose of keeping reckoning or account of something; a system followed formerly when writing was less common.
"Our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally; those had caused printing to be used."
—*Shakespeare*, Henry VI., iv. 1.
2. The number twenty, which was denoted on the tally by a longer and deeper cut.
"How many score of miles may we well ride?"
—*Shakespeare*, Cymbeline, III. 2.

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scōre, *s.* [A.S. *scor* = twenty, from *scor*, stem of the *pa. t.</*

3. A large number; a great many. (Generally in the plural.)

"About he was, and large of limb,
scores have fled at sight of him."
—*Chaucer: Knight's Tale*.

4. An account or reckoning kept by means of scores or notches; a reckoning generally; a debt due.

"I have by my sins run a great way into God's book, and my now reforming will not pay off that score."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

5. An account or register of numbers generally; especially the number of points or runs made by a player in certain games.

"— was batting for five hours and a half for his score of 118." —*Field*, June 26, 1904.

6. A line drawn.

7. Account, reason, sake; relative motive.

"If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that score." —*Collier: On Pride*.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: A copy of a musical work in which all the component parts are shown, either fully or in a compressed form.

(1) A short or compressed score is when all the parts are arranged or transcribed so that they shall appear in two staves.

(2) A pianoforte or organ score is one in which the voice-parts are written out in full on separate lines, and the instrumental accompaniment is arranged in two lines, treble and bass, for performance on a pianoforte or organ.

(3) A vocal score is (or was formerly understood to be) one in which the voice-parts are written out in full, and the accompaniment (if any) is indicated by a figured bass.

(4) A full score is one in which each part is written on a separate line, one over the other, subject, however, to the modification that the parts to be played by two wind instruments of the same name and compass may be included on one line.

2. *Naut.*: The groove around a block or a dead-eye for the strapping, shroud, or backstay. The holes in the block are for the lanyard.

¶ (1) To go off at score: To start from the score or scratch, as a pedestrian in a footrace; hence, to start off generally.

(2) To get scores: To pay fully; to make even by giving an equivalent.

score, *v.t. & i.* [Score, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary language*:

(1) To make scores, scratches, or slight incisions on or in; to mark with scores, scratches, or furrows; to furrow.

"Let us score their backs."
—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 1.

(2) To engrave, to cut.

"To set down, as in an account or register; to record, to register, to note."

"Score me up for the lyingest knife in Christendom."
—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

(4) To make a score of; to win; to cause to be registered to one's account, as points, hits, &c., in a game.

"They were unable to score even a single goal."
—*Field*, Jan. 27, 1902.

(5) To set down as a debt.

"Score a punt of bastard." —*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*

II. *Music*:

(1) To enter, register, or set down as a debtor. (Generally with *up*.)

(2) To write down in score; to write down, as the different parts of a composition, in proper order and arrangement.

B. Intransitive:

(1) To keep a register or account; to act as scorer; as, To score in a match.

(2) To make a score — as, He had not scored.

(3) To count or be reckoned in a score.

"The hazard scores to the striker." —*Field*, Dec. 19, 1864.

(4) Fig.: To make a hit; to be entitled to credit. (Cf. *Reck*, *A. P.*, 343.)

"He scores distinctly on several occasions." —*Nature*, Oct. 26, 1900, p. 620.

* score-less, *a.* [Eng. score; -less.]

1. Not making any score or mark. (*Darwin: Mosaic Sacrifice*, p. 49.)

2. Not having made any score; pointless.

"When both their hands had been disposed of they were still scoreless." —*Field*, April 4, 1904.

score-er, *s.* [Eng. score, *v.*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who scores or keeps a

score or reckoning, as in a cricket or other match.

"The umpire were stationed behind the wickets; the scorers were prepared to catch the runs."
—*Deborah: Fishhook*, ch. vii.

II. Technically:

1. *Wood*: An instrument for marking timber. It has two scoop-shaped tools, one for straight lines, the other adapted to revolve on a pivot for arcs or circles. With these readable figures are made to number logs, &c.

2. *Joinery*: An instrument employed to cut transversely the face of a board, to enable it to be planed without slivering.

score-1-a (pl. score-1-as), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *skopos* (skōra) = dross, scum, from *skopō* (skōp) = dung; cogn. with A.S. *scora* = dung; Lat. *stercus*.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Geometer moths, akin to *Fidonia* (q.v.). *Scoria dentata* is the Black-veined Moth.

2. *Metall.*: The refuse or recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores; dross.

3. *Geol. (Pl.)*: The cinders of volcanic eruptions, usually reddish brown or black.

* score-1-ao, *a.* [Eng. score(a); -ao.] Score-

aceous.

"As the scorice rivers that roll." —*Pope: Dunciad*

score-1-a-ooos (oe an ah), *a.* [Eng. score(a); -ooos.] Pertaining to, partaking of the nature of, or resembling scoria or dross.

score-1-fi-ah-tion, *s.* [Eng. scorefy; c. con-

nect., and suff. -ation.]

Metall.: The act or process of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoria.

score-1-fi-er, *s.* [Eng. scorefy; -er.]

Assaying: A saucer of refractory clay for containing a charge of lead and the metal to be assayed. It is placed in the muffle of an assay-furnace. Also used in burning off inflammable matters from the sweepings of jewellers' shops, or to obtain the metallic portions from gold-leaf, &c.

score-1-form, *a.* [Eng. score(a), and form.]

Resembling scoria, in the form of scoria.

score-1-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. score(a); suff. -fy.] To

reduce to scoria or drossy matter.

score-1-lite, *s.* [Eng. score(a); suff. -lite

(Min.).]

Min.: A scoriceous substance of doubtful composition; probably an altered volcanic product.

score-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [Score, *v.*]

A & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See

the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Founding: The bursting or splitting of a casting, due to the strain caused by contraction. A term generally applied to cylinders and similar work, in which the core does not give way when the casting cools, and thereby causes its destruction.

scoring machine, *s.*

It's a work: A machine for cutting scores or

grooves in blocks.

* score-1-ous, *a.* [Eng. score(a); -ous.] Drossy;

like dross or scoria, recrementitious.

"By the fire they emit many drossy and scoriaous parts." —*Fluorene: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

scoren, *scharn, *schorn, *scoren, *scoren,

*skarn, *s.* [O. Fr. *escarn*, from O. H. Ger. *schern* = mockery, scurrility. Prob. connected

with *leek*, *skarn* = dung, dirt; A.S. *scarna*;

Ital. *scherno* = derision.]

1. Extreme and passionate contempt or disdain, arising from an opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of the person or thing despised and a belief or sense of our own superiority; lofty contempt or disdain.

"Though scorned by scorn, oppressed by pride,
I feel thee good — feel might beside."
—*Cooper: The Soul that loves God*.

2. An expression of contempt or disdain;

mockery, derision.

"If sickly ears will bear your life scorn,"

—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

* 3. A subject or object of extreme contempt or disdain; that which is treated or

looked upon with scorn.

"To make a loathsome subject scorn of me."

—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

* 4. A reproach, a disgrace.

"His mother's sin, his kingly father's scorn,"

—*Pope: David & Bethsabe*.

¶ (1) To laugh to scorn: To deride, to mock;

to ridicule as contemptible.

(2) To take scorn, to think scorn: To

disdain, to scorn.

"Take thou no scorn to wear the horn"

—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

scoren, *skarn-on, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *escarnir*,

escharnir, from O. H. Ger. *schern* = to mock,

from *skern* = mockery, scorn (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To hold in extreme contempt or disdain; to despise, to disdain, to look with disdainful contempt on.

"She scorned his pleasures for she knew them not,"

—*Cooper: Task*, v. vii.

2. To treat with scorn; to scoff at, to mock,

to taunt.

"Joke with us in scorning your poor friends,"

—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To feel scorn or disdain; to disdain to

despise.

* 2. To mock, to scoff.

"To scoff and scorn at our solemnity,"

—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 2.

scoren-er, *s.* [Eng. score, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who scorers or despises; a despicable,

a contemptor.

"Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold,"

—*Thomson: Winter*, vii.

* 2. One who scoffs; a scoffer, a derider,

specially of religion or sacred matters.

"How long will the scorers delight in their

scorning?" —*Proverbs*, i. 22.

scoren-ful, *a.* [Eng. score, *s.*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of scorn or extreme contempt, dis-

dainful; characterized by scorn; insolent.

"Thou scornful page, there lie thy part,"

—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 1.

* 2. Causing and exciting contempt and

derision; contemptible.

"The scornful mark of every of us,"

—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 120.

scoren-ful-ly, *adv.* [Eng. scornful; -ly.] In

a scornful or contemptuous manner; with

scorn or contempt; contemptuously, insol-

ently.

"The sacred rights of the Christian church are

scornfully trampled on in print, under an hypocritical

pretence of maintaining them." —*Afterbury: Sermon*

scoren-ful-ness, *s.* [Eng. scornful; -ness.]

The quality or state of being scornful.

* scoren-y, * scoren-ise, *a.* [Eng. score; y]

Deserving scorn; contemptible.

"Ambition scorns for scorned disease"

—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, p. 64.

score-è-dite, *s.* [Gr. *σκοροδο* (skorodō) =

garlic; Ger. *skorodit*.]

Min.: A sparsely distributed mineral, oc-

curing in crystals, only occasionally massive.

Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness 3.5-

4; sp. gr. 3.1-3.3; lustre, vitreous to sub-

adamantine; colour, pale leek-green, some-

times brownish; streak, white; subtrans-

parent; fracture uneven. Compos. arsenic

acid, 40.8; sesquioxide of iron, 34.7; water,

17.5 = 100, which corresponds to the formula

Fe₂O₃As₂O₅ + 4H₂O.

score-pæ-næ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σκορπαινα*

(skorpaina) = a sea-scorpion.]

1. *Ichthy.*: The typical genus of Scorpen-

idae (q.v.), with about forty species from

tropical and sub-tropical seas. Head large,

slightly compressed, armed with spines, and

generally with tentacles; mouth large, de-

lign, villiform teeth; no air-bladder. They

are small sedentary fishes, none probably

exceeding a length of eighteen inches, usually

lying hidden in sands or beneath seaweed,

watching for their prey — fishes smaller than

themselves. Their strong pectoral rays assist

them in burrowing or in moving along the

bottom. Coloration an irregular mottling of

red, brown, yellow, and black, varying greatly

in its distribution. The flesh is well flavoured.

Their fin-spines inflict exceedingly painful

wounds, but these are not followed by serious

consequences.

2. *Palaont.*: [SCORPENIDÆ, 2.]

score-pæ-ni-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpenidæ*;

from *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygian

Fishes, division Perciformes, with numerous

genera, from zones. Body covered with bony scutes, especially the arched; ventral fins small.

2. *Palaont.*: A species of *Scorpenidae*.

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from *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

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from *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of fishes, especially the arched; ventral fins small.

genera, from the tropics and the temperate zones. Body oblong, more or less compressed, covered with ordinary scales or naked; dentition feeble; some bones of the head, especially the angle of the preoperculum, armed; ventral thoracic. They are carnivorous marine fishes.

2. *Palaenot.* Only fossil representative, a species of *Scorpena* from the Eocene of Oran.

scor-pen-oid, *a. & s.* [Lat. *scorpena* (*a*), and (*gr. eidos*) = resemblance.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to, characteristic of, or resembling the family Scorpenidae. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 417.)

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the family Scorpenidae (q.v.).

"The habit of living on the bottom has also developed in many scorpenoids separate pectoral rays, by means of which they move or feel."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 412.

scorp-er, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt of *scorper* (q.v.).] A going-about for working in a depression, as in following lawls, butter-falls, &c. Also used in removing wood or metal from depressed portions of carvings or chisellings.

scor-pi-äc, ***scor-pi-äc**, *a.* [Eng. *scorpion* (*on*); *-äc*.] Of or pertaining to a scorpion or scorpions; scorpion-like.

"To sting him with a scorpiac curse."—*Market: Life of Wicliffe*, l. 84.

scor-pi-ö, *s.* [Lat. = a scorpion.]

1. *Äströ.*: The "accursed constellation," the "false sign," and discord, and war. It is of "watery triplicity," and is attended at its setting by tempests and by autumnal diseases. Galbary descended from these views, having been born when Scorpio was in the ascendant. So did the alchemists, for they believed that iron could not be transmuted into gold except when the Sun was in the sign of Scorpio.

2. *Astronomy*:

(1) The eighth zodiacal constellation. It is bounded on the north by Uphiachus and Serpens, on the south by Lupus, Norma, and Ara, on the east by Sagittarius, and on the west by Libra. It is a small but very brilliant constellation, especially when seen from places south of the equator. It contains Antares (q.v.) or Cor Scorpii (a Scorpii), of the first magnitude, and Ikil, or β Scorpii, of the second magnitude.

(2) The eighth sign of the zodiac (M), which the sun enters about Oct. 23.

3. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the family Scorpioides (q.v.).

scor-pi-öid, *a. & s.* [Eng. *scorpioid* (*on*); *-oid*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. lang.*: Resembling a scorpion; scorpion-like.

2. *Bot.* (*Of a cymose inflorescence*): Rolled up laterally like a crozier, and unrolling as the flowers expand, as in the Forget-me-not.

B. *As subst.*: A cymose inflorescence of the character described under A. 2.

scor-pi-öid-al, *a.* [Eng. *scorpioid*; *-al*.] The same as *Scorpiota* (q.v.).

scor-pi-ön, ***scor-pi-ön**, *s.* [Fr. *scorpion*, from Lat. *scorpionem*, accus. of *scorpio* = a scorpion; Gr. *skorpion* (*skorpio*) = a scorpion, a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant; by *scorpius*; Ital. *scorpione*.]

1. *Ord. lang.*: In the same sense as II. 4.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Äströ.*: [*SCORPIO*, 2. (2)].

2. *Old war*: A military engine formerly used, chiefly in the defence of a castle or town. It resembled the ballista in form, consisting of two beams bound together by ropes, fixed in the middle of which rose a third beam, called the stylus, so disposed as to be pulled up and let down at pleasure. On the top of this beam fastened from hooks, whereon a sling of iron or hemp was hung for throwing stones.

3. *Script.*: A painful scourge; a kind of whip armed with points like a scorpion's tail.

"We father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions."—*1 Kings* xli. 11.

4. *Zool.*: Any individual of the family Scorpioides (q.v.). The European species are three or four inches long, and confined to the southern parts of the Continent, but *Scorpius* have a wide geographical range in tropi-

cal and sub-tropical regions, and in Equatorial Africa and South America they grow to a length of nine or ten inches. The sting in the tropical species is much more formidable than that of the European Scorpion, though it may be doubted if it ever proves fatal to a healthy adult human being. They are nocturnal in habit, concealing themselves under stones, the loose bark of trees, and in crevices in walls, coming forth at dusk. They prey on other spiders and insects; and, seizing their prey in their palm, which are practically useless as weapons of offence, sting it to death. The eggs are hatched in the enlarged oviducts, and the young, usually from forty to sixty, are carried about for some time on the back of the mother. Scorpions are very pugnacious, and the victor usually devours his conquered foe.



SCORPION.

"Though the well-known tale of the scorpion, when surrounded by fire, stinging itself to death, has been perpetually repeated . . . it must be held to be merely a traveller's story."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 256.

5. *Bot.*: [*Genista Scorpius*.]

scorpion-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus *Scorpena*.

scorpion-fly, *s.*

Entom.: *Panorpa communis*, a common British insect, about half an inch long, met with almost everywhere about hedge-banks.

scorpion-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Myosotis* (q.v.).

scorpion-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Renanthera cuneata*; (2) *Genista scorpius*.

scorpion-senna, *s.*

Bot.: *Coronilla Emerus*.

scorpion-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Pterocera* (q.v.). Called also Spider-shell. Both English names have reference to the prolongation of the outer lip into several long claws.

scorpion's heart, *s.* [*ANTARES*.]

scorpion's tail, *s.*

Bot.: *Scorpiurus sulcatus*.

scorpion's thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Genista Scorpius*.

scor-pi-ö-näg, *s. pl.* [*Pl.* of Lat. *scorpio* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-order of Scorpionidea (q.v.). C. L. Koch (*Ueber die arachn. System*) divides it into four families: Scorpionides (sole genus *Scorpio*), with six eyes; Buthides (five genera), with eight eyes; Centruroids (two genera), with ten eyes; and Androctomides (three genera), with twelve eyes.

scor-pi-ö-nid-ö-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpio*, genit. *scorpiönis*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea*.]

1. *Zool.*: An order of Arachnida, with two sub-orders, Pseudo-scorpiones (containing one family, Pseudo-scorpionides) and Scorpiones (q.v.). Cephalothorax in one piece, abdomen annulate, palpi terminating in a dilactyle claw, eyes variable in number, variously grouped; reproduction, in some oviparous, in others ovoviviparous; no metamorphosis.

2. *Palaenot.*: From the Carboniferous onwards.

scor-pi-ön-ly-däg, *s. pl.* [Lat. *scorpio*, genit. *scorpiönis*; masc. or fem. pl. suff. *-ides*.] [*SCORPIONES*.]

scor-pi-ön-wört, *s.* [Eng. *scorpion*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: Various species of *Myosotis*. (*Lyte*.)

scor-pis, *s.* [Gr. *skorpios* (*skorpio*) = a sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Squamipennes, from the Australian seas. Dorsal fin in middle of the back; teeth on lower.

scor-pi-ür-üs, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *skorpiouras* (*skorpiouras*), as adj. = scorpion-tailed, as subst. see def.]

Bot.: Caterpillar; a genus of *Coronilleae*.

Papilionaceous plants, with simple leaves, yellow or, rarely, purple flowers, and scaly tuberculated prickly legumes, looking like caterpillars, whence the English name. From the Mediterranean.

***scörse**, ***scörse**, *s.* (Ety. doubtful; cf. *diavrus*, and Ital. *scorus* = a course.) Barter, dealing, exchange.

***scörse** (1), ***scörse**, *v.t. & i.* [*Scorse*, *s.*] **A.** *Trans.*: To barter, to exchange.

"After they should scorse Blows with the big-hand Idane."

Irington: Poly-Olition, s. 12.

B. *Intrans.*: To deal, to barter, to traffic.

"Will you scorse with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going hackney."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*.

***scörse** (2), *v.t.* [Cf. Ital. *scoraa* = a course (q.v.).] To chase.

"From the country back to private farms (him) scorsed."—*Spenser: F. Q.* VI. ix. 2.

***scor-tä-tör**, *s.* [Lat.] A whoremonger. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 119.)

***scor-tä-tör-yä**, *a.* [Lat. *scortator* = a fornicator, from *scortum* = a harlot; Eng. suff. *-yä*.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

scors'-ä, **skors'-ä** (*s. as ts*), *s.* [A Wallachian name.]

Min.: An arenaceous variety of Epidote (q.v.).

scor-sö-nör'-ä, *s.* [From *scursion*, the Catalonian name of the viper, for the bite of which these plants were considered an antidote.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Scorzoneræ* (q.v.). Bracts imbricate; receptacle naked, pappus feathery, in several rows; achenes neither stalked nor beaked, with a lateral scar. *Scorzonera hispanica* is cultivated for its roots, which are rated as a vegetable.

scor-sö-nör'-ö-m, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scorzoneræ* (u); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Ligulifloræ.

scöt (1), ***scot**, *s.* [A.S. *scot*, lit. that which is shot into the general fund, a contribution, from *scot*, stem of *scotan* = to shoot (q.v.); cogn. with O. Fr. *skot* = a shot, a payment; Dct. *what*; Icel. *skot*; Ger. *schuss*; O. Fr. *escot*.]

1. *Old Law*: A portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.

2. A payment, a contribution, a fine, a reckoning, a shot.

3. *Scot and lot*: Parish payments. When persons were taxed not to the same amount, but according to their ability, they were said to pay *scot and lot*.

"The right of voting at Westminster was in the householders paying *scot and lot*."—*Manuscript*. *Hist. Ang.*, ch. xxiv.

Scöt (2), *s.* [A.S. *scotta*, *scottas*, originally the inhabitants of Ireland.] A native of Scotland; a Scotchman.

***scöt**, *v.t.* [*Scotch*, *v.*]

***scöt-al**, ***scöt-äle**, *s.* [Eng. *scot* (1), *s.*, and *alc*.]

Old Law: The keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor through fear of his displeasure. It was prohibited by the Charter of the Forest, ch. vii.

Scötgh, *a. & s.* [*Scot* (2), *s.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or language; Scottish.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The people of Scotland collectively; Scotchmen collectively.

2. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the Scotch.

Scotch-amulet, *s.*

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Dasydia olivaceola*.

Scotch-argus, *s.*

Entom.: A butterfly, *Erebia blanda*, or *maiba*, one of the Satyridæ. Wings of a rich dark brown with reddish patches and white centred black spots. Expansion of wings nearly two inches. Found in the north of England and Scotland.

scöl, **boy**: pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **-shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **-böl**, **-döl**.

Scotch-asphodel, s.Bot.: *Tofieldia alpina*.**Scotch-attonney, s.**Bot.: The genus *Clusia*.**Scotch-barley, s.** A kind of pot-barley. Pearl barley (q.v.).**Scotch-bonnets, s. pl.**

Botany:

(1) A fungus, *Agaricus (Marasmius) Oreades*.(2) *Capitulum tetragonum*.**Scotch-camomile, s.** [CAMOMILE, ¶ 7.]**Scotch-clover's dog, s.** [SHEEP-DOG.]**Scotch-elm, s.** [ELM, ¶ 8.]**Scotch-Edle, s.** A cant name for the Itch.**Scotch-fir, s.**Bot.: *Pinus sylvestris*, the only pine indigenous in Britain, a tree sometimes fifty to a hundred feet in height, and twelve feet in girth, the wood constituting the red or yellow deal, and its resin, yielding tar, pitch, and turpentine (q.v.). It is not unbragous, but flourishes chiefly towards the top, with branches not spreading. The leaves are long, narrow, rigid, and evergreen, fasciated in pairs all round the branches; the cones are ovoid and the seeds winged. It constitutes vast natural forests in the Highlands of Scotland.**Scotch-gale, s.**Bot.: *Myrica gale*. (Jamieson.)**Scotch-greyhound, s.**

Zool.: A dog much resembling the Deerhound in colour and shape, but only about twenty-six inches at the shoulder, while the Deerhound should be at least two inches higher. Its points are the same as those of the English Greyhound (q.v.).

Scotch Irish, s.

Zool.: A Scottish Presbyterian who settled in Ulster (Ireland) in the 17th century; also, their descendants, whether in Ireland, in this country, or elsewhere.

Scotch-laburnum, s.Bot.: *Cytisus alpinus*.**Scotch-mist, s.** A colloquial term for a close dense mist like fine rain; fine rain.**Scotch pebble, s.** A popular name for a banded variety of agate.**Scotch primrose, s.**Bot.: *Primula farinosa*. (Prior.)**Scotch rose, s.**

Bot.: A rose with small white flowers and serrated leaves. (Britton & Holland.)

Scotch sawfly, s.Entom.: The genus *Lophyrus* (q.v.).**Scotch shepherd's dog, s.** [COLLIE, s. 2.]**Scotch-snap, s.**

Music: A peculiarity of the comparatively modern Scotch melodies, in which a short note precedes a long one. It is the characteristic of Strathspey tunes; in reels and jigs the snap is absent.

Scotch-terrier, s.

Zool.: A breed of dogs, with large head, short stout legs, and long, rough, shaggy hair [TERRIER]. The colours of the pure breed are black and fawn, and they are seldom over fourteen inches in height.

Scotch-thistle, s.Bot.: (1) *Carduus lanceolatus* (Worcester); (2) *Carduus arvensis* (Prior); (3) *Onopordum acanthium*, English border (Britton & Holland).**scotch (1), v.t.** [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it as connected with *scotch* (q.v.).] To chop off a piece of the bark or skin of; to cut with narrow incisions; to notch; to wound slightly.

"We have scotched the snake, not killed it."

Shakspeare: *Macbeth*, III, 2.**scotch (2), v.t. & i.** [Cf. Wel. *ysgrifud* = the shoulder; *ysgrifud* = to shoulder.]

A. Trans.: To stop or block, as a wheel of a wagon, coach, &c., by placing a stone or the like against it.

"Scotch the wheeling about of the foot."—Parker: *Boly Note*, II, xii 4.

B. Intrans.: To spare.

scotch (1), s. [SCOTCH (1), v.]

1. A slight cut or incision; a score.

"I have got

Room for six scotches more."

Shakspeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, IV, 1.

2. A score or line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.

scotch-cellops, scotched-cellops, scotcht-cellops, s. pl. A dish consisting of beef cut up into small pieces, beaten and done in a stew-pan with butter and some salt, pepper, and a finely sliced onion.

"What signify scotch-cellops to a fust?"

King: *Art of Cookery*.**scotch-hopper, scotch-hop, s.** A boys' game, consisting in hopping and at the same time driving a piece of slate, shell, &c., over lines or scotches in the ground with the foot; hop-scotch.

"Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and scotch-hoppers would be the same thing to them."—Locke.

scotch (2), s. [SCOTCH (2), v.] A prop, shoulder, strut, or support; specif. a slatted bar which slips upon a rod or pipe, and forms a bearing for a shoulder or collar thereon, so as to support it while a section above is being attached or detached. Used in boring and tubing wells.**Scotch-er-ry, s.** [Eng. *Scotch*, s.; -ery.] Scottish peculiarities."His... Scotchery is a little formidable."—Walpole: *Letters*, I, 61.**scotch-ing, scotch-ing, s.** [SCOTCH (1), v.]

Mason.: A method of dressing stone, either by a pick or pick-shaped chisel, inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer.

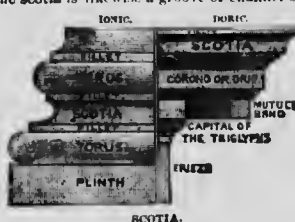
Scotch-man, s. [Eng. *scotch*, s., and *man*.] A native of Scotland; a Scot, a Scotsman.**scote, v.t.** [SCOT.]**scō-tei-nūs, s.** [Gr. *σκοτεινός* (*skoteinos*) = dark.] [SCOTOPHILUS.]**scō-tēr, s.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *lith. skoti* = a shooter; the name may = a bird that darts or darts.]**Ornith.**: A popular name for any bird of the genus *Oilethia* (q.v.). The plumage is very thick and close; they seek their food principally at sea, and are sometimes known as Surf-larks. (*Oilethia americana* is widely distributed in the United States and northward; *O. perispermata*, the American Surf Scoter, is another common form. The Common Scoter (*O. nigra*) is about the size of the common duck.)**scoter-duck, s.** The same as SCOTER (q.v.).**scōt-freō, s.** [Eng. *scot* (1), s., and *free*.]

1. Free from payment or tax; untaxed.

2. Unhurt, free, safe.

scōth, v.t. [Etym. doubtful.] To wrap in darkness; to clothe or cover up.**scō-ti-a, s.** [Gr. *σκοτία* (*skotia*) = darkness.]

Arch.: The hollow mounding in the base of an Ionic column, so called, because, from being hollow, part of it is always in shadow. The scotia is likewise a groove or channel cut



In the projecting angle of the Doric corona. It is sometimes called a casemate, and also, from its resemblance to the common pulley, a trochilus. It is frequently formed by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii.

scō-ti-ō-lite, s. [Gr. *σκοτίας* (*skotios*) = dark, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *skotiolit*.]

Min.: A member of the unsatisfactory group of mineral substances included by Dana and others under Hisingerite (q.v.).

Scōt-lah, s. [SCOTTISH.]**Scōt-lam, s.** [See def.]**Philos.**: A branch of Scholasticism (q.v.) named after its founder, Johannes Duns Scotus (born at Dunston, Northumberland, or, according to Wadding, in Co. Down, Ulster), a distinguished Franciscan friar, who taught in the schools at Oxford, Paris, and Cologne, where he died in November, 1308 (at the age of thirty-four, according to the generally received account). Scotism was a more pronounced form of Realism than Thomism (q.v.), and taught that the species is numerically one, assigning to each individual a *haecceitas*—something which gives individuality apart from matter; that the created will is the total and immediate cause of its own volition; that the creation of the world and immortality of the human soul are not demonstrable by human reason; that the opinion that the Virgin Mary never contracted original sin is the "more probable" (which led to the Franciscans being recognized as the champions of the Immaculate Conception); and that satisfaction is not necessarily good or bad, but may be indifferent. In opposition to St. Thomas Aquinas, Scotus held that the secular power may be lawfully employed to compel Jews to enter the church."Although, therefore, Scotus' critique of the validity of the arguments for Christian doctrine must, and necessarily did, prepare the way for the rupture between philosophy and theology, and, although some of his utterances went beyond the limit which he prescribed for himself in principle, Scotism is none the less, like Thomism, one of the doctrines in which Scholasticism culminated."—*Lecky*: *Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), I, 444.**Scōt-lst, a. & s.** [Eng. *Scot* (1st), -lst.]

A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Scotus or Scotism (q.v.).

"Strict last in reference to the theological teaching of the Church and the philosophical doctrine corresponding with their spirit, and far reaching scepticism with reference to the arguments by which they are sustained, are the general characteristics of the Scotist doctrine."—*Lecky*: *Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), I, 444.

B. As subst.: A follower of Scotus; one who accepts Scotism.

"In opposition to the Semipelagianism of the Scotists."—*Lecky*: *Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), I, 444.**Scōt-lze, v.t.** [Eng. *scot* (2), s.; -lze.] To

imitate the Scotch.

"The Scots and Scotchizing English."—*Bayly*: *Life of Land*, p. 208.**scōt-ō, scōt-, pref.** [Gr. *σκοτός* (*skotos*) = darkness.] Connected with the dark or darkness; loving darkness.**scōt-ō-dī-ni-a, s.** [Gr. *σκοτός* (*skotos*) = darkness, and *διάνοια* (*dianoia*) = giddiness.]

Med.: Giddiness, with imperfect vision.

scōt-ō-grāph, s. [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] An instrument or apparatus to assist in writing in the dark or without seeing.**scōt-ōm-a-nēg, s.** [Gr. *σκοτεινία* (*skotainia*) = a moonless night.] [SCOTOPHILUS.]**scōt-ō-my, scōt-ō-ma, s.** [Fr. *scotoma*, from Gr. *σκοτωμα* (*skotōma*) = dizziness, from *σκοτός* (*skotos*) = darkness.]

Med.: Dizziness or swimming of the head, accompanied with dimness of sight.

"I have got 'scotoma' in my head already."—*Whimsy*: *You all turn round*.**scōt-ō-pēl-i-a, s.** [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. *πέλιος* (*pelios*) = a dove, with a covert allusion to the name of the discoverer, Mr. Pel, the Dutch commandant at Elmina, about 1500.]**Ornith.**: A genus of Strigidae (q.v.) with two species from West and South Africa. (*Nyctaleia*) *Nyctaleia peli*, Pel's Fish Owl, is about two feet long; upper surface deep rufous bay, with black transverse bars; below light bay, with heart-shaped black bars; iris dark-brown.**scōt-ō-ph-i-lūs, s.** [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. *φίλος* (*philos*) = a friend.]**Zool.**: A genus of Vespertilionines (q.v.) widely distributed throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. In many points they approach Vespertilio, from which they are distinguished by their dentition, their heavy bodies and strong limbs, thick and nearly naked leathery membranes, and their short fur. Generally olive- or chestnut-brown above, and yellowishor reddish-white below, with three spots on the sides of the face; the under parts are white; the wings are brown; the tail is white with a black spot at the tip. The species, *Scotophilus*, is named after its founder, Johannes Duns Scotus.**scōt-ōr-ni-a, s.** [Ornith.: A three species of birds, now over opening extremely low. *Scotornis* is a nicker.**scōt-ō-sco, s.** [Optical Instrum.: A device for discovering the direction of light.**scō-tō-si-a, s.** [Enigm.: A darkening.]**Scōts, s. & s.** [A. As adj. B. As subst.]**Scots-gi, Scots-gi****Scots-man, Scotsman****scōt-ter-lin, scot-ter-lin****scōt-ti-ō, scot-ti-ō**

or reddish-white beneath. *Scotophilus* proper has three species: *Scotophilus temminckii*, *S. barboticus*, and *S. gigas*. There are two subgenera: *Scotellus* (with four species, *Scotellus marginatus*, *S. greyii*, *S. pallidus*, and *S. rappelli*) and *Scotomanes* (with one species, *Scotomanes ornatulus*).

scot-er-nis, *s.* [Pref. *scot-*, and Gr. *ōpēs* (orle) = a bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of Caprimulgidae, with three species, from Africa. Bill with strong bristles, nostrils with membranous scales over opening, wings long and pointed, tail extremely long and graduated, toes unequal. *Scotornis climacus* is the Long-tailed Gnatcatcher.

scot-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *scoto-*, and Gr. *skōpō* (skōpō) = to see, to observe.] An optical instrument by which objects might be discovered in the dark.

scot-tō-si-s, *s.* [Gr. *skōtōsis* (skōtōsis) = darkening.]

Entom.: A genus of Larentidae. *Scototia dubitabi* is the Tiasse.

Scots, *a. & s.* [Scot (2), *s.*]

A. *As adj.*: Scotch, Scottish.

B. *As subst.*: The Scotch dialect.

Scots-grey, *s. pl.* [GREYS.]

Scots-guard, *s. pl.* [GUARD, *s.*, II. 8.]

Scots-man, *s.* [Eng. *Scots*, and *man*.] A Scotchman (q.v.).

scot-tēr-ing, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A provincial word used, especially in Herefordshire, for a custom of burning a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest.

scot-ti-gō, *adv.* [Lat.] In the Scotch language, dialect, or manner.

scot-ti-gism, *s.* [Eng. *Scottish*; -ism.] An idiom, phrase, or expression peculiar to or characteristic of the Scottish dialect.

scot-ti-gise, *v. t.* [Eng. *Scottish*; -ize.] To render Scottish; to make to resemble the Scotch or something Scotch.

scot-tish, *a.* [Eng. *Scot*; -ish; Ger. *schot-tisch*.] Of or pertaining to Scotland, its natives, language, or literature; Scotch.

Scottish-grouse, *s.* [GROUSE.]

scōg, *s.* [Icel. *skuggi*; Sw. *skugga* = shade, shadow.] Shade, shelter, shadow.

scōl-er-ite, *s.* [After Dr. Scouler; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An impure variety of THOMSONITE (q.v.).

scōun-drel, *s. & a.* [Eng. *scunner*, *scourner* = to bait, to shun, a freq. from A.S. *scōunan* = to shun (q.v.); suff. -el. For the inserted *el*, cf. *thunder*, *tender*, &c.]

A. *As subst.*: A low, mean fellow; a rascal, a thief, one without honour or virtue; a villain. (*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, I. 3.)

B. *As adj.*: Belittling or characteristic of a scoundrel; low, base, rascally, mean, unpunished.

"Firm to this scoundrel maxim keepeth he."

Thomson. *Castle of Inaburgh*, I. 50.

scōun-drel-dōm, *s.* [Eng. *scoundrel*; -dom.] Scoundrels collectively; rascaldom. (*Orville*: *Diamond Necktie*, ch. xvi.)

scōun-drel-ism, *s.* [Eng. *scoundrel*; -ism.] The conduct or practices of a scoundrel; baseness, meanness, rascality.

He never flinches from the uncomfortable reward of the successful representation of *scoundrelism*.—*Early Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1892.

scōun-drel-ly, *a.* [Eng. *scoundrel*; -ly.] Like a scoundrel; base, villainous, rascally.

"William Fawley is a scoundrelly wretch."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 244.

scōup (1), *v. t.* [SCOUR, *v.*]

scōup (2), *v. t.* [Icel. *scōpa* = to skip (q.v.).] To run hastily; to scamper, to skip. (*Stock.*)

"Is not you Ben and Biscar, who came scouping up the avenue?"—*Scott*. *Waverley*, ch. lxi.

scōur, *scōur* *yn*, *scōure*, *skoure*, *skour*, *s.* [Fr. *scourer*, from Lat. *excuro* = to take great care of: *ex*, intens., and *curo* = to take care; *curo* = care; Sp. *excavar*;

O. Ital. *scurare*; Fr. *scurer*; Dan. *skure*; Sw. *skura*; Ger. *schüren*; Dut. *schuren*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To rub hard with anything rough for the purpose of cleaning the surface; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright on the surface; to rub up; to brighten.

"Some blamed Mrs. Ball for gudging a quarter of a pound of soap and mud to scour the room."—*Archibald*. *First John Bull*.

2. To remove the grease or dirt out of the fabric of, by pounding, washing, and the application of detergents; as, To scour cloth.

3. To remove by scouring or rubbing.

"A bloody mask, Which, washed away, shall soon lay shame with it."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, III. 2.

4. To purge violently; to clear thoroughly.

"Thistles, or lettuce instead, With saul to scour his udder."—*Compter*. *Epitaph on a Horse*.

5. To cleanse or flush by a stream of water.

6. To pass swiftly over; to brush or course along.

"Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain."—*Spenser*. *Amory on Circeum*, II. 367.

7. To pass over swiftly in search of something, or to drive something away; to overrun, to sweep; to search thoroughly.

"[They] scoured the deep Ulefinian plen."—*Scott*. *Ulefinian*.

8. To sweep clear; to free, to rid.

"The kings of Lacedaemon having sent out some galleys, under the charge of one of their bravest, to scour the sea of the pirates, they met us."—*Sidney*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To clean articles by rubbing.

"She can wash and scour."—*Shakespeare*. *Two Gentlemen*, III. 1.

2. To take dirt or grease out of cloth.

3. To be purged to excess.

"If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, lest it make them scour."—*Mortimer*. *Husbandry*.

4. To run hastily or quickly; to scamper.

"Never saw I men so on their way."—*Shakespeare*. *Winter's Tale*, II. 1.

5. To rove or range for sweeping away or taking something.

"Scouring along the coast of Italy."—*Knollys*. *Hist. of the Turks*.

scōur, *s.* [SCOUR, *v.*]

1. A swift and deep current in a stream.

"Spinning the weir pool and scours."—*Field*, Jan. 20, 1866.

2. A kind of diarrhoea or dysentery among cattle; excessive purging or laxness.

scōur-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *scour*; -age.] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

scōur-er, *scōur-er*, *s.* [Eng. *scour*; *v.*; -er.]

1. One who scours or cleans by scouring and rubbing.

"Will Parker was . . . a scourer of calendar of worsteds in Norwich."—*Wood*: *Athens Ocean*, Vol. 1.

2. A strong purge or cathartic.

3. One who runs with speed; a scout.

"Sent the scours all about the country adjoining."—*Arrival of King Edward IV.*, p. 5.

4. One who scours or roams about the streets at night; specif., one of a band of young scamps in the latter half of the seventeenth century, who roamed the streets of London, and committed various kinds of mischief. (*Gay*: *Trivia*, III. 315.)

scōur-ge, *scōur-ge*, *s.* [O. Fr. *scourge* (Fr. *couerge*); cf. Ital. *scuriata*, *scuriata* = a scourging; O. Ital. *scoria* = a whip, a scourge, *scoriare* = to whip, from Lat. *erroriata*, fem. of pa. par. of *excuro* = to exonerate (q.v.).]

I. *Literally*:

1. An instrument of the whip kind, used for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash, a whip.

"Governed their bondmen and bondwomen by means of the stocks and the scourge."—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

2. A whip for a top.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; a punishment, a revenge.

"Some twigs of that old scourge are left behind."—*Compter*. *Exposition*, 517.

2. One who greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys. (*Thomson*: *Summer*, I. 500.)

scōur-ge, *v. t.* [SCOURGE, *s.*]

I. *Lit.*: To whip or punish with a scourge; to lash, to flog severely. (*Acts* xxii. 25.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To punish severely; to afflict for faults or sins, or for purpose of correction; to chastise.

"He will scourge us for our iniquities."—*Job* xlii. 6.

2. To afflict or harass greatly; to torment.

"A nation scourged yet tardy to repent."—*Compter*. *Exposition*, 770.

scōur-ge, *s.* [Eng. *scourge* (v.); -er.]

1. One who scourges or punishes; one who afflicts or harasses severely.

2. *Specif.*: One of the sect of Flagellants (q.v.).

"The sect of the scourgers branched several capital errors."—*Findal*. *Rapine's History of England*.

scōur-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SCOUR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of cleaning by rubbing.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Wool*: The same as BRAVING (I), C. 2.

2. *Metal*: A process in the cleaning of iron-plate for tinning; or of metal in general for plating by electro-deposition or otherwise.

3. *Hydraulics*: Flushing (q.v.).

scouring-ball, *s.* A ball made of a combination such as soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, fruit, paint, &c., from cloth.

scouring-barrel, *s.* A machine to free scrap-iron or small manufactured articles of metal from dirt and rust by friction.

scouring-basin, *s.*

Hydr. eng.: A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out through sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes, at low water, to scour a channel and its bar.

scouring-drops, *s. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, &c., from cloth.

scouring-flannel, *s.* A kind of coarse flannel used for washing floors, paint-work, &c.

scouring-machine, *s.*

Wool: An apparatus consisting of two large rollers placed over a trough, through which cloth is passed after being woven and is treated with stale urine and log's dung.

scouring-power, *s.* The efficiency of a stream of water employed to carry away shingle, &c., from the mouth of a harbour, river, or the like, by flushing.

scouring-rush, *s.* [DUTCH-ROSE, EQUISETUM.]

scouring-stock, *s.*

Wool: A scouring-machine in which mallets are employed instead of rollers.

scōurse, *s. & v.* [SCORSE.]

scōur-wōrt, *skour-wort*, *s.* [Eng. *scour*, *v.*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Saponaria officinalis*. (*Brit. & Hol.*)

scōut (1), *scoute*, *s.* [O. Fr. *escoute*, from *escouter* (Fr. *écouter*) = to hear; from Lat. *ausculto*; Ital. *osculare* = to hear; *osculat*, *oscula* = a spy, a scout; Sp. *escucho*.]

1. One who is sent out to gain and bring information; specif., one employed to watch and report the movements, number, &c., of an enemy; a spy.

"In this desolate region Sarafeld found no lack of scouts or of guides; for all the peasantry of Munster were anxious on his side."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

2. A look-out; a watch over the movements of an enemy.

"The rat is on the scout."—*Compter*. *Cricket*.

3. A term at Oxford University for a college servant or waiter.

"Each man orders for himself what he wants from the college buttery and kitchen, and simply has it served by his friend's scout in his room."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, Dec. 1874, p. 286.

4. In cricket a fielder or fieldman.

"The scouts were hot and tired."—*Dickens*: *Picwick*, ch. vii.

5. A sneak; a mean fellow.

"For though I be a poor cobler's son, I am no scout."—*Smollett*. *Roderick Random*, ch. xv.

boil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cat**, **pall**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**ing**. -**clan**, -**clan** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**tion** = **shūn**. -**tion**, -**tion** = **shūn**. -**clous**, -**clous**, -**clous** = **shūn**. -**ble**, -**ble**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

bôll, bôý : p

āte, fāt, fāre, amidst, wāt, fāl, fātler; wē, wēt, hēre, campl, hēr, thēre; pise, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pōt
 ar, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōd, sēm; mūte, cūh, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

scrán'-ny, a. [SCRANNEL.] Thin, scraggy. (Iron.)

scráp, °scrappé, a. [Icel. *skrap* = scrape, trifies, from *skrapi* = to scrape, to scratch; Dan. *skrab* = scraping, trash; *skrade* = to scrape; Sw. *skrap* = scrapings, from *sc*, a = to scrape (q.v.).]

1. Properly something scraped off; hence, a small piece, a fragment, a bit, a crumb. "The fragments, scraps, the bits and penny relics." *Shaksp.* *Titus & Coriolanus*, v. 2.

2. A detached piece or fragment of anything written, printed, or spoken; a short or unconnected extract.

"To garnish his conversation with scraps of French." *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

3. A picture or artistic production suitable for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens or the like; as, coloured maps.

4. (Pl.) The integuments that remain after the removal of fat.

5. Broken iron, cast or wrought, for remelting or reworking; scrap-metal.

scrap-book, s. A book for holding scraps; a blank book into which pictures, cuttings from newspapers or books, short poems, &c., are pasted for preservation; an album.

scrap-iron, scrap-forging, s. [SCRAP, a.]

scrap-metal, s. A term applied to scraps or fragments of metal which are only of use for remelting.

scrápe, °scráp-on, °scráp-i-on, s. [Icel. *skrap* = to scrape; Sw. *skrapi*; Dan. *skrive*; but *scrapien* = to scrape; A.S. *scrapian* = to scarify; *scrap* = sharp (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To rub the surface of with a rough or sharp instrument; to deprive of the surface by the light abrading action of a sharp instrument; to grate, to abrade.

"For old olive trees (overgrown with a kind of mossy shrub) it is passing good, & so other years to scrape and clear them well." *P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi, ch. xvii.

2. To clean by rubbing with something sharp or rough.

"He shift a trencher he scrape a trencher!" *Shaksp. Romeo & Juliet*, I. 3.

3. To remove or take off by rubbing; to erase.

"Like the sanctimonious pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments, but scraped one out of the table." *Shaksp. Measure for Measure*, I. 3.

4. To collect, gather, or accumulate by laborious effort; to gather by small savings or gains; to save or get together penuriously. (Generally followed by *together* or *up*.)

"Scrape together the money for the rent." *Times*, March 2, 1890.

5. To express disapprobation of, or attempt to drown the voice of at public meetings, by drawing the feet along the floor. (Followed by *down*.)

"Another was coughed and scraped down." *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. Intransitive:

1. To rub the surface of anything so as to produce a harsh noise; to remove the surface of anything by rubbing; to make a harsh noise.

2. To gather riches by small gains and savings; to be parsimonious.

"Their scraping lathers." *Shaksp. Richard II.*, v. 3.

3. To play awkwardly on a fiddle or similar instrument.

To arrive at this surprising expedition, this musical locomotion, it is, indeed, necessary to do little else but scrape and pipe. *—E. May: Anna*, 70.

4. To make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot.

"To scrape acquaintance with any one: To make one's self acquainted; to insinuate one's self into acquaintance or familiarity with a person."

scrape-good, a. Miserly, stingy.

scrape-penny, s. A miserly, stingy person; a miser.

scrápe, s. [SCRAPE, v.]

1. The act or noise of scraping; the act of rubbing over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes the surface.

"Rings may be turned into ovis, not with scraps of milk, but with the least dash of a pen." *Archibald: Memoirs of Germany*.

2. The effect of scraping or rubbing; a scratch; as, a scrape of a pen.

3. An awkward bow, accompanied with a drawing back of the foot.

4. An awkward predicament; a difficulty; an embarrassing or perplexing situation; a perplexity; distress.

"The two eager pursuits of this blood enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these scrapes." *Warburton Divine Legation*, bk. II.

scráp-ér, s. [Eng. *scrape*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which scrapes; specifically—

(1) A large hoe for cleaning roads and streets.

(2) A thin piece of wood shaped like a knife-blade and provided with a handle, used to scrape the sweat from horses.

(3) An instrument, generally triangular, for scraping and cleaning the planks, masts, and decks of ships.

(4) An iron plate at a door to remove mud from the boots.

"Never clean your shoes on the scraper, but in the entry, and the scraper will last the longer." *Sam's: Instructions to Servants*.

(5) A form of cutting-tool for taking shavings from the edge of a blade.

(6) A two-handled scoop, drawn by cattle or horses, and used in making and levelling roads, excavating ditches, canals, and cellars, and generally in raising and removing loosened soil or gravel to a short distance.

(7) *Anthrop.* (See extract).

"One of the simple forms into which flakes are susceptible of being readily converted has, in consequence of its similarity in character to a stone implement in use among the Esquimaux for scraping skins and other purposes, received the name of a 'scraper,' or, in the terms first, I believe, employed by the late Mons. E. Lartet, a *grattoir*. A typical scraper may be defined as a broad flake, the point of which has been chipped to a semi-circular bevelled edge round the margin of the 'sc' face, similar in character to that of a round bevelled flaking chisel." *Emery: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 268.



SCRAPERS.

1. Long horse-shoe flint scraper, from Russia; it is found near Berlin (see *Emery*). 2. Small flint scraper, mounted in handle of fossil ivory; c. Spoon-shaped flint scraper, from the Yorkshire Wolds.

Impediment in use among the Esquimaux for scraping skins and other purposes, received the name of a 'scraper,' or, in the terms first, I believe, employed by the late Mons. E. Lartet, a *grattoir*. A typical scraper may be defined as a broad flake, the point of which has been chipped to a semi-circular bevelled edge round the margin of the 'sc' face, similar in character to that of a round bevelled flaking chisel." *Emery: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 268.

(8) *Blas.* A spoon by which the detritus is removed from the hole made by the drill.

(9) *Engin.* A three-sided cutting-tool fluted, to make it more easy to sharpen. It is used in taking off the bur left by the etching-needle or dry-point, in obliterating lines, or working nezutinto.

(10) *Lithog.* The board in a lithographic press whose edge is lowered on to the tympan-sheet, to bring the requisite pressure upon the paper, which lies upon the inked stone.

(11) *Stone:*

(a) A toothed and steeled instrument for sinking flutings in marble, &c.

(b) A tool used by stucco-workers.

(12) *Wood-work:* A steel-plate, frequently made of a piece of saw-plate, with a square-edge made sharp-pointed, and burnished to raise a small bur or wire edge. The edge is used in giving a final dressing to wooden surfaces, veneers, &c. It is held at an angle of 60°.

2. An awkward fiddler.

3. One who scrapes together money by laborious parsimony; a scrape-penny.

scrápe-scáll, s. [First element *scrápe*; etym. of second element doubtful.] A miser, a scrape-penny. (*Withal: Dict.*)

scráp-i-á'-ná, s. *pl.* [Eng. *scrap*; 4 connective; suff. -ana.] A collection of literary scraps or fragments.

scráp-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [SCRAPE, v.]

A. & t. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who scrapes; the sound produced by scraping or erasure.

"The abbot of St. Albans sent the book as disguised with scrapes and blotting out, with other such writings as there were found, unto the king." *State Trials: Henry V.* (Jan. 1510).

2. That which is scraped off a surface, or which is collected by scraping, rubbing, or raking.

"Having laid a pretty quantity of these scrapings together." *Boyle: Works*, I. 721.

scráp-ing-plane, s. A plane used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods. It has a vertical cutter or bit, with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end screw and block. The scraping-plane for veneers, used in roughing the surface to be glued, has a notched bit, and is called a tooth-ing-plane.

scráp-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *scraping*; -ly.] In a scraping manner; by scraping.

scráp-ple, s. A compound of corn-meal and finely minced meat, usually pork, boiled together, and used in sections of the United States as a breakfast dish; it is fried for the table, or eaten without further cooking.

scráp-py, a. [Eng. *scrap*; -y.] Consisting of scraps; fragmentary.

***scrát, °scrátte, v. & t.** [SCRATCH, v.] To scratch, to rake, to scrape.

"Ambitious mind, a world of wealth would have, Be scrated, and scraped, for scraps and scraps of dreams." *Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 104.

***scrát, °akratte, °akrat, °scráyte, s.** [Ety. doubtful.] A herniaphrodite.

"There was an Herniaphrodite or *Skrat* found almost twelve years old." *P. Holland: Luy.*, bk. xxiii, ch. xiii.

scrátch, v. & t. [A form arising from a confusion of Mid. Eng. *scrat* = to scratch, with *crachen* of the same meaning; Sw. *krata* = to scrape; *kratta* = a rake; Dan. *kraste* = to scratch; Dut. *krassen*; Ger. *krutzen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To tear, mark, or scrape the surface of with light incisions made by some sharp instrument; to wound slightly.

"His talents may yet scratch my soul or rend his tender hand." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. li.

2. To rub or scrape with the nails.

"Scratch my head, Panchinassott." *Shaksp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, IV. 1.

3. To dig, excavate, or hollow out with the nails or claws; as, To scratch a hole in the ground.

4. To erase, to obliterate, to expunge, to blot out. (Followed by *out*.)

5. Specif. to racing, &c., to erase or expunge the name of from the list of starters or competitors in a race, &c.; or, in elections, to erase the name or names of (a candidate or candidates) from a ballot or party ticket.

6. To write or draw awkwardly.

"If any of their labourers can scratch out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument." *Swift: (Ibid.)*

B. Intransitive:

1. To scrape or dig into or make a hollow or hole in the surface by using the nails or claws; as, A hen scratches in the ground.

2. To retire or take one's name out of the list of competitors or starters for a race, &c.

3. At election times, to erase a name or names as in SCRATCH, v. & t., A. 5.

scrátch, s. & a. [SCRATCH, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of scratching; a slight incision, score, mark, or break made on the surface of anything by scratching or by rubbing with some pointed, sharp, or rough instrument.

"Looking upon a few scratches on paper." *Scratch: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. II, ch. xxi.

2. A slight wound, a laceration; a slight tear or incision.

"Shrewsbury had one of those minds in which the slightest scratch may lead to the death." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

3. A kind of wig, covering only a part of the head.

"I see a number of frocks and scratches in a morning in the streets of this metropolis." *Smollett: Travels*, let. vi.

4. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. (*Raw.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Billiards:* An accidentally successful stroke; a fluke.

scall, boy; pout, jowl; cat, coll, chernu, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, tlan = shan. -tion, -ston = shün; -fion, -fion = shün. -clous, -clous = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bpl, dpl.

2. *Handicap for racing, rowing, &c.*: The starting point, or the time of starting for those who are considered the best, and are therefore allowed no advantage or start.

"The former starting from scratch, and the latter in receipt of 200 points."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1888.

3. *Pugilism*: A line drawn across the prize-ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence the phrases, *To come up to the scratch*, *To lose the scratch*, that is, to appear when wanted to present one's self.

4. *Vet. (Pl.)*: A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern-joint.

"'Thou'lt ha' vapours i' thy leg again presently; 'ray thee quid, it may turn to the scratches else'—*Ben Jonson*: *Bartholomew Fair*, III. 1.

5. *As adj.*: Taken at random or haphazard; taken or made up indiscriminately or extempore, as if scraped together.

"Notwithstanding their long preparation and prolonged scribbling, they looked like scratch crabs."—*Field*, April 4, 1888.

¶ *Old Scratch*: [OLD SCRATCH].

scratch-back, s.

1. A toy which, when drawn across or down a person's back, produces a noise as though the clothes were torn.

2. An implement formerly used by ladies for scratching themselves, consisting of an artificial hand or claws attached to a handle.

scratch-brush, s. A bundle of wires, whose protruding ends are used to clean files and for other purposes.

scratch-criadle, s. [CAT'S-CRADLE.]

scratch-pan, s. A pan in salt-works to receive the scratch.

scratch-race, s. A race in which the competitors are either drawn by lot or taken without regard to qualifications; a race in which all start on the same terms.

scratch-weed, s.

Bot.: *Galium aparine*; so named because the hooked bristles of its fruit enable it to adhere to whatever it touches. [CLAYERS.]

scratch-wig, s. The same as SCRATCH, s., A. 1. 3.

scratch work, s. A species of fresco, consisting of a coloured plaster laid on the face of a building, &c., and covered with a white one, which being scratched through to any design the coloured one appears and forms the contrast.

scratch-er, s. [Eng. *scratcher*, v.; -er.] One who or that which scratches; specifically, a bird which scratches for food, as the common fowl; one of the *Isotria* (q.v.).

scratch-er, s. pl. [SCRATCH, s., A. II. 4.]

scratch-ing, pr. par. & s. [SCRATCH, v.] A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who scratches; a scratch. "That night, by chance, the poet watching, Heard an inexpressible scratching."

2. (Pl.): Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified. (Prov.)

* **scratch-ing-ly, adv.** [Eng. *scratchingly*; -ly.] With the action of scratching; like one who scratches.

"Making him turn close to the ground, like a cat, when scratchingly she wheels about after a mouse."—*Bulwer*: *Arcturion*, II. 11.

scrat-tle, v. i. [A frequent. from *scat* = to scratch.] To scamble, to scuffle. (Prov.) "Scrattling up and down alongshore."—*Kingsley*: *Westward Ho!* ch. xxx.

scrath, scrath (gh guthral), s. [SCRAITH.] A scream, a shriek. (Scotch.)

"I blow six points of war, that the scrath of a clackin-ben was music to them."—*Scott*: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxi.

scrāw, s. [Ir. *scráik*.] A turf, a sod.

"Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scrāws*, which is flaying off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches."—*Swift*: *Draper's Letters*, No. 7.

scrāw, *scrall, *scrangle, v. i. & i. (Prob. the same as *scribble* (q.v.)), the form being due to confusion with *crail* (q.v.).

A. *Trans.*: To draw, write, or mark awkwardly and irregularly, as with a pen, pencil,

or similar instrument; to write hastily or illegibly; to scribble.

"The distasteful character in which it is executed . . . rather than written."—*Anthony*: *Letters*, IV. 51.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To write awkwardly or illegibly; to scribble. (Prov.) *Sandys's (Rhod.)*

2. To crawl, to creep. (Prov.) "The ryer shall *scrāw* with frogges."—*Georde's*: *Reverend* VIII. 5

scrāwl, s. [SCRAWL, v.]

1. A piece of hasty, inelegant, or illegible writing; bad writing, a scribble. "In table *scrāw* I know a name person."

"Hark! 'Tis a man of Death."

2. A ragged broken branch of a tree or other brushwood. (Amer.)

3. The young of the dog-eat (Carcinus marinus). (Lincolnshire.)

"And in thy heart the *scrāwl* shall play."

Tappin's: *Nation* IV. 12.

scrāwl-er, s. [Eng. *scrrawl*, v.; -er.] One who *scrāw*s; a bad or inelegant writer, a scribbler.

scrāwn-i-ness, s. [Eng. *scrawny*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *scrawny*; leanness, thinness, scragginess.

"Much birds will have an appearance of *scrāwn-i-ness*."—*Arnold*: *Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 56.

scrāw-ný, a. [SCRANNY.] Lean, thin, raw-boned, scraggy. (Prov.)

scráy, s. [Wel. *yscray*.] The Sea-swallow, the common Tern, *Sterna Hirundo*.

* **scré-g-bia, a.** [Lat. *scribilla*, from *scribo* = to spit out.] That may be spit out.

scréak, *scrike, v. i. [Irel. *skrík*; = to shriek, to screech (q.v.).]

1. To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or cry; to shriek, to screech. "The little babe did loudly *scréak* and squall."

Shenstone: *P. & V.* VI. 18.

2. To creak, as a door.

scréak, *skreek, *scrike, s. [SCREAM, v.] A shriek, a screech, a creaking.

"Having by a *skreek* or two given testimony to the misery of his life."—*Bp. Bull*: *Sermone*, vol. III, ser. 1.

scréam, *screme, *schreame, v. i. & i. [Icel. *skreima* = to scare, to terrify; Sw. *skräma*; Dan. *skremla*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden shrill or sharp cry, as one in fright or extreme pain; to shriek.

"And, screaming at the bad message, Awoke and found it true."

Cooper: *Mrs. Farnham's Daughter*. "The famish'd eagle screams and pines by."

2. To utter a shrill, harsh cry. "The famish'd eagle screams and pines by."

3. To give out a shrill sound; as, A railway whistle screams.

B. *Trans.*: To utter in a sharp, shrill voice.

scréam, *schreeme, s. [SCREAM, v.]

1. A sharp, shrill cry, as of one in fright or extreme pain; a shriek.

"Mix . . . their screams with screaming owls."

2. A sharp, shrill sound.

scréam-er, s. [Eng. *scram*, v.; -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One who screams.

2. Fig.: Something very great, big, or out of the common; an extravagant story, a whacker. (Slang.)

II. *Ornith.*: A popular name for any individual of the South American family *Falconidae* (q.v.). They have a horn on the forehead, and strong spurs on their powerful wings. They are gentle and shy, and the Crested Screamer (*Chauna charraria*) is said to be domesticated, and to defend the poultry of its master from birds of prey. *Chauna charraria* is the Brazilian Screamer, and *Fulica coracina* the Horned Screamer (q.v.).

scréam-ing, pr. par. & s. [SCREAM, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Uttering screams or shrieks: shrieking.

2. Sounding shrilly.

"From afar he heard a screaming sound."

Dryden: *Threnology* & *Horaria*, 100.

3. Causing screams or shouts, as of laughter; as, a screaming force; that is, one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter. The expression is said to have been first used in the Adelphi play-bills. (Slang Diet.)

scré, s. [Etyml. doubtful; cf. Icel. *skríða* = a landslide on a hillside.] A small stone or pebble; debris of rocks, shingle; an accumulation of loose stones or fragments at the foot of a cliff or precipice. (Prov.)

"A *scré*, or accumulation of fragments from the cliff above, gradually slopes down to the bottom of the valley."—*Aschwin*: *Cave-Mining*, ch. III.

scréech, *schriech-en, *schrik-en, s. [Icel. *skrík*; = to shriek; Sw. *skrika*; Dan. *skrige*; Irish *scréachaim*; Gael. *scréach*, *scréach*; Welsh *ysgrachio*, *Scrach* and *shrick* are thus doubled.]

To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to scream, as one in terror or extreme pain; to shriek. (often followed by *out*.) "They *scréeched* and clapped their wings for a while."—*Bulwer*: *Kenilworth*, ch. xlviii.

scréech, s. [Sw. *skrik*; Dan. *skrig*; Irish *scréach*; Gael. *scréach*; Welsh *ysgrachio*.] [SCREECH, v.]

1. A sharp, shrill cry, as of one in terror or extreme pain; a harsh scream, a shrill sound. "The sea birds, with portentous *scréech*, flew fast to land."

2. A sharp, shrill noise; as, the *scréech* of a railway whistle.

scréech-owl, s. A popular name for any owl whose voice is a harsh-sounding *scréech*. [LICH-OWL.]

* **scréech-y, a.** [Eng. *scréech*; -y.] Shrill and sharp; like a *scréech*.

scréed, s. [A.S. *scradde* = a shroud; Icel. *skrípt*; O. Dut. *schrede*. *Scrad* and *shred* are doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A piece, a fragment, a shred.

2. The art of tearing or rending; a rent, a tear.

3. A piece of poetry or prose; a harangue, a long tirade. (Scotch.)

II. *Plastering*:

1. A strip of mortar, six to eight inches in width, and of the required thickness of the first coat, applied to the angles of a room or edge of a wall. They are laid on in parallel lines, at intervals of three to five feet, over the surface to be covered. When these have become sufficiently hard, the interspaces between the *scréeds* should be filled out flush with them, so as to produce a smooth and straight, even surface.

2. A wooden strip similarly placed. "A *scréed* of drink: A drinking bout, a carouse. (Scotch.)

"Nothing confuses me, unless I be a *scréed* of drink at an oration."—*Scott*: *Guy Rimering*, ch. xiv.

scréed, v. i. & i. [SCREED, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To tear, to rend.

2. To repeat glibly; to dash off with spirit. (Scotch.)

B. *Intrans.*: To tear.

"I had ha' *scréeded* like an auld rag w' sic a weight as mine."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

* **scrécke, v. i.** [SCREAM.]

scréen, *scren, *screne, *skreen, *skrine, s. [O. Fr. *ecran* (Fr. *écran*), a word of doubtful origin; cf. Ger. *schranke* = a railing; *schranke* = a barrier.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which shelters or protects from danger; that which hides or conceals; a guard, a protection.

"Lingering, in a woody glade Or behind a rocky *scréen*."

2. A movable framework or appliance to shelter from excess of heat, cold, or light, or to conceal from sight; it is often hinged so as to open out more or less as required, or be folded up to occupy less space.

3. A kind of riddle or sieve; a sifter for coal, sand, grain, &c. It consists of a rectangular wooden frame with wires traversing it longitudinally at regular intervals. It is propped up in a nearly vertical position, and the material to be sifted or *scréened* is

thrown, a shower of the part of the through the too large roll the *scréens* being lodged any while

"A shuttle of

II. *Technical*:

1. *Arch.*: (S)

"[A] *scréen* [separating a port rest. In the door was almost level, to part off a small gallery above (the doorway through were used in various to separate subjects—*Architect*]

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A partition place of a wood would require

(2) A kind of covered by a fine in time of is open.

scréen, *skreen, s.

1. To shelter, injury, hurt, or

"With gun

2. To protect from punishment

3. To hide, to or crime.

4. To sift or screen.

"It is calculated (Ireland, screened is per load."—*L*

scréen-ing, v.

A. & B. *As*

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of cealing.

2. The act of

3. (Pl.): The coal.

scréening

Mining: An ore, coils, &c.

scréigh, s. [Sc

scréw, *screue

prob. from Lat. ditch, a trench; *scréw*; Icel. *skríf*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same

(2) A screw-st

(3) The act of

(4) The state

scréw,

"And strained to Yield only due"

(5) A screw-st

(6) A twist of

2. *Figurative*:

(1) One who is

(2) The obstinate

(3) An unson

scréw,

"Here are good then I suppose a *scréw*"

(4) A small p

(5) Wages, sal

"£100 per annum for a small land

(6) Pressure

"To take the *scréw*"

II. *Technical*:

1. *Arch.* & *M*

by a spiral rid

the cylinder, so

surface it would

skr, skr, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wä, wét, häre, camél, här, thäre; pine, pít, síre, sir, maríne; gö, pät, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, eüb, öüre, quite, eür, räse, füll; trý, sýrian. a, o = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

skr, skr, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wä, wét, häre, camél, här, thäre; pine, pít, síre, sir, maríne; gö, pät, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, eüb, öüre, quite, eür, räse, füll; trý, sýrian. a, o = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

thrown, a shovelful at a time, on the upper part of the grating; the finer parts pass through the meshes, while those which are too large roll down the incline, the side of the screws being constantly tapped to dislodge any which may stick.

"A shuttle or screen to rid soil from the corn." *Trans. New Hundred Pounds, xvii. 14.*

II. Technically:

1. Arch. : (See extract).

"[A] screen [is] a partition, enclosure, or partition, separating a portion of a room or of a church from the rest. In the domestic hall of the middle ages, a screen was almost invariably fixed across the lower end, so as to part off a small space which became a lobby (with a gallery above it, within the main entrance doors); the approach to the body of the hall being by one or more doorways through the screen. In churches screens were used in various situations, to screen the choir, to separate subsidiary chapels, to protect tombs, &c." *Encycl. of Architecture.*

2. Nautical:

(1) A partition made of canvas, hauled in place of a wooden bulkhead, where the latter would require to be frequently removed.

(2) A kind of curtain, having an opening covered by a flap, placed in front of a magazine in time of action, or when the magazine is open.

screen, skreen, v.t. [SCREEN, v.]

1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, hurt, or pain; to cover.

"With gauntlet raised he screened his sight." *Scott. Rival of Rivalry, l. 12.*

2. To protect or shelter: as, To screen a man from punishment.

3. To hide, to conceal: as, To screen a fault or crime.

4. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen.

"It is calculated that the best coal may be delivered, screened, at the mouth of the Thames, for 1s. per load." *Lytton's Castles, pt. II, ch. 11.*

screen-ing, pr. par., a., & a. [SCREEN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of sheltering, covering, or concealing.

2. The act of sifting or riddling.

3. (Pl.) The refuse matter left after sifting coal.

screening machine, s.

Mining: An apparatus for sifting stamped ore, coals, &c.

searigh, s. [SCHAIR.]

screw, 'scuru, s. [O. Fr. *carroue* (Fr. *carrou*); prob. from Lat. *scrobum*, acinus, of *scrub* = a ditch, a trench, a hide; Ger. *schraube*; Dut. *schroef*; Icel. *skrifja*; Sw. *skrif*; Dan. *skrive*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

A. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A screw-steamer (q.v.).

(3) The act of screwing up or making tight.

(4) The state of being stretched, as by a screw.

"And strained to the last screw that he can bear." *Yield only discord in his Maker's ear.*

(5) A screw-shell (q.v.).

(6) A twist or turn to one side: as, To give a ball a screw in billiards.

B. Figuratively:

(1) One who makes a sharp bargain; a close-fisted person; a miser, a skin-flint.

"The ostentatious said he was a screw." *Theobald's Newcomer, l. 101.*

(2) An unsound or broken-down horse; a jade.

"Rare are good horses—rare still a good judge of them. I suppose I was cheated, and the brute proved a screw." *Lytton. What will he do with it? l. viii, ch. 1.*

(3) A small parcel of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper; a pennyworth of tobacco.

(4) Wages, salary, pay. (*Slang*.)

"£10 per annum is considered quite a good screw for a minor lord." *Daily Telegraph, Sept. 12, 1890.*

(5) Pressure.

"To take the screw of intimidation off Irish tenants." *Daily Telegraph, April 11, 1890.*

II. Technically:

1. Arch. & Mech.: A cylinder surrounded by a spiral ridge or groove, every part of which forms an equal angle with the axis of the cylinder, so that if developed on a plane surface it would be an inclined plane. The

screw is considered as one of the six mechanical powers, but is really only a modification of the inclined plane:

"Let us suppose a piece of paper in the shape of a right-angled triangle to be applied with its vertical side against a cylinder, and parallel to the axis, and be wrapped round the cylinder; the hypotenuse will describe on the surface of the cylinder a screw line or helix. If the distance from the base of the triangle is equal to the circumference of the cylinder, then the hypotenuse becomes an inclined plane traced on the surface of the cylinder; the distance being the height of the plane. An ordinary screw consists of an elevation on a solid cylinder; this elevation may be either square or acute, and such screws are called square or sharp screws accordingly. When a corresponding groove is cut in the hollow cylinder or nut of the same diameter as the bolt, this gives rise to an internal or companion screw or nut. The vertical distance between any two threads of a screw measured parallel to the axis is called the pitch, and the angle is called the inclination of the screw. In practice, a raised screw is used with its companion in such a manner that the elevations of the one fit into, and coincide with, the depressions of the other. The screw being a modification of the inclined plane, the conditions of equilibrium are those which obtain in the case of the plane. The resistance, which is either weight to be raised or pressure to be exerted, acts in the direction of the vertical, and the power acts parallel to the base; hence we have $P : R :: A : B$, and the length of the base is the circumference of the cylinder, whence $P : R :: A : 2\pi r$; r being the radius of the cylinder, and A the pitch of the screw. The power is usually applied to the screw by means of a lever, as in the lock-screw, &c., and the principle of the screw may be stated to be generally that the power of the screw is to the resistance in the same ratio as the pitch of the screw bears to the circumference of the circle through which the power acts." *General Physics, ed. Atkinson, § 4.*

A coarser screw is known as the external or male screw, a coarser or a finer screw (generally termed a nut) is an internal or female screw. The mechanical effect of a screw is increased by lessening the distance between the threads, or by making them finer, or by lengthening the lever to which the power is applied; this law is, however, greatly modified by the friction, which is very great. The screw is used for many purposes; ordinarily to fasten things together; for the application of great pressure it is employed in the form of the screw jack, screw-press, &c.; as a borer it is used in the form of the gimlet; for fine-adjustments, as in telescopes, microscopes, micrometers, &c., it is invaluable. The great attraction or friction which takes place in the screw is useful for retaining it in any state to which it has once been brought, and continuing the effect after the power is removed. The parts of a screw are the head, barrel or stem, thread, and point. The head has a slit, nick, or square. In number screws vary, as single, double, triple; the numbers representing the individual threads, and those above single being known as multiplex-threaded.

2. Steam Nav. : [SCREW-PROPELLER.]

¶ (1) *Archimedeas screw* : [ARCHIMEDEAN.]

(2) A screw loose: Something wrong or defective in a person or thing.

"My uncle was confined in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, 'that there was a screw loose somewhere.'" *Dickens. Pickwick, ch. xlii.*

(3) *Differential screw* : [DIFFERENTIAL.]

(4) *Endless screw, perpetual screw* : A screw without longitudinal motion, acting upon the cog of a wheel.

(5) *Hunter's screw* : A differential screw (q.v.).

(6) *Right and left screw* : A screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions.

(7) *To put the screw on* : To bring pressure to bear on a person, as for the purpose of extorting money.

"He had little doubt of being able to put the screw on me for any amount I was good for." *Daily Telegraph, Sept. 12, 1890.*

(8) *To put under the screw* : To apply strong pressure to; to compel.

screw-alley, s.

Shipwright : A passage-way along the shaft of a screw-propeller, allowing access for the men who examine and attend to the bearings.

screw-blade, s. The blade of a screw-propeller.

screw-bolt, s. A bolt having a screw-thread on its shank. It is adapted to pass through holes prepared for the purpose in two or more pieces of timber, iron, &c., to fasten and hold them together by means of a nut screwed on the screw-end.

screw-box, s.

Wood : A device for cutting the threads on wooden screws. It is similar in construction and operation to the Screw-plate (q.v.).

screw-cap, s.

1. A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw.

2. A cover for a fruit-jar, or a bottle of any effervescing beverage.

screw-clamp, s. A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

screw-collar, s.

Optics : The means of adjustment for relative distance between the front and the posterior parts of an achromatic objective, designed in secure perfect definition with differing thickness of covering glass.

screw-coupling, s.

1. A device for joining the ends of two vertical rails or chains, and giving them any desired degree of tension.

2. A screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

screw-dock, s. A kind of graving dock, in which vessels are largely raised and lowered by means of screws.

screw-driver, s. A tool for turning screws in or out of their places. It has an end like a blunt chisel, which enters the nick in the screw head.

screw-gear, s.

Mech. : The worm and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion.

screw-jack, s. A lifting jack, in which the power consists of a screw rotating in a nut in the body of the tool. [*Jack*.]

screw-key, screw-wrench, s.

1. A spanner for the articles which socket upon the mandrel-screw.

2. The lever of a screw-press; a form of key used with lock-fancets.

screw-lock, s.

Locksmith : A lock, of which the essential feature is an opening bar, which is detained by a screw when in a locked position.

screw-machine, s.

Mech. : A machine for making from bar-iron screws and studs such as are used in a machine-shop. It is of the nature of a bolt-machine.

screw-nail, s. An ordinary screw.

screw-pile, s. A pile having a screw-thread at its shoe to enable it more readily to penetrate hard ground and to hold it firmly in position.

screw-pine, s.

Botany:

1. *Stag.* : The genus *Pandanus*. The name screw-pine is given because the prickly leaves are arranged spirally in a triple series, forming dense tufts or crowns like those of the pine-apple (q.v.).

2. *Pl.* : The *Pandanus* (q.v.). [*Lindley*.]

screw-plate, s. A steel plate having a series of holes of varying sizes, with worms and notches for cutting threads.

screw-post, s.

Shipwright : The inner stern-post, through which the shaft of the screw-propeller passes.

screw-press, s. A press for communicating pressure by means of a screw or screws.

screw-propeller, s.

Nav. : A spiral blade on a cylindrical axis, called the shaft or spindle, parallel with the keel of the vessel, made to revolve by steam power beneath the surface of the water, usually at the stern, as a means of propulsion. The use of the screw as a means of propelling ships was devised and experimented with from the earliest days of the use of steam as a motive power, but the first to achieve success was John Ericsson, the eminent Swedish engineer, who experimented on the Thames in 1836, and afterwards on the Delaware. Sir Francis Smith was successful somewhat later, and the value of screw propellers was clearly demonstrated. Since then they have been widely adopted as a means of propulsion for vessels. In 1860 a steamer was constructed in London with two screws, with independent action, and recently



A SCREW-PROPELLER.

bl, boy; pout, jow; cat, fell, chorna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, &c. = bel. ew = ü.

some of the great Atlantic liners have been provided with triple screws, with great advantage in speed. The motion of a screw-steamer is often uncomfortable to passengers. In many cases, however, this is obviated in some measure by placing the screws in the fore-part of the ship. [Twin-screw.]

screw-punch, s. A punching device operated by a screw.

screw-rudder, s.
Naut.: A screw instead of a rudder for steering a ship. The direction of the axis is changed to give the requisite motion to the ship. Its efficiency does not depend on the motion of the vessel.

screw-shells, s. pl.
Zool.: The family Turritellæ (q.v.).

screw-steamer, s. A steamer propelled by a screw, in contradistinction to a paddle-wheel steamer.

screw-stone, s. A popular name for the cast of a fossil encephalite. [Fossil-screw, s.]

screw-tap, s. An instrument for cutting the interior thread on a hollow screw. [Screw-plate.]

screw-tree, s.
Bot.: The genus *Holisteria* (q.v.).

screw-valve, s. A faucet or stop-cock actuated by a screw. [STOP-VALVE.]

screw-well, s.
Shipbuild.: A hollow in the stern of a vessel into which a propeller is fitted.

screw-wheel, s. A worm wheel (q.v.).

screw-wrench, s. [Screw-key.]

screw, v. t. & i. [Screw, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To turn, as a screw; to apply a screw to; to fasten, press, or make firm with a screw or screws.

"[He] ordered all his bayonets to be so formed that they might be screwed upon the barrel without stopping it up."—*Mercator*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To wrest, to wrench, to force, to press. [Shakeup.: *Twelfth Night*, v.]

*2. To distort, to deform by contortions.

"He screwed his face into a horrible smile."—*Irving*, *Don Sebastian*, II.

*3. To raise exorbitantly; to rack.

"The rents of land in Ireland, since they have been so exorbitantly raised and screwed up, may be compared to about two millions."—*Scott*, *Travels*.

*4. To oppress by exactions; to use violent means to.

"Our country landlords, by unmeasured screwing and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable peasantry to a worse condition than the peasants in France."—*Scott*, *Travels*.

*5. To obtain or gain by force, or the exercise of any strong influence.

"The utterly exorbitant rents that Scotch proprietors have managed to screw out of sportsmen in the last few years."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1886.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To be propelled by means of a screw.

2. *Fig.*: To be oppressive or exacting; to use violent means in exacting.

*3. (1) To screw up: To fasten up with screws; specif., to fasten the oak or oak door of an ambitious person, so as to prevent egress. [Unic. slang.]

(2) To screw up one's courage: To summon up courage.

screwed, a. [Screw, v.] Drunk, tipsy. [Slang.] [Cf. *Tenth*.]

"They are kind-hearted boys in their simple language, but they are of good cheer, for she was only a little screw."—*Locke*, *Martin Chuzzlewit*, xiv.

screw-er, s. [Eng. screw, v.; -er.] One who or that which screws.

screw-ing, pr. par. or a. [Screw, v.]

screwing-machine, s. A screw-machine (q.v.).

***scrib-a-ble, a.** [Lat. *scribo* = to write; Eng. *scribble*.] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

***scri-bā-tious, a.** [Scribble, s.] Skilful in or fond of writing or scribbling.

"Popes were then not very scribbatious, or not so pragmatical."—*Burns*, *Pope's Supremacy*.

scrib-bet, s. [Scribble, s.] A painter's pencil.

***scrib-blage (age as ig), s.** [Eng. *scribble* (s); -age.] Scribbling.

"The painter's scribbles of theology and politics."—*W. Taylor*, *Survey of German Poetry*, I, 188.

scrib-ble (l), s. t. & i. [Eng. *scribble*, s.; freq. suff. -le.]

A. Transitive:

1. To write hastily, illegibly, or without regard to correctness or elegance; to scrawl.

"Prevent the diagnosis of scribbling much to no purpose."—*Wardlaw*, *British Legislation*, bk. 7, § 4.

2. To cover or fill with careless, hasty, or illegible writing; to scrawl over.

B. Intransitive: To write hastily, carelessly, or without regard to correctness, taste, or elegance.

"You have been scribbling on a book which is not your own."—*Consett's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 26, 1886.

scrib-ble (2), v. t. [Sw. *skrubbla*; Ger. *schreiben* = to write, to scribble.] To card or tease curiously; to pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

scrib-ble, s. [Scribble (1), v.]

1. Hasty or careless writing; a scrawl.

"Neither do I but repeat common sense in this my scribble."—*Bunyan*, *Apology*.

*2. A hurried walk.

***scrib-ble-ment, s.** [Eng. *scribble* (1), v.; -ment.] A worthless, careless, or hasty writing; a scribble, a scrawl.

scrib-ble (3), s. [Eng. *scribble* (2), v.; -er.]

(one who scribbles; a loud or careless writer; hence, an author of poor reputation; a petty writer; a contemptuous name for an author.

"Montague was thus represented by contemporary scribbles."—*Mercator*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

scrib-ble (4), s. [Eng. *scribble* (3), v.; -er.]

1. A carding-machine by which fibre is roughly carded preparatory to the final carding.

2. The person in charge of the machine described in 1.

scrib-bling, pr. par. & a. [Scribble (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Adapted or intended to be scribbled on or in; as, scribbling paper, a scribbling diary, &c.

scrib-bling, s. [Scribble (2), v.]

Cotton & Woolen-manuf.: The first rough carding, preparatory to the final carding.

scribbling-machine, s.

Woolen-manuf.: A scribbler.

scrib-bling-ly, adv. [Eng. *scribbling*, s.; -ly.] In a scribbling manner.

scribe, s. [Lat. *scriba* = a writer; *scribo* = to write; *scribo* = to scratch or cut slightly; Fr. *scribe*; Ital. *scriba*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A writer, one who writes, a penman; especially, one who is skilled in penmanship.

2. An official or public writer, an amanuensis, a secretary, a copyist.

"One of the fore-said persons so condemned, was scribe to the pope."—*Bunyan*, *Chronicle*, ch. ciii.

3. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Bricklaying:* A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, to mark the bricks on the face and back by the L-shaped edges of a mould, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gauged arches.

2. *Jewish Anth. & Hist.:* Heb. *סופר* (*sopherim*), from *ספר* (*saphar*) = to write, to set in order, to count; Gr. *γραμμασις* (*grammatistis*). An order of men whose office or function seems at first to have been that of military secretaries (1. v. 14; Jer. lii. 23). Afterwards they multiplied copies of the sacred books, and in consequence came to have a good knowledge of their contents. Nevertheless, their manner of teaching was of a hesitating, not of an authoritative character (Matt. vii. 29). They attained to great social dignity. They took part with the chief priests in plotting the death of Jesus (Luke xxii. 2).

scribe-awl, s. An awl used for marking lines to be followed in sawing or cutting out work. Called also *Scriber*, *Scribing-awl*, *Scratch-awl*.

scribe, v. t. & i. [Lat. *scribo* = to scratch, to write; Ger. *schreiben*; Dut. *schrijven*; Dan. *skrive*; Sw. *skryva*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To write or mark upon; to inscribe.

II. Carpentry:

1. To mark by a rule or compasses; to mark so as to fit one piece to the edge of another or to a surface.

2. To adjust, as one piece of wood to another, so that the fibre of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

*3. *Intrans.:* To write

"Using an awl but scribble and scribe."—*Red Dialects*, *Scottish*, bk. 1, ch. vi.

scrib-er, s. [Eng. *scribble*; -er.] [Scribble-awl.]

scrib-ing, pr. par. & a. [Scribble, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Writing, handwriting.

2. *Thorp.:* The fitting the edge of a board to another surface, as the skirting-board of a room is scribed to the floor, being marked in position, and then cut to match the inequalities.

scribing-compass, s.

Saddlery: A compass with one pointed to act as a pivot, and one scooping edge to act as a marker.

scribing-iron, s. A scoring-tool for marking logs and casks.

***scrib-ism, s.** [Eng. *scribble*, s.; -ism.] The character, manner, or teaching of the Jewish Scribes.

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ś. A heavy shower. (Scot. h.)
 "He will have a wet journey, seeing it is about to be a scud."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. 1.
ś. A small number of larks, less than a school. (Prov.)

scūd'-dār, s. [Eng. scud, v.; -er.] One who scuds.

scūd'-dīk, s. (Etym. doubtful.)
 1. Anything of small value. (Prov.)
 2. A shilling. (Slang.)

scūd'-dīo, v.t. [A freq. of scud, v. (q.v.).]
 To run with a kind of affected haste or precipitation; to scuttle.
 "How the mules did huddle, and scuddle, and run."—*Anstey: New Bath Guide*, xlv.

scūd'-lār, s. (Etym. doubtful.) A scullion. (Scotch.)

scūd'-dō (pl. scūd'-dī), s. [Ital. = a shield, a crown, from lat. *scutum* = a shield; so called from its bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued.]

Numericals:

1. The former unit of value in the Roman States; divided into 10 paoli, or 100 bajocchi, equal to about 4s. 3d. It is now superseded by the Italian scudo of 10 lire, which assimilates it to the French system.
2. An Austrian silver coin worth about 4s. 3d.
3. A Neapolitan silver coin worth about 4s.
4. A Genoese gold coin worth about 4s.

scūf, s. [Scot.] The back part of the neck; the scruff. (Prov.)

"One of the biggest . . . was seized by the scuff of the neck."—*Leitch: What will he do with it?* ch. vii.

scūf, v.t. & t. [Sw. *skuffa* = to push, to shove (q.v.); O. Dut. *schuffen*; Dut. *schuiven* = to shove.]

A. Intrans. To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; to shuffle. (Prov.)

B. Trans. To graze gently; to pass with a slight touch. (Scotch.)

scūf'-fē (1), s. [SCUFFLE, v.]
 1. A struggle in which the combatants grapple closely; a confused quarrel or contest in which the parties struggle blindly or confusedly; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority.

"A scuffle ensued, in which Parewa was knocked down."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v. ch. 11.

"2. A tumult, a confusion.
 "But by that they were got within sight of them, the women were in a very great scuffle."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

3. A child's pinafore or bib. (Prov.)

scūf'-fē (2), s. [Dan. *skuffe* = to hoe.] A garden hoe. (Prov.)

scūf'-fē-harrow, s.
Agric. A harrow with cutting shares instead of mere teeth.

scūf'-fē-hoe, s.
Agric. A thrust-hoe having the blade in line, or nearly so, with the handle.

scūf'-fē, v.t. [A frequent. of scuff (q.v.).]
 1. To fight or struggle tumultuously or confusedly; to struggle or contend with close grapple.

"Well scuffed hard before he perished."—*Bacon & Plot: Philaster*, v. 1.

"2. To shuffle, to scrape.
 "The rude will scuffle through with ease enough."—*Cooper: Preceptor*, 260.

scūf'-fē-hunter, s. (See extract.)

"Those who are distinguished by the nickname of scuffle-hunters prowl about the wharfs, quays, and warehouses under pretence of seeking employment as porters and labourers; but their chief object is to pilage and plunder whatever comes in their way."—*Police of the Metropolis* (1837), p. 54.

scūf'-fēr (1), s. [Eng. scuff (v.); -er.] One who scuffles.

scūf'-fēr (2), s. [Eng. scuff (v.) (2), s.; -er.]
Agric. A cultivator, a scarifier (q.v.).

scūf, s. [Cl. *scif*, *skoft*; Gotb. *skuf* = hair.] The back part of the neck.

scūg, v.t. [Dan. *skugges* = to shade; Sw. *skugga*; Icel. *skugga* = a shadow, a shade.] To hide, to shelter.

śā, śit, śīre, śmidst, whāt, śāll, śāther; wā, wē, hāre, cāmp, hār, thāre; pīne, pīt, āire, air, mārine; gō, pēt, or, wāre, wēll, wērk, whā, śān; māte, cūb, cūre, qāte, cār, rūle, śāll; trī, śyrian. ś, ś = ś; cy = ā; qu = kw.

scūg, s. [Scot. v.] The declivity of a hill; a shelter.

scūl'-dā-dār-y, s. & s. (Etym. doubtful.)

A. As adj. Relating to what is unchaste. (Scotch.)

"Can find out nothing but a wee bit sculdaddery for the benefit of the kirk-treasurer."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xvi.

B. As substantive (Scotch):

1. Fornication, adultery.
2. Grossness, obscenity.

scūlk, scūlk'-ēr, &c. [SKULK, SKULKER, &c.]

scūll (1), s. [SKULL]

scūll (2), s. [A variant of school (q.v.).] A school or shoal of fish.

"Fish . . . in sculls that oft."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 400.

scūll (3), s. [Icel. *skúla* = a pail, a bucket; cf. *scull* (4), s.] [SKELL.] A shallow fish-basket.

"The man got the scull on her back, and away the fish."—*Scott: Antiquary*, p. 24.

scūll (4), s. (Etym. doubtful. Skat connects it with Lowland Scotch *skul*, *skull*, *skoll* = a goblet or large bowl; Dan. *skål* = a bowl, a cup; Sw. *skål*; Icel. *skál* = a bowl.)

"1. A boat, a cock-boat.
 "Go over to White Hall in a scull."—*Peppes: Diary*, March 21, 1660.

"2. A short oar rowed with one hand, two being handled by a single man, as in river-worries and match-boats. Also an oar used over the stern by a rowing action obliquely against the water.

"Getting his scull jammed by striking a wave."—*Field, May*, 18, 1861.

"3. One who sculls a boat.
 "Like rowing scull, he's fain to love.
 Look one way and another move."
Burton: Hudibras, l. 11, 161.

¶ Silver sculls:
Aquatics: A pair of small silver sculls given as a challenge prize for scullers at several regattas.

scūv, v.t. or t. [SCULL (4), s.] To impel or propel a boat by sculls, or by a single oar over the stern.

scūll'-ēr, s. [Eng. scull, v.; -er.]

1. One who sculls or rows with sculls; one who propels a boat by an oar over the stern. [SCULL (4), s., 2.]

"This has been divided between a junior and a senior scullers race."—*Isis*, Sept. 12, 1861.

"2. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars.
 "Her scull already was consign'd to fate,
 And shivering in the leaky sculler's net."
Drayton: Virgil, Georgic iv, 728.

scūll'-ēr-y, scūll'-ēr-y, s. (According to Skeat, from Eng. *sculler*, with *scul*, -y; cf. "scullery, dyschic-wash-house." (Prompt. Parv.)

A. s. scullum. The change from *scullery* or *scullery* to *scullery* was helped by some confusion with O. Fr. *scuille* Lat. (*scutella*) = a dish; *scutiller* = a place where dishes or bowls are kept.]

1. A place or room in a house where dishes, pots, kettles, and other culinary utensils are cleaned and kept, and where the dirty work of the kitchen is done; a back-kitchen.

"For it is chiefly in the kitchen and office adjoining, as the scullery."—*Steepe: Scots. Mem. Edin.*, vi, ch. xiv.

"2. Offal, filth.
 "The scull and scullery of vulgar insolence."—*Gaudes: Tears of the Church*, p. 26.

scūll'-lāg, s. [SCULL, v.] Moving or worked from side to side, like the scull in the stern of a boat.

"The motions consist in a sculling action of the tail."—*Todd & Newman: Physical Anat.*, l. 66.

scūll'-lān (1 as y), scūll'-lān, scūll'-y-ōn, s. [Fr. *scullion* = a dish-cloth, from Lat. *scopa* = a broom.]

1. *lit.* The lowest domestic servant, who does the work of the scullery.

"He [Richard the Second] would not move at their request, the meanest scullion out of his kitchen."—*Beltingbrooke: Hist. of King*, let. 4.

2. *Fig.* A low, mean, dirty fellow.

scūll'-lān-lý (1 as y), s. (Eng. *scullion*; -ly.) Like a scullion; hence, low, mean, base, contemptible.

"His scullionary paraphrase on St. Paul."—*Milton: Celeration*.

scūlp, v.t. [Lat. *sculpo* = to carve.] [SCULPTURE, s.] To sculpture, to carve, to engrave.

"The tenor of my just complaints
 Were sculped with such a noble adamant."
Shakespeare: Paraphrase of Job.

scūlp'-ēr, s. [SCORPION.]

scūlp'-pīn, scūlp'-pīn, s. (Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *scorpion*; cf. *scorpion*, fish.)

Ichth.: *Acanthocheilus virgatus*, ranging from the coast of New Brunswick to Virginia, from ten to eighteen inches long, of which the head is about one-third. Light or greenish-brown above, with irregular blotches. The name is also extended to any species of *Acanthocheilus*, a genus formed by Girard to include marine species of Cottus.

"The common bullhead or sculpin is well known to every boy as a scarecrow among fishes."—*Abley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, bk. 67.

scūlp'-tīle, s. [Lat. *sculptilla*, from *sculpo* = to carve.] Formed by sculpture or carving.

"In a silver medal is upon one side Moses seated, and on the reverse the commandment against the graven images."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. 18.

scūlp'-tūr, s. [Lat., from *sculpo* = to carve.] One who sculps; one who cuts, carves, or bows figures in wood, stone, or like materials.

"A marble courier by the sculptor's hand."
Peppes: Homer, Iliad xvii, 64.

scūlp'-trēs, s. [Eng. *sculptor*; -ess.] A female sculptor; a female artist in sculpture.

scūlp'-tū-rā, s. [Eng. *sculpture*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to sculpture or engraving.
 "Sculptural contour of head."—*Poe: Spectator* (Works), II, 244.

scūlp'-tū-rā-lý, s. [Eng. *sculptural*; -ly.] By means of sculpture.

scūlp'-tūre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sculptura*, prop. fem. sing. of *sculptura*, fut. par. of *sculpo* = to carve; Sp. & Port. *escultura*; Ital. *scultura*.]

1. The art of cutting, carving, or hewing wood, stone, or similar material into the figures of men, beasts, or other things. It also includes the modelling of figures in clay, wax, or other material, to be afterwards cast in bronze or other metal.

"Zeus looks first the portraiture,
 And from thenceforth the sculpture."
Johnson: C. A. v.

2. A piece of sculpture; carved work; a figure cut or carved in wood, stone, or similar material, representing some real or imaginary object.

"What are to him the sculptures of the shield?"—*Drayton: Virgil*, Georgic xiv, 211.

¶ The origin of sculpture is lost in antiquity. An admirable material for early effort was found in clay, so widely diffused in many lands (TERRA-COTTA), to which, as knowledge advanced, were added wax, gesso, marble, bronze, &c. Hence the rudiments of sculpture are found among all races of mankind.

The idolatry of the Old World gave it a great impulse, from the necessity which it produced of representing gods and men. Immense highly-antique sculptures remain belonging to the Egyptians; they are not confined to gods, but represent men engaged in their several occupations. To a certain extent it is the same with the Assyrian sculptures. Those of India are known chiefly in connection with Buddhism and the Later Brahmanism; they are more exclusively connected with religion.

All these are mediocre specimens of art. It was reserved to the Greeks, and specially to the Athenians, to carry sculpture to the highest perfection, which Phidias did, about B.C. 442, and Praxiteles, about B.C. 363. The works of the former were characterized by sublimity, those of the latter by beauty. Praxiteles was the first who ventured to produce a wholly nude figure. The conquest and spoliation of Greece by the Romans, A.C. 146, led to the removal of Greek masterpieces to Rome. The ultimately created a certain taste for sculpture among the Romans, especially under the Emperor Augustus, but, as sculptors, the Romans never equalled the Greeks. Under the latter emperors the art declined; under the barbarian invaders who next succeeded to power it all but expired. It was revived in Italy in the thirteenth century by Pisano, and gradually spread to other European countries. Among Italian sculptors were Donatello (1383-1460), Michael Angelo (1474-1564), and Canova (1757-

1822). Among states may be mentioned (Newford, Horn Story. Those

man, John Gil Turnerwalden, famous of most sculptors there

sculpture: (q.v.).

scūlp'-tūre, v.

1. To represent or form with wood, stone, or

"We may class two kinds—first

2. To ornament carved work.

"By the

3. To carve.

"The inscription incised on these

scūlp'-tū-rāg, s.

sculpture; -es: the character or manner of sculpture

"He touches sculpture as a painter touches art."

scūm, 'scom, s.

scum = scum, O. sw. *slum*; O. dt. *scum*; O. Port. *escuma*;

1. *lit.* The foam which rises to the surface of boiling water in any other the action of m

"Some to r

2. *Fig.* The which is the s

"People whom scum—*Amos*

scūm, 'skom, s.

A. Trans. To rise, to cleave to skin.

"You th

"B. *Intrans.*

1. To throw scum.

2. To arise ti

"Giddy and all it had roused out me."—*Barnes*;

scūm bē, s. (q.v.) Dung. (Prov.)

scūm-bēr, s.

scum-bear, s. (q.v.)

scūm-bīe, v.t. s. *scum*, v. (q.v.);

scum: To over, as an oil with opaque or muddy the effe

"His list of with reference to Jan. 2, 18

scūm-bīng, s.

scum-bing, s. *scum*: A n

effect in paint neutral color, forming a sort of picture which requires special drawing, being the bluish surface, or a part of the stum soft effect

scūm-mēr, s.

scum-mer, s. *scum*: One

"The salt, after left on and they put it in brack"

scūm-bōy, pō

scum-bian, *scum-bian* E. D.

1.22) Among the sculptors of the United States may be named Hiram Powers, Thomas Crawford, Horatio Greenough, and William W. Story. Those of England include John Flaxman, John Gibson, and others of reputation. Thorwaldsen, of Danish birth, is the most famous of modern sculptors. Among living sculptors there are several of fine ability.

sculpture-writing, s. Hieroglyphic (q.v.).

sculp-ture, v.t. [SCULPTURE, s.]

1. To represent in or by sculpture; to carve or form with the chisel and other tools in wood, stone, or other material.

"We may classically sculptured works . . . into the two forms—*Grande & Cise*." *Dict.*, III, 262.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work.

"By the convent's sculptured portal." *Longfellow, Norman Baron.*

3. To carve, to cut.

"The inscriptions that are usually sculptured or incised on these monuments." *Altemus, Dec. 27, 1864.*

sculp-tu-ré-que' (que as k), a. [Eng. sculpture; -*esque*.] Pertaining to, or possessing the character of sculpture; after the manner of sculpture.

"He touches on his own peculiar art by describing sculptural situations." *Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 2, 1884.

scum, 'scome, 'skom, 'skum, s. [Dan. *scum* = scum, froth, foam; *foam*; *skum* = foam; *sw. skum*; O. H. Ger. *scum*; Ger. *schum*; O. Fr. *scume*; Fr. *écume*; *ir. scum*; Sp. & Port. *escuma*; Ital. *schiuma*.]

1. *Et.*: The extraneous matters or impurities which rise to the surface of liquors in fermentation or boiling, or which form on the surface in any other way or by any other means; the scum of molten metal.

"Scum to remove the scum as it did rise." *Spenser, P. & H. II, 12, 21.*

2. *Fig.*: The refuse, the recreation; that which is vile and worthless.

"People whom nobody knows, the scum of the earth." *Ames, Egypt*, No. 76.

scum, 'skomme, v.t. & i. [Scum, s.]

A. Trans.: To take the scum off the surface of; to clear of scum or impure matter; to skim.

"You that scum the molten lead." *Dryden, Cyprian*, III, 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To throw off scum; to be covered with scum.

2. To arise like scum.

"Golds and silver was no more spared then thought he had rased out of the clowdes, or scumed out of the sea." *Barnes, Proverbs*, *Congreg.*, vol. II, ch. xix.

scum bër, s. [A contract of *disember* (q.v.).] Dung, especially the dung of a fox. (*Proc.*)

scum-bër, scum-mër, v.t. [SCUMBER, s.] To dung.

scum-ble, v.t. [A frequent or dimin. from *scum*, v. (q.v.).]

Trans.: To cover lightly or spread thinly over, as an oil-painting, drawing, or the like, with opaque or semi-opaque colours, so as to modify the effect.

"His habit of scumbling colour thinly over colour with reference to the tint bannish." *Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 2, 1884.

scum-bling, s. [SCUMBLE.]

Paint.: A mode of obtaining a softened effect in painting, by blending tints with a neutral colour of a semi-transparent character, forming a sort of glazing when lightly rubbed with a nearly dry brush over that portion of a picture which is too bright in colour, or which requires harmonising. In chalk and pencil drawing this is done by lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading the harder lines by the aid of the stump, which produces a peculiarly soft effect.

scum-mër, v.t. [SCUMBER, s.] To dung.

"Time scummers Upon th' effigies." *Shakespeare, Commendatory Verses*, p. 12.

scum-mër, 'skom-mër, s. [Eng. *scum*, v. t.] One who or that which scums; a scummer.

"The salt, after its crystallising, falls down to the bottom and they take it out by wooden scummers, and put it in brails." *Ray, Romances*, p. 120.

scul-boy; scul-jowi; cat, coll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; th'n, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2

-clan, -tlan = shan. -tlan, -tlan = shan. -tlan, -tlan = shan. -clous, -tious, -tious = shan. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, del.

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scum-ming, pr. par., a., & s. [Scum, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act of skimming or clearing of scum; in the plural, the matter skimmed from boiling or fermented liquors.

'scum-m'y, 'skum-m'y, a. [Eng. *scum*; -y.] Covered with scum; like scum; heuce, refuse, low.

"These were the skum-ming remnants of those relics." *Shakespeare, As You Like It*, IV, iv.

scum'-cheon, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: The stones or arches thrown across the angles of a square tower to support the alternate sides of the octagonal spire; also the cross-pieces of timber across the angles to give strength and firmness to a frame.



scum-mër, v.t. [A.S. *scuman*, *onscuman* = to slim (q.v.).]

1. To loathe, to nauseate; to feel disgust.

"They got scummed wif sweat." *Kingsey, Alton Locke*, ch. III.

2. To start at anything from doubtfulness of mind; to shrink back through fear. (*Scott*.)

scum-nër, s. [SCUMNER, v.] Loathing, abhorrence.

scup (1), s. [North Amer. Indian name.]

Ichthy.: The Porgy (q.v.).

scup (2), s. [Dut. *schop*.] A swing. (*Amer.*)

scup, v.t. [Scup (2), s.] To swing. (*Amer.*)

scup-për, s. (1) Fr. *escapir*, *escapir* = to spit out; Sp. & Prov. *escapir*; Walloon *scupir*; Dut. *spiegal*; Ger. *spiegel*; Sw. *spjått* = spathole, from Sw. *spjå* = to spit; Ger. *spieren*.]

Shipbuild.: A hole or tube leading from the water-way through the ship's side, to convey away water from the deck.

"With all her scuppers spouting blood." *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

scupper-hole, s. The same as SCUPPER (q.v.).

"The blood at scupper-holes ran out." *H. and.*

scupper-hose, scupper-shoot, s.

Naut.: A spout or shoot on the outside of a scupper-hole, to conduct the water clear of the vessel's side.

scupper-leather, s.

Naut.: A flap-valve of leather outside of a lower-deck scupper, to keep the sea-water from entering, but permitting exit of water from the inside.

scupper-nail, s.

Naut.: A short nail with a very broad, flat head, used for nailing on scupper-hose, battening down tarpaulins, fastening pump-leathers, &c.

scupper-plug, s.

Naut.: A tapering block, to close a deck-scupper.

scupper-shoot, s. [SCUPPER-HOSE.]

scup-për-nong, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of grape found wild, and cultivated in the southern parts of the United States. It is said to be a variety of *Vitis vulpina*, and to have been brought from Greece.

"The scuppernong From warm Carolinian valleys." *Longfellow, Catawba Wine*.

'scur, v.t. [Scour, v.] To run or move hastily; to scour.

scurf, 'scurf, s. [A.S. *scurf*, *scorfa*, from *scorfan* (su. *scorfa*, pl. *scorfan*) = to scrape; cogn. with Dut. *schurf* = scurf; *lev. scurf*; Sw. *scurf*; Dan. *skurf*; Ger. *schurf* = scurf; *schurfen* = to scratch; Lat. *sculpo*, *sculpo*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The soil or foul remains of anything adherent.

"Then are they happy, when by length of time The scurf is worn away of such committed crime." *Dryden, Virgil*, *Æneid* vi, l. 618.

3. Anything adhering to the surface; a coat.

"A glossy scurf, undoubted sign That in his womb was hid metallic ore." *Milton, P. L.*, l. 672.

4. Scum, scoria.

"Scurf of iron; scoria." *Cathol. Anglican.*

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. & Pathol.*: Minute scales formed by portions of the cuticle separated from the body by friction even when the health is good. In pityriasis (q.v.) they are detached in abnormal abundance.

2. *Bot.*: Small, roundish, flattened particles giving a leprous appearance to the surface of certain plants, as the Pine-apple.

scurf, 'scurf, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The Bull-trout. (*Prov.*)

scurf-i-nëss, 'scurf-y-nëss, s. [Eng. *scurf*; -ness.] The quality or state of being scurfy.

"Scabbed scurfiness." *Shelton, Duke of Albany*.

scurf-y, a. [Eng. *scurf*; -y.]

1. Having scurf; covered with scurf.

2. Resembling scurf; in botany, covered with scales resembling scurf.

'scur-rër, s. [Eng. *scur*; -er.] One who moves or runs hastily; a scourer, a scout.

"He sent for the scurrers to destroy the dealings of their enemies." *Barnes, Proverbs*, *Congreg.*, vol. II, ch. xxxiii.

'scur-rile, a. [Lat. *scurritus*, from *scurra* = a buffoon; Fr. & Ital. *scurille*.]

1. Belittling or characteristic of a buffoon or vulgar jester; low, mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose; scurrilous.

"It is impossible to associate romance with the countenance which prompted Foron's scurrile jest." *Cornhill Magazine*, Aug. 1861, p. 152.

2. Given to the use of scurrilous language; scurrilous.

"Dares thrice scurrile lords behold." *Hulday, Juvenal*, act. III.

scur-ri-l-i-ty, s. [Fr. *scurrité*, from Lat. *scurritatem*, accus. of *scurritas*, from *scurra* = scurrile (q.v.); Ital. *scurritate*.]

1. The quality or state of being scurrilous; low, vile, or obscene jocularity.

"Good Master Hofstern, purge; so I shall please you to abrogate scurrility." *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, IV, 2.

2. That which is scurrilous; low, indecent, or vulgar language; gross abuse or luverctive; obscene jests.

"In this paper were set forth, with a strength of language sometimes approaching to scurrility, many real and some imaginary grievances." *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

scur-ri-ous, 'scur-ri-ous, a. [Eng. *scurrit* (q.v.); -ous.]

1. Used or given to scurrility; using the coarse and indecent language of low, vulgar persons; lewdly jocose.

"Told by Bale a scurrilous fool." *Puller, Worth: Literature*, (of *Worth*).

2. Containing low, vulgar, or indecent language; obscene; grossly opprobrious; indecently abusive.

"Indeed justice is done to Barnfield even in such scurrilous pieces as the Royal Flight." *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

scur-ri-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *scurritous*; -ly.] In a scurrilous manner; with gross or indecent abuse.

"Such men there are, who have written scurrilously against me, without any provocation." *Dryden*.

scur-ri-ous-nëss, s. [Eng. *scurritous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being scurrilous; indecency or grossness of language; scurrility.

scur-ry, v.t. [A freq. from *scur* (q.v.).] To move rapidly; to hurry, to hasten.

"To scurry in the trenches of the Romans." *North, Plutarch*, p. 602.

scur-ry, s. & a. [SCURRY, v.]

A. As subst.: A hurried movement; a run; haste. (*HARRY-SCURRY*.)

"After spending a very bright and lively scurry for sixteen minutes." *Field*, April 4, 1862.

B. As adj.: Short and sharp.

"In horses were rarely seen running in the scurry race which do so much mischief." *Daily News*, Sept. 16, 1861.

scur-vi-ly, adv. [Eng. *scurry*; -ly.] In a scurry manner; basely, meanly, shamefully.

"She uses them scurvily." *South, Light of Nature*, vol. I, pt. II, ch. xix.

scur-vi-nēs, *s.* [Eng. scurry; *ness*.] The quality or state of being scurvy; meanness, villainess.

scur-vy, **scur-voy*, *a. & s.* [Eng. scurf; *y*: cf. *hw. skorg* = scurfy, from *skurf* = scurf.] [SCURFY.]

A. As adjective:

I. Lit.: Scurfy; affected or covered with scurf or scabs; scabby; suffering from scurf.

"Whatever man be scurfy or scabbed." — *Law. 181. 20.*

II. Figuratively:

1. Vile, mean, low, vulgar, contemptible.

2. Mean, petty, paltry, contemptible, shameful.

"Maybe shell call ye saucy scurfy fellow." — *Beaum. & Flot. W. H. G. Chase, li. 2.*

B. As substantive:

Pathol.: A peculiar kind of anemia, arising from a deficiency of vegetable diet, with a tendency to hemorrhage, impaired nutrition, and great mental and bodily prostration, emaciation, enlarged joints, typical changes in the gums, etc. Lime-juice, fruits, and vegetable food are indicated in the treatment of this disease.

scurvy-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Cochlearia* (q.v.).

***scurse**, *s.* [EXCURSE.]

scut, **skut*, *s.* [cel. *skut* = the stern, from *skōta* = to jut out.] A short tail, as that of a hare or deer.

"As soon as the hare came fairly round, the latter got well placed, and, keeping to the tail, won a trial of fair length easily." — *Pied, Jan. 28, 1882.*

***scut-tage** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Low Lat. *scutatum*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield.]

Feudal law: The same as *Excuse* (q.v.).

"The aide and *scutages* due to the crown were only levied on its immediate feudal tenants." — *Gardner & Mullinger. Intro. to Eng. Hist., ch. IV.*

scut-tā, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *scutatus* = armed with a shield, from *scutum* (q.v.).]

Entom.: Shield bugs; a family of Geocoræ, having a large scutellum, in some cases almost concealing the hemelytra. They feed on the juices of trees and shrubs, occasionally attacking caterpillars. Some of the tropical species have splendid metallic tints, and fly in the sunshine.

scut-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *scutatus*, from *scutum* = a shield.]

1. Bot.: Formed like an ancient round buckler.

2. Zool.: Protected by large scales.

scut-tā, *v. t.* [The same as *Scotch*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To beat, to drink.

2. To dress by beating; specifically:

(1) *Cotton-man*: To separate, as the individual fibres of, after they have been loosened and cleaned.

(2) *Flax-man*: To beat off and separate as the woolly parts of the stalks of.

(3) *Silk-man*: To disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as flax and refuse silk.

scut-tā, *s.* [SCUTCH, v.]

1. A wooden instrument for dressing flax or hemp; a scutcher.

2. A provincial name for comb-grass (q.v.).

scut-tā-rake, *s.* A flax-dresser's implement.

scut-tā-eōn, **scotch-on*, **scut-tā-on*, **skochen*, *s.* [A contract of *scutcheon* (q.v.).]

1. An escutcheon; a shield for armorial bearings.

"The defaced *scutcheons* and headless statues of his ancestry." — *Wauling Hist. Eng. ch. vi.*

2. Arch.: The shield or plate on a door, from the centre of which hung the door-handle.

3. Locksmith.: A cover or frame to a key-hole.

4. A name-plate on a coffin, pocket-knife, or other object.

scut-tā-eōnad, *a.* [Em. *scutcheon*; *-ad*.] Embellished as on a scutcheon.

"The *scutcheoned* emblem bore." — *Scott. Bridal c. 1. man. III. 11.*

scut-tā-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *scut*, v.; *-ēr*.] One who or that which scutches; specif., a

machine in which cotton, flax, or silk is scutched. [SCUTCH, v. 2.]

scut-tā-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [SCUTCH, v.]

scut-tā-ing-machine, *scut-tā-ing-mill*, *s.* A scutcher (q.v.).

scut-tā-ing-stock, *s.*

Flax-manuf.: The part of the machine on which the hemp rests in being scutched.

scute (1) *s.* [Lat. *scutum* = a shield.]

***1.** A small shield; a buckler.

"Bare the self-same arms that I dyd quarter in my *scute*." — *Shakespeare. Titus of a Mache.*

***2.** An old French gold coin, of the value of 3s. 4d.

"With *scutes* and crowns of gold; I drede we ara bought and sold." — *Newton. Why Come Ye Not to Court?*

3. A scale, as of a reptile. [SCUTIA.]

***scute** (2) *a.* [SCOUT, s.]

scut-tā, *s.* [SCUTELLUM.]

scut-tā-lā (pl. *scut-tā-lā*), *s.* [Lat. = a salver, denit. from *scutro* = a tray.]

1. Compar. Anat. (Pl.): The horny plates with which the feet of birds are covered, especially to front.

2. Zool.: A genus of Echinidea, family Clypeastridae. They are of circular form.

scut-tā-lār-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scutellar* (ia); Lat. fem. pl. *scutell. -ar.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lamieæ.

scut-tā-lār-lā, *s.* [Lat. *scutella* = a nearly square salver or waiter. Named from the form of the calyx.]

Bot.: Skull-cap; the typical genus of Scutellareæ. *alyx* broadly ovate, with a tooth or scale on the inner side, the two lips closed after flowering; corolla with the tube much exerted, upper lip straight, arched, lower one trilobed; anthers of the two lower stamens one-celled, those of the two upper ones two-celled. Known species about ninety, from the temperate and sub-tropical parts of both hemispheres. Two of them are, *Scutellaria galericulata*, the Common, and *S. minor*, the Lesser Skull-cap. The flowers of the former are blue, those of the latter pale red.

scut-tā-lā-rin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *scutellar* (ia); *-ia* (Chem.).]

Chem.: A bitter substance contained in *Scutellaria laterifolia*. (Hott.)

scut-tā-lāte, *scut-tā-lāt-ēd*, *a.* [Lat. *scutella* = a salver.] Formed like a plate or platter; divided into small plate-like surfaces.

"It seems part of the *scutellated* bones of a scorpion, being flat, of a porous or cellular constitution." — *Woodward.*

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***scut-tā-brāh-ehi-ān**, *a. & s.* [SCUT. BRANCHIATE.]

***scut-tā-brāh-ehi-ā-tā**, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. from Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and Eng. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: One of Lamarck's orders of Gastropoda, now merged in Prosobranchiata (q.v.). Two families, Urdæ and Calyptraea.

scut-tā-brāh-ehi-ā-tā, *a. & s.* [SCUTIBRANCHIATA.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the order Scutibranchiata.

B. As substant.: A member of the order Scutibranchiata.

scut-tā-ēr-ōis, *a.* [Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing a shield or buckler.

scut-tā-form, *a.* [Fr. *scutiforme*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a shield or buckler; scutate (q.v.).

scut-tā-ēr-ā, *s.* [Lat. *scutum* (q.v.), and *gero* = to wear, to carry about.]

Zool.: The typical genus of *scutigeræ* (q.v.). *Scutigera coleoptrata*, inhabiting the south of Europe and northern Africa, is four-fifths of an inch long, and *S. scutiger*, found in India and the Mauritius, two inches.

scut-tā-ēr-lā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scutiger* (a); Lat. fem. pl. *scut. -ar.*]

Zool.: A family of Chilopoda. Antennæ very long; eyes compound; body-segments few; limbs long, the first pair specially so, and projecting from the sides of the head. Widely distributed.

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Zool.: A family of Chilopoda. Antennæ

ait water which covers the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. In a more limited sense the term is applied to a part of the ocean, which from its position or configuration is looked upon as distinct, and deserving of a special name, as the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, &c. The term is also occasionally applied to inland lakes, as the Caspian Sea, the Sea of Galilee, &c.

"And God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he sea."—Genesis 1. 10.

(2) A wave, a billow, a surge.

(3) The swell of the ocean in a tempest; the direction of the waves.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A large quantity; an ocean, a flood.

"All the space as far as Charing Cross was one sea of heads."—*Donkey*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 2.

(2) Anything rough or tempestuous.

"And in a troubled sea of passion torn."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 717.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Geog.*, *Geol.*, *Hydrol.*, &c.: [OCEAN].

2. *Law*: The main or high seas (§ 11) are considered to begin at low-water mark. Offences upon them are tried by the Admiralty courts or division. Between high- and low-water marks the Admiralty have jurisdiction when the tide is ebbing, and the Common Law courts when it is flowing.

3. *Script.*: [BRAZEN, § 4].

¶ 1. A cross sea: [CROSS-SEA].

¶ 2. A heavy sea: A sea in which the waves run high.

3. A long sea: A sea in which the waves are long and extensive.

4. A short sea: A sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel.

* 5. At full sea: At high water; hence, fig., at the height.

"Fully and madly all at full sea."—*Burton*: *Anat. of Melancholy*. (Democritus to the Reader), p. 25.

6. At sea:

(1) *Lit.*: On the open sea; out of sight of land.

(2) *Fig.*: In a vague condition; uncertain; wide of the mark.

"This time luckers were wally at sea in their selection."—*Wilde*, *Sech. 2*, 1861.

7. Beyond the sea, beyond the seas: Out of the country or realm.

8. Half-sea over: [HALF-SEA OVER].

9. On the sea: On the edge of the sea; on the coast.

10. The four seas: The seas which border Britain on the north, south, east, and west.

11. The high seas: [HIGH-SEAS].

12. The molten sea:

Script.: The great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. (1 Kings vii. 23-26.)

13. To go to sea, to follow the sea: To follow or adopt the profession of a sailor.

¶ Sea is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most cases self-explanatory.

sea-acorn, *s.* A barnacle. [BALANIDÆ.]
"The Balan also been named sea-acorn, from some sort of resemblance to the fruit of the oak."—*Ordn.*, *Cuvier*, xii. 420.

sea-adder, *s.* [FIFTEEN-SPINED-STICLEBACK.]

sea-anemones, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The family Actinidæ. Corallum absent or apurous; they are locomotive, and rarely compound. The body is a soft, leathery, truncated cone, called the column. The two extremities are named the base and the disk, the former constituting a sucker whereby the animal fixes itself at will, and in the centre of the latter the mouth is situated, and round the circumference are numerous tentacles, usually retractile. [ANEMONE, 2.]

sea-ape, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.*: [FOX-SHARK].

2. *Zool.*: *Enhydra marina*. [SEA-OTTER.]

sea-bank, *s.*

* 1. The bank or shore of the sea.

"Good Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild sea-banks."—*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

2. A mole or bank built to keep out the sea.

sea-bat, *s.* The Sea-swallow (q.v.).

sea-barrow, *s.* The case, shaped some-

thing like a hand-barrow, which contains the eggs of the Skate, or of the Dog-fish.

sea-basket, *s.* [BASKET-FISH.]

sea-bass, *s.* [BASS, 2.]

sea-bat, *s.* [PLATAX.]

sea-batteries, *s. pl.*

Law: Assaults by masters in the merchant service upon seamen at sea.

sea-beach, *s.* The beach of the sea, especially when sandy or shingly.

"On the sea-beach,
Filed in confusion, lay the household goods of the peasant."—*Longfellow*: *Seaside*, l. 2.

¶ *Raised sea beach*: [RAISED]

sea-beast, *s.*

1. *Tl.*: Polar-bear (q.v.).

2. *Otaria ursina*.

sea-beard, *s.*

Bot.: *Conferva rupestris*.

sea-beast, *s.* An animal living in the sea.
(*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 200.)

* **sea-beaten**, *s.* Beaten or lashed by the sea.

"Sea-beaten rocks."—*Cooper*: *A Tale*, June, 1793.

† **sea-beaver**, *s.* [SEA-OTTER.]

sea-beet, *s.*

Bot.: *Beta maritima*. [BEET.]

† **sea-belch**, *s.* A breaker or line of breakers.

sea-bells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Convolvulus Soldanella*.

sea-bolt, *s.*

Bot.: *Laminaria saccharina*.

sea-bont, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Amnophila*.

sea-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The order Gavie, Cuvier's Long-penned (q.v.). There are two families, Laridæ and Procellariidæ, but the latter are often erected into a separate group. [TUBINARÆ.]

¶ A Sea-birds Preservation Act was passed on June 24, 1869.

sea-biscuit, *s.* Ship-biscuit.

sea-blite, *s.* [BLITE, 2, § (a).]

sea-blubber, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Medusa or Jelly-fish.

sea-board, * **sea-board**, *s. a. & adv.*

A. As *subst.*: The territory, district, or land bordering on the sea; the sea-shore.

B. As *adv.*: Pertaining to a territory, district, or land bordering on the sea; on the sea-shore.

"There shall a lion from the sea-board wood
Of Neustria come roaring."—*Spenser*: *P. Q.*, III. III. 67.

C. As *adv.*: Towards the sea.

sea-boat, *s.* A term applied to a ship considered with regard to her sea-going qualities.

"Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad sea-boats, and themselves but indifferent seamen."—*Arbuthnot*.

* **sea-board**, *s. a. & a.* [SEA-BOARD.]

sea-bordering, *a.* Lying on or situated by the sea. (*Drayton*.)

sea-born, *a.*

1. Born from or of the sea.

"That sea-born city was in all her glory."—*Byron*: *Beppo*, 10.

2. Born at or upon the sea.

sea-borne, *a.* Borne or carried seaward; borne or carried by sea: *es.* sea-borne coal.

sea-bottle, *s.*

Bot.: *Fucus vesiculosus*.

* **sea-bound**, * **sea-bounded**, *a.* Bound or bounded by the sea.

"Our sea-bounded Britain."—*Mirror for Magistrates*, p. 572.

sea-boy, *s.* A boy employed on board a vessel at sea. (*Shakespeare*: *2 Henry IV.*, III. 1.)

sea-breach, *s.* The breach made by the sea through an embankment or a reef of rocks.

"To an impetuous woman, tempests and sea-breaches are nothing."—*J. Keats*.

sea-bread, *s.* Ship-biscuit (q.v.).

sea-breeze, *s.*

Ichthyology:

1. *Pugilatus centrodonatus*. There is a black spot on the origin of the lateral line.

2. (*Pl.*): The family Sparidæ (q.v.).

"The Sea-breeze are recognized chiefly by their dentition. Their coloration is very plain. They do not attain to a large size, but the majority are useful as food."—*Drinker*: *Study of Fishes*, p. 462.

sea-breeze, *s.* A breeze which blows from the sea in upon the land. It is more marked in the tropics than elsewhere, but tends to occur in every latitude. It commences in the afternoon, and travels to the land to supply the place of the air which has been heated, and ascended there in the earlier part of the day. [LAND-BREEZE.]

"The wailing sea breeze been."—*Scott*: *Marmion*, II. 10.

sea-brief, *s.* [SEA-LETTER.]

sea-buckthorn, *s.*

Bot.: A British plant, *Hippophaë rhamnoides*.

sea-bugloss, *s.*

Bot.: *Lithospermum maritimum*.

* **sea-built**, *a.*

1. Built for the sea.

"Borne such by other in a distant line
The sea-built forts in dreadful order move."—*Dryden*: *Annus Mirabilis*, 1666.

2. Built on the sea.

sea-bun, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Spatagus* (q.v.). Called also Heart-urchin.

sea-cabbage, *s.*

Bot.: *Crambe maritima*.

sea-cake, *s.* [SEA-MALE.]

* **sea-calf**, *s.* The Common Seal (q.v.).

"The sea-calf seal, so called from the noise he makes like a calf."—*Bech*: *Museum*.

sea-camomile, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthemis maritima*.

* **sea-cap**, *s.* A cap to be worn at sea.

"Though now you have no sea-cap on your head"
Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, II. 4.

sea-captain, *s.* The captain of a vessel which goes to sea; a captain of a ship as distinguished from a captain in the army.

"And others, the old sea-captains
Stared at him wild and weird."
Longfellow: *Discoverer of the North Cape*.

sea-card, *s.* The mariner's card or compass.

sea-carp, *s.* A spotted fish living among rocks and stones.

sea-cat, *s.*

* 1. *Zool.*: *Otaria ursina*.

2. *Ichthyology*:

(1) *Trochilus draco*, the Greater Weaver.

[WEAVER.]

(2) *Anarrhichas lupus*. [SEA-WOLF.]

(3) *Chimarra monstrosa*. [CHIMARRA.]

sea-caterpillar, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Polynoe*.

sea-catgut, *s.*

Bot.: A name given in Orkney to a common sea-weed, *Chorda filum*; sea-lace (q.v.).

sea-centipede, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Nereidæ (q.v.).

* **sea-change**, *s.* A change produced by the sea.

"Dull suffer a sea-change."—*Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, I. 1.

sea-chart, *s.* A chart (q.v.).

"The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or sea-chart, than reading the description."—*Watts*.

sea-chickweed, *s.*

Bot.: *Arenaria peploides*.

sea-cliff, *s.* A cliff produced by the action of the sea, and that action be recent, constituting its boundary at some place. If it be of old date, upheaval may have located the sea-cliff far inland.

sea-coal, *s.* An old name for coal. It was given because that mineral was generally brought by sea, whereas charcoal came by land to the consumer.

"Coal in particular was never seen except in the districts where it was produced, or in the districts to which it could be carried by sea, and was indeed always known in the south of England by the name of sea-coal."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

sea-coast, *s.*

land adjacent to the sea.

"Upon the sea-coast
The dog well kept his
baiting."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, II. 2.

sea-cob, *s.*

sea-cock, *s.*

† 1. A sea-rot.

2. *Ichthy.*: *L.*

3. *Marine* denoting the injection with the condensed steam used at the time of the evening of injection.

sea-cocoon, *s.*

Bot.: The *du*

chellurum.

sea-coland, *s.*

Bot.: *Agrostis*

sea-colewort, *s.*

(q.v.).

* **sea-comp**, *s.*

pass.

"The needle in the north point of the respective compasses."—*Bech*: *Museum*.

sea-coot, *s.*

Ornith.: The

sea-cormor, *s.*

sea-cow, *s.*

Zool.:

1. Any indivi

"The only exist

tively as "sea-cow

2. (From the

(q.v.).

sea-crab, *s.*

sea, as control

and over crabs.

sea-craft, *s.*

Shiphulding:

ceiling, which is

ceiling, and is c

stroke. Also c

sea-craw, *s.*

sea-crow, *s.*

drake, *s.* *Lo*

Few and.

sea-oucum, *s.*

Zool.: The *Il*

sea-dace, *s.*

perch (q.v.).

sea-daffod, *s.*

Bot.: *Isome*

sea-delty, *s.*

Ichthy.: (1) *Ti*

Oxy, *Dic*

sea-devil, *s.*

1. Zool.: *Phoc*

2. Ichthy.: *Ti*

sea-dog, *s.*

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1. Zool.: *Phoc*

2. Ichthy.: *Ti*

sea-dog, *s.*

1. Zool.: *Phoc*

2. Ichthy.: *Ti*

sea-coast, s. The coast of the sea; the land adjacent to the sea.

"Upon the sea-coast are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in." *Martin's Description*.

sea-cock, s. A sea-gull (q.v.).

sea-cock, s.

† 1. A sea-rover, a viking.

2. *Ichthy.*: A popular name for several species of the genus *Trigla* (q.v.).

3. *Marine steam-eng.*: A rock or valve in the injection water-pipe leading from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the usual cock at the condenser, and is used in the event of injury to the latter.

sea-cocoonut, s.

Bot.: The double cocoonut, *Lodoicea seychellarum*.

sea-colander, s.

Bot.: *Agarum Turneri*. (*Amer.*)

sea-colewort, s. The same as **SEA-KALE** (q.v.).

sea-compass, s. The mariner's compass.

"The needle in the sea-compass still moving but to the north point only, with incessant motion, notified the respective constancy of the gentleman to one only." *London: Remains*.

sea-coot, s.

Ornith.: The coot (q.v.).

sea-cormorant, s. [SEA-CROW.]

sea-cow, s.

Zoology.:

1. Any individual of the Sirenia (q.v.).

"The only existing Sirenia are the Manatee (*Manatus*), the Dugong (*Halicore*), often spoken of collectively as 'sea-cows', and forming the family of the Manatidae." *Nicholson's Zoology*, ed. 1879, p. 633.

2. (From the Dut. *zeehoer*): The Hippopotamus (q.v.).

sea crab, s. A crab which inhabits the sea, as contradistinguished from land crabs and river crabs.

sea-craft, s.

Sh. building: The uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal bracing strake. Also called *Clamp*.

sea-crawfish, s. The Rock Lobster.

sea-crow, sea-cormorant, sea-drake, s. Local names for the Mire-crow or Peew gull.

sea cucumbers, s. pl.

Zool.: The Holothuridea (q.v.).

sea dace, s. A local name for the Sea-perch (q.v.).

sea-daffodil, s.

Bot.: *Isomene medeolifolia*.

sea-delty, s. [SEA-GOD.]

sea-devil, s.

Ichthy.: (1) The Angler-fish (q.v.). (2) The Ox-ray, *Dicorhiza glauca*.

sea-dog, s.

1. *Zool.*: *Phoca vitulina*.

2. *Ichthy.*: The dog fish (q.v.).

3. A sailor who has been long at sea; an old sailor.

"The name was specially applied to the English privateers of the time of Elizabeth."

"The Channel swarmed with 'sea-dogs', as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Dumb." *Green's Short History*, p. 603.

sea-dotterel, s.

Ornith.: *Streptopelia interpres*, the Turnstone (q.v.).

sea dragon, s.

Ichthy.: *Pegusa draconis*, common in the Indian Ocean. The popular name has reference to the resemblance of this fish to the mythical dragon.

sea-drake, s. [SEA-CROW.]

† **sea-ducks, s. pl.**

Ornith.: The Fuligulinae. (*Swatow*.)

sea-dust, s.

Bot.: The genus *Trichodesmium* (q.v.).

sea-dyke, s. A dyke, wall, or embankment formed to keep out the sea.

sea-eagle, s.

1. *Ornith.*: [*Haliaeetus*].

2. *Ichthy.*: *Basia aquila*.

sea-eel, s. Any individual of the genus *Haliotis* (q.v.).

sea-eel, s. An eel caught in salt water; the eugler.

sea-eggs, s. pl.

Zool.: The Echinidea (q.v.). Called also Sea-hedgehogs and Sea-urchins.

sea-elephant, s.

Zool.: *Macrorhinus elephantinus* (or *probrachius*), the largest of the Phocidae, probably owing its popular name as much to its immense size as to the short dilatible proboscis with which the male is furnished. [*MACROBRACHINUS*.]

sea-endive, s.

Bot.: The genus *Halysaria*.

sea-fan, s.

Zool.: The genus *Gorgonia* (q.v.), and espec. *Gorgonia flabellum*.

sea-farer, s. One who derives his support from the sea; one who follows the sea; a sailor; a seaman or other person employed on board ship.

"Which e'er as the sea-farer undid; They rose of a child, as his sails would drive, To the same port whereas he would arrive." *Drayton: The Union Coll.*

sea-faring, s. Faring or deriving his support from the sea.

"Such gifts had those sea-faring men." *Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy*.

sea-fennel, s. The same as **SAMPHIRE** (q.v.).

sea-fern, s. A popular name for a variety of coral resembling a fern.

sea-fight, s. A fight or battle at sea; a naval engagement.

"Of grim Vikings, and their refters, In the sea-fight, and the cabin's." *Longfellow: Muscav's Tale*, II.

sea-fire, s. A phosphorescence on the sea. "We found the beach all phosphorescent; never before had we seen the 'sea-fire' so beautiful." *Feld, Dec. 8, 1864*.

sea-firs, s. pl.

Zool.: The Ctenulterate order Bertulrida (q.v.).

sea-fish, s. Any fish living in salt water.

sea-flower, s. A flower growing in or by the sea.

"Fair as the sea-flower close to thee growing." *Shakespeare: Fire-Worshippers*.

sea-foam, s.

1. The foam or froth of the sea.

"Fast from his breast the blood is bubbling, The whiteness of the sea-foam troubling." *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, II. 22.

2. A popular name for meerschaum (q.v.).

sea-fowl, s. A fowl or bird which seeks its food upon or near the sea.

"But the sea-fowl is gone to her nest." *Compter: Alexander Selkirk*.

sea-fox, s. [SEA-APE.]

† **sea-froth, s.** [SEA-FOAM, 2.]

sea-furbelows, s. pl. [SEA-BANQUERS.]

sea-gage, sea-gauge, s.

Nautical:

1. A self-registering apparatus for ascertaining depths beyond ordinary deep-sea soundings. A body of air is compressed by a column of quicksilver in which the water acts, and a viscid material floats on the quicksilver and leaves its high-pressure mark in the tube.

2. A tide-gauge (q.v.).

3. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water; draught.

sea-gates, s. pl.

Hydr.-eng.: A pair of dock or tidal-basin gates, opening outward, to resist the action of waves when the entrance is exposed thereto during storms.

sea-gillflower, s.

Bot.: *Armeria maritima*.

sea-gipsies, s. pl.

Anthrop.: A roaming tribe of fishermen of Malayan type, to be met with in all parts of

the Archipelago. (*Wallace: Malay Archipelago*, p. 607.)

"Where the sea-gipsies, who live for ever on the water, enjoy a perpetual summer in wandering from tale to tale." *Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

sea-girdles, s. pl.

Bot.: *Laminaria digitata*.

sea-girt, s. Girt, girdled, or surrounded by the sea; pertaining to an island.

"The sea-girt isles." *Milton: Comus*, 25.

sea-god, sea-delty, s.

Compar. Relig.: A god or delty supposed to preside over the sea. (*Cf. Herod. iv. 76 with Cuv., de Nat. Deor.*, lib. 20.)

"Among barbaric races we thus find two conceptions current, the personal divine sea, and the anthropomorphic Sea-god. These represent two stages of development of our idea, the view of the natural object as itself an animated being, and the separation of its animated (fath-soul) as a distinct spiritual deity." *Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 276.

sea-going, s. Going or travelling on the sea; specif. applied to a vessel which makes foreign voyages, as opposed to a coasting or river vessel.

"The construction of rigged sea-going turret ships." *Brit. Quart. Review* (1856), vol. 104.

sea-gown, s. A gown with short sleeves, designed to be worn at sea.

"My sea-gown scarce about me." *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 2.

sea-grape, s.

Zool. (Pl.): A popular name for the eggs of the cuttle-fish, which are comparatively large, oval in form, attenuated at the ends, clustered together, and attached by a pedicle to some foreign body. (*Owen*.)

sea-grass, s.

Bot.: *Zostera marina*.

sea-green, s. & s.

A. Ascol.: Of a colour resembling the green hue often seen on the sea; glaucous (q.v.).

"His sea-green mantle waving to the wind." *Pope: Windsor Forest*, 260.

B. Substantive:

1. A colour resembling the green often witnessed on the sea, especially on parts where it is shallow and has a sandy bottom.

2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea-gromwell, s. [SEA-BULLOCK.]

sea-gudgeon, s. Any fish of the genus *Gobius* or the family Gobiidae.

sea-gull, s. Any of the large genus or sub-family of Gulls. The name is given because they chiefly fly over the sea.

"Men shall speak of your achievements, Calling you Kayahik, the sea-gulls." *Longfellow: Hiawatha*, viii.

sea-hangers, s. pl.

Bot.: An alga, *Laminaria bulbosa*.

sea-hare, s. [APLYSIA.]

sea-heath, s.

Bot.: The genus *Frankenia* (q.v.), so called from their heath-like aspect and from their growing near the sea.

sea-hedgehogs, s. pl.

1. *Zool.*: [SEA-EGGS.]

2. *Ichthy.*: The Globe-fishes (q.v.), because when the body is inflated the spines protrude, and form a more or less formidable defensive armour, as in a hedgehog. (*Günther*.)

sea-hen, s. The Guillemot (q.v.).

† **sea-hog, s.**

Zool.: *Phocena communis*. [*POPOW*.]

sea-holly, sea-holm (1), s.

Bot.: *Eryngium maritimum*.

sea-holm (1), s. [SEA-HOLLY.]

sea-holm (2), s. A small uninhabited island.

sea-horse, s.

1. *Zool.*: (1) The Hippopotamus (q.v.); (2) the Walrus (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy. (Pl.)*: The family Hippocampidae (q.v.).

3. A fabulous animal, represented with foreparts like those of a horse, and with hinderparts like a fish. Neptune employed them to draw his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry, a scalloped fin runs down the back.

"Though the sea-horse in the ocean Own no dear domestic care." *Wordsworth: Wandering Jew*.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -fien, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

sea-jelly, s. The Jelly-fish (q.v.)

sea-kale, s.
Bot.: *Crambe maritima* and the genus *Crambe*.
"Leaves of the brown sea-kale."
Longfellow: *Musicians' Tale*, 231.

sea-king, s. [Ice]. *seakonung* = a sea-king, a viking. A king of the sea; specif., one of the piratical Northmen who infested the coasts of Western Europe, in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; a viking (q.v.).

sea-lace, sea-points, s. pl.

Bot.: An alga, *Chorda filum*.

sea-lamprey, s. [LAMPREY.]

sea-language, s. Language used by seamen.

sea-lark, s.

Ornith.: *Anthus obscurus*. The English name appears to have been given by Walcott (*Synops. Brit. Birds*, li. 192).

sea-lavender, s.

Bot.: The genus *Statice* (q.v.).

"The sea-lavender that lacks perfume."
Crabbe: *The Borough*.

sea-lawyer, s. A seaman who possesses or fancies that he possesses a knowledge of marine law, and is probably therefore difficult to govern. (*Naut. slang*.)

sea-leech, s.

Zool.: The genus *Pontolella* (q.v.).

sea-legs, s. pl. The ability to stand or walk on the deck of a vessel out at sea on a stormy day. It is acquired when one has become accustomed to the roll of the vessel and keeps time with it.

"It was Martin's turn . . . to bear poor Mark Tapley in his wandering fancy . . . making love to Mrs. Lark, getting his sea-legs on the 'screw' . . . and burning stumps of trees in Eden, all at once."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

sea-lemons, s. pl.

Zool.: The family *Doridæ* (q.v.).

"Specimens of the . . . sea lemons may at any time be found creeping about on seaweeds, or attached to the under surface of stones at low water."—*Nicholson: Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 268.

sea-leopard, s.

Zool.: *Stenorhynchus leptonyx*, a seal from Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Southern Pacific. An old male, now preserved in the Sydney Museum, measured twelve feet in length, light silvery-gray with yellowish-white in patches, back and sides darker, and belly lighter. The nails on the hind feet are almost obsolete. The False Sea-leopard, or Weddell's Seal, is the *Leptonyx weddellii*, of Gray.

sea-letter, s. A document from the Custom-house, carried by every neutral ship on a foreign voyage. It specifies the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place whence it comes, and its destination. Called also a Sea-brief.

sea-lettle, s.

Bot.: A modern book name for *Ulva lactuca*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

sea-level, s. The level of the surface of the sea.

sea-lily, s.

Zool.: Any individual of the *Encriidae* (q.v.).

sea-lion, s.

1. Zool.: A popular name for the genus *Otaria* (q.v.); specif., *Otaria (Eumetopias)*, Gray's Steller's Sea lion. The male attains a length of eleven or twelve feet, and a weight of about 1,000 lbs. Colour golden rufous, darker behind, limbs approaching black. It is destitute of fur, and its skin therefore is of little value, but the hide, fat, flesh, sinews, and intestines are all useful to the Aleutian Islanders. The hides yield excellent leather, and vessels are made from the stomachs, the sinews are used for thrads for binding skin-canoes, and the flesh is considered a delicacy. Sea-lions are found round Kamtschatka and the Asiatic coast to the Kurile Islands, and there is a colony of them at San Francisco protected by the American government.

2. Her.: A monster consisting of the upper part of a lion combined with the tail of a fish.

* **sea-lizards, s. pl.**

Paleont.: The *Enalloauria* (q.v.).

sea-leech, s.

Ichthy.: *Motella vulgaris*.

sea-long-worm, s. [LINEUM.]

sea-louse, s.

1. A Crustacean, *Pediculus marinus*.

2. Various isopod Crustacea; as, *Cymothoid*, parasitic on marine animals.

sea-maggie, s. The Sea-pia (q.v.).

1. A mermaid.

2. A sea-nymph.

"The sea-maid rides the waves."
Cooper: *In the Queen's Field to London*.

sea-mantia, s.

Zool.: *Squilla mantia*.

sea-mark, s. An elevated object or mark of some description on the land visible at sea, and used to direct ships, and serving as a guide to vessels entering a harbour; as a beacon, a lighthouse, &c.

"They were executed at divers places upon the sea-coast, for sea-marks or lighthouses, to brach Perkins' people to avoid the coast."—*Baron: Henry VII.*

sea-mat, s. [FLUSTRA.]

Sea mat-grass.

Bot.: *Posidonia arenaria*.

sea-membrane, s.

Bot.: *Rhodomenia palmata*.

sea-mew, sea-maw, s. Any sea-gull. [LARGE.]

"I saw a white object dart from the top of the cliff like a sea-maw."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

sea-mile, s. A nautical or geographical mile; it is the sixtieth part of a degree of latitude, or of a great circle of the globe.

sea-milkwort, s.

Bot.: The genus *Glaux*, specif. *Glaux maritima*. (*Hooker & Arnott*.)

sea-monster, s.

1. Oris. Lang.: A monster or monstrous animal inhabiting the sea; a huge or hideous marine animal.

2. Ichthy.: *Chimæra monstrosa*.

sea-moss, s.

1. Bot.: *Corallina officinalis*.

"Some scorgrasses do bring . . .
From sheepy sea-mosses to cool his boiling blood."
Dryden: *Polyblum*, a 18.

2. Zool. (Pl.): The Bryozoa (q.v.).

sea-mouse, s. [APHRODITE.]

sea-mud, s. Ooze; a rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is used as a manure.

sea-mule, s. The sea-mew or sea-gull.

sea-mussel, s.

Zool.: The genus *Mytilus*, and especially *Mytilus edulis*.

sea-navel, s. A popular name for a small shell-fish resembling a navel.

sea-needle, s.

Ichthy.: The genus *Belone*, and especially *Belone vulgaris*.

sea-nettles, s. pl.

Zool.: The class *Acalephæ* or *Medusæ*. The term Fixed Sea-nettles has occasionally been applied to the *Actinoidæ*. The resemblance to nettles is in their stinging properties.

sea-nymph, s.

Class Mythol.: A nymph or goddess supposed to inhabit and have a certain measure of power over the sea; one of the *Oceanides*.

sea-oak, s.

1. The same as SEA-WRACK (q.v.).

2. The genus *Halidrys*.

Sea-oak [Coraline:]

Zool.: *Sertularia pinnata*, found on the fronds and stems of sea-weeds on the British coast.

sea-onion, s.

Bot.: *Scilla maritima*.

sea-ooze, s. [OOZE.]

sea-orb, s. The Globe-fish (q.v.).

sea-otter, s.

Zool.: *Enhydra marina*, from Behring's

Straits and Kamtschatka. It is closely allied to, but larger than the common Otter, being about four feet long inclusive of tail. The hinder legs are short and thick, somewhat resembling the hind limbs of the seal. It is covered with a very fine chestnut-brown fur, which is an article of considerable traffic between Russia and China.

Sea-otter's Cabbage:

Bot.: *Nereocystis Luthesca*.

sea-owl, s.

Ichthy.: *Cyclopterus lumpus*, the Lamp Fish (q.v.).

sea-pad, s. The Star-fish (q.v.).

sea-parrot, s. A name sometimes given to the puffin, from the shape of its bill.

sea-paramp, s.

Bot.: An umbelliferous plant, the Sea-side Prickly Samphire, *Echinopsora spinosa*. It formerly existed in England, but is now extinct there, though still found on European shores.

sea-pass, s. A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to prove their nationality and protect them from molestation.

sea-pea, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus maritimus*, the *Pisum maritimum* of Linneus.

sea-pea, sea-red, s. [PENNATULA.]

sea-perch, s.

Ichthyology:

1. The genus *Serrana* (q.v.). The majority of the species are not more than two feet long, but some grow to double that length; and instances are on record of bathers having been attacked by a gigantic species not uncommon at the Seychelles and at Aden, and persons have died from the injuries so received.

2. The genus *Labrax* (q.v.).

sea-pheasant, s. The pintail-duck.

sea-pie (1), sea-pye, s.

Ornith.: The Oyster-catcher (q.v.). *Haematopus ostralegus*; so called from its black and white plumage. [MAGPIE.]

sea-pie (2), s. A dish composed of paste and meat in alternate layers, boiled together.

sea-piece, s. A piece or picture representing the sea or some scene connected with it.

sea-pike, s.

Ichthy.: Any fish of the genus *Belone*, and especially the gar-fish, *Belone vulgaris*.

sea-pincushion, s. The egg-case of the Skate.

sea-pink, s.

Bot.: The genus *Armeria* (q.v.). *Armeria maritima* is Thrift, Common Sea-pink, or Sea-gillflower.

sea-plant, s. A plant naturally inhabiting the sea.

* **sea-plash, s.** The waves of the sea.
"Through sea-plash stormy we marched."
Stanhurst: *Virgil: Aeneid*, li. vi.

sea-poacher, s. [ASPIDOMORPHUS.]

sea-points, s. pl. [SEA-LACES.]

sea-pool, s. A pool of salt-water left by the sea.

"I heard it wished that all that land were a sea-pool."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

sea porcupine, s.

Ichthy.: A common popular name for any pleurostomous fish, from the spines with which the body is studded.

sea-puddings, s. pl. The same as SEA-CUCUMBERS (q.v.).

sea-purse, s.

1. Zool.: The leathery envelope in which the ova of most of the Chondropterygii are deposited.

"The young are deposited in a similar manner to the sharks, in their horny cases of a square form, with four projecting horns giving them the form of a butcher's tray. These cases are very frequently picked up on the sea-shore, and are sometimes called sea-purses. In Cumberland they are called skate larvae, on account of their form."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (Nat. Hist. iv. 331).

2. Bot.: *Codium bursa*.

sea-purse
Bot.: *Atriplex*
spikes of am.

sea-pye,
sea-quail
the sea product
from beneath

* Many of the
called sea-quails
are close to, &
Bilina: *Scorpio*

sea-radish

Bot.: *Raphanus*

sea-ragwort

Bot.: *Cineraria*

* **sea-rat**

[WATER-RAT.]

sea-raver

Ichthy.: *Atrichopterus*

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skate larvae, on account of their form."—*Eng. Cyclop.* (Nat. Hist. iv. 331).

2. Bot.: *Codium bursa*.

ste, stt, fure, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wä, wët, hère, camél, hër, thäre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, phä
or, wore, wöif, wörk, whä, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, fäll; trj, Syrian. a, æ = ö; oy = ä; qu = kw.

bül, böy; p
-elan, -lian

treaties with other countries, &c. The Great Seal is in the custody of the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper (as he was formerly called), whose office is conferred by its delivery into his hands. Hence often used, as in the example, for the Chancery Seal.

"It was immediately notified to Jeffrey that he might expect the great seal as the reward of faithful and vigorous service."—*Evening Star*, Aug. 10, 1857.

2. Privy Seal:

(1) The same as PRIVY-SEAL (1). (Privy.)
(2) The principal Secretary of State, or person intrusted with the Privy Seal. His proper title is Lord Privy Seal; he is the fifth great officer of state in England, and applies the privy seal to all charters, grants, pardons, &c., before they come to the Great Seal.

3. To set one's seal to: To give one's authority or sanction to; to give one's assurance of.

seal-engraver, s. One whose business or occupation is to engrave or cut seals.

seal-lock, s. A lock provided with a seal which must be broken in the act of unfastening, thus indicating the fact of the lock having been tampered with.

seal-paper, s.

Law: A document issued by the Lord Chancellor, previous to the commencement of the sitting, detailing the business in his court or division and in those of the Lords Justices and Vice-Chancellors. The Master of the Rolls issues a similar paper for his division of the court. (English.)

seal pipe, s. A dip-pipe (q.v.).

seal press, s. A press for imprinting an inscription or device on paper or plastic material.

seal ring, s. A signet-ring.

"I have but a seal-ring of my grandfather's worth forty mark."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, II. 2.

seal-wax, s. Sealing-wax.

"He saw his monkey picking the seal-wax from a letter."—*Arctothod*.

seal, 'seel, 'sele, v. & s. [SEAL (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To set or affix a seal to; to stamp; or impress with a seal, as a mark of authenticity or execution.

"And yet the more, if he stroke hands, if he gave his hand writing, and seal it."—*Tyndale*: *Works*, p. 102.

(2) To fasten or secure with some material stamped with a seal; to fasten securely, as with wax, a wafer, or the like.

"Her letter was sealed."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, I. 2.

(3) To stamp or mark with some official stamp or mark as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality.

"She brought stone jug, and an ear of wheat."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, II. 1.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To confirm, to ratify, to sanction, to attest, to establish.

"Seal the title with a lovely kiss."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, III. 2.

(2) To attest, to bear witness to.

"I am in, and two in field."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, V. 1.

(3) To shut or close up.

"Flashing sleep had sealed each mortal eye."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

(4) To confine, to shut up; to imprison.

"I took to the internal pit of these chains."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

(5) To shut or keep close or secret. (Frequently with up.)

"Seal up your lips, and give no word, but—mum."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, I. 2.

(6) Among the Mormons, to take to one's self, or to give to another, as a second or additional

1. Technically:

1. To fix or secure in a wall or other surface, by means of mortar, cement, plaster, or the like.

2. To prevent the flow or reflux, as of air or gas, as in a pipe, by means of closing the end of the inlet or exit pipe below the level of the liquid.

B. Intransitive: To affix one's seal.

"I'll seal to such a bond."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

sealed, pa. par. or s. [SEAL, v.]

'sealed-earth, s. *Terra sigillata*, an old name for medicinal earth, which were used in cakes and stamped or sealed.

"Wormwood, hole ammoniac, sealed-earth, cinquefoil."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

seal-er (1), s. [Eng. seal (1), s.; -er.] One who is engaged in seal-fishing.

seal-er (2), s. [Eng. seal, v.; -er.]

1. One who seals; one who attaches seals to documents.

"His [Chaffins] forms part of a homogeneous combination of *sealer*, *Deputy-Secretary*, and the Lord Treasurer's *Private Secretary*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1878.

2. Spec.: An officer appointed to examine and try weights and measures, leather, &c., and affixes a stamp upon such as are according to the legal standard; an inspector of weights and measures.

3. One who closes up seals up.

"Memento of my parent's pleasure."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

seal-gh, seilch (gh, ch guttural), s. [A.S. *seola*.] A seal; seal-vell.

"I saw him today engaged in an animated contest with a phox, or seal-gh, our people more properly call them . . . retaining the Gothic guttural gh."—*Daily Telegraph*, ch. 1857.

seal-ing, s. [Eng. seal (1), s.; -ing.] The act, operation, or occupation of catching seals, and obtaining their oil.

seal-ing, pr. par. or s. [SEAL, v.]

'sealing-day, s. A day or time of ratification or confirmation.

"The sealing-day betwixt my love and me."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

sealing-wax, s. A composition for sealing or securely fastening letters or packets. Sealing-wax made of resin, and coloured with vermilion, lamp-black, white lead, or orpiment, was made in the sixteenth century. It was long known as Spanish-wax, and probably reached the Portuguese from India, and the rest of Europe through Spain. (See extract.)

"Sealing-wax has a resin for its basis, and has no wax in its composition; but as it took the place of wax as a material for sealing documents, the old name was retained. The best is made of shellac and Venice turpentine, coloured by vermilion or ivory black."—*Knights*: *Dict. Mechan.*, s. v. *Sealing Wax*.

seam (1), 'seame, 'seom, 'seome, 'seme, s. [A.S. *seam*; cogn. with Dut. *seam*; *seel*, *seum*; Dan. & Sw. *seam*; Ger. *seam*. From the same root as Lat. *seuo*; A.S. *seician*; Eng. *sew*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The junction of two widths of fabric joined together by sewing or stitching; a suture.

"And every seam the nymphs shall sew."

Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

2. A piece of needlework. (Amer.)

"He asked her to put down her seam, and come for a silk."—*Harper's Magazine*, Jan. 1867, p. 117.

3. A cicatrix or scar.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: Any thin layer separating two strata of greater magnitude. (*Lyell*.)

2. *Shipbuilding*: The space between two planks of a ship's skin, filled with oakum by calking.

"With boiling pitch the seams he stops, which, well laid over, the salt sea waves withstand."—*Frederick*: *Tales*.

seam blast, s. A blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices previously made by a drill-blast.

seam-lace, s.

Fabric: A narrow stuff used by carriage-makers to cover seams and edges.

seam presser, s.

1. *Agric.*: A heavy roller to flatten newly-ploughed land.

2. *Tailoring*: A goose, to flatten seams.

'seam-rent, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: A rent along a seam.

B. *As adj.*: Having the clothes rent or torn along the seams; hence, ragged, low, poor, mean.

"Each poor seam-rent fellow."—*Ben Jonson*: *Every Man Out of His Humour*, II. 2.

seam-roller, s.

Boot-making: A burnisher, or rubber, for flattening down the edges of leather where two thicknesses are sewn together.

seam-set, s.

1. *Tin-working*: A punch used by tinsmen for closing the seams prepared on a hatchet stake. The face has a groove which shuts down the edges, usually upon a wire.

2. *Shoemaking*: A tool for flattening the seams of boots, shoes, or harness.

seam (2), s. [O. Fr. *somme*, *somme*, *summa*, *suma* = a pack, a burden, from Low Lat. *summa*, a corrupt. of Gr. *summa* (*summa*) = a pack and-die; Ger. *saum* = a sack of eight bushels.] A measure of eight bushels of corn, or the vessel containing it; a horse-load.

'seam (3), 'seaim, 'sayme, 'seame, s. [Etyim. doubtful, perhaps a corrupt. of Fr. *saie*, from Lat. *saie* = a fattening, fatness; Sp. *saie*; Ital. *saime* = grease, lard.] Tallow, fat, grease, lard.

"Seath it with good old saime or grease."—*P. Sol*.

Land: *Plinie*, bk. 10, ch. vi.

seam, v. [SEAM (1), s.]

1. To join together with, or as with a seam; to form a seam on.

2. To mark with a scar or cicatrix; to scar.

"His naked arms and legs, scarred over."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, III. 4.

seam-ship, s. [Eng. sea, and man.]

1. A man whose occupation is to assist in the navigation of ships; a mariner, a sailor. The term includes officers as well as men, but is technically restricted to the latter. [ABOLISHED; 2. ORDINARY-SEAMAN.]

2. A merchant. (*Locke*.)

seam-ship, s. [Eng. *seaman*; -ship.] The skill of a good seaman; skill in or knowledge of the art of managing and navigating a ship.

seamed, pa. par. or s. [SEAM, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Joined with a seam; scarred.

2. *Technical*: That of condition; not in good condition. (Applied to a falcon.)

seam-ship, s. pl. [SEAMAN.]

seam-er, s. [A.S. *seamere*.] One who or that which seams; a seamster.

seam-ing, pr. par. or s. [SEAM, v.]

seaming-lace, s. Seam-lace (q.v.).

seaming-machine, s. A machine for forming the joints at the edges of sheet-metal plates.

seaming-tool, s. A tool for joining or working the edges of sheets of metal.

seam-less, 'seam-les, 'seame-lesse, s. [Eng. *seam* (1), s.; -less.] Having no seams; of a single piece.

"Christ's seamless coat, all of a piece from the top to the bottom."—*Sp. Taylor*: *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. I.

'seam-stér, 'seam-stér, 'seamp-stér (p silent), 'seam-stér, s. [A.S. *seamstere*, from *seam* = a seam (q.v.).] One who sews well; one whose occupation is to sew.

"To paint ships of barbers, seamstresses, tailors and seamsters."—*P. Sol*: *Plinie*, bk. 18, ch. 8.

seam-strée, 'seam-strée, 'seamp-strée (p silent), s. [Eng. *seamstress*; -y.] The business or calling of a seamstress.

"As an appendage to seamstress."—*Thorne*: *Tristram Shandy*, III. 6.

seam-strée-y, s. [Eng. *seamstress*; -y.]

1. Having or containing a seam or seams; showing the seams. (Hence applied figuratively to the worse part of anything.)

"Plainly to be seen by all who do not deliberately turn away from the sewing side of our civilization."—*Full Mail*: *Quaker*, Oct. 20, 1864.

2. Like seams or scars.

"Though still his crimson seam scars reveal."

Scott: *Lionel Lincoln*, IV.

seam, s. [SEINE.]

se-ance, s. [Fr., from Lat., *sedens*, pa. par. of *sedeo* = to sit.] A sitting; a session, as of some public body; specific, applied by spiritualists to a sitting with the view of evoking spiritual manifestations, or of holding communication with spirits.

seil, boy; pout, jowi; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -sian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

sean-na-chie, *s.* [Gael. *seannachie* = one learned in old or remote history; a reciter of tales, from *seannach* = sagacious; *chie* = old.] A Highland antiquary, genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

"Frequenting in the brains of some mad Highland seannachies."—*Scott. Antiquary*, ch. vi.

sean-pòrt, *s.* [Eng. *sea*, and *port*.]

1. A harbour or port on the sea.
2. A city or town situated on a harbour, or on or near the sea; also used adjectively: as, a *seaport* town.

sear, *s.* [SEAR.]

sear, *s.* [SEAR-ON, SEAR-EN, *v.t.* (A.S. *searian* = to dry up, to wither or pine away, from *sear* = sear (q.v.); O. H. Ger. *searen*; Low Ger. *seeren*, *seeren*; O. Dut. *seeren*.)]

1. Literally:
1. To dry up; to wither.
2. To burn the surface of to dryness and hardness; to cauterize; to burn, to scorch.

"Red hot steel to sear us to the brain."
—*Shakespeare*, *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

2. To parch. (Copper: *Task*, iii. 36.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To brand.
"Calumny will sear virtue itself."
—*Shakespeare*, *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

2. To make callous or insensible.
"Hast thou with heart perverse and conscience seared, Despising all rebuke, still persevered?"
—*Corneille*, *Le Cid*, act. i.

sear, *s.* [SEAR, SEARE, *s.* (A.S. *sear*; cogn. with O. Dut. *sear*, *sear* = dry, withered; Low Ger. *sear*.)] Dry, dried up, withered; no longer green and fresh.

"Old age like sear trees is seldom seen affected."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher*, *Without Money*, iii. 1.

sear (1), *s.* & *v.* [SEAR, *s.* & *v.*]

sear (2), *s.* [Fr. *sear* = a bar, a lock, from Lat. *sear* = a bar, a lock.]

Sear-arms. The pivoted piece in a gun-lock, which enters the notch of the tumbler to hold the hammer at full or half-cock, and is released therefrom by pulling the trigger in the act of firing. The half-cock notch is made so deep that the sear cannot be withdrawn by the trigger.

sear-spring, *s.* The spring which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler.

searce, *s.* [SEARCE, *s.* (Fr. *searce*.)] A strainer, or sieve, used to separate the fine particles of, as of meal, from the coarse. (Prov.)

searce, *s.* [SEARCE, *s.* (Fr. *searce*.)] A sieve, a bolt.

"My next difficulty was to make a sieve, or searce, to dress my meal. . . . This was a most difficult thing, even to think on; for I had nothing like the necessary thing to make it; I mean fine thin canvas or stuff, to searce the meal through."—*Defoe*, *Robinson Crusoe*.

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4. That period of time during which most work or activity occurs in any particular place, profession, business, pursuit, or sport; as the time of the year during which a place is most frequented, or a profession, business, pursuit, &c., is in the greatest state of activity; as, the Brighton season, the publishing season, the cricketing season, &c.

5. That which seasons; that which keeps fresh and tasteful; as seasoning.

"The season of all nature's sleep."
Shakspeare: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

season-ticket, *s.* A ticket which entitles the holder to certain privileges for a certain time, as to travel on a railway, steamboat, or other conveyance for a certain specified time, to admission to a place of amusement. Such tickets are issued at reduced rates, in consideration of the charges being paid in advance.

season, *v.t. & i.* [SEASON, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To fit or bring to the best state for use by time or habit; to habituate, to accustom, to mature, to insure.

"I was about to harden and season him beyond the degree of cold wherewith he lives."
Addison.

2. To fit for any use by any process.

"His piousness shows he season'd timber sound."
Dryden: *Annus Mirabilis*.

3. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare, to fit.

"How many things by season season'd are
To their right praise and the perfection."
Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

4. To fit or accommodate to the taste; to render palatable; to give a higher relish to, by the mixture or addition of some substance more pungent or pleasant; to make savoury.

"Every oblation of thy most-offering shall thou season with salt."
Leviticus ii. 13.

5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; to give a zest or relish to; to enliven.

"The proper use of wit is to season conversation, to represent what is praiseworthy to the greatest advantage, and to expose the vices and follies of men."
Bacon: *Tales*.

6. To render less rigorous or severe; to temper, to qualify, to moderate.

"Early power doth then show itself Obed,
When wiser season justice."
Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

7. To gratify, to tickle.

"Let their palate be seasoned with such vintages."
Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

8. To imbue, to tinge, to taint.

"Secure their religion, season their younger years with prudent and pious principles."
Taylor.

9. To copulate with; to impregnate.

(*B. land*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To become mature or fit for use by time; to become acclimatized or inured.

2. To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural sap, or by being penetrated with other substance.

"Carpenter's rough-plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to season."
Mason: *Mechanical Dictionary*.

3. To give taken; to savour, to snack.

"It seasons of a bird."
Boswell: *Fletcher*. (*Webster*.)

season-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. season; *able*.]

1. Suitable or fit for the time or season; occurring, happening, or done at the fit or proper time or the season; opportune.

"This . . . came at a very seasonable time."
Cook: *Journal of Voyages*, bk. i, ch. 11.

season-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. seasonable; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being seasonable; opportuneness; fitness for the time or season.

"And when they expire, the trade-wind . . . returns with the customary seasonableness of weather."
Boswell: *Journals*, vol. ii, pt. iii, ch. v.

season-a-ble-ly, *adv.* [Eng. seasonable; *-ly*.]

In due time; in the proper season; sufficiently early.

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who or that which seasons; that which gives a relish or season; a seasoning.

season-ing, *s.* [Eng. season; *-ing*.]

1. The act or process of making anything fit for use or palatable.

2. That by which anything is rendered palatable; that which is added to any article of food to make it palatable or more agreeable; as salt, spices, &c.

"Sharp hunger was their seasoning, or they took
Such salt as issued from the taste's rock."
King: *Art of Cookery*.

3. Anything added to or mixed with something else to increase the pleasure or enjoyment.

seasoning-tub, *s.* The trough in which the dough is set apart to rise.

season, *v.t. & i.* [SEASON, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Having no seasons; without succession of seasons.

2. Tasteless, insipid. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Gracile*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. The place or thing on which a person sits; specifically:

(1) A chair, bench, stool, or other similar thing made to be sat in or upon. (*Matthew xvi. 12*.)

(2) The part of a chair, bench, stool, &c., on which a person sits; as, the seat of a chair or sofa, the seat of a pair of trousers, &c.

(3) The lower part of the body; the sitting part; the fundament.

(4) A chair of state, office, or authority.

"To be seated, from the seat of judgment, the unfortunate Roman Catholics who were arraigned before him for their lives."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. 11.

(5) A regular or appropriated place of sitting; hence, a right to sit, a sitting, as, a seat in a church, a theatre, &c.

(6) The right to sit in a legislative body.

2. The place occupied by anything; the place where anything is situated, fixed, settled, or established, or on which anything rests, resides, or abides; a station, an abode, a post.

"Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezuma."
Milton: *P. L.* l. 467.

3. A site, a position, a situation.

"This castle hath a pleasant seat."
Shakspeare: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

4. A place of abode; residence, mansion.

"I went where thou dwellest, where the seats of
Saturnus is."
Milton: *Paradise Lost*, bk. 1.

5. Now always with a sense of grandeur, and especially of a country residence.

(*COUNTRY-SIT, TOWN-SIT*.)

"Lady friends
From neighbours' seats."
Tennyson: *Princess*. (*Profr*.)

6. Posture, mode, or manner of sitting, as of a person on horseback; as, He has a firm seat.

7. The lower or fixed plate of a pair of bellows.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The part on which another thing rests; as, a valve-seat.

2. *Ordn.*: That part of the bore of a chambered piece of ordnance at which the shell rests when rammed home.

3. *Saddlery*:

(1) The broad part of a saddle, on which the rider sits.

(2) The top piece on a gig saddle.

seat, *v.t. & i.* [SEAT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To place or set on a seat; to cause to sit down.

2. To assign seats to; to accommodate or provide with seats or sittings; to provide sitting accommodation for; as, The church will seat eight hundred.

3. To fit up seats in; as, To seat a church.

4. To repair by providing with a new seat; as, To seat a pair of trousers.

5. To set or place in a post or position of authority, office, or distinction.

"Thus high, be thy advice,
And thy assistance, is King Richard seated."
Shakspeare: *Richard III.* iv. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To settle or locate in any particular place or country; to situate.

"Should one family or one thousand hold possession
Of all the southern undiscovered continent, because
they had seated themselves in Nova Guinea?"
Hale.

2. To settle, to colonize; to plant with inhabitants.

3. To fix; to set firm.

"From their foundations have sined and fro
They pluck the crooked hills."
Milton: *P. L.* vi. 666.

4. *Latrans.*: To rest; to lie down. (*Sponser*.)

seat-ing, *pr. par. a. & s.* [SEAT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of placing or setting on a seat; the act of providing with a seat or seats.

2. The fitting up with seats; as, The seating of the church was very commodious.

3. The material for making seats, or the covering of seats, as horse-hair, leather, and the like.

seave, *s.* [Ice. *sef* = sieve; Dan. *siv* = a rush.] A rush; a wick made of rush.

seav-y, *a.* [Eng. seave; *-y*.] Overgrown with rushes. (*Profr*.)

sea-ward, *a. & adv.* [Eng. sea; *-ward*.]

A. As adj.: Directed or situated toward or on the side of the sea.

"The crowded ramparts of St. Michael's."
Parker: *Hist. & Antiquities of Malta*, ch. xviii.

B. As adv.: Toward or in the direction of the sea.

"The rich rushed seaward with impetuous rage,
Lugged, and to the eyes the water bore."
Pope: *Imitation*.

seax, *s.* [A.S. *a* crooked sword. [SEAXON.]

se-ba-cin, *s.* [Low Lat. *sebaceus*, from Lat. *sebum* = tallow.]

1. *Orn. & Zool.*: Pertaining to or contained in tallow; made of, containing, or excreting fatty matter; fatty.

"The skin is further provided with sebaceous and sudoriferous glands."
Marschall: *Outline of Zoology*, p. 444.

2. *Bot.*: Having the appearance of wax, tallow, or grease.

sebaceous glands, *s. pl.*

Anal.: Glands having small ducts which open within the mouth of hair follicles and supply them with sebaceous matter. Sometimes there are several to one hair. The largest are on the sides of the nose, and often become uncleanly charged with pent up secretion.

sebaceous humour, *s.*

Anal.: The fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

se-ba-cin, *a.* [SEBACEOUS.] Pertaining to or derived from fat.

sebacinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ Pyrolic acid. Sebacic acid. An acid of the oxalic series, obtained from fats containing oleic acid by dry distillation or the action of nitric acid, and from castor oil by heating with potash. It crystallizes in white very light needles, has an acid taste, melts at 127°, and dissolves easily in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It forms acid and neutral salts, which are mostly soluble in water, and crystallizable.

sebacinic ether, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Methyl sebate, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ Obtained by gradually adding methylic alcohol to sebacinic acid in strong sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in the needles, which melt at 25.5°, has a faint odour, and boils at 285°.

Ethyl sebate, $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ is liquid above -9°, has an agreeable odour, is lighter than water, and boils at 308°.

seb-a-cin, *s.* [Eng. seba(c); *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the dry distillation of calcic sebate with excess of lime. It is purified by solution in oil of vitriol and precipitation by water, and crystallizes in colourless laminae which melt at 55°. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether and is without taste or smell.

season-a-ble-ly, *adv.* [Eng. seasonable; *-ly*.]

In due time; in the proper season; sufficiently early.

season-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. seasonable; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being seasonable; opportuneness; fitness for the time or season.

"And when they expire, the trade-wind . . . returns with the customary seasonableness of weather."
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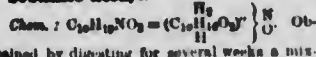
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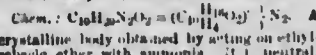
se-bam'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *sebatic*], and *amic*.
Derived from or containing sebatic acid and ammonia.

sebamic acid, *a.*



Obtained by digesting for several weeks a mixture of aqueous ammonia and sebatic ether. The liquid portion containing the sebamic acid is precipitated with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallized from water. It forms a white crystalline pulverulent mass, easily soluble in warm water and alcohol, and gives a precipitate with nitrate of silver soluble in ammonia.

se-bam'-ide, *a.* [Eng. *sebatic*], and *amide*.]



Crystalline body obtained by acting on ethylsebatic ether with ammonia. It is neutral, and forms microscopic needles, insoluble in cold water and in ammonia, slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in boiling alcohol. Water gradually converts it into ammonium sebate.

se-ban'-tā, *a.* [Gr. *sebanon* (*sebanon*) = augur].

Ichth.: A genus of Scorpene (p.v.), with about twenty species, widely distributed in temperate seas. Head and body compressed; body covered with scales of moderate or small size, without apophyses, villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine bones. They range from one to four pounds in weight, in general appearance resemble the sea-perches (q.v.), and are esteemed as food.

† **se-ban'-tā-mā'-al** *a.* [Gr. *sebanon* (*sebanon*) = reverence, reverence, and Eng. *mania*.] Religious insanity. (*Wharton*.)

se-bā'te, *a.* [Eng. *sebatic*], and *ate*.
Chem.: A salt of sebatic acid.

se-beg'-itā, *a.* [After Seben, Transylvania, where found; suff. -ite (M.S.).]
Min.: The same as *TRAWOLITE* (q.v.).

se-ben'-tā, *a.* [Gr. *sebanon* (*sebanon*) = reverence, reverence, and Eng. *mania*.] Religious insanity. (*Wharton*.)

1. Botany (PL):

(1) The nuts of *Cordia Myrs* and *C. latifolia*, believed to be the berries of theophrastus, and the trees themselves. The nuts are sweet, and when cut have a heavy smell. They are eaten in India.

(2) The *Cordia* (Lindley).

(3) *Pharm.*: Sebaticum is given in diseases of the chest and urethra, and as an astringent gargle; the kernel is considered good for ringworm, and the bark a mild tonic. (*Lindley, Ainslie, &c.*)

se-bie, *a.* [Lat. *sebum* = fat; Eng. -ie.] Sebatic (p.v.).

se-bif'-er-ōf, *a.* [Lat. *sebum* = tallow, and *fero* = to bear.]

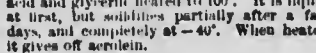
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Producing fat or fatty matter.

2. *Bot.*: Producing vegetable wax.

se-bil'-le, *a.* [Sp.]

Mineral.: A wooden bowl, to hold the sand and water used in sawing or grinding marble.

se-bin, *a.* [Eng. *sebatic*], and *in*.]



cerylic sebate. Produced by the action of hydrochloric acid gas on a mixture of sebatic acid and glyceric heated to 100°. It is liquid at first, but solidifies partially after a few days, and completely at -40°. When heated it gives off acrolein.

se-bip'-ar-ōs, *a.* [Lat. *sebum* = tallow, and *pario* = to produce.] Producing tallow or fatty matter; sebaceous.

se-būn'-dī, *a.* [Hind.] An irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police. (*E. Indies*.)

* **se-ep-bil'-i-tī**, *a.* [Lat. *sebum* = possible to be cut; *seco* = to cut.] Capability of being cut or divided into parts. (*Graham: Chemistry*, 1, 153.)

se-ē-lā, *a.* [Lat. = *seco* or black spell, from *seco* = to cut.]

Bot. & Agric.: Aye; a genus of Horace, akin to *Triticum*, but with the inflorescence in spikes, the spikelets with two flowers and a long stalked rudiment of a third; glumes subulate. *Secale cereale* is Aye (q.v.); *S. cereale*, Murred Aye (q.v.); *S. montanum* is found in the mountains of Italy, and *S. villosum* in France, &c.

se-ē-mō-mō, *a.* [Arab. *semoim*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Secomon* (p.v.). Erect or climbing smooth shrubs, with opposite leaves, a cymose inflorescence and small flowers, with a five-leaved staminate crown, and twenty pollen masses. The root of *Secomon emetic*, a climbing shrub common in India, acts as an emetic.

se-ē-mō-mō, *a.* [Arab. *semoim*.]

Lat. term, p. m. suff. -ec. [*Mod. Lat. secum* (s); *Lat. term*, p. m. suff. -ec.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Asclepiadaceae*.

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Eng. *secco* (s); -qā.] A cutting or intersection; *se*, the *secco* of one line with another.

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco*, pr. par. of *seco* = to cut.]

A. As adj.: Cutting or dividing into two parts.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geom.*: A straight line cutting a curve in two or more points. If a secant line be revolved about one of its points of secancy until the other point of secancy coincides with it, the secant becomes a tangent. If it be still further revolved, it again becomes a secant on the other side; hence, a tangent to a curve, at any point, is a limit of all secants through that point. A secant plane is one which intersects a surface or solid.

2. *Trig.*: A straight line drawn from the centre of a circle through the second extremity of an arc, and terminating in a tangent to the first extremity of the arc.

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Ital. from Lat. *secco* = dry.]

Paint.: A term applied to that kind of fresco painting which absorbs the colours into the plaster and gives them a dry, sunken appearance.

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco* = to go away, to withdraw; *se* = apart, and *cedo* = to give.] To withdraw from fellowship, association, or communion; to separate one's self, to draw off, to retire; specifically, to withdraw or separate one's self from a political or religious organization.

"The seceding members had again resumed their seats in the House of Commons." (*Similes: Hist. Eng.* Jan. 1733.)

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Eng. *secco* (s); -qā.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who secedes.

2. *Scottish Eccl. Hist.*: The name taken, in preference to that of Dissenter, by those who seceded from the Scottish Church in 1733. They believed that dissenter would imply a difference in doctrine, whereas they meant only to protest against the method of discipline. Used especially by and of the Secession. (*SECESSION*, II.)

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco*; from *se* = apart, and *cedo* = to separate.] [*SECEDE*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To separate, to distinguish.

2. *Physiol.*: To excrete.

"The pituita, or mucus, excreted in the nose, mouth, palate." (*Archiebald: On Diseases*, ch. VI.)

B. Intrans.: To become divided or separated, to be excreted.

"Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and excreth more subtilly." (*Bacon*.)

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *seccare*, pr. par. of *seco* = to sear (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

Physiol.: Having the power or quality of separating or excreting; secreting, secretory.

B. As substantive:

1. *Anat.*: A vessel which separates matters from the blood.

2. *Med.*: That which promotes secretion.

* **se-ē-qā-qā**, *a.* [Eng. *secco*; -ment.]

The act of secreting; secretion.

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [The def. 1. A cant term in the United States for a secessionist, of which it is an abbreviation.]

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco* = a withdrawing; *se*, pr. par. of *seco* = to sear (q.v.).] A withdrawing, a secession; retirement, retreat.

"Silent secessus, vasto silentio." (*There: Song of the Sea*, bk. 10, ch. 10.)

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco*, from *secco*, pr. par. of *seco* = to sear (q.v.).] *Fr.* *secession*; *Sp.* *seccina*; *Ital.* *seccina*.

1. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. The act of departing, or departure.

* 2. The act of seceding or withdrawing only self from fellowship, association, or communion; the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization.

"The sole and chryseis of retired solitudes, who very secessionist maintain their contempt of society." (*Sp. Hall: Power of Words*, 1.)

* 3. Retirement, seclusion.

"In that great secession." (*Scott: Freedom of the Mind*, 10, 12.)

II. *Am. Hist.*: The Civil War. The United States began in the secession of South Carolina from the Union of states. This act was taken on December 20, 1860, and was quickly followed by the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. Virginia followed in April, 1861, Arkansas and North Carolina in May, and Tennessee in June. The remaining slave-holding states failed to form an organization of secession, and declared themselves neutral, a declaration which the national government paid little attention to. In view of the fact that the majority of their people were loyal, the secession movement failed, and all the seceding states were re-admitted to the Union by 1870.

III. *Scottish Eccl. Hist.*: A religious body which broke off from the Established Church of Scotland in 1733. In 1730 the General Assembly had put an end to the practice of seceding the protest occasionally taken by individual members against the decision of the church courts. Several protesting members soon afterwards in their Church, where the prevailing party in the Church, whose name the name "the Secession." In 1733, they constituted themselves into an Associated Presbytery. Four more joined in 1737, and a first "Act and Testimony" was published in 1747 an emanating from the oath divided them into Burghers and Anti-Burghers. In 1806 the voluntary question (VOLUNTARIANISM) led to another schism. In 1820 they were reunited as the Associated Synod, and in 1847, joining with the *Seceders* (q.v.), constituted the United Presbyterian Church (q.v.).

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco* = to go away, to withdraw; *se* = apart, and *cedo* = to give.] To withdraw from fellowship, association, or communion; to separate one's self, to draw off, to retire; specifically, to withdraw or separate one's self from a political or religious organization.

"The seceding members had again resumed their seats in the House of Commons." (*Similes: Hist. Eng.* Jan. 1733.)

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Eng. *secco* (s); -qā.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who secedes.

2. *Scottish Eccl. Hist.*: The name taken, in preference to that of Dissenter, by those who seceded from the Scottish Church in 1733. They believed that dissenter would imply a difference in doctrine, whereas they meant only to protest against the method of discipline. Used especially by and of the Secession. (*SECESSION*, II.)

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco*; from *se* = apart, and *cedo* = to separate.] [*SECEDE*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To separate, to distinguish.

2. *Physiol.*: To excrete.

"The pituita, or mucus, excreted in the nose, mouth, palate." (*Archiebald: On Diseases*, ch. VI.)

B. Intrans.: To become divided or separated, to be excreted.

"Birds are better meat than beasts, because their flesh doth assimilate more finely, and excreth more subtilly." (*Bacon*.)

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *seccare*, pr. par. of *seco* = to sear (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

Physiol.: Having the power or quality of separating or excreting; secreting, secretory.

B. As substantive:

1. *Anat.*: A vessel which separates matters from the blood.

2. *Med.*: That which promotes secretion.

* **se-ē-qā-qā**, *a.* [Eng. *secco*; -ment.]

The act of secreting; secretion.

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [The def. 1. A cant term in the United States for a secessionist, of which it is an abbreviation.]

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco* = a withdrawing; *se*, pr. par. of *seco* = to sear (q.v.).] A withdrawing, a secession; retirement, retreat.

"Silent secessus, vasto silentio." (*There: Song of the Sea*, bk. 10, ch. 10.)

se-ē-qā-qā, *a.* [Lat. *secco*, from *secco*, pr. par. of *seco* = to sear (q.v.).] *Fr.* *secession*; *Sp.* *seccina*; *Ital.* *seccina*.

1. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. The act of departing, or departure.

* 2. The act of seceding or withdrawing only self from fellowship, association, or communion; the act of withdrawing from a political or religious organization.

"The sole and chryseis of retired solitudes, who very secessionist maintain their contempt of society." (*Sp. Hall: Power of Words*, 1.)

* 3. Retirement, seclusion.

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B. As substantives:

1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts by deputation or delegated authority; one who acts in subordination to another.

"Old Karala.
Though first in question, is thy secondary."
Shaksp.: Measure for Measure, I. 1.

* 2. (See extract.)

"He [Barley] sometimes has a stroke of humor; as in the following stanza, where he wishes to take on board the eight secretaries of home cannon, of his college."—Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 322.

3. An officer of the City of London whose duties arise out of those devolving upon the sheriffs in connection with the administration of justice, and the election of corporate officers and members of Parliament. The secretaries of compensation cases, assessment of damages in breach of promise actions, and the like, where judgment has gone by default, &c.

4. One of the feathers growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.

5. A secondary circle (q.v.).

6. A secondary planet (q.v.).

7. Secondary qualities of bodies:

Physics: Those qualities which are not inseparable from bodies; as, colour, taste, &c.

secondary alcohol, s.

Chem.: An alcohol in which the carbon atom, united to hydrogen, is combined with only one atom of hydrogen.

secondary amides and amines, s. pl.

Chem.: Compounds derived from a single or multiple molecule of ammonia by replacing two-thirds of the typical hydrogen by acid and basylous radicals respectively.

secondary amputation, s.

Surg.: Amputation of a limb, &c., deferred till the immediate effects of the injury upon the constitution have passed away.

secondary battery, s. (STORAGE-BATTERY.)

secondary circle, s.

Geom. & Astron.: A great circle passing through the poles of another great circle perpendicular to its plane.

secondary coil, s.

Elect.: The outer portion of an induction coil (q.v.) in which the secondary currents are induced. It is usually of fine wire, and of great length.

secondary colours, s. pl. Colours produced by the union in equal proportions of primary colours; thus, blue and yellow produce green, blue and red violet, &c.

secondary conveyances, s. pl.

Law: Derivative conveyances (q.v.).

secondary cortex, s.

Bot.: The portions of the cortex which are formed fresh in any particular year.

secondary creditor, s.

Not. Law: A term used in contradistinction to a collateral creditor, or one whose debt is secured over several subjects, or over the whole subjects is long to his decision.

secondary crystal, s. A crystal derived from one of the primary forms.

secondary current, s.

Elect.: An induced current. The current from a secondary battery.

secondary embryo sacs, s. pl.

Bot.: A few cells of larger growth than the rest in the endosperm of an embryo sac.

secondary evidence, s.

Law: Indirect evidence (q.v.).

secondary fever, s.

Pathol.: A term used specially of the fever which follows the first attack of small pox, particularly of the confluent kind. It generally begins about the eleventh day of the disease, the eighth of the eruption, and is often fatal, or leaves permanent consequences, as blindness, deafness, or lameness.

secondary formation, s. (SECONDARY-ROCKS.)

secondary group, s.

Geol.: A term for the Secondary rocks recommended by the International Geological Congress, held at Bologna, in 1881.

secondary plane, s.

Crystall.: Any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.

secondary planet, s. (PLANET.)

secondary rocks, s. pl.

Geology:

* 1. All sedimentary and fossiliferous rocks, as distinguished from the primary rocks below (PRIMARY) and the Tertiary alluviums and diluviums above.

2. An extensive series of stratified rocks, having certain characters in common distinguishing them from the primary rocks beneath and the Tertiary above them. Lyell divides the Secondary rocks into the Trias, the Lias, the Oolite, and the Cretaceous; Seeley into the Trias, the Lias, the Permian, the Pennsylvanian, and the Cretaceous; and Ruedemann into the Triassic, the Jurassic, and the Cretaceous. In many places the paleozoic strata had been fractured, contorted, and even thrown into a vertical position before the Secondary rocks began to be deposited. There is a break between the end of the Primary (PALEOZOIC) rocks and the commencement of the Secondary strata. Though most of the latter seem conformable to each other, yet the considerable alterations ever and anon occurring in the character of the fossil remains suggest the existence of breaks not stratigraphically visible. Thus there is no visible unconformability in the Lias, yet only five per cent. of the fossils pass from the Middle to the Upper Lias. During the deposition of the Secondary rocks the geographical features of the northern hemisphere were again and again modified. From the Lias to the chalk there seems to have been a series of large tropical islands, drained by considerable rivers, with a vegetation of Cycads, Reeds, and Conifers. Giant reptiles were the dominant vertebrates. Specially in the time of the Wealden was there in the S.E. of England a river draining a large area. A great break occurs between the Secondary and the Tertiary. Murchison says that gold is generally absent from Secondary rocks. (MESOZOIC.)

secondary roots, s. pl. (LATERAL-ROOTS.)

secondary stems, s. pl.

Bot.: The ramifications of a stem; branches.

secondary strata, s. pl. (SECONDARY-ROCKS.)

secondary tints, s. pl.

Paint.: Tints of a subdued kind, such as grays, &c.

secondary tone, s.

Music.: The same as HARMONIC (q.v.).

secondary use, s. (USE, s.)

se cône, s. (FR.) A thrust and party in fencing, and a corresponding position of the body.

se cône ôr, s. (Eng. second, v.; see.) One who seconds; one who supports what another does, affirms, or proposes.

"His proposer and seconder will conduct him to the choir."—Daily Telegraph, Jan. 12, 1886.

se cône ine, s. (SECONDING.)

se cône ly, adv. (Eng. second, a.; ly.) In the second place.

"First, because that has promised it; secondly, because he is able to perform it."—Hungarian Polytechnic Program, pt. II.

se cône s, s. pl. (SECOND, a. B. I. 4.)

seconds pendulum, s. A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second.

se cône, 'se cône', s. (Sp. segunda.) The same as SECOND (q.v.).

"A third in secret wrote through his left side."—American School for Seafarers, v. 2.

se cre, s. (SECRET.)

se cre çy, 'se cre-clé, s. (Eng. secret; see.)

1. A state of being secret or hidden; concealment from the observation or notice of others not concerned; a secret manner or mode of proceeding.

"When the king bath in secrecy long married."—Shaksp.: Henry VIII, III. 4.

* 2. Solitude, retirement, seclusion.

"In this secret, which is not social communication."—Milton: P. L., viii. 687.

3. The quality or state of being secretive; the habit of keeping secrets; forbearance of disclosure or discovery; discretion.

"All the officers of his mist were sworn to secrecy."—Scott: Waverley, III. 7, ch. 13.

* 4. A secret. (Shaksp.: Lucius, 101.)

se creence, s. (Mid. Eng. seere; -ness.) Secrecy. (Chaucer: C. T., 5, 192.)

se-crét, 'se-crete, 'se-crete, n. & s. (Fr. secret, from Lat. secretus = secret, prop. a par. of secrete = to separate, to set apart (Seeck); Sp. & Port. secreto; Ital. segreto, segreto.)

A. As adjective:

1. Concealed from the knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private, hidden.

"I have towards heaven breathed a secret vow."—Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice, II. 4.

2. Kept back from general knowledge or observation; not revealed; hidden.

"The secret things belong unto the Lord our God."—Psalm, lxxv. 7.

3. Being in retirement or seclusion; secluded, private, retired.

"There secret in her myrtle cell He with the Niois went to dwell."—Pope: D. D.

4. Occult, mysterious; not apparent, not seen.

"Whereon the stars in secret influence emanate."—Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice, II. 4.

* 5. Keeping secrets; secretive, discreet; not apt or given to blab or betray confidence; reserved, silent.

"I can be secret as a churchman."—Shaksp.: Much Ado About Nothing, I. 1.

* 6. Affording privacy; retired, secluded, private. (Milton: P. L., l. 7.)

7. Privy; not proper or fit to be seen; private. (1 Samuel, v. 9.)

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Something carefully or studiously kept back, hidden, or concealed; a thing kept back from general knowledge, and not to be revealed.

"Secrets with girls, like loaded guns with boys, Are never valued till they make a noise."—Robt.: Tales of the Hall, II.

2. Something not revealed, discovered, known, or explained; a mystery.

"All great secrets are in the air."—Shaksp.: Lear, II. 4.

* 3. Secrecy.

4. (Pl.): The secret or private parts, the parts of the body which modesty and propriety require to be concealed.

II. Roman Ritual: A prayer or prayers recited by the celebrant in a low tone of voice audible only to himself, immediately after the Oratio, Prefatio.

"These words [per omnia secula amen] are the conclusion of the Mass, the priest here repeats his voice at low Mass, and at High Mass plays a chant in their recitation to indicate the conclusion of the Mass, and to invite them to their prayers with us."—Book of Common Prayer, (11) Discipline of the secret. [Discipline, s. (11).]

(2) In secret: Secretly; in secrecy or privacy.

privately. (Pope, ix. 17.)

* secret false, s. Faithless in secret; secretly false; treacherous.

secret society, s. A society, probably for illegal purposes, whose operations are conducted in secret, those initiated not being bound down by solemn oaths not to reveal what takes place, and feeling themselves in danger if they do. Example, the Assassins (Assassins, I. 1.)

5. In the United States the Federal Beneficial Societies, equivalent to the friendly societies of Great Britain, usually conduct their meetings secretly, and have so-called passwords, signs, &c., which they are bound to oath not to reveal; hence, they are often known as secret societies.

se-crét-age (age as lē), s. (Eng. secret; -age.)

Furriery: The act or process of secreting (q.v.).

se-ré-tär-i-äl, 'se-ré-tär-i-äl, s. (Eng. secretary; -al.) Treasuring or relating to a secretary; befitting a secretary.

se-ré-tär-i-ät, 'se-ré-tär-i-ät, s. (Fr. secrétaire.)

1. The office of

2. The place of transacting business.

se-ré-tär-i-äl, s. (Eng. secret; -al.) Treasuring or relating to a secretary; befitting a secretary.

se-ré-tär-i-äl, s. (Fr. secrétaire.)

1. (the who is) secrets; a confidential (welder.)

2. A person employed in an association, or in a business, requiring writing.

3. A place of retirement for writing (in this sense a cabinet.)

II. Technically:

1. Polit.: An entrusted the support of a particular

ment; as Secretary of the United States

advisers of the President; &c.; one business, corporate requiring writing.

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zäte, fät, färe, amidst, what, fäll, father; wä, wät, hère, camél, bär, thère; pine, pít, sír, sir, marine; go, pät, or, wère, wèlf, wèrk, wäd, sön; mäte, oäd, cürä, gnite, cür, rüle, fäll; try, Syrian. m, œ = ö; oy = ä; qu = kv.

1. The office of a secretary; secretariship.
2. The place or office where a secretary transacts business, keeps his papers, &c.

se-ré-tar-ship, s. [SEKRETAARSHIP.]

se-ré-tar-y, 'se-roo-tar-yo, s. [Fr. *secrétaire*, from Low Lat. *secretarius* = a confidential officer, from Lat. *secretus* = secret (v.); Sp. & Port. *secretario*; Ital. *segretario*, *segretario*.]
1. Ordinary Language:
"1. One who is entrusted with or who keeps secrets; a confidential.
"A faithful secretary to her sex's foibles."—*Raleigh* (quoting).

2. A person employed by a public company, an association, or a public body, or an individual to attend to correspondence, draw up reports, &c.; one who transacts another's business, correspondence, or other matters requiring writing.
"Call (Gardner) to me, my new secretary."
—*Shakspeare*, *Henry VIII.*, II. 2.
3. A place of furniture fitted with conveniences for writing and for keeping papers. In this sense a corrupt. of *escritorio*.
II. Technically:
1. *Public*: An officer of state, to whom is intrusted the superintendence and management of a particular department of the government; as Secretary of State. The Cabinet of the United States contains six Secretaries, the highest of the President, and each at the head of some great department of the Government. These are, The Secretary of State, who is in charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs; the Secretary of War, having supervision over all military matters; the Secretary of the Navy, similarly controlling naval affairs; the Secretary of the Treasury, the chief of the Department of Finance; the Secretary of the Interior, in control of all matters relating to public lands, pensions, education, railroads, mines, coins, and similar interior affairs; and the Secretary of Agriculture, organized in 1849, for the purpose of controlling and developing the extended agricultural interests of the country. There are two cabinet officials, the Treasurer General and the Attorney General, not designated as Secretaries. In the British Government there are five Secretaries of State, three for the Home, Foreign, Indian, Colonial, and War Departments. The Secretary of State for the Home Department is responsible for the management of the internal affairs of the kingdom, as the administration of justice, the maintenance of peace and order in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, the inspection of schools, factories, mines, &c. The duties of the other Secretaries of State are indicated by their official titles. There are also several Under-Secretaries. All Secretaries of State are members of the Cabinet.
2. *Print*: A kind of script type, in imitation of cursive hand, not unlike *Bookle* (q.v.).
3. *Smith*: The Secretary bird (q.v.).
4. *Secretary of an embassy or legation*: The principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

secretary bird, s.
Secretary, *Secretary*, from South Africa, a bird protected by the native and English authorities for the service it renders in destroying venomous serpents, which it kills by blows from its powerful feet and by a single occasionally the serpent succumbs to the effecting mortal injury on its feet.
LIVERIA, ASSERIA (q.v.) (South Africa) this bird can inflict severe wounds with its feet, the legs are so short that they will snap if it is suddenly started into a quick run. The Secretary bird stands about four feet high, upper surface grayish-brown, shaded with reddish brown on wing-coverts; throat white, flanks black, tail feathers very long, black at base, passing into gray, tipped with white; two long central feathers bluish-gray tipped with black at white. Crest of ten feathers black or gray, tipped with black, arranged in pairs, and curved at will. From the fanned resemblance of this crest to a pen behind a

clerk's ear, the bird derived its specific Latin and popular English name.

se-ré-tar-y-ship, s. [Eng. *secretary*; -ship.] The office, post, or position of a secretary.

"Mr. Weston gave his secretariship, and Mr. Cecil got it of him."—*Barnes*: *King Edward's Journal* (1842).

se-crète, s. [Lat. *secretus*, pr. par. of *severno* = to separate, to secrete (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lat.*: To conceal, to hide; to remove or keep from the knowledge or observation of others.

"A secondary sense which hides and secretes it."—*Webster*: *Latin-Lexicon*, bk. vi. f. 2.

2. *Physiol.*: To separate from the blood, from the sap, &c.; to secrete. Used sometimes to exclude, at others so as to include, excretion. (See *secreto*.)

se-crète, s. [SECRETE, v.] Separate, distinct.

"They suppose two other divine hypotheses superior thereto, which were perfectly secret from nature."—*Locke*: *Essay*, bk. ii. ch. iv.

se-crét-ing, pr. par. a, & s. [SECRETE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Performing the process of secretion; secretory; as, secreting glands.

C. *As subst.*: A process by which the hairs of bare and rabbit skins are rendered fit for felt. The skin is laid upon a table, and the hair side brushed with a solution of mercury, 32; aquafortis, 500; water, 300. The skins are then stoved, causing the retraction and curling of the hairs.

secreting apparatus, s.

Anat.: A simple membrane, supporting a layer of secreting cells on one of the surfaces while freely ramified blood-vessels are spread over the other. To increase the secreting surface the membrane may rise into a fold, fringe, or other projection, or, retiring, may form a recess.

secreting glands, s. pl. [GLAND, a.]

secreting organs, s. pl.

Bot.: Receptacles or receptacles for secretions. These are glands, numerous tissues, receptacles, or reservoirs, as the turpentine reservoirs in the Conifers.

se-crét-ion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *secretus*, pr. par. of *severno*.] [SECRETE, v.]

1. *Physiol.*: A process in an organized body by which various matters derived from the organism are collected and discharged at particular parts that they may be further employed for special purpose in the system, as the saliva and the gastric juice, or to be simply eliminated as redundant material or waste product, as perspiration and urine. The latter are generally called excretions (q.v.). The chief agents in secretion are the blood and uncolored cells.

2. *Bot. & Vegetable Physiol.*: Any organic but inorganic substance produced in the interior of plants. They are chiefly amylaceous or saccharine, and are deposited in cellular tissue.

3. The matter secreted, as mucus, perspirable matter, &c.

se-crét-ion al, a. [Eng. *secretional*.] Of, belonging to, or connected with secretion (q.v.).

secrecional diseases, s. pl.

Vegetable Pathol.: The name sometimes given to the transformation of cellulose into gum, resin, mucus, &c. This is not really a morbid process, but in some cases is an evidence of vigorous growth.

se-crét-ist, s. [Eng. *secret*; -ist.] A dealer in secrets. (*Boyle*: *Works*, I. 315.)

se-crét-ious, a. [SECRETE, v.] Partially secret.

"They have a similitude or contrariety to the secretive humours in taste and quality."—*Pliny*: *On the Humors*.

se-crét-ive, a. [Eng. *secret*; -ive.]

1. Given to secrecy; apt or given to keep secrets.

"How much sullen and secretive in their ways."—*Shakspeare*: *Macbeth*, ch. xi.

2. Promoting or causing secretion; pertaining to secretion; secretory.

se-crét-ive-ness, s. [Eng. *secretive*; -ness.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being secretive; disposition to conceal.

2. *Physiol.*: In the system of Spurzheim, and latterly also of Combe, the seventh in order of those Affective Families called "Practicalities." It is the organ which produces the tendency to secrecy in thoughts, words, intentions, &c. It is an essential element in prudence, on the one hand, and in deceit, cunning, and hypocrisy on the other.

se-crét-ly, adv. [Eng. *secret*; -ly.]

1. In a secret manner; privately, privily, not openly; without the knowledge of others.

"An Englishman will do you a piece of *secretive* and be distressed with the expressions of your gratitude."—*Scott*: *Emancipator*, No. 44.

2. Inwardly; not apparently or openly; in one's heart.

"Yet secretly their souls did on them tower."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. 12. 19.

se-crét-ness, 'se-crét-ness, 'se-crét-ness, s. [Eng. *secret*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being secret, hidden, or concealed; secrecy, privacy.

"That I have showed you in *secretness*, preach it on the tops of the house."—*Jerome*: *Works*, p. 224.

2. The quality of being secretive; secretiveness.

"I could master up my giants out of my wits to which are vast constancy and secretiveness."—*Donne*: (*Todd*.)

3. A secret.

"There is none that knows the secretness of his name."—*Jerome*: *Proverbs*; *Crucible*, vol. 1, ch. 101.

se-crét-ory, 'se-crét-ory, a. [Eng. *secret*; -ory.] Performing the office of secretion; secretory.

"They give the blood time to separate through the capillary vessels into the *secretory*, which afterwards excrete themselves into one duct."—*King*: *On the Circulation*, p. 11.

sect (1), secte, s. [Fr. *secte* = a sect or faction, a rout or troop, a company of one (most commonly bad) opinion (*idgnoy*), from Low Lat. *secta* = a set of people, a party, . . . a suit of clothes, a suit at law, from Lat. *seco* = a party, a faction, a sect, lit. = a follower, from *separo* (pr. par. *seco*) = to follow; Sp. *secta*; Port. *secta*, *secta*; Ital. *setta*. Not connected in any way with Lat. *seco* = to cut.]

1. A body or number of persons following some particular teacher or leader, or united in some settled tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different to those of a school; a denomination; especially applied to a religious denomination.

"This new sect of Lollards."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, I. 1041.

2. The number of religious sects or denominations having registered places of worship in England and Wales in 1855 was nominally 223, but some are not really separate sects, and some are registered more than once under distinct names.

3. A section of the community; a party, a faction.

"When sects and factions were newly born."—*Shakspeare*: *Timon of Athens*, III. 2.

4. A class, an order, a rank.

"Hie lacked bought that length to a king, As of the sect of which that he was king."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, I. 1041.

5. A profession. (*Burton*.)

sect master, s. The leader of a sect.

"A blind company will follow a blind *sect-master*."—*Ward*: *Harmon*, p. 74.

sect (2), s. [Lat. *seco*, pr. par. of *seco* = to cut.] A cutting, a scion.

"Of our unshittled beds, I take this that you call love to be a sect or clon."—*Shakspeare*: *Titus*, I. 2.

sect (3), s. [See def.] A corruption of sex (q.v.). (*Vulgar*.)

"No is all her sect: an they be once in a calm they are sick."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry IV.*, II. 4.

seco-tar-i-an, a, & s. [SECT (1), a.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; strongly or ingenuously devoted to the tenets and interests of a particular sect or religious denomination; characterized by ingenuously devoted to a particular sect or religious denomination; peculiar to a sect. (*Dryden*: *Blind & Panther*, III. 739.)
B. *As subst.*: A member or adherent of a particular sect, school, or religious denomination.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, poll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shan. -sion, -sion = -shan. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del

seō-tār-i-qā-ism, *s.* (Eng. *sectarianism*; -ism.) The quality or state of being a *sectarian*; devoted adherence to a particular sect, school, or religious denomination; bigoted or partisan zeal for a particular sect.

seō-tār-i-qā-ism, *v.t.* (Eng. *sectarianize*; -ize.) To make *sectarian*; to imbue with *sectarian* feelings or principles.

"His feeling was to widen and nationalize the Church rather than narrow and *sectarianize* it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 28, 1908.

seō-tār-ism, *s.* (Eng. *sectarism*); -ism.] The same as **SECTARIANISM** (q.v.).

"Nothing hath more marks of *sectarism* and *sectarian* than this presbyterian way."—*King Charles' Admon. Bannet*.

seō-tār-ist, *s.* (Eng. *sectarist*); -ist.] A *sectary*, a *sectarian*.

"Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle on which all *sectarists* agree."—*Barton. Milton*, son. xiv. (Note.)

seō-tār-y, *s.* [Fr. *sectaire*, from *secte* = a sect.] **SECT** (1).

1. A follower, a pupil.

"How long have you been a *sectary* astronomer?"—*Shallop. Lear*, l. 2.

2. One who belongs to a sect or religious denomination, especially one who separates from an established church or from the prevailing denomination of Christians; a *sectarian*.

"The anabaptists, and separatists, and *sectaries* . . . whose tenets are full of schism, and inconsistent with morality."—*Locke*.

seō-tā-tōr, **seō-ti-tōr**, *s.* [Lat. *sectator*.] A follower, a disciple, an adherent.

"Herald the *sect* and the best learned scholars were not ignorant, as *Florus* witnesses, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectaries*."—*Raleigh. Hist. World*, bk. I, ch. 1.

seō-tile, *s.* [Lat. *sectilis*, from *sectus*, *pa. par. of seco* = to cut.] Capable of being cut.

"Talc, mica, and asbestos yield quietly to the knife, and are therefore said to be *sectile*."—*Pagge. Handbook of Gems*, p. 60.

seō-till-i-tē, *s.* (Eng. *sectile*); -ity.] The property of being easily cut. (*Obsolete*.)

seō-ti-ō (tā sh), *pref.* (**SECTIONS**.) Sectional.

sectio planigraphy, *s.*

(Civil Eng.) A method of laying down the sections of engineering, as railways, &c. It is prepared by using the line of direction laid down on the plan as a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

seō-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sectionem*, *seco*, *pa. par. of seco* = to cut; *Sp. seccion*; Ital. *sezione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting.

2. That which is cut off or separated from the rest; a part, a division, a portion; specif.,

(1) A distinct part or portion; a division, a class.

(2) A distinct part or portion of a book or writing; a division or subdivision of a chapter; a paragraph; a division of a statute or other writing. Hence often applied to the sign Σ , used to denote such a division or subdivision.

"Through which I shall run in as many several *sections* as I please."—*Bacon. Advancement of Learning*, p. 14.

(3) A distinct part or portion of a country, people, community, class, or the like; a class, a division.

"Having alienated one great *section* of Christendom by persecuting the Huguenots he alienated another by insulting the Holy See."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(4) In the United States, one of the portions of a square of 36 acres, or one square mile each, into which the public lands are divided. Each section is divided by east and west and by north and south lines, one mile distant from each other, into squares of a mile on each side. The sections in each township are numbered. Sections are sometimes subdivided into half-sections, quarter-sections, and even into eighthths of a section.

3. A vertical plan of the interior of a building, of a piece of country, of a mine, or of any structure, natural or artificial, showing it as it would appear upon an upright plane cutting through it. In buildings, sections show the thicknesses of the walls, ceilings,

floors, the heights of rooms and of doors and windows, and the forms of the ceilings, whether flat, curved, or vaulted. Sections are longitudinal, transverse, vertical, horizontal, oblique, central, lateral, &c., according to position and direction.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: The representation of an imaginary cutting, generally vertical, through a certain number of beds. Sections are so essential to a right comprehension of the dip, the strike, and the mutual relations of strata, that they abound in geological books.

2. *Mach.*: A detachable portion of a machine or instrument when made up of a number of parts. (*Amer.*)

3. *Microscopy*: A thin slice of any organic or inorganic substance cut off for microscopic examination. Sections are named according to the direction in which they are taken, as longitudinal, transverse, &c. They are also described specifically, as anatomical, or mineralogical sections.

4. *Mil.*: Half a platoon of infantry.

5. *Music*: A part of a movement, consisting of one or more phrases.

6. *Surveying*: A view showing the inequalities of the ground in reference to a base-line or line of construction.

7. *Conic sections*: (**CONIC**.)

section-beam, *s.*

Warping, &c.: A roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. (*WARPING*.)

seō-tion-al, *s.* (Eng. *section*; -al.)

1. Of or pertaining to a section or distinct part or division of a larger body or territory.

2. Composed of or made up in sections or independent parts.

sectional-beat, *s.* A boat made up in several independent sections, or, in fact, several boats joined together at their ends, so as to conform to sudden bends in the channel, or disconnected, so that each may be separately conveyed over a portage.

sectional-dock, *s.*

(Hydr. eng.) The sectional dock is intended to lift a vessel above the surface of the water, in order that its bottom may be cleaned. It consists of a series of caissons, connected with a platform, which is introduced below the vessel, and the water being pumped from these caissons by means of steam-engines, the vessel is raised by their flotation. The apparatus is towed to any place where necessary.

sectional steam-boiler, *s.*

Steam: A boiler built up of portions secured together in such a way that the size may be increased by addition of sections, the working capacity being the sum of the whole, and the individual parts being separately removable for repair or substitution of new pieces.

seō-tion-al-ism, *s.* (Eng. *sectional*; -ism.)

The having regard to the interests of a section of a country or the community rather than those of the nation at large.

"Let a statesman propose to the people a remedy for one of the evils of their present constitution or constitution, such as *sectionalism* or over-government."—*Webster's Magazine*, August, 1865, p. 300.

seō-tion-al-i-tē, *s.* (Eng. *sectional*; -ity.)

The quality or state of being sectional; sectionalism.

seō-tion-al-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *sectional*; -ly.)

In a sectional manner.

seō-tion-ize, *v.t.* (Eng. *section*; -ize.) To divide or lay out in sections. (*Amer.*)

seōt-ism, *s.* (Eng. *sect* (1); -ism.) Devotion to a sect; *sectarianism*.

seōt-lat, *s.* (Eng. *sect* (1); -lat.) One devoted to a particular sect; a *sectarian*.

seō-ti-dā-cle (tā sh), *s.* [A dimin. from *seō-ti* (1).] A petty sect. (*J. Martineau*.)

seō-tive, *a.* [Lat. *sectus*, *pa. par. of seco* = to cut.] The same as **SECTILE** (q.v.).

seō-tōr, *s.* [Lat. = a cutter, from *sectus*, *pa. par. of seco* = to cut; *Fr. secteur*; *Sp. sector*; *Ital. settore*.]

1. *Astron.*: (**DIP-SECTOR**, **ZENITH-SECTOR**.)

2. *Gearing*: A sector-wheel (q.v.).

3. *Geom.*: That portion of the area of a circle included between two radii and an arc. The area of a sector is equal to the product of the arc of the sector by half of the radius.

If the angle at the centre is given, the length of the arc of the sector may be found, since it is equal to π multiplied by the radius into the ratio of 180° to the number of degrees of the sector.

A spherical sector or the sector of a sphere is a volume or solid that may be generated by revolving a sector of a circle about a straight line drawn through the vertex of the sector as an axis, or it is the cone solid whose vertex coincides with the centre of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere.

4. *Math. & Survey.*: A mathematical instrument used for laying down plans, measuring angles, &c. It has two legs, united by a joint, and graduated. The scales put upon sectors are divided into single and double, the former has a line with inches divided into eighthths or tenths; a second, into decimas containing one hundred parts; a third, into chords; the fourth has sines; the fifth, tangents; the sixth, ex secants; the seventh and eighth have latitudes, hours, &c. The double scale contains a line of lines; a line of chords; third, a line of sines; fourth, tangents to 45°; fifth, secants; sixth, tangents above 45°; seventh, polygons. In surveying, the instrument is mounted on a leg or tripod, and the bob depending from the axis of the rule indicates the static exactly.

5. *Dip-sector*: (**DIP**, *s.*)

sector-cylinder steam-engine, *s.*

Steam: An engine whose working chamber is a sector of a cylinder, in which a rectangular piston oscillates to and fro in a door in its hinge. The axle of oscillation is a rocking-shaft to which the piston is fixed, and by means of an arm projecting from the outer end of that shaft and a connecting-rod, motion is communicated to the crank.

sector-wheel, *s.*

Gearing:

1. A wheel, or rolling lever, which has the shape of a sector of a circle. It is used as a gear-wheel in machines when an unequal moderate length is required, and has a reciprocating rotary motion.

2. A gear-wheel whose perimeter is formed of sectors of varying radii, imparting a variable motion to a wheel of counterpart form; a variable wheel.

seō-tōr-al, *a.* (Eng. *sector*; -al.) Of or pertaining to a sector.

sectoral barometer, *s.* An instrument in which the height of the mercurial column is found by the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube, in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

seō-tōr-i-al, *a. & s.* [**SECTOR**. (*See extract*.)]

A. As adj.: Cutting.

"In most *sectoral* one molar tooth on each side of both jaws has its crown modified either wholly in part, or merely by the appearance of a blade of scissor, in express relation to the shape of the food which it is applied to the back of the mouth."—*Quoy. Zool. graphy*, l. 975.

B. As subst.: A sectorial tooth.

"The third molar displaces the deciduous *sectorial*."—*Quoy. Zool. graphy*, l. 975.

seō-trōid, *s.* (Eng. *sector*; -oid.)

Arch.: A term applied to the surface of two adjacent groins in a vault.

seō-u-lar, **seō-u-lar**, **seō-u-lar**, *s.* [Fr. *seculier*, from Lat. *seculus* = secular; worldly, belonging to the age; *seculum* = a generation, an age; *Sp. & Port. seculer*; *Ital. secolare*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Pertaining to the present world or to things not spiritual or sacred; pertaining to things connected with the present life only; dissociated from religious teaching; not devoted to sacred uses or purposes; worldly, temporal, profane.

"Man of a *secular* life and conversation is generally engaged in the business and affairs of the world; that very rarely acquires skill enough to conduct themselves solely to his own and his country's life."—*Quoy. Zool. graphy*, l. 975.

2. *Religious Language*:

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2. *Religious Language*:

Sē, sīt, sīre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gā, pōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sīrian. *a. e = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.*

*2. Occurring

or century, or a

games (q.v.).

3. Extending

plished during a

the *secular* inco-

heavenly body,

the globe.

*4. Living for

II. *Eccles.*: No

rules; not con-

firm to the rules of

a regular; as, *secu-*

A. As substantive

*1. One who

was.

"Frederick II. of

denied from civil

sectarian."—*Balfour*

2. A secular

bound by monas-

3. A church or

shed to the voca-

secular

Roman Antiq.

safety of the em-

men *Seculars* who

in the reign of A-

secular-poe-

secular games (q.v.)

"the famous sec-

to the last day.

ba. v. ch. vii.

seō-u-lar-ism

Hist.: The name

George Jacob has

founded on nature

"*Secularism* is

of the physical, as

the highest point

of life, which in-

cludes morality

alone, while *secu-*

larism includes

morality and

* 2. Occurring or observed once in an age or century, or at long intervals: as, *secular games* (q.v.).

* 3. Extending over, occurring in, or accomplished during a very long period of time: as the *secular inequality* in the motion of a heavenly body, the *secular refrigeration* of the globe.

* 4. Living for an age or ages. (*Milton*.)

II. *Eccles.*: Not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery or subject to the rules of any religious community; not regular: as, *secular clergy*.

B. As substantive:

* 1. One who is not in holy orders; a layman.

"Frederick II. explicitly adopts the exemption of clerics from criminal as well as civil jurisdiction of seculars."—*Bayham: Middle Ages*, ch. vii.

* 2. A secular priest; an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows or rules.

* 3. A church official, whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

secular games, *s. pl.*

Roman Antig.: Games celebrated for the safety of the empire. Horace wrote his *Carmina Secularia* when they were about to be held in the reign of Augustus, A.D. 17.

secular poem, *s.* A poem recited at the secular games (q.v.).

"The famous secular poem of Horace was composed for this last day."—*Asenett: Rome*, pt. II, bk. v, ch. vii.

sêc' u lar-ism, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; -ism.]

Hist.: The name given, about 1840, by Mr. George Jacob Holyoake to an ethical system founded on natural morality.

"Secularism is that which seeks the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual nature of man to the highest possible point, as the immediate duty of life—which includes the practical sufficiency of natural morality apart from Atheism, Theism, or the Bible which selects as its method of procedure the generation of human improvement by material means; and proposes these positive agreements as the common end of union, to all who would regulate life by reason and conduct it by service."—*Edw. J. Holgate: Principles of Secularism* (ed. 1866), p. 17.

Moreover Secularism claims for its adherents four distinct rights:

1. The right to think for one's self, which most Christians now admit, at least in theory.
2. The right to differ, without which the right to think is null and void.
3. The right to assert difference of opinion, without which the right to differ is of no practical use.
4. The right to debate all vital opinions, without which there is no intellectual equality—no defense against the abuses of the State or the pulpit.

On this basis the National Secular Society was founded in 1866, and had on Dec. 31, 1886, a membership of 14,830.

sêc' u lar-ist, *n. & s.* [Eng. *secular*; -ist.]

A. *Adjective*: Of or pertaining to Secularism.

"Secularism implies the concerted action of all who have it in view to promote the secular good of the life."—*Edw. J. Holgate: Principles of Secularism* (ed. 1866), p. 20.

B. *Adjective*: An adherent of Secularism; one who accepts a system of ethics based on natural morality.

sêc' u lar-ist, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; -ist.] Superior attention to the affairs of this life; worldliness, secularism.

"Secularity, for many reasons, the weakness of our character is its overforce, in *Life*, l. 166.

sêc' u lar-iz-ation, *s.* [Eng. *secularize*(s); -ation.] The act of secularizing; the act of rendering secular; the state of being rendered secular; the act of converting from religious or sacred to secular or lay possession, use, or purpose: as, the *secularization* of church property.

sêc' u lar-ize, sêc' u lar-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *secularize*(s); -ize.]

1. To make our ruler worldly or unspiritual.
2. To make the younger clergy, more especially, aware that the church is situated in the general world and is not a fortress.—*Sp. Harlow: Sermons*, vol. I, p. 10.
3. To make secular: to convert from regular monastic to secular: as, to *secularize* a monk.
4. To convert from religious or sacred to secular or lay possession, use, or purpose.

The *secularization* of the hospitals had been suggested in accordance with public opinion on the subject. (*Observer*, Dec. 29, 1886.)

sêc' u lar-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *secular*; -ly.] In a secular or worldly manner.

bôil, bôil; pòut, jôwl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bough; go, gom; thin, this; ain, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -dan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = shün. -elops, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

sêc' u lar-nôa, *s.* [Eng. *secular*; -nôa.] The quality or state of being secular; secularism, worldly-mindedness.

"That shunbe not a whit the secularness."—*Dialogue between a Christian and a Muslim*, p. 146.

sêc' u lar, *n. & s.* [SECULAR.]

sêc' und, *a.* [Lat. *secundus* = following in time or order.]

Bol. (*Of Power*, &c.): Arranged all on one side of the rachis; unilateral.

sêc' und-dâte, *v. t.* [Lat. *secundatus*, *pa. par.* of *secundo*, from *secundus* = second . . . prosperous.] To make prosperous; to prosper.

sêc' und-dâ-tion, *s.* [SECUNDATE.] Prosperity.

sêc' und-dâ-tion, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A Gnostic sect in the second century, founded by Secundus, one of the principal followers of Valentinus. He is believed to have maintained that there were two antagonistic first causes, light and darkness, or a prince of good and a prince of evil. These views were probably derived from Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

sêc' und-dine, *s.* [Fr. *secundine*, from Lat. *secundus* (partus), inferior parts, *secundus* = second.]

1. *Anat.*: The several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped up; the afterbirth. (Often in the plural.)

"Now for the use of the young during its enclosure in the womb there are several parts formed as the membranes enveloping it, called the secundines, the unfilled vessels."—*Hay: On the Creation*, pt. II, p. 365.

2. *Bot.* (*Of an embryo*): The interior membrane immediately surrounding the nucleus.

sêc' und-dô, *pref.* [Lat. *secundo* = in the second place.] (See compound.)

secundo-geniture, *s.* The right of inheritance belonging to a second son; the possessions so inherited.

sêc' und-düm ar-tém, *phr.* [Lat.] According to art or rule; scientifically.

sêc' ur-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *secure*(s); -able.] Capable of being secured.

sêc' ur-ance, *s.* [Eng. *secure*(s); -ance.] Assurance; making certain.

"For the assurance of Thy Resurrection."—*Sp. Hall Works*, vol. 342.

sêc' ur-er, *a.* [Lat. *securus* = free from care, from *se* = free from, and *cure* = care; Sp. & Port. *seguro*; Ital. *securi*, *sicuro*; O. Fr. *seur*; Fr. *sûr*.]

1. Originally adjective; that is, not implying that a man was really secure, or the reverse, but only that he was without care in the matter, feeling himself secure; free from fear or apprehension; undisturbed by fear, easy in mind.

"We care not to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasant lethargy. For we were not to be safe, but to be secure."—*J. Taylor: Of Slaves & Masters*.

* 2. Careless; over-confident.

"They were secure where they ought to have been wary and timorous where they might well have been secure."—*Munday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Confident, relying, depending. (Followed by *of*.)

"In Lethe's lake souls long oblivion taste; Of future life secure, forgetful of the past."—*Trident: Fable*.

4. Certain, sure. (Followed by *of*.)

"Secure of nothing—last to lose the race."—*Cooper: Principles of Error*, 365.

5. Free from or not exposed to danger; in a state of safety or security; safe. (Followed by *against* or *from*, and formerly also by *of*.)

6. Such as may or can be depended on; capable of resisting assault or attack; safe, secured; as, The house is *secure*.

7. In safe custody.

"In iron walls they deemed me not secure."—*Shelley: A Henry VIII.*, l. 4.

8. Resolved, determined. (*Druid*.)

sêc' ur-er, *v. t.* [SECURE, *a.*]

1. To make safe or secure; to put into a state of safety or security against danger; to guard effectually, to protect.

"Thy father's angel and thy father's pen, To keep possession, and secure the throne."—*Druid: Britannia Rediviva*, 46.

2. To make fast or secure; to fasten: as, To *secure* a door.

3. To make sore or certain; to put beyond doubt or hazard; to assure, to insure.

"He secures himself of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend."—*Brown*.

4. To shut up, inclose, or confine effectually; to guard effectually against escape; to seize and confine: as, To *secure* a prisoner.

5. To make certain of payment (as by a bond, surety, &c.); to warrant or insure against loss; as, To *secure* a debt, to *secure* a creditor.

6. To obtain; to gain possession of; to make one's self master of.

"My sire secured them on that fated day."—*Byron: Maria & Karpathos*.

7. To secure arms: To hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle downwards, and the lock well up under the arm, so as effectually to protect the weapon against the weather.

sêc' ur-fâl, *a.* [Eng. *secure*; -fâl(l).] Protecting.

"My securefâl target."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* vii. 500.

sêc' ur-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *secure*; -ly.]

1. In a secure manner; in security or safety; safely, without danger: as, To travel *securely*.

2. So as to be secure against danger or violence: as, To fasten a door *securely*.

3. Without fear or apprehension; in confidence of safety.

"Securely, though by steps but rarely tried, Mounts from inferior things up to the sky."—*Cooper: Retribution*, 116.

* 4. With confidence; confidently.

"Whether any of the reasonings are inconsistent, I generally leave to the judgment of the reader."—*Atterbury: Fables*.

sêc' ur-mént, *a.* [Eng. *secure*; -ment.] Security, protection.

"They, like Julia, desire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained *securum* from it."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

sêc' ur-nôa, *s.* [Eng. *secure*; -nôa.]

1. The quality or state of being free from fear or apprehension; a feeling of security or confidence.

2. Security, safety.

"To any least occurrence in your life."—*Sumner & Plot: Bloody Brother*, II. 4.

sêc' ur-er, *s.* [Eng. *secure*(s); -er.] One who or that which secures.

sêc' ur-i-fër, *s.* [SECURIFERA.] Any individual of the *Securifera* (q.v.).

sêc' u rif-er a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *fero* = to bear.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a section of Termitaria. The thorax is affixed to the abdomen by its whole base, not simply by a narrow point. He divided them into Leutheidiata and Urocerata.

sêc' ur-i form, *a.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of an axe or hatchet.

sêc' ur-i-nê-ga, *s.* [Lat. *securis* = an axe, and *negare* = to deny, to refuse, in allusion to the hardness of the wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Bursera. The fruit of *Securaria lemnagrus*, a large shrub or small tree growing in the sub-Himalayas is eaten. The wood of *S. nimbua* is made into agricultural implements.

sêc' ur-i tî, *s.* [Fr. *securite*, from Lat. *securus*, *securus*, from *securus* = secure (q.v.); Sp. *seguridad*; Ital. *sicurezza*.]

1. A feeling of safety, whether founded on fact or delusion; freed from fear or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, carelessness, over-confidence, want of caution; heedlessness.

"He means, my lord, that we are too remiss. With nothing to be thought of securely."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, III. 4.

2. Freedom from danger or risk; safety.

"For your security from any treachery (having no stage to counteract you) take my word."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, III. 4.

3. Certainty, assurance, confidence, assuredness.

"Properties and security often encourage them to separate."—*Munday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. That which guards or secures; a defence, a guard; hence, specifically—

(1) Something given or deposited to secure or assure the fulfillment of a promise or

obligation; the observance of a provision; the repayment of a debt or the like; surety, pledge.

"In our time, to invent such a surer, at something more than three per cent. on the bank security that has ever been known in the world, is the work of a few minutes." — *Macmillan*: *Hist. Eng.*, 1814.

¶ Security for costs must be given by a plaintiff reading abroad; security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace may be required of those whose previous conduct or present threats show that such a restraint is useful.

(2) One who engages himself as surety for the obligations of another; one who becomes surety for another.

3. An avowal of debt or of property: as a bond, a certificate of stock, or the like.

sé-dan, *s.* [Named from Sedan, a town in France, N.E. of Paris.] An upright conveyance for one person, much in vogue during



SEDAN CHAIR.

the last century. Sedans were first seen in England in 1681, and regularly used in London in 1684. It was usually carried by two men, by means of a pole on each side.

"Ye who, borne along
In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue."
— *Cooper*: *Wyandott*, 1. 155.

sedan chair, *s.* A sedan.

sé-dà-te, *s.* [Lat. *sedatus*, pa. par. of *sedare* = to settle, caused from *sedo* = to sit; Ital. *sedato*.] Composed, calm, quiet, serene, tranquil; unmoved by passion, steady.

"A youngster at school, more sedate than the rest,
Had once his integrity put to the test."
— *Cooper*: *Pity Poor Africans*.

sé-dà-te-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sedate*; *ly*.] In a sedate, calm, or composed manner; calmly.

"And Lara gazed on these sedately clad,
His brow beamed with joy, his soul was glad."
— *Byron*: *Lara*, 1. 12.

sé-dà-te-nés, *s.* [Eng. *sedate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sedate; calmness of mind or manner; composure, tranquillity; freedom from agitation or disturbance of mind.

"To preserve the culture and sedateness proper to religious or literary inquiries." — *Waterland*: *Works*, 9. 10.

sé-dà-tion, *s.* [Lat. *sedatio*, from *sedatus*, pa. par. of *sedo* = to settle.] [SEDATE.] The act of calming; the state of being calmed or settled.

"It is not any fixed sedation, but a floating mild variety that pleases." — *Editha*: *Reveries*, 10.

sé-dà-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sedatif*, from Lat. *sedatus*, Sp. & Ital. *sedativo*.]

A. As adj.: Tending to compose, calm, or tranquillize; soothing; specif., in medicine, tending to allay irritability and irritation; allaying pain.

B. As subst.: A medicine which allays irritability and irritation, and which assuages pain.

¶ Sedatives are divided, according to the parts on which they act, into External or Local (as hydrocyanic acid, belladonna, and opium), Spinal (hemlock, bromide of potassium), Stomachic (dilute hydrocyanic acid and nitrate of silver), and Vascular (ammonia, alcohol).

sédo, *v.* [Fr. *sedo*, 9.]

sé-dé-mé-dé-dé, *par.* [Lat.]

Lave: In defiance, himself; the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defence; the plea of self-defence.

sé-dent, *a.* [Lat. *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedo* = to sit.] Sitting, inactive, quiet.

sé-dén-tár-i-q, *a. pl.* [Neut. plur. of Lat. *sedentarius* = sedentary.] [SEDENTARY-ANNELID.]

sé-dén-tár-i-q, *a. pl.* [Neut. plur. of Lat. *sedentarius* = sedentary.]

Zool.: A sub-tribe of Dipodomys. Spiders, with the web in two rows. They construct webs for the capture of prey, remaining in the centre or at the side. There are four families: Thomisidae, Tegenaridae, Therididae, and Epitridae.

sé-dén-tár-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sedentary*; *-ly*.] In a sedentary manner.

sé-dén-tár-i-nés, *s.* [Eng. *sedentary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sedentary; inactivity.

"Pleasures, which may be imputed to their sedentaryness, or want of motion." — *J. Addison*: *West-Beck* (1671), p. 118.

sé-dén-tár-y, **sé-dén-tár-in**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sedentaire*, from Lat. *sedentarius*, from *sedens*, pr. par. of *sedo* = to sit; Sp. & Ital. *sedentario*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in sitting.

"The most sedentary and least enterprising of any."
— *Waterland*: *Works*, vol. 10.

2. Requiring much sitting; as, a sedentary occupation.

3. Passed for the most part in sitting.

"A sedentary life, appropriate to all students, excludes the horse." — *Barrow*: *On the Good of Study*.

4. Caused by sitting much.

"Length of years
And sedentary habitation cause my limbs."
— *Milton*: *Samson Agonistes*, 371.

5. Motionless, inactive; not moving.

"The sedentary earth . . . attains
Her end without least motion."
— *Milton*: *P. L.*, viii. 25.

B. As substantive:

1. Any species of the Sedentaria (q.v.).

2. **Sedentary-annelids**, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Sedentaria of Latreille. (TUBICULOUS-ANNELIDS.)

sé-dér-unt, *s.* [Prop. the third pers. pl. perf. indic. of *sedo* = to sit, and *it* = they sat.]

A term employed chiefly in minutes of the sittings of courts, to indicate that such and such members were present at the sitting. Thus, *sedent A, B, C, D, &c.*, signifies that A, B, C, D, &c., were present, and composed the meeting. Hence *it* is extended to mean a sitting or meeting of a court, and in a still more extended sense, a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, company, or body of men.

"An association met at the Baron d'Holbach's; there had its blue light *sedentaria*, and published transactions." — *Carlyle*: *Essays*, *Diogenes*.

¶ **Acts of sedent**: [ACT, s. B. (b). 3. (3).]

sédge, *s.* [A.S. *seag*; Low. Ger. *sege*; Sw. & Gael. *seag*; W. *seag*. Skent considers it to be from the Teutonic base, *sej* = to cut.] [SE.]

1. **Ord. Linn.**: Generally in the sense II. 2, but sometimes more vaguely.

"Their home at Charlotte led
On greatest party, and on *sed*, that in the fens is
fired." — *Chapman*: *Home*; *Head II.*

II. Botany:

1. The genus *Carex* (q.v.); also *Cladium*.

2. (Pl.): The *Cyperaceae* (q.v.).

† **sédge-bird**, *s.*

Ornith.: The Sedge-warbler (q.v.).

"Worms, slugs, and various aquatic insects form the chief food of the *sedge-bird*, but Naumann says that in autumn it will eat *sedge-birds*." — *Arrest*: *Birds*, 1864, 1. 35.

sédge-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: *Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*, a summer visitor to England, arriving in April and departing in September. Its total length is rather less than five inches; tail comparatively short; upper surfaces rufous-brown, clouded with a darker shade; breast, belly, and lower tail-coverts pale buff. The eggs are five or six in number, pale yellowish-buff, generally clouded with a darker shade, and the young are hatched about the end of May.

"The cock *sedge-warbler* may be heard throughout the day, and frequently during a summer's night, imitating the notes of various birds in a somewhat confused and hurried manner." — *Farwell*: *Birds*, 1877, 1. 37.

sédged, *a.* [Eng. *sedged*; *-ed*.] Made or composed of sedges.

"With your *sedged* cross and ever-harmonious look." — *Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, 1. 1.

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Sedition comprises
do not amount
over acts which
Thus there are
Bills, &c., as we
amounting to sed
demerits, and
and imprisonment
and he released
and murder was on

sé-di-tion, *s.*
An inciter or pro
"Sedition was
Bills up Hall: *History*

sé-di-tion, *s.*
Inciter, from Lat.
tion (q.v.); Sp. &
1. Pertaining
tion; tending to
"I shall now move
sedition *addition*
Full Speech, April

2. Exciting or
of sedition.

"The funeral ora
ments causing the
No. 1

sé-di-tious-ly, *adv.*
In a sedition
manner; opposit
"It is nothing more
on contrary to the
— *Larkin*: *On Toleration*

sé-di-tious-nés, *s.*

The quality or st

sé-dít, *s.* [A.S.]

Michener and
line on the right
thru of the w
its notes. Its bo
distance between
less birds singing
angles, making it
about being encl
(Conf. Rev. xlii).

sé-dít, *s.* [I.]

1. To draw asi
pith of rectitud
ness, or the like
to tempt and lead

"He no longer c
his mouth — *Merc*

2. *Specif.*: To
chastity.

sé-dít, *s.* [A.S.]

1. The act of w
"To try, to as
only event of stat
2. The act of m
as dattery, falseh
"It is no longer
The triumph of a

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"It is no longer
The triumph of a

sé-dít, *s.* [A.S.]

1. The act of w
"To try, to as
only event of stat
2. The act of m

seeth, *seeth*. To move as in the game of chess; to move up and down or backward and forward.

"Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a sudden again on John's side; so they went coming up and down from one end of the room to the other."—*Arbuckle*.

seitha, *seitha* (pa. t. *seithed*, "and," *seith*, pa. par. *seithen*, "seithen," *seithen*, a. t. & i. (A. S. *seithan* (pa. t. *seith*, pa. par. *seithen*); cogn. with Dut. *seiden*; Icel. *seitha* (pa. t. *seithu*, pl. *seithu*, pa. par. *seithinn*); Dan. *seide*; Sw. *seida*; G. H. Ger. *seiden*; Ger. *seiden*; cf. also Icel. *seitha* = to burn, to singe.)

A. Transitive:

1. To boil; to prepare for food in hot liquor.

"The contents were sufficiently stewed or seethed."—*Cook*. *Third Voyage*, bk. iv, ch. 14.

2. To soak; to steep and soften in liquor.

B. Intransitive: To be in a state of ebullition; to boil; to be hot.

"As the simile of a seething pot."—*Fyndell*. *Words*, p. 7.

seith-er, *a*. (Eng. *seith(-er)*. One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

"Like branched and the little seith-er above."—*Dryden*. *Virg.*

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ments of circles are those which contain equal angles, or whose arcs contain the same number of degrees.

(7) **Spherical segment:**

(Geom.) A portion of a sphere bounded by a secant line and a zone of the surface. If a circular segment be revolved about a radius drawn perpendicular to the chord of the segment, the volume generated is a spherical segment.

segment-gear, *s*. (Sawtooth-gear.)

segment-saw, *s*.

1. **Hand-working:**

(1) A veneer-saw (q.v.).

(2) A chair-back machine (q.v.).

2. **Surf.** A nearly circular plate of serrated steel, riveted to a wooden handle.

segment-shell, *s*.

(Ordn.) An oblongated projectile invented by Sir W. Armstrong. The iron body is coated with lead, and contains a number of segments of iron in successive rings, leaving a hollow cylinder in the centre for the burning-charge. The charge bursts on impact or by a time-fuse, and scatters the segments in all directions. It may be used as a case-shot by arranging the fuse to explode the shell on leaving the muzzle.

segment-valve, *segmental-valve*, *s*. A valve having a seating surface consisting of a portion of a cylinder.

segment-wheel, *s*. A wheel a part only of whose periphery is utilized.

segment-window, *s*.

(Arch.) A window of segmental shape; a form of dormer or attic window.

seg-mént, *v. t.* (SEGMENT, *s*.) To divide or become divided or split up into segments; specif., in physiology, to develop a succession of buds.

seg-mént-ál, *a*. (Eng. *segment*; -ál.) Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a segment.

segmental-arch, *s*.

(Arch.) An arch described from a centre, and having less or more than 180°, usually less.

segmental-organs, *a* pl.

(Comp. Anat.) Certain organs, probably excretory, in the Anne-lida, consisting of each opening upon the abdominal surface.

segmental-valve, *s*. (SEGMENT-VALVE.)

seg-mén-tá-tion, *s*. (Eng. *segment*; -tation.) The act of dividing into segments; the state of being divided into segments. (SEGMENTED.)

seg-mént-éd, *a*. (Eng. *segment*; -ed.)

(Comp. Anat.) Having similar structural elements repeated in a longitudinal series, as vertebrae in the high animals.

seg-ní-tude, *seg-ní-tý*, *s*. [La. *seignitus*, *seignitus*, *seignitus* = sluggish] Sluggishness, dullness, inactivity.

seño (as *sen* yô), *s*. [Ital.]

(Music) A sign or mark used in notation in connection with repetition; abbreviated *sg*. *Al seño* (to the sign), a direction to return to the sign; *dal segno* (from the sign), a direction to repeat from the sign.

se-gr-ant, *a*. [Fr.]

(Her.) A term applied to a griffin when standing on its hind legs, with the wings elevated and enlarged.

se-gr-át, *a*. [Lat. *segregatus*, pa. par. of *segregare* = to set apart, to separate; *se* = apart, and *greg*, *grex*, *grex* = a flock.] Separated from others; set apart; select.

"The *segregata* from paganism by the sacrament of baptism, the father separates from the lay people by the sacrament of order."—*More*. *Words*, p. 424.

segregate-polygamy, *s*.

(Bot.) Linnaeus's name for a system of florescence, in which a number of flowers, each with its own perianth, are comprehended within a common calyx.

se-gr-át, *a. t. & i.* [Fr. *segrégier*; Sp. *segrégar*; Ital. *segregare*.] (SEPARATE, *s*.)

A. Trans. To separate from others; to set apart.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.** To separate or go apart.

2. **Crystall.** To separate from a mass and collect about centres or lines of fracture.

se-gr-át-tion, *s*. (Lat. *segregatio*, from *segregatus* = *segregate* (q.v.); Fr. *segrégation*, Sp. *segregación*.)

1. **Ord. Lang.** The act of segregating; the state of being segregated; a parting, separating, or dispersing.

"A segregation of the Turkish fleet."—*Blackburn*. *Chron.*, 1857.

2. **Crystall.** Separation from a mass, and gathering about centres through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process.

segrus (as *seg-wá*), *s*. [Ital. = it follows; Lat. *segrus* = to follow.]

(Music) A word which, prefixed to a part, denotes that it is immediately to follow the last note of the preceding movement.

segr-ál-dí-lá (as *segr-ál*), *s*. [Sp.]

(Music) A lively Spanish dance, similar to the country dance, the tune is in 2, or 3 time.

Seid, Seid, *s*. [Arab. = grace.] One of the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and his son-in-law Ali.

Seid-litz, Seid-litz, *s*. (See *del*.) The name of a village in Bohemia.

Seidlitz-powder, *s*.

(Chem.) A mild, cooling aperient, made up in two powders, one, usually in blue paper, consisting of a mixture of Rochelle salt and bicarbonate of soda, and the other, in white paper, of finely powdered tartaric acid. The powders are dissolved separately in water, then mixed, and the mixture taken with effervescing. It is intended to produce the same effect as Seidlitz water.

Seidlitz-water, *s*.

(Chem.) A sparkling mineral water, imported from the village of Seidlitz, in Bohemia. It is purgative, has a bitter and saline taste, and contains a large proportion of the sulphate of magnesia and lime.

sele, *sele*, *pret.* & *pa. par.* q.v. (SEE, *s*.)

seignette (as *sen-yétte*), *s*. [From *seignette*, an apothecary of Rochelle, who had made the salt.] (See *etym.* and *compound*.)

seignette-salt, *s*.

(Chem.) [ROCHELLE-SALT, SODIO-POTASSIUM TARTRATE.]

seigneurial (as *sen-yô-ri-ál*), *a*. (Eng. *seignior*; -ial.)

1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

"They were the seignior, they were the seignior; from them were often taken the imposts of the seigniorial courts."—*Burdett*. *Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii, ch. v.

2. Vexatious with large powers; independent.

seignior, *seignior* (as *sen-yô*), *s*.

(O. Fr. *seigneur*, from Lat. *seignior*, *seignior* = elder, hence, an elder, a lord; Sp. *señor*; Port. *senhor*; Ital. *signore*.) (SEIGN.)

1. **Ord. Lang.** In the south of Europe a title of honour; signior.

2. **Feudal Law.** A lord of a fee or manor.

(1) **Grand seignior.** [GRAND-MONARCH.]

(2) **Seignior in cross.** A lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

seigniorage, *seigniorage* (as *sen-yô-ri-ál*), *s*. [Fr.]

1. Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; spoil, an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined, or tolls exchanged for coin; the profit derived from leasing customs at a rate above their intrinsic value.

2. A royalty received by the sovereign.

"The seigniorage of the crown."—*Blackstone*.

seigniorial (as *sen-yô-ri-ál*), *a*.

(Fr. *seigniorial*, from *seignior*.)

seignior, *seignior* (as *sen-yô*), *s*.

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seil, *v. t.* [Sw. *seila*, through a cloth.]

"The seil of the heart."—*Scott*. *Heart of Midlothian*.

seim, *pa. par.* & *pret.*

(Fr. *seime*, from *seim* = to follow.)

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seim, *pa. par.* & *pret.*

seiz-er, *n.* [Eng. *seize*; *er*.] One who seizes.

seiz-in, **seiz-in**, *v.* [F. *seizier*, from *seize* = to seize.]

Law:

1. **Imposition.** *Seizure* is of two sorts, *seizure in fact* (or *fact*) and *seizure in law*. *Seizure in fact* is when actual or corporal possession is taken; *seizure in law* is when something is done which the law accounts as possession or seizure, as an embezzlement, or when lands descend to an heir, but he has not yet entered upon them. In this case the law considers the heir as seized of the estate, and any person wrongfully entering upon the lands is accounted a trespasser (q.v.).

"We will consent and grant, that he as superior lord to perform the premises may have the seizure of all the land and meadows of the manor, till they took prebend title to the crown be satisfied in their suit."—*Historical Records of England* (1814).

2. The act of taking possession.

3. The thing possessed; a power of seizure.

"Many reversions were had, as well as heirs as co-owners, of the seizure of their predecessors."—*Ibid.*

4. **Seizure of a vessel.** [LAWYER.]

seiz-in-ox, *n.* [SEIZURE-EX.]

seiz-in-ox, *pr. par. & s.* [SEIZURE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. *As substa. affix:*

1. **Verb.** *Seize*. The act of grasping or taking possession of suddenly or by force.

2. **Neut.**

1. The act of snatching two ropes, or the two parts of the same rope, together, by means of smaller stuff.

2. The rope, yarn or stuff used for such seizing.

seiz-mém-ô-tér, *n.* [SEISMOMETRICAL.]

seiz-er, *n.* [Eng. *seize*; *er*.]

Law: One who seizes or takes possession.

seiz-ure, **seiz-ure**, *n.* [Eng. *seize*; *ure*.]

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or taking hold or possession of suddenly or by force; sudden or violent grasp or grip; a taking possession, whether illegally by force, or legally under the authority of a warrant or the like.

"The Indians having perceived, by our seizure of the bark the night before, that we were enemies they immediately fled into the woods part of the island."—*Amos* (1799), bk. II, ch. II.

2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold, possession.

"Make over thy honour by a deed of trust, And give an seizure of the mighty wealth."—*Virgins* (1701).

3. That which is seized or taken possession of.

"Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and death, . . . Delivered of his seizure."—*Milton* (P. L., l. 24).

4. A sudden attack, as of a disease.

"The prevalence of this atrocious crime was considered to be the result of a disease seizure."—*Leeds* (1801), *Barry* (1801), bk. II, ch. II.

se-jant, **se-joant**, *n.* [Norm. Fr. & Fr. *seant*, *pr. par. of seoir* (Lat. *seoir*) = to sit.]

Here: Sitting, as a rat, with the forelegs stretched.

1. **Seant adorsal.** Sitting back to back. (Said of two animals.) [ANTHROPOLOGY.]

2. **Seant offside.** Borne in full back, sitting with the forepaws extended sideways, as the lion in crest of Scotland.

3. **Seant rampant.** [RAMPANT-SEJANT.]

se-join, **se-join**, *v.* [Lat. *sejungo*, from *se* = apart, and *jungo* = to join.] To separate, to put or set apart.

"There is no reason we should be *sejoined* in the company."—*By* (1701), *The Hypocrite*.

se-jū, **se-jū**, *n.* [Lat. *sejuga*, from *se* = six, and *juga* = a yoke.]

Here: Having six pairs of leaflets.

se-jūne-tion, *n.* [Lat. *sejunctio*, from *se-junctus*, *pr. par. of sejungo* = to separate (q.v.).]

The act of disjoining or separating; a disjoining; separation.

"The constitution of that people was made by a separation and separation of them from all other nations in the north."—*Peasants* (1701), *in the Creed*, Art. 2.

se-jūn-gi ble, *n.* [Lat. *sejungo* = to separate (q.v.); Eng. *able*.] Capable of being disjoined or separated.

"The spawn and egg are *sejungible* from the fish and food."—*Peasants* (1701), *in the Creed*, Art. 2.

Site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sūre, sir, marine; se, pē, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wō, sōn; mūte, cūb, sūre, quite, cūr, rūle, fāl, try, sūrian. *se, se = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.*

seize, *n.* [Eng. *seize*; *er*.]

seize, *n.* [Eng. *seize*; *er*.]

seize, *n.* [Gr. *seize*, an enclosure, a shrine.]

Arch. A place in an ancient temple in which the images of deities were placed.

seiz-er, **seiz-er**, *n.* [Gr. *seize*, a shark (which) is one of a tribe of cartilaginous fishes. Aristotle derives the name from *seize* (seize) = brightness, because most of these fishes are phosphorescent.]

1. **Ichthy.** A family of Lamnidae, with one species, *seize*, the blasking shark (q.v.). Second dorsal and anal very small; gill-openings extremely wide; teeth very small, numerous, conical; snout short, but longer and more pointed in young specimens than in adults, which has led to individuals of different ages being considered as constituting distinct species.

2. **Palaeont.** Gill-lamprolites of this shark have been found in the Antwerp Crag. (Günther.)

seiz-lā, **seiz-lā**, *n.* [Mod. Lat., from *seize* (q.v.).]

Ichthy. A synonym of Elasmobranchi (q.v.).

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [SELECHIA.]

A. *As adj.* Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus *selechia*, the order *selechia*, or the group *selechia*.

"It is not certain that the genus is not rather truly *selechia*."—*Archæol.* (1701), p. 166.

B. *As substa.* Any individual of the genus *selechia*, the order *selechia*, or the group *selechia*.

"Not met with in any other *selechia*."—*Günther* (1701), p. 226.

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [Mod. Lat., from *selechia* (q.v.).]

Ichthyology:

1. A synonym of *selechia* (q.v.).

2. A group of Owen's Plagiosauri, comprising the Dog-fishes and Sharks.

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [Mod. Lat., from *selechia* (q.v.).]

1. **Ichthy.** Sharks; a group of Plagiosauri, distinguished from the *selechia*, or *selechia*, by having the body elongate, more or less cylindrical, gradually tapering to a point, and contracting towards the tail, and the gill-slits lateral. It contains numerous families: *Caracanthidae*, *Latolidae*, *Rhinodontidae*, *Notolidae*, *Syllidae*, *Hypodontidae*, *Cetacanthidae*, *Synodontidae*, and *Rhinodontidae*.

2. **Palaeont.** From the Devonian onward.

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [SELECHITE.]

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [Lat. *selechia*; Eng. suff. *-id*.]

Lat. (P.) The Selaginella (q.v.).

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [Lat. *selechia*, gent. *selechioides*; fem. pl. *selechioides*.]

Bot. *Selechia*, an order of Perigynous Eragrostis, alliance *Selechia*. Herbs, or small branched shrubs, with alternate, exstipulate, generally sessile leaves in clusters; calyx spathaceous or tubular, persistent, with several divisions, rarely with two sepals; corolla tubular, irregular, five-lobed; stamens four, usually didynamous, rarely two; anthers one-celled, striate, oblong; stigma usually capitate; ovary superior; fruit two-celled, each cell one-seeded. From the Cape of Good Hope, Asia, Southern Europe, &c. Genera ten, species 120. (Lindley.)

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *selechia* (q.v.).]

Bot. A genus of Lycopodiaceae. Known species about 100, chiefly tropical. One, *Selechia selaginoides* is British. *Selechia selaginoides* is the Rock Lily.

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [Gr. *selechia* (selechia) = to shine; suff. *-ia* (q.v.).]

Bot. A name proposed by Condit for certain rocks which contained hypersthene.

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [Lat. = a kind of rhinoceros, *Lycopodiaceae* (q.v.).]

Bot. The typical genus of *Selechia* (q.v.). More than seventy species are known, all from the Cape of Good Hope.

se-lā, **se-lā**, *n.* [Heb. *selechia* (selechia). (See def.)]

A word which occurs seventy-one times in the

Psalm and three times in Habakkuk, being always at the end of a verse. (See extract.)

"The term *selechia* has been variously interpreted, indicating (1) a passage; (2) repetition; (3) a type; (4) the end of a struggle; (5) a struggle with the force (selechia); (6) a struggle with the body; (7) a struggle with the mind; (8) a struggle with the soul; (9) a struggle with the spirit; (10) a struggle with the flesh; (11) a struggle with the devil; (12) a struggle with the world; (13) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (14) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (15) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (16) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (17) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (18) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (19) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (20) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (21) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (22) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (23) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (24) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (25) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (26) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (27) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (28) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (29) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (30) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (31) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (32) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (33) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (34) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (35) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (36) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (37) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (38) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (39) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (40) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; (41) a struggle with the flesh, the world, and the devil; 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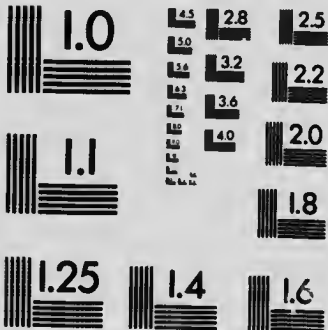
"The tooth of the Hurw bearing to that of Anchi-therium the same relation as that of an Ox does to the early *Neomammals* Artiodactyls." - *Geogr. Hist.* 1884, vol. viii, p. 11, 12.

bell, boy; pōat, jōwī; cat, gall, cherna, chin, bench; ge, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-clan, -tian, -shan, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn, -sion, -tion, -sion = shūn, -ble, -die, -c = bēl, dēl.



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sē-lōn-ō-dōn'-tā, a. pl. [Pref. *sē-* (2), and Gr. *odontos* (odont-), genit. *odontos* (odontus) = a tooth.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A group of Artiodactyle mammals, with three sections, Tylopoda, Tragulina, and Pecora, or Ruminantia (q.v.). The molars have a crescentic ridged form. The earliest known member of the group is Anoplotherium (q.v.).

sē-lōn-ō-grāph, a. [Selenography.] A drawing or picture of the surface of the moon, or any part of it.

sē-lōn-ōg-rā-phēr, **sē-lōn-ōg-rā-phīst**, s. [Eng. *selenograph(y)*; -er, -ist.] One versed or skilled in selenography.

sē-lōn-ō-grāph-ic, **sē-lōn-ō-grāph-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *selenograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to selenography.

sē-lōn-ōg-rā-phŷ, s. [Pref. *sē-* (1), and Gr. *γράφω* (graphō) = to write.] A description of the moon and its phenomena; the art of picturing or delineating the face of the moon.

"Hævelius, in his accurate *selenography*, or description of the moon, hath well translated the known appellations of regions, seas, and mountains, unto the parts of that lunary."—*Brown*.

sē-lōn-ō-lōg-ic-al, a. [Eng. *selenology*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to selenology.

sē-lōn-ōl-ō-gŷ, s. [Pref. *sē-* (1), and Gr. *λόγος* (logos) = a discourse.] That branch of astronomical science which treats of the moon.

sē-lōn-ōl-dōp, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *selenodonta*, genit. *selenodonta* = a kind of bird on Mount Cassius (Pliny).]

Ornith.: A genus of Epimachinae. Bill longer than head, nearly straight, compressed, tip emarginate; nostrils oblong, partly hidden by frontal feathers; wings moderate; tail short, composed of twelve nearly equal feathers; tarsus moderate, scutellated; outer and middle toes united at base; claws curved, acute. A single species, *Selenodonta alba*, the Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (q.v.). It was formerly classed with Epimachus.

self, ** selfe*, ** self*, a. & s. [A.S. *self*, *seolf*, *seol*; cogn. with Dnt. *self*; Icel. *sjálf*; Dan. *selv*; Sw. *self*; Goth. *silba*; Ger. *selbe*, *selbst*. According to Skeat, from a Teutonic base, *selba* for *selba*, where *se* is the same as the Lat. *se*; Skt. *sva* = one's own self, and *lib* is the same as the base of Goth. *laiba* = a remnant; *bilichan* = to be left; hence, the original meaning of *self* is "left to one's self." *Self* was originally used as an adjective; as *self*, as "That *self* mould" (Shaksp.: *Richard II.*, i. 2), and was declined as a definite or indefinite adjective, as *ic self*, *ic selfe* = I (myself), and agreed with the pronoun to which it was added: as noun, *ic selfe*; genit. *min selfe*; dat. *me selfe*; acc. *me selfe*; *thū selfe* = thou (thyself), *he selfe* = he (himself), *we selfe* = we (ourselves), *hi selfe* = they (themselves), &c. In Old Eng. the dative of the personal pronoun was sometimes prefixed to the nominative of *self*, as *ic me self* = myself, *thū the self* = thyself, *he him self* = himself, *we us selfe*, *ge ge selfe*, *hi him selfe*. In the thirteenth century the genitive was substituted for the dative of the prefixed pronouns in the first and second persons, as *me self*, *thi self*, *for me self*, *the self*, and *our self*, *your self*, *for us self*, *you self*. From this the transition to *myself*, *thyself* was easy. *Self* then began to be regarded as a substantive, and the plural, *selves*, was formed on the analogy of nouns ending in *f*. In *himself*, *themselves*, *itself*, the old dative remains unchanged; *his self*, *their selves*, are provincialisms. With *own*, the possessive pronouns *his*, *our*, *your*, and *their* may be used, as "Who *his own self* bare our sins in his own body on the tree" (1 Peter ii. 24), and so in Scriptural language *mine*, as "I judge not *mine own self*" (1 Cor. iv. 3).]

A. As adjective:

1. Same, very.
"Helt hath no limits, nor is circumscribed
In one self place."—*Marlowe: Faustus*, li. 1.
2. Of or pertaining to one's self; own.
"Who by *self* and violent hands took off her life."—*Shaksp.: Macbeth*, v. 8.
3. As a pronominal affix or adjective, *self* is affixed to personal pronouns (1) to express emphasis or distinction, and (2) when the pronouns are used reflexively. Thus, for emphasis, *I myself* will go, denotes not only

my intention of going, but also my determination of going in person. Reflexively, *he killed himself*, *we keep ourselves*, &c. *Himself*, *herself*, and *themselves* are used in the nominative as well as in the objective case: as, "Jesus *himself* baptised not, but his disciples" (John iv. 2). *Self* (or *selves*) is sometimes found separated from the pronoun: as, "To *thy sweet self* too cruel" (Shaksp.: *Sonnet* 1), though in such cases, *self* may be regarded as a noun. Such phrases as *Cæsar's self*, *Tarquin's self*, are not, philologically speaking, so correct as *Cæsar self*, *Tarquin self*.

B. As substantive:

1. The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual; one's individual person; the ego of metaphysicians; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his own activities, the subject of his own feelings, and the possessor of faculties and character.

"But whatsoever to some man makes a man, and consequently the same individual man, wherein perhaps few are agreed, personal identity can by us be placed in nothing but consciousness (which is that alone which makes what we call *self*, without involving us in great absurdities)."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii. ch. xiv.

2. Personal interest; one's own private interest: as, He is always thinking of *self*.

3. A flower or blossom of a uniform colour, especially one without an edging or border distinct from the ground colour.

"*Self* is used as the first element in innumerable compounds, generally of sufficiently obvious meaning, in most of which it denotes either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person or behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or towards whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or it denotes the subject of or object affected by such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like (Weber): as *self-abhorring*, *self-accusing*, *self-deceiving*, &c.

self-abased, a. Humbled by consciousness of guilt or shame.

self-abasement, a.

1. Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

2. Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

self-abasing, a. Abasing or humiliating one's self through consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

self-aborrence, s. Abhorrence or hatred of one's self.

"Be shame and self-aborrence mine."—*Copier: Utney Hymns*, xl.

self-abuse, s.

1. Abuse of one's own powers.
"Habitual spleen . . . had sometimes urged
To *self-abuse* a not infrequent fault."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. Self-deception; illusion. (Shaksp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.)

self-accusatory, a. Accusing one's self.

self-accused, a. Accused by one's self to others, or by one's own conscience.

"Die *self-accused* of life run all to waste."
—*Copier: Bill of Mortality* (A.D. 1788).

self-acting, a. Acting of or by itself; applied to any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of machines: as, a *self-acting* valve, one moved by the action of the fluid, in contradistinction to one moved by mechanical devices.

self-action, s. Action by or originating in one's self or itself.

self-active, a. Self-acting; moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid.

self-activity, s. The power of moving one's self or itself without foreign or external aid; self-action.

self-adjusting, a. Adjusting by one's self or itself.

self-admiration, s. Admiration of one's self; self-conceit.

self-adulation, s. Flattery of one's self.

"Fired by loud plaudits and self-adulation"
—*Byron: A Distant View of Harrow-on-the-Hill*.

*** self-affairs**, s. pl. One's own private affairs; one's own business. (Shaksp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.)

*** self-affected**, a. Self-loving. (Shaksp.: *Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.)

self-affrighted, a. Frightened at one's self.

"*Self-affrighted*, tremble at his sin."
—*Shaksp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

self-aggrandizement, s. Aggrandizement or exaltation of one's self.

self-annihilation, s. Annihilation by one's own act.

self-applause, s. Applause of one's own self; self-praise.

"With all the attitudes of *self-applause*."
—*Byron: Vision of Judgment*, x.

*** self-applying**, a. Applying to or by one's self.

self-approbation, s. Approbation of one's self; self-applause.

self-approving, a. Approving of one's own conduct, character, &c.

"*Self-approving* dignity might never be able to shield me from ridicule."—*Goldsmith: The Two Admirers*.

self-asserting, **self-assertive**, a. Forward in asserting one's self or one's rights or claims; putting one's self forward confidently.

self-assertion, s. The act of asserting or putting one's self or one's own rights or claims forward in an assuming manner.

self-assumed, a. Assumed by one's own act or on one's own authority: as, a *self-assumed* title.

*** self-assumption**, s. Self-conceit.

"In *self-assumption* greater
Than in the note of judgment."
—*Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

self-banished, a. Banished or exiled voluntarily.

"*Self-banished* from society."
—*Copier: Task*, i. 2.

self-begot, **self-begotten**, a. Begotten by one's self or one's own powers.

"Know none before us, *self-begot*, *self-mind*
By our own quickening power."
—*Milton: P. L.*, vi.

self-begulled, a. Self-deceived.

self-betrayed, a. Betrayed by one's own self.

"*Self-betrayed*, and wilfully undone."
—*Copier: Troilus & Cressida*, iii.

self-blinded, a. Blinded or led astray by one's own actions, means, or qualities.

self-born, a. Born or begotten by one's self; self-begotten.

"Fright our native peace with *self-born* arms."
—*Shaksp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

*** self-bounty**, s. Inherent kindness and benevolence.

"I would not have your free and noble nature
Out of *self-bounty*, be abused."
—*Shaksp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

self-breath, s. One's own words or speech.

"A pride that quarrels at *self-breath*."
—*Shaksp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

self-buried, a. Buried by one's self.

"*Self-buried* are they die."
—*Copier: Task*, v. 8.

*** self-centration**, s. The act of centring, or state of being centred, on one's self.

*** self-centred**, a. Centred in or on one's self or itself.

"There hangs the half of earth and water mist
Self-centred and unmov'd."
—*Dryden: State of Innocence*.

*** self-charity**, s. Love of one's self; self-love.

"Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice."
—*Shaksp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

self-closing, a. Closing itself. Used of a gate, a door, &c.

*** self-cognizance**, s. Self-knowledge.

"The first quality of thought is its *self-cognizance*."
—*For. Eureka* (Works 1884, p. 131).

self-collected, a. Self-passioned, calm, cool.

"Still in his stern and *self-collected* mien
A conqueror more than captive's air is seen."
—*Byron: Corsair*, li.

self-coloured, a. All of a single colour. (Applied to some animals and to flowers, and also to textile fabrics in which the warp and weft are of one colour.)

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self-command, a. A state of steady equanimity in every situation, enabling a man to exert his reasoning faculties with coolness; self-possession.

"He had, what Burns wanted, judgment, self-command, and a singular power of keeping secrets." — *Monthly Rev. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

self-commitment, a. A committing or binding one's self, as by a promise, statement, or conduct.

self-communicative, a. Imparting or communicating by its own powers.

self-complacency, self-complacence, s. The quality or state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's own things or capabilities.

"By the loss of that repose, self-complacency cannot taste." — *Cowper: Necessity of Self-Abandonment.*

self-complacent, a. Pleased with one's self or one's own things or capabilities.

"The self-complacent staidly with which they insisted on regarding an army as if they had been organising a commonwealth." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

self-conceit, s. A high opinion of one's self; self-esteem, egotism, vanity.

"Philosophy, without his heavenly guide, May blow up self-conceit, and nourish pride." — *Cowper: Charity*, 874.

self-conceited, a. Having a high or overweening opinion of one's self; vain, egotistical.

"A self-conceited top will swallow anything." — *Ed. Eng.*

self-conceitedness, s. The quality or state of being self-conceited; vanity, self-conceit; an overweening opinion of one's self or of one's capabilities or accomplishments.

"A contradiction of what has been said, is a mark of yet greater vanity and self-conceitedness, when we say again to us to do another right in his story." — *Ibid.*

self-condemnation, s. Condemnation by one's own conscience.

"Abasement and self-condemnation." — *Lampson: Mites*, 212, ch. iv.

self-condemned, a. Condemned by one's own conscience.

"The deeper than another, self-condemned, Through manifold degrees of guilt and shame." — *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

self-condemning, a. Condemning one's self.

"And could the countless vultures cease to prey On self-condemning conscious." — *Byron: Child Harold*, III. 10.

self-confidence, s. Confidence in one's self or in one's own powers, capabilities, or strength; reliance on one's own opinions, judgment, or powers.

self-confident, a. Confident of one's own powers, capabilities, or strength; relying on one's own opinions, judgment, or powers.

self-confidently, adv. In a self-confident manner; with self-confidence.

self-confiding, a. Self-confident.

"With self-confiding, coldly patient air." — *Byron: Lara*, II. 2.

self-conscious, a.

1. Conscious of one's own acts or state as belonging to one's self.

"I try self-conscious worth, your high renown, Your virtue, through the neighboring nations blown." — *Dryden: (Todd.)*

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think much of how one appears to others.

self-consciousness, s.

1. Consciousness of one's own state or acts.

"Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phenomena of the external world. Self-consciousness is the power by which we apprehend the phenomena of the internal. The objects of the former are presented to us in space and time. The objects of the latter are all apprehended by us in Time and Space." — *Hamilton: Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), II. 10.

2. Consciousness of being an object of observation to others.

"I pay them well for rendering to its self-consciousness." — *St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1900.

self-considering, a. Considering with one's self or in one's own mind; deliberating.

"In doing thus through the king's walls, And not considering, as he stands, debates." — *Pope: (Todd.)*

self-consumed, a. Consumed by one's self or itself.

"But evil on itself shall back recoil." — *Milton: Comus*, 607.

self-consuming, a. Consuming one's self or itself.

"A wand ring self-consuming fire." — *Pope: Chorus of Youth.*

self-contained, a.

1. Wrapt up in one's self; reserved, cold, not communicative. (*Dickens: Christmas Carol*, stave I.)

2. Applied (especially in Scotland) to a house having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stairs common to others.

Self-contained engine: A portable engine without travelling gear.

self-contempt, s. Contempt for one's self.

self-contradiction, s. The act or state of contradicting itself; the quality or state of being self-contradictory; repugnancy in terms; a proposition consisting of two members, one of which contradicts the other.

"A writer of this complexion gropes his way softly amongst self-contradictions, and grovels in absurdities." — *Addison.*

self-contradictory, a. Contradicting itself; involving a self-contradiction; repugnant in terms.

"Men had better own their ignorance, than advance doctrines which are self-contradictory." — *Spectator.*

self-control, s. Control over one's self; self-restraint, self-command.

"A man who without self-control would seek what the degraded soul Unworthily admires." — *Wordsworth: Ruth.*

self-convicted, a. Convicted by one's own conscience; self-condemned.

self-conviction, s. Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

self-covered, a. Covered or clothed in one's native semblance.

"Thou changed and self-covered thing." — *Shakspeare: Lear*, IV. 2.

self-created, a. Created by one's self or one's own power.

self-culture, s. Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of others.

self-danger, s. Danger from one's self; personal danger. (*Shakspeare: Cymbeline*, III. 4.)

self-deceit, s. Deception respecting one's self, or arising from one's own mistake; self-deception.

"This fatal hypocrisy and self-deceit is taken notice of in these words, Who can understand his errors? (because) thou art from secret faults." — *Addison: Spectator.*

self-deceived, a. Deceived or mistaken respecting one's self by one's own mistake or error.

self-deceiver, s. One who deceives himself.

self-deception, s. Deception concerning one's self, or arising from one's own mistake; self-deceit.

self-defence, s. The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

"The right of self-defence." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

¶ *The art of self-defence:* Boxing, pugilism.

self-defensive, a. Defending or tending to defend one's self.

self-delation, s. Accusation of one's self.

self-deluded, a. Self-deceived.

"Self-deluded nymphs and swains." — *Cowper: Task*, III. 316.

self-delusion, s. Self-deception, self-deceit.

"Are not these strange self-delusions, and yet attested by common experience?" — *South: Sermons.*

self-denial, s. The denial of one's self; forbearance to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

"If the image of God is only sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourselves unlike God, by too much self-denial and humility." — *South.*

self-denying, a. Denying one's self; foregoing to gratify one's own appetite or desires.

"Your self-denying zeal." — *Cowper: Task*, v. 322.

Self-denying Ordinance:

Eng. Hist.: A resolution passed by the Long Parliament in 1645, that "no member of the House shall, during the war, enjoy or execute any office or command, civil or military."

self-denyingly, adv. In a self-denying manner.

self-dependent, self-dependency, a. Depending on one's self.

self-depraved, a. Depraved or corrupted by one's self.

"Self-tormented, self-depraved." — *Milton: P. L.*, III. 120.

self-destroyer, s. One who destroys himself.

self-destruction, s. The destruction of one's self; self-murder, suicide.

"But self-destruction therefore is right." — *Milton: P. L.*, I. 1016.

self-destructive, a. Tending to the destruction of one's self or itself.

self-determination, s. Determination by one's own mind; determination by one's own or its own powers without external influence or impulse.

"The ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected." — *Locke.*

self-determining, a. Capable of self-determination.

"Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, self-determining principle." — *Pope & Arbuthnot: Martinus Scribnerus.*

self-devoted, a. Voluntarily devoted; devoted in person.

"A self-devoted chief, by Hector slain." — *Wordsworth: La-damela.*

self-devotement, s. The act of devoting one's self or one's services voluntarily to any cause or purpose; self-devotion.

self-devotion, s. The act of devoting one's person or services to any cause or purpose; the act of sacrificing one's interest or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

"A similar remark doubtless applies to the self-devotion of Devius." — *Lewis: Cret. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1858), II. 419.

self-devouring, a. Devouring one's self or itself; self-consuming.

self-diffusive, a. Having power to diffuse itself.

self-disdain, s. Self-contempt.

"My self-disdain shall be the washacre base, And may deformity its fairest grace." — *Cowper: Nativities.*

self-disparagement, s. Disparagement of one's self.

"And inward self-disparagement affords To meditative spleen a grateful feast." — *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

self-dispraise, s. Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

self-distrust, s. Distrust of one's own powers or capabilities; want of confidence in one's self, or one's own powers.

self-doomed, a. Doomed by one's self; voluntarily doomed.

self-dubbed, a. Dubbed or named by one's self.

self-educated, a. Educated by one's own efforts without the aid of teachers; self-taught.

self-elected, a. Elected by one's self, or out of its own members.

self-elective, a. Having the power or right to elect one's self, or, as a body, to elect its own members.

self-endears, s. Enamoured of one's self; self-loving. (*Eccl.:* *Much Ado*, III. 1.)

self-enjoyment, s. Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

self-esteem, s. Esteem or good opinion of one's self.

"Oft-times nothing profits more Than self-esteem, grounded on just and rich Well managed." — *Milton: P. L.*, VIII. 673.

self-estimation, s. Self-esteem.

self-evidence, s. The quality or state of being self-evident.

"By the same self-evidence that one and two are equal to three." — *Locke.*

self-evident, a. Evident without proof or reasoning; needing no proof of its correctness or truth; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

"For truth self-evident, with pomp improved, Is vanity." — *Cowper: Howe*, 109.

self-evidently, adv. In a self-evident manner; by means of self-evidence; without proof or reasoning.

al, bôy; pôut, jôw!; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

self-evolution, *s.* Development by inherent power or quality.

self-exaltation, *s.* The exaltation of one's self; self-aggrandizement.

self-exalting, *a.* Exalting or aggrandizing one's self.

"If self-exalting claims be turn'd adrift,
And grace be grace indeed, and life a gift."
Cooper: Hope, 539.

self-examinant, *s.* One who examines himself; one who practices self-examination.

self-examination, *s.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives, especially in regard to religious feelings or duties.

"Let a man apply himself to the difficult work of self-examination, by a strict scrutiny into the whole state of his soul."
South: Sermons.

self-example, *s.* One's own precedent.
(*Shakesp.: Sonnet 142.*)

self-exiled, *a.* Self-banished. (*Byron: Lara*, l. 1.)

self-existence, *s.* The quality or state of being self-existent; inherent existence; existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; an attribute peculiar to God.

"Who then will this a self-existence call?"
Bucknorn: Creation.

self-existent, *a.* Existing by virtue of one's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; having self-existence.

"This self-existent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of existence, in himself."
Orme: Cosmo. Sacra.

self-existing, *a.* Self-existent.

"Prime, self-existing Cause and End of all."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

self-explanatory, *a.* Capable of explaining itself; bearing its own explanation on its face.

self-explication, *s.* The act of explaining or giving account of one's self or itself. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.)

self-exposure, *s.* The act of exposing or laying one's self open, as to danger, &c.

self-extolled, *a.* Praised by one's self; self-exalted.

"Which we, a generation self-extol'd,
As zealously perform."
Wordsworth: Excursion, v. viii.

self-exulting, *a.* Exulting in one's self.

self-faced, *a.* A term applied to the natural face or surface of a flagstone, in contradistinction to dressed or hewn.

self-fed, *a.* Fed by one's self or itself.

"What seed's his own, a self-fed spring,
Proves but a brook that glides away."
Cooper: Olney Hymns, lvii.

self-feeder, *s.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself; specif., a self-feeding machine or apparatus.

self-feeding, *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose; as, a self-feeding boiler, printing-press, &c.

self-fertilization, *s.*

Bot.: The fertilization of a pistil by pollen from the stamens which immediately surround it. Opposed to cross-fertilization (q.v.).

self-fertilized, *a.*

Bot.: Fertilized by the pollen of the same flower, or at least of the same individual plant.

self-figured, *a.* Conceived and planned by one's self.

"To knit their souls . . .
In self-figured knot."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

self-flattering, *a.* Flattering to one's self.

"And expectations of self-flattering minds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

self-flattery, *s.* Flattery of one's self.

self-gathered, *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

self-glorious, *a.* Springing from vain-glory or vanity; vain, boastful.

"Vainness and self-glorious pride."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. (Chorus.)

self-governed, *a.* Governed by one's self or itself.

"How few who mingle with their fellow-men
And still remain self-govern'd, and apart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

self-government, *s.*

1. The government of one's self; self-control.
2. A system of government by which the mass of a nation or people appoint the rulers; democratic or republican government; democracy.

self-gratulation, *s.* Gratulation of one's self.

self-harming, *a.* Injuring or harming one's self or itself.

self-heal, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Fraxella vulgaris* and the genus *Pimpinella* (q.v.); (2) *Sanicula europæa* (Prior); (3) *Pimpinella Saxifraga*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ The meaning of self-heal is that one may try and of these plants heal himself without a doctor.

self-healing, *a.* Having the property or power of healing itself.

self-help, *s.* The use of one's own powers to attain one's ends. (*Smiles.*)

self-hidden, *a.* Hidden within one's self.

"Yet not the less his spirit would hold dear
Self-hidden praise, and friendship's private tear."
Wordsworth: Inscriptions.

self-homicide, *s.* The act of killing one's self; suicide.

self-hope, *s.* Hope or dependence in one's self.

"It is omnipotent, and not from love,
But terror and self-hope."
Byron: Cain, l. 1.

self-idolized, *a.* Idolized by one's self.

"Self-idolized, and yet a knave at heart."
Cooper: Expatriation, vi.

self-ignorance, *s.* Ignorance of one's own character, powers, qualities, &c.

self-ignorant, *a.* Ignorant of one's own character, &c.

self-illuminated, *a.* Illuminated of itself or without extraneous aid.

"Thus shine they self-illuminated . . .
The borrow'd splendours of a cloudless day?"
Cooper: For Ivalda.

self-immolating, *a.* Self-sacrificing.

self-impacting, *a.* Impacting by one's own powers and will.

"God, who is an absolute spiritual act, and who is such a pure light as in which there is no darkness, must needs be infinitely self-impacting and communicative."
Norris: P. d.

self-importance, *s.* High or excessive opinion of one's self. (*Reverent.*)

"His self-importance from his own scheme."
Cooper: Conquest, 368.

self-important, *a.* Having a high opinion of one's self; self-conceited.

self-imposed, *a.* Imposed or taken on one's self voluntarily.

self-imposture, *s.* Imposture practiced on one's self; self-deception, self-deceit.

"A fatal self-imposture, such as defrauds the design, and destroys the force of all religion."
South.

self-indignation, *s.* Indignation at one's own character or actions.

self-indulgence, *s.* Free indulgence of one's appetites or passions.

"A course of vain delights and thoughtless gulls,
And self-indulgence—without aim pursued."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

self-indulgent, *a.* Indulging one's self; gratifying one's passions or appetite; indulgent to one's self.

"He had become sluggish and self-indulgent."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

self-indulging, *a.* Self-indulgent.

"And wastes the sad remainder of his hours
In self-indulging spleen."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

self-inflicted, *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self.

"In self-inflicted penance."
Byron: Lara, l. 17.

self-insufficiency, *s.* Insufficiency of or in one's self.

self-interest, *s.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

self-interested, *a.* Having or marked by self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish.

self-invited, *a.* Come without being invited.

"A self-invited guest."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

self-involution, *s.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

self-involved, *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

self-justification, *s.* Justification of one's self.

self-justifier, *s.* One who excuses or justifies himself.

self-killed, *a.* Killed by one's own hand.

"Now that victorious
Among thy slain, self-killed."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, l. 64.

self-kindled, *a.* Kindled of itself or without any extraneous aid or power.

"And left one altar dark, a little space,
Which turn'd self-kindled, and renew'd the blaze."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 24.

self-knowing, *a.* Knowing of itself or without communication from another.

self-knowledge, *s.* Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, &c.

"Self-knowledge truly learn'd."
Cooper: Charles, 24.

self-known, *a.* Known to one's self.

"Oh, lost in vanity, till once self-known."
Cooper: Glory to God Alone.

self-left, *a.* Left to one's self or to self. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 93.)

self-life, *s.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's self or one's own gratification or interest.

self-like, *a.* Exactly similar; corresponding.

self-love, *s.* The love of one's own person, interest, or happiness; an instinctive principle in the human mind which impels every rational creature to preserve his life and promote his own happiness.

self-loving, *a.* Loving one's self; characterized by self-love.

"Feel for thy vile self-loving self in vain."
Byron: A Sketch.

self-luminous, *a.* Luminous of itself or without any extraneous aid or power; having in itself the property of emitting light; as, the sun, and the fixed stars.

self-made, *a.* Made by one's self; especially having risen in the world by one's own exertions; as, a self-made man.

"Design'd by Nature wise, but self-made bold."
Cooper: Tarzanum, 67.

self-mastery, *s.* Mastery over one's self; self-control.

self-mate, *s.* A mate for one's self. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 3.)

self-mettle, *s.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

"A full but horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tries him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., l. 1.

self-motion, *s.* Motion given by inherent powers, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

"Matter is not endued with self-motion."
Chrysostom: Philon. Principles.

self-moved, *a.* Moved by inherent power, without external impulse.

self-movement, *s.* The same as *self-motion* (q.v.).

"Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not self-movement."
Orme.

self-moving, *a.* Moving by inherent power, without external impulse.

self-murder, *s.* The murder of one's self; suicide.

"By all human laws as well as divine, self-murder has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime."
Temple.

self-murderer, *s.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide.

self-neglecting, *a.* A neglecting of one's self. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

self-occupied, *a.* Occupied with one's own thoughts or affairs.

"The careless stillness of a thinking mind
Self-occupied."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

self-offense, *s.* One's own offense.

"More nor less to others paying,
Than by self-offenses weighing."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

self-opinion, *s.*

1. One's own opinion.

2. High or exalted opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers, capabilities, &c.; self-conceit.

"Confidence . . . distinguished from decent self-esteem, proceeds from self-opinion, occasioned by use of one or flattery."
Collier: Of Confidence.

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô

er, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. a, æ = é; ey = â; qu = kw

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***self-opinionated, a.** Self-opinioned.

***self-opinioned, a.** Having a high or **suited** opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers, capabilities, &c.; self-conceited.
"He may cast him upon a bold **self-opinioned** philosophy."—South.

self-originating, a. Originating in, produced by, or beginning with one's self or itself.

self-partiality, s. A bias or partiality towards one's self.

self-perplexed, a. Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

***self-pity, s.** Pity on one's self.
"This pity, which some people **self-pity** call."
Cooper: *Satanstoe* has four saucers.

***self-pleached, a.** Pleached or interwoven by natural growth.

self-pleasing, a. Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes or feelings.

***self-pointed, a.** Pointed or directed at or towards one's self.
"At times both wish'd for and implored.
At times sought with **self-pointed** sword."
Byron: *Manfred*, xvii.

***self-poise, s.** Self-possession.
"Yet he displayed excellent qualifications for either soldier or citizen—**self-poise**, a quick intelligence, close application to the task in hand."—Century Mag., Jan., 1884, p. 483.

self-poised, a. Balancing one's self.
(Lit. & fig.)
"I've watch'd you now a full half-hour
Self-poised upon that yellow flower."
Wordsworth: *To a Butterfly*.

self-pollution, s. The same as SELF-ABUSE, 2. (q.v.).

self-possessed, a. Calm, composed; having self-possession.

self-possession, s. Possession of one's powers; calmness, composure, self-control, self-command.
"Exclusive, yet with **self-possession** mann'd."
Byron: *Corair*, li. 2.

self-praise, s. The praise of one's self; self-appraise.
"Self-praise is no recommendation."—Old Proverb.

***self-preference, s.** Preference of one's self to others.

self-preservation, s. The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.
"Self-preservation bade, and I must kill or die."
Scott: *Don Roderick*, vii.

***self-pride, s.** Pride in one's own character, powers, or capabilities; self-esteem, vanity.

***self-profit, s.** One's own profit, advantage, or interest; self-interest.

self-propagating, a. Propagating by one's self or itself.

self-registering, a. Registering automatically; applied to an instrument so contrived as to register automatically indications of phenomena, whether continuously, or at stated times, or at the maxima or minima of variations; as, a **self-registering** thermometer.

self-regulated, a. Regulated by one's self or itself.

***self-regulative, a.** Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself.

self-reliance, s. Reliance on one's powers or resources.

self-reliant, self-relying, a. Relying or depending on one's own powers or resources; self-dependent.

self-renouncing, a. Renouncing one's own rights or claims.
"That **self-renouncing** wisdom."
Cooper: *Truth*, 568.

self-renunciation, s. The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-alienation.

self-repelling, a. Repelling by its own inherent power.

***self-repetition, s.** The act of repeating one's own words or actions; the saying or doing of what one has already said or done.

self-reproach, s. The act of reproach-

ing, censuring, or condemning one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.
"To mitigate as gently as I could,
The sting of **self-reproach** with the ling'ring words."
Wordsworth: *My Sonnet*, vi. vi.

self-reproached, a. Reproached by one's own conscience.

self-reproaching, a. Reproaching one's self.

self-reproachingly, adv. By reproaching one's self; with self-reproaches.

self-reproof, s. The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

self-reproved, a. Reproved by one's own conscience.

self-reproving, a. & s.
A. As *adj.*: Reproving one's self; reproving by conscience.
B. As *subst.*: Thereproof of one's conscience; self-reproach.
"He's full of alteration and **self-reproving**."
Shakespeare: *Lea*, v. 1.

self-repugnant, a. Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory.

self-repulsive, a. Repulsive in or by one's self or itself.

self-respect, s. Respect for one's self or one's own character and reputation.
"Allured him, sunk as low in **self-respect**."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

***self-respecting, a.** Having self-respect.
"This **self-respecting** Nature prompts, and this Wisdom enjoins."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

self-restrained, a. Restrained by one's self, or by one's own power of will; self-controlled.

"Thou first, O king! release the rights of sway;
Power, **self-restrained**, the people best obey."
Dryden: *Todd*.

self-restraint, s. Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-control, self-command.

***self-reverence, s.** Reverence or respect for one's own character or reputation; self-respect.

***self-reverent, a.** Having self-respect; self-respecting.

self-righteous, a. Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaic.

self-righteousness, s. Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; pharisaical righteousness.
"Perhaps that Babylonish vest,
Self-righteousness, invokes the rod."
Cooper: *Wyandott*, xliii.

***self-rolled, a.** Rolled or coiled on itself. (Milton: *P. L.*, ix, 183.)

***self-ruined, a.** Ruined by one's own acts or conduct.

self-sacrifice, s. Sacrifice of one's self, or of one's own interests or advantage.
"Together we have learned to prize
Forbearance and **self-sacrifice**."
Wordsworth: *White Doe*, ii.

self-sacrificing, a. Sacrificing one's self, or one's own interest or advantage.
"Bearing to Heaven that precious sigh
Of pure, **self-sacrificing** love."
Moore: *Paradise & the Peri*.

self-same, a. The very same; identical.
"That **self-same** day, by fight or by surprise,
To win the suzerain of God."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 67.

self-satisfied, a. Satisfied with one's self.

self-satisfying, a. Giving satisfaction to one's self.
"Then farewell all **self-satisfying** schemes."
Cooper: *Tri*, x. v.

***self- scorn, s.** Scorn of one's self.

self-seeker, s. One who seeks his own interest or advantage.

self-seeking, a. & s.
A. As *adj.*: Seeking one's own interest or advantage; selfish.
"A Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradesman, a **self-seeking** wretch."
Arbuthnot: *John Bull*.
B. As *subst.*: The act of seeking one's own interest or advantage; selfishness.

***self-severe, a.** Severe or harsh towards one's self. (Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 827.)

self- slain, a. Slain or killed by one's self; suicide.

***self-slaughter, s.** The killing of one's self; suicide.
"And sanction wth **self-slaughter** the dull life
Which snared n. s. here."
Byron: *Lament of Tasso*, 9.

***self-slaughtered, a.** Killed by one's self.
"Himself on her **self-slaughtered** body threw."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,731.

***self-society, s.** The society of one's self alone; solitude.
"Moreover, I have observed that he is too much given to his study and **self-society**, especially to converse with dead men, I mean books."
Howell: *Letters*, bk. ii, let. 51.

***self-sought, a.** Sought voluntarily.
"His life was one long war with **self-sought** foes,
Or friends by him self-taught."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii, 80.

self-styled, a. Called or styled by one's self; so called, pretended.

self-subdued, a. Subdued by one's own power or means.

***self-substantial, a.** Composed or consisting of one's own substance.
"Thou, contracted to thine own bright eye,
Food at thy life's flame with **self-substantial** fuel."
Shakespeare: *Sonnet* 1.

self-subversive, a. Overturning or subverting one's self or itself.

self-sufficiency, *self-sufficiency, s.
1. The quality or state of being self-sufficient; inherent fitness for all ends and purposes, independent of others; capability of working out one's own ends.
"The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the **self-sufficiency** of the godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all."
Bentley.

2. An overweening opinion of one's own powers, capabilities, or worth; excessive confidence in one's own powers or capabilities.
"That **self-sufficiency** now mentioned may have been of service to them in this particular."
Goldsmith: *Golden Age*, ch. viii.

self-sufficient, a.
1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or of fulfilling one's own desires without the aid of others.
"Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and **self-sufficient**, and such as can never need any mortal assistance."
South: *Sermons*.

2. Having an overweening confidence in one's own powers, capabilities, or worth; haughty, overbearing.
"This is not to be done in a rash and **self-sufficient** manner; but with an humble dependence on divine grace, while we walk among sinners."
Watts.

***self-sufficing, a.** Sufficient for one's self or for itself; without external aid; self-sufficient.

self-supported, a. Supported by itself without any extraneous aid.
"Few **self-supported** powers endure the wind."
Cooper: *Task*, iii, 607.

self-supporting, a. Supporting one's self or itself without aid or contribution from others.
"The guarantee be called upon for no further payment, and the whole movement become **self-supporting**."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 17, 1883.

self-sustained, a. Sustained or supported by one's self.

self-taught, a. Taught by one's self.

***self-tempted, a.** Tempted by one's self. (Milton: *P. L.*, iii, 130.)

***self-thinking, a.** Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinion irrespective of others.

***self-thought, s.** A private thought.
"Till all thy **self-thoughts** curdle into hate."
Byron: *A Sketch*.

self-tormentor, s. One who torments or harasses himself.

self-torture, s. Torture or pain inflicted on one's self.

***self-torturing, a.** Torturing or tormenting one's self.
"The **self-torturing** sophist, wild Rousseau."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii, 77.

***self-trust, s.** Trust or reliance on one's self; self-reliance; trust or confidence in one's self.
"Where is truth if there be no **self-trust**?"
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 168.

Self, boy; pout, jewl; eat, çall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cions, -tions, -sious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

se-ma-tol'-ô-gy, a. [Gr. *sema* (*sema*), genit. *semaios* (*semaios*) = a sign; suff. -ology.] The doctrine of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

se-mi-bla-bla, a. & s. [Fr.]

A. As adj. Like, resembling, similar.

"What that he saith, I hold it true and stable, I say the same, or else thing semblable."

Chaucer: C. T., v. 374.

B. As subst. That which is like or resembles; likeness, representation.

"His semblable, yet himself."

Shakespeare: Timon, iv. 2.

se-mi-bla-bly, adv. [Eng. *semblable* (le), -ly.] In a similar manner; similarly.

"Sensibly furnished like the king himself."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., v. 4.

se-mi-blanc, se-mi-blanc, a. [Fr. *se-mi-blanc*: *se-mi* = to seem, to appear, from Lat. *similis*, *similis* = to simulate (q.v.).] 1. Likeness, resemblance, appearance, similitude, show.

"High words that bore semblance of worth."

Milton: P. L., l. 109.

2. Exterior figure or appearance; exterior.

"Pilot narrow showing joyous semblance for his sake."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., vii. 4.

3. A form, or figure representing something; likeness, an image.

"The lonely hour presents again the semblance of thy gentle shade."

Byron: *Of Sorrow in the House of Men*.

se-mi-blant, se-mi-blant, a. & s. [Fr. *se-mi-blant*, pr. par. of *sembler* = to seem, to appear.]

A. As adjective:

1. Like, resembling.

2. Appearing; seeming rather than real; apparent.

B. As substantive:

1. Show, appearance, figure, resemblance, outward appearance.

"Wept and made semblance of all sorrows and beauty."

Shakespeare: Chronicle, ch. lxxii.

2. The face.

"He's woken her semblance into art."—Wycliffe.

Lectionary, v.

se-mi-blanc-tive, a. [O. Fr.] Resembling, seeming.

"And all is semblative a woman's part."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

se-mi-blant, a. & s. [SEM-BLANT.]

se-mi-bla, c. i. [Fr. *sembler* = to seem, from Lat. *similis*, *similis* = to simulate (q.v.); Sp. *semblar*; Ital. *sembrare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To imitate; to make a likeness or representation.

"When semblant art may carve the fair effect, And his achievement of thy great designs."

Prior: *Prayer*, (Tudor.)

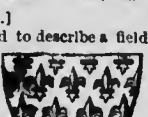
2. *Law*: Used impersonally, generally in the abbreviated form, *sem*, or *semb* = it seems, and commonly prefixed to a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case), which has not been directly settled, but on which the court indicates its opinion.

se-mi-bla, a. [SEM-BLE, v.] Like, similar.

"Bare the sembla stile." Hudson: *Judith*, l. 50.

se-mi-bla, a. [Fr. = sown.]

Her: A term employed to describe a field or large powdered or green over with figures, as stars, billets, crosses, &c. (Called also powdered.)



SE-ME.

se-mi-car-pus, a. [Gr. *sema* (*sema*) = a mark, and *karpos* (*karpos*) = fruit. So called from its furnishing marking ink. See *ink*.]

Her: A genus of Anacardiaceae. Flowers palmiform; calyx five-lobed; petals and stamens five; styles three; nut compressed, heart-shaped, on a thick and depressed torus.

se-mi-car-pus is a deciduous tree, growing in the sub-Himalayan tract, from the Sikkim mountains, and ascending to 3,500 feet. It is called the Marking-nut tree because its pericarp of the fruit contains a bitter and astringent principle used everywhere in India for marking ink; with lime-water it is made into an inky ink; and it is also used as a black dye. Pounded and boiled in rapeseed oil, it

stays putrefaction when begun in a blisk. The resin of the tree yields the varnish of Sylhet. An oil derived from it, mixed with the milk of Euphorbia, is used in the Satpura hills into birdlime. The resin-jale of the nut is used also in rheumatism and leprosy, and to ward off the attacks of white ants. Its seeds, called Malacca-beans or Marsh-nuts, are eaten; so is the yellow fleshy cap surrounding the seeds, which is roasted in ashes. The wood of the tree is sometimes burnt as charcoal. *S. panduratus*, a tree growing in Pegu and Malacca, and *S. travancorica*, found in the Tinnevely and Travancore Hills, abound in a caustic black juice or resin.

se-mi-g-r-a-ph-y, a. [Gr. *sema* (*sema*) = a sign, a mark, and *graphein* (*graphein*) = to write.] The doctrine of signs; specif., in pathology, a description of the marks or symptoms of disease.

se-mi-g-r-a-ph-y, a. [Gr. *sema* (*sema*) = a sign, a mark, and *graphein* (*graphein*) = to write.] Pertaining or relating to sematology; specif., pertaining to the symptoms of disease.

se-mi-ol'-ô-gy, a. [Gr. *sema* (*sema*) = a mark, a sign, and *logos* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The doctrine of signs; semiotics.

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semi-angle, c. The half of a given or measuring angle.

semi-annual, a. Half-yearly.

semi-annually, adv. Occurring or recurring once in every six months.

semi-angular, a. Half-round; having the figure of half a ring; forming a semi-circle.

"Another barbed, somewhat slender, and of a semi-angular figure."—Grew: *Microscopium*.

semi-aperture, a. The half of an aperture.

Semi-Arian, a. & s. [SEMI-ARIAN.]

semi-attached, a.

1. Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

2. The same as SEMI-DETACHED (q.v.).

semi-barbarian, a. & s.

A. As adj. Half-savage, half-civilized; partially civilized.

B. As subst. One who is in a state of semi-barbarism.

semi-barbaric, a. Semi-barbarous; partially civilized.

semi-barbarism, a. The quality or state of being only partially civilized.

semi-barbarous, a. Half-civilized, semi-barbarian.

semi-brief, a. A semibreve (q.v.).

semi-bull, s. [Lat. *bullula dimidia*, *blanca*, *defectiva*.]

Eccl.: A bull published by a Pope before his enthronement. His name does not appear on the seal, the reverse of which is left blank. Formerly such bulls needed ratification after the Pope's coronation, but they were declared valid by Nicholas IV. (1288-92).

semi-calced, a. Half-calced, partially calced.

semi-castrate, v. t. To deprive of one testicle.

semi-castration, a. Half-castration; deprivation of one testicle.

semi-chorus, s.

Music: A chorus, or part of a chorus, performed by half or a part of the full chorus.

semi-circled, a. Semi-circular.

"In a semi-circled farthingale."—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, III. 3.

semi-circumference, a. Half the circumference.

semi-column, s. A half column.

semi-columnar, a.

Bot.: Columnar on one side only.

semi-conscious, a. Half or partially conscious.</

semi-diaphane, s.

Music: An imperfect or diminished fifth.

*** semi-diaphanety, s.** Half or partial transparency.

"The transparency or semi-diaphanety of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies, may have an interest in the production of their colours."—*Boyle*: *On Colours*.

*** semi-diaphanous, a.** Half or imperfectly transparent.

"Another plate, finely variegated with a semi-diaphanous grey or sky, yellow and brown."—*Woodward*: *On Paints*.

semi-diatessaron, s.

Music: An imperfect or diminished fourth.

semi-ditone, semi-ditone, s.

Music: A minor third.

semi-diurnal, a.

Astronomy:

1. Pertaining to or completed in half a day or twelve hours; continuing for half a day.

2. (Of an arc): Traversed in half the time a heavenly body is above the horizon.

semi-dome, s. Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section.

semi-double, s. & a.

As substantive:

Roman Ritual:

1. A feast in which the antiphons in the Divine office are half-doubled, i.e. in which half the antiphon is recited before the psalm or canticle, and the whole after the Gloria, instead of the whole antiphon being repeated before and after the psalm or canticle, as on a double.

2. The name was formerly applied to a feast on which the festival office and the office of the feast were combined. [DOUBLE, s., C. II. 1.]

***As adjective*:**

Hort. & Bot.: Having the external flowers converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect.

*** semi-fable, s.** A mixture of truth and fable; half truth, half fable.

semi-fidel, a. Sceptical, but not infidel. [*Southey*: *Doctor*, ch. xv.]

*** semi-flexed, a.** Half bent.

*** semi-floret, s.**

Bot.: Among florists, a half flourish, which is tubular at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue; a semi-floresule. [*Boyley*.]

semi-floccular, a. [SEMI-FLOCCULOUS.]

semi-floccule, s. [SEMI-FLOCCULET.]

semi-flocculous, semi-floccular, a.

Bot.: Having the corolla split, and turned to one side. Example, the figure of Compositae.

semi-fluid, a. & s.

As adj.: Imperfectly fluid.

As subst.: A substance imperfectly fluid.

"Pilegia, or pituite, is a sort of semi-fluid."—*Arbuthnot*.

semi-formed, a. Half-formed, imperfectly formed.

*** semi-god, s.** A demigod.

semi-grand, a. Applied to a pianoforte having the shape and movement of a grand, but possessing only two strings to a note.

semi-horal, a. Half-hourly.

semi-indurated, a. Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

semi-Judaizers, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A sect of Socinians, founded by Francis David, a Hungarian, who held that prayer or any other religious worship should be offered to Jesus Christ. David was thrown into prison, where he died in 1579. [*Muschlin* (ed. Reid), p. 712.]

semi-ligneous, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Half or partially ligneous or woody.

2. *Bot. (Of a stem)*: Half ligneous; woody at the base, herbaceous at the top. Used of undershrubs (q.v.).

semi-liquid, a. Semi-fluid.

semi-liquidity, s. The quality or state of being semi-liquid.

semi-membraneous, a. [SEMI-MEMBRANOUS.]

semi-membranous, a.

Anat.: Half membranous. Used of the semi-membraneous muscle, which arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, and joins the tibia by a tendon.

semi-menstrual, a. Half-monthly; specifically applied to an inequality of the tide, which goes through its changes every half-month.

*** semi-metal, s.** (See extract.)

"Semi-metals are metallic fossils, heavy, opaque, of a bright glittering surface, not malleable under the hammer; as quicksilver, antimony, cobalt, the arsenicks, bismuth, sink, with the ore columns; to these may be added the semi-metallic ferments, tully and phosphorus."—*Boyle*.

semi-metallic, a. Of or pertaining to a semi-metal; partially metallic in character.

*** semi-minim, s.**

Music: Half a minim; a crotchet.

semi-mute, a. & s.

As adj.: Applied to a person who, owing to a loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.

As subst.: A semi-mute person.

semi-Norman, a.

Arch.: Of or relating to a style of Gothic architecture prevalent, according to Bloxham, about A.D. 1140-1200.

"The west doorway is also of semi-Norman character; the arch is pointed, the face is enriched with the zigzag and semi-hexagonal mouldings, and the shafts of the piers are banded and have capitals of stiffly sculptured foliage."—*Bloxham*: *Gothic Architecture*, p. 111.

semi-nude, a. Partially nude; half-naked.

semi-nymph, s.

Entom.: A nymph or larva of an insect which undergoes only a slight change in passing to maturity; a larva of the sub-class Hemimetabola (q.v.).

*** semi-opacous, a.** Semi-opaque.

"Semi-opacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held between it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies."—*Boyle*.

semi-opal, s.

Min.: A variety of opal (q.v.) holding an intermediate position, both in chemical composition and physical characters, between true opal and chalcedony.

semi-opaque, a. Half opaque, half transparent.

semi-orbicular, a. Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.

*** semi-ordine, s.**

Conte Section: One of the lines of a chord of a curve perpendicular to the axis of the curve, called an ordinate.

semi-ose, s. A suffix denoting a nature, but only half so high.

semi-palm, s. A palmated, a.

Vernith. & Zool.: Having the feet webbed only half-way down the toes.

semi-parabola, s.

Math.: A curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

semi-pelagian, s. & a. [SEMIPELAGIAN.]

semi-pellucid, a. Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent.

"A light grey semi-pellucid flint, of much the same complexion with the common Indian agate."—*Woodward*.

*** semi-pellucidity, s.** The quality or state of being semi-pellucid; semi-transparency.

semi-perspicuous, a. Half-transparent; semi-pellucid.

"A kind of anethystine flint, not composed of crystals or strata; but one entire massy stone, semi-perspicuous, and of a pale blue, almost of the colour of some cows' horns."—*Greene*.

semi-proof, s. Half proof; evidence from the testimony of a single witness.

*** semi-quadrant, * semi-quartile, s.**

Astron.: An aspect of the planets when

distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

semi-Quiletista, s. pl.

Church Hist.: The name given to those who professed a modified form of Quiletism in seventeenth and eighteenth century.

"In more modern times, Fénelon and Malan Quyet have taught Quiletism. They are, however, usually called semi-Quiletists."—*McClintock & Strong*: *Dict. Bib. Lit.*, viii. 347.

*** semi-quintile, s.**

Astron.: An aspect of the planets when at the distance of thirty-six degrees from one another.

semi-recondite, a. Half hidden or concealed; specif. in entomology, of the head of an insect when half-hidden in the thorax.

semi-reticulate, a. [HALF-NETTED.]

semi-savage, a. & s.

As adj.: Half savage; imperfectly tamed or civilized.

As subst.: One who is imperfectly tamed or civilized.

semi-Separatists, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A name given in the seventeenth century to certain persons who would listen to the sermons of clergymen of the Establishment, but would not be present during the prayers. [*Pagitt*: *Heresiography* (ed. 1592), p. 94.]

semi-septate, a.

Bot.: Half septate; having a partition which does not advance far enough to cut the fruit into which it penetrates into two cells.

*** semi-sextile, s.**

Astron.: A semi-sixth; an aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth part of a circle. [*Barley*.]

*** semi-smile, s.** A half laugh; a broad laugh or grin.

semi-sospire, s.

Music: A quaver rest.

semi-spheric, semi-spherical, a. Having the figure of a half sphere.

semi-spheroidal, a. Formed like a half-spheroid.

semi-spinal, a. Half-spinal; applied to the *semispinalis* muscle, which extends from transverse processes to spines of the vertebrae. It is divided into the *semispinalis coli* and the *s. dorsi*.

semi-spinalis, s. [SEMI-SPINAL.]

semi-steel, s. Puddled steel. [*Amer.*]

semi-tangent, s. In spherical projection, the tangent of half an arc.

semi-tendinous, a.

Anat.: Half tendinous. (Used of the *semitendinosus* muscle arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and descending the back of the thigh.) About its middle it is traversed by a thin, oblique, tendinous intersection.

semi-tendinous, s. [SEMI-TENDINOUS.]

*** semi-terete, a.** [HALF-TERETE.]

semi-transsept, s.

Arch.: The half of a transept or cross aisle.

semi-transparency, s. The quality or state of being semi-transparent.

semi-transparent, a. Half or imperfectly transparent.

semi-Universalists, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A name given to those members of the Reformed Churches in Germany who held that God wished to make all men happy, but only on condition of their believing; and that this faith originated from the sovereign and irresistible operation of God, or from the free, unconditional, and sovereign election of God. [*Muschlin* (ed. Reid), p. 816.]

semi-verticillate, a. Partially verticillate.

semi-vitreous, a. Partially vitreous.

semi-vitrification, s.

1. The quality or state of being imperfectly vitrified.

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

semi-vitrified, a. Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

fâte, fît, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pô, er, wêre, wôlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, ôure, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. a, œ = ê; oy = â; qu = kw.

semi-vocal, a. Pertaining to a semi-vowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

semi-vowel, s. A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature both of a vowel and a consonant; an articulation which is accompanied by an articulation sound, which may be continued at pleasure, as the sounds of *i*, *e*, *u*, also the sign representing such sound.

semi weekly, a. & s.

A. *Adverb.*: Happening or issued twice a week.

B. *As a noun*: A semi-weekly periodical.

Sem-i-ar-i-an, a. & s. [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *Arian* (q.v.).]

A. *Adjective*: Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Semitarians. [B.]

B. *As a substantive*:
Church Hist. (H.): (See extract).

"Another party known as Semitarians, a name they received about 330, when they held a famous synod at Ancyra, confessed that the son was like in substance to the Father. *Ancient History*, Basil of Ancyra, Eusebius of Caesarea, Macellinus, and Apollonius of Hieron, were the most noted among them. — *Addis & Arnold*: Cath. Dict., p. 50.

Sem-i-ar-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. *Semitarian*; -ism.]

Church Hist.: The tenets or practice of the Semitarians.

The second Nicene Synod, in 381, condemned the Semitarians as well as the orthodox heretics, while the Semitarians secured a fresh victory in the third council held at the same place. — *Addis & Arnold*: Cath. Dict., p. 50.

Sem-i-ben-sid-ām, s. [Pref. *semi-*; Eng. *ben(e)*; Gr. *eidōs* (eidos) = resemblance, and Eng. *an(m)onum*.]

Chem.: A name given by Zinin to a compound produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrobenzene.

Sem-i-brève, 'sem-i-brief, s. [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *breve* (q.v.).]

Musical: A note of half the duration or time of a breve. It is equivalent in time to two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, or sixteen semiquavers, or thirty-two demisemiquavers.

Sem-i-cir-cle, s. [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *circle* (q.v.).]

1. A half circle; one of the two equal parts into which a circle is divided by its diameter.
2. A surveying-instrument for taking angles.
3. Any body in the form of a semicircle.

Sem-i-cir-cu-lar, a. [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *circular* (q.v.).] Having the form of a semicircle; half round.

"That semicircular variety we go. . . . It calls the 'rainbow.' — *Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. iv.

Semicircular canals, s. pl.

Anat.: Three bony tubes above and beneath the vestibule of the ear, into which they open by five apertures, the contiguous ends of two of the canals being joined. [Quain.]

Sem-i-co-lon, s. [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *colon* (q.v.).]

Gram. & Punct.: A mark or point (:) used in punctuation to denote a pause to be observed in reading or speaking, of less duration than the colon and more than that of the comma. It is used to distinguish the constituent members of a sentence.

Sem-i-con-flu-ent, a. [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *confluent*.]

Geog.: Half-confluent. Used spec. of a kind of s. call-box (q.v.).

Sem-i-cope, 'sem-y-cope, s. [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *cope* (q.v.).] An ancient clerical garment; a half-loak or cope.
"Of double worsted was his semicope."
Chaucer: C. T., 262. (Prof.)

Sem-i-cu-bic-al, a. [Pref. *semi-*, and Eng. *cubic* (q.v.).]

Geom.: Applied to a parabola which may be referred to coordinate axes such that the squares of the ordinates of its points shall be to each other as the cubes of the abscissas of the same points.

Sem-i-cū-bi-um, 'sem-i-ōu-pi-um, s. [From Lat. *semi* = half, and *cūpe* = a tun, a cask.] A bath which only covers the lower extremities and hips; a half-bath; a hipbath.

Sem-i-er-ist, 'sem-in-ār-i-an, s. [Eng. *semitarian*; -ist, -arian.] A member of a seminary; specif., an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.
"The computation on semitarians to serve for three years will paralyze the priesthood." — *Eng. T. & G.*, June 23, 1888.

Sem-i-er-ize, v. t. [Lat. *seminare* (from) = to sow; and Eng. suff. -ize.] To sow or plant. (*Obsolete*.)

Sem-i-er-y, s. [Lat. *seminarium* = a seed-garden; from *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed; Fr. *seminaire*; Sp. & Ital. *seminario*.]

1. A seed plot or seed-garden; a plot of ground in which seeds are sown to be afterwards transplanted; a nursery.
"As concerning seminaries and source-gardens." — *P. Holland*: *Plants*, bk. xiv, ch. x.

2. The place or original stock whence any thing is brought.
"The seminary or promontory that furnisheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies." — *W. Hudson*: *On Fables*.

3. Seminal state.
"The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper seminaries, and where they first maintain the intention of their species." — *Brownie*.

4. A seed bed, a source, an origin.
"Nothing substantiates after matter to be converted into perfect seminaries, more than clouds of dusty folks and beggars." — *Harvey*: *On the Plague*.

5. A place of education; a school, academy, college, or other institution for education.
"To establish seminaries to prepare men for the world, but to teach them to despise it." — *Alexander Pope*: *Ep. 128*.

6. A seminurist.
"To mistake an honest sedulous penurist for a seminurist." — *Ben Jonson*: *Bartholinus*, p. 11.

Sem-in-ār-y, a. [Lat. *seminarius*.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to seed; seminal.

"Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory." — *Smith*: *On the Age* (1666), p. 117.

2. Trained or educated in a foreign seminary; as, a seminary priest.

Sem-in-āte, v. t. [Lat. *seminatus*, pa. par. of *seminare* = to sow; *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] (DISSEMINATE.) To sow, to spread, to propagate, to disseminate.

Sem-in-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *seminatio*, from *seminatus*, pa. par. of *seminare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of sowing, spreading, or disseminating.
"For the fourth and last way, of secret semination, wherein we had been hitherto wholly deficient and asleep." — *Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 484.

2. *Bot.*: (1) Seeding (*Lawson*); (2) The natural dispersal of seeds (*Martyn*).

Sem-in-ēd, 'sem-in-ēd, a. [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] Thickly covered or strewn, as with seeds; seeded.
"Her garments blue, and semined with stars." — *Ben Jonson*: *Macquer at Court*.

Sem-in-if-er-ous, a. [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or producing seed.

Sem-in-if-er-ic, 'sem-in-if-er-ic, a. [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed, and *ferio* = to make.] Forming or producing seed or semen.
"In the fourteenth year males are seminefical and pubescent." — *Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. viii.

Sem-in-if-er-ic-ation, s. [Eng. *seminefice*; -ation.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. (*Obsolete*.)

Sem-in-ū-lūm, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *semen* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A spore.

Sem-i-lōg-ic-ā-l, &c. [SEMILOGICAL, &c.]

Sem-i-lō-nō-tūs, s. [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. *notos* (nōtos) = the back.]

Pisces: A genus of Sauidae, with distichous fin rays. There are two species, from the Lian.

Sem-i-ōph-er-ūs, s. [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. *phoros* (phoros) = bearing.]

Paleont.: A genus of Carangidae, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. The dorsal, commencing immediately above the head, is enormously developed; the ventrals are long and slender, and thoracic, placed below and in advance of the pectorals, which are very small.

Sem-i-ōp-tēr-a, s. [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. *pteron* (pteron) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Standard-wing, a genus of Paradisidae, with one species, *Semioptera wallacii*, discovered by Mr. A. Wallace in 1858, in Borneo, one of the Moluccas, to which group it appears to be connected. Bill long, compressed, culmen much curved, tip emarginate; nostrils basal, oval, hidden by frontal plumes; wings rounded, length and fifth primaries equal and longest; tail moderate, slightly rounded; tarsi long, rather slender, covered by a single scale; toes slender, rather short; claws long, much curved, acute.

Sem-i-pēd, s. [Lat. *semi* = half, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Procr.: A half foot.

Sem-i-er-ist, 'sem-in-ār-i-an, s. [Eng. *semitarian*; -ist, -arian.] A member of a seminary; specif., an English Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.
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"The hand of God, who first created the earth, hath wisely contrived them in their proper seminaries, and where they first maintain the intention of their species." — *Brownie*.

4. A seed bed, a source, an origin.
"Nothing substantiates after matter to be converted into perfect seminaries, more than clouds of dusty folks and beggars." — *Harvey*: *On the Plague*.

5. A place of education; a school, academy, college, or other institution for education.
"To establish seminaries to prepare men for the world, but to teach them to despise it." — *Alexander Pope*: *Ep. 128*.

6. A seminurist.
"To mistake an honest sedulous penurist for a seminurist." — *Ben Jonson*: *Bartholinus*, p. 11.

Sem-in-ār-y, a. [Lat. *seminarius*.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to seed; seminal.

"Seminary vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory." — *Smith*: *On the Age* (1666), p. 117.

2. Trained or educated in a foreign seminary; as, a seminary priest.

Sem-in-āte, v. t. [Lat. *seminare* (from) = to sow; and Eng. suff. -ate.] To sow or plant. (*Obsolete*.)

Sem-in-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *seminatio*, from *seminatus*, pa. par. of *seminare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of sowing, spreading, or disseminating.
"For the fourth and last way, of secret semination, wherein we had been hitherto wholly deficient and asleep." — *Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 484.

2. *Bot.*: (1) Seeding (*Lawson*); (2) The natural dispersal of seeds (*Martyn*).

Sem-in-ēd, 'sem-in-ēd, a. [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed.] Thickly covered or strewn, as with seeds; seeded.
"Her garments blue, and semined with stars." — *Ben Jonson*: *Macquer at Court*.

Sem-in-if-er-ous, a. [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or producing seed.

Sem-in-if-er-ic, 'sem-in-if-er-ic, a. [Lat. *semen*, genit. *seminis* = seed, and *ferio* = to make.] Forming or producing seed or semen.
"In the fourteenth year males are seminefical and pubescent." — *Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. viii.

Sem-in-if-er-ic-ation, s. [Eng. *seminefice*; -ation.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. (*Obsolete*.)

Sem-in-ū-lūm, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *semen* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A spore.

Sem-i-lōg-ic-ā-l, &c. [SEMILOGICAL, &c.]

Sem-i-lō-nō-tūs, s. [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. *notos* (nōtos) = the back.]

Pisces: A genus of Sauidae, with distichous fin rays. There are two species, from the Lian.

Sem-i-ōph-er-ūs, s. [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. *phoros* (phoros) = bearing.]

Paleont.: A genus of Carangidae, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. The dorsal, commencing immediately above the head, is enormously developed; the ventrals are long and slender, and thoracic, placed below and in advance of the pectorals, which are very small.

Sem-i-ōp-tēr-a, s. [Pref. *semio-*, and Gr. *pteron* (pteron) = a wing.]

Ornith.: Standard-wing, a genus of Paradisidae, with one species, *Semioptera wallacii*, discovered by Mr. A. Wallace in 1858, in Borneo, one of the Moluccas, to which group it appears to be connected. Bill long, compressed, culmen much curved, tip emarginate; nostrils basal, oval, hidden by frontal plumes; wings rounded, length and fifth primaries equal and longest; tail moderate, slightly rounded; tarsi long, rather slender, covered by a single scale; toes slender, rather short; claws long, much curved, acute.

Sem-i-pēd, s. [Lat. *semi* = half, and *pes*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.]

Procr.: A half foot.

sem i-pé-dai, a. [SEMIPED.]

Pro.: Containing a half-foot.

sem i-pé-lá-gi-qa, a. & a. [Prof. *semi*, and Eng. *Pelagian* (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the party described under it.

"The *Semipelagian* heresy, which is often called the heresy of the *Semipelagians*."—*Addis & Arnold*: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 766.

B. As substantive:

Church Hist. (H.): The name given to certain persons who, chiefly in the fifth and sixth centuries, endeavored to find a middle course between the doctrine of Augustine of Hippo and that of Pelagius on the subject of grace and the freedom of the human will. The name is principally confined to the followers of Cassian. [SEMIPELAGIANS.]

"The *Semipelagian* did not go as far as Pelagius."—*Addis & Arnold*: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 766.

sem i-pé-lá-gi-qa-ism, s. [Eng. *Semipelagianism*; *-ism*.]

Church Hist. (H.): The doctrine that man can by his natural powers have and exercise faith in Christ, and a purpose of living a holy life, though none can persevere in this course unless constantly supported by divine assistance and grace.

"In 559 the Synod of Orange in South Gaul gave the definition to *Semipelagianism*."—*Addis & Arnold*: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 766.

sem i-pén-ni-form, a. [Prof. *semi*, and Eng. *penniform* (q.v.).]

Anat. (Of muscles): Half pennisiform, half approaching the form of the plume of a feather.

sem i-phyl-lid-i-qa, s. pl. [Prof. *semi*, and Mod. Lat. *phylloides* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A division of Linnæus's *Gasteropoda*, comprising of those having branches on the right side of the body, under the border of the mantle, in a longitudinal series. Genera, *Pleurodrachma* and *Umbrella* (q.v.).

sem i-phyl-lid-i-qa, a. & a. [SEMI-PHYLLIDIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the *Semiphyllidia* (q.v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the *Semiphyllidia* (q.v.).

sem i-plan-ti-grá-da, s. pl. [Prof. *semi*, and Mod. Lat. *plantigrada* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of the *Carnivora* in which a portion of the sole is applied to the ground. Intermediate between the *Plantigrada* and the *Digitigrada*.

sem i-plan-ti-grá-da, a. [SEMIPLANTIGRADA.]

Zool.: A section of the *Carnivora* in which a portion of the sole is applied to the ground; of or belonging to the *Plantigrada* (q.v.).

sem i-pló-ti-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *semiplothes* (q.v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia*.]

Ichthy.: A group of *Cyprinidae*, short; dorsal elongate, with an osseous ray, lateral line running along middle of tail; barbels sometimes present. There are two genera, *Cyprinodon*, from Persia and Syria, and *Semiplothes*, from Assam.

sem i-pló-ti-na, s. [Prof. *semi*, and Gr. *πλοῦτος* (*ploutos*); [PLOTUS.] [SEMIPLOTINA.]

Music: A half quaver; a note of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

sem i-quá-vér, s. [Prof. *semi*, and Eng. *quaver* (q.v.).]

Music: A half quaver; a note of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

sem i-quá-vér, r. t. [SEMIQUAVER, s.]

Music: A half quaver; a note of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

sem i-quá-vér, r. t. [SEMIQUAVER, s.]

Music: A half quaver; a note of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

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sem i-quá-vér, r. t. [SEMIQUAVER, s.]

Music: A half quaver; a note of half the duration of a quaver; the sixteenth of the semibreve.

sem i-tér-tian, a. & a. [Prof. *semi*, and Eng. *tertian*.]

A. As adj.: Possessing the character of a quotidian and a tertian ague. (Used of a quotidian fever which has remissions on the days when, if it were an ordinary tertian, it would intermit.)

B. As substantive:

Pathol.: A semitertian fever.

"The natural product of such a cold malarial fever are tertiana, semitertiana, and some quotidian."—*Archiebald*: *On Fev.*

Sé-mít-fo, a. [Eng. *Semitic* (q.v.); *-fo*.] Pertaining or relating to Shem or his descendants; pertaining to the Hebrew race, or any of those kindred to it, as the ancient Phoenicians, the Arabians, and the Assyrians.

Semitic languages, a. pl. The most important group of languages, after the Indo-European. It is marked by the trinitarity of the roots and their inflection by internal change, by variation of vowel.

"The name '*Semitic languages*' is used to designate a group of Asiatic and African languages, some living and some dead, namely, Hebrew and Phoenician, Aramaic, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic (Hebrew and Amharic). The name which was introduced by Niebuhr in 1808, in his *Reise nach Arabien*, is derived from the fact that most nations which speak of these languages are descended, according to Genesis, from Shem, son of Noah."—*Archiebald*: *On Fev.*, vol. 1, p. 441.

sem it-ism, s. [Eng. *Semitic* (q.v.); *-ism*.] A Semitism or word; the adoption of what is peculiarly Semitic.**sem i-té-ne, s.** [Prof. *semi*, and Eng. *tone* (q.v.).]

Music: A half tone, or an approximate half of a tone; there are three kinds, greater, lesser, and natural. An interval of sound, as between *mi* and *fa* on the diatonic scale, which is only half the distance of the interval between *do* and *re*, or *sol* and *la*.

"A series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a mode, or a tone, and there are twelve semitones in the scale, each of which may be made to turn the leader of a mode."—*James*: *Imitative Arts*.

sem i-tón-fo, a. [Eng. *Semitone* (q.v.); *-fo*.] Of or pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.**sem i-ún-gi-qi, a.** [SEMIUNCIA.] Half an inch in size.

"[*Uncial* or *semuncial* letters."—*North*: *Life of Lord Gualtero*, p. 28.

sem mít, s. [Perhaps the same as *Semite* (q.v.), or a contraction of *semite* (q.v.).] An undershirt, generally woollen. (*Scotch*.)**sem nó pi-thé-qi-dae, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *semipithecina* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

[SEMIPIITHECINA.]

sem nó pith-é-qi-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *semipithecina* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

1. Zool.: A sub-family of *Simiidae* (q.v.). Pelvic limbs longer than fore. Tail very long; no cheek pouches; form appendix; sternum narrow; ischial alveolus; third lower molar always with tubercles. Two genera, *Colobus* and *Semnopithecus*. It was formerly made a family (*Semipithecidae*) of *Primates* (q.v.).

2. Paleont.: From the Miocene onward.

sem nó pi-thé-cua, s. [Gr. *σεμνός* (*semnos*) = sacred, and *πίθηκος* (*pithekos*) = an ape.]

1. Zool.: Sacred monkeys, Sacred apes; the type-genera of the *Semnopithecina*, distinguished from *Colobus* by the presence of a small functional thumb and their absence from Africa. The species are numerous, spread over almost the whole of the Oriental region, wherever the forests are extensive. They extend along the Himalayas to beyond Simla; on the west of India they are not found north of 14° N. lat., on the east they extend into Arakan, and to Borneo and Java, but apparently not into Siam or Cambodia. The species (*Semnopithecus corbetti*) was discovered by Pere David at Moupin, in East Tibet, where the winters are severe, and the whole vegetation is paludic. The monkeys of this genus vary much in size, the largest are bigger than a pointer; the body in all long and slightly male, and the tail pendulous. The most important species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names.

2. Paleont.: From the Upper Miocene of Greece and the Sivalik Hills, and the Pliocene of the South of France and Italy.

sem-é-lp, sem-é-lé-lp, a. [SEMOLIA.]

sem-é-lé-nq, s. [Ital. *semolina*, *semollina*.] *Pasta*: A farinaceous food consisting of the fine hard parts of wheat, rounded by attrition in the mill-stones. The best is obtained from wheat grown in the southern parts of Europe.

se-mé-als, a. [Fr. *Semolia* (q.v.).]

sem-pér-vir-ant, a. [Lat. *semper* = always, and *virens*, pr. par. of *virere* = to be green.] Always green; evergreen.

sem-pér-vive, a. [SEMPERVIVUM.] The house-leek.

"The greater *semperviva* will put out heads before these years; but they wrap the root in an old cloth once in half a year."—*Boiss.*

sem-pér-vi-vum, s. [Lat. *semper* = always, and *virere* = living, alive. Named from their tenacity of life.]

Bot.: House-leek; a genus of *Crossinæ*. Succulent herbs or undershrubs. Radical leaves densely rosette, alternate, from the axis, the cauline ones alternate, eight-six to twenty-eight; petals distinct or nearly so; stamens twice as many as the petals, or as many and opposite to them; follicles many-seeded; hypanthium scales imbricated, divided, or wanting. Known species about forty, from Europe, North Africa, especially Madeira and the Canary Islands. The Common House-leek (*S. lectum*) is an European, also frequently planted in the United States in beds of lawn plants, &c. In Europe it is planted on wall-house roads, &c. The leaves are very succulent and form close rosettes. The flower stems grow 6 to 12 inches high, and bear pale red, bell-like flowers. The fishermen of Madeira rub their nets with the fresh leaves of *S. platyneuron*, then steep them in an alkaline liquor; the renders them as durable as if they were tanned.

sem-pi-tér-nal, sem-pi-tér-nal, a. [Fr. *sempiternel*, from Lat. *sempiternus*, from *semper* = always; *pi*, *Fort.* *sempiternus*; Ital. *sempiterno*, *sempiterno*.]

1. Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end.

"All truth is from the *sempiternal* source."—*Tait*, p. 10.

2. Eternal, everlasting; without beginning or end.

"If that one man was *sempiternal*, why did he, since independent, ever die?"—*Blackmore*: *Crucifixion*, bk. vi.

sem-pi-tér-no, a. [Lat. *sempiternus*.] *Sempiternal*; everlasting.

"And his being is *sempiterna*."—*Geomet.* C. A. vi.

sem-pi-tér-ni-ty, s. [Fr. *sempiternité*, from Lat. *sempiternitas*, accus. of *sempiternus*, from *sempiternus* = *sempiternal* (q.v.).]

Future duration without end; eternity.

"Upon a supposition of a future *sempiternité*, it would produce the same difficulty, without any termination of the future wisdom and providence."—*Blackmore*: *Crucifixion*, p. 20.

sem-pi-tér-nize, r. t. [SEMPIITERNIZE.] To perpetuate.

"The *sempiternizing* of the human race."—*Crucifixion*, bk. vi, ch. viii.

sem-pie, a. [SIMPLE.]**sem-pré, adv.** [Ital., from Lat. *semper* = always.]

Music: Ever, always, throughout. Used in conjunction with some other mark of time or expression, to signify that such mark is to remain in force until a new direction appears.

semp-stér (p silent), s. [SEAMSTER.]**semp-strés (p silent), s.** [SEAMSTRESS.]**semp-strés-ây (p silent), s.** [SEAM-STRESS.]**sem-sây-ite, s.** [Etym. doubtful, but probably after one *Semay*; suff. *-ite* (Mon.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small, tabular crystals at Felsobánya, Hungary. Sp. gr. 5.95. Compos.: sulphur, 19.01; antimony, 80.85; lead, 54.05 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $TPb + 88Sb_2$.

Sé-mún-g-qa, s. [Lat. *semi* = half, and *uncia* = an ounce.] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachms, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

sem-y-cope, s. [SEMICOP.]**sen, s.** [SENCE.]

Séte, fat, fáre, smidst, what, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, lár, thére; pine, pí, síre, sír, marine; gó, pít, or. wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, són; müté, cúb, cüre, únite, cür, rále, fáll, trý, Sýrian. *s, ce = é; ay = á; qu = kw.*

sen-qi-ô, s. [Named after Jean Senac, a French physician (1696-1779).]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceae. Shrubs with smooth branches; feathery veined, entire leaves; terminal corymbs of white flowers, with hypogynous stamens. Akin to *Celastrus*. *Senecio* (formerly *Celastrus*) *undulata* furnishes a hard wood.

sen-age (age as lā), s. [First element doubtful; suff. -age.]
Tax; Money paid for synods.

sen-ar-môn-tite, s. [After the mineralogist, H. de Senarmont, who first described it; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring in octahedra with octahedral cleavage, also granular, massive. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 3.2 to 3.3; lustre, resinous to sub-adamantine, colorless or grayish, streak, white, vitreous. Oxygen, 16.44; antimony, 83.56 = 100, equal to the formula, SbO₃. Results principally from the decomposition of stibnite, the finest and largest crystals being found in Algeria.

sen-ar-y, s. [Lat. *senarius*, from *seas* = six each, *ar* = six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

sen-ate, 'sen-at, s. [Fr. *senat*, from Lat. *senatus*, accus. of *senatus* = a council of elders, from *senex*, gent. *senilis* = an old man; Sp. *senado*; Ital. *senato*.]

1. An assembly or council of elders; an assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government.

(1) In ancient Rome, a body or council of elders, appointed or elected from amongst citizens of free birth, and entrusted with the supreme legislative power. To it belonged exclusively the administration of foreign affairs, and of the exchequer. It also exercised a general superintendence over the religion of the state. It could not meet unless summoned by a magistrate. The number of the members varied at different times.

(2) The Upper House of the Congress of the United States, whose members represent the states, while those of the Lower House are the direct representatives of the people. Each state has two senators, chosen by the state legislature for six years, though there is a strong tendency in favor of having the senators directly voted for by the people. The Upper House of the French national legislature also bears the name of Senate, and the same is the case in some of the Cantons of Switzerland. The House of Lords of Great Britain differs from the Senate of the United States in being an hereditary, not a representative, body of legislators, as in other particulars.

(3) The Upper House of the various State legislatures, all members of which are chosen by direct vote of the people.

(4) Hence, legislative bodies in general; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

"While listening *senates* hang upon thy tongue."
—*Thornton Autumn*, 18.

2. The governing body of the Universities of Cambridge and London.

senate chamber, s. The chamber or hall in which a senate meets.

senate-house, s. A house in which a senate meets; a place of public council.

"The nobles, in great earnestness, are going
A to the senate-house."
—*Shakspeare Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

sen-at-ôr, 'sen-at-ôr, 'sen-a-tour, s. [Fr. *senateur* (Fr. *senateur*), from Lat. *senator*, accus. of *senator* = a senator; Sp. *senador*; Ital. *senatore*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A member of a senate.

"The right of naming senators belonged at first to the king."—*Assenett Roma Antiqua* Vol. II, p. 11, lib. vi. c. 11.

2. **Old Lang.**: A member of the king's council; a king's councillor.

In Scotland the Lords of Session are called Senators of the College of Justice.

sen-a-tôr-l-qi, s. [Eng. *senator*; -lating.]

1. One or pertaining to a senate; befitting a senate or a senator.

"Most of the earlier historians were of consular or senatorial rank."—*Lewis. Evid. Early Roman Hist.* (1861), p. 11.

2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, a senatorial district. (Amer.)

sen-a-tôr-l-qi-ly, adv. [Eng. *senatorial*; -ly.] In a senatorial manner; in a manner becoming or befitting a senator.

"The author was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave."—*Irving's Frank*, p. 11.

'sen-a-tôr-l-qi, s. [Lat. *senator*, from *senator* = a senator; -l.] Senatorial.

"Belonging to the senatorial or the senatorial rank."—*Middleton's Life of Cicero*, vol. i, p. 11.

sen-a-tôr-ship, s. [Eng. *senator*; -ship.]

The office, dignity, or position of a senator.

"From which step his courage and wisdom raised him to degrees in the sovereignty of Lucca, the senatorship of Rome."—*Corpus Juris*, of Cornwell, fol. 123.

sen-a-tûs, s. [Lat.] [SENATE.]

1. A senate.

"After this he made a hundred orators of the best and bravest men of the city, which he called patricians; and the whole company of them together he called *senatus*, as one would say, the Council of the Ancestors."—*North's Plutarch*, p. 11.

2. The senate or governing body of a university.

senatus-academicus, s. One of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues, subject to the control and review of the university court, and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.

senatus-consultum, s.

Rom. Antiq.: A decree of the Roman Senate.

'senage, s. [SENSE.]

sen-d, 'sende (pa. t. *'sende*, *'seale*, *sent*; pa. par. *sent*, *et. l.* [A.S. *sendan* (pa. t. *sende*, pa. par. *sende*); cogn. with Dut. *senden*; Ger. *senden*; Dan. *sende*; Sw. *senda*; Goth. *sendan*; M. H. Ger. *senden*; Ger. *senden*. From a root signifying to make to go; cf. O. H. Ger. *sinna* = to go, to go forth; Ger. *sinzen* (pa. t. *sinzen*) = to go over in the mind; Icel. *send* (for *senda*) = a walk, a journey; A.S. *send* (for *sendan*) = a journey, a time; *sendan* = to travel; M. H. Ger. *send* = a way, a time.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to go or pass from one place to another; to despatch.

"The sudden *sending* him away must seem
Unpleasant to you."—*Shakspeare Hamlet*, iv. 3.

2. To cause to be conveyed or transmitted. [He] sent letters by posts on horseback.—*Rather* viii. 10.

3. To impel, to propel, to hurl, to cast, to throw; as, A gun *sends* a ball 1,000 yards.

4. To cause to take place; to cause to come; to induce.

"(O. H. Ger. *senden* rain on the just and on the unjust."—*Math. x. 4*.)

5. To communicate by authority to go and act.

"I bear witness the Father hath *sent* me."—*John* v. 34.

6. To cause to be.

"That *send* him *sent*."
—*Shakspeare All's Well that Ends Well*.

7. (With certain verbs implying motion.) To cause to do the act indicated by the principal verb. It always implies impulsion or propulsion; as, He *sent* him *sent*, the blow *sent* him staggering.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To despatch a messenger; to despatch an agent or messenger in a post.

"Pharaoh *sent*, and called Joseph."—*Genesis*.

2. **Naut.**: To pitch precipitately hollow or interval between two waves; this sense the pa. t. is *sende*.

3. **1. To send for**: To require or request attendance of a person or the bringing of thing by messenger; as, *To send for* a person to send for a book.

2. **To send forth** (or out):

(1) To put out or forth; to produce; as, A tree *sends out* branches.

(2) To emit; as, A flower *sends forth* fragrance.

send, s. [SEN, v.]

Naut.: The motion of the waves, or the impetus given by their motion.

"Borne on the *send* of the sea."
—*Longfellow's Mids. Standish*, v.

sen-dal, 'sen-dall, 'sen-dal, 'sen-dalla, s. [O. Fr. *sen-dal*, *sen-dal*, from Lat. *sen-dalum*, *sen-dale*, *sen-dalus*, *sen-dalus*, or called because brought from India, from Sans. *sen-dhu* = the river Indus, *sen-dhu*, from *sen-dhu* = to flow; cf. Gr. *sen-dhu* (sen-dhu) = fine linen; Sp. & Port. *sen-dal*; Ital. *sen-dalo*, *sen-dalo*.] A light, thin stuff of silk or thread.

"The courtiers were of *sen-dal* (silk)." —*Chaucer* C. 4, l. 1.

sen-d-er, s. [Eng. *send*, v.; -er.] One who sends.

"We must receive him
According to the honour of his *sender*."
—*Shakspeare Cymbeline*, II. 2.

sen-d-bi-ôr-ô, s. [Mod. Lat., from Jean Senecio, a Swiss Protestant minister, naturalist, and bibliographer (1742-1809).]

Bot.: Wart cross; the typical genus of Senecionideae (q. v.). Fruit broader than long, without valves or wings; two-lobed, each cell one-seeded. Known species six, from temperate and warm countries. One, *Senecio* *tenax*, is a native of Britain, and another (*S. jacobina*) a denizen. They have masses of minute white flowers. The first, which is the *yauf* (ghuz) of Dioscorides, was formerly eaten as a salad, as *S. alba* still is in Egypt.

sen-d-bi-ôr-l-dm, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *senecio*(s); l. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idm.]

Bot.: Family of Cruciferae; tribe *Diplocolobae* (q. v.).

sen-d-ô, s. [For etym. and def. see *senecio*.]

seneca-oil, s.

Min.: A petridium found at Cuba, Alleghany Co., New York. Also occurs on the surface of Seneca Lake, but it is uncertain whether the name arose from this fact, or because it was collected and sold by the Seneca Indians. (*Dana*.)

seneca-root, s. [SENCEA.]

sen-mâ-qi-ô (or q as sh), s. [Lat. = (1) an old man, (2) the genus *Senecio* (see def.). Named because its pappus resembles gray hairs.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Senecionideae and Senecionideae (q. v.). Generally herbs with alternate leaves and solitary or corymbose yellow flowers. Involucre cylindrical, with linear scales, often tipped with brown. Anthers without bristles at the base, style scarcely longer than the corolla; truncate or obovate at the extremities of the branches. Known species about 500, from temperate and cold countries. It is the most numerous genus of the great natural order Compositae, the species being annual or perennial and half-stemmy plants, the last from the warmer latitudes. *S. jacobina* is the Fireweed of the United States, so called from its quinquennial appearance where a forest has been consumed by fire. Many species have a strong, unpleasant odor. A few are rather ornamental as flowers. The leaves of *Senecio dentiflorus*, a Hungarian species, are applied to boils.

sen-d-qi-ô-nê-m (or q as sh), s. pl. [Lat. *senecio* (genit. *senecionis*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -m.]

Bot.: The typical sub-tribe of Senecionideae (q. v.).

sen-nê-qi-ô-nid-ô-m, s. pl. [Lat. *senecio* (genit. *senecionis*); fem. pl. adj. suff. -m.]

Bot.: A tribe of Tubuliflorae, with the following sub-tribes:

Euxenium, Millerium, Biphen, Melanopodium, Amphipodium, Ives, Parthenium, Heliosiphon, Inductum, Equidens, Rhinodendron, Veratrum, Flaxellum, Thymum, Porophyllum, Gallium, Helianthus, Galium, Apocynum, Anthemium, Chrysanthemum, Cypripedium, Athanasium, Artemisia, Hippocrepis, Eriogonum, Anemone, Cypripedium, Helianthus, Epipedium, Antennaria, Leycesteria, Eriogonum, Neurolepis, and Senecio.

sen-nê-ti-tude, s. [Lat. *senectus* = old age, from *senex* = old.] Old age.

ô-ga, sen-ô-ka, s. [SENCEA.]

Med.: The dried root of *Polypodium Senega*, *Senecio* (genit. *senecionis*). It is a stimulant, expectorant, and emmenagogue, and is used in the treatment of the lungs, in the treatment of the heart, in the treatment of the system.

boil, boy; pout, jô: cat, pell, oherna, ghim, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag;

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -cion = shün. -fion, -fion = shün. -cions, -cions, -cions =

exist. iag.

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often improbable situations, having, as their ground-work, some great mystery, or secret, stuporous change, or the like, and written in passionate and highly-wrought language.

sén-si-tion-ál, a. [Eng. *sensation*; -al.]

1. Having sensation, serving to convey sensation; sentient.

2. Pertaining or relating to, or implying sensation or perception by the senses; sensational.

3. Producing sensation or excited feeling or interest; as, a sensational novel.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism.

sensational centres, a. pl.

Phases of Physiology, (1909) extract.

Every sense has its own special centre or centres, but these centres are so grouped for convenience with the brain and the spinal cord, that the entire system of any special sensation, in which all these centres are concerned, therefore the sensational centres as the seats of sensation derive from the stimuli which act on the organs of sense. — *U. S. Bureau of Mental Hygiene*, 1909, p. 305.

sén-si-tion-ál-izm, s. [Eng. *sensation*; -ism.]

1. *Inf. Lang.*: Sensational writing or language.

2. *Philos.*: The doctrine that knowledge is the outcome of sensation, that it is a branch of the wider science of psychology, and that it is the only science of life. This doctrine, chiefly in France, in the nineteenth century, whence Sensationalism is sometimes called High-century Philosophy. Its precursor was Hobbes (Hobbes), whom Condillac (1715-80) followed and amplified, attributing a sensuous origin to faculties as well as to ideas. Hutley (1705-57) and Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802) in England and de Tracy (1751-1836) and Cabanis (1757-1808) in France, also endeavored to establish a philosophical basis for mental phenomena.

There is stated, in the broadest manner, the principle of sensationalism. It is in direct antagonism to the doctrine of Descartes, that there are innate ideas; in direct antagonism to the old doctrine of the spirituality of Mind. — *U. S. Bureau of Mental Hygiene*, 1909, p. 305.

sén-si-tion-ál-ist, a. & a. [Eng. *sensation*; -ist.]

A. As a noun.: One who accepts or defends the theory of Sensationalism (q.v.); one who assigns a physiological origin to mental phenomena.

He (Hume) takes a decided stand upon experience; he is the precursor of modern sensationalism. — *U. S. Bureau of Mental Hygiene*, 1909, p. 305.

a. As an adjective.: Of or belonging to Sensationalism; constituting a physiological origin to phenomena.

We are not surprised to find that Locke was the founder of a Sensational school. — *Annals*.

sén-si-tion-ál-izm, s. [Eng. *sensation*; -ism.]

1. Possessing, or relating to sensation; sensational.

2. Sensationalism.

Sensationalism is a grievous vice of the pulpit, and does irreparable injury to its influence. But sensationalism is only an insurrection; it cannot contain itself. — *Writers Magazine*, Nov., 1918, p. 144.

sén-si-tion-ál, a. [Fr. *sens*, from Lat. *sensus*, accus. of *sensio* = feeling, sense, from *sensio*, pa. par. of *sensio* = to feel, to perceive; Ital. *sensio*.]

1. In the same sense as 11.

2. Perception by the senses or bodily organs; sensation, feeling.

3. Let our finger ache, and it endures; let other beautiful members even to that sense. — *Shakespeare, Othello*, III, 4.

4. Perception by the mind; apprehension through the intellect; understanding, comprehension, appreciation.

5. To all sense. — *Shakespeare, All's Well that Ends Well*, I, 2.

6. Normal perception; consciousness, conviction.

7. And the commencement of a movement is the sense of its necessity. — *Spencer, Natural*, III, 1.

8. The state of being senseless or insensible; insensibility.

9. Any state of mind in which the faculties of the mind are not in their normal condition; as, a senseless, stupid, silly, as, a senseless act.

10. Contrary to sound judgment or reason; unwise, ill-judged, foolish, stupid, nonsensical. — *Shakespeare, As You Like It*, I, 3.

11. In a senseless, stupid, or foolish manner; foolishly, unreasonably; without sense.

12. In a senseless, stupid, or foolish manner; foolishly, unreasonably; without sense.

13. In a senseless, stupid, or foolish manner; foolishly, unreasonably; without sense.

14. In a senseless, stupid, or foolish manner; foolishly, unreasonably; without sense.

15. In a senseless, stupid, or foolish manner; foolishly, unreasonably; without sense.

5. **Sense**, perception, reasoning, and judgment; good mental capacity; understanding.

6. That which is felt or perceived; a sensation; a feeling; a view; a judgment.

7. The perceptive faculties in the aggregate; the faculty of thinking and feeling; mind, feeling, mental power; spirit.

8. That which is felt or perceived; a sensation; a feeling; a view; a judgment.

9. Meaning, import; a definition.

10. **Senseless**, insensible, stupid, silly, as, a senseless act.

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want or absence of sense or feeling; insensibility.

2. Want of judgment or good sense; folly, foolishness, stupidity, absurdity.

3. The mental sense of the truthfulness of the conditions moving the spirit; as, plain from the articulation of the spirit with the truth. — *Shakespeare, Hamlet*.

4. **Senseless**, insensible, stupid, silly, as, a senseless act.

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ból, bóy; pót, jówl; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xelophon, exist. ph - 2

-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

2. That which produces sensation; something perceptible, a material substance.

"The creation
Of this wide sensible."
—*Shakespeare, King of Scots, I. ii. 125.*

3. That which possesses sensibility; a sensitive being.

sensible-horizon, s. [Houson.]

sensible note, s.

Music: A leading-note (q.v.).

sên-si-blo-nê-s, s. [Eng. *sensible*; -*ness*.]

1. Possibility of being perceived by the senses.

"The sensibleness of an acquiescence in the benefactor's goodness." — *Barrow, Sermons, vol. II, ser. 18.*

2. Perception, apprehension, appreciation.

"The sensibleness of an acquiescence in the benefactor's goodness." — *Barrow, Sermons, vol. II, ser. 18.*

3. Sensitiveness; keenness of feeling; painful consciousness.

"This feeling and sensibleness, and sorrow for sin." — *Hammond.*

4. The quality or state of being sensible; sensibility; capability of sensation.

"The sensibleness of the eye renders it subject to pain, as also unit to be dressed with sharp medicine." — *Shakespeare.*

5. Good sense, good judgment; intelligence, reason.

sên-si-bly, adv. [Eng. *sensible*; -*ly*.]

1. In a sensible manner; so as to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses.

"Fetched not out her breath sensibly." — *P. Holland, Plinie, bk. vii, ch. 10.*

2. So as to be perceived by the mind; appreciably, intuitively.

"The main features of the trade have not, however, sensibly altered." — *Daily Telegraph, Aug. 18, 1904.*

3. With perception either of body or mind; sensibly, feelingly.

"How was there a Cantab broken in a shin?"

"I will tell you a tale." — *Shakespeare, Love's Labour's Lost, III. i.*

4. In a sensible or judicious manner; with good sense; judiciously, reasonably; as, He spoke most sensibly.

sên-si-er-ô-s, a. [Lat. *sensus* = sense, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing sensation.

***sên-si-ic, u.** [Lat. *sensus* = sense, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or producing sensation.

sên-si-ism, s. [Eng. *sense*; -*ism*.]

Metaph: The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

sên-si-ist, s. & a. [Eng. *sense*; -*ist*.]

Metaph: The same as SENSATIONALIST (q.v.).

sên-si-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *sensitif*; Low Lat. *sensitivus*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sensitivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Having sense or feeling, or the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects.

2. Having feelings easily excited or keenly susceptible of external impressions; of keen sensibility; readily and acutely affected.

"Tortured as Spain had become, there was still one point on which she was exquisitely sensitive." — *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*

3. Serving to affect the senses; sensible, material.

"The sensitive faculty may have a sensitive love of some sensitive objects." — *Hammond.*

4. Pertaining to the senses or to sensation.

"What are called sensitive nerves or nerves of common sensation." — *Todd & Bowman, Physiol. Anat., II, 55.*

II. Technically:

1. Chem. & Phot.: Capable of undergoing change by exposure to light.

2. Phys.: Easily affected or moved; indicating readily slight changes of condition, as, a sensitive balance or thermometer.

B. As subst.: Something that feels; a sensation.

"The seat of the one is in the intellectual reasonable nature; the seat of the other is in the sensitive." — *Sharp, Sermons, vol. IV, ser. 8.*

sensitive-fern, s.

Bot.: *Utricularia sensilis*. Named from the sensibility and delicacy of the frond.

sensitive-flames, s. pl. Flames which quiver and are sometimes extinguished when an appropriate musical note is sounded.

sensitive-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: *Mimosa pudica* and *M. sensitiva*, which

possess a vegetable irritability, causing them to shrink from the touch. If the fingers be applied to one of them, the leaflets of the bipinnate leaf overlap one another from below upwards; if greater irritation be applied, the secondary petioles bending forward approach one another, and if the irritation be still increased, the common petiole shuts down by bending at the joint uniting it with the stem. Dr. Robert Brown mentions that plants of *M. pudica* grow abundantly by the sides of the Panama Railway in New Granada, and that when a train passes they fold up their leaves. They do so also when growing by a roadside if a horseman gallop past. Most Mimosaes and some other leguminous plants with compound leaves are partially sensitive; so are various Oxalidaceae, especially *Averrhoa bilimbi*, *Oxalis sensitiva* and *O. stricta*. Of other orders, Yucca's Elytrix, *Dimorpha unguiculata*, is sensitive, as is, to a less extent, *Barbarea vulgaris*, the Common Barbary.

sên-si-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *sensitive*; -*ly*.]

In a sensitive manner.

"The sensitive faculty, through the nature of man's senses, may even itself more sensitively towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a place of frailty." — *Hammond.*

sên-si-tive-nê-s, s. [Eng. *sensitive*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sensitive or easily affected by external objects or impressions.

2. The quality or state of having quick and acute sensibility to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

3. The quality or state of being easily affected, or of indicating readily slight changes of condition; delicacy.

sên-si-tiv-ism, s. The style of certain modern Dutch novelists, which may be described as "A development of impressionism grafted upon naturalism." (*The Critic*, April 3, 1892)

sên-si-tiv-ity, s. [Eng. *sensitive*; -*ity*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The quality or state of being sensitive; sensitiveness.

II. Technically:

1. Chem. & Phot.: The quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

2. Physiol.: The power or capability of sensation.

"Sensitively may be potentially present in these hydrates." — *George Minard, The Cat, ch. xii, § 6.*

sên-si-tize, sên-si-tize, v. t. [Eng. *sensitize*; -*ize*.] To render sensitive or capable of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents.

"In photography, the use of sensitized paper promises to displace the gelatine plates." — *Standard, Dec. 31, 1903.*

sên-si-tiz-er, s. [Eng. *sensitize*; -*er*.]

Photog.: Any substance added to a photographic material to increase or alter its sensitiveness to light.

sên-si-tô-m-ê-tôr, s. [Eng. *sensitometer*; o. connect., and meter.]

Photog.: An apparatus for testing the sensitiveness of photographic preparations. One form consists of a screen, divided into small squares of varying quantity, which is placed before the surface to be tested, and the whole exposed to a standard light for a fixed time. Each square of the screen bears a number, and the higher the number impressed upon the sensitive surface, the more sensitive it is.

sên-si-tô-r-ô, a. [Eng. *sensitifer*; -*ory*.]

The same as SENSORY (q.v.).

sên-si-tô-r-ô, a. [Eng. *sensitifer*; -*ory*.]

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sên-si-tô-r-ô, a. [Eng. *sensitifer*; -*ory*.]

The same as SENSORY (q.v.).

sên-sô-r-i-um, s. [Lat. *sensus* = sense (q.v.).]

Philosophy & Physiology:

1. A sensory point in the human brain where the soul was supposed to be situated, or to have its chief seat. Descartes placed this in the pineal gland (q.v.).

2. According to Erasmus Darwin, the medullary part of the brain, spinal marrow, organs of sense, and of the muscles, and that spirit of animation which resides throughout the body without being cognizable to our senses, except by its effects. (*Zoonomia*, I. 10)

3. The brain (q.v.).

4. A sensational centre (q.v.).

sên-sô-r-ô, a. & s. [SENSORY.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the sensorium; sensorial.

"A lesion in the sensory nerves." — *Reichman, Phil. of Human Mind, ch. III, § 1.*

B. As substantive:

1. The sensorium (q.v.).

"Unable to convey to the sensory any more than an oblique glimpse of the sensory world." — *Warton, Doctrine of Grace, bk. II, ch. II.*

2. One of the organs of sense.

"The ideas organs and sensoria by which it has and perceives the joys of the world to come." — *Scott, Christian Life, pt. I, ch. IV, § 4.*

sensory nerve, s.

Anat.: A nerve constituting an instrument of sensation as distinguished from a motor nerve, which is an instrument of motion.

The sensory terminal organs are three end-bulbs, tactile corpuscles, and Pacinian bodies.

sên-su-âl, *sên-su-âl, a. [Late Lat. *sensualis* = endowed with feeling, from Lat. *sensus* = sense (q.v.); Fr. *sensuel*; Sp. & Port. *sensual*.]

1. Belonging to the predominance of "sense," meaning bodily sensibility, over the faculties of the soul; pertaining to or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception.

"Hath not the Son Jesus convinced thy sensual heart by sensual arguments?" — *Rogers, Newman, The Sermon, p. 20.*

2. Pertaining to or concerning the body, in distinction to the soul; carnal, fleshly, not spiritual, not intellectual.

"The greatest part of men are even as pigs; they own private good before all things, even food and which is sensual before whatsoever is most divine." — *Boyd.*

3. Pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of sense, or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; luxurious, lewd, voluptuous.

"That lone and sensual life which leads to want and shame." — *Longfellow, Coplas de Manrique, (Trans.)*

4. Devoted to sensuality or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; voluptuous.

"Believable these, ye sensual and ye lust." — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, I. ii.*

5. Pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensism, as a philosophic doctrine.

***sensual-motion, s.**

Philos. & Physiol.: An expression used by Erasmus Darwin instead of idea, which he defines as "a contraction or motion, or configuration of the fibres which constitute the immediate organ of sense." (*Zoonomia*, I. 2.)

sên-su-âl-ism, s. [Eng. *sensual*; -*ism*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The quality or state of being sensual; sensuality.

2. **Metaph.:** The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

"In France two philosophical tendencies opposed the Sensualism and Materialism which reigned at the beginning of the century." — *Coburn, Hist. Phil. (Eng. ed.), I. 31.*

sên-su-âl-lat, s. [Eng. *sensual*; -*ist*.]

1. One who is sensual; one who is devoted to the gratification of sense or the indulgence of the appetites or passions; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

"Nor such as for a while content Between the act and passion sit." — *Cooper, Friendship.*

2. A supporter of the sensual theory in philosophy.

***sên-su-âl-lat-ic, a.** [Eng. *sensualist*; -*ic*.]

1. Sensual.

2. Supporting or holding the doctrine of sensualism.

"Reaction against the sensualistic school." — *Edwards, Hist. Phil. s. (Eng. ed.), I. 309.*

sê, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father; wô, wôt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wêll, work, who, sôn; mûte, oûb, cure, unite, our, râlo, fûll; try, Sýrian. a, e = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

sên-sy-âi-l-tý, s. [Fr. *sensualité*.]
1. Originally used of the predominance of sense over the higher powers, but without implying the heavy censures now involved in the word; carnality, worldliness.

"[H]ad seeing the *sensuality* of man and our woful distrust is willing to allow us all the means of crowning our souls in his promise by such souls and witnesses as confirm it."—*Rogers: Asquith the Syrian*, p. 108.

2. The quality or state of being sensual or devoted to the gratification of sense and the indulgence of the appetites or passions; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

"Sobriety is sometimes opposed in scripture to pride, and other disorders of the mind. And sometimes it is opposed to *sensuality*."—*Alford: Notes for Hermans*, p. 21.

sên-sy-âi-l-nâ-tion, s. [Eng. *sensuality* (s); -ation.] The act of sensualizing; the state of being sensualized.

sên-sy-âi-l-iss, v.t. [Eng. *sensual*; -ize.] To make or render sensual; to degrade into subjection to the senses; to sink to love of sensual pleasures.

"A *sensualized* soul would carry such appetites with her, for which she could find no suitable objects."—*Norris: On the Sentiments*, p. 166.

sên-sy-âi-lý, adv. [Eng. *sensual*; -ly.] In a sensual manner.

"For there is a *sensuality* even of body and complexion, which the *sensually* minded do not so much as dismiss."—*More: Phil. Writ. (1510)*, Pref., p. viii.

sên-sy-âi-l-nêss, s. [Eng. *sensual*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sensual; sensuality.

sên-sy-lâm, s. [Eng. *sens(al)*; -ism.] The same as SENSATIONALISM (q.v.).

sên-sy-lat, s. & a. [Eng. *sens(al)*; -ist.] The same as SENSATIONALIST (q.v.).

sên-sy-ô-s-i-tý, s. [Eng. *sensuous*; -ity.] The quality or state of being sensuous.

sên-sy-ô-s, a. [Eng. *sens(e)*; -ous.]

1. Pertaining to the senses or sensible objects; abounding in or suggesting sensible images.

"Being less subtle and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate."—*Milton: Of Education*.

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasures to be received through the senses.

sên-sy-ô-s-lý, adv. [Eng. *sensuous*; -ly.] In a sensuous manner.

sên-sy-ô-s-nêss, s. [Eng. *sensuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sensuous.

sênt, s. & a. [Lat. *sententia*; -is.]

sênt, s. [SENT.]

sênt-ên-çe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sententia* = a way of thinking, sentiment, opinion, from *sentire*, pr. par. of *sentio* = to feel, to think; Sp. *sentencia*; Ital. *sentenza*, *sentenza*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

"1. An expressed or pronounced opinion; decision, judgment."

"My sentence is for my war."—*Milton: P. L.*, B. II, l. 81.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Revive the sentence of the law, for sins such as by God's law are adjudged to death."—*Shakspeare: Henry VI.*, II, 1.

3. A decision or judgment given or passed, especially one of an unfavorable nature.

"Let him set out some of Luther's works, that by them we may pass sentence upon his doctrines."—*Atterbury*.

4. A maxim, an axiom, a proverb, a saw.

"A sentence may be defined a short instruction couched in a few words."—*Brown: Notes on Gospels*.

5. Meaning, sense, significance.

"The discourse itself, valuable enough and full of sense."—*Milton*.

6. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: A period; a number of words forming a complete statement or utterance of thought, and followed by a full stop. Sentences are simple, complex, or compound. A simple sentence consists of only one subject and one predicate, as, "I write." A compound sentence is one which contains a principal sentence together with one or more clauses or dependent sentences; as, "The house, in which the event happened, is taken down." A compound sentence is one which consists of two or more co-ordinate sentences linked

together by a conjunction, as, "He could write, but he could not draw."

"A sentence is an assemblage of words expressed in proper form, and arranged in proper order, and containing a complete sense."—*Lowth: Introduction to English Grammar*.

2. *Law*: A definite judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially pronounced in a criminal prosecution. Technically, sentence is confined to decisions pronounced against persons convicted of crime; the decision in a civil case is called a judgment.

sênt-ên-çe, v.t. [SENTENCE, s.]

1. To pass or pronounce judgment or sentence on; to doom to punishment or penalty.

"Choose the mild judge and intermitting bolt."—*To sentence man*.—*Milton: P. L.*, 2, 97.

2. To pronounce as judgment; to decree; to utter or give out as a decision.

"Let them . . . enforce the present execution of what we chance to sentence."—*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, III, 4.

3. To express in a sentences, energetic manner.

"Let me hear one wise man sentence it rather than twenty fools gabble in their lengthened tale."—*Pittam: Review*, I, 32.

sênt-ên-ç-er, s. [Eng. *sentencer* (s); -er.] One who pronounces a sentence.

sên-tên-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *sentential*; -ial.]

1. Comprising sentences.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence or sentences; as, a *sentential* phrase.

sên-tên-tial-ly (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. *sentential*; -ly.] In a sentential manner; by means of a sentence or sentences; judicially.

"Sententially deprived him of his kingdom."—*Regin: Hist. Reformation*, I, 26.

sên-tên-ti-âr-i-an, s. [Eng. *sentential*; -ian.]

sên-tên-ti-âr-i-ân, s. [Eng. *sentential*; -ian.]

"One who read lectures or commented on the *liber Sententiarum*, or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, a school divine of the twelfth century, called the Master of Sentences. It consisted of arranged extracts from St. Augustine and others of the Fathers on points of Christian doctrine, with objections and replies, also taken from writers of repute."

sên-tên-ti-ô-s-i-tý (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *sententious*; -ity.] The quality or state of being sententious; sententiousness.

"The extemporary *sententious* of common conceits."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. vi.

sên-tên-tious, a. [Fr. *sententieux*, from Lat. *sententia*, from *sententia* = a sentence (q.v.).]

1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; terse, pithy; short and energetic; rich in judicious observations.

"The style is clear and strong, short and *sententious*, abounding with antitheses, elegant turns, and many strokes of wit."—*Waterland: Works*, IV, 263.

2. Comprising sentences; sentential.

"Instead of *sententious* marks to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain."—*Grew: Camm. Sacra*.

sên-tên-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. *sententious*; -ly.] In a sententious or pithy manner; pithily, tersely; with striking brevity.

"They describe her [Pope] in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*."—*Bacon: Fragment of Essay on Poems*.

sên-tên-tious-nêss, s. [Eng. *sententious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sententious; pithiness or terseness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with energy or strength.

"I am confident the Muses is none of his: though I esteem it for the gravity and *sententiousness* of it."—*Ugden: of Dramatic Poets*.

sên-ter-y, s. [SENTRY.]

sênt-êur (ô long), s. [Fr., from *sentir* = to perceive.] Sent, odour.

"Pleasant *sentiers* and odours."—*Boland: (Webster)*.

sên-ti-ô-s, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *sententia* = full of thorns, thorny, briery.]

Bot.: The thirty-fifth order in Linnaeus's *Natural System*. It consists of the modern Rosaceae (q.v.).

sên-ti-ên-çe, sên-ti-ên-çý (ti as sh), s. [Eng. *sentiment* (s); -ry, -ry.] The quality or state of being sentient; the faculty of perception; feeling.

sên-ti-ên-çe (ti as sh), s. & a. [Lat. *sententia*, pr. par. of *sentio* = to feel, to perceive by the senses.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Capable of perceiving by the senses; having the faculty of perception.

"To have any *sentient*, conscious, or intellectual nature presiding over it."—*Cudworth: Intellect. System*, bk. I, ch. II.

2. *Physiol.*: Specially adapted for feeling; as, the *sentient* nerves.

B. As substant.

1. *As substant.*: One who has the faculty of perception; a sentient being.

"If the *sentient* be carried *passibus agilis* with the body, whose motion it would observe."—*Manetti: Accademia delia*, ch. 12.

sên-ti-ên-çe-lý (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. *sentient*; -ly.] In a sentient manner; with perception.

sên-ti-mênt, s. [O. Fr. *sentiment* (Fr. *sentiment*), from Low Lat. *sentimentum*, from Lat. *sentire* = to feel; Sp. *sentimiento*; Port. & Ital. *sentimento*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A feeling towards or respecting some person or being; a particular disposition of mind as regards some person or thing; a thought prompted by passion or feeling.

"He was destitute alike of the *sentiment* of gratitude and of the *sentiment* of revenge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 21.

2. Tendency to be moved or influenced by feeling; susceptibility of emotion; sensibility.

"I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and sentiment co-exist in almost all moral determinations and conclusions."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 1.

3. Thought, opinion, view, notion; the judgment or decision of the mind formed by reasoning or deliberation.

"In the *sentiments* of both classes there is something to approve."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

4. The sense, thought, or inner signification contained in words, as distinct from the words themselves.

5. A sentence or passage considered as the expression of a thought; a thought expressed in striking language; a maxim, a saying; a sentence expressive of a wish; a toast; as, The *sentiment* is good, though the language is coarse.

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: The leading idea which has governed the general conception of a work of art, or which makes itself visible to the eye and mind of the spectator through the work of an artist.

2. *Phrenol.*: A term used by Spurzheim to distinguish those affective faculties which not only produce a desire to act, but are combined with some other emotion or affection which is not a mere propensity.

sên-ti-mênt-al, a. [Fr.; Sp. *sentimental*; Ital. *sentimentale*.]

1. Having or containing sentiment; abounding with sentiments or reflections; sentimental; didactic.

"Each moral *sentimental* stroke, which is the character, but poet speaks."—*Whitcomb: Poet. to Homer's Father*.

2. Liable to be moved or swayed by sentiment; given to sentiment or sensibility; affecting sentiment or sensibility; artificially or affectively tender.

3. Exalting sensibility; appealing to sentiment or feeling rather than to reason.

"Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*."—*Knox: Knox*, 171.

sên-ti-mênt-al-ism, s. [Eng. *sentimental*; -ism.] The quality or state of being sentimental; excess of sensibility; affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentality.

"And sell you, mixed with western *sentimentalism*, soured samples of the finest Orientalism."—*Byron: Beppo*, II.

sên-ti-mênt-al-ist, s. [Eng. *sentimental*; -ist.] One given to sentimentalism; one who affects sentiment or sensibility.

sên-ti-mên-tal-i-tý, s. [Eng. *sentimental*; -ity.] Affectation of sentiment or sensibility; sentimentalism.

"His dislike of *privately sentimentalism* is no anachronism."—*C. Kingsley: Saints Tragedy*, (Intro.)

sên-ti-mênt-al-iss, v.t. [Eng. *sentimental*; -ize.] To affect sentiment or sensibility; to play the sentimentalist.

"He wanted to be quiet and *sentimentalize*."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. III.

ôl, bôy; pout, jôw; cat, coll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = shùn. -clous, -tions, -sious = shùs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

sén-t-i-mént-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sentimental*; *-ly*.] In a sentimental manner.

sen-tine, *s.* [Lat. *sentina* = a sink.] A place into which dirt, dregs, &c., are thrown; a sink.

"A stinking *sentine* of all vices."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 48.

sén-tin-él, **sen-tin-ell**, **sen-ton-ell**, *s.* [Fr. *sentinelle*, from Ital. *sentinella*, a word of doubtful origin; Sp. *centinela*.]

1. One who keeps watch or guard to prevent surprise; *sentry*, a soldier posted to watch or guard an army, ramp, or other place from surprise; a sentry.

"The *sentinels* who paced the ramparts announced that the vanguard of the hostile army was in sight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

2. Many birds and some mammals post *sentinels* to warn them of danger. In the case of seals females are *sentinels*. (Darwin: *Descent of Man*, pt. i, ch. iv.)

3. The watch, guard, or duty of a *sentinel*; *sentry*.

"Gunsellers are not commonly so united, but that one counsellor keepeth another, as that if any do counsel out of faction or party ends, it can only come to the king's ear."—*Bacon: Essays*.

4. Also used adjectively = guarding, guard-dian.

"The *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky."—*Campbell: Soldier's Dream*.

sentinel-crab, *s.*

Zool.: *Pachyphthalma vigil*, two to four inches long, from the Indian Ocean. The eyes are set on long footstalks, which, when the animal is alarmed, are erected so as to command an extensive view.

sén-tin-él, *v.t.* [SENTINEL, *s.*]

1. To watch over, as a *sentinel*.

"Mountains, that like plants stand, To *sentinel* enchanted land."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, l. 14.

2. To furnish with a *sentinel* or *sentinels*; to place under the guard of a *sentinel* or *sentinels*.

sén-trý, **sen-ter-y**, **sen-trie**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *sentinel* (q.v.).]

1. A soldier posted on guard; a *sentinel*.

"It had only to furnish two *sentries* for the magazine in two-hour reliefs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

2. The duty of a *sentinel*; guard, watch.

"As soon as he went on *sentry* at midnight he thought he heard footsteps and voices."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885.

3. A prop, a support.

"Pleasure is but like *sentrie*, or wooden frames, set under arches, till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone."—*Jeremy Taylor: Apple of Sodom*.

sentry-box, *s.* A small shed to cover a *sentry* on his post and shelter him from the weather.

sén-vý, **sén-vie**, *s.* [Fr. *sénervé* = the genus *Sinapis*.]

Bot.: *Sinapis nigra*, *S. alba*, and *S. arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

sénz-a (*s* as *ts*), *prep.* [Ital.]

Mus.: Without; as, *senza accompagnamento*, without accompaniment; *senza bassi*, without the basses; *senza sordini*, without the dampers in pianoforte playing; *senza sordina*, without the mute of a violin; *senza strumetti*, without instruments; *senza tempo*, without time, to no definite or exactly marked time.

sép-a-hi, *s.* [Serov.]

sé-pál, *s.* [Fr. *sepale*, from Mod. Lat. *sepalum*.]

Bot.: The segments, divisions, or leaves of a calyx (q.v.). First used by Necker, revived by De Candolle, and now universally accepted. If there is but one sepal, i.e., if the sepals have adhered by their sides, the calyx is said to be monosepalous or gamosepalous; if two, dissepalous; if three, trisepalous; if four, tetrasepalous; but the three last terms are rare. Sepals are modified leaves with netted veins like the original leaf if the plant be an exogen, and with parallel veins if it be an endogen.



FLOWER OF STRAWBERRY. A Sepal.

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sép-al-ine, *a.* [Eng. *sepal*; *-ine*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a sepal.

sé-pál-é-dý, *s.* [Eng. *sepal*, and Gr. *éidos* (éidos) = form.]

Bot.: The reversion of petals into sepals.

sép-al-íd, *a.* [Eng. *sepal*; *-id*.] Like a sepal; used specif. when there is a single floral envelope and it is green, as in *Linum* and *Rumex*.

sép-al-óus, *a.* [Eng. *sepal*; *-ous*.] Relating to or having sepals.

sép-a-ra-bí-l-ty, *s.* [Eng. *separable*; *-ity*.]

The quality or state of being separable; divisibility, separableness.

"As to the divisibility and separableness of the parts as in a body."—*Moré: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i, ch. 2.

sép-a-ra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *separabilis*, from *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Fr. *separable*; Sp. *separable*; Ital. *separabile*.]

1. Capable of being separated or part; admitting of separation of its parts; divisible.

"Where the substance is separate or separable."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 81.

2. Capable of being disjoined or disunited. (Followed by *from*.)

"Expansion and duration . . . are both considered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not separable one from another."—*Locke*.

sép-a-ra-ble-nés, *a.* [Eng. *separable*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being separable; separability.

"By the separableness of such substances from some genus."—*Bacon: Works*, iii. 542.

sép-a-ra-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *separable*; *-ly*.]

In a separable manner.

sép-a-ráto, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *separatus*, pa. par. of *separo* = to separate; *se-* = apart, and *para-* = to provide; Fr. *separer*; Sp. & Port. *separar*; Ital. *separare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To disunite, to disjoin; to break up into separate and distinct parts; to part things either naturally or artificially joined; to sever.

"From this fine gold I separate the alloy."—*Dryden: Art of Poetry*.

2. To set apart from a number, as for a particular service or office.

"Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them."—*Acts* xli. 2.

3. To withdraw (with a reflexive pronoun).

"Separate myself from me."—*Genesis* xlii. 9.

4. To part; to make a space or interval between; to lie or come between.

"During the ten centuries which separated the reign of Charlemagne from the reign of Napoleon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. li.

B. Intransitive:

1. To part; to be disunited or disjoined; to become disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to break up into parts.

"When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent separated, and enlarged their pasture."—*Locke*.

2. To chafe, to open, to come apart.

sép-a-ráto, *a.* [SEPARATE, *v.*]

A. As adjective.

1. Divided from the rest; disjoined, disunited, disconnected. (Used in things which have been united or connected.)

"Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whose pieces were never separate one from another, nor ever in any other form."—*Burns: Theory of the Earth*.

2. Unconnected; not united; distinct. (Used of things which have never been united or connected.)

"Separate from sinners."—*Hebrews* vii. 26.

3. Used in Botany, to denote absence of cohesion between parts.

4. Alone; without company.

"He sought them both, but wished his hap might find Eve separate."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 424.

5. Secret, secluded.

"In a secret vale the Trojan sees A separate grove."—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Æneid* vi. 953.

6. Disunited from the body; incorporeal.

"The soul, or any separate spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking."—*Locke*.

B. As substant. A separatist. (Gauden.)

separate-estate, *s.* The property of a married woman which she holds independently of her husband's control or interference.

separate-maintenance, *s.* A provision made by a husband for the support of his

wife when they have come to an arrangement to live apart.

sép-a-ráto-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *separate*; *-ly*.]

In a separate or disconnected state; apart, distinctly, singly.

"Trading *separately* upon their own stocks."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v, ch. i.

sép-a-ráto-nés, *s.* [Eng. *separate*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being separate.

sép-a-ráto-ic-ál, *a.* [Eng. *separate*; *-ic*.]

Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatical.

sép-a-ráto-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [SEPARATE, *v.*]

separating-sieve, *s.* A compound sieve used in powder-mills for sorting the grains according to their different sizes.

separating weir, *s.* A weir of masonry so contrived as to allow the waters to flow away during floods, but having an intervening channel along the face of the weir to collect the water in medium stages.

sép-a-rá-tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *separo*, pa. par. of *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Sp. *separación*; Ital. *separazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of separating, disjoining, or disconnecting; the disjunction or disconnecting of parts.

2. The state of being separated; the act of separating or going apart from each other.

"But their whole sagacity is lost upon separating, and a single loss or gain seems destitute of every degree of interest."—*Hobbes: The Leviathan*.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

4. A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of separation, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in separation."—*Bacon*.

5. The repeal of a union between two more countries.

"If he could not convert, as it is now plain that he has not converted, the union electorate to the separation policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1885.

6. The disunion of married persons; cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife; divorce. [Fr.]

"Did you not hear a buzzing of a separation between the king and Catherine?"—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII* ii. 1.

II. Music: An old name for a grace or passing note "not reckoned in the measure or time, but between two real notes being a third, and only designed to give a variety in the melody."

Judicial separation:

Law: The separation of a husband and wife voluntarily or by decree of court. A decreed judicial separation may be obtained by either party on the ground of adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. Not being divorced, the parties cannot marry again. The terms of a decree of judicial separation are defined by the judge according to the merits of each case.

A separation order can be granted by a magistrate on proof of cruelty, and he has also power to order the husband to allow his wife certain sum for her support. The laws of the several states confer on a married woman, who for good cause is living apart from her husband, the right to enter into contracts, to maintain actions, and otherwise to act in business as a single woman.

"The suit for a judicial separation is also a suit thoroughly matrimonial. For if it becomes known that the parties should live together, as through a tolerable cruelty, a perpetual disease, and the law allows the remedy of a judicial separation."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 4.

sép-a-rá-tion-ist, *s. & a.* [Eng. *separation*; *-ist*.]

A. As substant: One who advocates separation, or the dissolution of the union between two countries; a separatist.

"According to the latest returns the Unionists carried two hundred and seven seats and the Separatists one hundred and five."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1885.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to separation, or separationists.

sép-a-ráto-ism, *s.* [Eng. *separate*; *-ism*.]

The quality or state of being a separatist; the opinions, principles, or practice of separatists.

"If the liberty could be raised to one hundred, it would be a separatist."—*Locke*.

sép-a-ráto-ly, *adv.* [SEPARATE, *v.*]

In a separate or disconnected state; apart, distinctly, singly.

"Trading *separately* upon their own stocks."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v, ch. i.

sép-a-ráto-nés, *s.* [Eng. *separate*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being separate.

sép-a-ráto-ic-ál, *a.* [Eng. *separate*; *-ic*.]

Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatical.

sép-a-ráto-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [SEPARATE, *v.*]

separating-sieve, *s.* A compound sieve used in powder-mills for sorting the grains according to their different sizes.

separating weir, *s.* A weir of masonry so contrived as to allow the waters to flow away during floods, but having an intervening channel along the face of the weir to collect the water in medium stages.

sép-a-rá-tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *separo*, pa. par. of *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Sp. *separación*; Ital. *separazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of separating, disjoining, or disconnecting; the disjunction or disconnecting of parts.

2. The state of being separated; the act of separating or going apart from each other.

"But their whole sagacity is lost upon separating, and a single loss or gain seems destitute of every degree of interest."—*Hobbes: The Leviathan*.

3. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

4. A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of separation, unless you put a greater quantity of silver, which is the last refuge in separation."—*Bacon*.

5. The repeal of a union between two more countries.

"If he could not convert, as it is now plain that he has not converted, the union electorate to the separation policy."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 6, 1885.

6. The disunion of married persons; cessation of conjugal cohabitation of man and wife; divorce. [Fr.]

"Did you not hear a buzzing of a separation between the king and Catherine?"—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII* ii. 1.

II. Music: An old name for a grace or passing note "not reckoned in the measure or time, but between two real notes being a third, and only designed to give a variety in the melody."

Judicial separation:

Law: The separation of a husband and wife voluntarily or by decree of court. A decreed judicial separation may be obtained by either party on the ground of adultery, cruelty, or desertion without cause for two years and upwards. Not being divorced, the parties cannot marry again. The terms of a decree of judicial separation are defined by the judge according to the merits of each case.

A separation order can be granted by a magistrate on proof of cruelty, and he has also power to order the husband to allow his wife certain sum for her support. The laws of the several states confer on a married woman, who for good cause is living apart from her husband, the right to enter into contracts, to maintain actions, and otherwise to act in business as a single woman.

"The suit for a judicial separation is also a suit thoroughly matrimonial. For if it becomes known that the parties should live together, as through a tolerable cruelty, a perpetual disease, and the law allows the remedy of a judicial separation."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 4.

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sep-rat-ist, s. & a. [Eng. *separa*(re); -ist.]
A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who withdraws or separates himself; specifically, one who withdraws or secedes from a church or sect to which he has belonged; a seceder, a schismatic, a seceder.

"The separatists appear, however, to have been treated with more lenity during the year 1668 than during the year 1688."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Eccles. & Church Hist.*: A small sect calling themselves Separatists or Protestant Separatists, and holding aloof from the Church of England, believing it not sufficiently to maintain its Protestant character.

2. *Ecc. Hist. (U.S.)*: A name applied by their opponents to those who, in 1855, followed Mr. Gladstone in wishing to concede to Ireland a separate parliament and executive for the management of Irish, as distinguished from Imperial affairs. When the Bill was defeated, Mr. Gladstone appealed to the country, and was again defeated at the polls. Those using the name Separatist believed that Mr. Gladstone's bill, if passed into law, would sooner or later lead to the total separation of Ireland from the British Empire.

"The Separatists know now and henceforth that they have nothing to expect either from the Radical or the Whig section of the Liberal party."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1885.

B. *As adj.*: Advocating separation or repeal of a union; separatist.

"In respect of those seats for which a Separatist candidate has been allowed to walk over."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 8, 1886.

sep-rat-ist'io, a. [Eng. *separatist*; -ic.]
Relating to or characterized by separation; schismatical.

sep-rat-ive, a. [Eng. *separat*(re); -ive.]
Tending to separate; primum-tung separation.

"The separate virtue of extreme cold."—*B. glo.* Works, i. 61.

sep-rat'or, s. [Lat., from *separatus*, pa. par. of *separo* = to separate (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which separates, divides, or disconnects; a divider; specifically, a machine for thrashing grain in the straw; a machine for clearing grain from chaff, seeds, and chaff.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: A vessel of globular or spindle shape, having a narrow mouth, closed by a stopper, and terminating in a downwardly tapering pipe, frequently provided with a valve. It is used for separating chemical mixtures.

2. *Metallurgy*:

(1) A large pan set below the amalgamating pan in a mill. [BUTLER, SILVER-MILL.]

(2) An ascending apparatus in which an ascending current of water is directed against a descending shower of the comminuted ore, floating off the lighter and worthless portions, while the metalliferous matters sink to the bottom.

3. *Wearing*: A ravel (q.v.).

sep-rat'or-y, a. & s. [Eng. *separat*(re); -ory.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing or used in separation; separative.

"The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the salivary gland, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels of the secretory ducts."—*Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

B. *As subst.*: A surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull.

sep-ar-ist, s. [Eng. *separat*(re); -ist.] A separatist. [*Hall's Miscell.*, vi. 383.]

se-pawn, se-pón, s. [Native name.] A species of food, consisting of meal of maize boiled in water. [*Amer.*]

se-pé-dón, s. [Gr. *σπερδών* (*seperdon*) = put in motion.]

Zool.: A partial synonym of *Naja* (q.v.).

se-pé-dó-ni-ē-l, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sepe-donum* (and); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -ē-l.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Hymenomyces (*Griffith & Hefner*). Spores lying in heaps among the filaments of the mycelium. A heterogeneous assemblage of genera.

se-pé-dó-ni-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *σπερδόν* (*seperdon*) = rottenness, decay, *σπερδόν* = to make rotten or putrid.]

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Bot.: The typical genus of *Sepeionel* (q.v.). Two British species, the one with golden yellow, the other with red spores, growing on boleti and other fungi.

sep-peér-ine, sep-pir-ine, s. [SEPERINE.]

se-pél-i-ble, a. [Lat. *sepelibilis*, from *sepelio* = to bury.] Fit for burial; admitting of or intended for burial; that may be buried.

se-pé-lif-tion, s. [Lat. *sepelio* = to bury.] Burial, interment.

"Abridge some parts of them of a due sepelition."—*Sp. Hall's Works*, v. 416.

se-pi-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. *σπία* (*sepia*) = the cuttle-fish (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.*: The typical and only recent genus of *Sepiidae* (q.v.). Body oblong (varying in length from three to twenty-eight inches), with lateral fins as long as itself; arms with four rows of suckers; mantle supported by tubercles fitting into sockets on neck and funnel; shell broad and thick in front, laminated, and terminating in a permanent nuxeo. Woodward puts the species at thirty, universally distributed; *Sepia officinalis*, the common cuttle-fish, is found in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

2. *Fossils*: Fossil species ten, from the Jurassic to the Eocene Tertiary. Several species have been founded on nuxeo from the London Clay.

3. *Comp. Anat.*: The black secretion of the cuttle-fish.

"Nobody who has not tasted the great cuttle fish, his feelings cut up and stained by the black ink in *sepius* which serves him, apparently, for blood, can imagine how good he is."—*Globe*, Oct. 27, 1886.

4. *Chem. & Art.*: A dark brown pigment prepared from the black secretion of the cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis*. The pigment may be isolated by boiling the secretion successively with water, hydrochloric acid, and ammonium carbonate. It is tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but dissolves in warm caustic potash. When the latter is decomposed with acid, the sepia pigment is precipitated of a dark brown colour, and having a fine grain.

se-pi-a-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sepia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A family of Cephalopoda, with one recent genus (*Sepia*) and four fossil genera (*Spirulirostra*, *Belopetra*, *Belennosia*, and *Heliceras*). Shell calcareous; consisting of a broad laminated plate, terminating behind in a hollow, imperfectly chambered apex (or nuxeo). They commence in the Middle Oolites.

se-pi-ār-i-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *sepes*, genit. *sepi*(s) = a hedge; fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Bot.: The twenty-fifth order in Linnæus's *Natural System*. Genera, *Jasminum*, *Ligustrum*, *Brunfelsia*, &c.

se-pi-o, a. [Eng. *sepi*(s); -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to *sepi*.

2. Done in *sepi*, as a drawing.

se-pi-o-é-loüs, a. [Lat. *sepes* = a hedge, and *é-loüs* = to inhabit.]

Bot.: Growing in hedge-rows.

se-pi-d-æ-cooüs (co as sh), a. [Formed from *sepioides* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the *Sepiidae* (q.v.). [*Goodrich*.]

se-pi-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *seps*, genit. *sepi*(s); fem. pl. adj. suff. -iæ.]

Zool.: A family of Lizards, often combined with the *Scincidae* (q.v.). Palate toothless, with longitudinal groove; limbs four or two, weak. Almost confined to the Ethiopian region, but extending into the borders of the Oriental and Palearctic regions.

se-pi-form, a. [Lat. *seps*, genit. *sepi*(s), and *forma* = form.] [SEPS.] Resembling the genus *Seps* in form.

sepi-form lizard, s.

Zool.: *Hemiscorichus sepiiformis*.

se-pil-i-ble, a. [SEPELIBLE.]

se-pi-mént, s. [Lat. *sepiamentum*, from *sepio* = to hedge in; *seps* = a hedge.] A hedge, a fence; anything which separates.

"A farther testimony and *sepiement* to which, were the Samaritan, Chaldean, and Greek versions."—*Living Oracles*, p. 28.

se-pi-ō-læ, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sepio* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of *Tenthidae* (q.v.), with seven species, from the coasts of Norway, Britain, the Mediterranean, Mauritius, Japan, and Australia. Body short, purse-like; mantle supported by a broad cervical band, and a ridge fitting a groove in the funnel; fins dorsal; suckers in two rows, or crowded, on arms, in four rows on tentacles; first left arm hectocotylised; pen half as long as the back. *Sepiola rondeletii*, one of the smallest of the *Tenthidae*, about an inch long, is sometimes taken in *surim*-nets on the south coast.

se-pi-ō-lite, s. [Gr. *σπία* (*sepia*) = cuttle-fish, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Gr. *sepiolith*.]

Min.: The same as *MEERSCHAUM* (q.v.).

se-pi-ō-stāire, s. [Gr. *σπία* (*sepia*), and *οστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Comp. Anat.: Cuttle-bone (q.v.).

se-pi-ō-teū-thia, s. [Mod. Lat. *sepio* (q.v.), and *tenthis* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of *Tenthidae*, with thirteen species, distributed from the West Indies to the Cape, the Red Sea, Java, and Australia. Closely akin to *Loligo* (q.v.); fins lateral, as long as the body; length from four inches to three feet; fourth left arm hectocotylised at apex.

se-pi-ūm, s. [SEPIA.] The internal bone of a cuttle-fish. [*Brande*.]

se-póm-ē-tér, s. [Gr. *σπία* (*sepi*) = to putrefy, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in permanganate of soda, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

se-pón, s. [SEPAWN.]

se-póse, v. t. [Lat. *sepositus*, pa. par. of *sepono*; se = apart, and *pōno* = to place.] To set apart.

"God seposed a seventh of our time for his exterior worship."—*Dunne's Letter to Sir H. G. Poens*, p. 279 (1659).

se-póse-it, v. t. [SEPOSE.] To set aside or apart.

"Parents and the nearest blood must all for this be laid by and seposited."—*Fetham's Letters*, No. 1.

se-pé-lif-tion, s. [Lat. *sepositio*, from *sepositus*, pa. par. of *sepono*.] [SEPOSE.] The act of setting apart; segregation.

se-péy, s. [Maharatta, &c. *shipai* = a soldier, a policeman; Hind. & Pers. *sepihi* = a soldier, from Pers. *sepih* = army; O. Pers. *sepih* = a native soldier. Heber thought that the word was derived from *sepi* = the bow and arrow with which they were originally armed.]

Hist.: A slight alteration of the ordinary word used for centuries by the natives of India for a soldier in general, but confined by Anglo-Indians to the Hindu and Muhammadan troops, especially to those in British pay. The French, under Labourdonnais, set the example of employing sepoys at the siege of Madras in 1746. Next year, sepoys, probably undisciplined peons or policemen, fought on the British side; and in 1748 a small corps of sepoys was raised. As the three Presidencies were established and developed, each trained sepoys, till at length there arose three great armies, which largely aided Britain in establishing its Indian empire. The battle of Inkerman (Nov. 5, 1854) having shown the superiority of the Minie rifle to the old musket, the British desired to place the Enfield, an improvement on the Minie, in the hands of the native soldiery. Unhappily the cartridge manufactured in England were made up with cows' grease, which, by the Hindu ceremonial law, was fatal to the caste of any one putting them to his lips. The cry arose that this was done intentionally, all explanations to the contrary were rejected, and on Sunday, May 10, 1857, the troops stationed at Meerut broke into open mutiny, attended by a massacre of Europeans. The mutineers escaped to Delhi, where a fresh massacre took place. The restoration of the Mogul empire was proclaimed, and the Bengal sepoy mutiny became strengthened by a Muhammadan rebellion. Recruit after regiment of the Bengal army mutinied, till nearly all had deserted their colours, and a death struggle took

place during the next two years between the handful of Europeans in Upper India and Bengal and those who sought their lives. Delhi was retaken, after desperate fighting, between the 14th and 20th of Sept., 1857; Lucknow reinforced on Nov. 16, 1857, and relieved in March, 1858. [EAST INDIA COMPANY.] The disproportion between sepoy and European soldiers, which had been very great at the outbreak of the mutiny was reduced at once by a large diminution of the former and a great increase of the latter. Immediately before the Mutiny the number of European officers was 6,170, of soldiers 30,352, and of natives 232,224—total 277,746. Mr. W. W. Hunter states that in 1857-8 the Bengal army numbered 105,270 officers and men, of whom 66,081 were native troops; the Madras army 66,909, of whom 34,283 were natives; and the Bombay army 38,897, of whom 27,041 were natives. The total British army in India consisted of 190,476 officers and men, of whom 63,071 were Europeans and 102,183 natives.

seps, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σῆψ* (*seps*) = a lizard with a long body and a short tail, probably *Seps chalcidea*, the cicigina of the Italians.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sepidae (q.v.), or a genus of Scimidae (q.v.). Rostrum plate rounded; head pyramidal; body long and cylindrical; lower eyelid with transparent disc; limbs four. Seven species, from the south of Europe, Madeira, Tenerife, Palestine, North and South Africa, and Madagascar.

sept (1), *s.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure.]

Arch.: A railing.
"About the temple, and within the outward sept thereof."—*Fuller*, *Pious Sept*, III, pt. II, 12, 2.

sept (2), **septe**, *s.* [A corrupt, of *sect* (q.v.).] A clan, a family, a branch of a race or family. Applied especially to the clans or families in Ireland.

"In like manner, the particular form which tattoo assumes in many countries is due to the desire of families to distinguish the members of their own sept."—*Standard*, April 13, 1906.

sept, **sep-ti**, *pref.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.] Containing seven; sevenfold.

sep-ta, *s. pl.* [SEPTUM.]

sept-a-mi-a, *s.* [SEPTICEMIA.]

sep-tal, *a.* [Lat. *septum*]; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to a septum.

sept-ān-gle, *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *angulus* = an angle.]

Geom.: A figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

sept-ān-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sept*, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having seven angles.

sep-tār-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure, and fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.]
Zool.: A synonym of *Teredo* (q.v.). (La-march.)

sep-tār-i-um (pl. **sep-tār-i-a**), *a.* (Mod. Lat., from Lat. *septum* = an enclosure. So named from the partitions or septa by which they are divided.)

Geol. (Pl.): Flattened balls of stone, generally ironstone, which, on being split, are seen to be separated in their interior into irregular masses. (Lyell.) See they define them to be concretions formed of a mixture of lime and clay. They are found in flattened ovoid masses in nearly all clays, generally in horizontal layers. In the Ludlow district, where they are sometimes eighty feet in diameter, they are called Ball-stones. Brickmakers term them Turtle-stones. When burnt and ground to powder, they form hydraulic cement, which sets under water.

sep-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *septum* = a hedge; Eng. adj. suff. -ate.] Partitioned off or divided into compartments by septa.

Sept-tēm-bēr, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven; Fr. *Septembre*.] The ninth month of the year; so called from being the seventh month after March, with which month the year originally began.

September-thorn, *s.*
Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Ennomos erosaria*.

sep-tēm-brists, **sep-tēm-briz-ers**, *s. pl.* [Fr. *Septembristes*, *Septembriseurs*.] A name given to the authors or organizers of

the massacre of Loyalists which took place on September 2, 3, and 4, 1792, in the Abbaye and other French prisons, after the capture of Verdun by the allied Prussian army; hence, a malignant or bloodthirsty person.

sep-tēm-flū-ōis, *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *fluō* = to flow.] Divided into seven streams or currents; having seven months, as a river.

"The main stream of this septemfluuous river (the Nile)."—*Morse*, *Mystory of Italy*, bk. I, ch. xvi, 111.

sep-tēm-part-ite, *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *partitus*, *pa. par.* of *partior* = to divide.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts.

sep-tēm-tri-ōis, *s.* [Lat. *septem-trio*.] The north.

"Both east and west and septentrional."—*Chaucer*, *C. T.*, 12, 100.

sep-tēm-vi-ōis, *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *via* = a way.] In seven directions.

"Officers of the state run septentrional."—*Roads*: *Cluster & North*, ch. lxviii.

sep-tēm-vir, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven, and *vir* = a man.] One of a body of seven men joined in any office or commission.

sep-tēm-vir-ate, *s.* [Lat. *septemviratus*.] The office of a septemvir; a government by seven persons.

sep-tēm-a-ry, *a. & s.* [Lat. *septenarius*, from *septem* = seven each; *septem* = seven.]

A. As adjective:
1. Consisting of or relating to the number seven.

"The rare and singular effects of the septenary number."—*Hakewell*: *Apologia*, lib. iii, ch. ii.

2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in every seven years.

B. As subst.: The number seven; a period of seven years.

"The time of the pentarch's injured likeness to years, or month septenarius."—*Holmes*: *Desc. of Britania*, ch. 12.

septenary-institutions, *s. pl.* Such institutions as the Week (q.v.), a week of years, &c.

sep-tēm-ata, **sep-tia-ōis**, *a.* [Lat. *septem* = seven each; Eng. suff. -ate, -ous.]

Bot.: Growing in seven. Used of leaflets, &c.

sep-tēno, *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven; -ene.] [HEPTENE.]

sep-tēm-nāte, *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven, and *annus* = a year.] A period of seven years.

"The apparent reaction at the beginning of the septennate of Marshal MacMahon."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 2, 1906.

sep-tēm-ni-āl, *a.* [Lat. *septimus*, from *septem* = seven, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing seven years; as, a septennial parliament.

2. Happening or recurring once in every seven years.

"He was ready to accept a principle of septennial revaluation."—*Field*, Jan. 20, 1906.

Septennial Act, *s.* An act by which the duration of Parliament was limited to seven years. (See extract.)

"As to the duration of Parliament, the present limit of seven years was fixed by the Septennial Act, in the first year of George I."—*Standard*, Nov. 20, 1905.

sep-tēm-ni-āl-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *septennial*; -ly.] Once in every seven years.

sep-tēm-ni-ūm, *s.* [Lat.] [SEPTENNATE.] A period of seven years.

sep-tēm-tri-āl, *a.* [Lat. *septentrio* = the north; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Septentrional, northern.

"Woevery in her way, on this septentrio side."—*Drayton*: *Poly-Othion*, 2, 20.

sep-tēm-tri-ō, *s.* [Lat., from *septem* = seven, and *trio* = a plunging ox.]

Astron.: The constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear.

sep-tēm-tri-ōn, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *septentrio*.] [SEPTENTRIO.]

A. As subst.: The north.

"Thou art as opposite to every good As the antipodes are unto us."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VI.*, I, 4.

B. As adj.: Northern.

"If the blast septentrional with bristling wings Sweep up the smoky mists, and vacuum dump."—*J. Phillips*: *Cider*, I.

sep-tēm-tri-ōn-āl, **sep-tēm-tri-ōn-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *septentrio*, from *septem* = the north.] Northern; situated in or coming from the north.

"Among the nations Septentrional, the name is driven to the inferior parts, by reason of moisture."—*P. Beland*: *Philo*, bk. II, ch. lxviii.

sep-tēm-tri-ō-nāl-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *septentrional*; -ity.] The quality or state of being northern; northerliness.

sep-tēm-tri-ōn-āl-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *septentrional*; -ly.] Toward the north; northerly.

"They were septentrionally seated."—*Brace*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. II.

sep-tēm-tri-ōn-āte, *v. t.* [Eng. *septentrional*; -ate.] To tend northerly or toward the north.

"A directive or polar faculty, whereby animals placed, they do septentrionally at one extremity."—*Brace*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. II.

sep-tāt, **sep-tēn**, *s.* [Lat. *septem* = seven.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A body or number of seven.

"Another septate, fixed the starter for the highly named Thursday Hurdle Race."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1901.

2. **Music**: A composition for seven voices or instruments.

sep-tōl, *s.* [SEPTIFOLIUS.]

1. **Bot.**: *Potentilla Tormentilla*. (TORMENTILLA.)

2. **Christian Art**: A figure of seven angels, segments of a circle, used as a symbol of the seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, &c.

sep-ti (1), *pref.* [SEPT.]

sep-ti (2), *pref.* [Lat. *septum* = an enclosure.] Of or belonging to a partition.

sep-tic, **sep-tick**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *septim*, from Gr. *σῆπτις* (*septikos*), from *seps* (*seps*) = to putrefy; Fr. *septique*; Sp. *septica*.]

A. As adj.: Having power to promote or produce putrefaction; causing putrefaction putrefying.

"Poisoning its blood with septic fluid from a spoiled tunica."—*Field*, Feb. 14, 1906.

B. As subst.: A substance which has the power of promoting or producing, or which tends to promote or produce putrefaction, a substance which eats away the flesh with causing much pain.

sep-tic-se-mi-a, **sep-tic-se-mi-a**, *s.* [Fr. *septic* (*septic*) = putrid, and *seps* (*seps*) = blood.]

Pathol.: A state of the blood without secondary abscesses, a kind of pyæmia with intense fever, and great constitutional disturbance from blood-poisoning. The septic researches of Lister and of others lead to the hope that septicæmia will in future be of rare occurrence. [LISTERISM.]

sep-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *septic*; -al.] The same as SEPTIC (q.v.).

"As a septic medicine he commended the use of a salivander."—*Brace*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. xii.

sep-tic-āl-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *septic*; -ly.] In a septic manner; by means of septic.

sep-ti-qi-dal, *a.* [Pref. *septi* (2); Lat. *quid* = to cut (in comp. -cidio), and Eng. suff. -al.]

Bot. (Of the dehiscence of a fruit): Taken place through the dissepiments, leaving the dissepiments divided into two plates, forming the sides of each valve, as in Rhoeo dendron.

sep-tic-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *septic*; -ity.] The quality or state of being septic; tendency power to promote or produce putrefaction.

sep-ti-fār-i-ōis, *a.* [Lat. *septifarius*; sevenfold, from *septem* = seven.]

Bot.: Turned seven different ways.

sep-tif-er-ōis, *a.* [Lat. *septum* (pl. *septa*) = an enclosure, a septum, and *fero* = to lead.]

Bot.: Bearing septa.

sep-tif-lū-ōis, *a.* [Pref. *septi* (1); Lat. *fluō* = to flow.] Flowing [SEPTIFLUOUS.]

sep-ti-fō-lī-ōis, *a.* [Lat. *septi* (1); *folium* = a leaf.] Having seven leaves.

sep-ti-form, *a.* [Pref. *septi* (2); and *forma* = form.] Resembling a septum or partition

šte, **šit**, **šaro**, amidst, **whāt**, **šall**, father; **wē**, **wēt**, here, camel, **hēr**, there; **pīn**, **pī**, sure, air, marine; **gō**, **gō**, or. **wōra**, **wōlf**, work, **whā**, **šōn**; **mūte**, **ōūh**, cure, unite, **ōūr**, rule, **šūll**; **trī**, Syrian. **ā**, **ō** = **ō**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **ī**.

sép-tif-ra-gal, a. [Pref. *sépti-* (3); *frag-*, root of Lat. *frango* = to break, and Eng. suff. *-al*.]

Bot. (Of the dehiscence of a fruit): Leaving the dissepiments adhering to the axis and separated from the valves. Example, *Convolvulus*.

sép-tif-lát-ér-ol, a. [Pref. *sépti-* (1), and Eng. *lateral*.] Having seven sides.

"The seven sides of the septilateral figure."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. 22.

sép-tile, a. [Lat. *septim* = an inclosure, a septum; Eng. adj. suff. *-ile*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

sép-ti-lîôn (1 as *y*), s. [Lat. *septem* = seven; cf. *billion*, *trillion*, &c.] In American, French, and Italian notation, a number consisting of a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers. In English notation a million raised to the seventh power; a unit followed by forty-two ciphers.

sép-tim-al, a. [Lat. *septem* = seven; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the number seven.

"Like the Turks, their numerals were based on a septimal system."—Noyes: *Science of Language*, II, 124.

sép-ti-mô-nâr-i-an, s. [Lat. *septimana* = a week.] A monk on duty for a week in a monastery.

sép-tim-îp-od, a. [Lat. *septimus* = the seventh; Eng. suff. *-îp-od*.] Of, or belonging to a period measured by the number seven.

"And properly indicated, as Rush remarks, a septimel period."—Davies: *Intro. to New Test.* (1861), III, 514.

sép-ti-mô-le, s. [Fr.]

Music: A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six.

sép-tine, s. [Gr. *σπντή* (*spntē*) = means of producing decay.]

Pathol.: Organic poison.

sép-ti-nô-us, a. [Eng. *septin(e)*; -ous.]

Pathol.: Produced by organic poison. A term introduced by Dr. Richardson in his inaugural address at the Congress of the Sanitary Institute, Nov. 3, 1877. It was intended by him to express the hypothetical view that contagious and infectious diseases are propagated by the sick person becoming for a time like a poisonous animal, the venom of which is capable of being transmitted by some channel or medium to others. This view was intended as a rival one to the germ hypothesis of disease.

"He [Dr. Richardson] classed the diseases produced by organic poisons as *septinus* instead of *syphilitic*, he preferring the word *septine* for this poison."—*Times*, Oct. 4, 1877.

sép-ti-nû-lar, a. [Fr. *septennaire*, from Lat. *septem* = seven, and *insula* = an island.] Consisting of seven islands; as, the *septennular* republic of the Ionian Islands.

sép-ti-syl-la-bîe, s. [Pref. *sépti-*, and Eng. syllable (q.v.).] A word of seven syllables.

sép-ti-vî-gî-n-tô-ne, s. [Pref. *sépti-* (1); Lat. *viginti* = twenty, and suff. *-eac*.] [CROTON.]

sép-tu-a-gén-âr-i-an, s. [Eng. *septuagenary*; -ian.] A person of seventy years of age; a person between the ages of seventy and eighty.

sép-tu-âg-én-a-rý, **sép-tu-a-gén-ârý**, a. & s. [Lat. *septuagenarius* = counting of seventy; *septuaginti* = seventy each ten = seven; Fr. *septuaginaire*.]

A. A. adj.: Consisting of seventy .. seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy years of age.

"Nor can ... Nestor overthrow the assertion of Moses of all men a reasonable encouragement beyond his septuaginary determination."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. 12.

B. As subst.: The same as SEPTUAGENARIAN (q.v.).

sép-tu-a-gén-i-ma, s. [Lat. *septuagesimus* = seventieth, from *septuaginti* = seventy.] The third Sunday before Lent, so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

sép-tu-a-gén-i-mal, a. [SEPTUAGESIMA.] Consisting of seventy or of seventy years.

"In it [the Septuagesimal] are not septuagesimal ages, it is very rare."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. VI, ch. VI.

sép-tu-a-gî-nâ, a. & s. [Lat. *septuaginta* = seventy.]

A. As substantive:

Scripture: A Greek version of the Hebrew or Old Testament Scriptures; the best one made into any language. A still extant letter, referred to by Josephus, Jerome, and Eusebius, purports to be from a certain Arietas, officer at the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus. It states that after the king had founded the great Alexandrian library, he wished to have in it a copy of the Jewish sacred books. By the advice of his chief librarian, Demetrius Phalarens, he sent to the high priest at Jerusalem, requesting him to send six translators from each tribe, seventy-two in all. The request was complied with; the translations came, and completed their work in seventy-two days. From their number, and perhaps the time they occupied, the name Septuagint arose. But the letter of Arietas is not now believed to be genuine, and Coptic words in the work show that the translators were from Egypt, and not from Jerusalem. The version was apparently made at Alexandria, and was commenced about 280 B.C.; the Pentateuch being the only part translated at first. It is well done. Next in value is the book of Proverbs. Job was translated from a Hebrew text, differing both by excess and defect from that now recognized. Esther, the Psalms, and the Prophets followed, seemingly between B.C. 180 and 170. Jeremiah is the best translated, and Daniel is executed so badly that Theodotion, in the second century A.D., had to do the work again. Jesus and his Apostles frequently quoted the Septuagint in place of the Hebrew. The Jews had a high opinion of the Septuagint, but on finding the Messianic passages used effectively by the Christians in controversy with them, they established a fast to mourn that the Septuagint had ever been issued, and had a new translation by Aquila brought out for the use of the synagogues. Three Christian recensions took place late in the third or early in the fourth century. The first modern edition was the Complutensian in 1514-1517; since then several others have appeared.

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or contained in the Septuagint (q.v.).

sép-tu-a-rý, s. [Lat. *septem* = seven.] Something composed of seven; a week.

"Months, however taken, are not exactly divisible into septuaries or weeks."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. 2, 212.

sép-tu-lâ (pl. **sép-tu-lâs**), s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *septum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A small or imperfect partition.

sép-tu-lâ-te, a. [Mod. Lat. *septul(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

Bot.: Having one or more septulae.

sép-tûm (pl. **sép-tâ**), s. [Lat. = an enclosure, a partition, from *sepio* = to hedge in.]

1. **Anat.**: A partition, as the *septum narium*, the partition between the nostrils, the neural and humeral septa, &c.

2. **Botany**:

(1) (Pl.): The partitions or dissepiments constituting the cells in ovaries.

(2) The connective in an anther.

3. **Zool.** (Pl.): The partitions in a chambered shell, in some corals, &c.

sép-tu-or, s. [Fr., from Lat. *septem* = seven.]

Music: The same as SEPTET (q.v.).

sép-tu-ple, a. [Lat. *septuplus*, from *septem* = seven.] Sevenfold.

sép-tu-ple, s. [SEPTUPLE, a.] To make or multiply sevenfold.

"The fire ... whose heat was *septupled*."—Adams: *Works*, I, 91.

sép-tul-chral, a. [Fr., from Lat. *sepulchralis*, from *sepulchrum*, *sepulchrum* = a sepulchre (q.v.); Sp. *sepulcral*; Ital. *sepulcrale*.]

1. **Literally**:

(1) Of or pertaining to burial, the grave, or monuments raised over the dead.

"Mr. Monkhouse happening one day to pull a flower from a tree which grew in one of their *sepulchral* inclosures."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. I, ch. xiv.

(2) Found in ancient tombs or burying places.

"The collection is peculiarly rich in *sepulchral* poetry of nearly every type."—*Athenaeum*, Jan. 3, 1903, p. 21.

2. **Fig.**: Suggestive of a sepulchre or the tomb; hence, deep, grave, hollow in tone; as, a *sepulchral* tone of voice.

sepulchral-mounds, s. pl.

Anthrop.: A generic name for the graves and funeral monuments of early peoples and some races of low culture at the present day. [CAIRN, BARRROW, "TULLUS"]

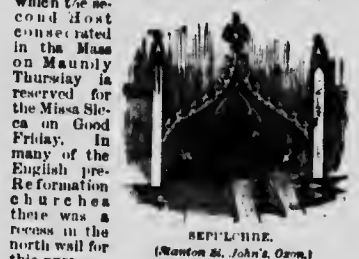
sép-tul-chral-îso, v. t. [Eng. *sepulchral*; -iso.] To render sepulchral or solemn.

sép-tul-chre, **sép-tul-ore** (**chre**, **ore** as **kôr**), s. [Fr. *sepulchre*, from Lat. *sepulchrum*, *sepulchrum*, from *sepultus*, pa. par. of *sepul* = to bury; Sp. & Port. *sepulcro*; Ital. *sepulcro*.]

1. **Orig. Lang.**: A tomb, a grave, a burial vault.

"At seen in charnel vaults, and *sepulchres*,
Lying and sitting by a new made grave."
Milton: *Comus*, 671.

2. **Eccl.**: A small temporary altar, on which the second host consecrated in the Mass on Maundy Thursday is reserved for the Missa Sicca on Good Friday. In many of the English pre-Reformation churches there was a recess in the north wall for this purpose.



SEPULCHRE.
(Newton St. John's, Oxon.)

sepulchre-table, s. A mural tablet.

sép-tul-chre (**chre** as **kôr**), v. t. [SEPULCHRE, a.] To inter, to bury, to entomb.

"When Ocean clouds and *sepulchres* our dead."
Byron: *Corair*, I, 1.

sép-tul-ture, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sepultura*, from *sepultus*, pa. par. of *sepul* = to bury; Sp. & Port. *sepultura*; Ital. *sepultura*, *sepultura*.]

1. The act of interring or depositing the corpse of a human being in a burial-place; interment, burial.

"He hath needs of charitable counselling and visiting in prison and in manacle, and *sepulture* of his dead body."—Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

2. A grave; a burial-place; a tomb, a sepulchre.

"Sir John Cowdell ... viewing the *sepulture*, testified to have seen three principal levels."—Hollinshead: *First Inhabitation of Ireland*.

sép-tul-ture, v. t. [SEPULTURE, a.] To bury, to entomb, to sepulchre.

"The long line of illustrious men and women *sepultured* within its precincts."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 25, 1896.

sép-quâ-clous, a. [Lat. *sequax*, genit. *sequacis*, from *sequor* = to follow.]

1. Following, attendant; not moving along independently.

"Trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the hye."
Dryden: *St. Cecilia's Day*.

2. Clinging closely; adhering.

"Now extract
From the sequacious earth the gold."
Shakspeare: *Hamlet*.

3. Ductile, pliant.

"The matter being ductile and *sequacious*, and obedient to the hand and stroke of the artist."—Ray: *On the Creation*, pt. II.

4. Logically consistent and rigorous; following strictly the line of reason.

sép-quâ-clous-mô-sa, s. [Eng. *sequacious*; -mô-sa.] The quality or state of being sequacious; disposition or tendency to follow; sequacity.

"The servility and *sequaciousness* of consciences."—Bp. Taylor: *Artificial Dilemmas*, p. 131.

sép-quâ-cl-tý, [Late Lat. *sequacitus*, from Lat. *sequax*, genit. *sequacis* = sequacious (q.v.).]

1. A following; a disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

2. Ductility, pliability.

"All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefaction, have evermore a *sequacious*, *sequacit*, and *sequacit*."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 90.

sép-quâ-cl-ô-sa, a. [Probably only a misprint for *sequacious* (q.v.).]

ô-lî, boy; **pô-lî**, bowl; **cet**, cell, chorus, chin, bench; **gô**, gem; **thîn**, thin; **sin**, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -**îng**.
-**ô-lîa**, -**lian** = shan. -**tion**, -**alon** = shûn; -**tion**, -**tion** = shûn. -**clous**, -**clous**, -**clous** = shûs. -**ble**, -**ble**, &c. = bel, del.

sé-quel, 'se-quel, 'se-quel, s. [O. Fr. *sequela* (Fr. *sequelle*), from Lat. *sequela* = that which follows, a result; *sequor* = to follow; Sp. & Port. *seguida*; Ital. *sequela, seguita*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A following.

"A goodly means both to deter from crime, And to her stepping our *sequels* to enhance." *Shaksp.* *Of the Death of Sir F. W.*

2. That which immediately follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part. (Often followed by *to* or *of* before another substantive.)

"Now here Christian was worse put to it than in his fight with Apollyon, as by the *sequel* you shall see." *Bunyan* *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

3. Consequences, result, effect, event.

"For oftentimes it hath been seen, that to a new enterprise, there followeth a new manner, and strange *sequel*." *Shaksp.* *Ecce Homo*; *Henry VIII.*, bk. I, ch. III.

4. A consequence inferred; a conclusion.

"What *sequel* is there in this argument? An arch-deacon is the chief deacon; ergo, he is only a deacon." *W. Hazlitt*

II. Scots Law: [THIRLAGE].

sé-que-lá (pl. **sé-que-las**), s. [Lat., from *sequor* = to follow.] (SEQUEL.)

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which follows: as,

1. An adherent, a follower; a band of adherents or followers.

2. An inference; a conclusion; a consequence inferred.

II. Pathol.: A disease or morbid symptoms following upon a prior malady, as the sequelae of measles, of scarlet fever, &c.

sequela-curia, s. A suit of court.

sequela-causa, s. The process and defending issue of a cause for trial.

sé-que-nce, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sequentia* = a following, from *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor* = to follow; Ital. *sequenza*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of being sequent or following; a following or coming after; succession.

"How's it then a king, But by fair *sequence* and succession?" *Shaksp.* *Richard II.*, ll. 1.

2. A particular order of succession or following; an arrangement; order.

"Tell Athens, in the *sequence* of degrees, From high to low throughout." *Shaksp.* *Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

3. Invariable order of succession; an observed instance of uniformity in following.

4. A series of things following in a certain order or succession; specifically, a set of cards immediately following each other in the same suit, as an ace, two, three, and four.

"Crawley again serving . . . ran up a *sequence* of six aces." *Field*, April 4, 1885.

5. Result, consequence.

"The inevitable *sequences* of sin and punishment." *Sp. Hall* *Sermon on Pains*, ch. 34.

6. (PL.) Answering verses.

"Of such our patrons here, the viceroy Mountacute, Hath many comely *sequences*, well sorted all in suite." *Quincy* *Masks for Viscount Mountacute*.

II. Technically:

1. Music: The recurrence of a harmonic progression or melodic figure at a different pitch or in a different key to that in which it was first given. A tonal or diatonic sequence is when no modulation takes place. A chromatic or real sequence takes place when the recurrence of a phrase at an exact interval causes a change of key.

2. Roman Ritual: A rhythm sometimes sung between the Epistle and the Gospel. At first it was merely a prolongation of the last note of the Alleluia, but afterwards appropriate words were substituted. When the Roman Missal was revised in the sixteenth century, only four of the existing sequences were retained: *Veni Sancte* (Pascual), for Easter; *Veni Sancte Spiritus*, for Pentecost; *Lauda, Sion*, for Corpus Christi; and the *Dies Ier*, for Masses of the Dead. The *Stabat Mater*, for the Feast of the Seven Dolours, is of later date.

"He made divers inquiries, *sequences* and responses, as O Juda." *Fabyan* *Chronicle*, ch. cxi.

sé-quent, a. & s. [Lat. *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequor* = to follow.]

A. As adjective:

1. Following, succeeding; continuing in the same course or order.

"The gallies . . . Have sent a chosen *sequens* messengers." *Shaksp.* *Ulysses*, l. 2.

2. Following as a result or by logical consequence; consequential.

B. As substantive:

1. A follower.

"He hath framed a letter to a *sequens* of the stranger queen's." *Shaksp.* *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

2. That which follows as a result; a sequel, a sequence.

sé-que-n-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *sequent*; -*ial*.] Being in succession; succeeding, following.

sé-que-n-tial-ly (ti as sh), adv. [Eng. *sequent*; -*ial*.] By sequence or succession.

sé-que-s-tër, 'se-que-s-træ, v. t. & i. [Fr. *sequestrer*, from Lat. *sequestro* = to surrender, to remove, to lay aside; Sp. & Port. *sequestrar*; Ital. *sequestrare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put aside, to remove; to separate from other things.

"His lord had the father specially *sequestered* and several and set aside out of the number of all creatures." *Mere* *Works*, p. 1,004.

2. To cause to retire or withdraw from society or into seclusion; to withdraw, to seclude. (In this sense frequently used reflexively.)

"Why are you *sequestered* from all your train?" *Shaksp.* *Titus Andronicus*, ll. 2.

3. In the same sense as II.

4. To deprive of property, goods, or possessions.

"It was his taylor and his cook, his fine fashions and his French ragouts, which *sequestered* him, and in a word, he came by his poverty as suddenly as some usually do by their riches." *South* *Food*.

II. Law:

1. To separate or withdraw from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession of, as the property or income of a debtor, until the claims of his creditors are satisfied; to sequester. (Used especially of the temporalities of Church preferment: as, To *sequester* a living.)

2. To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law.

3. Scots Law: To sequester.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ord. Lang.: To withdraw.

"To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantic and Usonian politics." *McClure*.

2. Law: To renounce or decline, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband.

sé-que-s-tër, s. [SEQUESTER, v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of sequestering; sequestration, separation, seclusion.

"This band of yours requires A *sequester* from liberty." *Shaksp.* *Othello*, ll. 4.

2. Law: A person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. (v. *arbitrator*.)

sé-que-s-tèred, pa. pt. & a. [SEQUESTER, v.]

A. As pa. pt.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Secluded, retired, private.

"And rich and poor, and young and old, rejoice Under his spiritual sway, collected round him In this *sequestered* realm." *Wordsworth* *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. Separated from others; sent or withdrawn into retirement.

"In scale of culture, few among my flock Hold lower rank than this *sequestered* pair." *Wordsworth* *Excursion*, bk. v.

3. Deprived of property, income, &c.; under sequestration.

"Aged, *sequestered* ministers." *Fuller* *Worthies*.

II. Law: Seized and retained for a time, to satisfy a claim or demand.

sé-que-s-træ-ble, a. [Eng. *sequester*; -*able*.] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration.

"Hart-horn, and divers other bellies belonging to the animal kingdom abound with a not unusually *sequestrable* salt." *Boyle*.

sé-que-s-træ-te, v. t. [Lat. *sequestratus*, 1. par. of *sequestrare* = to sequester (q.v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: To set apart from others; to withdraw, to seclude.

"In general conclusion, more perih for want of necessities than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestered* from mankind." *Arbuthnot* *On Air*.

2. Law: To sequester; specif. in Scots Law, to take possession of for behoof of creditors; to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with a view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors.

sé-que-s-trá-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sequestratio*, accus. of *sequestratio*, from *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestrare* = to sequester (q.v.); Sp. *sequestración*; Ital. *sequestrazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of sequestering or setting aside; separation, withdrawal, retirement.

"There must be leisure, retirement, solitude and quiet *sequestration* of a man's self from the noise of the world." *South* *Sermon*.

2. The state of being sequestered or set aside; retirement or withdrawal from society; seclusion.

"Any *sequestration* From open haunts and popularity." *Shaksp.* *Henry VIII.*

3. In the same sense as II.

"*Sequestrations* were first introduced by Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper in the reign of Queen Elizabeth." *Blackstone* *Commentaries*, bk. III, ch. 23.

4. Disunion, disjunction, division rupture.

"The metals remain unseparated, the fire only dividing the body into smaller particles, kindling and coarsening, without any *sequestration* of elementary principles." *Boyle*.

II. Law:

1. Civil Law:

(1) The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who intend to divide it.

(2) The setting apart the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration.

(3) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners, commanding them to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It may be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear in answer or to obey a decree of court.

(4) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; in Britain, a form of execution in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect. The profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied.

(5) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent.

(6) The seizure of the property of a judgment debtor for the use of the state; particularly applied to the seizure by a judgment creditor of his subjects to the enemy.

2. Scots Law: The seizing of a bankrupt's estate, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of creditors.

sequester-ator (as **sék-wés-trá-tór**), s. [Lat., from *sequestratus*, pa. par. of *sequestrare* = to sequester (q.v.).]

1. One who sequesters property; one who puts property under a sequestration.

"The Puritan, a conqueror, a ruler, a *sequestrator*, had been defeated." *Monday* *Ed Eng.*, ch. 4.

2. One to whom the charge of sequestered property is committed.

sé-que-s-trum, s. [Lat. *sequestro* = to separate.] (See def. and compound.)

sequestrum-foreopa, s.

Surg.: An instrument for removing pieces of necrosed or exfoliated bone.

sé-quin, 'che-quin, ze-chin, s. [Fr. *sequin*, from Ital. *zecchino*, from *zeco* = a mint or place of coining, from Arab. *sikk*.]



SEQUIN.

(from *sikkah*) = a mint; *zeco* = a mint.) A gold coin, first struck at Venice about the end of the thirteenth century. In value it was worth from 8s. 2d. to 9s. 6d. sterling.

"Treasures where diamonds were piled in hoards and sown in mountains." *Macaulay* *Eng. Hist.*, xviii.

ste, st, tare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; m'te, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

sé-qui-a, s. [Sé-qui-a name.]

* Sé-qui-a:

(1) A genus of Abietinae, with peeltate scales, no bracts, and five to seven seeds. Two species are known, *Sequoia gigantea*, formerly *Wellingtonia gigantea*, and *S. sempervirens*. The former is the Mammoth-tree (q.v.); its roots have been counted, and its age has been estimated at about 1,100 years. *S. sempervirens*, known in the timber trade as Red-wood, is sometimes above 300 feet high. It grows from Upper California to Nootka Sound.

(2) The Mammoth-tree (q.v.).

"The waving of a forest of the giant *sequoia* is a distinctly sublime."—*Sereno's Magazine*, Nov. 1884, p. 34.

3. *Palaeobot.*: A species is found in the Eocene of Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight; *Sequoia confertifolia* occurs in the Tertiary of Hovey Tracey, and *S. Langsfordii* in the leaf-beds of Ardun in Mull. *S. confertifolia* also occurs abundantly in the Oligocene of Switzerland, and more than thirty species are found in the Miocene (?) of the Arctic regions.

sé-qui-i-tég, s. [Mod. Lat. *sequoi(a)*; *-ites*.]

Palaeobot.: A genus of Coniferae, akin to *Sequoia* (q.v.). Three species are found in the Cretaceous rock.

sér-a-fle, s. [Fr. *serafle* = close of a file.]

Mod.: The last soldier of a file.

"I should think the term *serafle* has been generally known in the army for the last fifty years."—*Evening Standard*, June 10, 1878.

seraglio (sé-rá-l-yó), s. [Ital. *seraglio* = an inclosure, a paddock, a park, from *serare* = to shut, to lock, to inclose, from Low Lat. *sero*, from Lat. *sera* = a bar, a bolt, from *sero* = to join or bind together. The modern use of the word is due to confusion with Pers. and Turk. *seráy*, *serái* = a palace, a grand edifice, a king's court, a seraglio. (*See* *serai*.)]

1. An inclosure, a place or quarter to which certain persons or classes are confined.

"I went to the ghetto, where the Jews dwell, as in cubicle, by themselves. I passed by the Piazza Jews, where their *seraglio* begins, for being locked up with walls, they are locked up every night."—*Foreign Daily*, Jan. 15, 1844.

2. A palace; especially, the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople.

3. A harem; a place in which wives or concubines are kept; hence, a place or house of seclusion or licentious pleasure.

"and still exclude welcome truth from the fold of his own *seraglio*."—*Murphy's Hist. Eng.*

sér-ál, s. [Pers. & Turk. *seráy*, *serái*.] [Seraglio.] A palace, a place of accommodation for travellers; a caravansaray, a khan.

"He in old times palace grew, And held that post in his *serai*."—*Byron: Bruc's of Andros*, II, 16.

sér-ál, s. [Lat. *sera* (*hora*) = the evening (hour).]

Mod.: Late; an epithet expressing the period of the twilight or late twilight of the Apalachian Plateau day.

The coal-measures of North America occupy an area of 20,000 square miles, and range from 3,000 feet to such thickness as to be unworkable.

From the fossils it is evident that the Apalachian *seral* series is the equivalent of the European Carboniferous series. (*Prof. P. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

sér-ál bú mên, s. [Eng. *serum*, and *albumen*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}N_{12}SO_{12}$. A substance occurring in all the liquids of the animal body.

It may be obtained by diluting the serum of blood with twenty times its volume of water, precipitating the globulin with carbonic anhydride, and evaporating the filtrate below 50°.

It closely resembles egg albumen, but its specific gravity is lower for a low light = 56°.

Either does not regulate its solubility.

sér-ráng, s. [See def.] An East Indian name for the boatswain of a vessel.

sér-rá-pé, s. [Sp.] A blanket (or shawl) worn by an outer garment by the Mexicans and other natives of Spanish North America.

sér-aph (pl. sér-aphs, sér-a-phím, sér-a-phims), s. [Hb. *seraphim* (*seraphim*) = (1) seraphs, (2) seraphs; *seraph* = to be noble; Fr. *seraphin*; Sp. *seraphim*, *serafin*; Ital. *serafino*.]

Mod.: boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = L

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun. -tion, -sion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

1. *Ord. Lang. & Script.*: An angel of the highest order. They are mentioned in the Bible only in Isaiah vi. 2, 3. They were of human form, with six wings, with two of which they covered their face, with the next two flew, and with the last two covered their feet. They resembled the cherubim, which, however, had four wings and four faces.

"Fly, *seraph*, to your eternal shore, Where winds and howl the waters roar."—*Byron: Beppo*, l. 4.

2. Sometimes *seraphim*, really a nickname plural, is used as if it were a singular. [2, 3.]

3. *Entom.*: The genus *Lobophora*, belonging to the Larentide, and spec. *Lobophora heptalepis*, in which there is an additional lobe to the hinder wings, giving the moth the appearance of a six-winged creature, whence the name *Seraphim*. It occurs in England.

3. *Palaeont.*: A popular name for the genus *Pterygodus* (q.v.).

"The workmen in the quarries in which they occur, finding them without body, and struck by the recumbent position of the delicately winged scales bear the sculptured markings on the wings of cherubs—of all subjects of the chisel the most common—fancifully termed them *Seraphim*."—*Hugh Miller: Old Red Sandstone*, ch. xii.

sér-ráp-hé, sér-ráp-hé-ál, s. [Fr. *seraphique*; Sp. *seraphico*.]

1. Pertaining to a seraph; angelic, sublime; of the nature of a seraph.

"And in their own dimensions, like themselves, The great *seraphic* lords and cherubim."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 704.

2. Pure; refined from sensuality.

"Or whether lie at last descends To like with less *seraphic* ends."—*Scott: (Told.)*

3. Burning or inflamed with love or zeal; zealous, ardent.

"He [William Cartwright] became the most ardent and *seraphic* preacher in the university."—*Wood: Athen. Oxon.*, vol. II.

4. *Seraphic doctor*: A title given to St. Bonaventure, who became Minister-general of the Franciscans in 1256.

seraphic gum, s. *Sagapenum* (q.v.).

sér-ráp-hé-ál l'y, adv. [Eng. *seraphical*; *-ly*.] After the manner of a seraph.

sér-ráp-hé-ál-néa, s. [Eng. *seraphical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being seraphic.

sér-ráp-hé-ál-néa, s. [Eng. *seraphic*; *-ism*.] The quality of being seraphic; seraphicalness.

sér-a-phím, s. pl. [SERAPH.]

sér-a-phine, sér-a-phí-né, s. [SERAPH.]

Music: An instrument introduced in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was an organ with free-reeds, a key-board, and bellows worked by a pedal; but being very coarse and unpleasant in tone, it rapidly disappeared on the introduction of the harmonium, which was an improvement on it.

sér-a-phí-né, sér-a-phí-né, s. [Mod. Lat. *serapia* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Bot.: A family of Ophree.

sér-rá-pí-á, s. [Lat., from Gr. *serapis* (*serapis*) = the purple orchid (*orchis* *serapis*), from *serapis* (*serapis*), *serapis* (*serapis*) = an Egyptian deity.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Serapiada* (q.v.). Small orchids, with brown or greenish-brown flowers, from the south of Europe.

sér-a-phí-né, sér-a-phí-né, s. [SAGAPENUM.]

sér-rás-kier, sér-rás-quier (qu as k), s. [Fr. *seraskier*, from Pers. *serasker*, from *ser*, *ser* = head, chief, and *asker* = an army.] A Turkish general or commander of land forces.

The title is given especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

sér-rás-kier-ato, s. [Eng. *seraskier*; *-ato*.] The office of a seraskier.

Sérb, s. [Native word.] A native or inhabitant of Serbia.

Sérb-i-an, s. [After Serbia = Serbia, where found.]

Mod.: The same as MILOSHINE (q.v.).

Sér-bó-ní-an, s. [See def.] A term applied to a bog or lake of Serbians, lying between the mountains Casius and Dardania in Egypt, or one of the more eastern mouths of the Nile.

It was surrounded on all sides by hills of loose sand, which being carried into the water by high winds so thickened the lake that it could not be distinguished from the land. Whales are reported to have been swallowed up in it.

"A gulf profound as that Serbionian bay . . . Where armies whole have sunk."—*Milton: P. L.*, II, 603.

Hence, the phrase *Serbonian bog* is used proverbially to express a difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extricating one's self; a mess, a confusion.

"I know of no Serbionian bog deeper than a *ser* rating would prove to be."—*B. Darwin, in Times*, March 15, 1877.

sér-quel, s. [SERCEL.]

séro, s. [SERAR, a.]

*séro, s. [Fr. *serre* = a claw.] A claw, a talon.

"Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *seres*."—*Chapman: Homer; Odysseus*.

sér-roin' (oi as á), s. [Fr. *serain*; Prov. *seren*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *sereno*, from Lat. *serenus* = the evening, modified by *serenus* = *sereno*. (*Littre*.)]

Meteor.: Fine rain falling from a cloudless sky.

sér-é-náde, sér-é-náde, s. [Fr. *serénade*, from Ital. *serenata* = a serenade, from *serenare* = to make clear.] [SERENE.]

Music: Originally a vocal or instrumental composition for use in the open air at night, generally of a quiet soothing character. The term in its Italian form, *serenata*, came to be applied afterwards to a cantata having a pastoral subject, and in our own days has been applied to a work of large proportions in the form, to some extent, of a symphony.

"Serenate, which the starved lover sings, To his proud fair."—*Milton: P. L.*, IV, 704.

sér-é-náde, v. t. & i. [SERENADE, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To entertain with a serenade; to sing a serenade to.

"To dance, draw, sing, and serenade the fair, Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair."—*P. Whitehead: State Dances*.

B. *Intrans.*: To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

"When I go serenading again with you I'll give you leave to make middle strings of my small guitar."—*Dryden: Evening's Love*, II, 1.

sér-é-nád-ér, s. [Eng. *serenade*, v.; *-er*.] One who serenades.

sér-é-na-ta, s. [Ital.]

Music: A serenade (q.v.).

*sér-é-náde, s. [SERENADE, a.]

sér-réne, s. & a. [Lat. *serenus* = bright, calm, from the same root as Sans. *ser* = splendour, heaven; Gr. *seren* (*seren*) = the moon.]

A. *Adjective*:

1. Calm, fair and clear; placid, quiet.

"If the sky continue still, a *serene*, and clear, and one can see an hundred will."—*Scott: (Told.)*

2. Calm, placid, unruffled, composed, undisturbed.

"His serene intrepidity distinguished him among thousands of brave soldiers."—*Murphy's Hist. Eng.*, ch. IV.

3. Applied as a form of address to the sovereign princes of Germany, and the members of their families.

*B. *As substantive*:

1. Clearness.

2. Serenity, calmness, composure, tranquillity.

"Not a cloud obscured the deep *serene*."—*Milton: Edgworth: (Told.)*

3. A *serin* (q.v.).

"The fies and the *serenes* offend us more, Or we may think so, than they did before."—*Daniel: Queen's Arcadia*, I, 1.

sér-réne, s. t. [Lat. *sereno*, from *serenus* = serene (q.v.).]

1. To make clear and calm; to calm, to quiet.

"She, where she passes, takes the wind to lye With gentle motion, and *serenes* the sky."—*Faust: (Told.)*

2. To make clear or bright; to clear, to brighten.

"Take care Thy muddy beverage to *serene*."—*Philips: Cider*.

3. To smooth.

"Gay boys *serene* the wrinkled front of care."—*Granger: Tibullus*, I, 4

sé-ré-ne-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *serene*; *ly*.]

1. Calmly, quietly.

"Serenely soft and fair." *Chaucer: Boece.*
2. Cholly, calmly, composedly, deliberately; with unruffled temper.

sé-ré-ne-mén, *a.* [Eng. *serene*; *-mén*.] The quality or state of being serene; serenity.

"In the serenity of a healthful conscience." *Pathos: Hamilton, pt. I, sec. 5.*
sé-rén-i-té, *a.* [SERENI.] Calmness, serenity.

"From the equal distribution of the legitimate humor will flow quietude and serenity." *a la notice.* *Writings: Rousseau, p. 75.*

sé-rén-i-té, *a.* [Fr. *serénité*, from Lat. *serenitas*, accus. of *serenitas*, from *serenus* = serene (q.v.); *sp. serenidad*; *Ital. serenità*.]

1. The quality or state of being serene, calm, quiet, or still; clearness, calmness, quietness, stillness.

"A country which . . . enjoys a constant serenity." *Dampier: Voyages (vol. 10).*
2. Calmness of mind, composure; evenness of temper, coolness.

"The calm serenity and steady composure of mind she wears." *Church: Light of Nature, vol. I, pt. II, ch. 111.*

3. Quietness, peace.

"A general peace and serenity newly succeeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms." *Temple.*

4. A title of respect or courtesy; serene highness.

"The sentence of that court, now sent to your serenity, together with these letters." *Milton: To Prince Leopold: Letters of state.*

sé-rén-ise, *v. t.* [Eng. *serenise*; *-ise*.] To make serene, to glorify. (*Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 33.*)

seri, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sericus*, accus. of *sericus* = a slave; *serus* = to serve (q.v.).] A villain; one who in the middle ages was incapable of holding property, was attached to the soil, and transferred with it, and was liable to feudal service of the lowest description; a feudal slave; a forced laborer attached to an estate, as, until March, 1865, in Russia.

serf-age (age *as* *ig*), **serf-dóm**, **serf-hood**, **serf-ism**, *v.* [Eng. *serf*; *-age*, *-dóm*, *-hood*, *-ism*.] The state or condition of being a serf.

"The various organizations of society which have existed—slavery, *serfage*, villanage, feudalism, castes—are all traceable to an instinctive effort of man kind to adjust itself to the conditions of human life." *Schöber: Magazine, Oct. 1874, p. 80.*

serge (1), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sericus*, fem. of *sericus* = silken, prop. = Chinese, from *seres* = the Chinese.]

1. A cloth of quilted woolen, extensively manufactured in Devonshire. It is much used for ladies' dresses, men's suits, and bicyclists' uniforms.

"Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,
And bid broad cloths and serge grow."
Gay: Shepherd's Week, I.

2. A light silken stuff, twilled on both sides.

serge (2), *a.* [Fr. *serge*; from Lat. *sericus* = waxen; *sera* = wax.] A large wax candle, sometimes weighing several pounds, burnt before the altar in Roman Catholic churches.

ser-geant-gý, **ser-geant-gý**, **ser-jeant-gý** (or *as* *ar*), *s.* [Eng. *sergeant*; *-gý*.] The office or position of a sergent.

"Any sht & sergenture his how my kelle thei helde." *R. Bruce, 131.*

ser-geant, **ser-jeant** (or *as* *ar*), **ser-gant**, *s.* [O. Fr. *sergent*, *sergent*; *Fr. sergent*, from Low Lat. *sergentum*, accus. of *sergens* = a servant, a vassal, a soldier, an apparitor, from *servus*, *pr. par.* of *servio* = to serve (q.v.); Low Lat. *sergens ad legem* = a sergeant-at-law; *sp. & Port. sargento*; *Ital. sergente*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

a. A squire, attendant upon a prince or nobleman. (*English*)

"To avoid the vague expressions of the followers, etc. I use, after Villhardouin, the word *sergents*, for all burghers who are not knights. There were *sergents* at arms, and *sergents* at law; and, if we visit the parade and Westminster Hall, we may observe the strange result of the distinction." *Gibbon: Roman Empire, ch. 12. (Note 1).*

b. A sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

"Your office, *sergent*." *Shakspeare: Henry VIII., I. 1.*

c. In the same sense as II. 2.

d. A title given to certain officers of the British sovereign's household. (*SERGEANT*.)

sé, fát, fáre, amidst, what, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hère, there; pine, pít, síre, sir, marine; gó, nó, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, són; mûta, oûh, cûre, úre, cûr, rále, fáll; trý, Syrian. a. o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

A police-officer of higher rank than a private.

II. Technically:

1. Law: (*SERGEANT*.)

2. *Mil.*: The second permanent grade in the non-commissioned ranks of the army. In the United States army there are company and regimental sergeants, named in accordance with their duties, as color-sergeant, quartermaster-sergeant, &c.

3. *Sergeant-at-arms*. An officer of a legislative body, whose duties are to keep order in such body, and to enforce the orders given by the presiding officer, as the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

4. The two spellings, *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both based on good authority, but in the senses 1, 2, 3, and II. 1, the form *sergeant* is usually adopted.

sergeant-major, *a.*

Mil.: The senior of the non-commissioned ranks, and assistant to the adjutant. He is *ex officio* the head of the sergeants' mess, and is responsible for the other sergeants both on and off parade.

ser-geant-rý, **ser-geant-y** (or *as* *ar*), *s.* (*SERGEANTRY*.)

ser-geant-ship (or *as* *ar*), *s.* [Eng. *sergeant*; *-ship*.] The office of a sergeant; *sergeantry*.

ser-i, *pref.* (*SERICO-*.)

ser-i-ál, *a. & s.* [Eng. *seric*(a); *-ál*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to a series; consisting of, formed in, or having the nature of a series.

2. *Bot.*: Of or pertaining to rows.

B. As substantive:

1. A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

"The *sericals* which have superseded the quarterlies." *Daily Telegraph, Oct. 2, 1862.*

2. A tale or other composition continued in successive numbers of a periodical work.

serial homology, *s.* (*HOMOLOGY*, 7.)

ser-i-ál-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *serial*; *-ity*.] The state or condition of following in successive order; sequence.

ser-i-ál-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *serial*; *-ly*.] In a series, or in regular order; as, Things arranged serially.

Ser-i-an, *a.* [From Lat. *sericus*] (*SERIFORM*.) Chinese. (*Fletcher: Purple Island, xii.*)

ser-i-á-ná, *s.* (*SERJANIA*.)

ser-i-áto, *a.* [Eng. *seric*(a); *-áto*.] Arranged in a series or succession; pertaining to a series.

ser-i-áto-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *seriate*; *-ly*.] In a regular series; serially.

ser-i-á-tim, *adv.* [Lat.] In regular order; one after the other.

ser-i-ós, *s.* (Fem. of Lat. *sericus* = silky. Named from the silky appearance of these insects, which vary in hue according as the light falls on them.)

Entom.: A genus of Melolonthine. Body ovate, convex; claws of all the tarsi divided at the apex. One, *Sericea brunnea*, is British. Some of the African species are globose.

ser-i-cáto, *a.* [Lat. *sericatus*.] Pertaining to silk; covered with silk; sericeous.

sé-ric-e-óús (o *as* *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *sericeus*, from *sericum* = silk.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk, silky.

2. *Bot.*: Silky (q.v.).

sé-ric-i-ó, *a.* [Eng. *seric*(a); *-i-ó*.] (See compound.)

sericic-acid, *s.* (*MYRISTIC ACID*.)

sé-ric-i-dég, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *serica*(a); Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

Entom.: A section or group of Melolonthine (q.v.). Many are Australian, but one species of the genus *Serica* (q.v.) is British.

ser-i-ín, *s.* [Lat. *sericum* = silk; *-ín*.]

Chem.: A name proposed for the fibroin of silk to distinguish it from the organic matter

of the sponge, for which the name fibroin would be retained. It was once applied to myristin on account of its silky aspect.

ser-i-gítá, *s.* [Gr. *serikos* (*serikos*) = silk.]

Min.: A nearly mineral found in a silky schist near Wismaden. Early analyses were very discordant, owing to the non-recognition of impurities. It has now been shown by Laspeyres to be a massive muscovite (q.v.) resulting from the alteration of feldspar.

sericite-gneiss, *s.*

Min.: A gneiss in which sericite constitutes the principal micaceous constituent.

sericite-schist, *s.*

Min.: A schistose rock in which sericite predominates.

sér-i-ó, **sér-i**, *pref.* [Gr. *serikos* (*serikos*) = silky.] Silky; resembling silk in texture or appearance.

sér-i-ó-lítá, *s.* [Gr. *serikos* (*serikos*) = silk, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as SATIN-SPAR (q.v.).

sér-i-ó-r-i-dém, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sericodid*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

Entom.: A family of Tortricina. Anterior wings rather broad; costa generally not rounded, the tip sometimes pointed. Larva feeding between united leaves or in pods. Known British species, twenty-two.

sér-i-ó-r-i-s, *s.* [Gr. *serikos* (*serikos*) = silky, and *opsis* (*opsis*) = a look.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sericodid (q.v.). *Sericea litoralis* is a small noctuid larva of which feeds on *Arneria cinerea*.

ser-i-ó-s-tó-má, *s.* [Pref. *seric*, and Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Entom.: The type-genus of Sericostomatid (q.v.). Antennae about the length of anterior wings, joints short, with adpressed palpi; head densely hairy; eyes large; legs long, normal in tarsal structure, abdomen short and moderately stout. Larve regular in form; the insects appear in summer, and do not stray far from their breeding places; their cylindrical cases are found in moderately swift streams. MacLachlan admits sixteen species, all from Europe, one of which, *Sericoctoma personatum*, is British.

ser-i-ó-s-tó-mát-i-dém, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sericostoma*, gent. *sericosomat*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

Entom.: A family of Trichoptera (q.v.). Antennae as long as the wings, very stout and strongly hairy; eyes moderately large; labial palpi nearly alike, but maxillary palpi very differently formed in the sexes; head small; abdomen short; legs short, labial spurs varying; wings often densely pubescent. Larve almost always inhabiting streams, and varying considerably in form; case free, usually of sand or small stones. Almost universally distributed. MacLachlan divides the family into four sections, with much a Greek.

ser-i-ó-tér-i-ós, *s. pl.* [Gr. *serp* (*serp*) = worm, *seros* (*seros*) = the silkworm, and *terios* (*terios*) = the parasite.]

Comp. Anat.: The glands which secrete the silk in the silkworm. (*Owra*.)

ser-i-óul-tu-rál, *a.* [Eng. *sericulture*(a); *-ál*.] Of or pertaining to sericulture.

"The result was a sort of sericultural farm." *Standard, Oct. 30, 1865.*

ser-i-óul-túre, *s.* [Pref. *seric*, and Gr. *culture*.] The breeding and treatment of silkworms.

"From the very earliest Colonial days the Chinese had dreams of sericulture." *Chambers, v. 10, p. 165.*

ser-i-óul-túr-íst, *s.* [Eng. *sericulture*; *-íst*.] One who breeds silkworms.

sé-ric-u-lús, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *sericus* = silken, from the glossy plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tretornachine (q.v.) with one species, *Sericulus melanos*, the bent-bird (q.v.), from Western Australia. Bill rather slender, nearly as long as head; culmen keeled at base, curving slightly towards the tip; nostrils basal, lateral, exposed; wing moderate; tail rather long, even; tarsal bone than middle toe, scutellated; toes long, outer and middle united at base.

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kind of English sermons, on condition of ser-vitudo, not to any lord, but to the king only. It is of two kinds, *Grand serjeanty* and *Petit serjeanty*. (See these words.)

***sêr-mô-qi-nâ-tion, s.** [Lat. *sermocinatio*, from *sermone*, s. par. of *sermo* = to discourse; *sermo* = a discourse.] The act or practice of speech-making.

"No *sermocinations* of *sermonizers*, felt makers, cobblers, brown men!"—*Sp. Hall*, *Prose Prisoner*, § 5.

***sêr-mô-qi-nâ-tôr, s.** [Lat.] (*SERMOCINATION*.) One who makes speeches of sermons.

"These obsequious *sermocinators* make easy impressions upon the minds of the vulgar."—*Wood*.

sêr-môn, sêr-moun, sêr-moun, s. [Fr. *sermon*, from Lat. *sermo*, *sermo*, *sermo*, *sermo* = a discourse; Sp. *sermon*; Ital. *sermone*.]

1. A speech, a discourse, a writing.

"Another bishop than bi, the first said his *sermon*."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 100.

2. A discourse delivered in public, especially one delivered by a clergyman or preacher for the purpose of inculcating religion or morality, or of giving religious instruction, and founded on a text or passage of Scripture; a similar discourse whether written or printed; a homily.

3. A serious exhortation, rebuke, reproof, or expostulation; an address on one's conduct or duty. (*Collog.*)

***sêr-môn, s. & t.** (*SERMON*, s.)

A. Transitive:

1. To discourse of or inculcate, as in a sermon.

"Some would rather have good discipline delivered subtly by way of precept, or *sermoned* at large, than thus cloudily wrapped in allegorical devices."—*Spenser*.

2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to lecture.

"Come, *sermon* me no farther."—*Shakespeare*, *Timon of Athens*, II. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To discourse.

"You *sermon* to us of a dungeon appointed for offenders and uncleanly."—*Holmes*, *Description of Ireland*, ch. 17.

2. To compose or deliver sermons; to preach.

"These *sermons* prayers, these frequent *sermonings*."—*Bishop Hall*, *Remains*, p. 201.

***sêr-môn-sêr, sêr-môn-êr, s.** [Eng. *sermon*; *ser*.] A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer.

"The wife will leave you, if they once perceive you *ser*ing to her; and hence, if them you leave you, *ser*ing no more."—*John Donne*, *Epigrams on the Court Poet*.

sêr-môn-ette, sêr-môn-êt, s. [Eng. *sermon*, s.; *dimin.* s. *et*.] A short sermon; a lecture.

"It was his characteristic plan to preach a series of *sermonettes*."—*Full*, *Full Text*, Dec. 27, 1880.

sêr-môn-ic, sêr-môn-ic-al, s. [Eng. *sermon*; *ic*, *ic-al*.] Like a sermon; of the nature of a sermon; homiletic.

"First then of the first *sermon* my *sermonical* style, namely, of the first man."—*Knox*, *Epigrams*, No. 105.

***sêr-môn-ing, s.** [Eng. *sermon*; *ing*.] The act of preaching or teaching; hence, discourse, instruction, advice. (*hauser*; C. T., 3, 60.)

***sêr-môn-ish, s.** [Eng. *sermon*; *-ish*.] Resembling a sermon.

***sêr-môn-ist, s.** [Eng. *sermon*; *-ist*.] A writer or deliverer of sermons.

***sêr-mô-ni-um, s.** [Lat.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church.

***sêr-môn-ize, s. & t.** [Eng. *sermon*; *-ize*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To preach, to discourse.

"I had a pretence of *sermonizing* they have cast off God's solemn *sermon* on this day."—*Sp.* *Archbishop*, *On the Catechism*, p. 100.

2. To inculcate rigid rules.

"He dictates *sermon* and *sermonizing* father."—*Lord Chesterfield*.

3. To make sermons; to write or compose a sermon or sermons.

4. To adopt a dogmatical style of speaking or writing.

"Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little *sermonizing* and no false sentiment."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 21, 1880.

fâto, fât, fâro, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marix

or, wôre, wêlf, wêrk, whê, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, rûll; trý, Sýrian. *se, ce = è; ey = à; 4 = 2.*

B. Trans. To preach a sermon to; to lecture, to tutor.

***sêr-môn-is-êr, s.** [Eng. *sermonist*(s); *-er*.] One who sermonizes; a preacher.

sêr-môn-tâin, s. [Fr. *sermontain*; Lat. *Siler montanum*.]

Sil.: *Laserpitium siler*. [*LASERPITIUM*.]

***sêr-môn-êle, s.** [A dimin. from Lat. *sermo* = a discourse.] A short sermon or discourse; a sermonette.

"The essence of this devotion is a series of *sermonettes*, meditations, hymns, or prayers."—*Church Times*, April 1, 1880.

sêr-ô-lia, s. [Eng. *ser(um)*, (alcohol), and *acid*, -ia.]

Chem.: A name given to a fatty substance extracted from dried blood-serum by the action of alcohol or ether. According to theory it is not a pure substance, but a mixture of several fats of different melting points.

sêr-ô-lia, s. (Etyml. not apparent.)

Zool.: A genus of *Isopoda*, containing only one species, *Cynichus serotius*. Formerly it was supposed to be the most closely akin of any living crustacean to the extinct *Trilobites*. Much nearer approaches are now known. [*TRILOBITE*.]

sê-roôn, sê-rôn, s. [Sp. *seron* = a jail, a basket.]

1. A weight varying with the substance which it measures; a seron of almonds is 87 lbs., a seron of aniseed from three to four hundredweight.

2. A bale or package made of hide or leather, or formed of pieces of wood covered or fastened with hide for holding drugs, &c.; a seron.

sê-rôn-i-ty, s. [Fr. *serotid*; Sp. *serotid*; Ital. *serotid*.]

1. The quality or state of being serous.

2. A serous fluid; serum; the watery part of the blood which exudes from the serum when it is coagulated by heat.

"The *serous* is a general investment, containing the *serous* of the *serous* (serapide) through this skin."—*Brown*, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. 5, ch. 21.

sêr-ô-tine, s. (*SEROTINUS*.)

Zool.: *Vesperugo serotinus*, a bat occurring only in the south-eastern counties of England, commoner in France, and distributed over a great part of Europe, temperate Asia, and the north of Africa. Head and body together about three inches long; fur soft and silky, usually chestnut-brown above and yellowish-gray beneath, but varying somewhat in different individuals.

***sêr-ôt-in-ôus, s.** [Lat. *serotinus*, from *serus* = late.]

Bot.: (1) Appearing late in a season; (2) Evening flowered.

sêr-ôus, sêr-ôse, s. [Fr. *streux*, from Lat. *serous*.] (*SERUM*.)

1. Of or pertaining to serum.

"This disease [dropsy] may happen wherever there are *serous* vessels."—*Archibald*, *On Dropsy*, ch. 17.

2. Thin, watery; like whey. (Applied to that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the serum, or red part, also to the fluid which lubricates a serous membrane.)

"(Fish) cannot keep it from squeezing on all sides, and pressing out the mucus and *serous* humour in the body, if there were any such pressure, as is supposed."—*Merr*, *Antiquities of Athens*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

serous apoplexy, s.

Pathol.: A palsy produced by serous effusion on the brain.

serous membrane, s.

Zool.: Membranes having their surface moistened by serum. They line cavities of the body from which there is no outlet. The chief are the peritoneum, the two pleurae, the pericardium, and the arachnoid membrane. Serous membranes differ from mucous membranes in having thinner layers, finer fibres, and an epithelium with only a single layer of polygonal cells.

Sêr-pens, s. [Lat. = a serpent.] (*SERPENT*, s., A. 11. 1.)

sêr-pent, s. & t. [Fr., from Lat. *serpens*, *serpens*, *serpens* = a serpent; *ser*, = a creep.

ing thing, from *serpens*, pr. par. of *serpo* = to creep; *ser*, from *serpo* = to creep.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: A subtle, treacherous, and malicious person.

II. Technically:

1. *Astr.*: One of the forty-eight ancient constellations resembling serpent-like through a wide expanse of sky. The head is near *Corvus borealis*, the body winds through *Ophiuchus*, and the tail reaches the *Way* near the constellation *Aquila*. Its stars are generally very small, the largest, *serpens*, being intermediate between the second and the third magnitude.

2. *Music*: An almost obsolete lute instrument of a powerful character. It is a wood-tube, about eight feet long, increasing gradually from a inch diameter at the mouthpiece to four inches at the open end. Twisted into Y-shaped turns, followed by a large circular convolution. This is covered with leather, and has a mouthpiece like a horn or trombone, and keys for the several notes to be produced. It was introduced by a French priest at Auxerre in 1580, and is frequently used in the orchestra to strengthen the bass part; but it requires to be very skilfully blown. The serpent is a transposing instrument, being a flat, and the part it is to take is always written a note higher than its real sound. Its compass is three octaves and one note.

3. *Pyrotechny*: A small paper tube, filled with meal powder or rocket composition, not very compactly driven. Serpents are used for filling paper shells or the pots of rockets, and pursue a wavering serpentine course through the air when ignited.

"In fireworks give him leave to vent his spite. These are the only serpents he can write."—*Drayton*, *Abraham & Achish*, ch. 10.

4. *Zool.* (*PL.*) *Ophidia*, an order of Reptiles popularly distinguished from the rest of the class by having a very elongated body and no external limbs. They are very widely distributed, abounding in the tropics, where they attain their greatest size, almost equal to the Arctic and Antarctic regions, as they are mentioned in the earliest records of the human race. The body and tail are covered with scales, and the head often is plates or shields. locomotion is effected entirely by means of the ribs, the free extremities of which are attached by muscular contractions to the abdominal scales—the animal walking, so to speak, on the ends of its ribs, or added by rudimentary hind limbs in only external trace of which is a horny bar or spur, as in the case of the Boas and Pythons (to which the name serpent is most popularly confined). They are divided into three groups: Innocuous, Venomous, and Biting, and Viperine. The last two groups possess poison fangs, the Boas, which are their prey by constriction, belonging to the first. Broadly speaking, the innocuous serpents are oviparous, the venomous are viviparous. Most of the former, like the Common English Snake (*Lophoceros*), deposit the eggs in a long string in a crevice of decaying vegetable matter, and leave them, while some of the larger serpents coil round their eggs, and hatch them by the heat of their bodies. The senses of smell and taste are probably not acute; the ear has no external opening, but they are sensitive of sound, and especially of sharp, shrill notes (*serpentes canis*); the eyes are small, and protected from injury by a transparent integument which comes away with the slough when the animal casts its skin, which happens at least once a year. (Two months) serpents are very variously coloured; some are extremely beautiful, but, as a rule, the venomous kinds are of darker and more uniform colours than those which are not poisonous. Some of the poisonous kinds are capable of being tamed; the fast snake (*Urotaenia*) is kept in houses in India for the purpose of destroying rats and mice, but by the gentleness of mankind serpents are regarded with awe and horror; and Brehm and others both note the terror which they excite in monkeys—zoologically so near as

There are numerous species in the

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including a snake, with the tail of a serpent.

B. As *serpens*, *serpens*, *serpens* = a serpent; *ser*, = a creep.

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including several poisonous species of rattlesnakes, copperheads and vipers. In England the bite of the viper is venomous but rarely or never fatal. Ireland has no snakes. [CHANE.]

B. As adjective:

1. Serpentine, winding.

2. Deceitful, treacherous, subtle. (Pope.)

serpent-bearer, s. [SERPENTARIUS.]

serpent-beat, s. [PANAAN-MANCHE.]

serpent-charmer, s. One who charms or professes to charm serpents; a snake-charmer.

"In general these serpent-charmers were, and are, distinguished from the several countries, professing the power they claim to be an inherent and natural function."—McClintock & Strong. *Enc. Cyclop.*, 18 308.

serpent-charming, s. A fascination exerted over a serpent by simple music. Many itinerant showmen make a living in the East by exhibiting their powers over venomous snakes. The practice has come down from remote antiquity, and is alluded to in Psalm lvi. 4, 5, and Jer. viii. 17. In most cases the cobra (*Naja tripartita*) is the serpent charmed, and the poison-fangs are generally extracted; if this is not done the performer holds a cloth in one hand which he allows the serpent to strike, and so exhausts the supply of venom. A large proportion of so-called serpent-charmers are, however, mountebanks who perform with non-venomous serpents or those drugged into harmlessness.

serpent-cucumber, s.

Bot.: *Trichostema colubrinum*

serpent-deity, snake-deity, s.

Compar. Relig.: A serpent worshipped as a deity or as the avatar of some deity or spirit

"Serpent worship . . . appears to have maintained no mean place in early Indian Buddhism, for the sculptures of the Sanchi rock show scenes of adoration of the five-headed snake-deity in his temple."—Tyler. *Proc. Coll. Ind.* 1874, II. 300.

serpent-eagle, s.

Ornith.: The genus *Spilornis* (q. v.)

serpent-eater, s.

1. *Ornith.*: The Secretary-bird.

2. *Zool.*: [MARKHOSK.]

serpent-fence, s. A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other.

serpent-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Cepola rubescens*.

serpent-like, a. Like a serpent.

"Struck me with her tongue.
Most serpent-like, upon the very heart."
—Shelley. *Lear*, II. 4.

serpent-race, s.

Compar. Relig.: A race which at one time probably had a serpent as a totem, and so came to attribute their descent to a serpent. [OPHOGENE; see extract.]

"The Sanskrit name of the snake, 'sarpa,' became also the accepted designation of its adorers, and thus mythological interpretation has to reduce to reasonable sense legends of serpent-races, who turn out to be simply serpent worshippers."—Tyler. *Proc. Coll. Ind.* 1874, II. 249.

serpent-withe, s.

Bot.: A plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima*.

serpent-wood, s. [OPHOXYLON.]

serpent-worship, s.

Compar. Relig.: Ophiolatry; the worship of serpent as symbols or avatars of a deity, a branch of animal-worship [ZOOLOGY], with a wide range in time and space. Fergusson connects it with Tree-worship (q. v.). He considers that the curse pronounced on the Serpent (Gen. iii. 14, 15) had reference to serpent-worship, and was put in by the writers of the Pentateuch, who "set themselves to introduce the purer and loftier worship of the Eternal, or of Jehovah." In order to discountenance an older faith, to which from time to time some of the Jews seem to have reverted (2 Kings xviii. 4; Wisdom xi. 15, Story of Bel). In Greece the centre of serpent-worship was the grove of Epidaurus, whence the Romans, on the occasion of a plague, a. v. c. 492, sent for a serpent, and brought it to Rome with great ceremony (*Liv.* x. 47; *Op. M.* xv. 626-744); at the siege of Troy a serpent appears as an omen of victory to the Greeks (*Ili.* II. 904; cf. *Met.* vii. 1-23), and from Pharaoh we know that Alexander was reputed to have

been of a serpent-race. In Roman history many traces of serpent-worship appear. In addition to the embassy to Epidaurus, may be cited the fate of Lucius (A. D. 201-33), the snake which glistened from the tomb of Anthonia (A. v. 84-99), and which "Kings considered to be either the genius loci, or the spirit of his father; and the sacred serpent of Laevium (*Prop.* iv. 8); whilst from Perseus (l. 113), and from discoveries at Pompeii and Herculaneum it is clear that the serpent was a sacred emblem. In modern times serpent-worship is prevalent among some of the Indians of North America, on the west coast of Africa, and, to a great extent, in India.

"When we find most serpent-worship either in the wilderness of Israel, the groves of Epidaurus in Sicilian Italy, or Indian temples, the serpent is always the Agni-devotion, the bringer of health and good fortune. He is the teacher of wisdom, the oracle of future events. His worship may have originated in fear, but long before we become practically acquainted with it, it had passed to the ignominious extremes among the votaries."—Fergusson. *Tree & Serpent Worship*, p. 8.

serpent-worshipper, s.

Compar. Relig.: One who pays divine honors to serpents. [SERPENT-WORSHIP.]

"A race of serpent worshippers, figuratively represented with snakes growing from their shoulders, and whose raja himself has a five-headed snake arching about his head."—Tyler. *Proc. Coll. Ind.* 1874, II. 300.

serpent's beard, s.

Bot.: *Ophiopogon japonica*.

Serpent's heart, s. (Con. ¶ 4)

serpent's tongue, s.

1. *Bot.*: *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

2. *Palæont.*: A popular name for the tooth of a particular shark. It resembles a serpent's tongue with its root.

SER-PENT, v. t. & i. [SERPENT, s.]

A. Intrans.: To wind like a serpent; to meander.

"This moon, that sun . . .
Did the serpentine oceans interchain."—Drummond, s. 18.

B. Trans.: To curl or wind round; to encircle.

"Fruit trees whose boughs are serpented with scabrous vines."—Keats. *Memoria*, l. 11.

SĒR-PĒN-TĀR-I-Q, s. [SERPENTARY.]

SĒR-PĒN-TĀR-I-DĀ, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *serpentarius* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdus.] [SERPENTARIUS, 2.]

SĒR-PĒN-TĀR-I-ŪS, s. [Lat.]

1. *Astron.*: *Ophiuchus* (q. v.).

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of doubtful affinities, sometimes placed with the Falconidae, but, according to Prof. Newton, properly made the type of a family Serpentariidae. There is but one species, *Serpentarius cristatus*, the Secretary-bird (q. v.).

3. *Palæont.*: One species, *S. robustus*, from the Miocene of the Allier.

SĒR-PĒN-TĀR-Y, SĒR-PĒN-TĀR-I-Q, s. [Lat. *serpentaria*.]

1. *Bot.*: *Aristolochia clematitica*. The root has an aromatic and camphoraceous odour, and a bitter camphoraceous taste.

2. *Pharm.*: The root is used to form an infusion and a tincture of serpentary. They are stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Sometimes used in atonic rheumatism, in low fever, and to promote eruption in exanthemata.

SĒR-PĒN-TĒQ, s. pl. [Lat. pl. of *serpens* = a serpent (q. v.).]

Zool.: The second order of Linnaeus's Amphibia. It consisted of six genera: *Crotalus* (five species), *Bufo* (ten species), *Columba* (ninety-six species), *Anguis* (fifteen species), *Amphibena* (two species), and *Caelia* (two species).

SĒR-PĒN-TĒQ-I-FORM, a. [Lat. *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine.

SĒR-PĒN-TĒQ-ŪN-ŪS, a. [Lat. *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent, and *gigno*, pa. t. genit. = to beget.] Born or bred of a serpent.

SĒR-PĒN-TINE, a. & s. [Fr. *serpentin*, from Lat. *serpentinus*, from *serpens*, genit. *serpentis* = a serpent; Sp. & Ital. *serpentino*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Pertaining to or resembling a serpent; having the qualities of a serpent, subtle.

"Heart-stung with a serpentine desire."
—A. C. Swinburne. *Tristram of Lyonesse*, l.

2. Winding, or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; meandering, crooked, sinuous.

"In a state of health accompanying youth, the outlines are waving, flowing, and serpentine."—Agassiz. *Art. & Painting*, No. 10.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A winding in a curve; a serpentine figure.

"Keeping up an amount of warmth that is said to be the more salutary than that of the sun, and what not."—Field, *March 18, 1864*.

II. Technically:

1. *Ordn.*: An old form of cannon of seven inches bore. The handles represented serpents.

2. *Min.*: An abundant mineral occurring in one or other of its numerous varieties in all parts of the world. Crystallization, probably orthorhombic, but when found in distinct crystals always pseudomorphous, then usually massive, but sometimes fibrous, foliated, fine granular to crypto-crystalline. Hardness, 2.5 to 4; but varying according to purity; sp. gr. 2.5 to 2.65; lustr. sub-resinous to glassy; pearly, dull; colour, many shades of green, yellow; streak, white; shining; transparent to opaque; feel, greasy; fracture, either conchoidal or subintery. Comp. silica, 44.14; magnesia, 49.97; water, 12.99 = 100, corresponding to the usually accepted formula. — *Min. 2HO*. Dana divides this into:

A. Massive: (1) *Dioctahedral*, consisting of chrysotile and common serpentinite. (2) *Monoclinic*, consisting of *Retinita* and *Verona*. B. *Lamellar*: (3) *Amphibolite*. C. *Fibrous*: (4) *Chrysotile*. D. *Fibrous*: (5) *Chrysotile*. E. *Crystalline*.

3. *Palæont.*: A rock consisting essentially of a hydrated silicate of magnesium, resulting from the alteration of magnesium silicates of all geological ages, especially of the Silurian. It contains also some pyrites, and is often impure with iron, copper, and other minerals, which give it a variety of colour, which is often a dull green, but is also marbled and mottled with red and purple. It takes a high polish, and is used for ornamental articles. The accessories are numerous, the most frequent being quartz, mica, and chlorite. 4. *Geol.*: Serpentine is usually an intrusive rock, originally a trap, but with olivine. Prof. Bonney finds it to be the type found in the Laramie. It has been mistaken for the Laramie serpentine may be mistaken for the Laramie of sedimentary rocks.

serpentine stone, s. [See above.]

serpentine verso, s. [See above.]

begins and ends with the letter 's'.
"Crescit animus, quantus"
"Greater grows the love of God, as grows the greater."

"Ambo florescentes statibus, Arcades
Both in the spring of life."

SĒR-PĒN-TINE, v. t. & i. [See above.]

A. Trans.: To wind or turn like a serpent; to meander.

"My dear," said Miriam, "serpentine is a word about her."—D. C. Murray. *Ed. Magazine*, 1874, p. 10.

B. Intrans.: To wind in and out like a serpent; to meander.

"In those fair valleys by Nature's hand, please,
Where Guadalquivir serpentine winds."
—Harte. *Yarrow of Death*.

SĒR-PĒN-TINE-LY, adv. [Eng. *serpentina*, s. & -ly.] In a serpentine manner.

SĒR-PĒN-TIN-ĪNG, pr. par. or a. [SERPENTINE, v.]

SĒR-PĒN-TIN-ĪNG-LY, adv. [Eng. *serpentina*; -ly.] Serpentina.

"They . . . serpentinaously enrich the roof."
—Browning. *Salutation's Adventure*.

SĒR-PĒN-TIN-ITE, s. [Eng. *serpentina* (s); suff. -ite (Petro.).]

Petro.: A name used to designate the rock serpentine to distinguish it from the mineral of the same name.

SĒR-PĒN-TIN-ŪS, a. [Lat. *serpentinus*.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of a serpent; serpentine.

boŭ, boy; pōut, fōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c = bēl, dēl.
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ser-tu-lar-i-ids, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *sertulariids*; Lat. *ser-tu-lar-i-ids*, suff. *-ids*.)

Zool.—A family of *Sertulariidae* (q.v.). Hydrozoans sessile, more or less inserted in the stem and branches; polyps wholly retractile, with a single wreath of filiform tentacles round a conical proboscis; gonopores along sides. Several genera, widely distributed.

***ser-tu-lar-i-um**, a. (Mod. Lat., *sertularium*, from Lat. *sertum* = a wreath, a garland.)
Bot.—A simple umbel. (Louis C. Richard.)

ser-v-um, s. [Lat. = whey, serum; cogn. with *ser*, *seruus* = whey.]

1. **Lat.**—A pale yellowish liquid obtained by drawing blood from the vessels and allowing it to separate into a thicker and a thinner portion. The thinner one is the serum. It consists of proteid substances, fats, ex-actives, and saline matter. The solid contents of the serum is 922 in males, and 910 in females; the rest is water. There is also a serum of chyle and one of lymph.

2. **Chem.**—Whey. The opalescent liquid, containing milk sugar and various salts, which separates when milk is curdled by the action of acids, rennet, &c. (Watts.)

serum lactis, s. The same as *SERUM*, 2.

***serv-a-ble**, a. (Eng. *serve*; *-able*.) Capable of being served.

***serv-age** (age as *ig*), s. (Eng. *serv*.)
Age. Servage, servitude.

"The husband that sells us in servage."
Robert de Brunne, p. 98.

***serv-ant**, s. [Native name.]

Zool.—*Phaenocarpa*, the Bush Cat, or African Tiger cat, distributed over Africa, abounding in the south. Its body is proportionally longer and its tail shorter than those of the True Cat, in this respect approaching the Lynx, from which it is differentiated by the absence of ear tufts. Body about forty inches, tail sixteen inches, fur tawny, spotted with black. It is found in the extensive grassy plains, where it preys on antelope and other small game.

***serv-ant**, *pr. par. or a.* (SERV.)

serv-ant, *pr. par. or a.* (SERV.)
pr. par. or a. = to serve (q.v.); Sp. *serviente*; Port. & Ital. *servite*. Servant and servant are doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who serves or does service, voluntarily or involuntarily; a person male or female who is employed by another to perform manual or other labor, and is subject to his orders; a person who labors for himself for the benefit of another, master or employer; a subordinate helper or assistant. The term usually implies the idea of one who performs certain duties or offices for another according to an agreement; it is thus distinguished from a slave, who is the property of his master, and is entirely subject to his will. Legally, any person is the servant of another, in whose business or under whose order or direction he is acting for the time being. Colloquially the term is applied distinctively to domestic servants, forming part of a household for the time being.

*2. One in a state of bondage or subjection.

"Remember that thou wast a servant to Egypt."
Deuteronomy x. 14.

*3. Anything which serves to assist or aid; as, fire is a good servant, but a bad master.

4. An expression of civility used by equals; formerly a term of gallantry denoting an admirer of a lady.

"Who calls? Your servant and your friend."
Shakspeare, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

II. English Law: Servants are of various kinds—servants in husbandry or laborers; servants in particular trades; domestic servants. Servants in husbandry are generally hired by the year, as from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, and unless there be a stipulation to the contrary, no wages are due till the year expires. Unless expressly agreed, the engagement with a domestic servant can be terminated at a month's notice be given on either side. A master cannot deduct from a servant's wages the

price of articles broken or lost, however gross the negligence may have been. It is not legally compulsory on a master or mistress to give a discharged servant a character; if, however, one be given, it must be true. If a servant, dishonored in one house, obtain a situation in another one through a false character given by the person who dishonored the servant, and if as the result of this untruthfulness the second house is ruined, an action for the entire amount taken lies against the writer of the false character. A tax on male servants was imposed in 1777; one on female servants, imposed in 1785, was repealed in 1792.

* In the term *servant* is included the idea of the service performed. The term *drudge* includes drudgery. We hire a *servant* at a certain rate, and for a particular service; we employ a *drudge* in any labour however hard and disagreeable. (Crabbe.)

* (1) *Servants of the Ever Blessed Virgin*: (Servitors.)

(2) *Your obedient servant, your humble servant*: Phrases of civility used especially in the conclusion of a letter, and expressing, or supposed to express, the willingness of the writer or speaker to do service to the person addressed.

servant-maid, servant-girl, s. A female domestic servant.

servant-man, s. A male or man-servant.

servant of servants, s.

1. One degraded to the lowest condition of servitude.

"I served to Lancelot a servant of servants shall be made his brother."
—*Chaucer*, p. 12.

2. A title (*servus servorum*) assumed by the Popes since the time of Gregory the Great.

servant's hall, s. The room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, &c.

***serv-ant**, v. a. (SERVANT, s.) To subject.

"My affairs are served to others."
Shakspeare, *Coriolanus*, v. 3.

***serv-ant-ess**, s. (Eng. *servant*; *-ess*.) A female servant.

***serv-ant-ry**, s. (Eng. *servant*; *-ry*.) Servants collectively; a body of servants.

serve, v. t. & i. [Fr. *servir*, from Lat. *servire*, from the same root as *servus* = to keep; Sp. & Port. *servir*; Ital. *servire*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To work for; to do service for; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of, as a domestic, a hired assistant, an official helper, &c.

"The tyrant that I serve."
Shakspeare, *Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. To be in a state of subjection or servitude to.

3. To render spiritual service, obedience, or worship to; to revere and obey.

"Bear this mild yoke, they serve him best."
Milton, *On the Blindness*.

4. To be subordinate or subservient to; to act or take a secondary or inferior part under; to minister to.

"Bodies bright and greater—*and not serve*—
The less not bright."
Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 87.

5. To wait and attend on in the service of the table or at meals; to supply with food.

6. To supply with goods or articles in a shop or the like.

"Cabel, who had a lively altercation with the men on the preceding day, refused to *serve* them, whereupon a quarrel ensued."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1894.

7. To bring in and place, as food on the table; to set out. (Generally with *up*, sometimes with *in*, except in the phrase, *Dinner is served*.)

"Serve in the meat."
Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

8. To perform service or duties required in; as, A curate *serves* two churches.

9. To contribute or conduce to; to be sufficient for; to promote.

"This meat will not *serve* your turn."
Shakspeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

10. To help by good offices; to administer or contribute to the wants of.

"Serve his kind in deed and word."
Tennyson, *Love thou thy Lord*, 64.

*11. To fit, to suit.

"How fit his *gown* to *serve* me."
Shakspeare, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

12. To be of use or service to; to avail.

"That *serve* *many* men."
Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

13. To be or stand in the place of anything else to; to be off—so to in the stead of anything; to be or act in stead of lieu, or to fill the place of anything to.

"Which *serve* it in the office of a wall."
Shakspeare, *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

14. To satisfy, to content.

"Nothing will *serve* me but going on pilgrimage."
—*Chaucer*, *Pilgrims Progress*, p. 11.

15. To undergo; to go through, as a punishment.

"A sentence of eighteen months hard labour, which he *served*."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1885.

16. To fulfil the duties of.

"I had previously *served* to it as apprenticeship of seven years' least."
—*Amos*, *West of London*, p. 1, ch. 2.

17. To comply with; to submit to; to regulate one's conduct in accordance with the fashion, demands, or spirit of.

"They think herein we *serve* the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment."
—*Shakspeare*, *Henry IV.*, i.

18. To behave towards, to treat, to requite.

"When I *serve* him so, he takes it ill."
Shakspeare, *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 1.

19. To handle, to manipulate, to work as, to serve a gun.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*:

(1) To deliver, or transmit to a person.

"After he had promised that he would never again be caught serving such a justice he was allowed to depart."
—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 1, 1893.

(2) To present formally; followed by *with*; as, To *serve* one with a writ.

2. *Naut.*: To protect from friction, &c., as a rope, by winding something tight round it.

"Painting or knotting a rope's end, *serving* rigging, &c."
—*St. James's Gazette*, April 7, 1894.

3. Informative:

1. To be or act as a servant; to work in the employment of another; to be employed in labour or other services for another. Specifically—

(1) To perform domestic or other offices, to attend or wait upon another as a servant.

"I had not then but care that my sister had left me to *serve* alone."
—*Lake*, p. 40.

(2) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; specially, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.

"Pay had been introduced in order to overcome the reluctance of the officers to *serve*."
—*Lancet*, *Cred.*, *Early Women that*, (ed. 1853), ii. 20.

(3) To be in subjection or servitude.

2. To answer a purpose; to fulfil an end; to suffice, to avail.

"The left horse-covering that *served* as a carpet."
—*Daily News*, Sept. 28, 1891.

3. To be favourable; to suit; to be convenient.

"When time and place shall *serve*."
Shakspeare, *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

II. Tennis & other Ball Games: To beat off in striking the ball.

"The winner at times showing a tendency to *serve* fault."
—*Field*, April 4, 1893.

* (1) To *serve* an attachment, or a writ of attachment;

Law: To levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize.

(2) To *serve* an execution. To levy it on lands, goods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.

(3) To *serve* a person heir to a property.

Suits *Law*: To take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession of the property.

(4) To *serve* a process: To read it so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to have an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

(5) To *serve* a warrant: To read it, and to seize the person against whom it is issued.

(6) To *serve* a writ: To read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.

(7) To *serve* one a trick: To play a trick upon one.

"If I be *served* such another trick."
Shakspeare, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

(8) To *serve* one out: To pay one out for

bill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, coll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist.—Ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -fion, -gion = shun. -sious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

something done; to retaliate on one according to his deserts; to take revenge on one.

(9) To serve one right: To treat one as he deserves; to happen or fall to deservedly; as, That served him right.

(10) To serve one's self off: To avail one's self of; to make use of; to use. (A Galliesman.)

"How to serve himself of the divine's high contentions."—*Digby: On the Soul*.

Serv-ér, s. [Eng. *serv(e)*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who serves.

"Particulars of an attack on a writ *servier* reached that city."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 4, 1888.

2. A salver or small tray.

"Some mastick is brought them on a *server*."—*Randolph: Islands in the Archipelago* (1887), p. 48.

II. Roman & High Anglican: One who assists the priest in the celebration of Mass, by holding the altar tapers, arranging the books, bringing in the bread, wine, water, &c., and making the appointed responses on behalf of the congregation. [Mass (2), s., ¶ 13.]

Serv-vé-tians, Serv-vé-tists, s. pl. [See def.]

Church Hist.: A name given to anti-Trinitarians in the sixteenth century, because they derived, or were supposed to derive, their tenets from the teachings of Michael Servetus, a Spanish physician, who wrote against the doctrine of the Trinity. He was seized at Geneva by Calvin's influence, imprisoned on a charge of blasphemy, and burnt alive in 1553.

"Those who are called *Servetians*, and followers of the doctrine of Servetus by writers of that age differed widely from Servetus in many respects."—*Mosheim* (ed. Keith), p. 702.

Serv-vico (1), Serv-vise, Serv-vyce, s. [O. F. *service*, *servise*; Fr. *service*, from Lat. *servitium* = service, servitude; Sp. *servicio*; Port. *serviço*; Ital. *servizio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of serving; the performance of labour or offices at the command of or for another; menial duties; attendance of a servant, inferior, or hired helper, &c., upon a superior, master, or employer.

"The banished Kent, who in disguise followed his king, and did him a *service*."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, v. 2.

2. The place, office, or position of a servant; employment as a servant; menial employ or capacity.

"Whom now I keep in *service*."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, 1. 2.

3. The act of serving God; spiritual obedience, reverence, and love.

"Not was his *service* hard, What could be less than to attend him prayer?"—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 46.

4. Labour done for another; assistance or kindness rendered to another; duty done or required; good offices.

"If you and your companions do me this *service* you shall never want."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. Useful office; an act conferring advantage or benefit; advantage conferred or brought about; good.

"The shrike's plea, when taken in a net, was, the *service* she did in picking up venomous creatures."—*A Strange Fable*.

6. Duty performed in or appropriate to any office, charge, position, or employment; official function or duties; special, performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; military or naval duty.

7. Used as a term of mere courtesy; a profession of respect uttered or sent.

"My duty and most humble *service*."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, li. 1.

8. Purpose, use, end.

"All the vessels of the king's house are not for use of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *service*, yet profitable."—*Spenser*.

9. A public office of devotion; public religious worship or ceremony; official religious duty performed; performance of religious rites appropriate to any event or ceremonial; as, a marriage *service*, a burial *service*.

10. That which is served round to a company at one time; as, a *service* of fruit, &c.

11. A course or order of dishes at table.

"(Cicely) made Antony a supper symposium and served him the best."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*.

12. Waiting at table; as, The *service* was good or indifferent.

13. Things required for use; furniture—

(1) A set of dishes or other vessels for the

table; as, a dinner *service*, a tea *service*, a *service* of plate.

(2) An assortment of table linen.

11. The act of presenting or delivering formally; as, the *service* of a notice.

13. The supply of gas, water, or the like to a building; also the pipes by which such gas, water, &c., are supplied.

16. A number of conveyances or vessels running or plying regularly between two places; as, a *service* of trains.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:** The duty which a tenant owes to his lord for his fee; as, *personal service*, which consists in homage and fealty, &c.; *annual service*, in rent, suit to the court of the lord, &c.; *accidental services*, in heriots, reliefs, &c.

"Although they built castles and made freeholders, yet were there no *services* and *services* reserved to the crown."—*Historia: Hist. of Ireland*.

2. **Music:** A musical setting of those portions of the offices which are sung by the choir, such as the Canticles, *Sandwich, Gloria in excelsis*, &c. A *Burial Service* is a setting of those portions of the office for the Burial of the Dead which may be sung by a choir.

3. **Naval:** The material used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, twine, canvas, or the like.

4. **Tennis & other Ball Games:** The act of serving the ball. [SERVE, v. 11.]

"Only occasionally was his *service* difficult."—*Field*, April 4, 1888.

¶ (1) **Service of an attachment:**

Law: The seizure of the person or goods according to the direction.

(2) **Service of an execution:**

Law: The levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant.

(3) **Service of an heir:**

Scots Law: A proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either general or special. A general service determines generally who is the heir of another; a special service ascertains who is heir to particular lands or heritage in which a person dies intestate.

(4) **Service of a writ, process, &c.:**

Law: The reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.

(5) **Substitution of service:**

Law: A mode of serving a writ upon a defendant who cannot be served personally, by serving it upon an agent or other person acting for him, or, in Ireland, by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place in the neighbourhood or parish; a course resorted to when entrance to the dwelling-house of the defendant cannot be effected.

(6) **The Service:** Military or naval administration or discipline; as, the rules of the *service*.

service-book, s. A book used in Church service; a prayer-book.

service-money, s. Money paid for services performed.

service pipe, s. A branch pipe, of lead or iron, for the supply of gas, water, or the like from the main to a building.

Serv-vico (2), s. [A corruption of Lat. *servus* = the *Service-tree* (q. v.).] (See compounds.)

service-berry, s.

Bot. *Amelanchier canadensis*.

service-tree, s.

Botany:

1. *Pyrus Sorbus* or *domestica*, a native of Continental Europe and Western Asia. It has serrate leaves, unequally pinnate, and cream-colored flowers. It is from twenty to sixty feet high. Two varieties, the Pear-shaped, *P. S. pyriformis*, and the Apple-shaped, *P. S. multiflora*, are cultivated in parts of France and near Genoa for their fruit.

2. *Pyrus (Sorbus) terminalis*, the Wild *Service-tree*. It is a small tree growing in woods and hedges, but rare and local, with six- to ten-lobed serrate leaves, pubescent below when young, but glabrous on both sides when mature. Flowers numerous, white, appearing in April and May. The fruit pyriform or sub-globose, greenish-brown, dotted. It is eatable, and is sold in parts of England,

Serv-vico-a-blo, Serv-vis-a-blo, a. [Eng. *service*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful, beneficial, advantageous.

"In the South Seas the Spaniards do make cakes to eat their ships, with the husk of the coconut, which is more *serviceable* than that made of wheat and they said it will never rot."—*Dampier: Voyages* (Jan. 1685).

2. Fit for service or use.

"3. Doing or ready to do service; active, diligent, officious."

"If it be so to do good service, never let me be counted *serviceable*."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

Serv-vico-a-blo-nés, s. [Eng. *serviceable*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being serviceable; usefulness, beneficialness.

"His great *serviceableness* to religion itself."—*Bayley: Sermons*, No. 4.

2. Officiousness, activity; readiness to do service.

"He might continually be in her presence, showing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before."—*Hidney*.

Serv-vico-a-bly, adv. [Eng. *serviceable* (to); *-ly*.]

In a serviceable manner.

Serv-vico-age (age as Ig), s. [Eng. *service*; *-age*.] A state of servitude.

"His threats he feared, and obeys the reins of thralldom base, and a *servage*, though loth."—*Petrarch: Godfrey of Bouillon*, bk. vii.

Serv-vi-ent, a. [Lat. *serviens*, pr. par. d. *servio* = to serve.] Serving, subordinate.

"A form *servient* and assisting thing."—*Cowley: The Soul*.

servient-tenement, s.

Scots Law: A tenement or subject on which a predial servitude is constituted; an estate in respect of which a servitude is owing, the dominant tenement being that to which the servitude is due.

Serv-vi-ette, s. [Fr.] A table-napkin.

"Consulted bravely to have *serviettes* tied on their eyes."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1888.

Serv-vile, a. & s. [Lat. *servilis*, from *servio* = to serve; Sp. & Port. *servil*; Fr. *servile*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to or befitting a slave or servant; slavish, mean; proceeding from or caused by dependence; as, *servile* fear.

2. Held in subjection; dependent.

"What I have we hands and shall we *servile* be?"—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. ii.

3. Cowering, fawning, meanly submissive.

"The most *servile* flattery is lodged the most only in the greatest capacity."—*Sidney*.

II. Grammar:

1. Not belonging to the original root; as, *servile* letter.

2. Not itself sounded; silent, as the final *le* in *servile*, *time*, &c.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A letter which forms no part of the original root; opposed to *radical*. Also a letter of a word which is not sounded.

servile-war, s. A war of slaves against their masters. Such wars broke out in 1344, 1345, and 1346. Others have occurred in different countries and ages.

servile-work, s.

Roman Theol.: Work of the kind usually done by slaves, domestic servants, or hired workmen. Such work is forbidden on Sundays and holidays of obligation.

"Custom permits certain *servile* work, even on the Lord's day, by necessity or mercy."—*Canon & Decretals*, p. 181.

Serv-vile-ly, adv. [Eng. *servile*; *-ly*.] In a servile manner; meanly, basely; with servility or base obsequiousness.

"If the House thought itself bound to *servilely* follow the order in which matters were presented before him from the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

Serv-vile-nés, s. [Eng. *servile*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being servile; servility.

Serv-vil-i-ty, Serv-vil-i-ty, s. [Fr. *servilité*; Sp. *servilidad*; Ital. *servilità*.]

• 1. The

"Such a

2. The

a state of

"Sublimity

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onlying

Serv-ing.

A. & B.

the verb.

C. A. & B.

I. *Obd.*

servant, h.

II. *Novel*

a r.

paralleled.

Serv-ing.

Novel, A.

Serv-ing.

Novel, A.

Serv-ing.

Novel, A.

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Novel, A.

*1. The state of actual servitude or slavery.
"Such *servitude* as the Jews endured under the Greeks and Romans, have they endured under the Saracens and the Turk."—*Jackson: Eternal Truth of Scripture*, vol. 1, ch. xxvi.

2. The state of mind generally produced by a state of servility; mean submission; slavish obsequiousness; baseness.

"Submission and faith, such as at a later period could be truly called *servility* and credulity."—*Mansley: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

serv-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SERVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. sup.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Old Eng.*: The act or state of being a servant, helper, or assistant in any manner.

II. *Naut.*: The act of wrapping spun-yarn round a rope after it has been wound and parallel.

serv-ing-board, *s.*

Naut.: A flat board used in serving ropes.

serv-ing-maid, *s.* A servant-maid.

serv-ing-mallet, *s.*

Naut.: A mallet-shaped tool used for wrapping spun yarn tightly around a rope. Several turns of the stuff are taken around the mallet, and as the mallet is rotated around the rope which lies in the hollow, the stuff is tightly and closely wrapped around the rope.

serv-ing-man, *s.* A servant-man.

"Your niece did more favours to the duke's *serv-ing-man* than ever she bestowed on me."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Serv-ite, *s. & a.* [Ital. *servitore* = a servant.]

A. *As substantive*:

Church Hist. (Pl.): The name commonly given to a monastic order, the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in 1233 by seven Florentine merchants, at Mount Senario, near Florence. St. Philip Benoit, the fifth general, saved the order from suppression in 1576, and in 1487 Pope Innocent VIII. bestowed on the Servites the privileges of the four great mendicant orders. The life is one of austerity and continual prayer; the habit is black, with a leather girdle, a scapular, and a cloak, and the rule is a modification of that of St. Augustine. The strength of the order lay chiefly in Italy and Germany; it had no houses in England before the Reformation. [See extract under B.] Since the French Revolution many houses have been founded in different countries.

B. *As adj.*: Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Order described under A.

"In England there is a flourishing *Servite* community established in the Fulham Road, London, with an abbey at home at Bognor; also there are convents of *Servite* nuns, two in London, and one in Arrindel."—*Adair & Gould: Cath. Dict.*, p. 264.

Serv-ut-i-um (t as sh), *s.* [Lat.]

Lat.: Servitude.

Serv-ut-ior, *s.* [Fr. *serviteur*; Lat. *servitor*; Sp. & Port. *servitor*; Ital. *servitore*.]

*1. A male servant or attendant.

"These are your *servitors* . . .
Constrained to watch in darkness, cold, and cold."
—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

*2. A follower, an adherent.

"Our *Servitor* companion gave away to his *servitor* the lands and possessions of such as did oppose his *Servitor*."—*Boece*.

*3. The one who professes duty and obedience.
"Henceforth I am thy true *servitor*."
—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

4. In Oxford University, an undergraduate who is partly supported out of the college funds, and whose duty it was formerly to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. They corresponded to the sizar at Cambridge and Dublin.

"A non-domiciliary undergraduate could appear in public with *servitor*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1886.

Serv-ut-ior ship, *s.* [Eng. *servitor*; -ship.] The office or position of a servitor.

"The *Serv-ut-ior ship* at Oxford is a rise in life."
—*Daily Telegraph*, March 4, 1886.

Serv-ut-tudo, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *servitutum*, accus. of *servitudo*, from *servio* = to serve (q.v.).]

I. *In Henry Language*:

1. The quality or condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; the state of involuntary subjection to a master.

"You would have sold your king to *servitude*, his princes and his peers to *servitude*."
—*Shakspeare: Henry V.*, ii. 2.

*2. The condition of a menial or underling; service.

3. Compulsory service or labour, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment. (Only used in the compound Penal servitude.) [PENAL.]

*4. A state of slavish dependence; servility.

*5. Servants collectively.

"After this a numerous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *servitude*."
—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 172.

II. Civil & Scots Law: A term used to signify a right, whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience contrary to common right. Servitudes are divided into personal and predial. A predial servitude is a right constituted over one subject or tenement by the owner of another subject or tenement. Predial servitudes are either rural or urban, according as they affect land or houses. The usual rural servitudes are: passage or road, or the right which a person has to walk or drive to his house over another's land; pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land; feal and divot, or the right to cut turf and peat on another's land; aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land; thirlage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. Urban servitudes consist chiefly in the right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on another's land or house; the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house; the right of the owner of the flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, &c. A personal servitude is a right constituted over a subject in favour of a person without reference to possession or property, and now consists only in liferent or usufruct.

***Serv-ut-tudo**, *s.* [SERVE.] Servants collectively. (*Milton*.)

***Serv-ut-lato**, *v.t.* [Lat. *servulus*, dimin. from *servus* = a slave.] To do petty services.

"I embrace their love,
Which well I repay with *servulato*."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Elder Brother*, I. 2.

Ses-a-mo, *s.* [From *sempsum*, the Egyptian name of one of the species.]

Bot.: *Sesamum orientale* and *S. indicum*. [SESAMUM.]

***Open Sesame**: The charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" flew open; hence, a specific for obtaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

sesamo-oil, *s.*

Chem.: *C₁₈H₃₂O₆*. A non-drying, fatty oil, obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used in India as an article of food. It has a yellowish colour, is inodorous, and has a slight taste of hemp; sp. gr. 0.921 at 15. The crude oil is used in soap-making, and for burning in lamps. [GINGELLY-OIL.]

Ses-a-mo-se, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sesamum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*es*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Pedaliaceae.

Ses-a-moid, *sés-a-moid* *al.* *a.* [Eng. *sesamoid*; -oid.] Resembling the seeds of sesame in form.

sesamoid bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Bones in form somewhat resembling the seeds of Sesame. The sesamoid bones of the toes are the small bones at the articulations of the great toes; those of the fingers are the joints of the thumbs. There are also radial and ulnar sesamoid bones.

Ses-a-mum, *s.* [SESAME.]

Bot.: Sesame; the typical genus of Sesameae (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, corolla with a short tube, the limb five-cleft, somewhat lobulate; stamens four, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth one; capsule oblong, four-celled, many-seeded. Annuals, with axillary, solitary flowers, in form resembling those of the English Foxglove. *Sesamum orientale* is a very common plant in India in uncultivated ground, flowering at the close of the rains. Several varieties are cultivated in warm countries for the oil obtained from the seeds. Two in India are distinguished, one by having white and the other black seeds. [SESAME-OIL.]

Ses-ba, *s.* [SESBANIA.]

Bot.: *Sesbania* *egyptiaca*.

Ses-ba-ni-a, *s.* [From *sesban*, the Arabic name of *Sesbania* *egyptiaca*.]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeeae. Shrubs or herbs, with abruptly-pinnate leaves, having many pairs of leaflets; flowers axillary, in racemes, generally yellow; and the legumes long, slender, torulose, many-seeded. *Sesbania aculeata*, a slightly prickly annual, is cultivated in India for its dye. [DANIEL.] The plant occurs also in tropical Africa and the West Indies. The wood of *S. egyptiaca*, which grows also in India, is made into good charcoal, and the bark into rope. An ointment made with the seeds is applied in India to eruptions, and the bark is given internally as a stimulant and an emmenagogue. The leaves are applied in the form of poultices to hydrocele and rheumatic swellings. The old *S. grandiflora* is now *Apollon grandiflora*. [AGATI.]

Ses-ba-ni, *s.* [Lat. *seceli*, *secelia*, from Gr. *secelis* (*secelis*) = hurtwort, *Secebi elatum*.]

Bot.: Meadow-saxifrage; the typical genus of Scieimide (q.v.). Corolla campanulate, the bracts many, few, or wanting; bracts oblong, many; calyx teeth acute; petals obcordate, with an inflexed point. Fruit oval or oblong, with long reflexed styles; carpels dorsally compressed, with five prominent, obtuse, corky ribs, having single vittae on the interstices. Known species about forty, from the eastern hemisphere, one of which is *Secebi Libanotis*, the Mountain Meadow-saxifrage. It is one to two feet high, with a firm, stem, bipinnate leaves, pinnatifid leaflets, and white flowers. It is found in English chalk pastures, but is rare. The seeds of *S. indicum* are carminatives, and are used as a medicine for cattle.

Ses-ba-ni-é-m, *s. pl.* [Lat. *seceli* (q); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inez*.]

Botany:

1. A tribe of Umbelliferae. Fruit globose or ovoid, not laterally compressed, commissure broad, lateral ridges, generally distinct, rarely winged—if so, wings of opposite carpels not in contact. Subtribes, *Secebiinae* proper, *Coriandreae*, *Cachrydeae*, *Umbanthese*, *Schultziae*, *Selinaceae*, and *Angeliceae*. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

2. A sub-tribe of No. 1 (q.v.). Fruit subterete, edges not thickened or corky. Common genera, *Secebi* and *Foeniculum*. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

Ses-ba-ni-i-dae, *s. pl.* [Lat. *seceli* (i); fem. pl. adj. suff. -*indae*.]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceae. (Umbelliferae.) (*Lindley*.)

Ses-ba-ni-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *seis* (*seis*) = a moth. (*Brulle*.)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Seseliidae (q.v.). Two species are *Seseli bombyliiformis*, the Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk-moth, and *S. jactatorum*, the Broad-bordered Bee Hawk-moth. Both have transparent wings, only the margins being clothed with dense opaque brown or reddish-brown scales. With their transparent wings and hairy, yellow bodies, surrounded by a reddish-brown belt, they present considerable resemblance to humilis bees. They fly swiftly during the day, and extract honey from flowers. The larva of the first feeds on *Scrophularia succisa*; that of the second on the honeysuckle.

Ses-ba-ni-i-dae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *seceli* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

Entom.: A family of Sphingina. Antennae much thickened beyond the middle, ending in a hooked bristle; wings short, broad; abdomen thick, with a broad tuft at the tip (whence Swainson calls them Brush-tipped). Larva long, smooth, with a horn rising upward from the twelfth segment. Pupae on the ground among leaves. Two European genera, with several species, are *Sesia* and *Macroglossa*. (*Swainson*.)

Ses-lor-i-a, *s.* [Named after Sealer, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: Moor-grass, a genus of Bromiadae. Panicle spiked, rounded or slightly unilateral; spikelets sessile, laterally compressed, with two or more perfect florets; empty glumes two, longer than the flowering ones, generally one-nerved; scales two- to five-toothed. Known species eight. One, *Sealeria cuneolata*, the Blue Moor-grass, is British, being found in mountainous regions in the North of England and Scotland, and flowering from April to June.

Ses-lor-i-a, *s.* [Named after Sealer, an Italian botanist.]

Ses-lor-i-a, *s.* [Named after Sealer, an Italian botanist.]

ses-qui-, *pref.* [Lat. = *sesquiqui*; *semitis* = a half, and *qui* = *quæ* = and.] A prefix denoting one integer and a half: as, *sesquicyathus* = a cyathus and a half. It is used in:

1. *Chem.*: To denote that two atoms of a metal were combined with three atoms of oxygen or other non-metallic element: as thus, *sesquioxide* of iron, Fe_2O_3 , now called ferric oxide, *sesquisulphide* of iron, or ferric sulphide, Fe_2S_3 , &c. This definition does not hold good unless the valency of the metal is taken into consideration. Thus sesquichloride of iron is Fe_2Cl_3 , the iron being quadrivalent, whilst sesquichloride of antimony is SbCl_3 , the antimony being trivalent.

2. *Geom.*: To express a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and leaves a certain aliquot part of the less one.

3. *Music*: To signify a whole and a half: as, *sesquialtera*, *sesquiterza*, &c.

***ses-qui-âl-tër**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *sesquialter*; Fr. *sesquialtre*.]

A. As *subst.*: The same as *SESQUIALTERA* (q.v.).

B. As *adj.*: Sesquialteral.

"The periodical lines are in a *sesquialter* proportion to the mean distance."—*Cheyne*.

ses-qui-âl-tër-s, *s.* [SESQUIALTER.]

Mus.: A compound organ stop consisting of several ranks of pipes. Various combinations of intervals are used, but they only represent different positions of the third, fifth, and eighth of the ground tone in the third or fourth octave. (*Grove*.)

***ses-qui-âl-tër-âl**, *a.* [Lat. *sesquialter*.]

Math.: A term applied to a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as the ratio of 3 to 2.

"In the same *sesquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbits."—*Bentley*: *Sermons*, No. 4.

sesquialteral-floret, *s.*

Bot.: A perfect floret, with an abortive one beside it.

***ses-qui-âl-tër-ete**, ***ses-qui-âl-tër-ois**, *a.* [SESQUIALTER.] Sesquialteral.

***ses-qui-pên-tên-ni-âl**, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Eng. *centennial* (q.v.).] The hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

"In Oct. 1850, Baltimore celebrated its *sesqui-centennial*."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1852, p. 21.

ses-qui-chlôr-ide, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, 1, and Eng. *chloride*.] (See compound.)

sesquichloride of iron, *s.* [FERRIC-CHLORIDE.]

ses-qui-dû-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Lat. *duplex* = double.] Sesquiduplicate (q.v.).

ses-qui-dû-pli-ete, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Lat. *duplatus* = doubled.] Denoting the ratio of two and a half to one, or where the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

ses-qui-ôx-ide, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, 1, and Eng. *oxide*.] (See compound.)

sesquioxide of iron, *s.* [FERRIC-OXIDE.]

ses-qui-pô-dâ-li-an, ***ses-quip-ê-dal**, *a.* [Lat. *sesquipedalis*, from pref. *sesqui-*, and *pedalis* = pertaining to a foot. [PEDAL.] Containing or measuring a foot and a half. Often applied in humour to very long words in imitation of Horace's *sesquipetala verba* (*De Arte Poet.*, 97).

"Language whose ponderous absurdity was never equalled in the most *sesquipedalian* period of dramatic literature."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 21, 1852.

***ses-quip-ê-dâ-li-an-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedalianism*; -ism.] Sesquipedalianism.

"These masters of hyperpolyallabic *sesquipedalianism*."—*Pittsburgh Mail*: *Modern English*, p. 25.

***ses-quip-ê-dal-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedal*; -ism.] The use of very long words.

"No *sesquipedalian* and barbarous Latinizing distinguishes his expostulations of phenomena."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1852.

***ses-qui-pô-dâl-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *sesquipedal*; -ity.]

1. The quality or condition of being sesquipedalian.

2. The use or habit of using very long words; sesquipedalianism.

âte, ôte, fâte, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pît, sûre, air, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôa; mûte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

ses-quip-ê-ete, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Eng. *petale* (q.v.).]

Math.: Designating the proportion one quantity or number has to another in the ratio of one and a half to one.

"The periodical times of the planets are in *sesquipedale* proportion."—*Cheyne*: *Phil. Principles*.

***ses-qui-tër-tial** (ti as sh), ***ses-qui-tër-tian**, ***ses-qui-tër-tion-âl**, *a.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Lat. *tertius* = third.]

Math.: Designating the ratio of one and one-third to one.

ses-qui-tône, *s.* [Pref. *sesqui-*, and Eng. *tone* (q.v.).]

Music: A minor third or interval of three semitones.

***ses-**, ***sesse**, *s.* [A shortened form of *asses* (q.v.).] A tax.

"The English suffered more damage by the *ses* of his soldiers, than they gained profit or security by abating the pride of their enemies."—*Daniel*: *Hist. of Ireland*.

***ses-**, ***sesse**, *v.t.* [Ses, *s.*] To assess, to tax.

"To consider of the matter in variance, and to *sesse* the penalty."—*Goldings*: *Caesar*, fol. 104.

ses-sen, sês-sen, *s.* [SARSEN.]

ses-sile, *a.* [Lat. *sessilis* = pertaining to sitting; *sedeo* = to sit.]

1. *Bot.*: Sitting close upon the body that supports it without any sensible stalk: as, a sessile leaf, i.e., one without a petiole.

2. *Zool.*, &c.: Destitute of a peduncle, attached simply by a base.

sessile-otripedæ, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Balañida. [ACORN-SHELL.]

sessile-eyed, *a.*

Zool.: Having the eyes fixed on the surface of the head without the intervention of a foot-stalk. Applied to the Edriocephala (q.v.). [STALK-EYED.]

***ses-sil-i-ê**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *sessilis*.] [SESSILE.]

Zool.: A lapsed order of Rotifera (q.v.).

***ses-siôn** (as as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sessio*, *sessio* = a sitting, from *sedeo*, *sedeo* = to sit; Sp. *sesion*; Ital. *sessione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. The act of sitting; the state of being seated.

"His *session* at the right hand of God."—*Hooker*: *Eccles. Polity*.

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, council, legislature, academic body, or the like, or the actual assembly of the members of such or like bodies for the transaction of business.

"The said Lord President and Council shall keep four general *sessions* or *sessions* in the year."—*Burnet*: *Records*, pt. II, bk. I, No. 56.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up or dissolving. Thus, the *session* of a congress is the time from its meeting till its protraction or dissolution. The *session* of a judicial court is called a term.

"But the last day of that parliament or *session* the prince counsel in person in his parliament robes, and with him in his state: all the upper house siteth about the prince in their states, and order in their robes."—*Smith*: *Commonwealth*, bk. II, ch. 11.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: A sitting of justices in court upon commission. (Generally used absolutely in the plural.)

2. *Church of Scotland*: The same as Kink-session (q.v.).

3. *Clerk of the session*: A clerk of the court of session.

(2) *Court of session*: [COURT, *s.*, ¶ (9).]

(3) *General session of the peace*: A meeting of the justices held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *general quarter sessions of the peace*.

(4) *Great Session of Wales*: A court abolished by stat. 1, William IV., c. 70, circuits being held in Wales and Cheshire, as in other English counties, by two judges of the superior courts.

(5) *Petty sessions*: The meeting of two or

more justices for trying offences in a summary way under various acts of parliament empowering them so to do.

(6) *Quarter sessions*: [QUARTER.]

(7) *Sessions of the peace*: The general name for sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general.

(8) *Special sessions*: Sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a borough, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licences, &c.

(9) *Sessions clerk*: One who officially keeps the books and documents of a kirk-session, makes all entries, and manages the proclamation of banns of marriage. (Scotch.)

ses-siôn-âl (as as sh), *a.* [Eng. *session*; -âl.] Pertaining or relating to a session or sessions.

sessional-orders, *s. pl.* In Parliament certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, at the beginning of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and are not intended to endure beyond the existing session. (Sir T. E. May.)

***ses-s-pool**, *s.* [CESPOOL.]

ses-tërpe, ses-tër-ti-ûs (ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *sestertius* = a sestertius; lit. = that which contains two and a half; from *semitis* = a half, and *tertius* = third; Fr. *sesterc*.]

Roman Antiq.: A silver coin, properly of the value of two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius, or about 2d. sterling. The Romans were accustomed to reckon sums of money in sesterties, large sums in sestertia, or sums of a thousand sestertia.

"In reckoning by sestertia, the Romans had an art, which may be understood by these three rules: first is, if a numeral noun agree in case, gender, and number, with sestertia, then it denotes precisely many sestertia, as decem sestertia, just so many; second is this: if a numeral noun of another case be joined with the genitive plural of sestertia, it denotes so many thousand, as decem sestertia signat ten thousand sestertia."—*Kennet*: *Roman Antiquities*, bk. v., ch. xlii.

ses-tët, ses-tët-tô, *s.* [ITAL.]

Music: A composition for six instruments or voices.

"A vocal *seset* in the second act shows fancy and skill of a high order."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1852.

ses-ti-oe, *s.* [SEXTAIN.]

Pros.: A stanza of six lines; a sextain.

ses-si-vê-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sessivæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Tetragoniales. *Cephaelis* circumsessile. (Lindley.) Sometimes made an order, *Sessivaceæ*.

***ses-si-vi-â-pê-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sessivæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.] [SESSEVÆ.]

ses-si-vi-ûm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Sessivæ* (q.v.) *Sesuvium portulacastrum* and *S. repens* are cultivated in tropical Asia as a substitute for spinach.

sêt, sette, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *settan*, causal of *sittan* = to sit; cogn. with Dut. *zitten*; Ger. *setzen*; Dan. *sette*; Sw. *sätta*; Goh. *satjan*; Ger. *setzen*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make or cause to sit; to place in a sitting posture.

"They cast their garments upon the colt, and they set Jesus thereon."—*Luke* xii, 45.

2. To place, as in a sitting position; to place upright: as, To *set* a box on its end.

3. To place, put, or fix; to put or place in a certain place, position, or station.

"I do set my bow in the cloud."—*Genesis* x, 12.

4. To arrange, to dispose, to appoint, to station, to post.

"Let's *set* the watch."—*Shakespeare*: *Othello*, II, 2.

5. To fix or plant firmly.

6. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable, as distinguished from sowing.

"The dibble in earth, to set one shifted to me."—*Shakespeare*: *W. Tem.*, I, 1, 174.

7. To fix or place in a setting; to fix ornament, as in metal.

"And him too rich a jewel to be set in vulgar metal for a vulgar use."—*Dryden*: *Spanish Friar*, I, 1.

8. To adorn or stud, as with precious stones.

8. To adorn

And

10. To

"set

11. To

appoint

"The

12. To

make or

"I will

13. To

scribe, to

"let us

11. To

affection

"Set you

15. To

value, to

16. To

watch by

17. To

20. To

18. To

singing.

"I should

19. To

state.

"I only

20. To

for use

or time

laterally

leaf may

blade.

21. To

"After it

be set, will

Amelias

22. To

"All that

23. To

24. To

25. To

26. To

The

27. To

"Set

28. To

29. To

30. To

"They care

31. To

to hazard.

"Desperate

These dar

32. To

"Who is

33. To

bring to a

34. To

show how

35. To

36. To

37. To

38. To

39. To

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52. To

53. To

8. To intersperse or variegate with anything.

"As with stars, their bodies all
And wings were set with eyes."
Addison: *P. L.*, VI. 754.

10. To fix or make immobile.

"Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs."
Garth: *Jephtha & Ananias*.

11. To establish in some post or office; to appoint.

"The Lord hath set a king over you."—1 Samuel xii. 13.

12. To put from one state to another; to make or cause to be, do, or act.

"I will set the Egyptians against the Egyptians."
Joshua vi. 2.

13. To fix or settle authoritatively; to prescribe, to appoint, to predetermine, to assign.

"Let us run the race that is set before us."—Hebrews xii. 1.

14. To fix or determine, as the thoughts or affections.

"Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth."—Colossians iii. 2.

15. To place in estimation; to estimate, to value, to prize. (*Proverbs i. 25.*)

"To regulate or adjust: as, To set a watch by the sun."

17. To fit to music; to adapt with notes: as, To set a song to music.

18. To pitch; to lead off, as a tune in singing.

"I should be very willing to be his clerk, for which you think I am qualified, being able to read and to set a psalm."—Fielding: *Joseph Andrews*, bk. I., ch. vi.

19. To reduce from a fractured or dislocated state.

"I only recommended that my arm and leg should be set, and my body anointed with oil."—Herbert.

20. To put in order; to put in proper trim for use: as, To set a razor = to give it a sharp or fine edge; to set a saw = to incline the teeth laterally to right and left, in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade.

21. To place in order; to frame.

"After it was framed, and ready to be set together, he was, with minute labour and charge, carried by hand with camels through that hot and sandy country."—Amiles: *Hist. Turkey*.

22. To propose for choice.

"All that can be done is to set the thing before men, and to offer it to their choice."—Tillotson.

23. To apply or use in action; to employ.

"Set his knife into the root."
Shakespeare: *3 Henry VI.*, II. 4.

24. To write or note down.

"His faults observed."
Shakespeare: *Julius Caesar*, IV. 3.

25. To attach; to add to; to join to; to impart.

"Time hath set a blot upon my pride."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, III. 2.

26. To instigate; to urge on.

"Set
The dogs of the street to bay me."
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 3.

27. To cause, to produce, to contrive.

"Set dissension 'twixt the son and sire."
Shakespeare: *Titus & Adonia*, I. 160.

28. To put or place in opposition; to oppose.

"Will you set your wit to a fool?"—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, II. 1.

29. To offer for a price; to expose for sale.

"To let or grant to a tenant."
They care not... at how unreasonable rates they set their grounds.—Bp. Hall: *Cases of Conscience*.

30. To stake at play; to wager, to risk, to hazard.

"Desperate and mad, at length he sets
These darts, whose points make gods adore."
Prior: *Cupid & Ganymede*, 25.

31. To offer a wager to.

"Who is to me else? by heaven! I'll throw at all."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, IV. 1.

32. To embarrass, to perplex, to puzzle; to bring to a mental standstill.

"Show how hard they are set in this particular."
Addison.

33. To make stiff or solid; to convert into earth; to enoble.

"To become, as to manners, merit, station, &c.; to become, as a dress, to fit, to suit." (*Scott*.)

34. To become, as to manners, merit, station, &c.; to become, as a dress, to fit, to suit.

"Keep back, sir, as best sets ye."
Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

35. To point out by stretching out the tail: as, A dog sets his tail.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical:

(1) To loosen and extend; to spread: as, To set the sails.

(2) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, To set the lead.

2. Printing:

(1) To place in proper order, as types; to compose.

(2) To put into type, as a manuscript. (Generally with up.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To be fixed hard, closely, and firmly.

"A gathering and setting of the spirits together to resist, smother the teeth to set hard one against another."—Bacon.

2. To plant; to place roots or shoots in the ground.

"In gardening never this rule forget.
To sow dry, and set wet."
Old Proverb.

3. To congeal, to solidify, to concreate.

"That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the tradesmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmness."—Boyle.

4. To fit music to words.

"I might sing it, madam, to a tune."
Give me a note: your ladyship can set."
Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, I. 2.

5. To go down or descend below the horizon: to sink, to decline.

"When the sun was setting."—Luke iv. 40.

6. To flow; to have a certain course or direction; to run: as, The current sets eastward. (*Lit. & fig.*)

7. To point out game, as a sporting dog; to hunt game by the aid of a setter.

"When I go a-hawking or setting, I think myself beholden to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of partridges."—Boyle.

8. To undertake earnestly; to apply one's self. (*Hammond*.)

9. To begin a journey, march, or voyage; to start; to go forth.

"The king is set from London, and the scene is now transported to Southampton."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, II. (Chorus.)

10. To face one's partner in dancing.

11. To fit or suit a person: as, The dress sets well. (*Collog.*)

¶ 1. To set about: To begin; to take the first steps in.

2. To set against: To oppose; to place in comparison, or as an equivalent.

"This perishing of the world in a deluge is set against, or compared with, the perishing of the world in the conflagration."—Barnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

3. To set aside:

(1) To put aside or out of the question for a time; to omit or pass over for the present.

"Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that."—Tillotson.

(2) To reject.

"I'll look into the pretensions of each, and show upon what ground it is that I embrace that of the deluge, and set aside all the rest."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

(3) To abrogate, to annul, to quash: as, To set aside a verdict.

4. To set at defiance: [DEFIANCE, ¶].

5. To set at ease: To put at ease; to quiet; to tranquillize.

6. To set at naught: [NAUGHT, s. ¶ (3)].

7. To set a trap or snare: To prepare and place a trap to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw into the power of another.

8. To set at work: To cause to enter on work; to show how to proceed with work; to start on work.

9. To set by:

(1) To put aside; to set aside.

(2) To regard, to esteem.

"David behaved himself more wisely than all, so that his name was much set by."—1 Samuel xviii. 30.

10. To set down:

(1) To place on the ground or floor.

(2) To deposit or place a passenger: as, A cabinman sets down his fare at a certain place.

(3) To snub; to check or rebuke; to slight.

(4) To enter in writing; to note; to register.

(5) To explain, to set forth, to fix, to establish.

"Some rules were to be set down for the government of the army."—Clarendon.

(6) To consider, to rank, to class: as, To set one down as stupid.

11. To set eyes on: To fix the eyes on; to behold, to see.

12. To set fire on, To set fire to: To apply fire to; to set on fire; to cause to burn.

"Set fire on barns and haystacks."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

13. To set forth:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To prepare and send out.

"The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty gallees, set forth by the Venetians."—Knolles: *Hist. Turkey*.

(b) To represent in words, to present or put forward for consideration.

(c) To promulgate, to publish.

(d) To show; to make a show of.

"Set forth a deep repentance."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, I. 4.

(e) To arrange, to dispose.

"I'll higher to the plain, where we'll set forth to best appointment all our regimenta."
Shakespeare: *King John*, II.

(f) To praise, to recommend.

"I'll set you forth."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, III. 2.

(2) Intrans.: To move forward; to start; to set out.

"I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldst set forth out of doors with me."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

¶ 14. To set forward:

(1) Trans.: To advance, to promote.

(2) Intrans.: To set out, to start.

"The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari set forward."—Numbers x. 17.

15. To set in:

(1) Trans.: To put in the way to begin; to give a start to.

"If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself."—Collier.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To begin: as, Winter sets in in December.

(b) To become settled in a particular state.

"Then it set in rainy."—Field, April 4, 1855.

(c) To flow towards: as, The current sets in towards the shore.

16. To set in order: To put in order, to arrange, to adjust.

"The rest will I set in order when I come."—1 Corinthians xii. 34.

17. To set little (or much) by: To have a poor (or high) opinion of; to value little (or highly).

18. To set off:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To remove.

"Every thing set off
That might so much as think you envious."
Shakespeare: *2 Henry IV.*, IV. 1.

(b) To adorn, to decorate.

"Claudian sets off his description of the Eridanus with all the poetical stories."—Addison: *On Italy*.

(c) To show off to the best advantage.

"Show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off."
Shakespeare: *1 Henry IV.*, I. 2.

(2) Intrans.: To start, to set out, to enter on a journey.

19. To set on (or upon):

(1) Transitive:

(a) To incite, to encourage.

(b) To employ, as on a task; to place or put to some work.

(c) To determine with settled purpose.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To begin a journey or an enterprise.

(b) To make an attack; to assault.

"And then I'll set upon him."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, v. 1.

20. To set on fire: [12].

21. To set on foot: To start, to originate, to set a-going.

22. To set out:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space; to mark out.

(b) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish.

"The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallees, and ten galleasses."—Addison: *Travels in Italy*.

(c) To publish, as a proclamation.

(d) To assign, to allot.

(e) To adorn, to embellish, to set off.

"An ugly woman, in a rich habit set out with jewels, nothing can become."—Dryden.

(f) To show, to display, to set off, to recommend.

(g) To show, to prove.

(h) To recite; to state at large.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To start on a journey or course; to start, to begin.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ian, -ian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(b) To have a beginning.

"If any individual causally there be, it is questionable whether its activity only set out at our activity, and began not rather in the womb."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

23. To set over:

(1) To appoint or place as supervisor, governor, inspector, or director.
"I have set thee over all the land of Egypt."—*Genesis* xli. 41.

(2) To assign, to convey, to transfer.

"To set right": To correct, to put in order, to adjust.

25. To set sail: To expand and spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage.

26. To set the fashion: To determine what shall be the fashion; to lead the fashion.

27. To set the game at:

Buckets: (See extract, and extract under SET, s. 1. 8.)

"It is generally the rule that when the game is called 'thirteen all,' it may, upon the demand of the out player, be set at five, that is to say, a sort of complement game is started in which five aces must be won before the game can be counted to either side. In a similar way, at 'fourteen all,' the game may be set at three."—*Quaker's Book of Sports*, p. 14.

28. To set the teeth on edge:

(1) Lit.: [Ezra, s. 7].

(2) Fig.: To cause to suffer the natural penalty of one's sin. (*Ezek. xviii.*...)

29. To set to:

(1) To apply one's self.

(2) To begin to fight.

30. To set up:

(1) Transitive:

(a) Ordinary Language:

(i) To erect.

(ii) To raise: as, To set up a shant.

(iii) To establish, to found, to institute: as,

To set up a government, to set up a school.

(iv) To enable to commence a new business;

to start in a new business: as, He has set his son up in business.

(v) To raise, to exalt, to put in power.

"I will set up shepherds over them."—*Jerem.* xlii. 4.

(vi) To place or fix in view: as, To set up a mark.

"He set up his bill here."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

(vii) To advance, to propose, to put forward: as, To set up a new doctrine.

"The authors that set up this philosophy were not themselves satisfied with it."—*Burnet: Theory of the North*.

(viii) To raise from depression or difficulty:

as, This good fortune set him up again.

(b) Technically:

(i) Naut.: To extend, as the shrouds, stays, &c.

(ii) Printing:

(a) To put in type: as, To set up a page of copy.

(b) To arrange in words, lines, &c.; to compose: as, To set up type.

(2) Intransitive:

(a) To begin business; to start in business: as, He has set up as a grocer.

(b) To profess; to make pretensions: as, He sets up for a scholar. (Followed by *for*.)

31. To set up rigging:

Naut.: To increase the tension of the rigging by tackles.

set-back, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: The reflux of a current

caused by a counter-current, by a dam, &c.;

hence, fig., a reverse, a discomfiture. (*Amer.*)

2. Arch.: A flat, plain set-off in a wall.

set-bolt, s.

Shipbuilding: (1) A bolt used to force another

bolt out of its hole; (2) a bringing-to-bolt

(q.v.).

set-down, s.

The state of being "set

down": severe censure fitted and intended to

humiliate one.

set-fair, s. & a.

1. (Set, s. 1. 3 ¶1).

2. Fair, as indicated by the barometer, and

with every prospect of continuance.

set-hammer, s.

A hammer in which

the handle is merely set in, not wedged, so as

to be readily reverse.

set-in, s.

A beginning, a setting-in. (*Amer.*)

set-line, s.

Angling: A line to which a number of baited hooks are attached, and which, supported by boys, is extended on the surface of the water, and may be left unguarded during the absence of the fisherman.

set-off, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

2. A counter-claim or demand; a cross-debt; a counter-balance; an equivalent.

3. That which is used to improve the appearance of or to set off anything; a decoration, an ornament.

II. Technically:

1. Build: The part of a wall which forms a horizontal ledge when the portion above is reduced in thickness.

2. Print: The accidental transference of ink from one recently printed sheet to another.

3. Law: The merging, wholly or partially, of the claim of one person against another in a counter-claim by the latter against the former. Thus, by a plea of set-off, the defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's demand, but sets up another demand of his own to counterbalance that of the plaintiff in whole or in part.

set-off, v.

Print: To soil by the accidental transference of ink. (Used of a printed sheet or a machine blanket.)

set-out, s.

1. Preparations as for beginning a journey; a start.

"The parties were pretty equal at the set-out."—*Byron: Diary*, Feb. 18, 1821.

2. A display, as of plate, &c.; dress and accessories; equipage, turn-out.

3. Company, set, clique.

4. A bustle, a confusion, a disturbance.

set-pot, s. A copper pan, used in varnish-making. It is heated by a spiral line, which winds around it, and is used for boiling oil, gold size, Japan, and Brunswick black, &c.

set-screw, s.

Mach.: A screw employed to hold or move objects to their bearings, as the bits in a cutter-head or brace.

set-stitched, a. Stitched according to a set pattern, or, perhaps, worked with plaits. (*Sterne.*) [SET, s. 1. 1.]

set-to, s. A fight at fisticks; a pugilistic contest; hence, any similar contest.

set-up, s.

1. Metal-work: The steam-ram used in the squeezer which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. The action is to condense longitudinally the bloom, previously elongated by the action of the squeezer which ejects the cinder.

2. Bokery: One of the scantlings used to keep the leaves in place in the oven.

set-work, s.

Plaster: Two-coat plastering on lath.

sēt, sēt, s. [SET, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The manner in which a thing is set or placed; the way in which a thing, as a dress, sets or fits.

2. An attitude, position, or posture.

3. The descent of the sun or other luminary below the horizon: setting.

"The weary sun hath made a golden set."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

4. A young plant for growth or setting; a slip, a shoot.

"To search the woods for sets of flowery thorn."—*Spenser: Shepheard's Calendar*, May.

5. A permanent change of figure caused by pressure, or being retained long in any one position. When metal is subjected to any strain, either tensile or compressive, the material is lengthened or shortened in proportion to the force exerted. When released from the strain it resumes its original length, unless the force exerted exceeded its limit of elasticity. If this occurs, the material receives what is called a permanent set.

6. A direction or course: 7 of the

title.

* 7. A plait.

"[One] searching him found in the set
Of the great ruffe that I shall think out presently,
The hard word—the laciniation."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

8. A wager, a venture, a stake; hence, a game, a match. [SET, v., ¶ 27.]

"By dint of very stout service and general play the old Ebonist took the game to himself, and divided up by gaining all five aces in the set."—*Far.*, April 4, 1888.

9. A number or collection of things of the same kind, or suited to each other, or intended to be used together, each being a necessary complement of the rest; a complete suit or assortment.

"A set of beads."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, act 1.

10. A number of persons customarily or officially associated, as a set of men or officers; a number of persons drawn together or united by some common pursuit, affinity of taste, character, or the like.

11. Hence, in a bad sense, a clique; as, He belongs to a bad set.

12. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole; as, a set of features.

II. Technically:

1. Machinery:

(1) A tool used to close plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head.

(2) The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth, to enable it to free itself, by cutting a kerf wider than the blade. [SAW-SET.]

(3) An iron bar, bent in two right angles at the same side, used in dressing forged iron.

2. Locksmith: A contrivance for preventing the opening of a lock without its proper key.

3. Plaster: The last coat of plaster, or, when for papering, a setting or setting-coat. The last coat for painting is called stucco.

¶ Set-fair indicates a particularly good trowelled surface.

4. Dancing & Music: The five movements or figures of a quadrille; the music adapted to a quadrille; and also the number of couples required to execute the dance.

5. Theat.: A set-scene (q.v.).

6. Saddlery: The stuffing beneath the ground seat of a saddle, to bring the top seat to its shape.

¶ (1) A dead set: [DEAD-SET].

(2) Set (or sett) of a burgh:

Scots Law: The constitution of a burgh. The setts are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modelled by the convention of burghs.

(3) Set of exchange, set of bills:

Exchange: A certain number, generally three parts of the same bill of exchange, any part of which being paid the others are void.

¶ (1) To be at a dead set: To be in a bad state or condition, which precludes further progress; to be at a standstill.

(5) To make a dead set: To make a determined onset, attack, or application.

sēt, * sette, a. [SET, v.]

1. Placed, put, located, fixed.

2. Fixed, immovable: as, His seat.

3. Fixed in opinion, determined.

4. Intent, bent.

"All my mind
Is set to learn and know, and to
What ought to be public good."—*Milton: Paradise Lost*, i. 1.

5. Established; fixed by authority or custom; prescribed, settled, appointed: as, a set form of service.

6. Predetermined; fixed beforehand.

"The tyne sette of kinde is come."—*Gower: Confessio Amantis*, c. 1.

7. Regular; in due form; well-arranged and put together.

"[He] ruled on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good set terms, and yet a modest man."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 1.

8. Cricket: A term applied to a player who has acquired a mastery over the ball.

set scene, s.

Theat.: A scene built up by the stage

painters, or a furnished interior, as a drawing

room, as distinguished from an ordinary

shifting scene.

set-speech, s.

1. A speech carefully prepared in forehand.

2. A formal or methodical speech.

šāte, šāt, šāre, amidst, what, šāl, father; wō, wēt, here, ca. r, there; pine, šā, šāre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, šōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, r. e, šāl; trī, šyrian. š, š = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

sē-tā (pl. **sē-tō**), *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: A bristle or sharp hair.

2. *E.L.*: Bristles when short and stiff, as on the stalk of Echinum. (Used specifically of the stalk supporting the theca in a moss.)

* *Hypogynous seta*:

Bot.: Little filiform appendages at the base of the ovary in Cyperaceae.

sē-tā-ōō (*ō* as *sh*), *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *setaceus*, from Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

Bot.: Covered or pointed with bristles.

setaceo rostrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having a beak with the figure of a bristle.

setaceo serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Serrated, the serratures ending in bristle-like points.

sē-tā-ecōūs (*ecō* as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bristly; covered or set with bristles; consisting of bristles.

2. *E.L.*: Of, belonging to, or having the form of a bristle.

setaceous Hebrew character, *s.*

Entom.: A British night moth, *Noctua C. alburna*.

sē-tār-i-ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seta* = a bristle.] Named from the bristly nature of the involucre.]

Bot.: Bristle-grass; a genus of Paniceae. Panicle spike-like; spikelets two-flowered, one to three together, surrounded by bristles; glumes two, awnless. Known species twenty. One, *setaria viridis* is perhaps British. It occurs in cultivated fields in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Surrey. *S. verticillata*, found with the former, is not indigenous. *S. germanica* is German millet. *S. italica*, a grain cultivated in India on the plains, and on the hills up to 6,500 feet, with two varieties, one straw yellow and the other reddish-yellow, is largely used as a cereal in India, but is considered heating. It may have come originally from China, Japan, the Indian Archipelago, or Australia.

sēt cō, *s.* [SETTER, I.]

sēte-wāll, *s.* [CETEWALE.]

sēt-fōil, *s.* [SETFOIL.]

sēthe, *v.t. or i.* [SETHRE.]

sēthe, sēothe, sēath, sēith, sēy, *s.* [Sæc.] The coal-fish. (*Scoph.*)

sēth-i-ā, *s.* [Named in honor of S. Sethi, author of a work on culinary vegetables.]

Bot.: A genus of Erythroxylaceae, sometimes merged in Erythroxylon. An empyrenate oil or tar, obtained from *S. indica*, is used in Southern India.

sēth-icō, *a.* [A corrupt. of *sothiac* (q.v.).]

Sēth-iteg, Sēth-i-anā, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: An obscure Gnostic sect in the second century, who are said to have regarded Seth as the Messiah.

sē-tif-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *fere* = to bear.] Producing or bearing bristles.

sē-ti form, *a.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a bristle.

sēt-i-gēr, *s.* [Lat.] [SETIGER: vs.] One of the Setigera (q.v.).

sē-tig-ēr-ā, *s. pl.* [Nent pl. of Lat. *setiger* = bristly.]

Zool.: An old synonym of Chaetopoda (q.v.).

sē-tig-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [SETIGERA.] Covered with bristles; setiferous. (Used in Zoology specif. of the Locomotive Annelida.)

sē-tip-ar-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *seta* (q.v.), and *par* = to bring forth.] Producing or giving origin to bristles.

* The development in these segments of the setiparous glands of the inner row of setae. — *Rollinson, Penna. Animal Life*, p. 125.

sē-ti-rēmo, *s.* [Lat. *seta* = a bristle, and *rem* = an ear.]

Entom.: The leg of an aquatic beetle when fringed with bristles, to aid it in propelling itself through the water.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorns, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ç
-cian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = çhūn; -çion, -çion = çlūn. -orous, -tious, -sious = çhūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

sēt-ing, *s.* [Eng. *set*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -ing.] A young set, slip, or shoot. (*Becon: Preface to Various Tracts.*)

sēt-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *set*; -ness.] The quality or state of being set.

sē-tō-dōg, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *seta* = a hair, and Gr. *elōs* (elōs) = form.]

Entom.: A genus of Trichoptera, family Leptoceridae. Head a nail, densely pubescent; antennae varying; wings exceedingly long, narrow, and acute; posterior pair not so broad as anterior; abdomen slender, with varying appendages. The larvae inhabit standing and running waters. In at least two of the species the case is a tube of hardened silky secretion, apparently with no admixture of extraneous matter. Six species from the Palaearctic region; two, *Setodes tenebriformis* and *S. interrupta*, are British.

sē-tōn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *seta* = a bristle.]

Surg.: A few horse-hairs, or small threads, or a twist of silk, cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue. They are applied as counter-irritants to act as a drain on the system, or to excite inflammation or adhesion. The name is also applied to the issue itself.

seton-needle, *s.*

Surg.: A needle by which a seton (q.v.) is introduced beneath the skin.

sē-tōse, sē-tōūs, *a.* [Lat. *setosus*, from *seta* = a bristle.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Covered with setae; bristly. (Used specif. when the hairs or bristles are unusually stiff.)

sēt, *s.* [SET, v.]

1. A match. [SET, s., I. 8.]

2. A number of mimes taken upon lease.

3. *Piling*: A piece forming a prolongation of the upper end of a pile when the latter has been driven beyond the reach of the hammer.

* *Sett of a burgh*: [Set of a burgh.]

* **sette**, *p.t.* [SET, v.]

sēt-tōē (1), **sēt-cōē**, *s.* [Fr. *scétie, scétie*.]

Naut.: A Mediterranean vessel with a sharp prow, single deck, two masts, and sails intermediate in shape between a lug-sail and a lateen sail.

sēt-tōē (2), *s.* [According to Skent, a variation of *settle*, s. (q.v.).] A long-backed seat, for four or more persons; a kind of double arm-chair.

"Ingenious Fancy, never better pleased Than when employed to accommodate the fair. Heard the sweet music with pity, and devised The soft *settee*; one elbow at each end. And in the midst an elbow it received, And yet yet divided, I claim at once. So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne." *Cowper, Task*, l. 75.

settee-bed, *s.* A bed formed so as to turn up in the day-time in the form of a settee.

sēt-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *set*, v.; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which sets; as, a *setter* of precious stones, a *setter* of type, a *setter* of music. It is found chiefly in composition, as, type-setter, setter-off, setter-on, &c.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

* 3. One who performed the office of a setter-dog, or found persons to be plundered; one who made appointments and watched opportunities.

"O, 'tis our *setter*: I know his voice." — *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, II. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Cun.*: A round stick for driving fuses, or any other compositions, into paper cases.

2. *Porcelain*: A seegar adapted and shaped to receive an article of porcelain incrust, for firing in the kiln.

3. *Zool.*: The large Spaniel improved to his peculiar size and beauty, and taught another way of making his game, viz., by setting or crouching. (*Quaint.*) There are two breeds, the English and the Irish; the latter stands a little higher on the legs, and is said to be the harder of the two. The coat should be wavy; but not curly, as in the Water spaniel, nor so thick as in the Newfoundland. The hinder parts of the legs and the lower surface of the tail should be well set with long hair, and the

predominating colour be white, blotched with lemon, liver, yellow, red, or black.

setter-forth, *s.* One who declares, publishes, or sets forth; a proclaimer.

"Your *setters-forth* of unexampled theses." *A. Drumming, Nordalia*, bk. I.

setter-grass, *s.* [SETTERWORT.]

setter-off, *s.* One who or that which sets off, decorates, or adorns.

setter-on, *s.* One who sets on; an instigator, an encourager, a promoter.

setter-out, *s.* One who sets forth or proclaims.

"A noble *setter-out*, and as true a follower of Christ and his gospel." — *Johnson, Affairs of Germany*.

setter-up, *s.* One who sets up or establishes; one who raises to office or dignity.

"Proud *setter-up* and a softer down of kings!" *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, II. 2.

* **sēt-tēr**, *v.t.* [Eng. *seton* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"Hudsonians are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root (cf. SETTERWORT; II. to the devil), as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called *pegging or setting*." — *Gerarde, Herbal*, p. 179.

sēt-tēr-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *setter*, v., and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Helleborus foetidus*.

* **sēt-tēr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *setter*; -y.] Like or resembling a setter.

"Generally too *settery* in appearance to be perfect." — *Field, Dec.*, 6, 1864.

sēt-ing, **sett-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SET, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of one who sets, places, or fixes anything in any position.

2. A descending below the horizon; set; hence, fig., fall from high estate.

"From that full meridian of my glory, I haste now to my *setting*." — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, II. 2.

3. The act of fixing for ornament, as in metal; that in which anything is set for ornament; as, the *setting* of a ring.

4. The act of arranging or fitting words to music; a musical arrangement of words.

"In some of the *settings* the frequent change of measure and tonality produce an uneasy and laboured effect." — *Athenaeum*, Dec. 27, 1864.

* 5. Sporting with a setting dog.

6. The sharpening of a razor on a hone; an intermediate process between grinding on a stone and strapping.

7. Displaying the teeth of a saw laterally in alternate directions, so as to increase the width of the kerf, and allow the blade to move freely without rubbing and heating. [SAW-SET.]

8. The hardening of mortar, concrete, plaster, or the like.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mason*: The fixing of stones in position in a wall.

2. *Plaster*: [SET, s., II. 3.]

3. *Watchmaking*:

(1) The jewel which is clasped by the bezel; or one which serves as a bushing for an arbor or pivot.

(2) The adjustment of the hands.

setting-board, *s.*

Entom.: A board for setting out insects for preservation. It consists of a sheet of cork glued to a flat piece of wood, and having its surface covered with paper. A butterfly or moth is set out by having its outstretched wings kept in position on the setting-board by pieces of card cut in long triangles, with a pin through their base.

setting-coat, *s.* [SET, s., II. 3.]

* **setting-dog**, *s.* A setter. [SETTER, s., II. 3.]

setting-gauge, *s.* An apparatus for setting axes of wheels.

setting-machine, *s.*

Spinning: A machine for setting wire teeth in cards for carding machines.

setting-out rod, *s.*

Joinery: A rod used in setting out frames, as windows, doors, &c.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who or that which settles.

2. A settlement.

"One part being moist and the other dry occasioned settling more in one place than another."—Mortimer: Husbandry.

3. A deposit, a pool.

"A settling or stay of rain water fallen from higher places."—P. Holland: Plume, bk. xxi., ch. iii.

4. (Pl.): Sediment, dregs, lees.

*"Tis but the lees."**And settlings of a melancholy blood.**Milton: Comus, 799.***settling-back, s.** A receptacle in which a solution of glue in process of manufacture kept warm until the impurities have time to settle.**settling-day, s.** A day appointed for the settling of accounts, &c. Specif., on the Stock Exchange, the prompt, or pay-day, which occurs twice every month, one as near as may be about the middle, and the second about the end of the month. It is preceded by the ticket-day (the day before the settlement), and the contingent-day (the day preceding the ticket-day), so that every fortnightly settlement occupies three days.**settling-ite, s.** (Etym. doubtful.)*Mitt: An undescribed fossil wax or resin.***sett-itor, s.** (Eng. *settler*, v.; -or.)*Law:* The person who makes a settlement.**sett-y-lie** (pl. **sett-y-lies**), s. (Lat. = a little*bristle, dimin. from *seu* = a bristle.)**Bot:* The stipe of certain fungi.**sett-yie, s.** (SETULA.) A small, short bristle or hair.**sett-y-lie, s.** (Eng. *settle*(s); -ess.) Boring or provided with setules.**sett-wall, s.** (COTEWALL.)**seure-ment, s.** (SURE.) A legal security.**seure-tee, s.** (SURETY, SECURITY.)**seven, sev-one, s. & a.** [A.S. *seofon*, *seofon*; cogn. with Dut. *zeven*; *heel, sja, sjan*; *Dut. sep*; Sw. *sju*; Goth. *sibun*; O. H. Ger. *sibun*; *Ger. sieben*; Lat. *septem*; Gr. *επτά* (*epita*); W. *seith*; Gael. *seachd*; Irish *seacht*; Russ. *семь*; Lithuan. *septyni*; Sinc. *septan*.]**A. As substantive:**

1. The number greater by one than six; the cardinal number following six and preceding eight; a group of things amounting to this number.

2. The symbol representing such number, as 7 or vii.

B. As adj.: Consisting of or amounting to one more than six or less than eight.*"This seven years did not Talbot see his son."**Shakespeare: Henry VI., iv. 2.*¶ (1) *Seven Churches of Asia:* Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea. (Rev. i. 11.)(2) *Seven Day Fever**Febril:* A variety of Relapsing fever.(3) *Seven Deadly Sins:* Pride, Covetousness, Lust, Gluttony, Anger, Envy, Sloth.(4) *Seven Dolours of Our Lady:* The prophecy of Simeon, the Flight into Egypt, the loss of Jesus in the Temple, meeting Jesus with His Cross, the standing beneath His Cross, the receiving the Body of Jesus, the Burial of Jesus. (Dolours, &c.)(5) *Seven Gifts of the Holy Ghost:* Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and the Fear of the Lord. (Isa. vi. 2.)(6) *Seven Principal Virtues:* Faith, Hope, Charity, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, Temperance. The first three are called also Theological Virtues, the other four are known as the Cardinal Virtues.(7) *Seven Stars:* The Pleiades (q.v.).(8) *Seven Weeks' War:* The great conflict in 1866 for German supremacy between Prussia and Italy on one side and Austria on the other, in which the allies were victorious.(9) *Seven Wise Men (or Sages) of Greece:* A name applied to seven philosophers of ancient Greece: Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mytilene, Thales of Miletus, Solon of Athens, Bias of Priene, Chilo of Sparta, and Cleobulus of Lindus.(10) *Seven Wonders of the World:* (WONDER, s.).(11) *Seven Years' War:* The conflict between Frederick II. of Prussia, and Austria, Russia, and France, in 1756-1763.**seven-gilled sharks, s. pl.** (NOTODANUS.)**seven-hilled, a.** Standing on seven hills. Used spec. of ancient Rome, standing, when its area was largest, on the following seven hills: Palatinus, Capitolinus, Quirinalis, Caelius, Aventinus, Viminalis, and Esquilinus.**seven-leaves, s. pl.***Bot:* (SEPTOIL.) (Britten & Holland.)**seven-shooter, s.** A revolver having seven chambers or barrels.**seven-spotted lady-bird, s.***Entom:* *Coccinella septempunctata*. (COCINELLA, LADY-BIRD.)**seven-up, s.***Card-playing:* A game [play] with a full pack of fifty-two cards, and consisting of seven points.**seven-fold, a. & adv.** (A.S. *seofon-feald*.)**A. As adjective:**

1. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the amount.

*"What if the breath that kindled those grim fires, Awaked should blow them into sevenfold rage?"**Milton: P. L., l. 12.*

2. Having seven piles or folla.

B. As adv.: Seven times as many or often; in the proportion of seven to one.*"Whomsoever slayeth I, my vengeance shall be taken on him sevenfold."—Genesis iv. 12.****seven-fold-ed, a.** (Eng. *seven*; *folded*.)*Sevenfold.**"The upper man."**Of his sevenfold shield away it took."**Spenser: P. Q., II. v. 6.***seven-night** (ph silent), ***sevenyght s.** (Eng. *seven*, and *night*.) [SENNIGHT.] The period of seven nights and days; a week.*"Not till Monday, my dear son, which is hence a just sevennight."—Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing, II. 1.****seven-some, a.** (Eng. *seven*; *some*.)

Consisting of or composed of seven things or parts; arranged in sevena. (Scotch.)

***seven-some-nness, s.** (Eng. *seven-some*; *-ness*.) Arrangement or gradation by sevens.**seven-teen, a. & s.** [A.S. *seofon-tyne*, from *seofon* = seven, and *tyne* = ten.]**A. As adj.:** Consisting of ten and seven added; one more than sixteen or less than eighteen.**B. As substantive:**

1. The number greater by one than sixteen or less than eighteen.

2. The symbol denoting such number, as 17 or xvii.

seventeen-years' locust, s. (CICADA.)**seven-teenth, a. & s.** (Eng. *seventeen*; -th; A.S. *seofon-teobith*.)**A. As adjective:**

1. One next in order after the sixteenth, the ordinal of seventeen.

2. Being or constituting one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.

2. One of seventeen equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided; the quotient of unity divided by seventeen.

II. Music: An interval consisting of two octaves and a third.**seventh, a. & s.** (Eng. *seven*; -th.)**A. As adjective:**

1. Coming or being next after the sixth.

2. Being or constituting one of seven equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The one next in order after the sixth.

2. One of seven equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

II. Music:

1. The interval of five tones and a semitone, embracing seven degrees in the diatonic scale, as from c to b; also called a Major-seventh. An interval a semitone greater than this is an Augmented-seventh. An interval one semitone less than the major-seventh is a Minor-seventh, and one a semitone less than this again is a Diminished-seventh.

2. The seventh note of the diatonic scale reckoning upwards; the 7th of the natural scale. Called also the Leading-note.

Seventh-day, s. Saturday, the seventh day of the week or the sabbath of the Jews [SABBATH.]**Seventh-day Baptists:***Church Hist. & Eccl. Hist.:* Baptists who, holding that the Fourth Commandment expressly named the seventh as the sacred day, and that there is no express command in the New Testament to alter that day to the first of the week, observe Saturday as their Sabbath. This view arose in the sixteenth century among a minority of the continental Anabaptists. Erasmus (*De Anab. Convent.*, col. 566), in an obscure passage, perhaps alludes to a sect of this nature among the Bohemians. In 1629 John Traskie, Traskie, or Thraske, published a work advocating a seventh-day Sabbath. Even before this, he had made known his opinions, and in 1618 had been censured by the Star Chamber, set in the pillory at Westminster, and thence whipped to the Fleet, where he was imprisoned till he nominally retracted his views. In 1628 Theophilus Brabourne, a Puritan minister in Norfolk, published a sermon, followed shortly after by another publication, in favour of Seventh-day Sabbatarianism. He was induced by the High Commission Court to abandon his views, which, however, continued to be maintained by his followers. Mr. Edward Stennet, writing from Abingdon, in Berkshire, in 1668, said that there were about nine or ten churches (congregations) in England holding that the seventh day is the Sabbath. In 1851 there were only three congregations in England. In New England and other parts of America they are more numerous, and issue tracts and republish works bearing on their opinions.**seventh-ly, adv.** (Eng. *seventh*; -ly.) In the seventh place.*"Seventhly, living bodies have sense, which plants have not."—Bacon.***seven-ti-eth, a. & s.** (Eng. *seventy*; -th.)**A. As adjective:**

1. Coming next after the sixty-ninth.

2. Being or constituting one of seventy equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

B. As substantive:

1. The one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

2. One of seventy equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

seven-ty, *seven-tio, a. & s. (A.S. (*hund*) *seofontig*.)**A. As adj.:** Seven times ten.*"I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven."—Matthew xviii. 22.***B. As substantive:**

1. The number made up of seven times ten.

2. A symbol representing such number, as 70 or lxx.

¶ *The Seventy:*1. *Biblical Criticism:* The seventy or seventy-two Hebrew scholars alleged to have translated the Septuagint (q.v.).2. *Scripture:* The seventy evangelists sent forth by Jesus on a mission like that of the apostles, to whom, however, they were inferior in office and dignity (Luke x. 1-24). Nothing further is known of the seventy or their work.**sev-er, v. t. & i.** [O. Fr. *severer*, *severer* (Fr. *sever*), from Lat. *separo* = to separate (q.v.); Ital. *severare*, *severare*.]**A. Transitive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To separate by cutting or rending; to part or separate by violence: as, To sever a body with a blow.

2. To part or separate from the rest by violence: as, To sever an arm from the body.

seil, boy, pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2 To fasten with a needle and thread.

"*When I sewed a piece of new cloth on an old garment.*"—*Mark ii. 21.*

3 To mend, to repair.

"*My bellows to mend, or how to mend.*"—*Henry More's Works*, p. 28.

B. Intrins.: To practise sewing; to work with a needle and thread.

"*A time to rest, and a time to sew.*"—*Eccles. iii. 7.*

§ 1. To sew up:

(1) Literally:

(a) To inclose by sewing.

"*Sew me up in the shroud of it.*"—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

(b) To close or unite by sewing.

"*The shroud should be cut out and sewed up again.*"—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

(2) Fig.: To tire out, to exhaust, to finish. (Slang.) [SEW-UP.]

2. To sew up: To rest on the ground, as a ship when there is not sufficient water for her to float; a ship thus situated is said to be sewed up by the difference between the surface of the water and her floating mark or line.

sew (ew as ū) (1), *sewe, v. t. & i. [For *sew*, from *se*, Fr. *essuyer*, *essuer* = to dry, from *lat. exsiccare*, *exsicco* = to deprive of moisture, to suck the juice from: *ex* = out, and *siccus* = juice, moisture.]

A. Trans.: To let off the water from; to drain, as a pond for taking the fish.

"*They . . . spoiled and broke his clothes and washed and sewed their robes and waters, and dyed them from many dyestuffs.*"—*Isaiah: Chronicle* (in 1811).

B. Intrins.: To dose out. (Prov.)

***sew (ew as ū) (1), s.** [A.S. *seow* = juice.] A dish, food.

"*I did not tellen of his strange seow.*"

"*No of her seamens, no her hersewens.*"—*Chaucer*, c. 7, 10, 201.

***sew (ew as ū) (2), s.** [Sew (1), v.] A sewer, a drain.

"*The townes stike, the common sew.*"—*Nomenclator*.

sewage (as sū-ig), s. [Eng. *sew* (4), v.; *age*.]

1. The foul matter which passes through the drains, conduits, or sewers of a town, village, collection of houses, &c., or individual houses. It consists of the excreted matter, liquid and solid, the water by which such matter is carried off, the waste water of baths, wash-houses, and other domestic operations, the liquid waste product of various manufacturing operations, and, in most cases, of the greater part of the surface drainage of the area drained. In most cases the sewage of towns, &c., is allowed to run to waste into some river, the sea, &c.; but the value of its manurial constituents being now recognized, many towns and districts and large establishments have adopted systems of sewage utilization. Of these, the chief is irrigation of land especially prepared for the purpose. Attempts have also been made to produce a dry, portable manure from the sewage by treatment with chemicals, deposition, &c. The quantity of sewage passing from a town, &c., is estimated, according to circumstances, at about thirty gallons per head per day.

"*Sewage generally yields ammonia at the rate of about seven grains in a gallon.*"—*Brande & Cox*.

2. The same as SEWERAGE, 1. (q.v.)

"*The words sewage = that which is carried off by the sewers, and Sewerage = the system of sewers of a town, are said to have been first used by Mr. James Pillrow, F.S.A., civil engineer, Worthing, in 1850, in a report to the Board of Works for Tottenham, Middlesex.*"

sewage (sū-ig), v. t. [SEWAGE, s.] To furnish with sewers; to drain with sewers; to sewer.

sew el (ew as ū), s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps *se* + *well*, from *sew* or *show*.]

"*It is a scarecrow, generally made of feathers, hung up to prevent deer from entering a place.*"

se-wel-el, s. [Native name.]

Zed. Haplodon rufus, a small rodent from the west coast of America. It is about a foot long, with a tail of an inch or an inch and a half, brownish above, lighter below. Its habits are approximately those of the Prairie Dog (q.v.). It constitutes the genus *Antinomys* of Rafinesque, *Apelontia* of Richardson, and *Haplodon* or *Haplodon* of later writers. Lilliborg makes it the type of a family Haplodontidae.

sew, boy; pout, jow; cat, poll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-ian, -tian = anan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -sion, -sion = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

***sew-ér (ew as ū) (1), s.** [Eng. *sew* (1), v.; *-er*.] An officer who served up a feast, arranged the dishes, and provided water for the hands of the guests.

"*They took the busy sewery ply. And lo! is birth and plevry.*"—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 2.

sew-ér (ew as ū) (2), s. [Eng. *sew* (2), v.; *-er*.] One who sews or uses the needle.

sew-ér (ew as ū) (3), s. [Eng. *sew* (4), v.; *-er*.] An underground channel for carrying off the surface water and liquid refuse matter in cities and towns. Sewers are constructed of brick or earthenware pipes; iron pipes are used in a few instances. [SEWAGE, s.]

§ Courts of Commissioners of Sewers: (See extract.)

"*Courts of the Commissioners of Sewers are temporary tribunals, erected by commission under the great seal, with jurisdiction to overlook the repairs of sewers, banks and walls, and the cleaning of public streams, ditches, and other conduits, whereby any waters are carried off in the county of particular district specified in the commission. . . . In modern times powers similar to those possessed by the courts of sewers have been freely conferred on vestries, borough councils, and other local representative bodies, charged with the improvement and police of towns and other populous places.*"—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 2.

sew-ér (ew as ū), v. t. [SEWER (3), s.] To provide or drain with sewers.

sewerage (as sū-ér-ig), s. [Eng. *sewer* (3), s.; *-age*.]

1. A systematic arrangement of sewers, drains, &c., in a city, town, &c.; the system of sewers or underground channels, pipes, &c., for receiving and carrying off the sewage of a town, village, &c.

2. The matter carried away in the sewers; sewage.

sew-in, sew-on (ew as ū), s. [See def.]

Ichthy. The Welsh name for a variety of *Salmo trutta*, sometimes ranked as distinct species, *S. comberca*. Though characteristic of the Welsh area, it is found also in Ireland, and in Denmark and Norway. It attains a length of about three feet.

sew-ing (ew as ū), pr. par., a. & s. [Sew (3), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or occupation of working with or using a needle.

2. That which is sewed by the needle.

3. (Pl.) Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled and thrown, to be used for sewing.

sewing-clamp, s.

Leather: A contrivance for holding a piece of work while being stitched.

sewing-horse, s.

Leather: A harness-maker's clamp for holding leather while being sewed.

sewing-machine, s. A machine for sewing or stitching cloth, leather, &c. Sewing machines are of several classes: (1) Those in which the needle is passed completely through the work, as in hand-sewing. (2) Those making the chain stitch, which is wrought by the crochet-hook or by an eye-pointed needle and auxiliary hook. (3) Those making a fair stitch on one side, the upper thread being interwoven by another thread below. (4) Those making the lock-stitch, the same on both sides. The last is the latest and best. Sewing-machines have been by various modifications adapted to perform almost every variety of stitching which can be done by hand. The first sewing-machine was patented by Elias Howe, of the United States, in 1846; this was followed by the Singer machine in 1851; and since that time innumerable improvements, modifications, and additions have been made. America has contributed to the production of sewing machines, as in so many other departments of mechanical ingenuity, and vast numbers of these useful implements have been exported.

sewing-needle, s. A needle used in sewing.

sewing-press, s.

Bookbind. The frame with stretched vertical cords, against which the backs of the folded sheets of a book are consecutively laid and sewed.

sewn (ew as ū), pr. par. or a. [Sew (2), v.]

sewn-up, a. Intoxicated. (Slang.)

"*Some of the party were considerably sewn up.*"—*Thackeray: Shabby Gentleman*, ch. 1.

***sew-stér (ew as ū), s.** [Eng. *sew* (2), v.; *fem. suff. -ster*.] A woman who sews; a seamstress.

"*At every twisted thread my neck let fly. Unto the sewer, that did sit me high.*"—*Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2.

séx, s. [Fr. *sex*, from *lat. sexus*, *seus*, of *seus* = sex, prob. lit. = a division, from *seco* = to cut; Sp. & Port. *sexo*; Ital. *seco*.]

I. Ordinary language:

1. The distinction between male and female; the physical difference between male and female; that property or character by which an animal is male or female. Sexual distinctions are derived from the presence and development of the characteristic generative organs of the male and female respectively.

2. Womankind, by way of emphasis. (Generally preceded by the definite article *the*.)

"*A fact which surpassed the fact of her sex, as much as the fact of her sex surpasses the fact of ours.*"—*Melville: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 2.

3. One of the two divisions of animals founded on the distinction of male and female.

II. Bot.: A distinctive peculiarity of some flower or flowers, as bearing a stamen or stamens, and therefore being analogous to the male sex in animals, or bearing a pistil or pistils, and thus being analogous to the female sex. [SEXUAL-SYSTEM.]

séx-, pref. [Lat.] A prefix used to denote six or sixfold.

***séx-ig-é-cū-ple, a.** [Lat. *sexagies* = sixty times, and Eng. *couple*.] Proceeding by sixties; as, a *sexagies* ratio.

séx-q-gén-ār-i-an, a. & s. [Eng. *sexagenary*; *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Sixty years of age; sexagenary.

B. As subst.: A person between sixty and seventy years of age.

séx-ig-én-ar-y, a. & s. [Lat. *sexagenarius*, from *sexagēni* = sixty each; *sexaginta* = sixty; *sex* = six; Fr. *sexagenaire*; Sp. *sexagenario*; Ital. *sessagenario*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; sixty years of age.

"*These are the sexagenary fair ones, and upwards, who, whether they were handsome or not in the last century, ought at least in this to reduce themselves to a decrepitude and gravity of dress suitable to their years.*"—*Chatterfield: Common Sense*, No. 6.

B. As substantive:

1. A sexagenarian.

2. A thing composed of sixty parts, or containing sixty.

sexagenary-arithmetic, s. A scale in which the modulus is sixty. It is used in treating of the divisions of the circle. [SEXAGESIMAL.]

séx-q-gés-i-ma, s. [Lat. *sexagesima* (die) = the sixtieth (day); Fr. *sexagesime*; Sp. & Port. *sexagesima*; Ital. *sessagesima*.] The second Sunday before Lent, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

séx-q-gés-i-mal, a. & s. [SEXAGESIMA.]

A. As adj.: Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

B. As substantive:

Math. The same as SEXAGESIMAL-FRACTION (q.v.).

sexagesimal-arithmetic, s. Sexagenary arithmetic (q.v.).

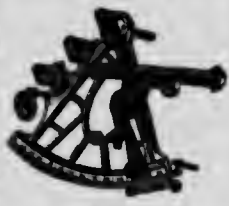
sexagesimal-fractions, s. pl. Fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty, as $\frac{1}{60}, \frac{1}{3600}, \frac{1}{216000}$. Such fractions were alone used in astronomical calculations, and so were formerly also called astronomical fractions. They are still retained in the division of the circle as "time, each degree or hour being divided into sixty minutes, and each minute into sixty seconds, and so on.

***séx-an-a-r-y, a.** [Lat. *sex* = six. Perhaps a mistake for *sexenary*.] Consisting of six or sixes; sixfold.

séx-án-gle, s. [Pref. *sex-*, and Eng. *angle* (q.v.).]

Geom. A figure having six angles and six sides; a hexagon.

ne, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō
 rian. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



RESISTANT

-cian, -tlan

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wā, wēt, hēn, camel, ... , thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pō, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūn, rūll; trū, Sŷrian. a. o = ē: ey = ā: au = kw.

sex-u-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *sexual*; -ly.] In a sexual manner or relation.

sex-u-ant, a. [Lat. *sex* = six, and *valens*, genit. *valens*, pr. par. of *valere* = to be worth.] Chem.: Equivalent to six units of any standard, especially to six atoms of hydrogen.

sex-valent-elements, a. pl. [HEXAVAL.]

sey (1) a. [Fr. *seig*.] A sort of woollen cloth. (Scotch.)

sey (2) a. [Icel. *segi* = a slice.] The opening in a garment through which the arm passes; the seam in a coat or gown which runs under the arm. (Scotch.)

sey, v.t. [A.S. *sehan*, *seon*; Icel. *seja*.] To strain, as a liquid. (Scotch.)

sey-bert-ite, a. [After H. Seybert; suff. -ite (Mod.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring mostly in tabular crystals with a thin foliated micaceous structure. Hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 3 to 3.1; lustre, pearly; colour, reddish-brown, bluish, copper-red. Composed of a hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, lime, with some sesquioxide and protoxide of iron. Dana divides this species into (1) the Autly sylvite, (2) xanthophyllite, and (3) brandite. (See these words.)

Sey-chelles, a. pl. [See def.]

Geog.: A group of islands, north-east of Madagascar.

Seychelles-coconut, a. [LODICEA.]

seye, pret. of v. [See.]

seyt, interj. [See def.] An oath or imprecation, abbreviated from God's feet.

sfor-än-dö, sfor-ä-tö (s as ts), adv. [Ital.]

Music: Forcel. A term signifying that the notes or notes pointed out by the sign *sf* are to be emphasised more strongly than they would otherwise be in the course of the rhythm.

sfor-gäss-i, (ss as ts), a. [Ital. *sforzare* = to rub, from *ex* = out, and *frico* = to rub.]

Art: A term applied to a mode of glazing adopted by Italian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, &c., and consisting in dipping the finger into the colour, and drawing it once along the surface to be painted with an even movement. (Fairholt.)

sfi-ma-tö, a. [Ital. = snaky.]

Paint: A term applied to that style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct, misty appearance.

sgra fit-tö, a. [Ital. = scratched.] Applied to a style of painting in which a white ground is chipped or worked away, so as to expose a black surface.

shab, v.t. & i. [SHABBY.]

A. *Intrans.*: To play mean or shabby tricks; to act shabbily; to skulk or sneak away.

B. *Trans.*: To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.

† To shab off: To get rid of.

"I've shabbed him off purity."—*Parry's* *Bar*: *Love's a better*, iv. 2.

shab, s. [SHABBY.] A disease in sheep; scab.

shab-béd, shab-býd, a. [Eng. *shab*; -ed.] Shabby, mean, shabby.

"They mostly had short hair, and went in a shabbed condition."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, ii. 743.

shab bi ly, adv. [Eng. *shabby*; -ly.]

1. In a shabby manner or state; with shabby, threadbare, or worn clothes; as, To be dressed shabbily.

2. In a shabby or mean manner; meanly; as, I act shabbily.

shab-bi-nés, s. [Eng. *shabby*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being shabby; the state of being threadbare or worn.

"He exchanged his grey shabbiness of clothes, fit for a black convict's use, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one."—*Spectator*.

2. Squallor, dirt; state of neglect.

"The house holds its ground here and there, both in the city and in the country, and its continuation, Fleet Street."—*British Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1885.

3. Meanness of conduct.

shab'-ble, a. [Dut. *shel*; Ger. *schal*.] A cutless, a hanger. (Scotch.)

"I think it odd how out the shabble my father the deacon had at his well brought walking again."—*Scott's* *Red Rover*, ch. xxi.

shab'-by, a. [A doublet of *shabby* (q.v.).]

1. Ragged, threadbare, much worn.

"I sat down on one of the benches, at the other end of which was seated a man with very shabby clothes."—*Chadwick's* *Essay*, p. 8.

2. Dressed in ragged, threadbare, or much-worn clothes.

"For the dean was in shabby, and looked like a minny."—*Scott's* *Red Rover*, ch. xxi.

3. Mean, paltry, despicable, low.

"These shabby evasions are themselves sufficient arguments against those who use them."—*Scott's* *Red Rover*, ch. xxi.

shabby-gentle, a. Having a certain restraint of gentility in manner, though shabbily dressed. (Used generally of one who, in popular phrase, "has seen better days," but now has somewhat threadbare clothes.)

shab'-rück, a. [Ger. *schabracke*; Fr. *chabreque*, from Turk. *sháprák*; Hungar. *csabrák*.] The cloth or housing of a military saddle.

shab-roon, a. [SHAR.] A shabby fellow. (*T. Browne's Works*, ii. 184.)

sha'-bub, shaw'-bubbe, a. [Elym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Lamaria biennis*. (Britten & Holland.)

shack (1), shácke, a. [Prob. from *shake* (q.v.).]

1. Grain shaken from the ripe ear, eaten by swine, &c., after harvest.

2. Beech, oak, &c., mast for swine's food. (*Prov.*)

3. Liberty of winter pasturage.

4. A shiftless, lazy fellow; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar. (*Prov.*)

"Such a shack as Fitzharris."—*North's* *Essex*, p. 265.

† Common of *shack*: The right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

sháck (2), a. [Elym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"A shack is a one-store house built of cotton-wood logs, driven in the ground like piles, or laid one upon another. The roof is of sticks and twigs covered with dirt, and if there is no window to look on, the door will be of pounded earth."—*Century Magazine*, Aug. 1882, p. 311.

sháck, v.t. [SHACK (1), a.]

1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.

2. To feed in stubble, or upon the waste corn of the field.

3. To rove or wander about, as a tramp or beggar. (*Prov.*)

sháck, a. [An abbreviation of *shackle* (3) (q.v.).] (See compounds.)

shack-bolt, a.

Her.: A fetter, such as might be put on the wrists or ankles of prisoners.

sha-k-lock, s. [SHACKLOCK.]

sháck'-ä-tör-ý, s. [For *shake a Tory*.] [TORY.] An Irish hound. (*Dexter*.)

sháck-kle (1), a. [Eng. *shack* (1), a.; dimin. suff. -el.] Stubble. (*Prov.*)

sháck-kle (2) sháck-kyl, sháck-kle, a. [A.S. *seacud* = a boat; cogn. with Icel. *skúll* = the pole of a carriage; Sw. *skäkel* = the loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skæle* = a trace for a carriage; O. Dut. *schakel* = link or ring of a chain. Named from its shaking about; A.S. *scacca*, *scacca* = to shake.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A fetter, gyve, or handcuff, or similar contrivance to confine the limbs, so as to restrain the use of them, or to prevent free motion.

"They touch our country and their shackles fall."—*Cooper's* *Tam*, ii. 42.

(2) A fetter-lift, a band or chain worn on the legs or arms for ornament.

"They had all earrings made of gold, and gold shackles about their legs and arms."—*Templer's* *Footstep* (Am. 1871).

(3) The hinged and curved bar of a padlock, by which it is hung to the staple.

(4) The iron by which the head or body of a carriage is made to rest upon the spring-bar.

2. Fig.: Anything which obstructs, restrains, or embarrasses free action.

II. Technically:

1. Husbandry: A clevis (q.v.).

2. Nautical:

(1) A link, in a chain-cable which may be opened to allow it to be connected to the ring of the anchor or divided into lengths, usually fifteen fathoms. It consists of a clevis, bolt, and key. Used for the chains aloft.

(2) A ring on the port through which the port-bar is passed to close the port-hole effectually.

(3) The clevis, secured by a pin and bolt to the shank of an anchor, and to which the cable is bent; used in place of the old-fashioned anchor-ring.

3. Rail: A link for coupling railway-carriages. (Amer.)

shackle-bar, s.

Rail: A coupling-bar.

shackle-bolt, s.

1. A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end.

2. A bolt passing through the eyes of a clevis or shackle.

3. Her.: A shackle. [FETTER-LOCK.]

shackle-bone, s. The bone on which shackles are put; the wrist. (Scotch.)

shackle-crow, s.

Naut.: A bolt-extractor with a shackle instead of a claw.

shackle-hammed, a. Bow-legged.

shackle-jack, s.

Vehicles: An implement for attaching the thills to the shackle on the axle where a box of India-rubber is used to prevent rattling.

shackle-joint, s.

Compar. Anat.: A joint in which two rings of bone are connected, as in the spurs-bones of some fishes.

sháck-kle, v.t. [SHACKLE (2), a.]

I. Literally:

1. To chain, to fetter; to confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to put shackles or fetters on.

2. To join by a shackle, link, or chain, as railway-carriages. (Amer.)

II. Fig.: To fetter; to obstruct or impede; to embarrass, to hamper.

sháck-löck, s. [Eng. *shackle*, and *lock*.] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.

sháck-ly, a. [For *shake*; -ly.] Shaky, rickety.

sháck, shádde, s. [A.S. *seccula*; Prov. Ger. *schale* = a stad; Irish & Gael. *spadan*; Wel. *yspaldan* = a herring.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of three anadromous fishes of the genus *Clupea*:

1. The American Shad, *Clupea sapidissima*, an important food fish, abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Delaware, Hudson, and some other rivers. It spawns in fresh water. Great numbers are taken, it being highly esteemed and considered one of the best of food fishes.

2. The Alice Shad. [ALLICE.]

3. The Twinte Shad, *Clupea fluta*, from twelve to sixteen inches long. Common on the coasts of Britain and Europe, ascending rivers; abundant in the Nile. The flesh is coarser than that of the Alice Shad.

shad bellied, a.

1. Having a flat belly; opposed to pot-bellied (q.v.).

2. Having a gradual slope from the front backward, as the skirt of a cut-away coat.

shad-belly, s. An humorous epithet applied to a Quaker, from the customary shape of his coat. (U.S.)



ALLICE-SHAD.

bill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(7) An uninvited guest, introduced to a host by one who is invited. (A translation of the Latin *umbra*.)

"I must not have my hand protected with shadows. That under other men's protection I have been without invitation." — *Washington*

(8) Shelter, protection.

"Within the shadow of your power." — *Shakespeare*

II. *Optics*: Shadows are, theoretically considered, of two kinds, geometrical and physical. If a shadow be supposed to be produced by the interception of light proceeding from a single mathematical point, it will be well defined by straight lines proceeding from the point, and grazing the intervening object.



SHADOW.

But as every luminous body is possessed of some magnitude, and, therefore, emits light from many points, the shadow is not precisely defined, but consists of a portion in perfect shadow, or to which no luminous rays have access, and penumbra, to which some rays have access. In the former case the theoretical shadow is a geometric one, in the latter physical, i.e., such as actually occurs in nature.

"My own shadow never here or grow less: May you escape the clutches of the devil! hence, may you be fortunate. It was fabled that when students of magic had attained a certain proficiency, they had to run round a sultan's hall, pursued by the devil. If he succeeded in catching only their shadow, they became first-rate magicians, but were themselves shadowless." — *Hervey*

"The scepter... hope that Sam's shadow may never grow less." — *Reverend*, Jan. 2, 1887.

shadow-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Probably *Luzula*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

shadow-house, *s.* A summer-house.

shadow of death, *s.* The approach of death or calamity. (*Job* iii, 5.)

shadow picture, *s.* A photograph taken by means of the Breguet's camera. (See *SHADOWGRAPH*, *SHADOWGRAPH*, *RENTGEN RAYS*.)

shad-ow, *v.t.* (*SHADOW*, *s.*)

I. Literally:

1. To overspread with obscurity or shade; to shade; to obscure by intercepting the light or heat from.

"At the last saw ye shadows of Peter when he came by, which divide some of them." — *Acts* v, 12, (1581)

2. To darken, to obscure, to cloud; to cast a gloom over.

3. To mark with slight gradations of light or color; to shade.

"To paint in dark or obscure colors. 'If the parts be too much distant, so that there be not some which are deeply shadowed, then place in the void some fold, to make a joining of the parts.' — *Dryden* (*Discourse*)

4. To represent by a shadow.

"For as a shadow hath likeness of the thing of which it is shadowed, but shadows is not same thing of which it is shadowed." — *Chaucer*; *Parson's Tale*.

II. Figuratively:

1. To screen, to hide, to conceal.

"Therby shall we shadowe the number of our host." — *Shakespeare*; *Macbeth*, v, 4.

2. To shelter, to protect.

"Shadowing their right under your wings of war." — *Shakespeare*; *King John*, ii, 1.

3. To follow closely; to attend on as only as a shadow.

4. To represent or indicate faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate.

5. To represent typically. (Frequently followed by *forth*.)

shad'ow-graph, *s.* A shadow-picture.

shad-ow-i-ness, *s.* (*Eog. shadowy*; *-ness*.) The quality or state of being shadowy.

shad-ow-ing, *pr. par. & s.* (*Shadown*; *v.*) A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. Is substantive:

1. *Und. Ling.*: Shade or gradation of light and color; shading.

"The line of distance with all its adumbrations and shadowings." — *Bacon*; *Architecture*.

2. *Paint.*: The art of correctly representing the shadows of objects.

shad-ow-ful, *s.* (*Eng. shadow*; *-ful*.) Shadowy.

"That truth wherein there was not a shadowish resemblance." — *Shakespeare*; *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii, viii.

shad-ow-less, *s.* (*Eng. shadow*; *-less*.) Having no shadow. (*Shadown*, *s.*.)

"Fairies and shadowless children." — *Shakespeare*; *Twelfth Night*, ii, ii.

shad-ow-y, *s.* (*Eng. shadow*; *-y*.)

I. Literally:

1. Full of shade; shady, shaded; causing shade; gloomy, obscure.

"On many ships and benches as well, The shadow light of evening fell." — *Longfellow*; *Barrel of the Strangers*.

2. Like a shade or spirit.

"Did not the shadowy phantoms stay." — *Longfellow*; *Capitaine de Henriques*.

II. Figuratively:

1. Dimly seen; obscure, dim.

"Faintly; dimly or imperfectly representing or typical." (*Shadown*; *s.*.)

2. Unsubstantial, unreal.

"Not shadowy humor, nor substantial gain." — *Shakespeare*; *Twelfth Night*, ii, ii.

3. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

shad-rack, *s.* (*From Shad-rack*, one of the three on whose bodies the fire of the furnace, mentioned in *Isaiah* iii, 26, 27, had no power.)

A mass of iron, in which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect.

shad-y, shad-ic, *s.* (*Eng. shade*; *-y*.)

I. Literally:

1. Full of shade; abounding in shade; shaded; casting a shade or shadow.

"Part under shady symphony." — *Shakespeare*; *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii, viii.

2. Sheltered or shaded from the glare of light or sultry heat.

"Part it also that you may have some shady for summer." — *Shakespeare*; *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii, viii.

II. Figuratively:

1. Such as will not bear the light; of doubtful morality or character; equivocal.

"The public might be misled into subscribing to a shady undertaking." — *Shadown*; *s.*

2. Dull, declining, as, lie is on the shady side of fifty.

shaf-för-cön, *s.* (*Fr.*)

Arch.: A form of moulting.

shaf-fe, *v.t.* [A variant of *shaf-fe* (q.v.).] To hobble or limp.

shaf-för, *s.* (*Eng. shaf-för*; *-ör*.) One who shuffles, hobbles, or limps.

shaf-föt, *s.* (*SHAFTEMENT*.) A measure of about six inches.

"One have the lead again, and sound shaf-föt." — *Shakespeare*; *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii, viii.

shaf-f-i-iteq, *s. pl.* (*See def.*)

Muhammadanism: The followers of Muhammad Ibn 'Isa al-Shafi'i, born in Syria, Hegira 150 (A.D. 767). He wrote three works on the fundamental principles of Islam, and became the founder of the Shafites, one of the four sects considered orthodox. It still exists in Arabia, India, &c. (*SHAFITES*.)

shaft, 'schaft, 'shafte, *s.* (*A.S. scæft*, for *scæft*, from *scæft* = stem of *scapula* = to shave; *Dut. schacht*, from *schaven* = to smooth, to plane; *heel, skipt* = a shaved stick, a shaft; *Han. shaft* = a handle, a shaft; *Sw. skift*; *Ger. schaft*. The meaning is thus literally = a (shaven) rod.)

A. Ordinary Language:

I. Literally:

1. An arrow; properly one which is sharp or barbed, thus differing from a bolt, which was a blunt-headed missile. (*Shaf*.)

"In his race the bow he drew, The shaft just grazed Fitz James's crest." — *Scott*; *Lady of the Lake*, iv, 24.

2. Something more or less resembling a shaft; a body of a long, cylindrical form; a stem, stalk, trunk, or the like; as —

(1) A pole, a maypole.

"The triumphant setting up of the great shaft in practical maypole in the middle of the parish church of St. Andrew." — *Shakespeare*; *London*, p. 15.

(2) The spine of a steeple.

(3) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof, a stack.

(4) The stem or stock of a feather or quill.

(5) The chimney of a furnace.

3. One of the bars, between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, &c.

"The rarer station in the shaft, And shows he was not meant for draft." — *Shakespeare*; *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii, viii.

4. The handle of certain weapons or tools; a shaft — as, the shaft of a hammer, whip, &c.

5. The forward, straight part of a gun-stock.

6. The interior space of a shaft furnace.

II. *Fig.*: A missile weapon.

"Some kinds of literary pursuits, indisputably innocent at least, have been attacked with all the shafts of ridicule." — *Shakespeare*; *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii, viii.

B. Technically:

1. *Architecture*:

(1) The body of a column between the base and capital; the flut or trunk. (*Column*.)

(2) One of the small columns which, in mediæval architecture, are clustered round pillars, or used in the jambs of doors or windows, in arcades, &c.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) That part of a machine to which motion is communicated by means, as the shaft of a fly wheel, a pulley-shaft or screw-shaft of a steam-vessel, the crank-shaft of a locomotive. (*COUNTER-SHAFT*.)

(2) A rod supported in hangers or bearings suspended from the ceiling or beneath the floor of a workshop, communicating motion to various machines from the prime motor.

3. *Mining*: A perpendicular or slightly inclined pit, sunk by digging or blasting. In treacherous ground it is lined by curbs, called tabling or cribbing. (*BRATTIN*.)

4. *Boating*: A long bath at each end of the handles of a loom.

"To make a shaft or a bolt of a thing: A proverbial expression, meaning to take the risk, to chance a thing.

"I shall to it again closely when he is gone, and make a shaft or a bolt of it." — *Shakespeare*; *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii, viii.

shaft-alley, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A passage-way between the after bulwark of the engine-room and the shaft-pipe, around the propeller-shaft, and affording a means of access thereto.

shaft-bender, *s.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

shaft-coupling, *s.*

1. A device for connecting together two or more lengths of a revolving-shaft by shaping the ends into flat surfaces or bearings, which are held together by a coupling-box.

2. A device for securing the thills of a carriage to the axle-tree.

shaft-drill, *s.* A rotary drilling-machine, armed with diamond-points, for boring vertical shafts.

shaft-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A furnace in which the ore, in a state of division, is dropped down a chimney through the flame.

shaft-horse, *s.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a vehicle.

shaft-jack, *s.*

Vehicle: An iron attaching the shafts to the axle.

shaft-loop, *s.*

Harness: The ring of leather suspended from the girth saddle to hold the thill or shaft.

shaft-pipe, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The pipe or tube in the stern of a vessel through which the propeller-shaft passes in-board. In wooden vessels it occupies a hole bored through the stern-post and dead-wood. In iron vessels it passes through a hole in the stern-post and bearing frames with circular arcs, which form bearings.

shaft-tug, *s.*

Harness: The loop depending from the harness saddle, and holding up the shaft that passes through it.

bill, boy; pōt, '5w1; cat, coll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -fion, -gion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

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shake-bag, s. A large game-cock.

shake down, s. A temporary substitute for a bed, as one formed on a chair or the floor. (From straw being in old times used to form a rough bed.)

"A shake-down had been ordered even in Mr. Barry's own study."—*Mrs. Hall: Sketches of Irish Character*, p. 107.

shake fork, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A fork to toss hay about.

2. *Her.*: The shake-fork resembles the pall in form, but the ends do not touch the edges of the shield, and have points in the same manner as the pile.



SHAKE-FORK.

shake-rag, s. A ragged fellow; a tatter-demon.

"He was a shake-rag like fellow."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xvi.

shake-willy, s.

Cotton-mau.: A willowing machine for cleaning cotton, preparatory to carding.

shako-bück-lör, s. [Eng. shako, and bückler.] A swashbuckler; a bully.

shak en, pa. par. & a. [SHAKE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Tossed to shake; agitated.

2. Cracked or split: as, *shaken* timber.

3. Injured by a sudden fall or shock.

shak' er, s. & a. [Eng. shake(s), v.; -er.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which shakes.

"Thou might'st shaker of the earth, thou lord of all the seas."—*Chapman: Homer, Iliad*, vii.

2. An old name for the Fantail pigeon.

B. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: *Bacca media*.

2. *Church Hist.* (Pl.):

(1) A name given to an American sect of celibates of both sexes, founded by Ann Lee, an English emigrant, about 1776, from their using a kind of dance in their religious exercises, but who call themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing. Their chief settlement is at Mount Lebanon, in the State of New York. Their faithfulness was called the Elect Lady, and Mother of all the Elect, and claimed to be the woman mentioned in Rev. xii. The Shakers profess to have passed through death and the resurrection into a state of grace—the resurrection order, in which the law which binds to marriage is not allowed, and are known as brothers and sisters. They abstain from wine and pork, live on the land, and shun towns. They cultivate the virtues of sobriety, prudence, and meekness, take no oaths, deprecate law, avoid contention, and repudiate war. They affect to hold communion with the dead, and believe in angels and spirits, not as a theological dogma, but as a practical fact.

"In many of their ideas the Shakers would appear to be collectors of the Essenes . . . Their church is based on these grand ideas. The kingdom of heaven has come, Christ has actually appeared on earth; the present rule of God has been restored; the old law is abolished; the command to multiply has ceased; Adam's sin has been atoned; the inheritance of heaven and earth has been restored; the curse is taken away from the earth, and all that is in it, will be redeemed; angels and spirits have become as of old. The faithful and industrious of men."—*W. H. Dozon: New Jerusalem* (ed. 1864), p. 262.

(2) An English Millenarian sect founded by Mrs. Mary Anne Hirling, who gave out that she was a new incarnation of the Deity, and could never die. Her followers established a community on the borders of the New Forest; but Mrs. Hirling died on Sept. 18, 1856, and shortly afterwards her followers dispersed.

"I later a railway arch at Walsworth she commenced her house, and it was there that, owing to the danger, the old woman pre-occupied by some of her followers at their devotion, they were called Shakers."—*Christian Appeal*, 11, 1866.

B. *As sh.*: If, pertaining to, or characterizing the Shakers. [A. H. 2. (1).]

"Bachelors working on the Shaker lands."—*W. H. Dozon: New Jerusalem* (ed. 1864), p. 260.

shak' er öss, s. [Eng. Shaker; -ess.] A female Shaker.

"The Shaker is a monk, the Shakeress a nun."—*W. H. Dozon: New Jerusalem* (ed. 1864), p. 274.

shak' er ism, s. [Eng. Shaker; -ism.] The principles or teaching of the Shakers.

"It is a land, too, where ever" similar experiment has been tried, from *Shaker* to Polygamy, and where every doctrine finds a clear disciple, and dupes."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 18, 1866.

Shako-spär-i-an, Shak-spär-i-an, Shako-spär-é-an, Shak-spär-i-an, Shak-spär-é-an, a. [Eng. Shako-spär; -an.] Pertaining or relating to, or resembling Shako-spär.

shak'-i-nösa, s. [Eng. shaky; -ness.] The quality or state of being shaky.

shak'-ing, pr. par. or a. [SHAKE, v.]

shaking-frame, s.

1. A frame turned by a crank or otherwise, and having sieves arranged upon it, used in graining powder.

2. *Metal.*: A form of buddle or sieve used in sorting ores.

shaking machine, s. (TUMBLING-BOX.)

shaking-palsy, s.

Pathol.: *Paralysis agitans*; characterized by a tremulous agitation, commencing in the hands and arms, or in the head, and gradually extending over the whole body. It is generally fatal, though a cure has sometimes been effected by electricity.

Shaking quakers, s. pl. The same as SHAKERS, II. 2. (1) (q.v.).

shaking-table, s.

Metal.: A form of separator in which the shins or comminuted ores are agitated in the presence of water.

sha-kö, s. [Fr. *shaka*, *schaka*, from Hung. *csaka* (from *shaka*) = a cap, a shako.] A military head-dress, formerly worn by the infantry of the line; it somewhat resembled a truncated cone, having a peak in front and sometimes another behind. It was generally ornamented with a ball or other body in front of the crown.

shak'-y, a. [Eng. shake(s); -y.]

I. *Adverbially*:

1. Disposed to shake or tremble; liable to shake.

2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.

3. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked or split, as timber.

II. *Fig.*: If questionable integrity, solvency, or ability.

shak' der, v. i. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *shail*.]

To give way, to come down.

"Two hills [each] at which I ran, did *shak' der* and so broke up his course."—*Bolton: Des. Braine*, ch. xv.

shäle, shäl, s. [Ger. *schale* = a shell, peel, rind, or scale. *Shale* and *scale* are doublets.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A shell, a husk.

"Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men."—*Shakespeare: Romeo*, I, iv, 2.

2. *Geol.*: A more or less laminated rock of varying hardness and mineral composition, consisting of exceedingly fine comminuted materials; sometimes resembling slates, but of more recent geological age.

3. *Geol.*: Shale, having been originally mud, may occur wherever in any lygonic age silt has been deposited, and metamorphic action has not subsequently taken place. One of the best-known shales is the Carbonaceous Shale, blackened and otherwise modified, by carbonaceous matter. It has often finely-preserved impressions of fossil ferns, &c. [BITUMINOUS-SHALE, CARBONIFEROUS-FORMATION.] The Birmingham Shales yield oil by distillation. [TORRANTIE.]

shäle, v. t. [SHAPE, s.] To peel, to shell.

shäl'-ite, s. [After Shalka, India, where it fell (Nov. 30, 1850); *shäl*, -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An extra terrestrial rock, of which the meteorite of Shalka is the type. It consists principally of olivine and ironite, with a little chromite.

shäl, shäl, shäl (pa. t. "shöle, "schöle, "shöle, shöle), aux. v. [A.S. *scöl*, an old pa. t. used as a present, and thus conjugated: to *scöl*, thü *scölst*, he *scöl*; pl. *scölen*, *scölun*, *scölun*. Hence was formed a pa. t. *scölde*, *scölde*, pl. *scödon*. The infinitive form is *scölen* = to owe, to be under an obligation to

do a thing, the verb following being put in the infinitive mood, as *ir scölst gan* = I must go; hence, the modern use of the word as an auxiliary verb. Cogn. with Dut. *ik zal* = I shall, *ik zoude* = I should, *indin*, *zullen*; *fecl*, *skul*, pl. *skulam*, pa. t. *skulte*, *skulde*, *indin*, *skulde*; Sw. *skul*, pa. t. *skulle*, *skulle*, *skulde*; Dan. *skul*, pa. t. *skulde*, *indin*, *skulde*; Ger. *soll*, pa. t. *sollte*, *indin*, *sollte*; Goth. *skul*, pl. *skulam*, pa. t. *skubbi*, *indin*, *skubbi*. All from the same base as A.S. *scöld* = guilt, i.e., desert of punishment; Ger. *schild* = guilt, fault, debt. (*Scrat.*)

I. Originally as an independent transitive verb: To owe; to be under an obligation of or for. (*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseida*, 1,600.)

II. As an auxiliary verb:

I. To be under the obligation; to be bound.

"Al dery was his clepe and his boking wh'at he *shölde* out of the chamber go."—*Chaucer: (Folde).*

(1) Forming the first persons singular and plural of the future tense, *shall* is used to denote simple futurity, and simply foretelling or declaring something which is to take place, and thus equivalent to *am to*, *are to*: as, I *shall* go to town to-morrow, i.e., I am to, or I intend to go to town. *Shall* in this case expresses mere futurity, without any idea of determination or decision, to denote which in the first persons singular and plural *will* is used [WILL, (1), v.]; that is, the simple future in full is, I *shall*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; we *shall*, you *will*, they *will*. In indirect narration, however, *shall* is used in the second and third persons to denote simple futurity: as, *he* thinks he *shall* go.

(2) In the second and third persons *shall* is used:

(a) To denote control or authority on the part of the speaker, as when a promise, command, or determination is applied, as, You *shall* go, i.e., You must go, Thou *shalt* not kill, &c.

(b) To denote necessity or inevitability in the mind of the speaker; futurity thought inevitable and answered for by the speaker.

"Bonnie *shall* tremble at thy din."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, I, 2.

(3) When used interrogatively, in the first and third persons, *shall* asks for direction or refers the question to the decision of the person asked, as, *shall* I go? *shall* they go? But in the second person *shall*, used interrogatively, merely asks for information as to the future: as, *shall* you come?

(4) After conditionals, as *if* or *whether*, and in dependent clauses generally, *shall*, in all the persons, denotes simple futurity.

"If we *shall* shake off our axes like yoke."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, II, 2.

* 2. *Shall* and *should* are used elliptically with adverbs, for *shall* (or *should*) go, as:

"I *shall* in more to sea."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, II, 2.

3. *Should*, though in form the past of *shall*, is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech; as, I said I *should* go. It is used:

(1) To express present duty or obligation: as, We (they, &c.) *should* practise virtue; or

(2) Past duty or obligation: as, I (thou, he, &c.) *should* have gone, i.e., I (thou, he, &c.) ought to have gone. It was the duty of me (you, him, &c.) to have gone.

(3) To express a simple hypothetical case or a contingent future event, standing in the same relation to *would* that *shall* does to *will*: as, I *shall* be pleased if you *will* come, and I *should* be pleased if you *would* come. So also in conditional and dependent clauses *should* is, like *shall*, used to denote simple futurity: as, if it *should* rain to-morrow, he will not come.

"He had expected that he *should* be able to push forward without a moment's pause, that he *should* find the French army in a state of wild disorder, and that his victory would be easy and complete."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, v. ix.

(4) It is used to soften or modify a statement: as, I *should* not like to say so.

(5) It *should* seem was formerly used for "it seems," where we now say, It *would* seem.

4. *Shall* was sometimes colloquially or provincially abbreviated into *'s*, as,

"Thou's best our counsel."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, I, 5.

shäl'-il, s. [SHAWL.]

Fabric: A twilled cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat.

shäl, böy; pöüt, söwl; oät, yell, chorna, ghin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion, -sion = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bäl, däl.

shāl-lōp, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Gaultheria Shallon*, a small, shrubby, evergreen heathwort, with white flowers, growing in pine forests in North America. The berries are used for tarts, and the Indians make them into bread. Called also Sahal.

***shāl loën**, *s.* [Fr. *chalon* = a woollen stuff, said to have been made at Chalons, in France.]

Fabric: A kind of worsted stuff.

"In blue shallon shall Hamoth be clad,
And scipio trail an Irish purple plant." *Swift*.

shāl-lōp, *s.* [Fr. *chaloupe*, from Sp. *chalupa* = a sloop (q.v.).]

Nautical:

1. A light fishing vessel with two masts and carrying lug or fore-and-aft sails.



SHALLOP

2. A sloop (q.v.).

3. A boat for one or two rowers.

"The maid alarmed, with hasty ear,
Pushed her light shallon from the shore." *Scott, Lady of the Lake*, l. 20.

shāl-lōt, *s.* [ESCHALOT.]

Bot.: The common name of *Allium ascalonicum*.

shāl-lōw, ***shāl owe**, *a. & s.* [The same word as *shāl* (q.v.); cf. *luel*, *skjalar* = oblique, wry; Sw. *dial*, *skjaly*; Ger. *schel*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not deep; not having much depth; having the bottom at a little distance from the surface or edge; as, shallow water, a shallow dish, &c.

*2. Not penetrating deeply.

"A shallow scratch." *Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, v. 4.

3. Not intellectually deep, not profound; not penetrating deeply into abstruse matters; superficial, empty, silly.

"Some shallow story of deep love." *Shakespeare*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, l. 1.

*4. Not a deep or full of sound; thin and weak in sound.

"It is a virgin made with a double concave, one end all the length of the virgin, and the other at the end of the string, as the harp bath. It must make the sound perfecter, and not so shallow and jarring." *Bacon*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where the water is not deep; a shoal, a shelf, a flat, a small tank.

"In straits of the sea, and among islands, there is no great depth, and some places are plain shallows." *Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. *Astron.*: (See extinct).

"Shallows are extensive and level depressions of the humous solar clouds, generally surrounding the openings to a considerable distance." *Sir W. Herschel, in Philosoph. Transactions*, vol. 20.

**Shallow-water deposits*:

Geol.: Deposits which afford evidence that they were originally laid down in shallow water. Examples: Conglomerates, grits, sandstones, especially when they have ripple marks and false bedding. Among the molluscan genera characteristic of shallow water are: *Purpura*, *Patella*, *Carinaria*, *Haliotis*, *Trochus*, *Pecten*, *Mytilus*, *Pholus*, *Gemma*, *Mitra*, *Cyprina*, *Pinnia*, *Arca*, &c. (*Seeley*).

shallow brained, *a.* Having no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

"A company of lewd, shallow-brained buffa making atheism, and contempt of religion, the sole badge of wit." *South*.

***shallow-hearted**, *a.* Superficial, trifling.

"Ye sanguine, shallow-hearted boys." *Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, l. 2.

shallow-pated, *a.* The same as SHALLOP-BRAINED (q.v.).

shallow rooted, *a.* Not having deeply-penetrating roots.

"Now, 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow-rooted." *Shakespeare*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, l. 1.

Shē, šē, šē, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. sē, ē = ē; ēy = ē; qu = kv.

***shallow-searching**, *a.* Not penetrating deeply into abstruse matters.

shāl-lōw, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A local name for the Ridd (q.v.).

***shāl-lōw**, *v.t.* [SHALLOW, *a.*] To make shallow.

"In long process of time, the silt and sands shall so cloak and shallow the sea in and about it." *Brown, Miscellaneous Tracts*, xii.

***shāl-lōw-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *shallow*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A shallow-pated or silly person.

"They have drawn a silly shallowlings." *British Bellman*, 1848.

shāl-lōw-līy, *adv.* [Eng. *shallow* -ly.]

1. In a shallow manner; with little depth.

"The land hath open on the cross, or but shallowly covered." *Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

2. Without depth of thought or judgment; superficially, simply, foolishly.

"Most shallowly did you on these arms commence." *Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

shāl-lōw-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *shallow* -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being shallow; want of depth; small depth.

"Accumulating from the shallowness of the water." *Cook*, *Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. vii.

2. Want of depth of intellect; superficiality of intellect; want of power to enter deeply into subjects; emptiness, silliness.

"Perverse craft [is] the overest shallowness." *Garrow, Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

***shālm**, ***shālmie**, *s.* [SHAWM.]

***shā-lōtē**, *s.* [SHALLOT.]

shālūt, *adv.* [SHALL.] The second person singular of the auxiliary shall.

shāl-y, *a.* [Eng. *shale* (q.v.).] Partaking of the nature of shale; resembling or containing shale.

"He lies down upon the shaly soil." *Kingsey*, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxi.

shām, *s. & n.* [Prob. the same word as *shame* (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. One who or that which deceives expectation; a trick, fraud, or device which deludes and disappoints; a false pretence, an imposture, a counterfeit.

"A meet sham and disguise to avoid a more odious imputation." *Milford, Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

*2. A false shirt-front; a dicker.

"Wearing shams to make linen last clean a fortnight." *Steele*, *Conscious Lovers*, l.

B. As adj.: Feigned, false, counterfeit; not real or genuine.

"Why should I warn thee never to join the fray,
Where the sham quarrel interrupts the way?" *Gray*, *Tricia*, l.

***Sham-Abram**, **Sham-Abra**, *s. & n.*

A. As subst.: One who feigns or simulates to escape duty. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

B. As adj.: Sham, false, counterfeit.

sham fight, *s.* A pretended fight or engagement for exercise and training of soldiers or sailors.

sham plea, *s.*

Law: A plea entered for the mere purpose of delay.

shām, *v.t. & i.* [SHAM, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To cheat, to trick, to deceive; to delude with false pretences.

"A tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are sooner wrought upon by shams than by conscience, when they find themselves fooled, and shammed into a conviction." *E. Strange*.

*2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition; to palm off.

"We must have a care that we do not . . . sham false the world for current reason." *E. Strange*.

3. To go; to make a pretence of, in order to deceive; to imitate, to ape; as, To sham illness.

B. Intrans.: To make false pretences; to pretend, especially to feign illness; as, He is only shamming.

**To sham Abram*: A nautical slang expression for pretending illness in order to escape duty. [ABRAHAM-MAN.]

Shām an, *s. & a.* [Pers. & Hind. *shaman* = an idolater.]

A. As subst.: A professor or priest of

Shamanism; a wizard; a conquer among Shamanists.

"The Shaman himself is a wizard-priest, close akin to the medicine-men of savage tribes in other parts of the world." *Engel, Hist. of the World*, vol. i.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Shamanism or the Shamanists.

Shām-an-lām, *s.* [Eng. *Shaman* -ism.]

Compar. Relig.: A form of religion practised in Siberia, though Lindbeck (*Orig. of Relig.*, ed. 1882, p. 39) remarks that "the phrase I thought is widely distributed, and seems to be a necessary stage in the progress of religious development. There is no system of belief, and the only religious ceremonies consist in the Shamans working themselves into a fury, and supposing or pretending that they are inspired by the Spirit in whose name they speak, and through whose inspiration they are enabled to answer questions and predict the future."

"In Tolstun the deities inhabit our earth, in Shamanism they live generally in a world of their own, and trouble themselves little about what is going here." *Lindbeck, Orig. Relig.*, ed. 1882, p. 39.

Shām-an-ist, *s.* [Eng. *Shaman* -ist.] A believer in or supporter of Shamanism (q.v.).

Shām-an-ist-ic, *a.* [Eng. *Shaman* -ic.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Shamanism (q.v.).

"Ed. Dalton states that 'the penetration of the B. and Mosondah in all essential features is Shamanic.'" *Lindbeck, Orig. Relig.*, ed. 1882, p. 34.

shām'-ble, *v.t.* [A weakened form of *shame* (q.v.); O. Dut. *schamelen* = to humble, to trip, to swerve.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as though the knees were weak.

"So when nurse Nokes, to act young Annon was, with shambling legs, long chin, and foolish eyes." *South, Memoirs of Mr. John Philips*.

shām'-bleg, ***shām'-bels**, *s. pl.* [Mid. Eng. *shamel*; A.S. *scamel* = a stool, a bench, from Lat. *scamellum* = a little bench or stool; cf. Dan. *skammel*; Icel. *skemill* = a footstool, a bench, a trestle.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A bench or stall in a market on which goods were exposed for sale.

2. The tables or stalls on which butchers expose meat for sale; a slaughter house, a meat-market. (Often used as a singular.)

"Till it pleased the sleepward to appoint forth which should be thrust into pasture, and which take to go to the shambels." *Bolton, Hist. Eng.*, 1285.

3. A place of indiscriminate or wholesale slaughter or butchery.

II. Mining: Shelves, stages, or benches on to which the ore is thrown successively in raising.

***m'-blīng**, *a.* [SHAMBLE, *v.*] Moving in an awkward or unsteady gait, as though weak knees.

shāme, ***scham**, ***schame**, *s.* [AS *scama*, *scama*, cogn. with Icel. *skamm*; Dan. *skam*; Sw. *sham*; Ger. *scham*; Goth. *schama*; O. H. Ger. *scama*.]

1. A painful sensation, excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature and modesty prompt us to conceal.

"Let his shame quickly drive him to Rome." *Shakespeare*, *Antony & Cleopatra*, l. 1.

2. A fear of incurring disgrace or of offending decency or decorum; modesty, decency, decorum; as, He has no shame in him.

*3. Shameful or ignominious treatment.

"He . . . Jude from great shame." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 13.

4. That which causes shame; anything which brings reproach upon or degrades a person in the eyes of others; a disgrace.

"O shame to mankind! shall our shame be the shame of all our hapless destruction!" *Pope, Homer's Iliad*, (Ed.)

5. Reproach, ignominy, disgrace, opprobrium, derision. (*See* lxxvii, l.)

*6. The parts which modesty requires to be covered. (*See* lxxvii, l.)

**(1) For shame!* An interjectional phrase equivalent to, Shame on you.

**(2) To put to shame*: To inflict shame or disgrace on; to cause to feel shame.

***shame-proof**, *a.* Insensible to shame; callous.

"We are shame-proof, my lord." *Shakespeare*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, l. 1.

shāme, *s.*

1. To shame; to dishonour.

"To tell the were shamed."

2. To dishonour.

"To shame."

3. To shame.

"To shame."

"To shame."

"To shame."

"To shame."

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"To shame."

shank-beer, s. [SHENKBEER.]

shanked, a. [Eng. *shank*, s.; -ed.]

1. Having a shank.
2. Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

shank-er, s. [CHANCER.]

Shank-lin, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A maritime parish on the south-east coast of the Isle of Wight.

***Shanklin-sand, s.**

Geog.: The Lower Greensand or Upper Neocomian, largely developed near Shanklin.

shān-ný, shān, s. [Ety. doubtful.]

Ichth.: *Blennius pholis*, sometimes called the Smooth Blenny, a British species. It is about four inches long, olive-green, with irregular black spots. There is no crest-like appendage on the head, and the notched dorsal is not continuous with the caudal fin. The incisors are long, and serve to detach limpets and mussels from the rocks. The shanny will endure fresh water for a short time, and will live for many days out of water in places if the ground is moist.

shān-ný, a. [Ety. doubtful.] Wild, foolish, (East Anglian.)

***shanny pated, a.** Giddy-pated.

"A shanny-pated crew." *Blamford. The Horkay.*

***Shān-erit, s.** [SHANSERIT.]

shān't, v.t. [See def.] A colloquial contraction of *shall not*.

***shān-tý, shān-tě, a.** [A form of jaunty (q.v.).] Jaunty, gay.

"Tis time for sleeves to teach the shantied cuts. Give empty excoombs more important struts." *Warwick. Fashion; A Satire.*

***shān-tý, v.t.** [SHANTY, s.] To live in a shanty.

shān-tý, shān-toč, s. [Said to be from Irish *sean* = old, and *ty* = a house.] A rough hut, a temporary building.

"Travellers new to frontier life lunch at these dreary and dirty congeries of shanties and shacks, which make a figure as reflections upon the railroad maps." *Century Magazine*, 1886, p. 510.

shanty-man, s. One who lives in a shanty; a buckwoodsman. (*Amer.*)

shāp-a-ble, a. [SHAPEABLE.]

shāpe, *schape, *shappe (pa. t. *shaped*, **shaped*, **shapen*, **shapen*; pa. par. *shaped*, **shapen*, **shapen*, **shapen*; v.t. & a. [A.S. *scapan*, *scapan*, *scapan*, *scapan*, *scapan* (pa. t. *scap*, *scap*, *scap*, *scap*); Goth. *skapjan*; Sw. *skapa*; Dan. *skabe*; Ger. *schaffen* (pa. t. *schuf*; pa. par. *geschaffen*).]

A. Transitive:

1. To form, to create, to make.

"Make you were that we shapen"

Sometime like a man, or like an ape." *Chaucer. C. T. 7.643.*

2. To mould, cut, or make into a particular form; to mould or form, with respect to external dimensions, from a figure.

"And eke his garment to be therto meet. He wulfuly did cut and shapen new." *Spenser. F. Q. IV. vii. 49.*

3. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate, to adjust, to direct.

4. To plan, to plot.

"This further purpose to him shapen." *Spenser. F. Q. V. v. 39.*

5. To image, to conceive, to conjure up.

"My jealousy Shapes faults that are not." *Shakespeare. Othello, III. 3.*

- B. Intrans.** To be conformable; to square, to suit.

"The more it shapen" *Shakespeare. C. T. 7.643.*

shāpe, s. [A.S. *gesceap* = a creature, beauty.]

1. The character or construction of an object with respect to its external dimensions or appearance; form, figure, make, outward aspect, guise.

"Fancy him in the shape of a man sitting in heaven." *Locke. Human Understanding*, bk. I. ch. IV.

2. That which has form or figure; a figure, an appearance, a being.

"The other shape."

If shape it may be called, that shape had none Distinguishing in member, joint, or limb." *Milton. P. L. II. 666.*

3. A matrix, a mould.

4. A pattern to be followed; a model; as, a *shape* for a lady's dress.

5. The groundwork or framework of any thing; as, a *shape* for a lady's bonnet.

6. A piece of metal, roughed out as nearly as may be to the shape it will assume when finally forged and finished.

7. In cooking, a dessert dish made of blanc-mange, rice, corn-flour, &c., variously flavoured, or of jelly, cast into a mould, allowed to stand till it sets, and then turned out to be served.

8. Form of embodiment, as in words; any thing bodied forth by the imagination; form, as of thought or conception.

"So full of shapes is fancy."

Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, I. 1.

9. A dress for disguise; a guise. (*Massachusetts.*)

¶ To take shape: To become embodied.

***shape, pa. par. or a.** [SHAPE, v.]

shāpe-a-ble, shāp-a-ble, a. [Eng. *shape*; -able.]

1. Capable of being shaped.

2. Shapely.

***shāp-en, pa. par. or a.** [SHAPE, v.]

shāpe-less, a. [Eng. *shape*; -less.]

1. Having no shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; formless.

"The rocks their shapeless form reveal." *Scott. Bride of Tormarton, III. 12.*

2. Deformed, ugly, hideous.

"A hideous shapeless devil." *Shakespeare. Rape of Lucrece, 973.*

***shāpe-less-nōss, s.** [Eng. *shapeless*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being shapeless; want of regular form or figure.

***shape-lich, *shape-liche, a.** [SHAPELY.]

shāpe-li-nēss, s. [Eng. *shapely*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being shapely; beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

shāpe-lý, a. [Eng. *shape*; -ly; Mul. Eng. *shape*, and A.S. *liche* = like.] Well formed;

having beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

"Where the shapely column stood." *Cooper. Two Years, II. 76.*

shāp-er, s. [Eng. *shaper*; -er.] One who

or that which shapes or forms. Specifically—

1. A form of planer in a lathe.

2. A striking or stamping machine for raising sheet-metal.

3. A machine for cutting mouldings and irregular forms.

***shāpe-smith, s.** [Eng. *shape*, and *smith*.]

One who undertakes to improve the shape or form of the body. (Used in a ludicrous or ludicrous s. s.)

"No shapemith yet set up and drove a trade."

To mend the work that providence had made." *Guthrie. Chaucer, 98.*

shāp-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [SHAPE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst. The act of giving shape, form, or figure to; specifically in shipbuilding, the preparation of angle-plates for shipbuilding. Shaping consists in cutting or shearing the angle-iron bars to the proper length; bending them so as to give the proper figure to the moulding edge, and bevelling them. The shaping of plates consists in cutting, planing the edges, and bending.

shā-poó, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Ovis vignei*; a brownish-gray mountain sheep with a short brown beard. The horns turn outwards at the tips, and never form more than half a circle. It is a native of Ladak, and lives at high altitudes.

shā-pour-nét, s. [CHAPOURNET.]

shard, sherd, *scherd, *scherde, s. [A.S. *scard* = a fragment, lit. = broken; cf. *lecl. skardh* = a notch; *skardhr* = sheared, diminished; A.S. *scerran* = to shear, *scerru* = a share.] [SHERD.]

1. A fragment, a piece; especially, a fragment or piece of an earthen vessel, or of some brittle substance; a potsherd.

"Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her." *Shakespeare. Hamlet, V. 1.*

2. A boundary, a division, abourne.

"There by his master left, when late he fed In Fledria a fleet bark, over that perlonge shore." *Spenser. F. Q. II. vi. 20.*

3. A gap in a fence.

4. The shell of an egg or of a snail.

5. The wing case of a beetle.

"The shining shreds of beetles." *Longfellow. Hiawatha, vii.*

6. The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened and blanched.

"Shards or mallowa for the pot."

"Keep the household body sound." *Dryden. Horace, Epistle II.*

***shard-berne, *shard born, a.** Borne through the air on scaly wings, or rather wing-cases.

"Fire to black Hecate's anemone."

"The shard born beetle, with its drowsy hum." *Southey. Morning, II. 1.*

"Iath rung night's yawning lead." *Shakespeare. Macbeth, III. 1.*

***shard, pret. of v.** [SHEAR.] (*Spenser. F. Q. V. 1. 10.*)

***shard-éd, a.** [Eng. *shard*, s.; -ed.] Having

wings sheathed with a hard case.

"Often, to our comfort, shall we find The sharded beetle in a safer hold Than in the full wind's angle." *Shakespeare. Cymbeline, III. 1.*

***shard-ý, a.** [Eng. *shard*, s.; -ý.] Consist-

ing of or formed by a shard or shards, furnished with shards; sharded.

"The hornet's shardly wings." *Annals, 1791.*

shāre (1), *sehar, *share (1), s. [A.S. *seara*, for *sara*, from *searan* = to shear, to cut.] [SHARE (2), s., SHEAR.]

1. Something cut or divided; the grain.

"He stabled him beneath in this very share." *P. Holland. Suetonius, p. 270.*

2. A certain quantity; a part or portion.

"I shall have share in this most happy work." *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night, v.*

3. A part or portion belonging to or assigned to each individual of a number; a portion amongst others; an apportioned lot or portion; a lot; an allotment.

"Each member sharing in the common portion in proportion to his share in this stock." *Smith. Wealth of Nations, bk. v. ch. 1.*

4. A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to each proprietor, as shares in a railway or other company.

share-breaker, s. A dealer in the shares or securities of joint-stock companies and the like.

***share-line, s.** The summit line of elevated ground; a dividing line.

share-list, s. A list of the prices of shares in stocks, railways, banks, or other joint-stock companies.

***share-penny, s.** A miser.

shāre (2), *schare (2), s. [A.S. *seara*, from *searan* = to shear (q.v.).]

1. The sharp blade at the front of a plough which cuts the bottom of the furrow and raises the soil; a ploughshare.

"Nor blash a rustle, oft to guide the share."

Or good the tardy ox along the land." *Chaucer. Troilus, II.*

2. The blade in a seeding-machine or drill, which opens the ground for the reception of the seed.

share-beam, s. That part of a plough to which the share is attached.

share-bone, s.

Anat.: The *os pubis*. (PUBIS.)

shāre, v.t. & i. [SHARE (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cut, to shear, to cleave, to divide.

"With swift wheel reverse deep cut the shard." *Milton. P. L. vi. 20.*

2. To divide in portions; to part or portion out among two or more.

"The latest of my wealth I'll share among you." *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens, IV. 3.*

3. To partake of, enjoy, or suffer in common with others; to participate in.

4. To receive as one's share or portion; to experience; to enjoy or suffer.

"'He least of you shall share his part thereof'" *Shakespeare. Richard III., v. 1.*

B. Intrans. To have a share or part; to participate.

"Think not, Percy To share with me in glory any more." *Shakespeare. Henry IV., v. 4.*

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

share-hold-er, *s.* [Eng. *share* (I), *s.*, and *holder*.] One who owns or holds a share or shares in a joint-stock company, in a common fund, or in some property.

shar-er, *s.* [Eng. *share*(s), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who shares; one who participates, partakes, enjoys, or suffers in common with another or others; a participator, a partaker.
"Thou shalt be a sharer in all the good that I have."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.
2. One who divides or apportions to others; a divider.

shäre' wört, *s.* [Eng. *share*, and *wort*.]
Bot.: Aster *Tripodium*.

shark, *s.* [Lat. *carcharias* = a kind of dog-fish, from Gr. *καρχαρία* (*karcharia*) = a kind of shark, so called from its sharp or jagged teeth, from *καρχαρος* (*karcharos*) = jagged.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A greedy, artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by sly tricks.

"The sharks in your profession are always alert and on the watch."
—*Southey: Letters*, IV, 451.

(2) Trickery, rogues, fraud.

"Wretches, who live upon the shark and other miseries, the common poisoners of youth."
—*Southey: Letters*, II, 214.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ichth.*: The English popular name for any individual of the group *Selachoides* (q.v.). The body is generally elongated; the muzzle, on the under side of which the nostrils are placed, projects over the mouth, and the jaws have claspers (with the function of intransigent organs) attached to the ventral fins. The ova are large and few in number, impregnated, and in some genera developed, within an uterine cavity; in others deposited in a tough, horny case, from which the young fish, carrying a yolk-bag, for its nourishment till it is able to seek food, is discharged; in this stage the gill-lamellae are prolonged into filaments projecting beyond the gill-cavities, but these are soon absorbed. The teeth are generally large, sharp, and formed for cutting, often with serrated edges, but in some genera they form a solid pavement-like mass. Sharks are scaleless, and the skin is usually very rough. (*SHAGREEN*.) They are most numerous in tropical seas, becoming scarcer as they recede from the warmer regions, a few only reaching the Arctic circle. They are rapid swimmers, with great power of endurance; the larger sharks are exclusively carnivorous, and some of them extremely dangerous to man. They scent their food from a distance, and are readily attracted by the smell of blood or decomposing bodies. The smaller sharks are regularly known as dog-fishes or hounds, and though not dangerous to man, do great damage to fishermen's lines and nets. The flesh of sharks is coarse, but it is sometimes eaten; the Chinese use sharks' fins for making thick, glutinous soups, and the liver yields an oil, for the sake of which a shark-fishery is prosecuted on the coast of Ceylon. Their rough skin is employed by joiners to polish fine-grained wood, and by cutlers to cover the bits of swords to make them flatter in the grasp. The most important species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names. (*HASKING-SHARK*, *DOG-FISH*, *HAMPER-HEADED SHARK*, *TIGER-SHARK*, *WHITE SHARK*, &c.)

2. *Entom.*: [*SHARK-MOTH*.]

shark-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The genus *Cucullia*, belonging to the Nymphalidae. The Common Shark-moth or Shark is *Cucullia umbellata*, a smoky gray insect, which hovers over flowers like a sphinx in the evenings of June and July. The larva, which is brightly coloured, feeds by night on sow-thistle. (*MULLEIN-SHARK*.)

shark, *et. & s.* [*SHARK*, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To pick up hastily or sily.

"Young Foulsham . . .
sharks of Norway, here and there,
a list of landless residents."
—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, I, 1.

B. *Intensive*:

1. To play the petty thief; to live by shifts or stratagems; to swindle, to cozen; to play mean or dishonest tricks.

"A sharking, rascally constable."
—*Bacon: & Phil.*

2. To fawn upon persons for a dinner.

shark-er, *s.* [Eng. *shark*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who lives by mean or dishonest practices; a shark. [*SHARK*, *s.*, I, 2. (2).]

"A dirty shark about the British court, who only scribbles that he may dine."
—*Hutton: Letter to M. Voltaire*.

sharn, *s.* [*A.S.* *scarn*, *icel.* *skarn* = dung, dirt.] The dung of oxen or cows. (*Scarn*.)

shār-ōok, *s.* [*Native nar. s.*] A silver coin in India, worth about 1s. sterling.

sharp, *sharp*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [*A.S.* *scarp*; cogn. with Dut. *scherp*; *icel.* *skarp*; Dan. & Sw. *skarp*; Ger. *scharf*. From the same root as Lat. *sculpo*, *sculpo* = to cut; Eng. *sculpture*, *scorpion*, *scarf*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Having a keen edge or fine point; keen, acute; not blunt.

"Thy tongue doth cleave like a sharp razor, working deceitfully."
—*Psalm* III, 2.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; ridged, peaked; not obtuse.

"It is so much the frailer, by how much broader the bottom, and sharper the top."
—*Temple*.

3. Very thin; lean, emaciated.

"His nose was as sharp as a pen."
—*Shakspeare: Henry V.*, II, 3.

4. Gritty, hard; having fine edges.

"They make use of the sharpest sand, that being best for mortar to lay bricks and tiles in."
—*Mason: Mechanical Knowledge*.

5. Abruptly turned; bent at an acute angle; not obtuse; as, a sharp corner.

6. Biting, piercing, pinching, bitter, bracing.

"The night was winter to its roughest mood;
The morning sharp and clear."
—*Compton: Task*, VI, 44.

7. Severe, afflictive, hard, cruel, painful.

"To keep the sharp woe waking."
—*Shakspeare: Rape of Lucrece*, I, 136.

8. Hard, severe, stern; not lenient; as, a sharp sentence.

9. Acute of mind; penetrating; quick to discern or distinguish; clever, witty, ingenious, shrewd, subtle, inventive.

"There is nothing makes men sharper, and sets their heads and wits more at work, than want."
—*Addison: On Italy*.

10. Subtle, witty; marked by shrewdness or cleverness.

"Vulgar and sharp discourse."
—*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors*, II, 1.

11. Keen, acrimonious, severe, harsh, biting, cutting.

"The admonitions which he addressed to the king himself were very sharp, and what Charles disliked still more, very long."
—*Manning: Hist. Eng.*, etc. II.

12. Keenly awake or alive to one's own interests; keen or shrewd in making bargains or in exacting one's dues; ready to take advantage of others.

13. Characterized by keenness; barely honest or honourable; as, sharp practices.

14. Severely rigid; harsh, strict, cruel.

"The sharpest kind of justice."
—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, II, 4.

15. Affecting the organs of sense, as though pointed or cutting:

(1) Affecting the organs of taste: sour, acid, acrid, bitter.

"Thy wit is a very sweeting; it is a most sharp sauce."
—*Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet*, II, 4.

(2) Affecting the organs of hearing; piercing, shrill.

"For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is ended with several cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or sharp."
—*Key: On the Creation*.

(3) Quick or keen of sight: vigilant, attentive, penetrating.

"The sharpest eye discerneth naught,
Except the sunbeams in the air do shine."
—*De Witt: Lullaby of the South*.

16. Eager; keen in quest; eager for food.

"An empty eagle, sharp by fast."
—*Shakspeare: Venus & Adonis*, 55.

17. Fierce, ardent, fiery, impetuous; as, a sharp contest.

18. Quick; as, He took a sharp walk.

19. Keenly contested; as, a sharp race.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*:

(1) Raised a semitone, as a note.

(2) Shrill or acute, as the sharp mixture = an organ stop of a shrill or acute character. (*MIXTURE*, *s.*, II, 2.)

(3) Out of tune by being higher in pitch than is just.

(4) Applied by old writers to an augmented interval.

2. *Phonetics*: Applied to a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; sord, non-vocal; as, the sharp notes, *p, t, k*.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Sharply; as, To look sharp.

2. Exactly, to the moment; as, Dinner is at six o'clock, sharp.

3. At a sharp angle.

"Turned sharp to the right."
—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1866.

C. *As substantives*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. An acute or shrill sound.

"It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unmeaning sharps."
—*Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet*, III, 4.

* 2. A pointed weapon.

3. A kind of sewing-needle, one of the most pointed of the three grades—blunts, between, and sharps.

4. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. (*Flow*.)

5. (*Pl.*): The hard parts of wheat which require grinding a second time. Called also Mullings.

6. A sharper, as a card sharp; hence, an adept at anything. (*U.S.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*:

(1) A note artificially raised a semitone.

(2) The sign (♯) which raises a note one semitone above the normal or natural scale. A note so affected is restored to its normal pitch by the use of a natural. In old music sharps were often used to raise notes which had been previously flattened, for which purpose a natural is always now used. When placed on a line or space of the staff at the commencement of a movement, it raises all the notes on that line or space, or their octaves a semitone; if placed before a note in the course of a movement, it raises that note or the repetition of it a semitone, but only within the same bar. A double-sharp (×) is used in chromatic music to raise a note two semitones above its natural pitch.

2. *Phonetics*: A sharp consonant. [*A. II. 2.*]

♯ Sharp is often used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases sufficiently obvious, as sharp-cornered, sharp-edged, sharp-pointed, &c.

sharp-angled, *a.* Having sharp angles.

The Sharp-angled Carpet is *Melanippe xanagulata*, and the Sharp-angled Peacock, *Macaria alternata*, both British geometer moths.

sharp-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Acacia argentea*; (2) *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

sharp-cut, *a.* Cut sharply or clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined, clear.

sharp-ground, *a.* Whetted till it is sharp; sharpened.

sharp-looking, *a.* Having an appearance of sharpness; hungry, emaciated, lean.

"A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch."
—*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors*, v.

sharp-nail, *s.* A nail with a sharp forged point, used in some trades.

sharp-nosed eel, *s.*

Zool.: *Anguilla vulgaris*.

sharp-pointed, *a.* [*ACUTE*, *B. 2.*]

sharp-set, *a.*

1. Eager in appetite; very hungry, ravenous.

"The sharpest squire resolves at last,
Whate'er befel him, not to fast."
—*Spenser: The Faerie Queene*.

2. Eager in desire of gratification.

"A comedy of Johnson's, not Ben, held seven nights, for the town is sharp-set on new plays."
—*Foxe*, (Todd).

sharp-shinned hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: *Astur fuscus*.

sharp-shooter, *s.* One who is skilful in shooting at an object; one skilled in the use of the rifle. The name was formerly given to the best shots of a company of soldiers who were armed with rifles, and appointed to pick off the enemy.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

4. The act of passing close to or along; the act of grazing or passing so close as nearly to touch.

5. Hence, an exceedingly narrow miss, failure, or escape. (Often with *close* or *near*.)
"It was a shaven close shave when Mr. Graham decided for Bellevue."—*Pitt.*, April 1, 1885.

6. A false report or alarm started, with a view to deceive; a trick, a cheat.

"According to camp reports, or camp shaves, as they are more expressly termed."—*Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 13, 1854.

shave grass, shave-wood, s.

Bot.: *Equisetum hyemale*. So called, according to Wm. Coker, because it was "used by ditchers and combmakers to polish their work." (*Profr.*)

shave hook, s. A triangular plate of steel, with sharpened edges, used in scraping the surfaces of metal which are to be soldered, so that the solder may adhere.

shāve (2), *s.* [SHAW.] A small copdee. (*Defoe*): *Four thousand Great Britain*, l. 168.)

shāve-līng, s. [Eng. shave; dimin. suff. -ling.] A monk shaved; hence, used contemptuously for a monk, friar, or priest.

"Also I was must leave thee, dear desolate home,
To the spears of Uti, the phantoms of Rome."
Macaulay: Monks of Tor.

shāw-qa, pa. par. a. [SHAVE, v.]

shāw-ōr, s. [Eng. shure; -er.]

1. One who shaves; one whose occupation is to shave.

"I am a barber, and I'd have you know
A shaver too sometimes, on such one though."
Suckling: A Barber.

*2. A robber, an extortioner; one who deceives.

"They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people, living for the most part by theft. . . . by these shavers the Turks were stripped of all they had."
Woolley: Hist. Turkey.

3. A humorous fellow; a wag.

"A cunning shaver."
Steele: Conscious Lovers. (*Profr.*)

4. A jocular name for a young boy; a youngster.

shāw-īe, s. [SHAVE, s.] A trick, a prank, a

shāw-līng, pr. par. a. & s. [SHAVE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who shaves.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

"In one corner was a pile of six coffins; in another a shaven shaven shaven pile of shavings."
Conrad: The Secret Agent, l. 178, p. 178.

shaving brush, s. A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

shaving-box, s.

Bot.: The genus *Feuillea*, or *Perilla*. (*Feuillea*.)

shaving cup, s. A cup with compartments for hot water and soap, for convenience in shaving.

shaving horse, s. [HORSE, s., l. 2 (1).]

shaving tub, s.

Bedstead: The box beneath the cutting-press to catch the shavings.

shāw, 'schawo, 'shawe, s. [A.S. *scapa* = a shaw; cogn. with *feel. skayr*; Sw. *skog*; Dan. *skog*; cf. also *feel. skuggi*; A.S. *scad*, *scad* = a shade, shadow.]

1. A thicker, a small wood; a shady place, a grove. (*Scotch*.)

"But when that night, among the shaws,
She sat a lonely settin' in."
Balcanen.

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato, turnip, &c. (*Profr.*)

shaw, v.t. [Snow, v.]

shaw fowl, s. An artificial fowl made by bowlers to shoot at.

Shā wa nōgo, Shāw-nōgo, Shā-wō-nōgo, n. (Of or belonging to the Shawnees, a tribe of North American Indians, now located on the Indian Territory, west of the Missouri.)

Shawanese salad, s. The eatable leaves of *Heterophyllum virginicum*.

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'shaw-bubbe, s. [SHABUB.]

shāwl, s. [Pers. *shāl*; Fr. *châle*.] An outer garment covering the upper part of the person; commonly used by ladies, but not infrequently by men. In the latter case it represents the outer garment of the Scotch Highlanders, the plaid, which term in time has come to be applied to any kind of checkered goods similar in pattern to the tartan of which the Highlander's plaid was made. Shawls are made of various materials, as wool, silk, crape, &c., plain or embroidered. The cheaper kinds are generally of wool, and are woven in the usual manner. The best shawls made are those of Cashmere; they are now successfully imitated in Europe, their manufacture being introduced into England about 1784, by a manufacturer at Norwich.

shawl dance, s. An imitation of an Oriental dance, in which the dancer waves a shawl as part of her performance.

'shawl, v.t. [SHAWL, s.] To cover or wrap with a shawl.

'shawl' less, a. [Eng. shawl; less] Without a shawl.

shāwm, shālm (l silent), 'shaume, 'shawme, 'shal-mio, s. [O. Fr. *châle-mio* = a little pipe made of a reed or of a wheat or oat straw, also *châle-mio*, *châle-mio*, from *châle* = a straw; Lat. *calamus* = a reed, from Gr. *kalamos* (*kalamos*) = a reed; cogn. with Eng. *calam* (q.v.); Ger. *schalm* (q.v.).]

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which there is a coroner or chief constable. There are six shadings in the island.

shēaf (1), 'scheef, 'shof, 'sheffe, 'shelve, s. [A.S. *scēaf*; cogn. with Dut. *schep*; *feel. shaf*; Ger. *schub*. The A.S. *scēaf* is from *scēaf*, *pa. t. of scēaf* = to shove; hence, a shēaf is a bundle of things shoved together.]

1. A quantity or bundle of things bound or held together; specifically

(1) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

"The fashion is to cut with a hook or scythe the straw in the middle; and between every two sheaves they sit loose, and then crop off the ends."—*W. H. Bond*. *note*, bk. xviii, ch. xxx.

(2) A bundle or number of arrows; as many as will all the quiver.

"They will look at his verie bow and sheaf of arrows, as at strange and wondrous things."—*P. Holland: Plene*, bk. viii, ch. xxxi.

2. A collection or quantity of things close or thick together; a quantity or number generally.

"And hence in fair remembrance worn,
You shaf of years his crest has borne."
Scott: Lay of the last Minstrel, l. v. 2.

*3. A quantity of steel, containing thirty gads.

"The one is often sold for the other, and like tale used in both, that is to say, thirty gads to the shēaf, and twelve shēafs to the gad."—*W. H. Bond*. *note*, bk. ii, ch. xi.

shēaf (2), s. [SHEAVE, s.] The wheel in the block of a pulley; a sheave.

'shēaf, '

shear, 'sheer, s. [SHEAR, v.]

1. An instrument to cut with. Now only used in the plural, *shears* (q.v.).

"A . . . of the wool, and naked from the shear."
—*Byrdon: Tynnyl; Shyrp* III. 678.

2. A year, as applied to the age of a sheep, from the yearly shearing: as, a sheep of one shear, or of two shears, &c.

3. A barbed fish-spear with several prongs.

shear-bill, s. [SKIMMER, s., II. 2.]

shear-grass, s.

Bot.: *Triticum repens*.

shear-hog, sharrag, sherrag, s. A ram or wether after the first shearing. (*Prov.*)

shear-hook, s.

Naut.: An instrument with prongs and hooks, placed at the extremities of the yard of the ship to entangle the enemy's rigging.

shear-hulk, s. [SHEER-HULK.]

shear-plan, s. [SHEER-PLAN.]

shear-steel, s. Blister-steel, heated, rolled, and tilted to improve the quality. Several bars are welded together and drawn out. The bar is sometimes cut, faggoted, reheated, and again tilted. This may be repeated. The terms single-shear and double-shear indicate the extent to which the process is carried. It is named from its applicability to the manufacture of cutting-instruments, shears, knives, scythes, &c.

***sheard, s.** [SHARD.]

shear-er, s. [Eng. *shear*, v.; *er*.]

1. One who shears.
"Kicked the shears out of the shearer's hand."
—*Boyle: Works*, VI. 415.

2. One who reaps corn. (*Scotch*.)

shear-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [SHEAR, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or operation of clipping or cutting with a shears or by a machine: as, the shearing of a sheep, the shearing of metallic plates, &c.

2. The proceeds of the operation of clipping by shears: as, the shearing of a flock.

3. A sheep that has been but once sheared; a shearing.

4. The act or operation of reaping. (*Scotch*.)

"His men were gone home to the shearing, and he would not call them out before the victual was got in."
—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

II. Mining: The making of vertical cuts at the ends of a portion of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass. (*Holston*.)

shearing machine, s.

1. *Woolen-manuf.*: A machine through which cloth is passed after leaving the gig-mill, to shorten the nap evenly, so as to secure a smooth surface.

2. *Mach.*: A machine for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metal.

shearing-table, s.

Handicraft: A bench for holding sheep while being sheared. (*Amer.*)

shear-ling, s. [Eng. *shear*, v.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A sheep that has been but once shorn.

"Disposed of several shearlings at from 100 to 200 guineas each."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 16, 1885.

***shear-man, s.** [Eng. *shear*, and *man*.]

One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

"Thy father was a plasterer;
And thou thyself a shear-man."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, IV. 2.

***shearn, s.** [SHARN.]

shear, s. pl. [SHEAR, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A cutting-instrument, operating like scissors, but on a larger scale and somewhat differently shaped. In one variety the edges of the blades are levelled, and the handles adapted for thumb and fingers respectively, instead of being duplicated. They are adapted for tailors' use. Tinmen's shears have relatively shorter jaws, and are either cranked in the hand, or one leg placed in the vice while the other is worked by hand. They are used

for cutting thin-plate and sheet-metal of unequal thickness. The shears used by farmers, sheep-shearers, weavers, &c., are made of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, which open of themselves by the elasticity of the metal. Garden shears and grass shears have long wooden handles to which the blades are attached at an angle of about 45°.

2. The ways or track of a lathe upon which the lathe-head, puppet-head, and rest are placed, and on which the latter is adjusted in the common lathe or slides in the traversing lathe.

3. The same as *SHEARS* (q.v.).

4. A wing. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. viii. 5.)

shear-tail, s. [Eng. *shear* s., and *tail*, s.]

1. *Ornith.*: The genus *Troglodytes* (q.v.); brilliantly coloured humming-birds from Central America. The slender shear-tail (*Troglodytes aedon*) has the tail deeply forked. In *Ceryle alcyon* (F. *cornu*) the two central tail-feathers are double the length of the next pair, the others being regularly graduated, and the exterior pair the shortest.

2. *Entom.*: *Hedra dentata*, a widely-distributed British night-moth.

shear-wā-tēr, 'sheer-wā-tēr, 'shere-wā-tēr, s. (See def.)

Ornith.: The popular name of any species of the genus *Phalacrocorax* (q.v.), found distributed over nearly all seas, usually at no great distance from land, to which however they only resort at the breeding season. Four Shearwaters visit the United Kingdom, but only one, *Puffinus anglorum*, the Manx Shearwater, is at all common. It is a plain-looking bird, about the size of a pigeon, black above and white beneath. Sir T. Brown (*Willingbald's Ornithologia* (ed. Ray), p. 334) calls it, "A sea-fowl which doth, as it were, ruble aquas shear the water, from whence perhaps it has its name." Their habits appear to be the same all over the world, laying a single white egg in a hole under ground. The young are clothed with thick long down, are extremely fat, and are said to be good eating.

"A sea-fowl called a shearwater, somewhat billed like a curlew, but much lesser; a strong and fierce fowl, hovering about ships when they cleave their fish."
—*Brown: On Norfolk Birds*.

sheat, s. [Ger. *scheid*, *scheid*, *scheid*, *scheid*.] (See compound.)

sheat-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A name applied to any fish of the family Siluridae (q.v.), but especially to *Silurus asotus*, called also the Sly Silurus, with the exception of the Sturgeon, the largest European freshwater fish, and the only European member of the family. It occurs in the Rhine, and is common in Germany, Poland, Styria, the Danube, and the rivers of southern Russia. It attains a weight of from 300 to 400 lbs., and the flesh of the young fish is firm, flaky, and well-flavoured. The fat is used in dressing leather, and the air-bladder is made into gelatine. The Marquis of Bath presented two specimens to the Zoological Society of London in 1885.

"A mighty sheat-fish smokes upon the festive board."
—*Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. x.

sheath, 'sheathe, s. [A.S. *scōth*, *scōth*, *scōth*; cogn. with Dut. *scheide*; Ice. *skelthir* (fem. pl.); Dan. *skede*; Sw. *skida*; Ger. *scheide*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A case for the reception of a sword or long knife, or similar instrument; a scabbard.

"Putte thou this sword into thy scabbard."
—*Wycliffe: John* xviii.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A petiole when it embraces the branch from which it springs. Called also a vagina. The toothed sheaths of Equisetaceae are formed by the coalescence of the leaves at their base.

2. *Entom.*: The wing-case of an insect.

3. *Hydr.-eng.*: A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.

***sheath-claw, s.**

Zool.: The English translation of Mod. Lat. *Thecadactylus* (q.v.).

sheath-winged, a. Having cases for covering the wings; coleopterous.

"Vulpipennis or sheath-winged insects, as beetles."
—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xviii.

***sheath, v.** [SHEATH, v.]

sheath-bill, s. [Eng. *sheath*, s., and *bill* (II) s.] Named by Pennant, in 1781, from the hard horny sheath inclosing the base of the bill, this sheath is almost level in *Chroicochloa*, but rises in front in *C. minor* like the pommel of a saddle.

Ornith.: The genus *Chroicochloa*, made known by the naturalists of Cook's second voyage, a specimen of *Chroicochloa* having been met with on New-Year Island, on Dec. 31, 1774. It resembles a pigeon in size and general appearance; plumage pure white; bill yellow at base (see def.), passing into pink at tip, and the eyes the skin is bare, and dotted with cream-coloured papillae; legs dusky-grey, in the Falkland Islands it is called the Kelp-pigeon. Another species was discovered in 1842 by Dr. Hartlaub; it is smaller than *C. alba*, with similar plumage, but having the bill and bare skin of the face black and the legs much darker. The sealers of Kerguelen Land call it the Sore-eyed Pigeon, from a prominent fleshy orbit.

sheathe, 'sheath, 'sheathe, v. [SHEATH, v.]

1. To put up into a sheath or scabbard; to inclose, cover, or hide in a sheath or case, or as with a sheath or case.

"He who hath drawn his sword against his friend ought to throw away the scabbard, never to think of sheathing it again."
—*Jerard: On Civil War*, II. 1.

2. To inclose or cover up with a defence covering.

"Many a beam, sheathed in brass,
Blew the earth like broken shrapnel."
—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, v. 8.

3. To protect by a casing or covering, a case or cover as with boards, metal, &c.

"Iron ships may be sheathed with copper or alloy attaching to the iron skin a complete wooden rind to hold the sheathing-tails."
—*Angell: Dict. Mechanics*.

4. To cover up, to hide.

"Her eyes, like marigolds, had sheathed their light."
—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece* II.

5. To take away sharpness or acuity from; to obviate the acidity of; to blunt, to obtund.

"Other substances, opposite in action, are said deacidulent or mild, because they blunt or sheathe sharp salts, as yucca and beets."
—*Arbuthnot*.

6. To sheathe the sword; to make war; to put an end to war or enmity. [*HARBIT, s.* (II).]

sheathed, pr. par. & a. [SHEATH, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Put into a sheath; inclosed in or covered with a sheath or case.
"All sheathed he was in armour bright."
—*Scott: Marmion*, II.

II. Bot. (Of a stem, &c.): Embosomed by a sheath.

sheath-er, s. [Eng. *sheath*(s); -er.] One who sheathes.

sheath-ing, pr. par. a. & s. [SHEATH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who sheathes.

2. That which sheathes or covers; spec., in shipbuilding, a covering, usually of plates of copper or an alloy containing copper, to protect the bottom of a wooden ship from worms. Lead was used for the purpose nearly two thousand years ago.

sheathing-nail, s.

1. *Corp.*: A nail, in size 6d. to 18d., used in sheathing for shingleing or slating.

2. *Naut.*: A cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin, used for nailing on the metal sheathing of vessels. They are flat and polished on the head, countersunk beneath.

sheathing-paper, s. A large and coarse paper made for an inner lining of the metal sheathing of vessels.

sheath-léas, a. [Eng. *sheath*; -léas.] With out a sheath or covering; drawn from the sheath; unsheathed.

"A thousand swords had sheathless blades,
And made her quarrel all their own."
—*Byron: Paradise Lost*.

***sheath-y, 'sheath-le, a.** [Eng. *sheath*; -y.] Forming or resembling a sheath or scabbard.

"The short and sheathy case on their backs."
—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xviii.

šite, šat, šare, amidst, whāt, šall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, šūll; trȳ, šȳrian. s, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

sheave, *s.* [Dut. *schif* = a slice, a disc, a quip, a wheel; Dan. *skive*; Sw. *skifva* = a slice, a disc; Prov. Eng. *shive* = a slice.]

1. The grooved wheel in the shell of a block or pulley over which the rope runs. In wooden blocks, it is generally of lignum-vitæ, and has a brass bushing, called a *coak*, which runs on the pin.

2. *Locksmith*. A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.

sheave hole, *s.*

Naut.: A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

sheave, *v.t.* [Eng. *sheaves*, pl. of *sheaf* (q.v.).] To bring together into sheaves; to collect and bind in a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect or bring together.

sheaved, *a.* [SHEAVE.] Made of straw.

shēb' an dōr, *s.* [Hind. *shakbander*.] A hair-c-master. (Anglo-Indian.)

shē bāng, *s.* store, a saloon, a loafing place. Hence, the whole contents of such a place; and by further extension, the whole of any concern, business, or thing.

shē beēn, *s.* [Irish.] A low public-house; an unclean house of a low character where expensive liquors are sold.

shē beēn ēr, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen*; -er.] One who keeps a shebeen.

shē beēn īng, *s.* [Eng. *shebeen*; -ing.] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen.

shē-chi-nah, **shē-ki-nah**, *s.* [East Aramaean ܫܝܚܢܐ (*shikhinah*) = the majesty of God, the presence of God's Holy Spirit, from ܫܝܚܢܐ (*shikhnan*) = to rest.] A word not in the Old Testament, but used by the later Jews, and from them borrowed by the Christians technically to describe the visible presence of Jehovah above the mercy-seat and between the cherubim in the tabernacle and Solomon's temple, but absent from that built under Zerubbabel [MERCY-SEAT] (Exod. xxv. 8, Psalm lxxx. 1, &c.), though it was expected to be restored when the Messiah came (Hag. ii. 7, 9, Mil. iii. 1). The *shechinah* is associated with glory (Num. xiv. 10; xvi. 19, 32), which again is sometimes described as "the angel of the Lord" (Exod. xiv. 19).

shēck-lā tōn, *s.* [CICLATON.]

shēd, **'shēad**, **'shēde** (jā. t. **shadile*, *shēd*, *shēdile*, pā. par. **shad*, *shēd*, v.t. & i. [A. S. *scadan*, *scadan* (p. t. *scad*, *scod*, pā. par. *scōn*, v. *scōden*); cogn. with Ger. *scheiden*; Goth. *skindan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate, to divide.
"He shall *shēd* us a sonder."
Robert de Brunne, p. 176.

2. To cause or suffer to flow out; to pour out; to let fall. (Said especially of blood or tears.)

"For he, to-day, that *shēds* his blood with me, shall be my brother." *Shakespeare*, Henry V., iv. 8.

3. To throw off; to cause to flow off without penetrating; as, a roof *shēds* rain-water.

4. To cast off; to throw off, as a covering.

"Trees that bring forth their leaves late and cast them off are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early or *shēd* them betimes." *Bacon*: *Art. Hort.*

5. To emit; to give or pour out; to diffuse.

"These blazing suns that start a downward ray, And *shēd* intolerable day."
Goldsmith: *Deserted Village*.

6. To sprinkle, to lutersperse; as, hair *shēd* with gray.

B. Intransitive:

1. To fall; to be poured out.

"But *shēd* a rain from the welken *shēds* That show the fire, and make to rise smoke." *Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 14,649.

2. To let fall or cast off seed, a covering, &c.

"The *shēding* trees began the ground to strow." *Dryden*: *Hind & Panther*, lll. 428.

shēd (l), *s.* [SHED, v.]

1. A division, a parting; as, the *shēd* of the hair.

2. The act of shedding, pouring out, or causing to flow; only in composition, as *bloodshēd*.

3. The slope of a hill. [WATERSHED.]

shēd line, *s.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of the watershed.

shēd (2), *s.* [Another form of *shade* (q.v.).]

1. A lean-to frame building of one story; a slight or temporary building; a penthouse or covering of boards, &c., for shelter; a hovel, a hut.

"The people living on the ridges of the hills in a kind of *shēd* very slightly built." *Cook*: *First Voyage*, bk. II, ch. vi.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, &c.: as, a railway *shēd*, a *shēd* on a wharf.

3. The space between the upper and lower *wēns*, forming a runway for the shuttle.

shēd-fork, *s.* A pitchfork. (*Prov.*)

shēd roof, *s.* A lean-to; the simplest kind of roof, having but one inclined side.

shēd-dār, *s.* [Eng. *shed*, v.; -er.] One who sheds or spills.

"A *shedder* of blood shall surely die." *Exh.* xviii. 13.

shēd-dīng (1), *s.* [SHED, v.]

1. The act of one who sheds; a pouring out; a casting off.

2. That which is shed or cast off.

3. A division.

"We got out to that *shedding* of the roads." *Black*: *Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xix.

shēd-dīng (2), *s.* [Eng. *shed* (2), *s.*; -ing.] A collection of sheds; a shed.

"Comfortably housed under canvas *shedding*." *Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

shēel, *v.t.* [SHEAL, v.]

shēel, *s.* [SHEAL (2), *s.*]

shēel-īng, *s.* [SHEALING.]

shēel-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SHEEL, v.]

sheeling-hill, *s.* Rising ground near a mill, where the shelled oats are winnowed. (*Scotch*.)

"Whatever disposition of wind Providence was pleased to send upon the *sheeling-hill*." *Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

shēen, **'shene**, **'sheene**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *scēne*, *scēne*, *scēne*, *scēne* = fair; cogn. with O. S. *scēn*; Dut. *schon*; Ger. *schön*; Goth. *shonuz*. Allied to *shōw*, not to *shīne*.]

A. As adj.: Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"And now they never meet in grave, or green, By fountain clear, or spangled star light *shēen*." *Shakespeare*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 1.

B. As subst.: Brightness, splendour, glitter.

"The *shēen* of their spears was like stars on the sea, When the blue wave milled mightily on steep *shēen*." *Byron*: *Destruction of Seminoch*.

'shēen-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shēen*; -ly.] Brightly, brilliantly. (*Browning*.)

shēen-y, *a.* [Eng. *shēen*; -y.] Bright, glittering, shiny, showy.

"[W]skim the *shēen* wave." *Blackie*: *Highlands & Islands*, p. 74.

sheep, **'sheep**, **'sheep**, *s.* [A. S. *scēap*, *scēp* (sing. and pl.); cogn. with Dut. *schape* = a sheep, a mutton; Ger. *schaf*; O. H. Ger. *scif*. Origin generally referred to Pol. *skop*; Bohem. *skopec* = a wether, a castrated sheep (whence Pol. *skopowinka* = mutton), from *skopiti* = to castrate; cf. Ital. *castrato* = mutton.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Used in contempt for a silly, bashful fellow.

(2) (Pl.): God's people, as being under the government and care of Christ, the Good Shepherd. (*John* x. 11.)

(3) A congregation, considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor; a flock.

II. Zool.: The genus *Ovis* (q.v.), or any individual of that genus, particularly *Ovis aries*, the Common Sheep, or any of its numerous breeds.

Sheep form a small group of *Cavicorn Ruminants*, characterized by their thick, heavy, transversely-ridged horns, curved spirally outwards, and by their peculiar physiognomy, quite distinct from that of their nearest allies.

They have been known and domesticated from remote antiquity, and it is now almost impossible to ascertain the ancestral stock from which they are descended; probably they have a mixed origin from several wild species, and were introduced into Europe in prehistoric times.

Wild sheep are essentially mountainous; they have their head-quarters in Asia, with species in Africa and North

America. They are gregarious, and this character is retained in the domesticated state.

The male of the sheep is called a *ram*, and the female a *ewe*; the former often exhibits great pugnacity, rushing straight at a foe, and butting with its strongly-armed forehead. The sheep is one of the most profitable domestic animals, nearly every part serving some useful purpose; the fleece yields wool, the flesh is used for food, the skin is made into leather for bookbinding and gloves, or into parchment, and the intestines into strings for musical instruments. [CANINE.]

The milk was formerly much used, as it is still in some countries; and cheese is made from it on the continent. The disposition of the sheep is patient and peaceable, its constitution is sufficiently hardy to endure extremes of temperature, it thrives on a variety of pastures, and sheep-farming, both for the production of wool and mutton, is an important industry in all agricultural countries. The ewe generally brings forth one lamb, frequently twins, sometimes three, at a birth. The lambing season is generally in early spring, but sometimes late in the winter, in order to furnish young lambs to the market. In Great Britain the breeds of sheep are numerous; the Dishley, or Improved Leicesters, are in high repute for weight of carcass at fattening qualities. The Lincoln, the Cotswold, the Teeswater, and Romney Marsh are heavy breeds, exceeding the Leicester in quantity of wool and hardness of constitution; the Shortwoolled Southdowns have a close-set fleece of fine wool, and their mutton is of superior quality. They were first bred on the chalky downs in the south of England, and have since spread all over the country; in Hampshire, Shropshire, and Dorsetshire local breeds replace the Southdowns. The Black-faced, the Cheviot, and the Welsh sheep are mountain breeds; the Cheviot are the hardiest of the three, but they all yield excellent mutton. The Iceland sheep have three, four, and sometimes five horns; the Broad-tailed sheep of Asia have the tail as low as with fat on each side as to weigh seventy or eighty pounds. As the tail is considered a great delicacy, the shepherd sometimes protects it from being injured by dragging on the ground by attaching to it a small board on rough wheels. The Fat-tumped sheep of Southern Tartary has a similar development of fat on the rump. The Wallachian sheep is noted for the size of its horns; and the Astracan and Circassian sheep yield the fur known as Astracan (q.v.). Among the wool-producing breeds one of the most important is the Merino (q.v.). This breed has been so widely raised in the United States that now 25 per cent. of our sheep are mainly of Merino origin, though not all of pure breed. No important breed of native origin exists in this country, but the finer English breeds have been imported.

sheep-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Viburnum Lentago*; a small American tree, with flat cymes of white flowers and edible fruit.

'sheep-bite, *v.t.* To nibble like a sheep; hence, fig., to practise petty thefts.

"Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you; show your *sheep-biting* face, and be hanged." *Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, v.

'sheep-biter, *s.* A petty thief; a surly, morose fellow.

"Woe, thou not be glad to have the nicardly sawily *sheep-biter* come to some notable shame!" *Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, II. 5.

sheep-dip, *s.* A sheep-wash (q.v.).

sheep-dog, *s.* A shepherd's dog; a collie (q.v.). [SHEPHERD'S DOG.]

sheep-faced, *a.* Sheepish, bashful.

sheep-farm, *s.* A sheep-run (q.v.).

sheep-farmer, *s.* The proprietor or tenant of a sheep-farm; one who breeds sheep for the market or for their wool.

"Wool is the chief object of the Australian *sheep-farmer*." *Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 663.

sheep-farming, *s.* The act or occupation of breeding sheep for the market or for the sake of their wool.

"The great object of *sheep-farming* in Britain at this time was the production of wool." *Chambers' Cyclop.*, viii. 662.

'sheep-headed, *a.* Dull, stupid, silly; simple-minded.

sheep-holder, *s.* A cradle or table to hold a sheep while being shorn. (*Amer.*)

shēl, **boy**, **pōut**, **jōwī**; **cā**, **pēl**, **chorus**, **chīn**, **bench**; **gō**, **gēm**; **thīn**, **this**, **sīn**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -īng, -clan, -tlan = **shan**. -tlan, -sion = **shūn**; -tlan, -gion = **shūn**. -cious, -tious, -sious = **shūn**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **del**, **del**.

- sheep-laurel, s.**
Bot.: *Kalmia angustifolia*. (KALMIA.)
- sheep-leuse, s.** The same as SHEEP-TON, 2 (q.v.).
- sheep-market, s.** A place where sheep are sold.
- sheep-master, s.** An owner of sheep; a flock-master.
- sheep-pen, s.** An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.
- sheep pick, s.** A kind of hay-fork.
- sheep-pox, s.**
Anim. Pathol.: *Pyothrix ovina*; a disease in sheep, akin to, but not identical with, small-pox in man. In June, 1862, it was very fatal at Allington, in Wiltshire, till Professor Simonds successfully treated it by inoculation.
- sheep-rack, s.** A portable iron rack for containing food for sheep.
- sheep-reeve, s.** A shepherd. (Judson Letters, i. 175.)
- sheep-run, s.** A large tract of country for pasturing sheep. (Originally Australian.)
"The inclosure of a sheep-run."—Daily Telegraph, Nov. 20, 1865.
- sheep-shank, s.**
1. *Orig. Lat.*: The shank or leg of a sheep.
2. *Naut.*: A peculiar mode of taking up the slack of a rope and shortening it temporarily. The rope is doubled in three parts, a hitch is taken over each bight with the standing part and jammed tight.
"To think one's self not sheep-shank: To be deceived." (Scott.)
"I don't know, then, if I think you're not sheep-shank. After we were streaked over five hanks to both Burns."—The Hugs of Ayr.
- sheep-shearer, s.** One who shears or clips the wool from sheep.
- sheep-shearing, s.**
1. The act of shearing sheep.
2. The time when sheep are shorn; also a feast or festival made on that occasion.
"Used also adjectively, as in the example, 'Our sheep-shearing feast.'"—Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
- sheep-silver, s.**
1. *Fenel. Lat.*: A sum of money anciently paid by tenants to be relieved from service of washing the lord's sheep.
2. A popular name for mules. (Scotch.)
- sheep-skin, s.**
1. *Lat.*: The skin of a sheep, either made into parchment, for which it is often used as a synonym, or tanned. When subjected to the latter process, it is in demand for many of the commoner uses of leather—shoe-binding, book-binding, and wash-leather.
"But the destruction of mere paper and sheepskin would not materially hurt the hogs."—Morning Post, Jan. 18, 1871.
2. *Fenel.*: A diploma; so called from being originally written or engrossed on parchment, prepared from the skin of a sheep.
- sheep-split, s.** The divided skin of a sheep; one half is a thin skin, and the other a split.
- sheep-stealer, s.** One who steals sheep.
- sheep-stealing, s.** The act of stealing sheep. It is a felony.
- sheep-tick, s.**
Entomology:
1. (MELOPHAGUS).
2. A louse, *Tetichoccephalus sphaerocephalus*, parasitic upon sheep.
- sheep-walk, s.** A pasture for sheep; a tract of land for pasturing sheep, of less extent than a sheep-run (q.v.).
"Sheep-walks populous with bleating bands."—Cowper, Task, vi. 111.
- sheep-walker, s.** One who holds or keeps a sheep-walk.
- sheep-wash, s.** A preparation used to wash sheep, either to free them from vermin, or to preserve the wool.
- sheep-whistling, s.** Whistling after sheep; touting sheep. (Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 4.)

- sheep's bane, s.**
Bot.: *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*.
- sheep's beard, s.**
Bot.: *Artemisia*; a genus of Compositae, from the south of Europe. Three are cultivated in British gardens.
- sheep's bit, sheep's bit scabious, s.** [SHEEP'S SCABIOUS.]
- sheep's eye, s.** A modest, bashful, or diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer.
"To cast a sheep's eye." To direct a wishful or leering look. (Usually of a bashful lover.)
- sheep's head, s.**
1. *Orig. Lat.*: The head of a sheep.
2. Bot.: *Rhodymenia palmata*. (Scotch.)
3. Ichthyology:
(1) *Sardinia aca*, an important food-fish, which swims abundantly on the Atlantic coasts of the United States. It attains a length of about thirty inches and a weight of fifteen pounds, and feeds on shell-fish, detaching them from the rocks with its incisors and crushing them with its powerful molar teeth. The head has a distant resemblance to that of a sheep.
(2) *Corvina ocula*, a freshwater Schenoid, of little value for the table.
- sheep's scabious, s.**
Bot.: The genus *Jasione* (q.v.).
- sheep's sorrel, s.**
Bot.: *Rumex acetosella*.
- sheep-oot, sheep-oote, s.** (Eng. sheep, and out or ote.)
1. A small inclosure for sheep; a sheep-pen.
"But cottage, bent, or sheep-oote none he saw."—Milton, P. R., ii. 391.
2. The cottage of a shepherd. (Shakespeare, As You Like It, iv. 3.)
- sheep fold, s.** (Eng. sheep, and fold, s.) A fold or pen for sheep.
"There, by the sheep-fold, sometimes he was seen."—Wordsworth, Michael.
- sheep hook, s.** (Eng. sheep, and hook.) A shepherd's crook.
"Thou a shepherd's heir."—Shakespeare, Winter's Tale, iv. 4.
- sheep ish, s.** (Eng. sheep; ish.)
1. *Lat.*: Of or pertaining to sheep.
2. *Fenel.*: Like a sheep; bashful, diffident; timid to excess; meekly diffident.
"Two or three sheepish young men slouched awkwardly on the platform."—Daily Telegraph, Oct. 14, 1866.
- sheep-ish ly, adv.** (Eng. sheepish; ly.) In a sheepish manner; bashfully; over modestly or diffidently.
"Billy, my dear, how sheepishly you look!"—Pope, W. of D., l. 183.
- sheep ish ness, s.** (Eng. sheepish; ness.) The quality or state of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive timidity or diffidence.
"Sheepishness and ignorance of the world's faults impeded to a private education."—Locke, On Education, § 69.
- sheep-y, s.** (Eng. sheep; y.) Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish.
- sheer, 'scheere, 'shere, s. & adv.** [heel, shere = bright, clear; Dan. *skær*; allied to heel, shere = clear, bright; A.S. *scie*; Goth. *skies*; Ger. *schier*.]
A. As adjective:
"1. Bright, shining.
"The sheer sun."—Lydgate: *North of Tames*, l.
"2. Pure, unmixed.
"They had scarcely sunk through the uppermost course of sand above, when they might see small sources to boil up, all the first troubled, but after while they began to yield sheer and clear water in great abundance."—P. Roland, *Lays*, p. 130.
"3. Being only what it seems or pretends to be; unmingled, simple, mere, pure, downright; as, sheer nonsense.
4. Applied to very thin fabrics of cotton or muslin.
5. Straight up and down; perpendicular, precipitous.
"Perched on its flat-topped rock of sandstone and basalt, and truly sheer in some places."—Daily Telegraph, Dec. 4, 1865.
B. As adv.: Clean, quite, completely, right, at once.
"Bowed their stiff necks, laden with stormy blasts, Or torn up sheer."—Milton, P. R., l. 419.

- sheer (1), s. & adv.** (SHUREN, v.)
- sheer (2), s. & adv.** (Dut. *schieren* = to sheer, to withdraw or go away.)
Naut.: To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to slip or move aside as, A ship *sheers* from her course.
"1. To sheer alongside: To come gently alongside any object.
"2. To sheer off: To turn or move aside to distance; to move off; to go away.
"3. To sheer up: To turn and approach a place or ship.
- sheer, s.** (SHUREN (2), v.)
1. *Shipbuilding*:
(1) The upward curvature of the line of a vessel toward the bow and stern. "Ship vessels generally have more than full-bottoms; small vessels more than large ones, and merchant more than men-of-war. When the deck is perfectly flush from stern to stern, a vessel is said to have a straight sheer."
(2) The after-stake of a vessel.
2. *Naut.*: The position of a ship riding at anchor with the anchor ahead. When riding at short scope of cable, when the swings at right angles to the cable, exposing a larger surface to the wind or current, and causing the anchor to drag, she is said to lose her sheer.
"1. To quicken the sheer: Shipbuild.: To shorten the radius and strike out the curve.
(2) To straighten the sheer: Shipbuild.: To lengthen the radius.
- sheer-batten, s.**
1. *Shipbuild.*: A strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or last preparatory to those planks being laid on.
2. *Naut.*: A horizontal batten seized to the sheen above the dead-eyes to keep the last from turning.
- sheer-boom, s.**
Shipbuilding: A boom in a stream to catch hogs and direct them towards a hog-pen. (Boom (2), s., 111.)
- sheer-draught, sheer-draft, s.**
Shipbuild.: The same as SHEER-PLAN (q.v.).
- 'sheer-hook, s.** [SHEAR-HOOK.]
- sheer-hulk, s.**
Naut.: An old vessel fitted with sheers for taking out and putting on masts of vessels. (SHEERS.)
- sheer-lashing, s.**
Naut.: The mode of lashing together the legs of the sheer at the cross. The masts of the rope is passed around the cross, then passed up and down respectively, then returned on their own parts and lashed together.
- sheer-line, s.**
1. *Shipbuild.*: The line of the deck at the side of the ship.
2. *Mil.*: The stretched hawser of a flying bridge along which the boat passes.
- sheer-mast, s.**
Naut.: A mast formed of a pair of spars between which the yard of the sail is slung.
- sheer-mould, s.**
Shipbuild.: A long, thin plank for adjusting the run-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its sides is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.
- sheer plan, s.**
Shipbuild.: The plan of elevation of a ship, wherein is described the outward works, the wales, sheer-rails, ports, draughts, masts, masts, just and stem, &c., the angle of each deck to the water-line, &c.
- sheer-rail, s.**
Shipbuilding: A rail surrounding a ship on the outside, under the gunwale. Also called a Waist-rail.
- sheer-strake, s.**
Shipbuild.: The strake under the gunwale in the top side.
- 'sheer' ly, adv.** (Eng. sheer; ly; *Lat.* *illic*; once, quite, completely, sheer. (Bacon & Flet.: *Maid Lover*, v. 1.)

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hér, there: pine, pit, sure, air, marine; gô, pò, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ê; qu = kw.

sheer, 'sheary, s. pl. [The same word as *shear*, s., and so called from the resemblance to a pair of shears.]

Nauf. An apparatus consisting of two posts, or legs, secured together at the top, and provided with ropes or chains and pulleys; used principally for hauling or dismantling ships, hoisting in and taking out masts, &c. The legs are separated at their feet to form an extended base, and are lashed together at their upper ends, to which the guy-ropes and tackle are attached. The sheers have one motion on the steps describing an arc, and are inclined from the perpendicular to a greater or less extent as required, by slackening or hauling on the guy-ropes or fall of the sheer-tackle. Temporary sheers are made of two spars lashed together at the top and sustained by guys. Permanent sheers are shored together at top and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. They are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on a sheer-hulk (q.v.)



SHEERS.

sheer-wat-er, s. [SHEARWATER.]

sheet, 'sheets, 'schote, 'shots, s. [A.S. *sceta*, *scote* = a sheet, original meaning = a projection, being allied to *scot* = a corner, a hook of ground, a fold of a garment, from *scotia* = to shoot (q.v.); cf. A.S. *scota* = the foot of a sail; *scot* = a sheet, a corner of a square cloth, sheet, or rope attached to a sail; *shot* = a sheet, spring, boom, top, &c. *shot* = the sheet of a sail.]

I. Dictionary Language:
1. A large, broad, and thin piece of anything, as paper, linen, glass, iron, &c.; specifically—
(1) A broad and large piece of cloth, as of linen or cotton, used as part of the furniture of a bed.
"Over the blanched sheet her face he laid
Lies a discoloured virgin."
Matthew Arnold. *Tristram & Isolde*, II.

(2) A broad piece of paper, either unfolded as it comes from the manufacturer, or folded into pages. Sheets of paper are of various sizes; as royal, demy, foolscap, &c. [PAPER.]

"A sheet of blank paper that must have this new inventor's stamp upon it."—Addison. *Spectator*, 8, 46.

(3) (U.S.) A book or pamphlet.

"To thus the following sheets are intended for a full and distinct answer."—Pierceland.

(4) A sail.
2. Anything expanded; a broad expanse or surface.
"Such sheets of air, such bursts of horrid thunder,
I never remember to have heard."
Shakespeare. *Lea*, III, 2.

II. Nauf. A rope attached to the clew of a sail in order to extend it. Lower square sails, or courses, have another rope, the tack (q.v.).

(1) A sheet in the wind; slightly intoxicated; somewhat tipsy. (*Colloq. & slang*.)

(2) In sheets:
Print: Lying flat or expanded; not folded, or folded but not bound. (Said especially of printed pages.)

sheet anchor, 'shoot-anchor, s. [Orig. and properly *shoot-anchor*, i.e., an anchor to be shot out or lowered in case of great danger.]

1. *Fig. & Nauf.*: The largest anchor of a ship, let go in cases of extreme danger.

2. *Fig.*: The chief support; the last refuge or resort for safety.

"The strong they make their shoot-anchor."—Cromwell. *Answer to the Invader*, p. 117.

sheet bend, s.
Nauf. s.
1. A double hitch, formed by laying the bight of one rope over that of another, passing its two parts under the two parts of the other, and upward through its bight crosswise and overlapping it.

2. The strongest cable on board ship; bent to the sheet-anchor.

sheet cable, s.
Nauf.: The cable attached to the sheet-anchor; the strongest and best cable in the ship.

sheel, 'shell, s. [SHEAL, SHELLING.]

shell-drake, s. [SHELDRAKE.]

shēk-kār-ry, s. [SHIKARRI.]

shēk-ol, s. [Heb. *sheqel* (*sheqel*) (see def.), from *sheqel* (*sheqel*) = to weigh, to weigh out.]

1. *Hebrew weights*: The fundamental weight in the Hebrew scale. It is believed to have weighed 8.78 drs. avoirdupois, 10 dwt. troy. Half a shekel was called a bekah, which was divided into ten gerahs. Three hundred shekels constituted a talent.

2. *Hebrew money*: A coin, believed to have been worth 2s. 3d., or 54.74 American cents, but money was then, perhaps, ten times as valuable as now. Shekels of the Maccabean period still exist. In shekels of three years, struck under Simon Maccabaeus, the obverse has a vase, over which are the Hebrew letters sheph, shin with a bath, and shin with a gimel; the reverse, a twig with three buds and an inscription, Jerusalem Kedushah, or Hekeshah (Jerusalem the Holy). The character is the Samaritan. Other so-called shekels in the square Hebrew letters are considered forgeries.

shē-kī-nah, s. [SHECHINAH.]

shēld, s. & a. [A.S. *sceld*, *sceld*.]

* *A. As subst.*: A shield.

* *As adj.*: Speckled, flecked, piebald. (*Prov.*)

sheld-duck, s.

Ornithology:

1. The Shelduck (q.v.).

2. *Mergus serrator*, the Red-breasted Merganser.

"In India, this species is more or less common in winter. . . . Long generally known to the Baharans and formerly by the name of *Shelducks*, and occasionally as *Sheld-Wings*, on account of the sharp serrated bill."—Yarrell. *British Birds* (ed. 1861), I, 106.

shēld-af-le, shēld-āp-le (to as shēld), s. [SHELD, a.] The chaffinch. (*Prov.*)

* *s. -ide, s.* [SHIELD, s.] A French crown, called from having the figure of a shield on one side.

shēl-drake, s. [From East Anglian *sheld* =

parturbed (Bog. *Eng. Words*, p. 74); the

Old Norse name was *skjaldur*, from *skjoldr*

= (1) a patch, (2) a piebald horse. Some make

skjoldr = a shield, and refer it to the shield-

like patch on the breast of the bird, thus ac-

counting for the English form *sheldrake*.]

Ornith.: *Turdus cornuta* (or *rufipennis*) of

modern ornithologists; *Anas tadorna* (Linn.).

It is somewhat larger than an ordinary duck,

with a fleshy protuberance at the base of the

bill, whence its specific name. It is a very

handsome bird; head and upper neck dark

glossy green, broad white collar, below which

a broader band of bright bay extends from

the back across the breast; outer scapulars,

primaries, a median aluminous stripe, and a

bar on tip of middle tail-quills black; inner

secondaries and lower tail-coverts gray;

spectrum rich bronze-green; rest of plumage

white. The female is smaller, and less bril-

liantly coloured. It frequents sandy coasts

in Britain, Europe, North Africa, ranging

across Asia to Japan; nesting under cover,

usually in a rabbit-hole. The Ruddy Sheld-

drake (*Tadorna cristata*) sometimes strays to

the British Islands, but is a native of Barbary,

south-eastern Europe, and central Asia. Its

colour is an almost uniform bay, the male

with a black ring round the neck. The Com-

mon Sheldrake breeds freely in captivity,

crossing readily with other species, and the

offspring show a remarkable tendency to re-

version.

* **shēld-trōme, 'sheld-trume, 'shel-**

trome, 'shel-trone, 'shel-troun,

'shel-trun, 'shill-trum, s. [A.S. *sceld-*

truma = a shield-troop, from *sceld* = a shield,

and *truma* = a troop of men.] A body of

troops used to protect anything; a guard, a

squadron.

shēl-dūck, s. [SHELDRAKE.]

Ornith.: The female of the Sheldrake (q.v.)

shēlf, 'sehelfe, 'shelfe, s. [A.S. *scelfe* =

a plank or shelf, cogn. with Low Ger. *schelf*

= a shelf, *schelfen* = to scale off, to peel; cf.

Dut. *schelfe* = a shell; Ger. *schelle* = a husk,

a paring, a shell; Teut. *schälf* = a shelf.]

sheet-copper, s. Copper in broad, thin

plates.

sheet-glass, s. A kind of crown-glass,

formed first into an elongated spheroidal form,

and then swung around in a vertical circle

and reheated two or three times, until the

end not attached flies open, and the glass

assumes the form of a hollow cylinder. The

cylinders are cut longitudinally with a diam-

ond, and placed in a furnace, where they

open out into sheets under the influence of

heat. Glass made in this way is also known

as cylinder, broad, spread, or German glass.

sheet-iron, s. Iron in broad, thin plates.

sheet-lead, s. Lead formed in broad,

thin plates.

sheet-lightning, s.

Elect. & Meteor.: Lightning which, not being

compressed by a dense atmosphere, is free to

expand into a sheet of flame. [LIGHTNING, II.]

sheet-pile, s. The same as SHEETING-

PILE (q.v.).

* **sheet, v. t.** [SHEET, s.]

1. To furnish with a sheet or sheets.

2. To cover or wrap in a sheet; to shroud.

"Where damps hang mouldering on the ivied wall,
And shrouded ghosts drink up the midnight dew."
Arncliffe. *Love King*.

3. To cover, as with a sheet; to shroud.

"Yes, like the stag, when open the pasture sheets,
The bark of truth thou breedest."
Shakespeare. *Antony & Cleopatra*, I, 4.

* **sheet-ēd, s.** [Eng. sheet; *-ed*.]

1. Shrouded or wrapped in a sheet. (*Shakep.*;

Hamlet, I, 1.)

2. Formed into or resembling a sheet.

"Rinsed from Niffshelm
Lifted the sheet of white."
Longfellow. *Tegner's Drapa*.

* **sheet-ēn, s.** [Eng. sheet; *-en*.] Made of

sheeting. (*Charles*: *Paper's Complaint*, 250.)

sheet-fil, s. [Eng. sheet; *-fil*.] As much

as a sheet will hold; enough to fill a sheet.

sheet-ing, s. [Eng. sheet; *-ing*.]

1. *Fabric*: Common calico, bleached or un-

bleached. Sometimes made of double width

for sheets.

"Diapers were made in one town or district, damasks

in another, sheetings in a third, the weaving loom in a

fourth, coarse in a fifth."—Berkley. *Traveller*, 132.

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A lining of timber or metal

for protection of a river-bank. Timber is the

usual material, and consists of sheet-piles or

of guide piles and planking, fortified by

anchoring to the bank in the rear.

3. *Textile*: The act or process of laying the

leaves flat to be piled in books.

4. *Woodman*: A form of battling; a process

of bringing the fibre into an even sheet.

sheeting-pile, sheet-pile, s.

Hydr. Eng.: A plank, tongued and grooved,

driven between two principal piles, to shut

out the water. The exterior piles of a coffer-

dam or other structure, serving to sustain a

filling in of earth, masonry, or other material.

* **sheet-ŷ, s.** [Eng. sheet; *-ŷ*.] Forming a

sheet or broad expanse; broad.

"Were the Niagara thus broken, at least if some

considerable part of it were not left broad and *sheety*,
it might be a grand scene of confusion."—*Edinburgh*
Tour to the Lakes, vol. I, 3.

* **shofe, s.** [SHEAF, s.]

shēik, shēikh, s. [Arab. *sheikh* = an elder,

a chief.] The head of a Bedouin family of

importance with its retainers, or of a clan or

tribe. He is sovereign within the portion of

the desert occupied or traversed by his people,

but, if too despotic, can be kept within

bounds by the knowledge that a portion of

his clan may transfer its allegiance to some

other sheik. When war exists, the sheiks

of a region confederate together and choose

one of their number as a sheik or chief. The

position of Abraham with his allies, Aner and

Esau of Maure, much resembled that of an

Arab sheik with his confederates (Gen. xiv,

13, 14). When a traveller passes through the

territories of a sheik he pays for guidance and

safe conduct, a process which requires repeti-

tion whenever the petty dominions of some

new sheik are reached.

sheik-ul-islam, s. The highest Mu-

hammadan ecclesiastical functionary in Tur-

key, in whom the primacy is vested.

shēl, 'shel, s. [A.S. *scel* = a plank or shelf,

cogn. with Low Ger. *schelf* = a shelf, *schelfen*

= to scale off, to peel; cf. Dut. *schelfe* = a shell;

Ger. *schelle* = a husk, a paring, a shell; Teut.

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shēl, 'shel, s. [A.S.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ledge for holding articles secured to a wall, e.g., a board or platform of boards secured horizontally to a wall, &c., or on a frame apart, to hold vessels, books, or the like; a ledge.

"These shelves admit not any modern book."
Pope: *St. Paul's Epistle*, IV. 18.

2. A projecting layer of rock, a stratum lying horizontally.

3. A rock or ledge of rocks rendering the water shallow; a shoal, a sandbank. [In this sense there is a confusion with *shole*, 2.]

"None of his pilot's loss, he takes himself
The helm, and steers the ship."
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Æneid* V. 118.

II. Shipbuilding: An inner timber following the sheer of the vessel and bolted to the inner side of the ribs to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck beams.

4. To lay (or put) on the shelf: To put aside as out of use, or date, or unfit for further service.

***shelf**, *v.t.* (SHELF, &) To put or lay on a shelf, to shelve.

***shelf**, *v.i.* (Eng. shelf; -y.)

1. Full of or abounding with sandbanks or rocks rising nearly to the surface, and so rendering navigation dangerous.

"Gullies by the eyes of life, a shelfy coast,
Long straits for ships and sailors lost."
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Æneid* V. 118.

2. Full of strata of rock; having rocky ledges cropping in.

"The flinty shelf are in some places so tough, that the plough will scarcely cut them, and in some so *shelly*, that the cart will hardly be able to enter the rock."
Steele: *Narrative of Cornwall*.

shell, *n.* *schelle*, *schelle*, *s.* [A.S. *scell*, *scyll*; cogn. with *whel*, *heel*, *skel*; Goth. *skulpa* = a tile. Allied to *scale* (1), &.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The hard outside covering of anything, especially that which serves as the covering of certain fruits and animals, as—

(1) The outside or covering of a nut.

(2) In the same sense as II. 8.

"These [turkeys] being laid aside, shells of fishes were used, which they counted in the market of Frankfurt."
Pott: *Antiquities of France*, III. 10, ch. 13.

(3) The covering or outside layer of an egg.

"Think him as serpent's egg . . .
And kill him in the shell."
Shakespeare: *Julius Cæsar* II. 1.

2. Any framework or exterior structure, regarded as not being completed or filled in; a carcase.

"The marquis of Medina-Sidonia made the shell of a house that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection."
Lafont: *Antiquities of France*, III. 10, ch. 13.

3. Any slight hollow structure or vessel, incapable of sustaining rough usage.

4. A coarse kind of coffin; or a thin interior coffin enclosed by the more substantial one.

5. The exterior plates of a steam-boiler.

6. In the same sense as II. 5.

*7. A musical instrument, such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to the classic legend, of strings stretched across a tortoise-shell.

"The hollow of that shell,
That spoke so sweetly, and so well."
Dryden: *St. Cecilia's Day*.

*8. Outward show without inward substance or reality.

"So devout are the Romanists about this outward shell of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be re-consecrated."
Lafont: *Antiquities of France*, III. 10, ch. 13.

9. A name given to one of the forums at several public schools.

10. A shell-jacket.

II. Technically:

1. *Calender-work*: An engraved copper roller used in calico printing.

*2. *Enlon*: An electrolyte (q.v.).

*3. *Converted into cases or shells* (elytra).—See *Seal* and *Shuckard*: *Insects* (1860), p. 11.

3. *Nautilus*:

(1) The wooden outer portion or casing of a block, which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin, which is the axis of the sheave or sheaves.

(2) A kind of thimble—dead-eye block employed in joining the ends of two ropes.

4. *Optics*: A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground. The glasses are attached to the face of a runner,

which is worked around with a circular swinging stroke, so as not to wear either the glasses or the shell into ridges.

5. *Shells*: A hollow projectile containing a bursting charge, which is exploded by a time or percussion fuse. Invented at Venice, 1495; used by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, 1522. Shells are usually made of cast-iron, and for mortars and smooth-bore cannon are spherical; but for rifled guns they are, with the exception of Whitworth's and a few others, cylindrical and have a conical point. Palliser shells are made of "chilled" cast iron, and are much heavier. Shells are caused to take the groove in a rifled gun; to receive a rotary motion, by means of studs, as in the French and early Woodcock and Armstrong systems; by a leaden casing, as in many of Armstrong's first guns, and, more recently, by means of a disc or ring, the sabot, which is expanded in the act of firing. Hardened steel shells of from six to thirteen-inch caliber, now being made for the United States Government, will penetrate several inches of Harveycast armor plate without crumbling or showing serious abrasion.

6. *Shells*: (Egg-shell).

7. *Wearings*: Five bars of the lay, which are grooved to receive the reel.

8. *Zoöl.*: A calcareous defense for the soft and vulnerable bodies of the various animals, specif., of the Mollusca. The relation of the shell to the breathing organ is a close one that Mr. S. P. Woodward regarded the former as a pneumoskeleton, essentially a calcified portion of the mantle, with the breathing organ as the most specialized part. So many mollusks have shells that the whole sub-kingdom has been called Testacea, or popularly "shell-fish"; but some are without shells, while the great Crustacea sub-class of the Entomostraca possess them, and the fossil bivalve, hingeless shell of the Crustacean genus *Estheria* was long mistaken for the hingeless shell of Testacea, a true mollusc. Shells are said to be external when the animal is contained in them, and internal when they are concealed in the mantle. In form, the shells of mollusks may be univalves or bivalves. Formerly there was a category also of multivalves, including the cirripedes; but these are now classed with the crustacea. Shells are composed of carbonate of lime with a little animal matter. The former is derived from the food. In structure they may be fibrous, laminated, horny, or glossy and translucent; in lustre they may be dull, pearly, or nacreous. The shell is formed by the mantle. The more it is exposed to light the lighter it is. (For their geological value see Fossil.) The distribution of sea-shells in the ocean is easily accounted for; freshwater shells, in barbed view, are transferred to new regions by adhering, as young ones often do, to the feet of water-birds. The means for dispersing land-shells are less effective, and in fact they are often confined to single islands or similar limited areas. [CERATA, ECHINODERMATA, FORAM., SERA, TEST., TORTOISESHELL, &C.]

shell, *n.* (Egg-shell).

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same for marine or fluviatile animals used by food, and having a defensive covering. It may be a carapace, as in the Crabs, the Lobster, and the Crayfish; a spiral or conical univalve shell, as in the Whelk and Limpet respectively; or a bivalve shell, as in the types and Mussel.

"Crabs and other shell fish which abound about the coast."
—*James's Gazette*, Nov. 5, 1860.

Sometimes the name is limited to the Mollusca, and Woodward (*Mollusca* [ed. 1860], p. 28) says that this popular name, though not quite accurate, cannot be replaced by any other epithet in common use.

shell-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Chelone glabra*, a variety of *Chelone odipna*. The corollas, which are in pairs, are tubular and inflated.

shell-fougass, *s.*

Fort.: A mine charged chiefly with shells and covered with earth. (FOUGASS.)

shell-gauge, *s.*

Ord.: An instrument for verifying the thickness of hollow projectiles.

shell-gold, *s.* Chips or thin laminæ of gold prepared by beating; applied to surfaces for decorative purposes.

shell-gun, *s.* A gun or cannon for throwing bombs or shells.

shell-hook, *s.*

Ord.: A pair of tongs with hooks, and are inserted into the ears of a shell, and by which it is carried to the mortar.

shell-insecta, *s. pl.* (SHELL-INSECTA)**shell-jacket**, *s.*

Mil.: An undress military jacket

shell-lac, *s.* (SHELL-LAC)

shell-lime, *s.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

shell-limestone, *s.**Geology*:

1. *Gen.*: A limestone composed mainly of shells. A stratum of this type is at present forming in shallow water at Shell Sea, at the east of Sheppey. (Seeley.)

2. *Spec.*: Muschelkalk (q.v.).

shell-marl, *s.*

Geol.: A deposit of clay, peat, and other substances mixed with shells, which occurs at the bottom of lakes. Shell-marl is abundantly in parts of the United States, is largely used for fertilizing purposes. Remains of fossil animals have been found in it, and in the shell-marls of Scottish lakes many of recent animals occur.

shell-mounds, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: Kitchen-middens (q.v.).

"Outlying savages are still heaping up shell-mounds like those of far past Scandinavian antiquity."
—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1870, II. 91.

shell-out, *s.* A game at billiards.**shell-parakeet**, *s.*

Ornith.: *Meliphaga undulatus*, an Australian species, easily distinguished by its head of lovely green, and back delicately barred with black and yellow. It differs essentially from all other parrots in warbling a low, continuous, and not unlively melody, something like the English Whitethroat. It breeds most plentifully very readily, if properly treated. The first living specimen was brought to England by Gould in 1840; but since that period it has become common in American avian collections. Called also Undulated or Waved Grass Parakeet.

shell-proof, *s.* Proof against shells; impenetrable by shells; bomb-proof.

shell-pump, *s.* A sand-pump (q.v.).

shell-road, *s.* A road, the upper stratum of which is composed of a layer of hard shells.

shell-sand, *s.* Sand consisting mainly of comminuted shells.

shell-work, *s.* Work composed of shells ornamented with shells.

shell, *t. & t.* (SHELL, &)*A. Transitive*:

1. To strip or break off the shell of; to break out of the shell: *ss.* To shell nuts.

šte, šat, šare, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wät, hëro, camel, hër, there; pine, pít, síre, sir, marine; gò, pò, er, wöro, wölz, wörk, whò, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, unte, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ö; øy = ä; qu = kv.

2. To separate from the shell; as, To shell out.

3. To throw or hurl bomb-shells into, upon, or among; as, To shell a town.

4. To remove; as,

1. To bill off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.

2. To cast the shell or exterior covering.

3. To shell out: To pay up or hand over money, as, The thieves made him shell out. (Slang.)

shell apple, s.

1. The common Crosshill, *Laria curvirostris*. (Prov.)

2. The chaffinch. (Prov.)

shēi lāc, s. [Eng. shell, and lac (q.v.).]

Chem.: Lac painted by melting and straining through coarse cotton bags. It occurs in commerce in thin, translucent, hard flakes, varying in color from yellowish brown to black, sp. gr. 1.18, and is soluble in alcohol, hydrochloric acid, acetic acid, potash, soda, and borax, but insoluble in ammonia. A lacened or white variety is prepared by dissolving crude lac in potash or soda, filtering and passing chlorine gas into the filtrate till all is precipitated; this is then collected, washed with water, slightly heated, and then tumbled into shales. Shellac is chiefly used in varnishes, lacquers, and in the manufacture of sealing wax.

shēllēd, pt. pr. & a. [SHELL, v.]

A. As pt. pr.: (See the verb.)

B. As a.:

1. Stripped or deprived of the shell; having shed or cast the shell.

2. Provided with a shell or shells.

shēllēd insects, s. pl.

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the Crustacean group Entomostraca (q.v.), from the fact that most of its members are more or less entirely invested in a shelly envelope.

shēi lās, a. [Eng. shell; less.] Deslitute of a shell, having no shell.

1. A large part of the birds, male and female, and large shells used. — *Encyclop. Japonica*, p. 324.

shēi lāg, pt. pr. & a. [SHELL, v.]

A. & B. As pt. pr. & a.:

1. As pt. pr.: (See the verb.)

2. As a.:

1. Shēi lās, a. [Eng. shell, and meat.] Food covered with a shell, as eggs, nuts, etc.

2. Shēi lās, a. [Eng. shell, and meat.] Food covered with a shell, as eggs, nuts, etc.

shēi lūm, s. [SKELETON.]

shēi lū, a. [Eng. shell; y.]

1. Abounding with shells; covered with shells. (Slang.)

2. Consisting of a shell or shells.

3. Of the nature of a shell.

4. Of the nature of a shell.

shēi tā, s. [S. & def.] An ancient Celtic language, said by Mr. C. G. Leland to be peculiar to tinkers, but extensively understood and spoken by most of the confirmed tramps and vagabonds in Great Britain. (*Academy*, Nov. 20, 1886, p. 347.)

shēi tēr, s. [According to Skeat a corruption of Mol. Eng. *sheldrune* (q.v.).]

1. That which protects, defends, or covers from injury or annoyance; a protection, a defence.

2. A place or position which affords cover or protection; cover, protection, security.

3. He seeks the shelter of the ground. (*Scott: The Chase*, 22.)

shēi tēr, pt. & i. [SHELTER, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To provide or supply with shelter, cover, or protection from injury, danger, or annoyance; to protect, to cover, to secure.

2. To shelter thee from tempest. (*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 206.)

2. To place in shelter or under cover; often with the reflexive pronoun, to take one's self to shelter or cover. (*Id. & fig.*)

3. To cover from notice.

"Shelter panion under friendship's name." (*Prior: Poems*, 1766.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To take shelter; to shelter one's self.

2. To give or afford shelter.

shēi tērd, a. [Eng. shelter; ed.] Protected, covered, or shut in from any thing that can injure, annoy, or inconvenience; especially, protected by natural or artificial means from inclement weather.

"In that sheltered cove." — *Atter*, Nov. 12, 1866.

shēi tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. shelter, v.; -er.] One who or that which shelters, covers, or protects.

"His shelterers to him." (*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 166.)

shēi tēr-lās, a. [Eng. shelter; less.] Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

"Now and then shelterless, perhaps, she lies." (*Keats: Jane Shore*, v.)

shēi tēr-y, a. [Eng. shelter; y.] Adjoining shelter.

"The warm and sheltering shores of Gibraltar and Barbary." — *W. H. Auden: Soliman*, p. 30.

shēi tō pū-sik, s. [SHELTERPICK.]

shēi tū, shēi-tio, s. [Prob. so called from *shēi-tio*.] A very small but strong horse in Scotland; a pony.

"On a Highland shēi, that does not help me much." (*Scott: R. B. King*, ch. iv.)

shēlve (1), vt. [Eng. shelves, pl. of shelf (q.v.).]

1. To place on a shelf or on shelves.

2. To furnish or provide with shelves.

3. Fig.: To lay or put aside as out of use or unfit for active employment; to dismiss; to pass by or over.

"Seems to have suffered especially from the shēlve process." (*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1885.)

shēlve (2), vt. [Orig. from *heel*, *shēlve* = wry, oblique; M. H. Ger. *schelch*; cf. Dut. *schelch* = one who squints.] To slope, to incline downwards gradually, as a bank.

"There upon that shēlving beach the weary Trojans dragged their weary ships." (*Alfred: Not*, 12, 1865.)

shēlve, s. [SHELVES, v.] A shelf, a ledge.

"On a crag a weedy shēlve." (*Keats*)

shēlves, s. pl. [SHELVES, s.]

shēlving, a. & s. [SHELVES (2), v.]

A. As a.:

1. Shēlving, inclining gradually downward.

2. Not cautious coasting by the shēlving shore." (*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 166.)

B. As s.:

1. A rock or sandbank; a ledge of rocks.

"At his story he saw The bold Clonath near the shēlving draw." (*Keats: R. B. King*, v. 219.)

shēlving, s. [SHELVES (1), v.]

1. The act or operation of fitting up shelves, or of placing upon a shelf or shelves.

2. Materials for shelves; the shelves of a room, shop, &c., collectively.

shēlving-y, a. Eng. shēl(v); -y.] Shelving, sloping.

"The mountain a shēlving side." (*Keats: Jane Shore*, p. 152.)

shēm-er-ing, s. [SHIMMER, v.] An imperfect light, a glimmering.

shēm-ite, s. [Eng. Shēm; -ite.] A descendant of Shēm, the eldest son of Noah.

shē-mit-ic, shēm-it-ic, a. [Eng. Shēm-ite; -ic, -ish.] The same as SEMITE (q.v.).

shēm-it-ism, s. [SEMITISM.]

shēnd, shēnd-on, shēnd-on, vt. [A.S. *scendan*, *scandian*; O. Dut. *scanden*; O. H. Ger. *scendan*, *scandian*, from A.S. *scendan*, *scandian*, *scandian*, *scandian*; Goth. *skandian*; O. H. Ger. *scanden*, *scandian*.]

1. To disgrace, to degrade, to blame, to reproach, to revile, to put to shame.

"The famous name of knight-hood lowly shēnd." (*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, 1. 1. 13.)

2. To injure, to damage, to hurt, to destroy.

"Loss of time shēndeth us." (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 442.)

3. To surprise, to overpower.

"I did not see it." (*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1. 13.)

shēnd-fū, s. [Eng. shēnd; -ful (q.v.).] Ignominious, disgraceful.

shēnd-fū-ly, shēnd fū-liche, adv. [Eng. shēndful; -ly.] In an ignominious or disgraceful manner.

shēnd-fū-nēs, s. [Eng. shēndful; -ness.] Ignominious, disgracefulness.

shēnd-nēs, shēnd nēs, s. [Eng. shēnd; -ness.] Disgrace, ruin, ignominy.

"With shēnd-nēs." (*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1. 13.)

shēnd-ship, shēnd scheps, shēnd scheps, shēnd scheps, s. [Eng. shēnd; -ship.] Ignominious, disgrace, ruin.

"If a man portendeth long here it is shēndship to him." (*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1. 13.)

shēne, s. [SHEN, s.]

shēnt, pt. pr. or s. [SHEND.]

shē-ōl, s. [Heb. שְׁוֹל (shēl) = a subterranean cavern, from שָׁוָה (shāw) = to be hollow.]

Jewish belief: The place of the dead. For its use in the A.V. see *Hebrews*, 2, at 1. 16, 2. 1. In the R.V. the word "Shēl" is generally left untranslated in the text, while "grave" is put in the margin. For instance, in Ps. ix, 17, "The wicked shall be turned into hell" (A.V.), becomes "The wicked shall return to Shēl" (R.V.).

shēp-ard ite, s. [After C. U. Shepard; shēp-ard (Mon.).]

Mon.: A name given by Haldinger to a mineral substance found in a meteorite by Shepard, and supposed by him to be a sesquioxide of cerium.

shopen, schipno, shepno, s. [A.S. *scopen*.] A stable, a stall.

shēp-herd, shēp-herd, s. [A.S. *scēp-herd* = a keeper of sheep; from *scēp* = a sheep, and *herd*, *herde*, *herde* = a keeper.]

1. Lat.: A man employed in the tending, feeding, and guarding of sheep.

2. Fig.: A pastor; one who exercises spiritual care over a district, community, or congregation.

shepherd god, s. A name applied to Pan.

"Anon he stoned the thick and spongy sod." (*Keats: Hyperion*, 1. 100.)

Shepherd Kings, s. pl. The chiefs of a nomadic tribe of Arabs, who established themselves in Lower Egypt some 2,000 years ago. Amethio says they reigned 511 years, Eratosthenes says 470 years, Africanus, 244 years, Eusebius, 103 years. Some say they extended over five dynasties, some over three, some limit their sway to one; some give the name of only one monarch, some of four, and others of six. Bunsen places them a.c. 1639; Lepsius, a.c. 1842; others, a.c. 1900 or 2000.

shepherd's bag, shepherd's purse, s.

Bot.: *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

shepherd's beard, s. [SHEEP'S-BEARD.]

shepherd's club, s.

Bot.: *Verbascum Thapsus*.

shepherd's cross, s.

Bot.: *Trifolium pratense* (Prior.)

shepherd's crook, s. A sheephook. A long staff with an iron crook fixed on its upper end. It is used by shepherds to catch or hold sheep.

shepherd's dog, sheep-dog, s.

Zool.: A popular name for many varieties of *Canis familiaris* used to tend and drive sheep. The English Shepherd-dog has a longish head, with a sharp muzzle, and good breadth over the forehead; his ears are slightly raised, and his coat is short and woolly; tail usually long and bushy; he is less faithful and sagacious than the Collie. (*Fowler*, s. 1. 2.) The Border's dog is larger and stronger, and has usually a strain of Mastiff blood. Special breeds of Sheep-dogs are found on the Continent.

boil, boy; pōit, jōwī; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; ge, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophen, exist, -ing, -cian, -tian = shan, -tien, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn, -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

- shepherd's knot, s.**
Bot.: *Potentilla Tormentilla*.
- shepherd's myrtle, s.**
Bot.: *Ruscus aculeatus*.
- shepherd's needle, s.**
Bot.: (1) *Scandix Pecten*; (2) the genus *Geranium*. (Bullein.)
- shepherd's plaid, s.**
1. A kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft.
2. A kind of woollen cloth, woven in this pattern, and generally made into shepherd's plaids, and often into trouserings, &c.
- shepherd's pouch, s.**
Bot.: *Capella Bursa-pastoris*.
- shepherd's purse, s.**
Bot.: (1) *Capella Bursa-pastoris*; (2) the genus *Thlaspi*.
- shepherd's rod, shepherd's staff, s.**
Bot.: (1) *Dipsacus sylvestris*; (2) *D. pilosus*. (Britten & Holland.)
- shepherd's tartan, s.** [SHEPHERD'S PLAID.]
- shepherd's watch, s.**
Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis*.
- shepherd's weather-glass, s.**
Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis*.
- *shēp'-hērd, v.t.** [SHEPHERD, s.]
1. To tend or guide, as a shepherd.
2. To attend or wait on; to gallant.
- shēp'-hērd-ēss, s.** [Eng. shepherd; -ess.]
A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.
"No shepherdess, but Flora Peering in April's front."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.
- shēp'-hērd-di-a, s.** [Named after Mr. John Shepherd, curator of the Liverpool Botanical Garden.]
Bot.: A genus of Elaeagnaceae. Small dioecious shrubs from North America. *Shepherdia canadensis* is covered with rusty scales.
- *shēp'-hērd-ish, a.** [Eng. shepherd; -ish.]
Resembling a shepherd; sitting or becoming a shepherd; rural, pastoral, rustic.
"He would have drawn his sister, esteemed her match for beauty, in her shepherdish attire."
Sidney: *Arcadia*.
- *shēp'-hērd-ism, s.** [Eng. shepherd; -ism.]
Pastoral life or occupation.
- *shēp'-hērd-ing, s.** [Eng. shepherd; dim. affix; -ing.]
"Let each young shepherdling Walk by, or stop his ear, the whilst I sing."
Browne: *Britannia Pastoralis*, l. 2.
- *shēp'-hērd-lī, a.** [Eng. shepherd; -ly.]
Pastoral, rural; belonging to, or becoming a shepherd. (Jer. Taylor.)
- *shēp'-tēr, s.** [Eng. shap(-); -ter.] One who shapes; a sempstress. (W'thal.)
- Shēp'-wāy, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See ¶.)
¶ *Court of Shepway*:
Lanc.: A court formerly held before the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports to hear appeals from those ports which had separate franchises. This civil jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports was abolished by 18 & 19 Vict., c. 45.
- shēr-ard-i-a, s.** [Named by Dillenius after James Sherard, a botanist, who had botanical gardens at Eltham, Kent. (London.) Named by Dillenius after his patron, William Sherard, LL.D. (1659-1728), consul at Smyrna. (Paxton, &c.) The two Sherards were brothers.]
Bot.: Field-madder; a genus of Gallaceae. Calyx funnel-shaped; stamens four; fruit crowned with the calyx. There is a single species, *Sherardia arvensis*, a small slender-branched and spreading plant, with a small sessile umbel of pale blue flowers. Found in Britain in corn-fields, &c., flowering from April to October.
- shēr-bēt, s.** [Arab. sharbat = a draught, a drink, a beverage, from sharib = he drank.]
An eastern cooling drink, made of fruit juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavoured.
"Whene'er at Haram hours, 'I take him cool sherbets and flowers."
Moore: *Poor-Worshipper*.

- shērd, s.** [SHARD.]
1. Ord. Lang.: A fragment. (Obsolete, except in the compound pot-sherd.)
2. Hort. (Pl.): The fragments of pottery employed by gardeners to drain their flower pots.
- *shēre, v.t.** [SHEAR, v.]
- *shēre, a.** [SHEER, a.]
- shē-rif, shē-rif, shē-rif (1).** [Arab.]
1. A descendant of Muhammad through his daughter Fatima and Hasan Ibn Ali.
2. A prince or ruler, the chief magistrate of Mecca.
- shēr-iff (2), *shē-rif, shēr-ova, *shē-rife, *shē-royve, *shī-rife, *sherife, *shrieve, s.** (A. S. *scir-gerifa* = a shire-reeve, from *scir* = a shire (q.v.), and *gerifa* = a reeve (q.v.).)
1. In the United States the principal duties of the public official known as sheriff are to maintain peace and order, to attend as administrative officer during sessions of court to guard prisoners and juries, to preside at inquisitions, to serve processes and execute the judgments of the courts, as in the sale of property condemned for debt, &c. An unpleasant duty of the sheriff is the execution of criminals condemned to death. In most of the states the sheriff is elected by the people, and in large cities, where the fees of the office are important, the position is a highly coveted one. In some of the states under-sheriffs are appointed, who replace the sheriff in his absence; while in all of them there are deputy sheriffs, the servants and agents of the sheriff in the performance of his duties.
2. In England, the chief officer of the Crown in every county or shire, to whom the charge of the county is committed by letters patent. He is appointed (except in the case of London and the county of Middlesex) by the Crown out of three names submitted for each county by the judge who goes on circuit. (Prickens, ¶.) Unless specially exempted, or in case of legal disability, this person nominated is bound under penalty to serve the office. As keeper of the Queen's peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and during his year of office is superior in rank to any nobleman in the county. He is especially intrusted with the execution of the law and the preservation of the peace in his county, for which purposes he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county. (Posse Comitatus.) Personally the sheriff performs only such duties as are purely honorary, as attendance upon the judges on circuit, or duties of dignity or public importance, as presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings. The ordinary functions, such as execution of writs, &c., are discharged through an under-sheriff, so called to distinguish him from the sheriff, who is often popularly known as the High-sheriff.
"Originally the high sheriff was the official deputy of the Crown for enforcement in the county to which he belonged of law and order and of the Crown's decrees. Did the Crown require an armed force, the sheriff levied it. The sheriff was responsible for providing that the Royal writ of summons should run in his shirealty, that it should be duly served and obeyed. When the courts of law, as representing the Crown, had recorded a judgment, it was the duty of the sheriff to see that judgment enforced, whether against goods or person of the individual who was the subject of the judgment. The sheriff was the incarnation of police, militia, high bailiff, &c., rolled into one. He was the precursor, in days of more primitive civilization, of horses and footmen most of which he now passed from his hands. This day he is still the recipient of the Royal writ for election of a member of Parliament, and is responsible for the conduct of the same. He still answers, through his under-sheriff, the judgments of the superior courts; he seizes the goods of judgment debtors, though he has been relieved by the abolition of imprisonment for debt. In 1869 of the odious duties of *eyre ad satisfaction*; and he is still responsible for the due carrying out of the sentence *per se*. In the case of criminals sentenced to capital punishment, and this is the most onerous and least useful of his functions—he is still the nominal guardian and escort of the Crown, represented by judges in case, when county sessions are being held. Up to the days of railroads, the sheriff actually escorted their lordships from one confine of his county to the other, meeting his neighbouring brother sheriff on the county border, and there receiving from him or transferring to him his august charges. In other days his 'javelin men' were a really armed and necessary force, requisite to ensure the safety of the Crown and its deputies on the march."—Field, Jan. 2, 1890.
3. A law officer in Scotland, whose functions seem to have been originally, like those of the sheriffs in England, mainly executive, but who now is judge in a county court. At one time the office was hereditary; but it is now

- In the appointment of the Crown. Nearly all the sheriffs are now practicing lawyers resident in Edinburgh, sheriff-substitutes acting for them as local judges in the several counties.
- sheriff-clerk, s.** In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.
- *sheriff-geld, s.** A rent formerly paid by a sheriff.
- sheriff-officer, s.** In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes and the like.
- *sheriff-tooth, s.** A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts; a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. (Wharton.)
- shēr-iff-al-tī, shēr-iff-dōm, shēr-iff-ship, shēr-iff-wick, s.** [Eng. sheriff; -ally, -dom, -ship, -wick.] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; shirealty.
- "Not only writs or orders were sent to the lordship and clergy in the several sherrifrics and lallies, but to the commons, to assemble and take into consideration how to redress grievances, and support the public expenses."—Bolingbroke: *Dissertation upon Parties*.
- shēr-rife, s.** [SHERIFF.]
- *shēr-ris, s.** [SHERRY.]
- sherris-sack, s.** Sherry.
"A good sherris sack hath a two-fold operation in it: it accends me into the brain."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, iv. 2.
- shēr-rī, s.** [From this town of Xeres, near Cadiz, in Spain, whence it was brought. The original form of the word was *sherris*, the final s of which was dropped from a mistaken idea that it was the plural ending, as in the case of pea for peace, &c.]
1. Comm.: A favourite Spanish wine was prepared from small white grapes grown in the province of Andalusia, those which furnish the better qualities being cultivated in the vineyards of Xeres. In the manufacture of sherry the grapes are not gathered until they are quite ripe, and the fermentation is continued until nearly all the sugar has been converted into alcohol. At first it is of a straw colour, but it darkens with age. Sherries may be divided into natural, containing from 20 to 25 per cent. of proof spirit, and fortified, containing from 30 to 40 per cent.; the reason given for the addition of so much spirit is that the wine will not otherwise stand the voyage. Sherry is not adulterated to any great extent, but many of the cheap sherries now usually sold are mixtures of low-sherry with ordinary white wine, the strength being increased by the addition of alcohol.
2. Pharm.: Sherry is used in many of the wines of the pharmacopoeia, as *Pianum ferri*, &c.
- sherry-cobbler, s.** Sherry, sugar, and iced water sucked up through a straw.
- shēr-rī-vāl-lēg, s. pl.** [A corrupt of *h. chivalier* = a horseman.] Pantalooned cloth or leather worn buttoned round the leg over other pantaloons when riding. (Jowett.)
- *shērtē, s.** [SHIRT.]
- *shote, v.t.** [SHOOT, v.]
- shēth, s.** [Perhaps connected with *shōth* (q.v.).]
Agrie.: That portion of a plough, sometimes called the post or standard, which is attached at its upper end to the beam and at points below affords places of attachment for the share, mould-board, and land-side in ordinary ploughs. In shovel-ploughs it fills a similar function as the part to which the share or shovel is secured.
- Shēt-land, s.** [See def.]
1. Geog.: A group of about 100 islands, twenty-three of which are inhabited, lying to the north-east of Scotland.
2. Zool.: A Shetland-pony (q.v.).
"A tricky Shetland, who goes through a 'hag' with the big gray."—*Daily News*, Dec. 13, 1888.
- Shetland-pony, s.**
Zool.: A very small variety of the horse (q.v.), with flowing manes and tails, peculiar to Shetland. They are very strong, and capable of enduring great fatigue, but do not average more than eight hands in height.

šte, šit, šare, amidat, whāt, šāl, zather; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, šire, šir, marine; gō, pē or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, řāl; trī, šyrian. se, se = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

Op. 2044: Baltimore, IV. 8.

shift-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; -able.] Capable of being shifted, moved, or changed.

shift-er, *s.* [Eng. *shift*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: One who shifts or changes; as, a scene-shifter.

2. *Fig.*: One who plays tricks or practises artifice; a trickster.

"They have as little As well may free them from the name of shifters." *Resum. & Plot. Blood Brother*, IV, 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Knitting-machine*: One of the headless needles (or awns, as they have no eyes) which, by suitable mechanism under the control of their attendant, operate to disengage the outer loops of the course and put them on the next inner or the next outer needle for narrowing or widening.

2. *Naut.*: A person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

shifter-bar, *s.*

Knitting-machine: A bar having stops or projections, whose office it is to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the other.

shift-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Shift, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Changing place or position.

"Others steer'd, or turn'd the sails."

To receive the shifting gales.

Cowper, Procedure of Divine Love.

2. Resorting from one expedient to another; fickle, changeable, vacillating.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of removing or changing; change, removal.

"Hereby it is clear, that the godly fathers, and disciples in old times, disliked such this shifting of waters to Rome." *Jewell's Works*, p. 168.

2. The act of having recourse to equivocal ex-
planations or shifts; evasion, artifice, trickery.

II. Naut.: The parting of tackle-blocks which have been pulled together.

shifting-bar, *s.*

Print.: A cross-bar removably dovetailed into a chase. Shifting-bars are generally used in the imposition of ornaments. [Ornament, 2.]

shifting-beach, *s.* A beach of gravel liable to be moved or shifted by the action of the sea or a current.

shifting-centre, *s.* The same as META-CENTRE (q.v.).

shifting-gauge, *s.* An adjustable gauge.

shifting-plank, *s.*

Ord.: An oaken plank, used, in conjunction with the rollers, blocks, and other implements, for shifting cannon from one level to another.

shifting-rail, *s.*

Vehicles: An upper rail or lazy-back to a carriage, removable at pleasure.

shifting-sand (or *sands*), *s.* Loose-moving sand; a quicksand.

shifting (or *secondary*) *use*, *s.*

Law: [USE, *s.*]

shift-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shifting*; -ly.] In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; with deceit or evasion.

shift-less, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; -less.] Destitute of expedients; having no expedients or resources; unable to shift for one's self.

"To shield the shiftless people around him from the results of their own imprudence and improvidence." *Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1876, p. 267.

shift-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shift*; -less.] In a shiftless manner.

shift-less-ness, *s.* [Eng. *shiftless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shiftless.

shift-y, *a.* [Eng. *shift*; -y.]

1. Inclined to shift or change; changeable, shifting.

2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients or resources; well able to shift for one's self.

3. *In a bad sense*: Full of shifts, tricks, or evasions; given to shifting or trickery.

Shif-ite, *s. & a.* [Arab. *shiah* = a party, a faction, a number of separatists.]

A. As substantive:

Muhammadianism (Pl.): One of the two great divisions of Muhammadans. They reject the Sunna, or body of tradition regarding the prophet, while this is accepted by the Sunnites, or Sunnites. They assert that Muhammad, before his death, named his adopted son Ali to the Caliphate, and therefore reject Abu Bekr, Umar, and Osman, the first three caliphs who held the dignity before Ali's election. Persia is the leading Shiite nation, and one source of its often being at variance with Turkey is that the latter power is Sunnite. Many Shiites exist also in India, though the Sunnites are there more numerous.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the party described under A.

shī-kār-roḥ, **shē-kār-rē**, *s.* [Hind. *shikari*.] A native attendant hunter; hence a sportsman generally.

***shilde**, ***shelde**, *v. & s.* [SHIELD.]

shill, *s.* [Gan. *schill* = sedge.] Straw. (Prov.)

shill, *v.t.* [Icel. *skjól*; Dan. *skjøl* = a shelter, protection.] To put under cover, to shield. (Prov.)

shil-lē-lah, **shil-lā-lah**, **shil-lā-ly**, *s.* [From *Shillelagh*, a lammy in the county Wicklow, famous for its snags.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used as a cudgel. (Irish.)

"One civilized nation clutches its shillelagh when another trails its coat." *Echo*, Sept. 8, 1883.

shill-ing, ***shill-yng**, ***shyll-ing**, *s.* [A.S. *scilling*, *scylling*; cogn. with Dut. *schilling*; Icel. *skilling*; Dan. & Sw. *skilling*; Goth. *skilling*; Ger. *schilling*, from the same root as Icel. *skilja* = to divide; Dan. *skille*; cf. Sw. *skilmynt*; Dan. *skilmynt* (from *skilja*, *skille* = to divide, and *mynt* = coin); and Ger. *scheidmünze* (from *scheiden* = to divide, and *münze* = coin), all meaning small change.]

Nymis: A British coin of currency and account, now equal in value to twelve pennies, or to one-twentieth of the pound sterling. It has varied considerably in value at different times, from four pennies to twenty pence. In 1560 the pound was coined into sixty shillings, in 1800 into sixty-two shillings, and by the Act, 56 George III., it was ordered to be coined into sixty-six shillings, which is the rate at which shillings are now struck. The term shilling was also applied to a weight equivalent to the twentieth part of a pound; thus, the statute of Henry II., A.D. 1206, decreed that "if the corn be at twelvecence a quarter, the farthing loaf shall weigh six pounds sixteen shillings," i.e., six pounds and 1/16 of a pound.

"The first current shilling or silver piece of twelve pence stamped within memory, were coined by K. Henry the eight, in the twentieth year of his reign." *Holme's Doct.* *Descrip. of Eng.*, bk. II., ch. xiv.

shilling-dreadful, *s.* A short novel, of a sensational character, published in one volume, and sold for a shilling.

"Mr. Stevenson is writing another shilling-dreadful." *Athenium*, Nov. 14, 1883, p. 638.

shil-ly-shāl-ly, **shill-shall**, *v.t.* [A reduplication of *shall*, and hence = *shall*, *shall* I not?] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; to hesitate.

***shil-ly-shāl-ly**, ***shill-I-shall-I**, *adv. & s.* [SHILLYSHALLY, *v.*]

A. As adv.: In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

"I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make, I keep it; I don't stand shil-I-shall-I then; if I say 'I'll do it,' I do it." *Congress*, *Way of the World*.

B. As subst.: Foolish trifling, irresolution.

shil-pēt, **shil-pit**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Weak, waxy, insipid. (Scotch.)

"We pronounced the claret shilpit, and demanded brandy with great vociferation." *Scott's Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. Of a sickly, white colour; feeble-looking.

***shil-wit**, *s.* [CHILDWIT.]

shī-ly, *adv.* [SHVLY.]

shim, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Mach.*: A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit. It is sometimes used in adjusting the parts of a journal-box to the crank-pin or wrist either in the original fitting or in taking up lost motion.

2. *Stone-working*: One of the plates in a

jumper-hole to fill out a portion of the thick-ness not acquired by the wedges or feathers.

3. *Agric.*: A shallow plough for breaking the surface of land and killing weeds.

shim-mēr, ***shim-ēr**, *v.t.* [A.S. *scimē*, frequent. from *sciman*, *scimtan* = to shine, *scima* = a light, brightness; cogn. with Dut. *schijnen*; Sw. *skina*; Ger. *schimmern*.] To emit a tremulous light; to gleam, to glister.

"Stagnant, lifeless, dreary, dimmed, Lighted by the shimmering moonlight." *Longfellow's Hiawatha*, II.

shim-mēr, *s.* [SHIMMER, *v.*] A tremulous light or gleam.

shin, ***shine**, ***shyn**, *s.* [A.S. *scina*; cogn. with Dut. *schien*; Sw. *sken-ben* = shin-bone; Dan. *skinn-ben*; Ger. *schiene*; O. H. Ger. *scina*, *scena*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The forepart of the leg between the ankle and the knee, applied especially to the human leg; the forepart of the crural bone. [TIBIA.]

"Nay, I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit till I break my shin against it." *Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II, 4.

2. *Rail-eng.*: A fish-plate.

shin-bone, *s.* The bone of the shin; the tibia.

"I find I'm but hurt in the leg, a dangerous kick at the shin-bone." *Bozans & Plot's Honest Man's Tale*, II, 1.

shin-boot, *s.*

Manège: A horse-boot having a long leather shield to protect the shin of a horse from being injured by the opposite foot; used on trotting horses. (Amer.)

shin-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrola elliptica*.

shin-plaster, *s.* Originally, any kind of paper money; said to have been first applied to the Continental currency after its depreciation. During the Civil War, and thereafter, the fractional paper currency issued by the Government, and by many private banks and companies, was so called. Essentially a term of contempt, implying worthlessness. (U.S.)

shin-rapper, *s.* One who disables a horse by a blow on the splint-bone.

shin, *v.t. & t.* [SHIN, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To climb a tree by means of the hands and legs alone; to swarm. (Usually followed by up.)

2. To go about; to hurry about.

B. Trans.: To climb by embracing with the arms and legs, and pulling one's self up; to swarm up.

***shin-dle**, *s.* [Lat. *scindula* = a wooden stick, from *scindo* = to cut, to cleave, to split; Ger. *schindel*.]

1. A shingle. [SHINGLE (1).]

"Cornelius Nepos writeth, that the houses in Rome were formerly covered over head but with shins." *P. Holland's Plots*, bk. xvi., ch. 2.

2. A roofing slate.

***shin-dle**, *v.t.* [SHINDLE, *s.*] To cover a roof with shingles.

shin-dy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Leland suggests a derivation from the Gipsy *chingaree* or *chind* = a quarrel.]

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1. A row, a spree. (Slang.)

"Hee them for miles kicking up their wild shins." *Barham's Ingoldsby Legends*, *Ingoldsby's Progress*.

2. A liking, a fancy. (Amer.)

3. The same as SHINTY (q.v.).

shine, ***schine**, ***schyne**, ***shyne** (v.t. *shined*, **schone*, **schoon*, **shoon*, *shone*, *pa. par.* **shinen*, *shone*), *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *scinan* (pa. t. *scān*, pa. par. *scinen*); cogn. with Dut. *schijnen*; Icel. *skina*; Dan. *skinne*; Sw. *skina*; Goth. *skinnan*; Ger. *schienen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to gleam; to beam with steady radiance.

"The moon shines bright." *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice*, I, 1.

2. To be bright; to glitter; to be brilliant.

"But all things which that shined as the gold. No is no gold, as I have heard it told." *Chaucer's C. T.*, 1000.

3. To be gay or splendid; to be beautiful.

4. To be eminent or conspicuous.

"A quality wherein, they say, you shine." *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To polish; to make bright.

"The shingle of the mirror." *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

2. To be eminent or conspicuous.

"A quality wherein, they say, you shine." *Shakspeare's Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

shō, shē, shā, shād, shāt, shāḥ, shāh, *father*; **wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thērē**; **pinē, plit, sūr, air, marinē**; **gō, pō, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, rūll**; **trī, sūrīan**. **a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.**

until comparatively recent times, constructed of wood, such as oak, pine, &c., but this material has to a very great extent been



THE "NORTHFLEET."

superseded by iron and steel, by the adoption of which lightness and strength are combined. Vessels of war are often constructed on the composite system, that is, of wood with a skin or coating of iron or steel.

"The proper definition of a ship is a vessel with three masts, each mast being square-rigged. She would be a ship, even if she did not carry anything above her cross-trees, for she is made so by her cross-jack and sixteen topsail yard and sixteen top; yet, if you add a fourth mast to a ship she is still a ship, even if it be what is termed a spanker mast—that is, a mast rigged like the mizen-mast of a barque."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 30, 1865.

• 2. A dish or utensil formed like the hull of a ship for holding incense.

¶ (1) *Armed ship*: [ARMED].

(2) *Ship of Guinea*: [GUINEA-SHIP].

(3) *Ship of the desert*: A poetical name for the camel.

(4) *Ship of the line*: A man-of-war, large and strong enough to take its place in a line of battle.

ship-biscuit, *s.* A kind of hard, coarse biscuit, prepared for long keeping and for use on board ship. Called also ship-bread.

ship-board, *s.* A board or plank of a ship.

ship-borer, *s.* [SHIP-WORM.]

ship-boy, *s.* A boy who serves on board a ship.

"Upon the high and giddy mast
Saw up the ship-boy's eyes."—*Shakespeare*, 2 *Henry IV.*, III. 1.

ship-bread, *s.* [SHIP-BISCUIT.]

ship-breaker, *s.* A person whose occupation is to break up vessels which are no longer fit for service.

ship-broker, *s.* A mercantile agent, who transacts all necessary business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargoes, &c.; also, an agent who buys and sells ships; also, a broker who procures insurances on ships.

ship-brokerage, *s.* The occupation of a ship-broker.

"The question of ship-brokerage in France had formed the subject of frequent representations to the French government."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1866.

ship-canal, *s.* A canal through which sea-going vessels or vessels of a large size can pass.

ship-captain, *s.* The commander or captain of a ship.

ship-carpenter, *s.* A carpenter who works at shipbuilding or repairing; a shipwright.

ship-carpentry, *s.* Shipbuilding (q.v.).
"The Clyde has supplied an unusually rich store of primitive ship-carpentry."—*Wilson*: *Primitive Man*, ch. vi.

ship-chandler, *s.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other commodities for fitting out ships.

ship-chandlery, *s.* The business of a ship-chandler; the commodities sold by a ship-chandler.

ship-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A popular name, and till 1759 the technical appellation for typhus when produced by overcrowding on board ship.

ship-holder, *s.* The owner of a ship; a ship-owner.

ship-jack, *s.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack, adapted for lifting ships and other heavy objects.

ship-joiner, *s.* A ship-carpenter.

ship-letter, *s.* A letter sent by private ship and not by mail.

ship-money, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: An imposition formerly charged on the ports, towns, cities, boroughs, and counties of England for providing and furnishing certain ships for the king's service. The attempt made by Charles I. to revive and enforce this imposition, which had lain dormant for many years, was resisted by John Hampden, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. Ship-money was finally abolished during the same reign.

"Not his attorney, a great antiquary, had much to do in this business of ship-money."—*Whitlock*: *Memor.*, Charles I., p. 7.

ship-owner, *s.* One who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

ship-pendulum, *s.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used in the navy to ascertain the heel of a vessel, so that allowance may be made in laying a gun for the inclination of the deck.

ship-propeller, *s.* The same as SCREW-PROPELLER (q.v.).

ship-rigged, *a.*

Naut.: Rigged with square sail and spreading yards, like a three-masted ship.

ship-shape, *a.* or *adv.* In a seamen-like manner; after the manner of a ship; hence, well-arranged, neat, trim.
"Keep everything ship-shape, for I must go."—*Tennyson*: *Enoch Arden*, 330.

ship-tire, *s.* A kind of female head-dress. Perhaps so called from resembling a ship.

"The brow that becomes the ship-tire."—*Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. 2.

ship-worm, **ship-borer**, *s.*

Zool.: *Teredo navalis*. [TEREDO.]
"The ship-worm, as this mollusc is appropriately called, from its destruction on ships and all submerged wooden structures, is found in most seas."—*Wood*: *Atlas Nat. Hist.*, II. 486.

ship-yard, *s.* A yard or piece of ground near the water, in which ships or vessels are constructed; a shipbuilding yard.

"In the ship-yard stood the Master,
With the model of the vessel."
Longfellow: *Building of the Ship*.

ship's husband, *s.* [HUSBAND, *s.*, II.]

ship's papers, *s.* pl. The papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of the ship and cargo. They are of two kinds: (1) Those required by the law of a particular country, as the certificate of registry, license, charter-party, bills of lading, bills of health, &c., to be on board the merchant ships of the country; (2) Those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships, to indicate their title to that character, and protect them in time of war.

ship's writer, *s.* A petty officer who keeps the watch-bills, quarter-bills, and station-bills of the crew. (*U. S. Navy*.)

ship (2), *s.* [AN ABBREV. OF COMPANIONSHIP.] [COMPANIONSHIP, II. 2.]

ship, *vt.* & *i.* [SHIP, *vt.* & *i.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind; to embark.

"More than one fifth of those who were shipped were hung to the sharks before the end of the voyage."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To transport in a ship; to convey by water. (*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, IV. 1.)

3. To engage for service on board a ship or other vessel; as, To ship seamen.

4. To fix in the proper place.

B. Intransitive:

1. To go on board a vessel, to make a voyage in it; to embark.

"After three months we shipped in a ship of Alais."—*Wright*: *Dedic*, xxvii.

2. To engage for service on board a ship.

ship-board, *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1), and board.]

1. The deck or side of a ship. (Used chiefly or only in the phrases, *On shipboard*, *a ship-board*.)

2. A plank or board of a ship.

"They have made all thy shipboard is of it."—*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, Act II.

ship-bréach, **ship-br**, *sc.* a. [ENG. SHIP (1), and breach.] Shipwreck.

"Thrice I was at shipbrecks, night and day I was in the depresse of the sea."—*Wright*: *Dedic*, 31.

ship-build-ér, *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1), and builder.] One whose occupation is to build ships and other vessels; a shipwright; a naval architect.

ship-build-íng, *a.* & *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1), and building.]

A. As adj.: Used in or for the construction and repair of vessels; as, a shipbuilding yard.

B. As subst.: The art or occupation of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other vessels of a large kind, having masts, as distinguished from boatbuilding; naval architecture.

¶ Tradition alleges that shipbuilding was first successfully attempted in Egypt, and brought thence to Greece by Demetrius, A.C. about 1485. In historic times the Phoenicians took the lead in the art. In England the first two-decked vessel built was the "Royal Harry," built in 1488; it had five masts. Port-holes were first introduced in France by Descharges, A.D. about 1500. Steamships were first constructed about 1812; they were of wood, the first two of iron were launched in 1833 and 1834, to ply upon the Humber. Now iron is being superseded by steel.

ship-fúl, **ship-full**, *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1), and full.] As much or as many as a ship will contain; enough to fill a ship.

"The time will soon be upon us when the arrival of a shipful of such precious wares will cease to seem curiosity."—*Fall*: *Eng. Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1852.

ship-léss, *a.* [ENG. SHIP (1); less.] Destitute of ships.

"It is by no means a shipless sea."—*Gray*: *To B. Wharton*, lett. 53.

ship-lét, *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1); dimin. suff. -let.] A little ship.

"Whether ship-lét sometime doo resort for comen."—*Bolton*: *Descript. Britan.*, ch. xli.

ship-man, **ship-man**, *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1), and man.]

1. A seaman, a sailor, a mariner.

"Hiram sent in the navy shipmen that had knowledge of the sea."—*1 Kings* ix. 27.

2. The captain of a ship.

"A shipman was there, woned for by me; For ought I wote, he was of Bermonsey."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 305. (Prol.)

ship-mas-tér, *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1), and master.] The master, captain, or commander of a vessel.

"The shipmaster came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? arise, call upon thy God."—*Jonah* i. 8.

ship-máte, *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1), and mate.] One who serves in the same ship with another; a fellow sailor.

ship-mént, *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1); -ment.]

1. The act of shipping, or of putting anything on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation.

"But it was added, the shipments must not be delayed."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Goods or commodities shipped or put on board a ship for transportation.

"American shipments were again heavy."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1866.

ship-págo (age as *í*g), *s.* [ENG. SHIP (1); -age.] Freightage. (*Walpole*.)

shipped, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SHIP, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Put on board a ship; carried in a ship or ships.

2. Provided or furnished with a ship or ships.

"Is he well shipped?"—*Shakespeare*: *Othello*, II. 1.

ship-pén, **ship-pón**, *s.* [A.S. *scopen*, *scopen*.] A stable, a stall, a cowhouse. (*Frederick*.)

ship-pér, *s.* [ENG. SHIP, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who puts goods on board a vessel for transportation.

2. The master of a ship; a skipper, a seaman.

fíto, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wá, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère; píne, píť, síre, sír, maríne; gá, pá, er, wóre, wélf, wérk, whó, sún; múte, cúb, cüre, únite, cür, ráte, fáll; trý, Síryan. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kv.

ship-ping, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHIP, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to ships; as, shipping matters, shipping news.

C. *As substantive*:

1. Ships collectively; the collective body of ships, &c., belonging to any country or port; ships in general; tonnage.

"They covered every day long and freely about the side of the shipping and the dockyards."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

"In the year 1880 the United States had 925,062 tons of shipping engaged in the foreign trade; in the coasting trade the tonnage employed was 3,407,945. Counting large and canal boats the grand total was 4,224,497 tons. Great Britain, however, is the great shipping country of the world. In the same year the United Kingdom had—of shipping over 100 tons registered—11,928,624 tons, being more than half the total shipping of the world—22,336,958 tons. In 1890 the total tonnage of vessels built in the United Kingdom was 1,197,235; in the United States 146,178.

2. Sailing, navigation; a passage by water.

"And send 'em good shipping!"—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

3. To take shipping: To take passage in a ship; to embark on board a ship for passage or conveyance.

"Take, therefore, shipping; post, my lord, to France!"—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. 6.

shipping articles, *a. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, &c.

ship-py, *a.* [Eng. ship; -y.] Pertaining too frequently by ships.

ship way, *s.* The framework of timbers upon which a ship is built and ultimately slides when launched.

ship-wreck, *s.* **ship-wracks**, *s.* **ship-wrack**, *s.* [Eng. ship, and wreck.]

1. Literally:

1. The wreck of a ship; the destruction or loss at sea of a ship, by striking on a rock or shoal, foundering, or other cause.

2. The shattered fragments of a wrecked ship; wreck, wreckage.

"They might have it in their own country, and that by scattering up the shipwrecks of the Athenian and Roman theatres."—*Dryden*.

II. *Fig.*: Destruction, ruin.

"And afterwards make a shipwreck violent, Both of their life and fame for ever newly blent."—*Spenser: P. Q.*, II. xii. 7.

3. (1) To make shipwreck: To go astray, to err. (1 Tim. i. 19.)

(2) To make shipwreck of: To ruin, to destroy; as, To make shipwreck of one's chances.

ship-wreck, *v. t.* [SHIPWRECK, *s.*]

1. Literally:

1. To make to suffer shipwreck, by driving on the shore, a rock, or sandbank, or by the force of the wind in a tempest; to wreck.

"Whence the sun glows his reflection, Shipwrecked storms and dreadful thunder break."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, I. 2.

2. To cause to be thrown away by the wrecking of a ship.

"She wrecked upon a kingdom, where no pity, No friends, no hope! I do kindred weep for me."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, III. 1.

II. *Fig.*: To ruin, to destroy.

"Those minor differences which had no often shipwrecked the fortunes of a great Party."—*Standard*, Jan. 10, 1880.

ship-wright (*ph* silent), *s.* [Eng. ship, and wright.] The whose occupation is to build ships; a builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

"The shipwrights are one of the London Companies; founded in 1605, and incorporated in 1612.

shi raz, *s.* [See def.] A Persian wine from Shiraz.

shire, **schire**, **shyre**, *s.* [A.S. *scir*; al-lid *schire* and *shear*.]

1. Originally a minor division of England under an earl or alderman, whose jurisdiction was entrusted to the sheriff (q.v.), on whom the government of the division devolved. Now, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is divided, and practically corresponding to a county, by which term it is in many cases superseded. English county members of Parliament are known as knights

of the shire. In England the shires were divided into hundreds and then again into tithings. In Scotland they were divided into wards and quarters. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial name of shires: as, Richmondshire, in the north of Yorkshire; Hallamshire, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding.

"The thorough law had been likewise anciently established among the Saxons, whereby every shire was divided into so many hundreds or tithings, consisting at first of one hundred families therein usually inhabiting; every hundred in so many tithings, consisting of ten families."—*Mr. W. Temple: Hist. Ang.* (introd.)

2. A shire-note (q.v.).

"Being there I saw a great congregation of people by cause of the seyd shire."—*Psalter: Letters*, I. 13.

3. The shires: Those English counties which terminate in "shire"; a belt running from Devonshire and Hampshire in a north-east direction. In a general way it means the midland counties.

"In such hunting as we have out of the gram shires."—*Globe*, Nov. 14, 1888.

shire-clerk, *s.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county-court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

shire-mote, **shire-gemot**, *s.* [A.S. *scire-gemot*.] A court held formerly twice a year by the bishop of the diocese and the alderman in shires that had aldermen, and in others by the bishop and sheriffs. (Cowell.)

"If the matter was of great importance it was put in the full shire-mote, and if the general voice acquitted, or condemned, decided for one party or the other, this was final in the cause."—*Durke: Abrégé of Eng. Hist.*, bk. II, ch. vii.

shire-reeve, *s.* A sheriff (q.v.).

shire-town, *s.* The chief town of a shire; a county-town.

shire-wick, *s.* A shire, *s.* county. (P. Holland.)

shire-man, *s.* [Eng. shire, and man.] A sheriff (q.v.).

shirk, **sherk**, *v. t. & i.* [The same word as *shark*, v. (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To procure by mean tricks; to shirk.

2. To avoid or get away from unfairly or meanly; to shirk away; from.

B. Intransitive:

1. To practise mean tricks; to live by one's wits.

"Certainly he [Land] might have spent his time much better, and use for his grace in the pulpit, than thus shirking and raking in the tobacco-shops."—*John Trilke: Harbottle's Urmatone*.

2. To avoid performance of duty; to elude or shuffle away.

"One of the cities shirked from the league."—*Lord Byron: To Murray; Katerina*, Sept. 7, 1820.

3. To shirk off: To sneak away.

shirk, *s.* [SHIRK, *v.*] One who seeks to avoid the performance of duty; one who lives by shifts or tricks.

shirk-er, *s.* [Eng. shirk, *v.*; -er.] One who shirks duty or danger; a shirk.

shirk-y, *a.* [Eng. shirk; -y.] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking.

shirl, *a.* [SHRILL.]

shirl, *s.* [SHORL.]

shirr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: An elastic cord inserted in cloth or between two pieces.

shirred, *a.* [Eng. shirr; -ed.]

Fabric: Applied to goods with Lastic cords interwoven, as suspenders, garters, &c.

shirt, **shört**, **sherte**, **shirte**, **shurte**, **schirte**, *s.* [Icel. *skirta* = a skirt; Sw. *skjorta*; Dan. *skjorte*; Ger. *schurz*, *schurze* = an apron. So called from its being originally a short garment, from Icel. *skorta* = to come off short, to lack; *skort* = shortness. *Shirt* and *skirt* are doublets.] [SHORT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by males under the outer clothes.

"I hold him riche, al be he had no shirte."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6, 708.

2. *Bot. (Fl.)*: The seeds of *Sinapis olerensis*. (Stoth.)

shirt-buttons, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Stellaria Holostea*. (Britten & Holland.)

shirt-front, *s.* The dressed part of a shirt, which covers the breast; also an article of dress made in imitation of this part; a dickey.

shirt, *v. t.* [SHIRT, *s.*] To cover or clothe with, or as with, a shirt; to put a shirt on.

"Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital But naked now, or shirted but with air."—*Shakespeare: King Arthur*, II.

shirte, *s.* [SHIRT, *s.*]

shirt-ing, *s.* [Eng. shirt; -ing.]

Fabric: Bleached or unbleached calico, of quality and texture suited for undergarments.

shirt-lösa, *a.* [Eng. shirt; -less.] Having no shirt; without a shirt.

"Of shirtless youths the secret rise to trace."—*Gray: Trivia*, II. 108.

shist, **shist-ös**, **shis-tic**, &c. [SCHIST, SCHISTIC, &c.]

shit-tah (*pl. shit-tim*), *s.* [Heb. שִׁטָּה (shittah), for שִׁטָּה (shittah) (see def.)] (*pl. שִׁטָּה (shittim)*; Coptic *sout*, *sint*, *santh* = acacia.)

Script.: A tree mentioned in the singular in Isa. xli. 19, and repeated in the plural, as used in constructing the ark of the covenant (Exod. xxv. 10, xxxvii. 1; Deut. x. 3, &c.), staves (Exod. xxv. 13, 28), a table (xxv. 23, xxxvii. 10), boards for the tabernacle (xxvi. 15, xxxvi. 20), and pillars (xxvi. 32, 37, xxxvii. 36). The tree is almost certainly an acacia. Some think it was *A. Seyal*, others *S. arabica* or *A. arabica*. Dr. Livingstone believed it to have been *A. giraffa*. Dean Stanley, preferring *A. Seyal*, considered that the plural form was suggested by the tangled thickets produced by the stems of this tree.

shittah-tree, *s.* [SHITTAB.]

shit-tim, *s.* [SHITTAB.]

shit-tle, **schit-el**, **schet-yl**, **scyt-yl**, **schyt-yl**, *a. & s.* [SHUTTLE.]

A. *As adj.*: Wavering, unsettled, unsteady.

"Their shuttle late makes none but towards elinks."—*Mirour for Magistrates*, v. 156.

B. *As subst.*: A shuttle.

"Stone cups, stone vessels, shittles, all of stone."—*Chapman: Homer: Odys.* xiii.

shuttle-cock, *s.* A shuttle-cock (q.v.).

"The pul of a shuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack, will do his business."—*Collier*.

shuttle-witted, *a.* Flighty, unsteady.

"Shuttle-witted fools."—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

shit-tle-ness, *s.* [Eng. shuttle; -ness.] Unsettledness, unsteadiness, wavering, fickleness.

"The vain shittleness of an unconstant head."—*Barret: Alceste*.

shive (1), **sheeve**, *s.* [Icel. *skifa* = a slice; Dan. *skive*; Sw. *skifva* = a slice, a disk; Dut. *schijf*; Ger. *scheibe*.] [SHEAVE, SHIRT.]

1. A thin slice or cut.

"Easy it is Of a cut loaf to steal a shive."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, II. 1.

2. The scale or bark removed from the fibrous part of hemp or flax in braking.

3. A name given by cork-cutters to the small bungs used to close wide-mouthed bottles, in contradistinction to the plaid corks used for narrow-necked bottles; also, a thin wooden bung used by brewers.

shive (2), *s.* [CHIVE (2), 2.]

shiv-er (1), *s.* [SHIVE (1).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A small piece or fragment into which anything is broken by sudden violence. (Usually in plural.)

"This time, all the blade, like glass Sprang in a thousand shivers on the helin."—*Matthew Arnold: Schurab & Rustum*.

2. A thin cut or slice; a shive.

"Of your white breed not but a shiver."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 7, 622.

3. A small wedge or key.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Min.*: A species of blue slate; schist, schiste.

2. *Naut.*: A small wheel; a sheave.

shiver-spar, *s.* A corruption of Schieferspar (q.v.).

shil, **boy**, **pout**, **jow**, **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shan**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shan**. **-cious**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shan**. **-ble**, **-die**, &c. = **bel**, **dol**.

shóde, ***shode**, ***shod**, ***shode**, **s**. [A.S. *scide*, from *scidan* = to divide.] The parting or division of the hair.

"The nail y-dryes in the shode a ryght." *Chaucer: C. T., 2. 200.*

shóde, **a**. [SHOAD.]

***shode**, **pret. & pa. par. of v.** [SHOE, v.]

shóde-ing, **shod-ing**, **s**. [SHOADING.]

shó-dér, **s**. [Ety. doubtful.]

Gold-beating: The package of goldbeater's skin employed in the second stage of gold-leaf making.

shóe, ***shóe**, ***shoe** (pl. ***shoen**, ***shoen**, ***shoen**, **shóes**). **s**. [A.S. *scō* (pl. *scōu*); cogn. with Dut. *shoen*; Ice. *skó* (pl. *skóu*, *s-kóu*); Sw. & Dan. *sko*; Goth. *skōs*; O. H. Ger. *voh*, *scuoh*; Ger. *schuh*.]

1. A covering for the foot, made of leather in Europe, America, and some other parts; of paper and various fabrics in China and Japan; of wood in Holland and France (sabots); of dressed skins among the North American Indians (moccasins). A shoe has a thinner and more elastic leather for the sole than a boot. The parts are united by stitches, pegs, nails, or screws.

"Hear me but such as go in clouted shoon, For they are thrifty honest men."

Shoekap. 2 *Henry VI., iv. 2.*

2. A metallic plate nailed to the hoof of a horse, mule, or ox, to preserve it from wear, and prevent it from becoming sore.

3. Anything more or less resembling a shoe in form or use; as—

(1) *Agriculture*: (a) The metallic block on the inner end of a finger-bar; it runs on the ground next to the standing grain.

(b) The shaking portion of a winnowing-machine or grain-separator.

(2) *Building*: (a) A block or base piece for the reception of a pillar, a truss, or girder.

(b) The short horizontal section at the foot of a run-water pipe, to give direction to the issuing water.

(3) *Machinery*: (a) A bottom piece on which a body is supported.

(b) A piece on which an object is placed while moving, to prevent its being worn.

(c) The iron joint of a pile.

(4) *Milling*: The spout beneath the feeding-hopper.

(5) *Mining*: (a) An inclined trough used in an ore-crushing mill.

(b) A removable piece of iron at the bottom of a stamp or miller.

(6) *Nautical*: (a) A wooden piece secured to an anchor during the operation of tiding; it holds the point as the anchor rises, and keeps it from tearing the ship's side.

(b) A board lashed to the fluke to extend its area and consequent iceing surface when in the ground.

(c) A foot-board on which a spar is erected, to act as a jib in hoisting.

(7) *Rail-way*: That part of a brake which is brought in contact with the wheel.

(8) *Superlight*: The step of a mast.

(9) *Whalerighting*: (a) A strip of wood or steel fastened beneath the number of a sled or sleigh.

(b) *Utah*, *s*, 11. 3. (1.)

"(1) To be in another's shoes: To be in his place, to take his place."

"(2) To die in one's shoes: To be hanged. (*Sic*)"

"(3) To put the shoe on the right foot: To lay the blame on the right person."

shoe-billed stork, **s**.

Ardea herodias, a large stork found on the Upper Nile. It figures in many Arab myths. Called also the Boot-bill.

shoe block, **s**.

Naut. A block having two sheaves which revolve in planes at right angles to each other.

shoe-brush, **s**. A brush for cleaning shoes; they are generally used in sets of

three—one with short, stiff hairs, for removing the dirt; a second with softer and longer hairs for spreading the blacking, and the third with soft hairs for polishing.

shoe-butts, **s**. pl. Stout leather for soles.

shoe-clasp, **s**. A buckle for closing some kinds of shoes.

shoe-factor, **s**. A factor or wholesale dealer in shoes.

shoe-flower, **s**.

Bot.: *Hibiscus Rosa sinensis*.

shoe-hammer, **s**. A hammer with a slightly convex, broad face, and a wide, thin, rounding peen. Used in treading leather upon the lapstone to condense its pores, and also in driving pegs. The peen is used to press out creases.

shoe-horn, **s**. A shodling horn (q.v.).

shoe-jack, **s**. A pegging-jack (q.v.).

shoe-key, **s**.

Shoemak.: A hook by which a last is withdrawn from a boot or shoe.

shoe-knife, **s**. A thin blade of steel affixed by a tang in a wooden handle, and used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

shoe-lace, **s**. [SHOE-STEING.]

shoe-latchet, **s**. A shoe-tie.

shoe-leather, **s**. Leather for making shoes; hence, used for the shoes themselves.

shoe-pack, **s**. [PAC.]

shoe-peg, **s**. [PEG, *s*, I. 2.]

shoe-shaped, **a**.

Anthrop.: An epithet applied to a form of pointed flake implement (the use of which is unknown), flat on one face and convex on the other.

"The whole form is so like that of a shoe, that the name shoe-shaped has been applied to it."—*Arctus: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 166.

shoe-shave, **s**.

Shoemak.: An implement on the principle of the spoke-shave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

shoe-stirrup, **s**.

Saddlery: A stirrup having a foot rest shaped like a shoe.

shoe-stone, **s**. A whetstone for a shoe-knife.

shoe-strap, **s**. A strap attached to a shoe for fastening it to the foot.

shoe-stretcher, **s**. An expansible last for distending shoes.

shoe-string, **shoe-lace**, **s**. A string of leather or other material used for fastening the shoe on the foot.

shoe-tie, **s**. A shoe-lace.

shoe-valve, **s**.

Hydraul.: A valve at the foot of a pump-stock, or at the bottom of a reservoir.

shóe (pa. t. & pa. par. **shód**), **v.t.** [SHOE, *s*.]

1. To put a shoe or shoes on; to furnish with shoes. (*Shoekap*; *Merchant of Venice*, I. 2.)

2. To cover at the bottom or tip; to tip.

3. To shoe an anchor: [ANCHOR, *s*.]

shóe-bläck, **s**. [Eng. shoe, and black, *v*.]

A person who cleans shoes.

Shoebuck Brigades (English): Companies of boys who clean boots and shoes in the streets at appointed standings, each separate company being recognized by its own uniform. The brigades represent an outcome of the work of ragged-schools in London. The Central and East London companies were founded in 1851, chiefly through the effort of Mr. J. Macgregor (Rob Roy). The movement has been taken up in all large provincial towns. In London there are nine Protestant, and several Roman Catholic brigades. The boys in these nine companies in 1886 numbered 364, and earned in that year £11,235 8s. 2d. There has been no such organization of shoe-blacks in any cities of the United States, though homes for them have been instituted.

shoebuck-plant, **s**. [SHOE-FLOWER.]

***shóe-bläck-är**, **s**. [Eng. shoeblack; -är.] A shoeblack.

***shóe-böy**, **s**. [Eng. shoe, and boy.] A boy who cleans shoes; a shoeblack.

"If I employ a shoeboy, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience?"—*Swift: Directions to a servant*.

shóe-búe-kla, **s**. [Eng. shoe, and buckle.] A buckle for fastening the shoe to the foot; an ornament in the shape of a buckle worn on the upper of a shoe.

shóe-läg, **pr. par. or a**. [SHOE, *v*.]

shoeing-hammer, **s**.

Farr.: A light hand-hammer used for shoeing horses.

shoeing-horn, **shoe-horn**, **s**.

Lit.: A device to assist in putting on a shoe. It is frequently made of polished horn, but also of sheet metal.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium; hence, applied to a dangle on young ladies, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

"Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service supererogatory and insignificant fellows, which they use like whiffles, and commonly call shoeing-horns."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 336.

2. Something to hang on another glass or pot; an incitement to drinking.

shóe-léss, **a**. [Eng. shoe; -less.] Destitute of shoes; having no shoes.

"A shoeless soldier there a man might meet." *Drayton: Battle of Agincourt*.

shóe-mák-är, **s**. [Eng. shoe, and maker.] One whose trade is to make shoes, boots, or other articles connected with the calling.

(Applied both to the employer and employed.)

shoemaker's bark-tree, **s**.

Bot.: The Montserrat name for *Eyssonina spicata*. (*Treus. of Bot.*)

shóe-mák-läg, **s**. [Eng. shoe, and making.] The act or occupation of making shoes, &c.

shó-är, **s**. [Eng. shoe, *v*.; -är.] One who makes or puts on shoes; as, a shoer of horses.

***shofe**, **pret. of v.** [SHOVE, *v*.]

shög, **s**. [Wel. *ysog* = a quick motion, a jolt; *yegpi* = to wag, to stir, to shake.] A shock; a push off at one shie.

"An' shied the infant world a shog." *Burns: Address to the Deil*.

***shög**, ***shog**, ***shogg**, **v.t. & i.** [SHOG, *s*.]

A. Trans.: To shake, to agitate.

"And the boat in the myddil of the see was shoggyd with waives."—*Wycliffe: Matthew xiv*.

B. Intrans.: To move off; to jog off or along.

"Come, prethoe I shog off, and browse an hour or two."—*Beaum. & Flot.: Coxcomb*, II. 1.

shög-giäg, **s**. [SHOG, *v*.] A concussion, a shaking.

shög-gie, **v.t.** [Eng. shog, *v*.; frequent. suff. -ie.] To joggle, to shake.

shó-goön, **s**. [SHOON.]

shó-gún, **s**. [Japanese = generalissimo.] The so-called "secular" emperor of Japan; in reality the governor and generalissimo of that country. (See extract.)

"The mikado . . . was the true sovereign of Japan, and the shogun was a usurper, and to the sense of the word a king or emperor. He was but a military governor, a commander-in-chief. . . . The term *taikun* (or *tycoon*) means great sovereign, and was an absurd title, to which the shogun had no right whatever, and which was invented to deceive the people. . . . The assumption of this title by the shogun helped to bring on the civil war of 1868-69, which reduced his power to that of a *daimio*, and restored the emperor to his ancient power and rights. There never were two emperors in Japan, and the loose statements about a 'secular' and an 'ecclesiastical' emperor originated in deception."—*Ryder & Brand: Amer. Cyclop.*, IX. 542.

shó-gún-äte, **s**. [Eng. shogun; -äte.] The office, jurisdiction, or dignity of a shogun (q.v.).

"The decay of the shogunate had gradually been going on for years back."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. viii), III. 542.

shó-lä, **s**. [SOLA.]

***shóle** (1), **s**. [SHOAL (1), *s*.]

shóle (2), **s**. [Prob. a variant of *shore* (2), *s*. (q.v.).]

Naut.: A piece of plank placed under the soles of standards, or under the heels of shores, in docks or on ships, where there are

böll, **böy**; **pöüt**, **jöwí**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorna**, **qhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **ain**, **aq**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. -**läg**. -**clan**, -**clan** = **shän**. -**clen**, -**clen** = **shün**; -**clen**, -**clen** = **zhün**. -**clous**, -**clous**, -**clous** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**ble**, &c. = **bel**, **döl**.

shoot-ran, shoot-ress, s. [Eng. *shootress*; *ran*.] A female shooter.

"For that proud shootress scorned a weaker game."
—*Pastor's* *Confession of Sin*, bk. 11, l. 41.

shoot-y, s. [Eng. *shoot*; *-y*.] Of squal growth, or coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. (*Prov.*)

shop, schoppe, shoppe, s. [A.S. *scoppe* a still or booth; allied to *scypen* = a shed for cattle (SHIPPEN); cogn. with Low Ger. *shop* = a shed; *lier*, *schuppen* = a shed, a cart-house; O. Fr. *schoppe*, *eschops* = a little low shop.]

I. Literally:
1. A building or apartment, generally with a frontage to the street or road, in which retail goods are sold.

"In ariel phrase their chapsmen they betray,
Their shops are dens, the buyer is their prey."
—*Byrdon* *Medal*, 108.

2. A building or room in which workmen carry on their trades or occupation; as, a joiner's shop.

II. Figuratively:

1. Source or origin; the place where anything is made.

"Galen could have the liver, which is the shop and source of the blood, and Aristotle the heart, to be the first trained."
—*Shelley* *Lectures*, bk. 11, l. 24.

2. One's business or profession; one's calling; generally used in contempt. (*Colloq.*)

"A young man should rather be anxious to avoid the engrossing influence of what is popularly called shop."
—*Blackie* *Self Culture*, p. 20.

3. To talk shop: to speak too much or at improper times of one's business, calling, or profession.

"Nothing is more absolutely barred than talking shop."
—*Scrivener's Magazine*, Dec. 1874, p. 287.

shop-bill, s. An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or list of his goods, printed separately for distribution.

shop-book, s. A book in which a shopkeeper enters his business transactions.

"Books of account, or shop-books, are not allowed of themselves to be given in evidence for the owner."
—*Blackstone* *Commentaries*, bk. 11, ch. 32.

shop-boy, s. A boy engaged in a shop.

shop-girl, s. A girl employed in a shop.

shop-maid, s. A young female employed as an assistant in a shop.

shop-shift, s. A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; deception, fraud. (*Ben Jonson*.)

shop-walker, s. An overseer or superintendent in a large shop, who walks about in front of the counters attending to customers, more generally designated, in this country, *floor-walker*.

shop woman, s. A woman who serves in a shop.

shop worn, s. Worn or somewhat damaged by exposure or keeping in a shop.

shop, v. i. & t. [SHOP, s.]

A. Trans. To visit shops for the purpose of buying goods.

"It is said that the poorer classes are themselves the worst shopkeepers as regards late shopping."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 25, 1885.

B. Trans. To shut up; to imprison. (*Slang*.)

"It was Bartleby time when I was shopped."
—*Dickens* *Winter Twist*, ch. xvi.

shop-board, s. [Eng. *shop*, and *board*.] A bench on which work is performed.

"That he should combine doctor or divine from the shop-board of the world."
—*Southey* *Sermons*.

shoppe, pret. of v. [SHAPE, v.]

shop keep-er, s. [Eng. *shop*, and *keeper*.]
1. One who keeps a shop for the sale of retail goods; a tradesman who sells goods in a shop, or by retail, as distinguished from a merchant or one who deals by wholesale.

2. An article which has remained long on hand in a shop. (*Slang*.) That dress is an old shop-keeper. (*Colloq.* & *Slang*.)

shop keep-ing, s. [Eng. *shop*, and *keeping*.] The act or business of keeping a shop.

shop lift-er, s. [Eng. *shop*, and *lifter*.] One who steals or purloins goods from a shop; especially one who, under pretence of examining or purchasing articles, takes advantage to purloin any article he or she can lay hands on.

"I like those women they call shoplifters, who, when they are followed for their thefts, appear mighty sweet and affable."
—*Swift* *Examiner*, No. 28.

shop lift-ing, s. [Eng. *shop*, and *lifting*.] The act or practice of a shoplifter; larceny from a shop.

shop-like, s. [Eng. *shop*, and *like*.] Low, vulgar. (*Ben Jonson*.)

shop-man, s. [Eng. *shop*, and *man*.]
1. A man who is employed to assist in a shop.

2. A petty trader, a shopkeeper.

"The shopmen sell; and by destruction live."
—*Byrdon* *Apoll*, 14.

shop-er-ra-qy, s. [From Eng. *shop*, an analogy of democracy, mobocracy, &c.] The body of shopkeepers. (*Humorous*.)

shop-per, s. [Eng. *shop*, v.; *-er*.] One who shops; one who frequents shops.

shop-ping, s. [Eng. *shop*; *-ing*.] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purpose of buying goods.

shop-plah, s. [Eng. *shop*; *-lah*.] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

shop-py, s. [Eng. *shop*; *-y*.]
1. Pertaining to a shop or shops; abounding with shops.

2. Fond of the shop, or of talking shop. (*Colloq.* in both senses.)

"I don't like shoppy people."
—*Mrs. Gaskell* *North & South*, ch. 11.

shore-age (age as ig), s. [Eng. *shore* (1), v.] Duty paid on goods brought on shore.

shore, pret. of v. [SHEAR, v.]

shore (1), shore (1), s. [A.S. *scora*; prop. = edge or part shorn off, from *scora*, pa. part. of *scoran* = to shear (q.v.); O. Dut. *schorre*, *schoor*.]
1. *Orif. Lang.*: The coast or land on the borders of a large body of water, as the sea, a river, a large lake, &c.

"They quit the shore, and rush into the main."
—*Walter* *Vergil*; *Æneid* iv.

2. *Law*: The space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

shore-crab, s.
Zool.: *Callinectes merus* (CARCINUS), abundant in very shallow water round the British coasts. The front margin of the carapace is strongly toothed with five teeth on each side, and three lobes in front.

shore-fishes, s. pl.
Fishy.: Fishes inhabiting parts of the sea near the land. The majority live close to the surface. Some are confined to coasts with soft or sandy bottoms, others to rocky and fissured coasts, and others to living coral formations. Dr. Günther estimates the number of species of shore-fishes at 3,587.

"The shore fishes of the extremity of Africa form a separate district of the temperate zone."
—*Günther* *Study of Fishes*, p. 260.

shore-grass, s. [SHORE-WEED.]

shore-hopper, s.
Zool.: *Orchestia littorea*, plentiful on sandy coasts.

shore-land, s. Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

shore-lark, shore-pipit, s.
Ornith.: *Otocorys* († *Alauda*) *alpestris*, a native of the north of Europe and Asia, whose visits to the east coast of Britain have been increasingly frequent since 1840. The adult male is about seven inches long; in summer, lores, cheeks, gorget, and band on top of head, ending in erectile tufts, black; nape, mantle, and upper tail-coverts pinkish-brown, white beneath. They nest in a depression in the ground, and lay four or five eggs—French-white mottled with dull olive-green or yellowish-brown.

shore-pipit, s. [SHORE-LARK.]

shore-shooter, s. One who shoots birds, especially sea-birds, from the shore.

"There is an army of sportsmen, gunners, and shore-shooters."
—*M. James* *Sketches*, Dec. 18, 1855.

shore-wainscot, s.
Entom.: A rare British night-moth, *Leucania littoralis*, occurring locally among sand-hills.

shore-weed, s.
Bot.: *Littoridalia lacustris* and the genus *Littoridalia*.

shore (2), shore (2), s. [heel, *skortha* = (s) a stay, a prop; (v.) to under-prop, to shore up; Norw. *skurda*, *skora* = a prop; Dut. *schort* = a prop; *schoren* = to prop. Closely allied to *shore* (1), s., being properly a piece of wood shorn or cut off at a required length, so as to serve as a prop.]

1. A prop, a stay; a piece of timber or iron placed temporarily as a support for anything.

2. *Specifically*:
(1) A prop or piece of timber set obliquely, and acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when it is in danger of falling, or when alterations or repairs are being executed on the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress.

(2) *Shipwrighting*:
(a) One of the wooden props which support the ribs or frame of a vessel while building, or by which the vessel is laterally supported on the stocks.

(b) A timber temporarily placed beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck, when taking in the lower masts.

(c) A strut used to support a mast in heaving down.

¶ *Deut* shore: [DEAD-WOOD.]

shore (3), s. [See def.] A corruption of sewer (q.v.).

shore (4), shore, shore, s. [SHORE (3), v.] Menace, clamour. (*Scotch*.)

shore (1), v. i. [SHORE (1), s.] To set on shore or on land.

"I will bring these two moles, these blind ones aboard ship; if he think it fit to shore them again."
—*Chas. W. Smith* *Life*, iv. 2.

shore (2), v. t. [SHORE (2), s.] To support by a shore or post; to prop. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"It sank again, just over an arch which had been shored up."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17, 1885.

shore (3), v. t. [Cf. (1), Sw. *skorra* = to make a grating sound; (2) To threaten. (*Scotch*.)]
"Shored folk live long."
—*Scott* *Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

shor-8-g, s. [Named by Roxburgh after Sir John Shore, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, Governor-General of India (1793-1797).]
Bot.: A genus of Diptera, generally adopted, though a synonym of the Linnæan genus *Vatica*. Large Asiatic trees, with excellent and durable wood. Sepals five, enlarging into long wings; petals five; stamens twenty-five to thirty; fruit three-valved, one-celled, one-seeded. *Shorea robusta* is the Sand tree (q.v.). *S. nerioca* and *S. tamarindifolia* are from the south of India; the former yields a clear yellowish resin like copalony, the latter a dammar used as a substitute for pitch. *S. robusta* exudes a white, and *S. nerioca* a red resin; both are from the Eastern Peninsula.

shore-age (age as ig), s. [SHORAGE.]

shore-léss, s. [Eng. *shore* (1), s.; *-less*.] Having no shore or coast; hence, of unlimited or indefinite extent.

"Can she unappalled . . .
The shoreless deluge stem?"
—*Tranmer* *Sugar-Cane*, 11.

shore-ling, s. [SHORLING.]

shor-ér, shor-i-er, s. [SHORE (2), s.] A shore, a prop.

"Then setleth he to it another shorer, that all things be in the New Testament fulfilled that was promised before."
—*Sir T. More* *Works*, p. 413.

shore-ward, s. or adv. [Eng. *shore* (1), s.; *-ward*.] Towards the shore.

"Sailing where the shoreward ripple curled."
—*A. C. Cunningham* *Tratman of Lynceus*, viii.

shor-ling, s. [Eng. *shore* (2), s.; *-ing*.]
1. The act of supporting with shores or props.

2. A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

shorl, shor-lá, ocoñ (o as sh), &c. [SHORL, SCHORLACEUS, &c.]

shor-ling, shor-ling, s. [Eng. *shore*, pret. of *shor*; *-ling*.]
1. Wool shorn from a living sheep, in opposition to that of a dead sheep, or mooling (q.v.).

"Shorling being the felt after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back."
—*Toulmin* *Lam Dictionary*.

shorl, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f, -clau, -clan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearer; a newly-shorn sheep.

* 3. A shavelling. (A contemptuous name for a priest.) (*Sale's Select Words*, p. 404.)

shorn, *pa. pres. & a.* [SHEAR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. pres.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Cut off; as, shorn wool.

2. Having the hair or wool cut off; as, a shorn lamb.

3. Deprived. (Followed by *of*.)

"He was the double shorn."
Shorn of his strength. *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 1, 100.

short, 'schort, 'shorts, *a., adv., & z.* [A.S. *scort*; cf. *feol*, *scorta* = to be short of; to lack; *short* = shortness, want; O. H. Ger. *scurz*. From the same root as *shear*, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Not long; not having great length or linear extension.

2. Not extended in time or duration; not of long duration. (*Job* xx. 5.)

3. Not coming up to a fixed or required standard; deficient; limited in quantity; not reaching a certain point; insufficient, inadequate, scanty, defective.

"His means most short." *Shakespeare*, *Timon*, l. 1.

4. Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; not having a sufficient or adequate supply, amount, or quantity; deficient, wanting. (Generally followed by *of*, and used predicatively.)

"I know them not; not therefore am I short Of knowing what I ought." *Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 14.

5. Not distant in time; not far in the future; near at hand.

"He commanded those who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a short day." *Lambert*, *Civil Wars*.

6. Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; contracted, narrow, scanty; not tenacious; as, a short memory.

7. Brief, short; not prolix or tedious.

"Short tale to make." *Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.*, l. 1.

8. Curt, brief, abrupt, pointed, sharp, petulant; not ceremonious.

"I will be bitter with him and passing short." *Shakespeare*, *As You Like It*, iii. 1.

9. Brittle, friable; liable to break. (OLD-SHORT.)

"Maid from Derbyshire was very fat, though it had so great a quantity of sand, that it was so short, that, wet, you could not work it into a ball." *Mortimer*, *Husbandry*.

10. Breaking or crumbling readily in the mouth; crisp; as, short pastry.

11. Followed by *of* and used predicatively in comparative statements.

(1) Less than; inferior to; as, Escape was little short of a miracle.

(2) Inadequate; not equal to.

"Immoderate" is the foolish boat thinks short of his mistress, for they reach far beyond the heavens. — *Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*.

12. Unmixed with water; pure; undiluted, as spirits neat. (*Strong*.)

"A young man offered her some coffee, but she said she would prefer something short." *Morning Chronicle*, Nov. 8, 1886.

13. *Prose*: Not prolonged in sound; as, a short vowel, a short syllable.

B. *As adverb*: In a short manner; shortly; not long; briefly, abruptly, suddenly.

"The lion turned short upon him and tore him to pieces." *Strange*, *Fables*.

C. *As substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A summary account; an account or statement in brief.

2. (*Pl.*): [SHORTS].

II. *Prose*: A short syllable.

¶ 1. At short sight:

Comm.: A term applied to bills having but a short time to run.

2. To cut short: To check or stop abruptly.

3. To fall short: [FALL, *v.*, § 21].

4. To sell short: To sell for future delivery what the seller does not at the time hold, but hopes to buy at a lower rate. (*Amer. Stock Exchange*.)

5. To stop short:

(1) To stop suddenly or abruptly; to come to a sudden stop.

(2) To fail to reach the extent or importance of; not to reach the point wished or indicated.

* 6. To take short: To take to task suddenly; to check abruptly; to answer curtly or sharply; to reprimand.

7. To turn short: To turn on the spot occupied; to turn round abruptly; to turn without making a compass.

¶ Short is largely used in the formation of compounds, the meaning in most cases being obvious; as, short-armed, short-jagged, short-necked, &c.

short-allowance, s. Less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the allowance to sailors, soldiers, &c., during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is getting low, with no prospect of a speedy fresh supply. In the British Navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called short-allowance money.

short-billed, a. Brevirostris.

short-bills, s. pl.

Comm.: Bills having less than ten days to run.

short-breed, s. [SHORT-CARE.]

short-breathed, a. Having short breath or quick respiration.

short-cake, short-bread, s. A sweet and very brittle cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour. In America, a cake having alternate layers of pastry and fruit; as a strawberry short-cake.

short-cause, s.

Chancery: A suit in which there is only a simple point for discussion.

short-cloak carpet, s.

Euthym: A British geometer moth, *Cidaria picta*.

short-cloaked moth, s.

Euthym: A British urina moth, *Nola cucullatella*.

short-clothes, s. pl.

1. Coverings for the legs of men and boys, consisting of breeches coming down to the knees, and long stockings.

2. The dress of an infant when a few months old. The outer garment is a frock, descending below the knee. (LONG-CLOTHES.)

short-coat, s. f. To dress in short-clothes. (Said of infants.)

short-coated, a. Wearing short-clothes.

short-commons, s. pl. A short or scanty allowance of food.

short-cut, s. & a.

A. *As substantive*:

1. A near or short road to a place.

2. A kind of tobacco, so called from the manner in which it is cut.

B. *As adj.*: Near, short.

"Men who have been to the University, and possibly have come out as first-class men or scholars, have been known before now to take the short-cut road to their meaning which wearing unhappy supplies." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1885.

short-dated, a. Having only a little time to run; as, a short-dated bill.

short-drawn, a. Drawn in without filling the lungs; imperfectly inspired; as, short-drawn breath.

short-eared owl, s.

Ornith.: *Asio accipitrinus*, a British species. It is occasionally seen in the day-time, and on dull days will fly abroad to hunt its prey.

short-entry, s.

Banking: The entry made in a customer's bank-book, when a bill or note not yet due has been sent to the bank for collection. The amount is stated in an inner column, and when it is received, is then carried to the proper account.

short-exchange, s.

Comm.: The rate of exchange quoted in the market for bills payable ten, twenty, thirty, or more, days after sight.

short-hand, s. [SHORTHAND.]

short-handed, a. Deficient in the necessary or regular number of hands or assistants.

short-headed, a. [BRACHYCEPHALUS.]

Short-headed Flying Petrel:

Zool.: *Pterodroma brevirostris*, from New South Wales.

Short-headed Whale:

Zool.: *Physeter sinus* (Owen). A little-known whale, from six to ten feet long, almost porpoise-like in general appearance, specimens of which have been obtained from the Cape of Good Hope, the East Indies, and Australia. Well-marked dorsal behind middle of body, short flippers, and snout with a margin like that of a pig; upper surface black, yellow or light flesh-colour beneath.

short-horn, s.

Cattle-breed. (*Pl.*): A breed of cattle characterized by short horns, rapidity of growth, aptitude to fatten, and good temper. It was produced by Charles and Robert Colling, of Kettton and Burthorpe, near Darlington, by process of in-and-in breeding between the red and white cattle. Short-horn cattle were early introduced into the United States, and much attention has been given to their improvement in this country as well as in England. There are fine herds of them in the Blue-grass region of Kentucky, and in other parts of the country. The breed here has run into several sub-breeds.

"It would not be easier to conceive a higher tribute to the memory of Robert and Charles Colling than the famous Durham brothers, who were the originators of the short-horn." *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1885.

short-horned, a. Having short horns; as, the short-horned breed of cattle.

short-jointed, a.

1. Having short intervals between the joints. (Said of plants.)

2. Having a short postern. (Said of a horse.)

short-laid, a. Short-twisted. (A term used in rope-making.)

short-lived, a. Not living or lasting long, being of short duration or continuance. (Said of persons.)

"With many a short-lived thought that passed between And disappeared." *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, l. 1.

¶ The Short-lived Administration:

Eng. Hist.: The administration of William Pitt, Earl of Bath (Feb. 10-12, 1769).

short-pile, s.

Hydr.-eng.: A pile of round timber from six to nine inches in diameter, and from six to twelve feet long. Such are driven as closely as possible without causing the driving of a pile to raise the adjacent ones. They are used to compress and consolidate ground in foundations.

short-rib, s. A false rib.

"The rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his short-rib under the muscles." *W. Mason*, *Barry*.

short-shipped, a.

1. Put on board ship in defective quantity.

2. Shut out from a ship accidentally or without want of room.

short-sight, s. Near sight; myopia, shortness of sight; vision accurate only when the object is near.

short-sighted, a.

I. *Lit.*: Having short-sight or limited vision; not able to see far.

"Short-sighted men see remote objects best in the age; therefore they are accounted to have the least lasting eyes." *Newton*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Not able to see or penetrate far into futurity; not able to understand things deep or remote; of limited intellect.

"Other prophecies were designed for snare to the short-sighted and credulous." *Edwards*.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by want of foresight; as, a short-sighted policy.

short-sightedly, adv. In a short-sighted manner; with want of foresight.

"The clerical agitators are short-sightedly doing to better the independence of Parliament by a definite period." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12, 1885.

short-sightedness, s.

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being short-sighted; a defect in vision consisting in the inability to see objects at a distance; myopia; near-sightedness. (*Myopia*.)

2. *Fig.*: Defective or limited intellectual vision; inability to see far into futurity; things deep or abstruse; want of foresight.

"Our short-sightedness and blindness to the truth." *Locke*, *Hum. Understanding*, bk. IV., ch. xiv.

site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gé, pè or, wóre, wélf, wórk, whó, sán; mûte, cûb, cûre, quíte, sír, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. a, æ = é; sy = á; qu = kv.

short spoken, a. Breaking in a short, abrupt, or quick-tempered manner; curt, short.

short-tailed banyan, s.
Zool.: *Hylomys banyan*, a small insectivorous mammal from Sumatra. The muzzle is prolonged into a movable snout, and the tail very short and naked.

short-tailed chinchilla, s.
Zool.: *Chinchilla brevicaudata*. The fur is silvery-gray, tinged with black.

short-tailed oru, a. pl.
Zool.: The *Brachyura* (q. v.).

short-tailed eagle, s.
Ornith.: A name sometimes given to the Bald Eagle, *Haliaeetus leucurus*, because it is the only species in which the wings exceed the tail in length.

short-tailed field mouse, s. [FIELD-MOUSE.]

short-tailed indris, s.
Zool.: *Indris brevicaudatus*. [INDRIS.]

short-tailed kangaroo, s.
Zool.: *Macrotis brachyura*, from King George's Sound. It is about the size of a rabbit.

short-tailed mole, s.
Zool.: *Talpa micraura*, from Nepal and Darjeeling.

short-tailed pangolin, s. [PHATAGIN.]

short-tailed snake, s. pl. [ROLLER, II. 8.]

short tempered, a. Having a short-temper, a hasty temper; not long-suffering.

short-tongued lizard, s. pl.
Zool.: The suborder *Crasallinae*. They have a short, thick, fleshy tongue, slightly notched in front, and not protrile. Four limbs are present, with digits in front of the ankle and wrist.

short-waisted, a. Having a short waist or body. (Said of a person, a dress, or a ship.)

short-winded, a. Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration; asthmatic.

"With this the Mode short-winded this man ceased, And curs the lungs unwary disease." May Virgil.

short-windedness, s. The quality or state of being short-winded.

"Balm is very good against short-windedness." Adams Works, i. 374.

short-witted, a. Having little wit; of scanty intellect or judgment.

short, *short, *shorte, v. t. & i. [SHORT, v.]

A. Transitive:
1. To make short or shorter; to shorten, to abridge.

"Whereas we have seen shorted the life of many a man, of that his time is come by way of kind." Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*.

2. To divert, to amuse; to make time appear short for. (Used reflexively.)

"Forth I fare . . . to short me on the anilla." Sir D. Lyndesay: *Monarchie*.

B. Intransitive: To fail, to decrease.

"He sight watech, his wytte mynabith, his lye shorth." Book of Good Manners, sign. a. viii.

short-age (age as if), s. [Eng. short; -age.] Amount short or deficient; an amount by which a sum of money is deficient.

short-com ing, s. [Eng. short, and coming.] 1. A failing of the usual produce, quantity, amount, or return, as of a crop.

2. A failure of full performance, as of duty, &c.

"The thought of my short-comings in this life Falls like a shadow on the life to come." Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iv.

short en, v. t. & i. [A.S. *scortian*,] **A. Transitive:** 1. To make short or shorter in measure, extent, or time.

"I can but shorten thy life one week." Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. To abridge, to lessen, to diminish; to make to appear short or shorter.

"We shortness days to moments by love's art, We shorten long hours." Shakespeare: *Pericles*, no. 1000, time.

3. To contract, to lessen; to diminish in amount, quantity, or extent.

"We shortened sail." Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. ii. ch. 11.

4. To curtail. (Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 3.)

5. To lop, to deprive.

"Discontent with his art . . . so youth sprang, Spoil'd of his name, and . . . friend of his name." Dryden: *Virgil*, *Æneid* vi. 600.

6. To confine, to restrain.

"Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am shortened by my chain, and can only say what is forbidden me to reach." Dryden: *Troilus*.

7. To make to fall short; to cause to fail; to prejudice. (Shakesp.: *Lea*, iv. 7.)

8. To make short and crisp, as pastry, with butter or lard.

B. Intransitive: 1. To become short or shorter: as, The days shorten.

2. To contract: as, A cord shortens by being wetted.

short-en-er, s. [Eng. shorten; -er.] One who or that which shortens.

short-en-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [SHORTEN.] **A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)

C. As substantive: 1. The act of making short or shorter; the state of becoming short or shorter.

2. Something used in cookery to make paste short and friable, as butter or lard.

short-er, a. [Compar. of short (q. v.).]

Shorter Catechism, s.

Church Hist.: A catechism composed under the direction of the Westminster Assembly. It was called Shorter to distinguish it from the Larger Catechism, which had been finished just previously. A small Committee of Assembly was appointed on August 5, 1647, to prepare the Shorter Catechism. When completed, it was presented to Parliament on November 26. Both houses of Parliament thanked the divines who had composed it, and ordered six hundred copies, but requested that proofs should be appended. This being done, the Catechism with proofs was presented to Parliament on April 16, 1648, and ordered to be printed. It was adopted by the Scottish General Assembly on July 29, 1648, the decision being ratified by the Scottish Parliament on February 7, 1649. It is still most extensively used among English-speaking Presbyterians all over the world.

short-hand, s. [Eng. short, and hand.] A general term for any system of contracted writing; specif., a method of writing in which straight lines and curves, struck in different directions, are substituted for the ordinary letters, as — = k, — = m, — = f. The vowels are generally represented by dots and short dashes placed before or after these strokes.

On the Continent, the system of shorthand most practised is composed of curvilinear lines and loops, leaning from left to right, as in ordinary writing. The art was practised by the Romans, was lost in the Dark Ages, from the third to the sixteenth centuries, and was revived in England in the reign of Elizabeth. Some 300 different systems have since been published. The most important of these are: Rich (1654), Mason (1672), Gunney (1710), Byrd (1757), Mayor (1780), Taylor (1788), Lewis (1812), Harling (1823), Most (1831). The most popular system of shorthand in vogue is Isaac Pitman's. Photography, invented in 1837, based on the sounds of the English language. The alphabet contains six long and six short vowels, five diphthongs, and twenty-four consonants, or forty-one letters in all. Hooks and circles at the beginning and end of the consonant strokes make double and triple consonants for abbreviating the writing.

"Shorthand, an art, as I have been told, known only in England, may perhaps be thought worth the learning." Locke: *On Education*.

short-ly, *short-ly, adv. [Eng. short; -ly.] 1. In a short manner; in a short time; quickly, soon. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. x. 45.)

2. In a few words; briefly, concisely.

"Shortly forth say, to Shewen how he rich." Spenser: *Robert of Brunne*, p. 308.

3. In an abrupt, sharp, or curt manner; as, He answered me very shortly.

shortly-acuminated, s.

Bot.: Having a short tapering point (*Pistia*.)

shortly-biased, shortly two-cleft, s. *Bot.*: Slightly cleft at the apex into two parts. (*Pistia*.)

short-ness, s. [Eng. short; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being short; want of length or extent in space, time, or duration; little length or little duration; brevity.

"Think upon the vanity and shortness of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your mind." — *Low*.

2. Fewness of words; conciseness, brevity.

"You plainness and your shortness please me well." Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 4.

3. Deficiency, imperfection, shortcoming.

"To supply the shortness of our views." — *Search: Light of Nature*, of ii. pt. i. ch. xix.

4. Want of reach or of the power of retention: as, shortness of memory.

5. Abruptness, sharpness, curtness: as, the shortness of an answer.

shorts, s. pl. [SHORT, a.]

1. The bran and coarse part of meal in mixture.

2. A term in rope-making for the topplings and tailings of hump, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines. The term is also employed to denote the distinction between the long hemp used in making staple-ropes and inferior hemp.

3. Small-clothes, breeches.

"The business of the evening was commenced by a little orphic man, with a bald head, and dark shorts, who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snipping the two little legs unceremoniously in the dark shorts." — *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

***shor-y, a.** [Eng. short (i), s.; -y.] Lying near the shore.

"There is commonly a declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, and these shor-y parts are generally but some fathoms deep." — *Barnes: Theory of the Earth*.

shot, pret., pa. par. of v., & a. [SHOOT, v.] **A. & B. As pret. & pa. par.:** (See the verb.)

C. As adjective: 1. Ordinary Language:

1. Struck or killed by a shot.

2. Having a changeable colour, like that produced in weaving, by all the warp threads being of one colour and all the weft of another; chatoant; hence, intermingled, interwoven, interspersed.

3. Advanced in years.

"Well shot in years he seemed." Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. vi. 18.

shot (i), *shot, *shotte, s. [A.S. *scot*, from *scot*, stem of *scia*, *scia* = to shoot; cogn. with O. Fris. *skot* = a shot; Icel. *skot* = a shot, a shooting; but, *shot* = shot, shoot; Ger. *schuss*, *schuss* = a shot.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of shooting; the discharge of a firearm or similar weapon.

"As we were crossing a little river that lay in our way we saw some ducks, and Mr. Banks as soon as his had got over fired at them, and happened to kill three at one shot." — Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i. ch. 12.

2. Small spherical pellets of lead or shot metal, used for shooting birds and other small game. They were originally made by rolling an ingot of lead into a sheet of a thickness corresponding to the size of the shot to be made, then cutting the lead into cubes and placing the latter in a "tumbler"; the action of the leaden cubes when rubbed against each other in the operation of the apparatus gradually rounding them until brought to a more or less spherical form. This was superseded by the method now employed of dropping the molten metal, in a finely divided state, from a height into water, invented by Watts, of Bristol, about 1782. To obviate the necessity for the high tower, the metal is sometimes dropped through a tube, "p" when a strong current of cold air is driven, and in another process the lead is dropped through a column of glycerine or oil instead of air.

"The action of the fire set the powder in a blaze, that of the powder forced out the shot, that of the shot wounded the bird, and that of gravity brought her to the ground." — *Search: Light of Nature*, pt. i. ch. ii.

3. A missile, particularly a ball or bullet. It is generally applied to solid projectiles, and also to hollow projectiles without bursting charges. Originally rounded stones were used, but were afterwards superseded by balls.

boy, poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lag, -man, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tions, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

of lead or iron. The introduction of rifling into firearms has caused the adoption of the elongated shot, round shot being retained only for use with mortars or smooth-bore arms. In the case of the Palliser shot, the same principle may be used with or without a bursting charge, it being cast hollow so as to serve as a shell or an ordinary shot. Various forms of shot are manufactured, which will be found described under their respective heads.

"The first shot struck one of the barrels of Prince George of Hesse, and brought his horse to the ground."—*Illustrated War Exp.*, 1871.

1. The flight or range of a missile; the distance to which a projectile passes.

"She sat over against him, a good way off, as it were a bow shot."—*Hamlet*, 1. 10.

2. Hence, used figuratively for range, reach.

"Out of the shot and danger of death."—*Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, 1. 1.

3. Any thing emitted, cast, or thrown forth; discharge.

"Against the dreadful shot of words That thousands had beguiled."—*Illustrations of the Lower Empire*.

4. A musketeer; a soldier armed with a musket.

"I was brought from prison by two dragoons and a hundred shot."—*R. Poole*, *Three Years in the English Gaol*, 1. 601.

5. One who shoots, a shooter, a marksman.

"The father was a good shot, a keen sportsman."—*Illustrated*, Nov. 25, 1890.

6. The whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; the number of fish caught at one haul of the net. [*Scotch*.]

7. An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep; also a young hog. [*Scotch*.]

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: A charge of powder in a blast-hole.

2. *Woolen*: A pattern produced by weaving warp and weft threads of different colours.

3. (1) *A shot in the locker*: Money in the pocket or at one's disposal.

(2) *Shot of a cable*:

Naut.: The splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of the two cables thus spliced.

shot-anchor, *shot-ancore*, *s.* A shot-anchor (q. v.).

shot-belt, *s.* A long leather tube for shot, worn as a baldrick, and having a charger at the lower end.

shot-box, *s.*

Naut.: A box in which grape or canister shot are placed near the guns.

shot-cartridge, *s.* A round of ammunition for a shot-gun. The shot are frequently inclosed in a wire-gauze case to prevent their scattering too much.

shot-free (1), *a.* Not injured or not to be injured by shot; shot-proof.

"For if he feel no change or remorse, His forehead's shot-free, and he never the worse."—*Batter: Upon Drunkenness*.

shot-garland, *s.*

Naut.: A wooden frame to contain cannon-balls, secured to the coamings and rings around the hatchway of a vessel.

shot-gauge, *s.* The same as RING-GAUGE, 3.

shot-glass, *s.* The same as CLOTH-PROVER (q. v.).

shot-gun, *s.* A smooth-bore firearm for shooting small game. Shot-guns are frequently made double-barrelled.

shot-hole, *s.* A hole made by a shot or bullet discharged.

shot-loader, *s.*

Naut.: Slats or planks pierced with holes to receive shot and placed along the sides and round the hatchways.

shot-metal, *s.* An alloy of lead, 50 parts; arsenic, 1. Used for making bird shot.

shot-plug, *shot-prop*, *s.*

Naut.: A tapered cone of wood driven into a shot hole in a vessel's side to prevent leakage.

shot-pouch, *s.* A receptacle for small shot carried on the person. It is usually made of leather, the mouth being provided with a measure, by which an adjustment can be made to determine the quantity of the shot.

shot-proof, *a.* Proof against shot; incapable of being damaged by shot.

shot-prop, *s.* [*SHOT-PROP.*]

shot-rack, *s.*

Naut.: A wooden frame, around a batch or near a gun, in which a certain number of round shot are kept for service.

shot-silk, *s.*

Fabric: A silk stuff whose warp and weft threads are of two colours, so as to exhibit changeable tints under varying circumstances of light.

shot-sorter, *s.* A frame with a series of screens of different degrees of fineness, for sorting shot into various grades of size.

shot-star, *s.* [*SHOTS.*]

shot-table, *s.* A device for insuring the equal shrinkage of shot in all directions while cooling.

shot-tower, *s.* A tall building from the summit of which melted lead is dropped into a cistern of water.

shot-window, *s.*

1. A small window chiefly filled with a board that opens and shuts. [*Scotch*.]

2. A window projecting from a wall.

shot (2), *s.* [*A corrupt. of shot (q. v.).*] A reckoning; a person's share of expenses or of a reckoning.

"So, if I please a good report to the spectators, the dish joins the shot."—*Shakespeare*, *Cymbeline*, 3. 4.

shot-clog, *s.* (One who was a mere clog on a company, but who was tolerated because he paid the shot for the rest.)

shot-free (2), *a.*

1. Free from shot or charge; not having to pay any share of the expenses; shot-free.

"Though I could escape shot-free at London, I fear the shot here here is so heavy that upon the pate."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

2. Unpunished, unpunished, shot-free.

shot-shark, *s.* A waiter; one who receives the shot or the money.

"Where is then these shot-sharks?"—*Sam Johnson*, *Every Man*, 1. 1.

shot, *pt. pres. of v.* [*SHOOT.*]

shote (1), *s.* [*A.S. scutan = a shooting or darting fish; from scutan = to shoot (q. v.).*] A fish.

"The shote, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembles the trout; but in its habits and gregariousness is much different."—*Cuvier*, *Natural History of Cornwall*.

shote (2), *s.* [*SHOOT.*]

shot-er, *s.* [*SHOOTER.*]

shot-rel, *s.* [*Lat. rel, doubtful.*] A pike in its first year. [*Scotch*.]

shotte, *s.* [*SHOT.*]

shot téd, *a.* [*Eng. shot (1), s.; -ed.*]

1. Loaded with shot. [*Said of a cannon.*]

2. Having a shot attached.

shot-ten, *a.* [*A.S. scoten, pa. par. of scotan = to shoot (q. v.).*]

1. Having ejected the spawn.

"In this way, old Jack; she when thou wilt, if good husband be not forgot upon the earth, then am I as a shot-ten herring."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.

3. Shooting out into angles.

shotten-milk, *s.* Sour curdled milk. [*Proc.*]

shough (*gh* guttural), *s.* [*SHOCK, a.*] A species of shaggy dog; a shock.

"In boats and greyhounds, in porpoises, manatees, cures, the water-race, and down rivers, are depicted by the name of dogs."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

shough (*gh* guttural), *interj.* [*SHOCK (Bene)*]

"Shough, shough" up to your compass, peachen."—*Beaum. & Flot*, *Mind in the Mill*.

should (*l* silent), *shold*, *sholds*, *pret.* of *v.* [*SHALL.*]

shoul'-der, *shul'-der*, *shul'-dre*, *s.* [*A.S. sculan, sculan; c. with the shoulder; Sw. skulder, Dan. skulder, Ger. Schulter.*]

1. Ordinary *Landman*.

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The upper part of a foreleg of an animal, cut for the mark.

"We give the recipe to show the variety of animals, which a shoulder of mutton may be served."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

3. (1), (2). The part of the human body, by which the head is set; the upper part of the back.

"Make head thy shoulder to receive my weight And bear me to the temple."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

4. The back.

"The word sits in the shoulder of your mind."—*Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, 1. 1.

5. Used fig., as typical of sustaining power; the emblem of supporting strength.

"On thy shoulder will I lean."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

6. That which resembles a human shoulder, a prominent or projecting part; a source of declivity; as, the shoulder of a hill.

7. A projection on an object to support a limit motion, or to form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing; as—

(1) *Knives*: The buttressing ring on an axle.

(2) *Arch*: The square end of an object at the point where the beam commences, as a spoke, the stile of a door, &c.

(3) *Point*: The projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter.

(4) The contraction in a lamp-chimney above the level of the wick in an argand flat-wick lamp.

8. *Archery*: The broad part of an arrow-head.

II. Technically:

1. *Joint*: The shoulder-joint (q. v.), and the portion of the body containing it.

2. *Foot*: The obtuse angle formed by the junction of the face and the flank of a beam. [*See illustration under BASTION.*]

3. *Leather*: A name given to a leather enriched with holes and spots, and also to a leather and foreign stuff.

(1) *Shoulder to shoulder*: A phrase expressive of united action and mutual assistance and support.

"It would strengthen their cause if the old Ireland and Scotland fought shoulder to shoulder."—*Telegraph*, 1890, 1. 1.

(2) *The cold shoulder*: A cold or cool reception, especially of one with whom we have been on friendly terms.

"Gives the cold shoulder to the new man."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

(3) *To put one's shoulder to the wheel*: To assist in bearing a burden or in overcoming difficulty; to exert one's self; to work personally; to set to; to bestir one's self.

shoulder-belt, *s.* A belt which passes across the shoulder; a baldrick.

"Thou hast an ulcer which will soon be cured by the broad shoulder-belt."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

shoulder-blade, *s.*

Scapula: The scapula (q. v.).

"Then let mine arm fall from the shoulder-blade and mine arm be broken from the bone."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

shoulder-block, *s.*

Naut.: A single block having a projection at the bottom of the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from being jammed between the block and the yard.

shoulder-bone, *s.* The scapula (q. v.).

(*Shakespeare*: *Winter's Tale*, 1. 3.)

shoulder-brace, *s.*

Sart.: An appliance for the shoulders or unconformed curvature of the spine.

shoulder-clapper, *s.* One on the shoulder, as a badge to arrest him, a bailiff.

"A shoulder-clapper of the pinnacles of alleys."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, 1. 1.

shoulder-joint, *s.*

Joint: The articulation of the humerus with the trunk. The head of the humerus is opposed to the smaller surface of the glenoid cavity, the bones, for freedom of motion in position not by the ligaments, but by the pressure of the atmosphere.

fato, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thērē; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; so, pōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wō, sōn; mātē, oūb, oūre, ūnle, oūr, rāle, fāl; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw

shoulder-knot, s. An ornamental knot of ribbon worn on the shoulder; an epaulet.
"With the king's shoulder-knot and gay variegate
Copper, Table Talk, 10.

shoulder-knotted, s. Wearing a shoulder-knot.

shoulder-of-mutton sail, s.
Naut. A triangular fore-and-aft sail, employed on boats, &c. The apex is at the head of the mast, and the foot is extended by a boom.

shoulder-pegged, s. Applied to horses that are goaily, stiff, and almost without motion.

shoulder-pitch, s.
Naut. A popular name for the acromion process projecting outwards and forwards from the extremity of the spine over the glenoid cavity, and forming the summit of the shoulder.

shoulder-shotten, s. Strained in the shoulder. [SHOTTEN.]
"His horse was in the back, and shoulder-shotten."
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, II. 2.*

shoulder-slip, s. Dislocation of the shoulder-joint of the humerus.
"There will take as much care of himself as to come off without a strain or a shoulder-slip."
—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, II. 1.*

shoulder-slipped, s. Having the shoulder dislocated.
"Remains was half-shoulder-slipped."
—*Garri, Don Quixote, pt. 1, bk. 1, ch. viii.*

shoulder-played, s. Applied to a horse who has given his shoulder such a violent shock as to dislocate the shoulder-joint.

shoulder-strap, s. A strap worn over the shoulder either for ornament or distinction, or to support the dress.

shoulder-stripe, s.
Entom. A British geometer moth, *Antidea bulbata*.

shoulder-striped wainscot, s.
Entom. A British night-moth, *Leucania comma*.

shoulder-washer, s.
Naut. The wash between the wheel and the mast.

shoulder-wrench, s. A wrench of the shoulder.

shoul der, s. & t. (SHOULDER, s.)

A. Transitive:
1. To thrust with the shoulder; to push.
"I thrust with the shoulder; to push."
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, II. 2.*

B. Intransitive:
1. To move forward; to force one's way through a crowd.

shoul dered, s. (Eng. shoul der; -ed.) Having the shoulder generally in composition: as, shoul dered.

shoul der ing, pr. par. or a. (SHOULDER, v.)

shouldering file, s. A flat safe-edged file, the two sides are parallel and inclined inwards, the ends being of large size and right angles, they are sometimes called parallel files.

shout, 'shoute, v. & t. (SHOUT, s.)

A. Intransitive:
1. To utter a loud and sudden cry, as in joy, grief, exultation, to arrest attention at a distance, &c.
"He shouted with all his force for some minutes."
—*Scott, Red Rover, bk. 1, ch. 17.*

B. Transitive:
1. To treat a person with liquor. (*André, & André, &c.*)
"He was treated to liquor everybody who came to the bar."
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B. Transitive:
1. To utter with a shout; to cry out loudly. Often with out: as, He shouted out my name.

2 To shout at: To deride or revile with shouts; to mock.

shout, 'shoute, 'shoute, s. (Etym. doubtful.) A loud, vehement, and sudden outcry; a sudden burst of voice; an outcry of a multitude of men, especially in joy, triumph, exultation, or the like.
"The rest of the first time . . . in the beginning of their march gave a general shout."
—*Potter, Antiquities of Rome, bk. 11, ch. 12.*

shout-er, s. (Eng. shout; -er.) One who shouts.
"A (real) loud applause rang out.
And thence the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the shouters' heads."
—*Keats, Hyperion.*

shout-er, s. (SHOUTER, s.) (Norsk.)

shout-ing, pr. par. a. & t. (SHOUT, v.)

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of shouting; a shout, a loud outcry, expressive of joy, grief, triumph, or the like.

shove, 'shove, v. & t. (A.S. scifian, scifian (pa. t. scuf, pl. scufian, pa. par. scufen); cogn. with Dut. schuiven, Ger. schub, schube; Dan. skuffe; Sw. skuffa; O. H. Ger. scubian; Goth. skubian, Ger. schubian (pa. t. schob, pa. par. geschoben).)

A. Transitive:
1. To drive along by the direct application of strength without any direct impulse; to push along, so as to make a body slide or move along on the surface of another body; to push along by main force.
"From the pulchre of the margin,
Shove it forth like the white"
—*Longfellow, Hiawatha.*

2 To push aside, to jostle; to press or push against.
"He used to shove and elbow his fellow servants to get near his mistress, who never was a paying of receiving."
—*Arbuckle, Hist. John Bull.*

3 To push, to press.
"We are beaten and by other bodies, striking or shoving against."
—*Search, Light of Nature, vol. 11, pt. 1, ch. viii.*

B. Intransitive:
1. To push or drive forward on a course; to push roughly on.
"The women bowed, as I shoved, till we arrived within forty yards of the shore."
—*Scott, Gulliver; Lilliput, ch. viii.*

2 To push off; to move in a boat by means of a pole or oar, which reaches to the bottom of the water. (Followed by off or from.)
"He grasped the oar,
Received his guest aboard, and shoved from shore."
—*North.*

3 (1) To shove away: To push away to a distance; to thrust off or away.
(2) To shove by: To push away; to reject; to delay.
"Offence's guided hand may shove by him."
—*Shakespeare, Hamlet, III. 3.*

(3) To shove down: To overthrow by pushing; to throw down.
(4) To shove off: To thrust or push away; to cause to move from the shore by pushing with a pole or oar.

shove, s. (SHOVE, v.)

1. The act of shoving or pushing; a push.
"I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another shove, and so on."
—*Scott, Gulliver; Lilliput, ch. viii.*

2. The central, woolly portion of the stem of flax; the boon.

shove-board, s. A sort of game played by pushing or shoving pieces of money along a board, on which were cut a number of transverse lines, the object being to play the coin so that it rested between each set of lines; also the board on which the game was played. Also called Shove-groat, Shove-board, Shuffled-board, Shove-halfpenny, Shovel-penny.

*** shove-groat, shove-halfpenny**
The same as SHOVE-BOARD.

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shov-el, 'shove-el, 'shove-el, 'shove-el, s. (A.S. scuf, from a scuf, from of pa. par. of scufian = to shove (q. v.); Dut. schuvel; Dan. skovel; Low Ger. schuvel; Ger. schuvel.)

1. An implement consisting of a broad scoop or blade with a handle, used for raising loose substances, such as loose earth, coal, sand, gravel, mortar, &c. Shovels are constructed in various shapes and sizes, and of various materials according to the particular purposes to be served. Thus, a fire-shovel for raising coals, cinders, or ashes, is of iron; a garden-shovel is of wood, &c.

2. A shovel-hat (q. v.).

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42. A shovel-hat (q. v.).

43. A shovel-hat (q. v.).

show, show (sw as ō), ***show-en, *showe**, v.t. & i. [A.S. *seowian* = to look, see, behold, to point out; cogn. with Dut. *schouwen* = to inspect, to view; Dan. *skue* = to behold; Goth. *skaujan* (u comp. *uskrujan*) = to awake; Ger. *schauen* = to behold, to see. From the same root as Lat. *caveo* = to be careful, to take care; Eng. *cautious*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To exhibit or present to the view; to display; to place in sight.
"Show thyself to the priest."—*Matthew* viii. 4.
2. To point out to, as a guide; hence, to guide or usher, to direct.
"Will you show me to this house?"
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

3. To let be seen; to discover, to disclose; not to conceal; to exhibit.
"I have showed too much the rashness of a woman."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

4. To discover, to reveal, to communicate, to disclose.
"All the secrets of our camp I'll show."
Shakespeare: All's Well That Ends Well, iv. 1.

5. To explain, to expound, to make clear.
"Forasmuch as knowledge and showing of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts, were bound in the same Daniel, let him be called."—*Daniel* v. 12.

6. To indicate, to point out, to point to.
"Why stand we longer, shivering under fears,
Th' it show no end but death?"
Milton: P. L., x. 1, 008.

7. To prove, to manifest, to make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, or the like.
"I have showed the untruths."
Shakespeare: Lear, i. 4.

8. To bestow, to confer, to afford, to do.
"Felix willing to show the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound."—*Acts* xiv. 27.

9. To inform, to teach, to instruct.
"I shall show you plainly of the Father."—*John* xvi. 25.

- B. Intransitive:
1. To appear, to become visible.
"The fire I'll flint
Shows not till I'll be struck."
Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

2. To appear, to look; to present an appearance; to be in appearance.
"Floating darkly downward there
Her rounded arms showed white and bare."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, x. 2.

3. To look, to appear.
"The painter, whose pictures show best at a distance, but very near, more unpleasant."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 1.

4. To become or suit one well or ill.
"My lord of York, it better showed with you."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., iv. 2.

5. (1) To show away, to show away; To assume an air of consequence; to show off.
"Never give yourself airs; never press to show away, as they call it."—*T. Hall: Genuine Letters*, i. 45.

- (2) To show forth; To manifest, to proclaim, to set forth.
"Show forth the praises of Him."—*1 Peter* ii. 5.

- (3) To show off:
- (a) *Trans.*: To set off; to make an ostentatious show of.

- (b) *Intrans.*: To make an ostentatious show or display.

- (4) To show up:
- (a) To show or point out the way up to: as, To show a gentleman up to a drawing room.

- (b) To hold up to animal-ersion, ridicule, or contempt; to expose.

- (c) To put in appearance. (*Colloq.*)

show, show (sw as ō), ***showe**, s. [Snow, v.]

1. The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to the view.
"Thus much show of fire"
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, i. 2.

2. Appearance, whether true or false.
"Thy odour watcheth not thy show"
Shakespeare: Sonnet 69.

3. Ostentatious display; parade, ostentation, of luxury.
"His grandeur and majestic show
Of luxury."
Milton: P. R., iv. 110.

4. Anything presented to the view; an object attracting notice; an aspect; an external sign.
"Throng our large temples with the shows of power."
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

5. Semblance, likeness.
"The senators
Chase the deluded people with a show
Of liberty."
Shakespeare: Venice Preserved, i. 1.

6. Speciousness, plausibility; hypocritical pretence.
"For a show make long prayers."—*Luke* xi. 17.

7. A sight, a spectacle, a public exhibition; specif., an exhibition shown for money; as, a flower-show, a cattle-show, &c.

8. Representative action.
"Expressed in dumb show those sentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance."—*Addison* (*Poet*).

9. A mucous discharge, streaked with blood, which takes place one, two, or three days before a woman falls into labour.

10. An opportunity, a chance.
"Show of hands": The holding up of the hands as a means of indicating the opinion of a meeting upon a proposition.

- show-bill**, s. A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing announcement of goods for sale.

- *show-box**, s. A box containing some object or objects of curiosity, carried round as a show.

- show-bread, show-bread**, s.

- Judaism*: A word modelled on the German *schauobrot*, Luther's rendering of the Heb. *lechem haqanan* = bread of the faces or face, perhaps meaning, designed for the presence of Jehovah. It is called also the "continual show-bread" (2 Chron. ii. 4), or, more briefly, the "continual bread" (Num. iv. 7), or "hallowed bread" (1 Sam. xxi. 4-6).

- It was to be set on a table of shittim wood (q.v.), overlaid with gold (Exod. xxv. 23-29; 1 Kings vii. 48), and having a blue covering (Num. iv. 7). The show-bread consisted of twelve cakes baked with fine flour, two tenth deals being in each cake (Lev. xiv. 5).

- It was to stand in the Holy Place, and being sprinkled with frankincense, was there to be eaten each Sabbath by Aaron and his priestly descendants (Lev. xix. 9). When the old show-bread was removed, new and hot bread was to take its place (1 Sam. xxi. 6).

- When David was in want of food, he ate the show-bread, though he was not a priest (1 Sam. xxi. 3-6), and Jesus approved the deed (Matt. xii. 4; Mark ii. 26; Luke vi. 4). The twelve cakes of show-bread were apparently one for each tribe; the deeper spiritual significance of the bread has been variously interpreted.

- show-card**, s. A tradesman's card, advertising goods or novelties.

- show-case**, s. A case or box, having a glass top, side, or front, in which delicate or valuable articles are placed for exhibition.

- show down**, s. A display of strength or accomplishment, usually at the end of a contest. (*Colloq.*)

- show glass**, s. A glass in or by means of which anything is seen; a showman's glass; a mirror.

- *show-place**, s.

1. A place for public exhibition.

2. North's (*Plutarch: Ant.*, liv.) translation of the Greek *gymnasium* (*gymnasium*) = a gymnasium, adopted by Shakespeare (*Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 6).

- show room**, s.

1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

2. A room in a warehouse or wholesale establishment, in which samples of goods are set out for inspection; also a room in an hotel set aside for the use of commercial travellers in which to exhibit samples of their goods to their customers.

- *show stone**, s. A glass or crystal ball by means of which fortune-tellers professed to foretell future events.

- show-yard**, s. A yard or inclosure in which cattle, sheep, horses, &c., are exhibited for show.

- show-er** (1), s. [Eng. show, v.; -er.]

1. One who shows or exhibits.

2. That which shows, as a mirror. (*Wycliffe*.)

- show-er** (2), ***schour**, ***shour**, ***shours** (orig. a monosyllable), s. [A.S. *scūr*; cogn. with Dut. *schur*; Ger. *schür*; Sw. *skur*; Goth. *skura*; O. H. Ger. *scūr*; Ger. *schauer*.]

1. Ordinary Language:
1. A fall of rain or hail (and sometimes of snow) of short or not very long duration.

2. A storm or heavy fall of anything; a

- fall of things in thick and fast succession. [*Metaphor-shower*.]

- "They wheeled, and flying behind them shot sharp shots of angry showers against the face of their pursuers."
Milton: P. R., iii. 30.

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution or supply.
"Showers of wealth descending from the skies."
Pope: Homer: Iliad ii. 31.

- II. *Pyrotechny*: A term applied to gold-min (q.v.).

- show-er-bath**, s. A bath in which a shower of water is dropped upon the person, usually a stream distributed by a strainer.

- show-er**, v.t. & i. [*Shower* (2), s.]

- A. *Transitive*:

1. To water with a shower or showers; to wet with rain.
"Let it again dimove and shower the earth."
Milton: P. L., xi. 30.

2. To pour down copiously and rapidly; to bestow liberally; to distribute or waste freely.
"The commodore's yacht was showering rockets and burning lights."
Field: Sept., 4, 1864.

- B. *Intrans.*: To rain in showers; to pour or fall down copiously.
"It rained down fortune showering on your boat."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., v. 1.

- show-er-i-ness**, s. [Eng. shower; -ness.] The quality or state of being showery.

- *show-er-ing**, s. [Eng. shower (2); -ing.] Showery.

- show-er-lens**, s. [Eng. shower (2); -lens.] Free from showers; without showers.

- "Scarcely in a showerless day the heavens indulge Our mellowing climate."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.

- show-er-y**, s. [Eng. shower (2); -y.] 1. Falling in showers.
"Scattering every where
The showering rain."
Longfellow: Rains in Autumn.

2. Abounding in showers of rain; rainy.
"By sowing the same quantity broadcast in showery weather."
Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers, &c.

3. A free translation of German (spring or budding), the seventh month of the French republican year.

- *show-fall-ly**, adv. [Eng. show; -fall; -ly.] Gaudily.
"All showfully garish."—*Chapman: Rains of Middle Temple*.

- show-i-ly**, adv. [Eng. showy; -ly.] In a showy manner; with show or parade; ostentatiously, pompously.

- show-i-ness**, s. [Eng. showy; -ness.] The quality or state of being showy; show.

- show-ing**, s. [Eng. show; -ing.] A presentation to exhibition; representation by means of a setting forth.

- *show-iah**, s. [Eng. show; -iah.] Splendid, gaudy, showy, specious, plausible.
"To distinguish real and solid worth from show or plausible expense."
Pope: To Town, June, 1735.

- show-man**, s. [Eng. show, v., and man.] One who exhibits a show; the proprietor of a show.
"Yet, showmen, where can lie the cause?"
Wordsworth: Star Glean.

- shown**, pt. par. of v. [*Show*, v.]

- *showe**, v.t. [*Showe*, v.]

- show-y**, s. [Eng. show; -y.] Making a show or appearance; attracting attention; gaudy, ostentatious, gay, splendid.
"He lured her with beads and every showy thing that would please her."
Coote: First Voyage, ii. 4, ch. viii.

- *shrag**, v.t. [*Shrag*, s.] To lop. (*Italian*.)

- shrag**, s. [*Proh*, s. softened form of some stunted or branch.] A twig of a tree cut off.

- *shrag-gar**, s. [Eng. shrag, v.; -gar.] One who lops or trims trees.

- shram**, v.t. [*Etym. doubtful*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; to bewitch (*Prov.*)

- *shrak**, pret. of v. [*SHRAUN*.]

- shrap**, ***shrape**, s. [*Etym. doubtful*.] A place baited with chaff to catch birds.
"The most chaffy shrap that ever was set before eyes of winged fowl."
Bishop Becket: Letters, p. 10.

shrap-nel

shrapnel

Order: A

after it is originally of a sphere sufficient to burst in the charge. It is shot, and range than bursting charge to open the which contains shrapnel lead in the middle with rifled with leaden bituminous interest, contain the base of the

shread-hé [*JEKINIAH*]

shred, ***shred**, s. [Eng. shred; -s.] A small piece, a fragment, a scrap, with shreds; G.

1. A piece torn or cut

2. A fragment torn or cut

3. A particle torn or cut

4. A small piece torn or cut

5. A small piece torn or cut

6. A small piece torn or cut

7. A small piece torn or cut

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22. A small piece torn or cut

23. A small piece torn or cut

24. A small piece torn or cut

channel-shell &

shread'-head, s. [Eng. * *shread*, and *head*.]
[JERNISHEAD.]

***shrieve, s.** [SHERIFF.] A sheriff.

"Hearre a shrieve a while at an assize
Was drucken so flin, so redid her eyes,
Numerable: The *Woman of Kent*.

***shrieve, v.t.** [SHRIVE.]

shrif, s. [A.S. *scrif* = confession, from *scrifa* = to shrieve (q.v.); Icel. *skript*, *skrift*; Sw. *skrift*; Dan. *skrifte*.]

1. Confession to a priest.

"'Twas told me in shrift;
Thou know'st 'tis death as if he be revealed."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, III. 4.

2. The priestly act of shrieving; absolution.

"I will give him a present shrift."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, IV. 2.

***shrif-father, *shrifte-fader, s.**

A father-confessor.

"I shrews these shrift-faders overleech on."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,094.

***shright (sh silent), pret. of v.** [SHRIEK, v.]

A shriek. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 2.)

shrike, s. [From the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the Laniidae (q.v.), applied especially for the last three centuries to *Lanius excubitor*, the Great Gray Shrike, the largest European species. The length of the adult male is about ten inches; pearl gray on upper part of body; chin, breast, and abdomen white; tail feathers black, variegated, and tipped with white; a black band crosses the forehead, runs under the eyes, and expands into a patch on the ear-coverts. Of the large family of the Shrikes, containing in all over one hundred species, the United States possesses but a fragmentary representation, there being here only two species of Laniine, the leading genus. These are *L. borealis*, the Northern Bogger-bird, and *L. ludovicianus*, the Southern Logger-head. Europe is better provided, having, in addition to the species named, *L. minor*, the Lesser Gray Shrike. Like *L. septentrionalis*, it is often called in England the Nine-killer (q.v.), and is sometimes placed, with some other small Shrikes, in a separate genus. The only other European species is *L. arcticus*, the Woodchase (q.v.). Shrikes feed on insects and small birds, and have a remarkable habit of impaling their prey on thorns in the neighborhood of their nests, which may thus be easily discovered. They kill and impale many insects that they do not eat, and even to confinement they push portions of the food give a them between the wires of their cages, or transfix it on a sharp nail, if one be provided for the purpose. (*BUTCHER-BIRD*.)

"The many is torn by the swallow, the sparrow
swooped by the shrike."
Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 4.

shrike-crow, s.

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus *Baritis* (q.v.).

shrill, *schril, *shril, *shrille, *shirle, s. & v.

[The same word as Lowland Scotch *skirl* = a shrill cry; *skirl* = to cry shrilly; from Norw. *skryla*, *skreila* = to cry shrilly; *skrol* = a shrill cry; cf. Sw. dial. *skrila* = to cry loudly; A.S. *scraletan* = to make a loud outcry; Low Ger. *schriell* = shrill; Prov. Ger. *schriell* = shrill; *schriellen* = to sound shrill.]

A. As adjective:

1. Sharp or acute in sound or tone; having a piercing sound or tone.

"Unimpaired, and shrill, and clear."
Keats: The Cricket.

2. Uttering or emitting a sharp, piercing sound: as, a shrill trumpet.

B. As verb: A shrill sound.

"With the sudden shrill I was appalled."
Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet, 550.

***shrill-edged, a.** Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound.

"The shrill-edged shriek of a mother."
Tennyson: Maud, I. l. 16.

***shrill-gorged, a.** Having a gorge or throat which emits a shrill, piercing note; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

"The shrill-gorged lark."
Shakespeare: Lear, IV. i.

shrill-tongued, a.

1. Having a shrill voice.

"When shrill-tongued Pulvis scolds."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, I. i.

2. Speaking in a high tone.

"To shrill-tongued or low."
Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra, III. 4.

shrill-voiced, a. Having a shrill or piercing voice or sound.

"Confines the shrill-voiced shrill-tongued round and round."
Wordsworth: Excursion, III. 11.

***shrill, v.t. & t.** [SHRILL, v.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To utter a shrill, piercing sound.

"At last they heard a borne that shrilled clear."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 20.

2. To sound shrilly or piercingly.

"First shrilled an unrepented female shriek."
Scott: Don Quixote, xix.

B. Transitive:

1. To raise to give or utter a shrill sound.

2. To utter in a shrill tone.

"Death shrilled, hard and quick, in spite and fear;
Hail hail and what mayest thou do at the dome?"
R. Browning: Education's Adventure.

***shrill-ing, s.** [Eng. *shrill*; -ing.] Sound-

ing shrilly, shrill.

"Nor eager stood, with shrilling neigh,
Accused the lagging groom's delay."
Scott: Rokeby, II. 17.

shrill-ness, s. [Eng. *shrill*; -ness.] The

quality or state of being shrill.

"Three parts first dispose the voice to hoarseness or shrillness."
Smith: On Old Age.

shrill-y, *shrill-le, adv. & a. [Eng. *shrill*; -y.]

A. As adv. In a shrill manner; with a shrill or piercing sound.

"Round the rough castra shrilly sung
The whirling ideon."
Warton: Grace of King Arthur.

B. As adj. Somewhat shrill.

"And children that, unwitting why,
Lent the gay about their shrilly cry."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, III. 20.

shrimp, v.t. & t. [The same as *SCRIMP* (q.v.).

Probably there was an A.S. verb *scrimpan* (pa. t. *scrimp*, pa. par. *scrampen*), whence also *crimp*, *cramp*, and *crumple*.]

A. Trans. To contract; to make small or

palty.

"But what dæmally shrimped things would they
appear, turned into English."
Echard: Contempt of the Clergy, p. 44.

B. Intrans. To catch or fish for shrimps.

shrimp, s. [SHRIMP, v.]

1. Literally & Zoology:

(1) A popular name for any individual of the genus *Crangon* (q.v.), allied to Lobster, Crayfish, and Prawn. The form is elongated, tapering, and arched. The rostrum is very short, claws small, the fixed finger being merely a small tooth, the movable finger unciform. The whole structure is delicate and sub-transparent, and of such hues that the species may readily escape observation, whether resting on a sandy bottom or moving through the water. When alarmed they bury themselves in the sand by a peculiar motion of the telson. The Common Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), about two inches long, greenish-gray dotted with brown, plentiful on the European coasts, is esteemed as an article of food; other species, from warmer latitudes, are equally prized. They are usually taken by means of a shrimp-net. (See extract.)

"The common shrimp is an exception to the general rule that the outside of the Crustaceans is either red in the living animal or becomes soon soiling. The cuticle of *C. vulgaris* in the living state is light brown or almost white, and the animal is somewhat translucent. . . . After boiling, the cuticle assumes its well-known brown colour."
Ency. Brit. (ed. viii), xxi. 247.

(2) *Pandalus annulicornis*, taken on the east and south coast of England, occurring also in Scotland, Ireland, Shetland, and Iceland. When alive its colour is reddish-gray, with red spots. When boiled it becomes a deep red. It is smaller than the Prawn (*Palaeomon serratus*), with which, however, it is sometimes confounded.

2. Fig.: A dwarfish creature; a little wrinkled person; a pigmy, a nanikin.

"It cannot be, this weak and writhed shrimp
Should strike such terror in his enemies."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., II. 4.

3. Cup shrimps: A local name in the south of England for the young of *Palaeomon serratus*, from their being measured to small cups instead of being sold by tale, as they are when full grown.

shrimp-net, s. A small-meshed bag-net, mounted on a hoop and pole for catching shrimps.

shrimp-er, s. [Eng. *shrimp*, v.; -er.] One who fishes for or catches shrimps.

shrine, *schrin, *schryne, *srine, s.

[A.S. *scrin* = the ark (of the covenant), from Lat. *scrinium* = a chest, case, or box.]

[SCRINE.]

I. Literally:

1. A case, box, or reliquary in which the bones or other remains of saints were deposited.

They were often richly ornamented with gold, precious stones, and elaborate carvings, and were generally placed near the altar of the church.

The earliest form of the shrine was that of a diminutive model of a church, with a high-pitched roof.

The illustration shows the shrine of St. Etheldreda, for merly in Ely Cathedral, whither her body was removed early in the twelfth century.

2. A tomb of shrine-like form; the mausoleum of a saint in a church.

"And let the coarse enshrine, and forth she let
This dead corpse, and in the shrine it shone."
Chaucer: Legend of Cleopatra.

II. Fig.: A place or object sacred or hallowed from its associations or history; an altar.

"Lovers are in rapture at the name of the sacred spot; they lavish out all their income upon the shrine."
Watts.

shrine-work, s. The elaborate carving with which shrines and canopies were adorned.

"The exquisite tracery of their screens and shrine-work."
J. H. Brown: English Mediaeval, p. 14.

***shrine, *shryne, v.t.** [SHRINE, s.] To

place in a shrine; to enshrine.

"Caused it to be laid into the monastery of west
Denys, and there shryved by."
Fabyan: Chron., ch. xxxii.

shrink, *shrinke (pa. t. shrink, *shrinke, *shrunck, shrink, pa. par. *shrank, shrank, *shrunken), v.t. & t. [A.S. *scrinan* (pa. t. *scran*, pa. par. *scrancan*) = to contract, to

shrink; cogn. with O. Dan. *shrinka*; cf. *skrynka* = a wrinkle; *skrunka* = to wrinkle, to rattle.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To contract spontaneously; to draw or be drawn by an inherent quality into less breadth, length, or compass.

"It is given very well in case of contractions and shrinking of sinews."
P. Holland: Plims, bk. iiii, ch. xxxii.

2. To shrink; to become shrivelled or wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

"And shrink like parchment in consuming flame."
Spenser: Amour's Melancholy, 100.

3. To withdraw, recoil, or retire, as in danger; to give way.

"Whereas the Englishmen should have kept their ground and defended them, they began to shrink."
Richardson: Hist. Scotland (ed. 1834).

4. To recoil, as in horror, distrust, disgust, or fear.

"None had been deeper in guilt, and none shrank with more abject terror from death, than I did."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.

5. To express or indicate fear, horror, or pain, by a contraction or shrinking of the body.

"And when I bend, retire and shrink."
Keats: "Well—its more than me would thank"

Cooper: Red Rover, 20.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to shrink or contract.

"Return, Alphaeus, the dread voice is past,
That shrank thy streams."
Milton: Lycidas, 10.

2. To withdraw. (*Milton*.)

3. To shrink on: To fix firmly on by causing to shrink, as a tire on a wheel or hoop round a cannon is shrank on by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into its place, and then allowing it to cool.

***shrink, s.** [SHRINK, v.]

1. The act or state of shrinking; a spontaneous contraction into less compass.

2. A withdrawing, recoiling, or drawing back, as in fear or horror; recoil.

"Recoiled with such a shrank."
As not a sigh, a look, a shrank away

Daniel: Crab and Worm.

shrink-age (age as if), s. [Eng. *shrink*, v.; -age.]

1. The contraction of a material in cooling after being heated; or in consequence of desiccation, as in the case of wood and brick. It is an important element to be taken into consideration in many mechanical processes.



SHRINE

šte, šit, šare, amidž, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, šire, sir, marine; gē, pā or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quāte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trý, šýrian. a, o = ē; oy = ē; y = ē; y = ē.

*2. The act of ablinking or recoiling, as from danger, &c.

"Be shaking altogether from action, the public so doubt, make a further shrinkage [soluble]. —*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 22, 1885.

3. Diminution in value: as, shrinkage of real estate.

shrink-er, *s.* [Eng. *shrink*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who shrinks or withdraws from danger, &c.

"We are so cowardly shrinkers, But few Englishmen breed." —*Old Sea Song; Neptune's Raging Fury*.

shrink-ling, *pr. par. or a.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

shrinking-head, *s.*

Founding: A body of molten metal in the gate of a mould, to supply metal to the casting during shrinking. Also called a sinking head.

shrink-ling-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shrinking*; *-ly*.] In a shrinking manner; by shrinking

shrive, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A local name for the thrush.

shrive-al-ty, *s.* [SHRIVEALTY.]

shrive (*pa. t. shrove*, *pa. par. shruven*), *v. t. & t.* [A.S. *scrifan* (*pa. t. scrif*), *pa. par. scrifen*], borrowed from Lat. *scribo* = to write, to draw up a law, hence to impose a legal obligation or penalty, to prescribe a penance; cf. Icel. *skrifa* = to scratch, to write; Dan. *skrive*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hear or receive the confession of, as a priest.

"Save what the father must not say Who shrived him on his dying day." —*Byron: The Giaour*.

2. To confess and absolve; to grant absolution to after confession.

"And they shrove the dying Haco, And they prayed his bed beside." —*Barrow: Lay of Egil and his Son, p. 68*.

*3. To make confession; to confess. (*Used reflexively*.)

"Kneel thee down by me, And shrive thee so clean of thy devil's sin." —*Scott: Gray Brother*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To administer confession and absolution.

"Where holy fathers went to shrove." —*Spenser: Shepherds' Calendar; Aug.*

*2. To confess, to make confession.

"And who art thou, thou Gray Brother, That I should shrive to thee?" —*Scott: Gray Brother*.

shrive-al, *v. t. & t.* [Ety. doubtful. Skeat considers it a frequentative form from Old Northumbrian *scræpa* = to pluck away; cf. *scræge*, *scræpi* = to waste, *scræp*, *scræp* = transitive; *scræp*, *scræp* = to shorten, contract; *scræp* = weak, feeble; Icel. *skrjúpa* = to wrinkle, to wrinkle.]

A. Intrans.: To contract; to draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to become wrinkled or contracted. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"Leaves, if they shrivel and fold up, give them drink." —*Proverb*.

B. Trans.: To cause to contract into wrinkles or contractions.

"Heads for Fortune, and the meagre fiend Gave milder from beneath his shrivelled lips." —*Cooper: Task*, II, 196.

shrive-eld, *v. a.* [Eng. *shrivelled*; *-y*.] Shrivelled up.

"A poor, wretched, shrivelled sort of a child." —*Mrs. Procter: Mother's Armistice*, ch. III.

shrive-en, *pa. par. or a.* [SHRIVE.]

shrive-er, *s.* [Eng. *shriv(er)*; *-er*.] One who shrives; a confessor.

"The holy father now hath done his shrift When he was made a shriver." —*Shakespeare: Henry VI*, III, 2.

shrive-ling, *pr. par. or a.* [SHRIVE.]

A. & B.: *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the *v.*.)

C. To shrive: Shrift, confession.

"Frogs were praying, preaching, shriving, holding at shrive." —*Shakespeare: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVII.

***shriving pew**, *s.* A confessional.

***shriving time**, *s.* Time in which to make confession and receive absolution.

"He told the bearers put to sudden death, A shriving-time allow'd." —*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 2.

shrub, *s.* [Hind. *suruf* = a banker.] A banker or money-lender. (*East Indies*.)

shrub-ace (also *as* *lq*), *s.* [SHRUB.] The examination of coins, and the separation of the good from the debased. (*Simmonds*.)

Sil. hóy; pout, jéwí; *ac*. cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -bia, -die, &c. = bei, dei. E. D.—Vol. 4—17

***shronk**, **akronka*, *pret. of v. & pa. par.* [SHRINK, *v.*]

***shrood**, *v. t.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shroud, **schroud*, **shrud*, *s.* [A.S. *scrud* = a garment, clothing; cogn. with Icel. *skrúðr* = the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church; Norw., Dan., & Sw. *skrud* = dress. Allied to *shred* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A piece, shawl, or fragment of stuff.

"Give my nakedness Some shroud to shelter it." —*Chapman: Homer: Odyssey*, VI, 274.

2. Dress, clothes, a garment, a dress.

3. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

"Nature's pleasant robe of green, Humanity's appointed shroud, enwrap Their monuments and their memory." —*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. VII.

*4. Anything which serves to cover or surround; a surrounding.

"I stood Among them, but not of them: in a shroud Of thoughts which were not their thoughts." —*Byron: Child Harold*, III, 118.

*5. A covered place, serving as a retreat or shelter, as a den or cave; a vault under a church.

"Cryptoporus: A vault or shrouds, as under a church or other place." —*Wilde: The Picture of Dorian Gray*, ch. IV.

*6. Shelter, protection.

"Put yourself under his shroud." —*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, III, 13.

*7. The branching top or foliage of a tree.

"An equivocal reference to shrouds in the sense of the branches of a tree." —*Warton: The Works of John Milton*, p. 118.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.* (Pl.): [SAMOUDS, C.]

2. *Nautical* (Pl.):

(1) Large ropes extending from the lower-mast heads to the sides of the ship, where they are fastened to the dead-eyes, which are secured to the channels. They serve to steady the mast at warship, assist the stays and backstays in supporting it in a fore-and-aft direction, and afford means of ascending it. Shrouds are named from their position, or from the spar to which they are attached, as fore, main, mizzen, topmast, top-gallant, &c. The lower-sprit-shrouds extend from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel. [FUTROCK-SHROUDS.]

"Mr. Hicks... ordered him to be taken to the gang-way, and tied up to the shrouds." —*Coak: First Voyage*, bk. II, ch. IV.

(2) The chains by which the funnel is braced, in steamers.

shroud-bridge, *s.*

NOTE: A kind of crowfoot fastened to the shrouds, to hold sheets, braces, &c.

shroud-laid, *a.*

Rope-making: A term applied to a rope made of four strands twisted around a core.

shroud-plate, *s.*

1. *Mach.*: [SHROUD, *s.*, II, 1.]

2. *Nautical*:

(1) An iron plate fixed to a ship's side for the attachment of the shrouds.

(2) A ring surrounding a mast and to which the futtock-shrouds are secured.

shroud-rope, *s.*

NOTE: A fine quality of bawser-made rope, used for shrouds.

shroud-stopper, *s.*

NOTE: A piece of rope made fast, above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured, by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it.

shroud-truck, *s.*

NOTE: A wooden thimble secured to the shrouds and acting as a fair-leader for the running-rigging.

shroud, *v. t. & t.* [SHROUD, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To shelter or conceal with a shroud or covering; to cover, to hide from sight; to veil; to envelope so as to conceal.

"And the dock's domestic herd His harmless head he hopes to shroud." —*Scott: The Chase*, xlii.

2. To put a shroud or winding-sheet on; to dress for the grave.

"I'll die before thee, shroud me In one of these same sheets." —*Shakespeare: Othello*, IV, 2.

3. To lop the branches of. (*Prov.*)

***B. Intrans.**: To take shelter or harbour.

***shroude**, *v.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shroud-ed, *pa. par. or a.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

shrouded-gear, *s.*

Mach.: Cog-gear in which the cogs are protected by a flange coming out even with the face of the wheel, so that the interstitial spaces are in effect mortises in the face of the wheel.

shroud-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [SHROUD, *v.*]

A. & B.: *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Hydraul.-eng.: The annular peripheral plates of a water-wheel, forming the ends of the buckets; usually termed the sides of the buckets, as occupying positions at the sides of the wheel.

***shroud-less**, *a.* [Eng. *shroud*; *-less*.]

Without a shroud.

"Lies shroudless, unentombed." —*Shakespeare: Hamlet*.

***shroud-y**, ***shroud-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *shroud*; *-y*.]

Affording shelter.

"If your stray attendances be yet lodg'd, With these shroud-like faults." —*Milton: MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge*.

shrove, *pret. of v.* [SHRIVE.]

***shrove**, *v. t.* [SHROVE-TIDE.] To join in the festivities of Shrove-tide; hence, to make merry.

"What else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual shroving?" —*Bale: Sermon on Luke*, xvi, 25 (ed. 1688), p. 4.

Shrove-tide, *s.* Confession time; specifically, the time when people were shrove preparatory to Lent; the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash-Wednesday.

"For Easter gloves, or for a shrove, Which bought to give, he takes it again." —*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, IV, 1.

Shrove Tuesday, *s.* Confession Tuesday; the day before Ash-Wednesday, the Tuesday after Quinquagesima Sunday, on which day all Catholics were accustomed to confess to their priest, after which they spent the day in merriment and sports, and dined on pancakes or fritters. The practice of eating pancakes on this day still survives, whence the name of Pancake-Tuesday or Pancake-day given to it. In Scotland Shrove Tuesday is called Fastern's E'en or Fasten's E'en. [FASTENSEVEN.]

shrov-ing, *s.* [SHROVE, *v.*] Performing the ceremonies, or enjoying the sports of Shrove-tide.

***shrow**, *s.* [SHREW, *s.*] A shrew.

"In such a night Did pretty Jessica (like a little shrow) Slander her love, and he forgave it her." —*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, v, 1.

shrub (1), ***schrub**, ***shrob**, *s.* [A.S. *scrub*; cogn. with Norw. *skrubba*; Dan. dial. *skrub*; and Eng. *scrub* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A plant having perennial branches proceeding directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. It is generally taller than a herb, and less tall than a tree. From four to twelve feet are common dimensions for a shrub.

"The flowering shrubs that decorate city and town Will prosper, though untended and alone." —*Wordsworth: Barrow*.

shrub (2), *s.* [Arab. *shrub*, *shurb* = a drink, a beverage, from *shariba* = he drank. *Shrub* and *syrop* are doublets.] [SHREBET.] A drink or liqueur, composed of acid, generally that of lemons and sugar, with spirit, chiefly rum, to preserve it.

***shrub**, *v. t.* [SHRUB (1), *s.*] To prune down, so as to preserve a shrubby form.

"Though they be well shruved, an' shruved, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud." —*Alderson: Epica of Benedictus* (1873), col. 44.

shrub-bér-y, *s.* [Eng. *shrub* (1), *s.*; *-ery*.]

1. Shrubs generally or collectively.

2. A plantation of shrubs, formed as an ornament to gardens or pleasure-grounds.

"All the shure is shruved by a gay succession of country houses, shrub-beries, and flower beds." —*Murray: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVI.

***shrub-bi-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *shrubby*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being shrubby.

shrub-by, *a.* (Eng. *shrub* (1), *a.*; *-y*.)

1. Full of or abounding with shrubs.

"Doe went it rises from this shrubby point."

Milton: Comus, 304.

2. Resembling a shrub; specifically applied to perennial plants having several woody stems.

"The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few shrubby trees."—*Temper: Voyages*, ch. vi.

3. Consisting of shrubs or brushwood.

"The shrubby herbage on their meagre hills."

Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.

shrubby-trefol, *s.*

Bot. The genus *Ptelea* (q.v.), and spec.

Ptelea trifoliata.

shrub-léss, *a.* (Eng. *shrub* (1), *a.*; *-less*.)

Destitute of shrubs.

"And was scarce conscious what I wist."

As shrubless crags within the mist.

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, 12.

shuff, *s.* [A variant of *scuff* or *scruff*.] Re-use, rubbish; the refuse or dross of metals; light dry wood used as fuel. (*Prov.*)

shrug, *s.* **shrug-gyn**, *v.t. & i.* (Dan. *skrugge*,

skrukke = to stoop; Sw. dial. *skrukka*, *skruga* = to sit in a crouching position.)

A. Trans. To draw up; to contract; al-

ways used with reference to the shoulders,

and to denote a motion or action implying

dislike, dissatisfaction, doubt, or the like.

"He shrugged up his shoulders, and seemed to be

terrified."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

B. Intrans. To raise, draw up, or contract

the shoulders, as to denote dislike, dissatis-

faction, doubt, or the like.

"He grimaces, shrugs, and such an itch endures,

As pretences and school-brogs, when do know

Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go."

Donne: Satires, II.

shrug, *s.* [SHRUG, *v.*] The act of shrugging

the shoulders; a drawing up or raising of the

shoulders, as to denote dislike, dissatisfaction,

doubt, or the like.

"His shoulders witnessing by many a shrug,

How much his feelings suffer'd."

Cooper: Hope, 415.

shrunk, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SHRINK.]

shrunk-on, *a.* [SHRINK, *v.*, *i.*]

shrunk, *a.* **shrunk-on**, *a.* [SHRINK.] Shrunk;

shrivelled up; withered, contracted.

"To shrivel for giants, and for his vain earth,

His shrunken ashes, raise this dome."

Byron: Childs Harold, iv. 122.

shuck, *s.* [Prob. connected with *shock*, *s.*]

1. A shell or covering; a husk or pod,

especially the shell or covering of a nut, or

the husk of corn.

2. The case or covering of the larvæ of cer-

tain insects.

"Larvæ when rising to the surface and before

emerging from the shuck."—*Field, Jan. 20, 1866.*

3. A shock, a stook.

shuck, *v.t.* [SHUCK, *s.*] To shell; to remove

the shucks or husks of.

"Shucking peas in the barn."—*Daily Telegraph,*

Sept. 15, 1866.

shud-dér, *s.* **shod-er**, *s.* **shud-er**,

shod-er, *v.t.* [A frequentative verb, from

the same root as *scud* (q.v.); cf. O. H. Ger.

schüttern = to shake, to tremble, to quake.] To

tremble or shake, as in fear, horror, aversion,

or cold; to shiver, to quake.

"Shuddering with fear."—*Dyer: The Flood, II.*

shud-dér, *s.* [SHUDDER, *v.*] A trembling or

shaking, as in fear, horror, aversion, or cold;

a shivering.

"Terribly swear

Into strong shudders."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.*

shud-dér-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [SHUDDER, *v.*]

shud-dér-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shuddering*;

-ly.] In a shuddering manner; with shudders.

"We listen shudderingly for the creeping tiger."—

Scribner's Magazine, Sept. 1877, p. 634.

shude, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. con-

connected with *shed*, *v.*] The husks of rice and

other refuse of rice-mills, largely used to

adulterate linseed-cake. (*Simmonds*)

shuf-flé, *v.t. & i.* [A doublet of *scuffle*, and a

frankishism from *shove* (q.v.); Low Ger. *schuffeln*,

schuffeln.]

A. Transitive:

1. To push or shove from one to the other;

to shove one way and the other.

"Shuffling her threads about the livelong day."

Cooper: Truth, 280.

2. To mix by pushing or passing from one

place to another; to throw into disorder;

specific, to change the relative positions of, as

of cards in a pack.

"A mere undistinguish'd chaos, where senses and

reason, brute and man, are shuffled together without

any order."—*Scott: Christian Life, pt. I, ch. II.*

3. To remove or introduce with some arti-

ficial or fraudulent confusion.

"Her mother,

Now firm for doctor Calus, hath appointed

That he shall likewise shuffle her away."

Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To change the relative position of cards

in a pack by moving.

"To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort

Her mingled suits and sequences."

Cooper: Truth, I. 474.

2. To shift, to move about.

"The wind soon came about again to the east, and

blew a gentle gale; yet it often shuffled about to the

S.E."—*Temper: Voyages* (see 1865).

3. To change position, to shift ground, to

evade questions, to prevaricate; to practise

shifts to elude detection.

4. To struggle, to shift, to make shift.

"Your life, good master,

Must shuffle for itself."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, v. 1.

5. To move with a slovenly and dragging

gait.

"Shuffle away with slippers feet to their offices."

Daily Telegraph, Dec. 1, 1866.

6. To shove, push, or move the feet noisily

to and fro on the floor; to scrape the floor

with the feet.

¶ 1. To shuffle off:

(1) *Trans.* To get rid of; to rid one's self

of; to shake off.

"When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,"

Shakespeare: Hamlet, III. 1.

(2) *Intrans.* To move off in a slovenly,

dragging manner; to evade, to equivocate.

"If, when a child is questioned for any thing, he

perverts to shuffle it off with a falsehood, he must be

chastised."—*Lacks: On Education.*

2. To shuffle up: To throw together in

haste; to make up or form in confusion or

with fraudulent disorder.

"They sent forth their precepts to convert them

before a court of commission, and there used to shuffle

up a summary proceeding by examination, without

trial of jury."— *Bacon.*

shuf-flé, *s.* [SHUFFLE, *v.*]

1. A pushing, shoving, or jostling; the act

of shuffling, mixing, or throwing into con-

fusion by change of places; specific, the act

of changing the relative position of cards in a

pack by shuffling them.

"All ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together,

by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter."

Bentley: Boyle Lectures.

2. An evasion, a trick, an artifice.

"Socrates's pretended reasonings against the notion of

reincarnation were mere shuffle and pretence."—*Water-*

land: Works, vii. 64.

3. In dancing, a rapid scraping movement

with the feet.

shuffe-board, *s.* The same as *SHOVEL-*

BOARD (q.v.).

shuffe-cap, *s.* A play in which money

is shaken in a cap or hat.

"He lost his money at chuck-farthing, shuffe-cap,

and all-fours."—*Arbuthnot.*

shuffe-scale, *s.*

Tailoring: A measure used by tailors. It

is graduated at both ends, each end being in-

dependently adjustable.

shuffe wing, *s.* A local name for the

hedge-sparrow, *Acanthopneuste modularis*.

shuf-flér, *s.* [Eng. *shuffler* (*v.*); *-er*.]

1. One who shuffles; one who mixes up the

cards previous to dealing.

2. One who walks or moves with a slovenly,

dragging gait.

3. One who prevaricates or equivocates; a

prevaricator.

"The greatest prevaricator and shuffler imaginable."

Waterland: Works, III. 150.

shuf-fling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SHUFFLE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Moving with a slovenly, dragging gait.

"Tis like the forced gait of a shuffling nag."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., III. 1.

2. Prevaricating, evasive.

C. As substant. The act of mixing or changing

the relative position of things, as of cards;

evasion; escape by artifice or trick.

"But 'tis not so above."

There is no shuffling.—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, III. 4.*

shuffling-plates, *s. pl.*

Locksmith: A series of isolated slabs or

boards, made to advance in a given posi-

tion to drop down, return on a lower level

beneath another set of advancing plates, and

then rise to repeat the movement.

shuf-fling-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shuffling*; *-ly*.]

In a shuffling manner; with shuffling; ev-

asively, prevaricatingly.

"I may go shufflingly, for I was never before called

to trundle; yet I shall drudge and mope at co-

stancy, till I have worn off the itching in my paws."

Dryden: Spanish Friar, I.

shug, *v.t.* [SHOO.]

1. To shug; to writhe the body, as persons

with the itch; to scratch. (*Prov.*)

2. To crawl, to sneak.

shulde, *s.* **shul-den**, *v.t.* [SHOULD.]

shule, *s.* [SHOVEL, *s.*] (*Scotch*)

shullen, *s.* **shula**, *s.* **shul**, *v.t.* [SHALL.]

shu-mach, *s.* [SUMACH.]

shün, *s.* **shonien**, *s.* **shunien**, *v.t.* [A.]

shunian, *shunian*, orig. = to flee away, to

hurry off; cogn. with *shunda*, *shunda*, *shunda*;

Dan. *skynde*; Sw. *skynda sig* = to hasten, to

hurry, to speed.]

1. To avoid; to keep clear of or away from;

to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, to

shrink from, to eschew, to elude.

"Placed in such a light as to be shunned by every

boy in the school."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

2. To decline, to neglect.

"I have not shunned to declare the whole counsel of

God."—*Acts x. 27.*

shün-léss, *a.* [Eng. *shun*; *-less*.] Not to

be avoided or escaped; inevitable.

"Alone he entered

The mortal gate of the city, which he painted

With shunless destiny."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus, II. 1.*

shunt, *s.* **shont**, *s.* **shennt**, *s.* **shown**,

shunt, *v.t. & i.* [Local. *shunda* = to speed.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To start aside; to step or go aside.

"I shunted from a peck."

Little John Nobody. (Halliwell)

2. To escape; to get away.

"It as ye

shy-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *shy*, *a.*; -ly.] In a shy manner; timidly, coyly, bashfully.

***shyue**, *v. & a.* [SHINE.]

shy-ness, *s.* [Eng. *shy*, *a.*; -ness.] The quality or state of being shy; reserve, coyness, bashfulness.

shy-ster, *s.* A tricky, unprincipled, or incompetent lawyer, or other person. (*Slang.*)

si, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A name given in some systems to the seventh note of the natural or normal scale (scale of C); in others to the seventh note of any diatonic scale.

si-gō-ni-nus, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siagonium*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -nus.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Carabidae or of Staphylinidae. Predatory beetles found chiefly in sandy districts around the Mediterranean.

si-gō-ni-um, *s.* [Lat. *siagonus* = the maxillary muscles.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Siagonine (q.v.). They have protracted horns on the head and thorax. The males are in two sets, differing greatly in the size of their bodies and in the development of their horns. The females are the more numerous sex. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. viii., x.)

si-gō-sh, *s.* [Pers. = black ear.]

Zool.: *Felis caracal*, the Caracal (q.v.)

si-l-i-gō-gue, *s.* [SIALOGUE.]

si-l-i-g, *s.* [From *Motellia silis*, the Linnaean name of the Blue-bird (q.v.). (Now *Sialia sialis*.)] [SIALIA.]

Ornith.: A genus of Sylviidae, sub-family Acceptorinae, with eight species, ranging from the United States to Guatemala. Bill short, broad at base; nostrils in groove, opening elongated; wings very long and pointed; hind toe moderate. (*Tridram*, in *Hallace: Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 260.)

si-l-i-dō, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sialia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idō.]

Entom.: A family of Planipennia. Antennae bristle-shaped or filiform, ocelli generally present, head nearly in front of the thorax, having the mouth in line with it instead of beneath. Fore and hind wings similar except that the front margin of the anterior pair is more dilated. Larva: nearly all aquatic, pupae not inclosed in a cocoon.

si-l-i-s, *s.* [Gr. *σάλις* (*sialis*) = a kind of bird.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sialidae (q.v.). *Sialis lutaria*, common in spring and early summer upon walls and ceilings near water, is used by anglers as bait.

si-l-i-ō-gō-gue, *s.* [Gr. *σάλων* (*sialon*) = saliva, and *αγωγός* (*agōgos*) = leading, drawing; *αἷμα* (*haima*) = to lead.] A medicine which promotes salivary discharge, as pyrethrum, various preparations of mercury, &c.

Garrod divided these medicines into Topical or Direct Sialogogues (as Mustard, &c.), and remote (as Mercurial Salts).

si-a-māng, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Haplorhina syndactylus*, a Gibbon from Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. It is larger than the rest of the genus (Pene Gibbons), has abnormally long pectoral limbs, and the middle and index digits of the pelvic limbs are united for nearly the whole length. A laryngeal air-sac is present. It can walk fairly well in the erect position, by balancing itself with its arms, or by placing them over the head, and is quiet and affectionate in captivity.

Si-a-mēpō, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As *adj.*: of or pertaining to Siam, its inhabitants, or language.

B. As *substantive*:

1. (*Sing.* or *Pl.*): An inhabitant or native, or the inhabitants of Siam.

2. The language of the people of Siam. It is monosyllabic and uninflected.

Siamese coupling, *s.* A hose coupling which serves to divide one stream into two, or unite two streams into one.

Siamese-mugger, *s.*

Zool.: *Crocodilus siamensis*.

Si-a-mēpō, *r.t.* To double or divide the volume (of a stream) by means of a Siamese coupling; a term derived from the "Siamese Twins," and used by firemen. (U.S.)

sib, *sibbe*, *sybbe*, *a. & a.* [A.S. *sib*, *syb* = peace, quiet, agreement.] [Glossar.]

A. As *subst.*: A relation.

"Our heritages very sibe unto those fathers of the society (the Jesuits)." — *Mounigue: Appelle to Caesar*, p. 120.

B. As *adj.*: Related, akin, in affinity, related by consanguinity. (*Swedish*)

"They been but litle sibe to you, and the kin of yours enemies been high sibe to hem." — *Chaucer: Tale of Melibee*.

Marlowe uses the word as an endearing term of address.

"Tush, sibe, if this be all, Valois and I will soon be friends again." — *Edward II.*, III. 1.

sib-ry, *s.* [SEVEREE.]

Sib-bald, *s.* [Dr. Robert Sibbald, who wrote on the fauna of Scotland towards the close of the seventeenth century.] (See compound.)

Sibbald's porcupine, *s.*

Zool.: *Baleenoptera sibbaldi*, one of the largest forms, abundant in the Arctic regions; black above; slate-gray below, varied with white spots.

sib-bāl-dī-q, *s.* [SIBBALD.]

Bot.: Formerly a genus of Potentillae, now reduced to a sub-genus of Potentilla. Calyx in ten alternately large and small segments; petals, five to seven, sometimes wanting; stamens four to ten; achenes four to ten. One British species, *Potentilla* (formerly *Sibbaldia*) *procumbens*. It is a small glaucous, hairy plant, with trifoliate leaves and small yellow flowers, occurring abundantly on the Scottish mountains.

sibbe, *a. & s.* [Sib.]

sib-bēng, *sib-vēng*, *s.* [For etym. and def. see extract.]

Sibbe. — This term, derived from a Scotch word, signifying "hindered," is suggestive of a disease prevalent in families, and pronounced to be a form of chronic syphilis. — *Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1881), p. 1,431.

Si-bēr-i-an, *s.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large extent of Russian territory in the north of Asia.

Siberian-crab, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus praeoxifolia*, introduced into English gardens from Siberia, A.D. 1758.

Siberian-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A variety of the Esquimaux dog, but of larger size and more docile temper. They do not stand so high as the pointer, but their thick hair, three or four inches long in the winter, gives them an appearance of greater stoutness. Under this hair is a coating of soft, fine wool, which begins to grow in the winter, and drops off in the spring. Muzzle sharp, generally black; ears erect.

Siberian-pea-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The papilionaceous genus *Caragana*.

Siberian-sub-region, *s.*

Zool. & Geog.: A division of the Palearctic region, extending from Kamtschatka and Behring's Straits, and from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the Himalayas of Sikkim in 29° N. lat.

si-bēr-ite, *s.* [After Siberia], where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: The same as RUBELLITE (q.v.).

sib-il-ān, *s.* [Eng. *sibyllan*]; -ce.] The quality or state of being sibyllan; a sibyllan or hissing sound.

sib-il-ān-ōy, *s.* [Eng. *sibyllan*]; -cy.] The quality or state of being sibyllan, or of being pronounced or uttered with a hissing sound, as *s* or *z*.

sib-il-ānt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sibyllans*, pr. par. of *sibilo* = to hiss.]

A. As *adj.*: Hissing; making a hissing sound; uttered or pronounced with a hissing sound.

"It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair of hissing and sibyllan letter." — *Bulder: Elements of Speech*.

B. As *subst.*: A letter which is pronounced or uttered with a hissing sound of the voice, as *s* or *z*.

sib-il-āto, *v.t.* [Lat. *sibillatum*, sup. of *sibilo* = to hiss.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, as that of *s* or *z*; to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

sib-il-ā-tion, *s.* [SIMULATE.] The act of hissing, or of pronouncing with a hissing sound; a hissing sound; a hiss.

"*s* has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in the ear of a foreigner a continued *sibillation*." — *Johnson: Eng. Dict.*, let. *s*.

sib-il-ā-tōr-y, *s.* [Eng. *sibyllan*]; -ory.] Hissing, sibyllan.

sib-il-ōis, *a.* [Lat. *sibyllus*, from *sibilo* = to hiss.] Hissing, sibyllan.

sib-il-ūa, *s.* [Lat. = a hissing, a whistling.]

Pathol.: A dry sound like a sibyllan murmur heard by auscultation in bronchitis; it indicates that the air-tubes are partially narrowed.

sib-rōde, *s.* [A.S.] Relationship, relation. (*Chaucer: C. A.*, viii.)

sib-thorp, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sibthorpe*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ce.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rhamnaceae (q.v.).

sib-thorp-i-a, *s.* (Named after Dr. Humphry Sibthorp, prof. of botany at Oxford in the eighteenth century.)

Bot.: Moneywort; the typical genus of Sibthorpeae (q.v.). Calyx in four to eight deep spreading segments; corolla subrotate, four to eight cleft; stamens as many as the lobes of the corolla or one fewer; stigma capitate; capsule membranous, compressed, two-celled, two-valved, loculicidal. Known species four or five, widely distributed. One, *Sibthorpea europaea*, is British, but very rare. It has a creeping stem, and pink flowers, with two small yellowish lobes.

Sib-yl, *Syb-il*, *Syb-ill*, *s.* [Lat. *Sibylla*, from Gr. *Σιβυλλα* (*Sibylla*) = a Sibyl.]

1. **Class. Myth.**: One of a number of certain women supposed to be inspired by heaven, who flourished in different parts of the ancient world. According to Varro, the Sibyls were ten in number: Peralca, Delphica, Cumae (of Cumae, in Italy), Erythraea, Samia, Cumea (of Cyme, in Asia), called Amalthaea, Homophila, and Demophila, Hellespontica, Phrygia, who prophesied at Ancyra, Lityssae, and Tibur, called Albunea, worshipped at Tibur. Besides these there were a Hebrew, a Chaldean, a Babylonian, an Egyptian, a Sardinian Sibyl, and some others. It is considered, however, most probable that the first eight of these were in reality identical. The most celebrated of the whole number was the Cumae (Amalthaea), who is said to have offered the Sibylline Books, originally nine in number, and which were supposed to contain the fate of the Roman Empire, to Tarquin the Proud. Tarquin refusing to give the price she asked, she went away and burnt three of them. Returning with the remainder, she again offered these to the king at the same price, and on his second refusal departed again, and returned with three, which she still offered at the same price as the original nine. The king, struck with her conduct, at last acceded to her offer, and entrusted the care of the books to certain priests (the quindecimviri). They were preserved in a stone chest beneath the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and were consulted a times of public danger or calamity. They were destroyed by the fire that consumed the Capitol in the Maric war. After this calamity, ambassadors were sent to collect fragments of Sibylline prophecies in various countries; from these Augustus formed two new books, which were deposited in the temple of the Palatine Apollo. Sibylline verses are often quoted by Christian writers, as containing prophecies of Christianity; but these are fables of the second century. (*Ramus*.)

2. A prophetess, a sorceress, a fortune-teller, a witch. (*Byron: Dream*.)

sib-yl-line, *a.* [Lat. *sibyllinus*.] Of or pertaining to the Sibyls; written, composed, or uttered by a Sibyl; prophetic, like the utterances of the Sibyls.

"The other extreme may be, in concluding the whole business of the sibylline oracles as an error relating to Christianity; he have been a new and ancient." — *Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 222.

sibylline-books, *sibylline-oracles*, *s. pl.* [SIBYL.]

Sie, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pā or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. s, ce = ē; oy = ā; qu = kw.

lous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.



growing grain. One side of
cheek, so as always to sharpen

side-out, s.

1. An indirect blow or attack; a side-blow.
2. A canal or road branching out from the main one.

side-cutting, s.

Civil Engineering:

1. Earth cut away on the side of a canal or railroad when there is not sufficient excavation on the line to form the embankments.

2. The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the centre of the work being near, on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the upper side to form one-half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

side-dish, s.

A dish placed at the side of a dining-table, instead of at the top or bottom.

side-drum, s. [DRAUM (1), s., II. 1 (2).]**side-filister, s.**

Joinery: A plane for making a rabbet. The width and depth are regulated by a movable stop. Much used in planing stuff for window-sashes.

side flap, s.

Saddlery: A piece of leather which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting.

side-fly, s.

Entom.: *Gasterophilus equi* (?).

"From a rough whitish maggot, in the intestine of horses, the side-fly proceeds."—*Berkham: Plague-Fevers*.

side glance, s. A glance to one side; a side-long glance.

side head, s.

1. *Mach.:* An auxiliary side-rest on a planing-machine.

2. *Print.:* A paragraph, in which the heading, or title, is set at the beginning of the matter, instead of in a separate line.

side hook, s.

Carp.: A piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated upon by the saw or plane.

side keelson, s. [KEELSON.]**side lever, s.**

Steam-eng.: A heavy lever, working along-side the steam-cylinder and answering in function to the working-beam. The side-levers communicate motion from the crank to the side-rods, and they to the paddle-shaft.

side-light, s.

1. Light admitted into a building, &c., from the side; also, a window in the walls of a building in contradistinction to a sky-light; also, a plate of glass in a frame fitted to an aperture in a ship's side, to admit light. It is thrown open for ventilation, and closed when necessary to exclude water.

2. [Light, s., II. 4. (2).]

side-look, s. An oblique look; a side-glance.

side piercing, a. Piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

"O thou side piercing sight!"—*Shaksp.: Lear*, iv. a.

side pipe, s.

Steam-eng.: A steam or exhaust pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

side-plane, s.

Joinery: A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane traverses in a race.

side plate, s.

Saddlery: A wide leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching.

side-pond, s.

Hydro. eng.: A reservoir at the side of a canal, back to recompose the water in locking.

side post, s.

Carp.: One of a kind of truss-posts, placed in pairs, each disposed at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of supporting the principal rafters, braces, crown or counter beams, as well as for hanging the tie-beam below. In extended roofs two or three pairs of side-posts are used.

side-rail, s.

Rail. eng.: A short rail at a switch, to bear against the wheel-flange and keep the wheel on the track.

side-reflector, s.

Optics: A highly polished concave speculum placed at the side of an object, to direct an illuminating pencil of rays upon it.

side-rod, s. pl.

Steam-eng.: Rods connecting the cross-head above the piston-rod with the side-levers of that form of marine steam-engine.

side-round, s.

Joinery: A joiner's plane for making half-round mouldings. They work in pairs, right and left.

side-saddle, s.

Saddlery: A lady's saddle in which the feet are both presented on one side. The right knee is placed between the two horns, which are respectively called the large and the small horn.

Side-saddle flower:

Bot.: The genus *Sarracenia* (q.v.). The Californian side-saddle flower is *Darlingtonia californica*.

side-scription, s.

Scots Law: The mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together, and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

side-show, s. A smaller show incidental to or connected with a larger one; hence, anything of a subordinate character.

side-slip, s. An illegitimate child; a bastard. [By-slow, 2.]

side-snipe, s.

Joinery: A moulding-plane made like a snipe's mouth, and cutting on the side.

side-space, s.

Rail.: The distance outside each line of rails.

side-stick, s.

Print.: A tapering stick or bar at the side of a furnace in a chime. The matter is locked up by driving quoins between the stick and the chime.

side-stitch, s. A sudden sharp pain or stitch in the side. (*Shaksp.: Tempest*, I. 2.)

side-strap, s.

Saddlery: A strap passing forward from the breeching-rings, to unite with the tug at the back-band.

side-table, s. A table placed against the wall, or away from the principal table.

side-tackle, s.

Gun.: A purchase hooking into an eye-bolt on a naval gun-carriage and an eye-bolt in the ship's side, and serving to train the gun to point forward or abaft the beam, and to run it out of the port. Each carriage has a side-tackle on each side.

side-timbers, side-wavers, s. pl.

Build.: Purins (q.v.).

side-track, s. A railroad siding. (U.S.)**side-track, s. & i.**

A. Trans.: To drive (a car) off upon a siding; hence, figuratively, to turn aside from the main issue.

B. Intrans.: To go upon a siding; or, figuratively, to deviate from the main subject.

side-tree, s.

Shipwright.: One of the principal or lower main pieces of a masted mast.

side-view, s. An oblique view; a view from one side.

side-walk, s. A foot-pavement.

side-winch, s. A winch which may be

secured to the side of a wall or a beam for hoisting light weights.

side-wind, s. A wind blowing from one side; hence, fig., any indirect influence or means; an indirect or underhand course.

side, v. i. & t. [SINE, s.]**A. Intransitive:**

1. To lean on one side. (Used also reflexively.)

"All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there be factions, it is good to side a man's will whilst rising."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Great Place*.

2. To attach one's self to any particular party, faction, or interest, when opposed to another; to take sides with a particular party; to engage in a faction. (Generally followed by with.)

† Used also reflexively.

B. Transitive:

1. To stand or beat the side of; to be next to.

"His blind side that sided Paridell."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 27.

2. To take the part or side of; to side with; to support.

"If Clara side him, and will call him friend."—*Beaumont & Flot. Love's Labor*, II. 1.

3. To match, to suit, to pair; to be equal with.

"In my country, friend, Where I have sided my seniors."—*Pope: Ludg's Trial*, I. 1.

4. To go or come to the side of; to approach.

"He sided there a lovely lovely lass."—*Fairfax: History of England*, xix. 77.

† **si'-dē-s, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sid(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Malvaceæ, generally merged in Malvæ.

side-board, s. [Eng. *side*, and board.]

I. *Brit. Lang.:* A piece of dining-room furniture, consisting of a kind of table or box with drawers and compartments, placed at the side of a room, or in a recess, to hold dining utensils, &c.

"Sideboards gorgeous with silver bowls and chargers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.:* A vertical board at the side of a work-bench, and provided with holes or pins for supporting one end of a piece of work, the other being held by the bench-screw or clamp.

2. *Vehicles:* An additional board on the side of a waggon, to increase its carrying capacity.

sid'-ed, a. [Eng. *side* (s) -ed.] Having a side or sides; used in composition, as, one-sided, two-sided, &c.

"It is formed like an irregular sided cone."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. II. ch. vi.

side-ling, side-lins, *sid-linges,

***syd-lyngs, adv., a., & s.** [Eng. *side*; adv. suff. -ing.] [SIDELING.]

A. As adv.: Sidelong; on the side.

B. As adj.: Inclined, sloping, oblique.

"Marishes with such siding banks."—*Holinshead: Hist. Scotland*.

C. As subst.: The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. (*Prov.*)

***side'-ling-wise, adv.** [Eng. *siding*; -wise.] Sidelong; from the side; obliquely.

"Running at Coleraine sidingwise."—*Holinshead: Hist. Scotland; Curranus*.

side-lōng, adv. & a. [SIDELING.]**A. As adverb:**

1. Laterally, obliquely; in the direction of or towards the side.

2. On the side, with the side horizontal.

"Nectarine fruits, which the compliant tongue Yielded them, siding as they sat reclined."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 338.

B. As adj.: Lateral, oblique; coming or directed from the side.

"The dreaming man . . . With sidelong eye looks out upon the scene."—*Hordworth: Eccleston*, bk. I.

***sid'-ēr (1), s.** [Eng. *sid(e)*, v. i. -er.] One who sides with or supports a particular party, faction, sect, &c.; a supporter.

"The Parties and their elders."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist*, (Prel.).

***si'-dēr (2), s. [SIDER.]**

***si dēr'-al, *si dēr'-al, a.** [Lat. *sidere*, from *sidus*, genit. *sideris* = a star.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the stars; sideral.

bōl, bōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, qoll, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iāg. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl dēl.

containing from thirty to forty species from the tropics. They are evergreen trees, with axillary and lateral fascicles of flowers. The fruit of *Sideroxylon tomentosum*, an Indian tree, is made into pickles and curries. *S. duc* is the Miraculous Berry of West Africa, the sweet fruit of which is taken to expel the acidity of any other article of food or drink.

side-man, s. [Eng. *side*, and *man*.]
1. A church officer chosen to assist the churchwarden; a questman.
"A gift of such sums, made by them with the consent of the commonalty, is void."—*Ascham*.
2. A party-man; a partisan.

"It is little known what they find to be the most pronounced enemies of every popular tumult and sedition."—*Milton*: *Tenure of Kings & Magistrates*.

side-tak-ing, s. [Eng. *side*, and *taking*.]
The taking of sides in, or attaching one's self to a party or sect.

side-ward, 'syde-ward, adv. [Eng. *side*, and *ward*.]
Towards the side; sideways.
"Therefore crossing her arms, and looking a side-eyed, upon the ground, do what you will, said she, with a smiling provoked, bh. bh."

side-way, side-wise, adv. [Eng. *side*; *ways*, *wise*.]
1. Towards one side; inclining.
"It is hard, a good palm's length at least . . . that side-way like a swallow's wings."—*Longfellow*: *Waggoner* (n. [Prod.]).
2. On one side; laterally, obliquely.

"Various inequalities of the refraction *sideways*."—*Hutton*: *Opticks*.

sid fast, s. [SITV. *st*.]

sid ing, pr. pres. n., & s. [SIN. *s*.]
A. *pr. pres.*: (See the verb).
B. *s.*: Taking part with any particular side or party.

"The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended by a strong *sid-ing* champion, concludes."—*Milton*: *Comus*, 218.

C. *As substitutive*:

1. *Ind. Lat.*: The attaching of one's self to any particular side or party.

"Stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better suited and allowed than multiplied and drawn into *sidings* and *partakings*."—*Wood*: *Alphabet* (n. [Prod.]).

II. *Technical*:

1. *Corp.*: The boarding of the sides of a frame building.

2. *Rail. eng.*: A short line of additional track laid alongside of a railway, and connected therewith by switches. It is for a train to be by while another is passing on the main line.

3. *Shipbuild.*: That part of the operation of forming or trimming ship's timbers, &c., which consists in giving them their correct breadth.

siding-machine, s. A machine for sawing timbers, or re-sawing boards into thin stuff for weather-boarding.

si-dle, v. [Eng. *side*; frequent. suff. *-le*.]

1. To go or move side foremost; to move sideways, or push one's way through a crowd by moving side foremost.

"I was excited by a villainous-looking ruffian, who pulled quite close up to me, walking by my side."—*John*: *Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1903.

2. To saunter idly about. (*Prov.*)

sid-ling, v. [SIDELING.]

si-de-ni-an, s. [See def.] Of or belonging to Sidon, an old Phœnician town on the coast of Syria.

"Not in that proud Sidonian theatre dyed."—*P. Fletcher*: *Purple Island*, 211.

sie, pret. of v. [SEE, *v.*]

si-bol-di-s, s. [Named in honour of Philipp Franz v. Siebold, who in 1821 accompanied the Dutch Embassy to Japan. He was the author of *Nippon, Fauna Japonica, Flora Japonica*, &c.]

Zel.: A genus of Menoponidae (q.v.), with two species, from Japan and North-west China. They are large saw-moths of repulsive appearance, four toes in front, five behind; no branched elytra; tongue not distinct, numerous teeth on palae.

sig-burg ite, s. [After Sieburg, Rhine, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A fossil resin, containing 85 per cent. of carbon.

sil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

siege, 'sege, s. [Fr. *siege* = a seat, a sitting, ultimately from Lat. *sileo* = to sit.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A seat, a throne.
"Then he shall sit on the apex of his majesty, and all folk shall be gathered before him."—*Spenser*: *Spenser*, 1. 1.

2. Place, position, or situation occupied; seat.

"Ab. trahit enim eum out of his throne, and sits on the throne."—*Spenser*: *Spenser*, 1. 1.

3. Rank, class, position.

"From men of royal siege."—*Shakespeare*: *Othello*, 1. 1.

4. Stool, acornut; a royal snuff.

"The siege of this house call."—*Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, 1. 1.

5. The sitting down of an army before or around a fortified place for the purpose of compelling it to surrender; the investment of a place by an army, and attack of it by trenches and other works, intended to cover the advance of the besiegers. A siege differs from a blockade, as being an attempt to reduce a place to surrender by force or assault, whereas in a blockade the besiegers endeavour to effect their object by blocking up all means of exit and ingress, so as to intercept all supplies, and thus compel the garrison to surrender through famine.

"The town of Telen had been defended with remarkable valour, constancy, and bravery by the two women during a siege of unusual length."—*Hume*: *History*, 1. 1.

6. Two of the most celebrated sieges in ancient times were the mythic siege of Troy and the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, A.D. 70. Three of the most notable sieges of recent date were the siege of Sebastopol by the British, the French, the Serbians, and the Turks, A.D. 1854-5; the siege of Delhi by the British, A.D. 1857; and the siege of Paris by the Germans, A.D. 1870-1.

7. Any continued assault or endeavour to gain possession.

"Give me so much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an assiduous siege to the loyalty of Ford's wife."—*Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, 1. 1.

8. A workman's table or bench.

II. *Class*: The floor of a glass-furnace.

siege-gun, s.

Ordn.: A cannon sufficiently light to be conveniently transported, and throwing projectiles adapted for breaching fortifications in sieges. It is mounted on a siege-carriage, and forms part of the train of an army. Siege-gun carriages differ from those of ordinary field-pieces in being stronger and heavier. The limber has an ammunition-chest, the ammunition and implements being transported in waggon accompanying the train.

siege-train, s.

Ordn.: The artillery, with its carriages and equipments, which is carried with an army for the purpose of attacking fortified places.

siège, v. [SIEGE, *v.*] To besiege, to beset.

"They besieged him a whole summer night."—*Spenser*: *Spenser*, 1. 1.

siég-ün ite, s. [After Siegen, Prussia, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Linnæite (q.v.), in which a part of the cobalt is replaced by nickel.

si-qn-ite, &c. [SYENITE, &c.]

si-én-na, s. [See def.]

1. *Geog.*: A city of Central Italy, thirty-one miles south-east of Florence.

2. *Art.*: A pigment made of terra di Siena (Sienese earth), a compound of iron oxide and earthy matter. Siena is of two kinds, raw and burnt, the latter being simply the earth exposed to red heat, so as to make it take up more oxygen.

Sienese-earth, s. [SIENNA, *s.*]

si-ér-ra, s. [Sp. from Lat. *serra* = a saw.] A chain of hills or mass of mountains with jagged or saw-like ridges.

"And to the South from Fontaine-qui-bout and the Spanish *serras*."—*Longfellow*: *Keats*, 1. 1.

Sierra Leone, s.

Geog.: A British colony on the West Coast of Africa, notorious for its unhealthiness.

Sierra Leone fever:

Pathol.: A malarial fever (q.v.).

Sierra Leone peach: [PEACH, *q.*]

si-és-ta, s. [Sp.] The set or practice, followed by the Spaniards and other inhabitants

of hot countries, of resting for a short time in the hot part of the day, or after dinner.

sién-tár, s. [Native name.] A silver coin, current in Navarra, and worth about 6d.

siéthes, 'sieves, siéthes, s. [CHIVA (2).]

Botany:

1. *Allium fistula*. (*Truss of Bot.*)

2. *A. Schœnopræum*. (*Butter & Holland*.)

[CHIVA (2) 2.]

si-éur, s. [Fr., contracted from *seigneur*.] A title of respect used by the French; sir.

sieve, 'seve, 'sive, s. [A.S. *sif*; cogn. with Dut. *seif*; M. H. *seif*; Ger. *sieb*; probably so called from having been originally made of sedge or rushes; cf. *seif* = sedge; *seif*; Dan. *siv* = a rush.]

1. An instrument for effecting the separation of the finer particles of substances from the grosser. The sifter, strainer, ruble, and colander are all forms of sieves, and have special applications rather than different functions. Sieves are made of various forms and materials, according to the nature of the article to be sifted, but in its ordinary form a sieve consists of a hoop or frame of wood or metal, from two to six inches in depth, having a meshed bottom of wire, basket-work, horse-hair, gauze, silk, perforated parchment, cloth, canvas, muslin, lawn, &c., according to the use intended.

"Mr. Bank's house admitted the water in every part like a sieve, and it ran through the lower drains in a stream that would have turned a mill."—*Cook*: *First Voyage*, bk. III, ch. 2.

2. A kind of coarse basket.

3. A basket used as a measure of fruit. It varies in capacity in different places.

4. *Colo-painting*: A cloth extending over the vat which contains the colour.

5. (1) *Drum sieve*: A kind of sieve largely used for sifting very fine powders by druggists, dyers, and confectioners, and so named from its shape. It consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom section being covered with leather or parchment, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder, which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material under operation is at the same time saved from waste.

(2) *Sieve & Shavers*: A popular name for Coccyzus (q.v.).

"The oracle of sieve and shavers."—*That turns as certain as the spheres*.
Butler: *Hudibras*, pt. II, c. III.

si-eve-dise, s.

Bot.: The partition-wall of a cell when perforated like a sieve. (*Thomé*.)

si-eve-tube, s.

Bot.: A tube resulting from the coalescence of cells with sieve-lines standing over each other; called also a bast vessel. (*Thomé*.)

si-év-er-si-q, s. [Named by Willdenow after M. Sievers, a Russian botanical collector.]

Bot.: A genus of Potentillide, closely akin to, and often merged in *Geum*. The root of *Sieversia montana*, an Austrian plant, is a febrifuge.

si-év-ér 'siv-ey-ér, s. [Eng. *sieve*; *-er*.] A maker of sieves.

"William Siever was born at Shinkley in this bishopric, where his father was a sieger or sieve-maker."—*Puller*: *Worthies*; *Durham*.

sif-fé-mént, s. [Fr., from *siffler* = to whistle.] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling sound, or a sound resembling a whistle.

"Uttering nought else but *sifflements*."—*Shakespeare*: *Lingua*, 1. 1.

sift, v. [A.S. *sifan*, *sifan*, from *sife* = a sieve (q.v.); Dut. *siften* = to sift; *sift* = a sieve.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To separate by means of a sieve, as the finer parts of a substance from the grosser; to pass through a sieve; to operate upon with a sieve.

"And fresh mould sifted and stirred over with riddles, as much thicker and no more."—*P. Holland*: *Plutarch*, bk. XVII, ch. 2.

2. To part, as by a sieve; to separate.

"When yellow sands are sifted from below, The glittering billows give a golden snow."—*Dryden*: *Todd*.

trunk is arborescent, cylindrical, unjointed, and branched, except towards the apex, where in some species it parts dichotomously. The bark is from thirty to sixty or seventy feet, the diameter of the stem from one to five. The interior being largely cellular, quickly decayed, for most of the prostrate stems are flattened, the outer parts being now generally used without vegetable structure, and the inner portion is replaced by the spongy pith. The stem is deeply fluted with polygonal, rounded, or nearly rounded leaf scars, with three vascular marks in their centre. The arrangement is not distinctly spiral. The long, narrow, rigid, two- or three-nerved leaves, at first called from their rough base apophyses, or peristomes, as their leaves, *Stigmara* (q.v.) has been proved to constitute the roots, the two having been seen.



SIGILLARIA.

It is easily noted. Principal Dawson believes that *Sigillaria* had secondary roots. Mr. Carruthers is of a contrary opinion. The former paleobotanist believes *Trigonocarpum* to have been their fruit, the latter regards the fruit as having been a cone or strobilus. Brongniart minutely classified them with apocarpous ferns; Corda thought them akin to Euphorbiaceae; Principal Dawson places them among gymnosperms near the Cycads, or between them and the higher Angiosperms. Sir Joseph Hooker deems them Coniferales; Mr. Carruthers, concurring in this view, ranks them among the Lycopodiaceae. A species is recorded from the Upper Silurian, they occur in the Devonian, reach their maximum in the Carboniferous, with thirty-one British species, and a single doubtful one in the Permian. In the coal measures near Newcastle, about thirty stumps of their stems were found upright just where they grew, within an area of fifty yards square.

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sign-a-ble (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *sign*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed.

sig-nal, **sig-nall**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *signal* = a signal, from Low Lat. *signale*, accus. of Lat. *signale* = pertaining to a sign; *signum* = a sign; Sp. *señal*; Port. *senal*; Ital. *segnale*.] **A.** As substantive:

1. A sign, a token, an omen.

"The weary sun hath made a golden orb,
And by the bright track of his fiery orb,
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow."
Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, v. 2.

2. A means of communication by audible or visible signs between two distant points according to a preconcerted system. The means of signalling are numerous, as by motion of the hand or arm, the display of lights of various colors, the firing of guns, the sound of a bugle, rockets, semaphores, heliostats, flags, &c.

"For God's sake, lords, give signal to the fight!"
Shakespeare, *Henry V.*, II. 2.

B. As *adj.*: Distinguished or standing out from the rest; eminent, notable, remarkable, conspicuous; as, a signal failure.

signal-book, *a.* A book containing a code of signals.

signal-box, *a.* 1. A small house or building in which railway signals are worked.

2. A street-box having a signalling apparatus connected by wires with a central apparatus for ringing alarms of fire.

signal corps, *s.* A military body in charge of the field-telegraphs and general signal-service.

signal-cry, *s.* A cry intended to act as a signal.

"Monks . . . when wild utter signal-cry of danger."
Bacon, *Essays of Man* (ed. 1602), p. 67.

signal-fire, *s.* A fire intended to act as a signal.

signal-gun, *s.* A gun fired as a signal.

"Mark that the signal-gun be duly fired,
To tell us when the hour of day expires."
Shakespeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 2.

signal lamp, *s.* A lamp with coloured panes or bull-eyes, for signalling trains.

signal-light, *s.* A light displayed as a signal.

"His books are lifted to the skies,
As if the signal-light of fate
Were shining in those awful eyes!"
Moore, *Poor Workshippers*.

signal man, *a.* A post on which flags, lamps, &c., are displayed as signals.

signal service, *s.* The business of communicating by signals; the method used, or the corps engaged therein. The duties of the late United States Signal Service Bureau were transferred in 1891 to the Signal Corps and the Weather Bureau.

sig-nal, *v. & t.* **A.** *Intrans.*: To make signals. **B.** *Trans.*: To make signals to, or announce by signals.

sig-nal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ist*.] One who makes signals.

sig-nal-ist-ry, *s.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ist-ry*.] The quality or state of being signal or remarkable. "And therefore forth signification is inferred and concluding upon the intent, but not to be extended unto signification, or any other person."
Bacon, *Unus Proversus*, bk. v., ch. 221.

sig-nal-ize, *v. & t.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ize*.] 1. To make signal or remarkable; to render distinguished or conspicuous from what is common; to distinguish.

"To mark thy love and signalize my doom."
Shakespeare, *Antony & Cleopatra*.

2. To make signals to; to indicate by a signal, to signal.

"To signalize or make one's self the sign of anything, is a much stronger term than simply to distinguish it; it is in the power of many to do the latter, but few only have the power of effecting the former; the English have always signified themselves for their uncomparable valour in battle; there is no nation that has not distinguished itself at some period or other in war."
Pitt.

sig-nal-ize, *v. & t.* [Eng. *signal*, *v.*; *-ize*.] One who signals; one who makes signals.

sig-nal-ize, *adv.* [Eng. *signal*; *-ize*.] In a signal manner or degree; eminently, remarkably, conspicuously, notably.

"The adherence to our purpose proves so signally serviceable."
Southey, *Light of Nature*, vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. 221.

sig-nal-man, *s.* [Eng. *signal*, and *man*.] A man whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, &c., by signals; specif., a man who works the signals on a railway.

sig-nat-ur-er, **sig-nat-ur-y**, *a. & t.* [Lat. *signatorius* = that serves for sealing.] **A.** As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to a seal; used in sealing.

2. Signing or subscribing to a document; specif., applied to the hand or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

B. As *subst.*: One who signs; specif., the hand or representative of a state who signs a public document, as a treaty.

"Hoping to receive the support of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 22, 1884.

sig-nat-ure, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *signatura*, fem. sing. of fut. part. of *signo* = to sign (q.v.); Sp. *signatura*; Ital. *signatura*, *segnatura*.] **A.** As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

"The signature and stamp of power divine."
Cooper, *Red Rover*, 24.

2. The name of a person written with his own hand, and intended to signify his approval or ratification of the writing which precedes.

3. An external mark or figure by which physiognomists pretend to discover the temper or character of persons.

B. Technically:

1. *Musical* (Pl.): The signs of chromatic alteration, sharps or flats, placed at the commencement of a composition, immediately after the clef, and affecting all notes of the same names as the degrees upon which they stand, unless their influence is in any case counteracted by a contrary sign. (*Gram.*)

2. *Old Med.*: A mark or sign on any substance, especially on a plant, supposed to indicate its use as a remedy. (*S.*)

"The doctrine, that plants bear certain marks and signatures, indicative of their qualities or properties."
Bacon, *Unus Proversus*, bk. I, ch. 221.

3. *Print.*: A distinguishing letter or number at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book, to indicate its order to the folder and binder. Signatures are sometimes inserted at the bottoms of other pages, as the third, fifth, and seventh in octavo, the third in quarto, and so on of the other styles. The signature of the first sheet of matter is a being reserved for the title-page, index, contents, &c.; the next would be a, and so on. The old Roman alphabet was originally used to designate signatures, but Arabic numerals are now more commonly employed. The word *signature* is also used to denote the full number of pages included under one signature.

4. *Scots Law*: A writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet, to the hand of exchequer as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented, which having, in the case of an original charter, the sign-manual of the sovereign, and, in other cases, the charter appointed by the Act of Union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view.

C. Doctrine of Signatures:

"Old Med.": (See extract.) "Such notions as these were elaborated into the old medical theory known as the doctrine of Signatures, which supposed that plants and minerals indicated by their external characters the disease for which nature had intended them as remedies. Thus the hyacinth, or hyacinth, was, and is supposed to be good for the eye, as the strength of a black pond-like spot in its corolla, the yellow tincture, was thought good for jaundice, and the blood-red of its petals was supposed to be good for the blood. The virtue of a similar case (tell me of the signet), which is still largely used in China, was also employed by the Indians of North America, and in both countries the virtues were well known. In the shape of the root, which is supposed to resemble the human body."
Taylor, *Early Hist. Medicine* (ed. 1874), pp. 122, 123.

sig-na-ture, *v. & t.* [SIGNATURE, *s.*] To mark out, to distinguish.

"Those who, by the order of Providence and allocation of life, have been signified by intellectual position."
Chesney, *Essay on Arguing*, p. 20.

sig-na-tur-ist, *s.* [Eng. *signature*; *-ist*.] One who holds to the doctrine that signatures impressed on various objects indicate their characters or qualities.

"Signatures have somewhat advanced it, without omitting what ancient delivered; drawing into inference several distinctions of sex, and using to examine its human resemblance."
Bacon, *Unus Proversus*, bk. II, ch. 21.

signe, *s. & v.* [SIGN.]

sign-er (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sign*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who signs.

sig-nēt, *s.* [Fr. dimin. of *signe* = a sign (q.v.).] A seal, especially the seal used by the seal-manual of a sovereign, as in England, one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants. In Scotland the signet is a seal by which royal warrants for the purpose of justice seem to have been at one time authenticated. Hence the title of "clerk to the signet" or "writers to the signet," a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly all abolished. They act generally as agents after eyes in conducting causes before the Court of Session.

"The Parliament laid claim to a Veto on the resolution of the Justices and assumed the power of signing the signet, in other words, of superseding the whole administration of justice, till this claim should be allowed."
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 21.

Clerk of the signet: An officer in England continually in attendance upon the principal Secretary of State, who has the custody of the privy signet.

signet-ring, *a.* A ring containing a signet or private seal.

"His signet-ring she bore,
Which oft in sport adorned her hand before."
Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, II. 2.

sig-nēt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *signet*; *-ēd*.] Stamped, sealed, or marked with a signet.

sig-ni-fēr, *s.* [Lat. *signum* = a sign, and *fero* = to bear.] The Zodiac.

sig-ni-f-ance, **sig-ni-f-ance**, *s.* [Lat. *significatio*.] Signification.

sig-ni-f-ic, *a.* [Lat. *significo* = to signify (q.v.).] Significant.

sig-ni-f-ic-ance, **sig-ni-f-ic-ant**, *s.* [Fr. *signification*, from Lat. *significatio*, fem. sing. of fut. part. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *significanza*.] 1. The quality or state of being significant; meaning, import; that which is intended to be expressed.

"If he declares he intends it for the honor of another, he takes away by his words the signification of his action."
Nightingale.

2. The real import of anything, as opposed to that which appears; the internal and true sense, as distinguished from the external and partial.

3. Expressiveness, impressiveness, force; the power or quality of impressing the mind.

"As far as this duty will admit of proof, or say that hath enjoyed it in terms of personal experience and force."
Atterbury.

4. Importance, moment, consequence.

"The third commandment would have been of small significance under the Gospel."
Bacon, *Unus Proversus*, bk. II, ch. 20.

sig-ni-f-ic-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *significans*, p. par. of *significo* = to signify (q.v.); Fr. *signifiant*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Serving to signify something; having meaning expressing or denoting something; having a signification.

"All creatures, with precision understood
Their purpose, uses, properties assigned
To each his name significant."
Cowper, *Task*, 179.

2. Expressive or suggestive of something more than it appears on the surface.

"He was designated at the public house and the entrance of the palace for the signification of the name of the animal."
Macaulay, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 21.

3. Betokening something; representing or standing for numbers, as 1, 2, 3, &c., or called significant figures.

"It was well said of Plotinus, that the sign is significant, but not efficient."
Bacon.

signe, **fat**, **fare**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fall**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camel**, **hōr**, **thōre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **air**, **marine**; **gā**, **gā**, **or**, **wōre**, **wēlf**, **work**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **rūll**; **trȳ**, **Syrian**. **se**, **es** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

little nearly albinism. Orders: Caryophyllaceae, Illecebraceae, Portulacaceae, and Polygonaceae. (Lindley.)

sil-lengo, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *silentia*, from *silens*, genit. *silentis* = silent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *silencio*; Ital. *silenzio*.]

1. The quality or state of being silent; the state which prevails when everything is silent; entire absence of noise; stillness, quiet.

"I should possess
The poet's treasure, silence, and solitude
The dream of fancy." *Campbell, Task*, l. 228.

2. Stillness, calmness; a state of rest, quiet, or cessation from agitation, fury, or tumult; as, The winds were hushed to silence.

3. The state of holding one's peace; forbearance of speech in man or of noise in other animals; taciturnity, muteness; as, To keep silence, to listen in silence.

4. The refraining from speaking or making known something; secrecy; as, To purchase a person's silence.

5. Oblivion, obscurity; absence of mention.

Silence is either occasional or habitual; it may arise from circumstances or character; taciturnity is mostly habitual, and springs from disposition.

sil-lengo, *v.t.* [SILENCE, *v.*]

1. To make silent; to compel to hold one's peace, or to refrain from speaking.

"The interested individuals, who have been hurried by their curiosity, have been silenced." *—A. N. S. in Literary Digest*, vol. 34.

2. To oppose or refute with arguments which are unanswerable.

"The king was silenced, but not appeased." *—Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

3. To stop from sounding; to quiet; to make to cease.

"Silence that dreadful bell."

Shakespeare, Othello, II. 2.

4. To stop the noise of firing from; to cause to cease firing, as by a vigorous cannonade.

"To ascertain the comparative efficiency of quick-firing and slow-firing guns in silencing a shore battery." *—Standard*, Oct. 13, 1903.

5. To restrain in reference to liberty of speech; especially, to restrain or interdict from speaking by revoking a license to preach.

"The silent preacher yields to potent strain.
And feels that grace his prayer brought in vain."
Page, Imitation of Horace, bk. 1.

6. To still, to quiet, to appease, to restrain; as, To silence opposition, to silence complaints.

sil-lengo, *interj.* [SILENCE, *v.*] Used elliptically for Let there be silence, or, Keep silence.

"Silence" one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee."
Shakespeare, Tempest, l. 2.

sil-lé-né, *s.* [From Lat. *silenus* (q.v.) (London), from Gr. *σιληός* (*silaios*) = spittle, from the viscid moisture on the stalks of many species, by which small flies are entrapped; hence the English name, Catclily. (Barlow, Sir J. Hooker, &c.).]

Bot.: Catclily; the typical genus of Sileneae. Calyx gamosepalous, tubular, often ventricose, five-toothed, ten-nerved; petals five, clawed, mostly crowned at the mouth, and with the limb generally notched or lobed; stamens ten; styles usually three; capsule three-celled below, six-toothed above, many-seeded. Species 200, from the north temperate zone. Of these the United States possesses but native and several that have been introduced. These are usually inconspicuous plants, but *Silene regia*, the splendid Catclily, is of large size and beautiful in cultivation, it bearing flowers of a bright scarlet color. Its range is from Ohio to Louisiana. Europe possesses a considerable number of species, variously known as Campion and Catclily, the latter name due to their varied seedings. Many species are cultivated as ornamental plants. Darwin mentions *Silene* as a genus in which it is nearly impossible to produce hybrids, even between the most closely allied species. *S. Otida* is latter and astringent; it has been given in dropsy. A decoction of the root of *S. regia* has been used in the United States as an anesthetic.

sil-lé-né, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *silene*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-er*.]

Bot.: A suborder of Caryophyllaceae. Sepals united into a tube, opposite the stamens, when the latter equal them in number.

sil-lent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *silens*, genit. *silentis*, pr.

par. of *silens* = to be still; cogn. with Goth. (*andahila* = to become silent.)

A. As adjective:

1. Not speaking; mute, dumb.

"O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night
I am not silent." *Psalm* xlii. 2.

2. Habitually taciturn; naturally disposed to silence; speaking little; not loquacious.

"Elymus, who he, was the most eloquent and most
silent of men." *—Broom's On the Odyssey*.

3. Not making mention or proclamation; making no noise or murmur.

"This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not silent." *Milton: P. L.*, IV. 632.

4. Perfectly quiet; still; free from noise or sound; as, a silent wood.

5. Making no noise; noiseless; as, a silent match.

6. Not pronounced or expressed; not sounded in pronunciation; as, The *s* in *table* is silent.

7. Having no effect; not operating; inefficient.

"Second and instrumental causes, together with
nature itself, without that operative faculty which
gave them, would become silent, vititious, and
dead." *—Raleigh: Hist. World*.

B. As substant.: A time of silence, silence, quiet.

"Deep night, dark night, the silent of the night."
Shakespeare, Henry VI., I. 4.

silent partner, *s.* The name as SLEEPING or DORMANT PARTNER. (DORMANT.)

silent system, *s.* A system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners even when assembled together.

sil-lén-ti-ál-ár-y (as *shí*), *s.* [Lat. *silentiarius*; Fr. *silencieux*.]

1. One appointed to keep silence and order in a court of justice.

2. A privy-councillor; one sworn to secrecy in affairs of state.

"The emperor afterwards sent his receipt by Eustachius, the *silentiarius*." *—Barrow: Pope's Supremacy*.

sil-lén-tious, *a.* [Lat. *silentiosus*.] Habitually silent; taciturn.

sil-lent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *silent*; *-ly*.]

1. In a silent manner; without words or speech.

"Some hand unseen these silently display'd."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 34.

2. Without noise; quietly.

"With *typical* step, *very slowly* succeeds."
Cowper: Exposition, 24.

3. Without mention; in silence.

"What the confessor recommended chiefly to our
faith, he *silently* passes over." *—Waterland: Works*,
v. 267.

sil-lent-néss, *s.* [Eng. *silent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being silent; silence; stillness, quiet.

"And if my eyes reveal'd it, they also
Were punished by the *silence* of thine."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, v.

sil-lé-nús, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Σιληνός* (*Silēnos*), the constant attendant and tutor of Bacchus, and the father of the Satyrs. He was represented as drunken, bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose.]

Zool.: An old genus of Monkeys, with one species, *Silenus catus*, the Silenus Ape or Wandering (q.v.), now merged in *Macacus*.

silenus-ape, *s.* [SILENUS.]

sil-lér, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of willow, *Salix Caprea* or *S. elaeagnus*. Not of the modern genus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Sileride* (q.v.). *Siler trilobum* occurs in Cambridgeshire, but is rare.

sil-lér-l-dée, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *siler*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ée*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Apiaceae.

all-ér-y, *s.* [Etruscan, doubtful.]

Arch.: Foliate carved on the tops of pillars.

sil-lé al al (as *shí*), *s.* [See *def*.]

Fabric.: A kind of thin coarse linen cloth, so called from having been originally manufactured in *Silesia*, a province of Prussia.

Sil-lé al-an (as *shí*), *a. & s.* [SILESIA.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to *Silesia*, as, *Silesian* linen.

B. As substant.: A native or inhabitant of *Silesia*.

sil-léx, *s.* [Lat. = flint.]

Min.: A word formerly used to designate any flinty substance, also as an equivalent of *silica* (q.v.).

sil-lé-bérg-ite, *s.* [After Vester-Silberberg, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in honey-yellow crystals or in large cleavable masses. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 3.440; lustre, vitreous; transparent. Compos.: silica, 48.83; peroxide of iron, 30.40; peroxide of manganese, 8.34; magnesia, 8.39; lime, 1.74; loss on fusion, 0.44 = 98.23, which nearly corresponds to the proposed formula, $4\text{FeSiO}_3 + 2\text{MnSiO}_3 + \text{MnSiO}_3$.

sil-lé-groén, *s.* [SILVERGREEN.]

sil-lé-hou-étte, *s.* [A name given, about 1757, in derision of the French Minister of Finance, Etienne Silhouette, he having vexed the people of Paris by many salutary and some rather trifling reforms; the wits, therefore, dubbed any very cheap article a *silhouette*.] A profile or outline representation of an object filled in with black. The inner parts are sometimes touched up with lines of lighter colour, and shadows are indicated by a brightening of gum or other lustrous medium. The first notice of the modern practice of the art was in regard to portraits made by Elizabeth Pyberg, who cut the profiles of William and Mary out of black paper, 1692.

"Converting the old lady's strong aquiline nose into a grim silhouette of some warrior of ancient Greece or Rome." *—Harper's Magazine*, Jan. 1894, p. 117.

sil-lé-ôp, *s.* [Lat.] [SILICIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

sil-lé-ôl-ôl-ô-ôl, *s.* [Eng. *silicic*, and *calcareous*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Applied to calcareous substances containing free silica.

sil-lé-ôl-ôl, *s.* [Eng. *silicic*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of silicic acid.

sil-lé-ôl-ôl-ôl, *s.* [Eng. *silicic*; *-ol*.] Combined with silica; coated with silica.

silicified hydrogen, *s.*

Chem.: SiH_4 . Silicon hydride. A colorless gas produced by treating magnesium containing silicon with hydrochloric acid. In its impure state it takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air, burning with a white flame, and depositing clouds of silica on passing pure silicified hydrogen through a tube heated to redness it is decomposed, silica being deposited.

sil-lé-ôl-ôl-ôl-ôl-ôl-ôl, *s.* [Eng. *silicified*; *-ization*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Becoming more or less changed to silica or a silicate.

sil-lé-ôl-ôl (or *q* as *shí*), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *silicis* = of flint, flinty.]

Zool.: The *Silicispongia* (q.v.).

sil-lé-ôl-ôl-ôl (as *shí*), *sil-lé-ôl-ôl-ôl*, *s.* [Lat. *silicis*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Applied to any mineral substance or rock containing or consisting wholly or in part of impure silica.

silicaceous sinter, *s.*

Min.: A spongy or cellular form of silica, mostly hydrated, and therefore soluble in opal (q.v.), brought to the surface and deposited by thermal waters, occasionally the deposit is more or less compact with a vitreous lustre, and in this case is not to be distinguished from true opal.

silicaceous sponges, *s. pl.* [SILICIS-PONGIA.]

sil-lé-ôl-ôl, *s.* [Eng. *silicic*; *-ol*.] Derived from or containing silica.

silicic acid, *s.*

Chem.: SiH_4O_4 . A weak polybasic acid obtained by acting on a solution of silicic acid on potassium silicate with hydrochloric acid, on concentrating the solution, the silicic acid separates out as a gelatinous precipitate. It is very unstable, having a great tendency to give off water and form the anhydride.

silicic anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: SiO_2 . Silica. Silicic oxide. Occurs in nature as sand, flint, rock crystal, quartz, &c., and readily prepared by heating silica

Sil, *fl.*, *färe*, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, plit sîre, sir, marine; gó, pít, er, wère, wólf, wórk, wóh, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, qûite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. *a. o. = á; ey = á; qu = kw.*

acid to 100°. In the amorphous state it is a fine white powder, sp. gr. 1.9-2.3, but in the crystalline condition it exists in the form of hexagonal prisms, terminated by a hexagonal pyramid, as in rock-crystal, sp. gr. 2.30. In both forms it is insoluble in water and acids, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid.

silicic chloride, s.

Chem.: SiCl_4 . Obtained by heating a mixture of finely divided carbon and silicic anhydride in a current of dry chlorine. It is a colourless, mobile liquid, fuming in contact with air; sp. gr. 1.52, and boiling at 59°. Water decomposes it instantaneously, with formation of silicic and hydrochloric acids.

silicic ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Silicates of alcohol radicals, produced by the action of alcohols on silicic chloride.

silicic fluoride, s.

Chem.: SiF_4 . A colourless gas with pungent odour, prepared by heating a mixture of quartz, sand, fluor spar, and concentrated sulphuric acid, and collecting in a dry vessel over mercury. It fumes in contact with air, and under a pressure of thirty atmospheres condenses to a colourless liquid.

silicic hydrotrichloride, s. [SILICON-CHLOROTRICH.]

silicic oxide, s. [SILICIO-ANHYDRIDE.]

sil-i-cal-car'-é-ous, a. [SILICALCAR-ÉOUS.]

sil-i-cal-ér-ous, a. [Eng. *silic(a)*; Lat. *fero* = to produce, and Eng. *diff. -ous*.]

Prod.: Applied to rocks containing minutely disseminated free silica.

sil-i-cal-tion, s. [Eng. *silicif(y)*; -*tion*.]

Prod.: Applied to rocks in which silica replaces one or more of their constituents.

sil-i-cal-ified, pr. par. or a. [SILICIFY.]

silicified wood, s.

Min.: Quartz pseudomorphous after wood in which the original structure is usually well retained.

sil-i-cal-ify, vt. & i. [Lat. *silic*, genit. *silicis* = a flint, and *lucio* (pass. *fero*) = to make.]

A. Trans.: To convert into silica; to mineralize or petrify by silica.

B. Intrans.: To become silica; to be impregnated with silica.

sil-i-cal-mur'-ite, s. [Eng. *silic(a)*; Lat. *murx*, genit. *muricis* = a rock, or point of rock, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name formerly applied to a compound of silica and magnesia.

sil-i-cal-phite, s. [Eng. *silica*, and *ophite*.]

Min.: A name given by Schrauf to a substance supposed to have an intermediate composition between opal and quartz, and resulting from the alteration of the former.

sil-i-cal-ous, a. [SILICEOUS.]

sil-i-cal-spón'-gi-ous, s. pl. [Lat. *silic*, genit. *silicis* = flint, and *spongia* = a sponge (p.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Sponges. Skeleton characterized by siliceous spicules which may or may not be united into a fibrous skeleton. They are the most highly developed of the class, and its most numerous division. They exist in all seas. The only family of freshwater sponges fall under this order. Families, or subfamilies: Monaxonidae, Tetraxonidae, and Hexaxonidae.

sil-i-cal-ite, s. [Eng. *silic(a)*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: Labradorite (p.v.), from Co. Antrim.

sil-i-cal-éd, a. [Lat. *silic*, genit. *silicis* = flint; *ed* comes from Eng. suff. *-ed*.]

Min.: Impregnated with silica to a greater or less degree.

sil-i-cal-um, s. [Lat. *silic*, genit. *silicis* = flint. Modified from calcium, potassium, &c.]

Chem.: SiO_2 . A tetratomic element, symbol, Si , at. wt. 28.2; sp. gr. (crystallized) 2.32; m.p. 1710°; b.p. 2950°; occurs in combination with oxygen as quartz or silica, and enters largely into the composition of many of the rocks of which the earth is composed. With the exception of oxygen

it is the most abundant and widely distributed of the elements. It may be obtained nearly pure by heating the double fluoride of silicon and potassium in a glass vessel with its own weight of potassium or sodium, and treating the fused mass when cold with water, silicon remaining behind as a dark-brown amorphous powder. It may also be obtained in the crystalline form by heating in a crucible a mixture of aluminium, glass, and cryolite. Amorphous silicon is devoid of lustre, inflames when heated in the air, and is insoluble in water and all acids, except hydrofluoric, in which it dissolves readily. Crystallized silicon forms dark lustrous octahedra, hard enough to scratch glass, and is almost infusible.

silicium-hydride, s. [SILICATED-HYDROGEN.]

sil-i-cal-ér-ét-éd, sil-i-cal-ér-ét-éd, a. [Eng. *silicate*, and *crystal*.] Silicated (p.v.).

silicetreated hydrogen, s. [SILICATED-HYDROGEN.]

sil-i-cal-é, sil-i-cal-é, s. [Lat. *silicula*, dimin. from *silica* (p.v.).]

Bot.: A shorter form of a silique, in no case more than four times as long as broad, and often much shorter.

sil-i-cal-é-bor-é-cal'-gite, s. [Pref. *silico-*, and Eng. *boracite*.]

Min.: A compact to earthy mineral occurring in small nodules in anhydrite or gypsum near Windsor, Nova Scotia. Hardness, 3-5; sp. gr. 2.55; lustre, subvitreous; colour, white; subtranslucent. Compos.: boric acid, 43.0; silica, 15.8; lime, 29.4; water, 11.8 = 100. According to How, the formula should be $2\text{CaOSiO}_3 + 2\text{CaO}(\text{BO}_3) + \text{H}_2\text{O} + 3\text{H}_2\text{BO}_3$.

sil-i-cal-é-ér-ic, a. [Eng. *silic(a)*, and *auric*.] A synonym of Hydrofluosilicic (p.v.).

silicofluoric acid, s. [HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID.]

sil-i-cal-é-ér-ide, s. [Eng. *silico(a)*, and *auride*.]

Chem. (Pl.): $2\text{MF} \cdot \text{SiF}_6$. Salts produced by dissolving the metallic oxides, hydrates, or carbonates in silicofluoric acid, till the liquid is saturated. The silicofluorides of sodium, lithium, barium, and calcium are sparingly soluble in water; all the other silicofluorides are very soluble.

sil-i-cal-é-ous, s. [SILICIOUS.]

silicon-chloroform, s.

Chem.: SiHCl_3 . Silicic hydrotrichloride. A volatile inflammable liquid formed when silicon is heated to dull redness in a current of hydrochloric acid gas. It burns with a green edge flame, boils at 36°, sp. gr. 1.26, and is decomposed by chlorine at ordinary temperatures.

sil-i-cal-é-ous, s. [SILICIOUS.]

sil-i-cal-é-ous, s. [SILICIOUS.]

sil-i-cal-é-ous, s. [SILICIOUS.]

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sil-i-cal-é-ous, s. [SILICIOUS.]

sil-i-quar'-i-a, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *siliqua* (p.v.).]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Turritellidae (Woodward), of Vermetidae (Tate), with eight recent species, from the Mediterranean (where the typical species, *Siliquaria angusta*, is found embedded in siliceous sponges), and North Australia. Fossil species too, from the Eocene onward.

sil-lique' (que as k), s. [SILIQUA.]

sil-i-quél'-la, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *siliqua* (p.v.).]

Bot.: One of the carpels or divisions of certain fruits like that of Papaver with the two placentae.

sil-ly'-qui-form, a. [Lat. *siliqua* = a pod, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a silique.

sil-i-qué'-sa, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *siliquosa*, from Lat. *siliqua* (p.v.).]

Bot.: Plants having for their fruit a silique (p.v.). In Linnæus's Artificial System an order of Tetradynamia. Genera: *Rapianthus*, *Cheiranthus*, &c.

sil-i-qué'-sa, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *siliquosa*.] [SILIQUEA.]

Bot.: The fifty-seventh order in Linnæus's Natural System. The same as *CRUCIFERÆ* (p.v.).

sil-i-quése, sil-i-quésa, s. [SILIQUA.]

Bearing silique; having that species of pericarp called a silique.

All the tetrapetalous siliquose plants are alkaline. — *Arbuthnot*.

silk, s. silke, s. silke, s. & a. [A.S. *weolc*, from Lat. *sericum* = silk, prop. neut. sing. of *Sericus* = of or pertaining to the Seres or Chinese; cogn. with feel. *silk*; Sw. *silke*; Dan. *silke*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A fine, glossy, and tenacious fibre spun by *Bombyx mori* and allied species. [SILK-WEAVING.] The Chinese seem to have led the way in rearing the silkworm, a native of their country, and using the silk for textile purposes. The first Greek writer who mentions it is Aristotle (b.c. 384-322). Some think that Virgil alludes to silk in *Georg.* ii. 121, but it may be cotton that is referred to. Pliny describes the formation of silk by the *Bombyx* (*Hist. Nat.*, xi. 17). In the reign of Tiberius a law was passed at Rome that no man should disgrace himself by wearing a silken garment (*Just.*, i. 1. 33). The Emperor Heliogabalus broke through the regulation and came forth all in silk. His example was followed, and the use of silk spread among all classes. Hitherto the fibre had been imported from China, but in A.D. 551 two Persian monks, resident in China, were encouraged by Justinian to carry off the eggs of the moth to Constantinople. They were successful, and the new industry took root in Europe. It was introduced into Sicily in 1146, whence it passed to the mainland of Italy, to Spain in 1255, and to Lyons, now its great seat in France, in 1521, and to England by refugees from Aot-werp in 1585.

The insects are fed by silk producers on mulberry leaves, their appropriate nutriment, though they will also consume lettuce. The cocoons are boiled for a considerable time in an alkaline solution, to which some glycerine may be added. They are then placed in a basin, where a semi-rotating brush is so adjusted as to remove the outer waste shell, and pick out the continuous threads. Then the cocoons are placed in the hot water basin of a reeling machine, cleansed, and a fixed number of threads are wound into a single of uniform thickness. Two or more singles are then thrown together and spun or twisted into a yarn. Two or more threads twisted together are called a tram. When silk is employed in this state in weaving it is called the shoot, or weft. Thrown silk is formed of two, three, or more singles twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. This process is termed organizing, and the product organzine. [SILK-THROWING.] The silk reaches the spinner twisted into the form of knots, and in batches called books or hard yarn. (For the manufacture of silk in China see Tusser.)

A thread of silk will support a weight

of 100 lbs. (Tusser.)

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standing to that borne by a flax thread of the same diameter in the ratio of 136 to 47, and to one of hemp in the ratio of 102 to 49.

"I need not explain that silk is originally spun from the bowels of a caterpillar, and that it possesses a golden touch from whence a wren derives in the form of a butterfly."—*Widdow: Dooline & Fall, ch. 2.*

2. Cloth made of silk.

"He caused the shore to be covered with Persian silk for him to tread upon."—*Kudlow: Hist. Turkey.*

¶ In this sense the word admits of a plural.

3. A dress made of silk.

"Let not the creaking of shoes, or rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart."—*Shakespeare: Lear, iii. 4.*

4. A name given to the filiform style of the female flower of maize, from its resemblance to real silk in fineness and softness.

B. As adjective:

1. Made of silk; silken: as, a *silk dress*, *silk stockings*.

2. Resembling silk; silky: as, *silk hair*. (*Shakespeare: As You Like It, iii. 5.*)

¶ (1) To take silk: To attain the rank of a queen's counsel.

(2) *Virginia silk*: [VIRGINIAN-SILK].

silk-cotton, s. A short, silky, elastic fibre obtained from the bombox and some other trees. It is employed by the Hindus for producing a coarse, loose kind of cloth, and has been used instead of silk for covering hat-bodies.

Silk-cotton-tree:

Bot.: (1) The genus *Bombox* (q.v.); (2) the genus *Krisdenstrom*.

silk-dresser, s. One whose occupation is to dress or stiffen and smooth silk.

silk-flower, s.

Bot.: *Calliandra trinervia*.

silk-fowl, s. The same as SILKY, B.

silk-gelatine, s. [SERICIN.]

silk-gown, s. The technical name of the canonical gown or robe of a queen's counsel, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk, and not of stuff; hence, applied to a queen's counsel himself.

† silk-grass, s.

Bot.: A popular name for the genus *Yucca*, from the fibres which it yields.

silk-hen, s. The female of the silk-fowl (q.v.).

silk-mercer, s. A dealer in silk.

silk-mill, s. A building where silk is reeled, spun, and woven.

silk-moth, s.

Entomology:

1. *Bombyx mori*.

2. (Pl.): The family Bombycidae.

silk-shag, s. A coarse, rough, woven silk, with a shaggy nap.

silk-stocking, s. Aristocratic, exclusive, composed of aristocrats; as a *silk-stocking club*, or regiment. (Often used in contempt or ridicule.)

silk-tail, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Bombycilla* (q.v.).

silk-thrower, silk-throwster, s. One who winds, twists, spins, or throws silk, to prepare it for weaving.

silk-tree, s.

Bot.: *Acacia Julibrissin*, a native of the Levant.

silk-weaver, s. One whose trade is to weave silken manufactures.

"True English hate your monsieur's paltry arts; For you are all silk-weavers in your hearts."—*Dryden: Epilogue to Dancergate.*

silk-weed, s.

1. *Asclepias Cornuti*, or *syriaca*.

2. (Pl.): The Confrayaceae.

silk-winding, s. The operation of winding off the cocoons of the silk-worm.

"Her day that lightens the next twelve months' toil At wearisome silk-winding coil on coil."—*Browning: Pippa Passes.*

silk-worm, *silke-worm, s.

Entom., *Comm.*, &c.: A popular name for the caterpillar of any of the chrysalis of which is enclosed in a cocoon of silk. Applied to the caterpillars of the genus *Bombyx*,

all the species of which produce silk, and especially to *Bombyx mori*, a native of the northern provinces of China. It is of a yellowish-grey colour, and when full-grown is about three inches long, with a horn-like process on the last segment. The cocoon is yellow or white, and about the size of a pigeon's egg. The perfect male insect is about an inch long, with a wing-expanse of two inches, the female is rather larger: wings yellowish-white, with indistinct, dusky, transverse lines. Eleven genera of the family Saturniidae (*Actias*, *Anthrenus*, *Attacus*, *Caligula*, *Ctenia*, *Larva*, *Neoris*, *Rhusca*, *Rhodla*, *Salassa*, and *Saturnia*), natives of China, Japan, or India, also bear silk.

"[I]f silk-worm like, so long within have wrought, That I am lost in my own web of thought."—*Dryden: Conquest of Granada, l. 2.*

Silk-worm disease, silk-worm rot: [PANNISTOPHYTON, PEBRINE].

Silk-worm gut: A fine cord for angling, made of the gut of the silk-worm. Fine worms about to begin spinning are killed by immersion in vinegar. After sleeping for about twelve hours, the worms are removed and pulled apart, each exposing two transparent yellowish-green cords. These are stretched to the required extent, and fastened in the elongated condition on a board to dry.

silk'-en, a. [A.S. *seolcen*, from *seol* = silk.]

1. Made of silk.

"Of with these silken robes and cap of velvet."—*Middle: Siege of Marston, l. 1.*

2. Like silk; silky; soft to the touch; hence, tender, delicate, smooth, effeminate.

"And silken dalliance in the wardrobe lies."—*Shakespeare: Henry V, ii. (Chorus).*

* 3. Delicate, smooth.

"Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing. Unsailed, and swift, and of a silken sound."—*Copple: Task, iv. 111.*

* 4. Dressed in silk; effeminate, soft.

"Shall a beardless boy, A cocker'd silken wanton, brave our fields?"—*Shakespeare: King John, v. 1.*

* **silk'-en, v. t.** [SILKEN, a.] To make like silk; to render soft or smooth.

"To house them dry on fern or straw, Silkening their necks."—*Dyer: Fleeces, ii.*

silk'-y, a. [Eng. *silky*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being silky; softness or smoothness to the touch.

* 2. Smoothness of taste.

* **silk'-man, s.** [Eng. *silk*, and *man*.] A dealer in silk; a silk-mercator.

"He is invited to dinner at . . . Master Smooth's, the silkman."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV, ii. 1.*

* **silk'-ness, silk'-ness, s.** [Eng. *silk*; -ness.] Silkiness.

"This brave hath picked my patience; oh, your silkiness Clearly mistakes Meville, and his house."—*Ben Jonson: Postmaster, iii. 1.*

silk'-y, a. & s. [Eng. *silk*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Made or composed of silk; silken.

2. Resembling silk; soft and smooth to the touch, like silk; delicate, glossy.

"To spread upon the field the dew of heaven, And lend the silky fleece."—*Dyer: Fleeces, ii.*

3. Delicate, soft, smooth.

"The several graces and elegancies of music, the soft and silky lutes, the humble transverse and delicate cithara."—*Smith: On Old Age (1666), p. 144.*

II. Botany:

1. (Of hairs): Long, very fine, and pressed closely to the surface, so as to present a sub-lucent silky appearance.

2. (Of leaves, &c.): Covered with such hairs, as the leaves of *Achenilla alpina*.

B. As substantive:

Ornith.: A fancy variety of the domestic fowl, originally from China, Malacca, or Singapore.

"Silkies may be classed as purely fancy poultry, having little but their unique appearance to recommend them. Instead of feathers they are covered with abundance of white, silky hair, the wing and tail-quills also being hung with long silky fringe. The skin and legs are blue, the face and comb a deep purple colour, ear-lobs being slightly tinged with white. The feet specimens have five toes, and are feathered on the legs. The plumage should be pure white."—*Loane Wright: Hist. Book of Poultry, p. 422.*

silly-tamarin, s.

Zool.: *Mollis malina*, one of the prettiest of the genus. [Midas.] The fur is long, yellow, and silky, and arranged like a mane round the neck and face.

silky-wainscot, s.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Senta nocturna*.

silky-wave, s.

Entom.: A British geometer-moth, *Arctidia holosericea*.

sill (1), pill, *selle, *silla, *sylla, s.

[A.S. *syl* = a base, a support; cogn. with *sell*, *sill*, *sell* = a sill, a door-sill; Sw. *syl*; *syll*; Dan. *syl*; = the base of a stone work building; O. H. Ger. *selle* = a sill; threshold; Ger. *schwelle*; Goth. *salpa* = foundation, the sole of a shoe.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A block forming a basis or foundation; a stone or a piece of timber on which a structure rests; the lowest timber in a wooden structure, especially the horizontal piece of timber or stone at the bottom of a framed case, as of a door or window.

2. The shaft or thill of a carriage. (*Prov.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: The inner edge of the bottom of a sole of an embrasure.

2. *Mining*: The floor of a gallery or passageway in a mine.

¶ (1) *Ground-silla*: [CHILL, ¶.]

(2) *Sills of the port*: [PORT-SILL.]

sill (2), s. [Cf. *Irish*: *sil* = a fish allied to the herring.] The young of the herring. (*Prov.*)

sill-la-bub, *sil-li-bub, *syl-la-bu, *sillibonk, s. [Etyim. doubtful. Perhaps for *swill* *bouk* or *swell* *bouk*, where *bouk* = *bel*, *buk* = the belly.] A dish made by mixing wine or cider with cream or milk, and thus forming a soft curd.

"Quam sillabute in cane."—*Dryden: Polydorus, l. 2.*

sill-lā-gō, s. [Etyim. not apparent.]

Ichthy.: A genus of *Trachinus* (q.v.) with eight species. Two dorsals, the first with nine to twelve spines; ventrals thorned; siliciform teeth in jaws and on vomer; operculum unarmed; preoperculum serrated. These small plain-colored shore-fishes, common to the Indian Ocean to Australia.

sill-lār, s. [SILVER.] (*Scotch*.)

sill-lōr-y, s. [See def.] A non-sparkling champagne wine, so called after the Marquis de Sillery, the owner of the vineyards where it is produced.

sill-lik, s. [SILLOCK.]

sill-li-ly, adv. [Eng. *silky*; -ly.] In a silky manner; foolishly.

"We are caught as *silly* as the bird in the net."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

sill-i-man-ite, s. [After Prof. Siliman; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of fibrolite (q.v.) occurring in long slender crystals at Chester, Connecticut. Because of its distinct crystalline form formerly regarded as a distinct species, but its optical analogies with fibrolite were pointed by Des Cloizeaux, as well as its chemical composition which, like that of fibrolite, is essentially a silicate of alumina.

sill-i-nēs, *se-li-nosse, s. [Eng. *silly*; -ness.]

* 1. Simplicity, simplicity.

* 2. Weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; foolishness.

"The silliness of the parson does not diminish the dignity of his character."—*L'Estrange.*

sill-lōok, s. [Eng. *sill* (2); dimin. suff. -el.] The fry of the Coal-fish (q.v.). Written also *sellook*, *sillik*, *sillcock*. (*Orkney*.)

"A large quantity of *sillcocks*, or young silts, were got today here with the oyster-bait."—*Daily News, Nov. 26, 1881.*

† **sill-lō-graph, s.** [Lat. *sillographus*; Gr. *σilloγραφος* (*sillographos*).] A satirical writer of satirical poems.

"His state of mind is finely described by Thomas Sillograph."—*Loane: Hist. Poultry, p. 144.*

sill-lōn, s. [Fr.]

Fort.: A work raised in a ditch to defend it from too wide. It must be lower than the main works, but higher than the covered way.

sill-ly, *sel-le, *sel-l, *sel-y, *seel-g, s. [A.S. *selig* = happy, prosperous, fortunate.]

Sile, sil, sile, smidist, what, fall, father: wā, wāt, hōre, camel, hēr, thōre; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gā, hā or wōre, welf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, qātē, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw

SILVĀNUS, n. [Lat.] [SILVAN.]

1. *Roman Myth.*: A deity among the Romans, who had the care of fields and cattle, and presided over boundaries. He was usually represented as old, and bearing a cypress plucked up by the roots; and the legend of Apollo and Cyparissus was transferred to him. The usual offering to Silvanus was milk.



SILVANUS.
(British Museum.)

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Cuculidae. The species infest meal-bins or sugar-casks, and are sometimes seen on windows or floating in tea-cups. Four are British.

SIL-VĒR, *sel-ver, *syl-ver, s. & a. [A.S. *scolfor*; cogn. with Dut. *silver*; Ice. *silfr*; Dan. *sølv*; Sw. *silver*; Goth. *silubr*; Gar. *silber*; Russ. *серебро*; Lith. *sidabras*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"A man, Demetrius hi name, a worker in silver."—*Wycliffe*; *Isaiah* xix.

2. A piece of plate or utensil made of silver:

3. Money; coin made of silver.

"Four and twenty thousand ponds he had away to go."—*The Dances* took the silver, to Denmark gan went.

4. Anything resembling silver; anything lustrous like silver.

"Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In slumber closed her silver streaming eyes."—*Pope*; *Burns*; *Coleridge* L. 644.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: [ARGENTUM].

2. *Coinage, Comm., &c.*: As early as the times of Abraham silver (not coined, but weighed) was given as a medium of exchange (Gen. xxiii. 16). For many ages it has been coined into money, bearing a certain fluctuating relation to the value of gold. Depreciation in the gold price of silver, with corresponding appreciation in the purchasing power of gold, has been a notable result of the practical abandonment of bimetallicism by the United States, France, and Germany, about 1870-73; and a large increase in the production of silver here and in Mexico, during the same period, has doubtless intensified this deviation from a former approximate parity. [METAL, s. 1.]

3. *Min.*: Crystallization isometric, only occasionally found in distinct crystals, more often fibrous, reticulated and arborescent in calcite and quartz in veins traversing metamorphic rocks. Data distinguishes the following varieties: (1) Ordinary, (a) crystallized, (b) fibrous or arborescent, (c) massive; (2) Auriferous = Kuestite; (3) Cupriferous; (4) Antimonial. Much of the silver from Kongeborg, Norway, contains mercury in variable amounts, which, it is suggested, may account for the fine crystallizations which occur there. In the copper mines of the Lake Superior mining region it is frequently found in a pure state, intimately associated with native copper.

¶ Silver-bromide = Bromargyrite; Silver-carbonate = Selbrite; Silver-chloride = Chlorargyrite; Silver-chlorobromide = Embolite; Silver-fahlerz = Tetrahedrite; Silver-halide = Isidargyrite; Silver-selenide = Naumannite; Silver-sulphide = Argenteite and Acanthite; Silver-tellurium = Hesseite.

4. *Mining & Geol.*: Silver exists in most countries, but the chief mines are in the United States and Mexico. A recent statement makes the total production of the world to be about \$100,000,000 in value. Of it the United States yielded about \$65,000,000, Mexico \$35,000,000, and South America \$20,000,000. In 1865 the total annual yield of all countries was estimated at 48,304,000 ounces, worth about \$90,000,000, so that the subsequent period has shown a great increase. This is mainly due to the very rich mines opened in Nevada and Colorado, which have added enormously to the world's stock of silver bullion.

5. *Pharm.*: Nitrate of silver is used externally as an escharotic, and is given internally in chronic gastric affections of an inflammatory type or epilepsy, &c. Oxide of silver and chloride have both of them somewhat similar effects. [GARROD.] [CAUSTIC.]

B. As adjective:

1. Made of silver; silvern.

"Put my silver cup in the cock's mouth."—*Shakespeare*; *Henry VI.* v. 1.

2. Resembling silver in one or more of its characteristics: as,

(1) White like silver; of a pure and bright whiteness.

"Shame to thy silver hair."—*Shakespeare*; *Henry VI.* v. 1.

(2) Bright and lustrous as silver; shining, glittering.

"Spread a'ir the silver waves thy golden hairs."—*Shakespeare*; *Comedy of Errors*, III. 2.

(3) Having a pale lustre; of a soft splendour.

"Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright."—*Shakespeare*; *Love's Labour's Lost*, IV. 2.

(4) Having a soft and clear tone.

"Let your silver chime
Murmur in melodious time."—*Milton*; *Odyssey* still.

(5) Soft, quiet, gentle, peaceful.

"All the night in silver sleep I spend."—*Shakespeare*; *Henry VI.* v. 1.

¶ (1) German-silver: [GERMAN-SILVER].

(2) To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth: To be born under favorable circumstances; to be born to good fortune.

"I must have been born with a silver spoon in my mouth, I am sure, to have ever come across Pecksniff."—*Dickens*; *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

¶ Silver is used in many compounds, the meanings of which are in most cases self-explanatory.

silver-acetyl, s.

Chem.: C₂Ag₂H. An organic radicle, the compounds of which are obtained by the action of acetylene on ammoniacal solutions of silver salts. [WATTS.]

silver-age, s.

1. The second mythological period in the history of the world, under the care of Jupiter. It succeeded the golden age, and was characterized by voluptuousness. [ÆOL, s. IV. 1.]

2. Applied to a period of Roman literature succeeding the most brilliant period, and extending from about A.D. 14 to A.D. 180.

silver-alum, s.

Chem.: Al⁺Ag(SO₄)₂·12H₂O. Prepared by heating equivalent quantities of aluminium and argentic sulphates till the latter is dissolved. It crystallizes in regular octahedrons, and is resolved by water into its component salts.

silver-barred moth, s.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Banksia argentata*.

silver-barred sable, s.

Entom.: A British pyralideous moth, *Euxoa cinerea*.

silver-beater, s. One who beats silver into thin leaves or sheets.

"Silver-beaters choose the finest coin, as that which is most esteemed under the hammer."—*Boyle*.

silver-bell, silver-bell tree, s.

Bot.: The genus *Halesia* (q.v.).

silver-bush, s.

Bot.: *Anthylla Barba-Jovis*.

***silver-buskined, s.** Having buskins ornamented with silver.

silver-chain, s.

Bot.: *Robinia Pseudacacia*. Modelled on the appellation Golden-chain, used of the Laburnum. [BRITTON & HOLLAND.]

silver-chloride, s. [ARGENTIC-CHLORIDE.]

silver-cloud, s.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Xylomyges conspicillaris*.

silver-fir, s.

Bot.: *Abies* (or *Picea*) *pectinata*, *Pinus Picea* of Linnaeus. It is named from its silvery-white bark. Leaves arranged in two rows, with their points turned upwards; the tree very elegant. It is a native of Central Europe,

where it sometimes reaches a hundred feet high. It yields Strasburg turpentine.

silver-fish, s.

Ichthyology:

1. [SILVERSTON, s. 1.]

2. A variety of *Cyprinus auratus*, the Gold fish (q.v.). The color of this fish varies much in domestication.

silver-fox, s.

Zool.: A variety of the Virginian Fox, *Felis fulva*, to which specific distinction was formerly given as *F. argentatus*. When adult, the fur is of a deep glossy black (when it is also called the Black Fox), with a silvery grizzle on the forehead, and on the flanks passing upward to the rump. It is extremely rare, and the fur is very valuable.

silver-glass, s.

Min.: The same as ARGENTITE (q.v.).

silver-grain, s. The name given by apothecaries to medullary rays (q.v.).

silver-gray, s. Of a color resembling silver.

silver-ground carpet, s.

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Melanippe montanana*.

silver-haired, s. Having hair of the color of silver; having white hair.

silver-headed, s. Tipped or bald with silver. [Longfellow: *Huswutty*, ix.]

silver-hook, s.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Hydris enca*.

silver-leaf, s. Silver beaten out into thin leaves or plates.

silver-mill, s. A mill or set of machinery in which argentiferous ores are treated.

silver-ore, s.

Min.: A name which includes all the native compounds of silver, their various mechanical mixtures, and argentiferous ore of other metals.

silver-paper, s.

1. Paper covered with silver foil.

2. Tissue-paper.

silver-plate, s.

Bot.: *Lunaria biennis*. [BRITTON & HOLLAND.]

silver-plated, s. Covered with a thin coating of silver.

silver-print, s. A photographic print used by artists as a basis for a pen-drawing, after completing which, the untraced parts are bleached out. The print is made by the use of a sensitizing silver salt.

silver-purple, s.

Chem.: A purple-brown compound, obtained by adding stannous nitrate to a dilute neutral solution of argentic nitrate. It contains iron, tin, and oxygen, and is probably an argentic stannate.

silver-rain, s.

Pyrotechny: Small cubes of a composition which emits a white light in burning, used as decorations for the pots of rockets, &c.

silver-salts, s. pl. [ARGENTIC-SALTS.]

silver-steel, s. An alloy of silver and steel, which seems to have been first made about 1822, and which was soon taken up by the cutlers of Sheffield for fine razors, surgical instruments, &c. The silver is only about one part to five hundred.

silver-stick, s. The name given to a field-officer of the Life Guards when on parade duty.

silver-striped hawk-moth, s.

Entom.: *Cherocampa celerio* (Linn.), *Deilephila hibernica* (Newman), very rare in Britain.

silver-studded blue butterfly, s.

Entom.: *Polyommatus agestor*, common in British heaths.

silver-thistle, s.

Bot.: (1) *Acanthus spinosus* [ACANTHUS]; (2) *Onopordum Acanthium*.

silver-tongued, s. Having a smooth, soft tongue or speech.

Sil, silt, saro,amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hār, thäre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gē, gā, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, wōd, sām; mātē, cūh, cūre, antie, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Syrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

sim-pér-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. *simpering*; *sim* in a simpering manner; with simpers or smiles.]

"Why looks not Ceres all as simperingly?"

Macbeth: *Macbeth*, III. 2.

sim-pi-ty-ém-tér, s. [SYMPLECTER.]

sim-plo, s. & a. [Fr. *simple*, from Lat. *simpliciter*, accens. of *simplex* = simple; *bi* = one-fold, from *sim*, a prefix = same (seen also in *arm-ol* = once, *sim-ul* = together) and *plico* = to fold; Sp. *simple*; Port. *simple*; Ital. *simplice*, *semplice*.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. Single; not double or duplex; consisting of only one thing; uncompounded or uncomplicated with anything else.

"Among relations, none are called simple, none compound, whether taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense."—Watts *Lectures*.

2. Not complex or complicated; as, a *simple* machine.

3. Mere, pure; being no more and no less than; nothing else than; being only.

"The sceptre is a simple rod."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iv.

4. Not distinguished by any excellence; plain; of an average quality.

"Thy simple fare, and all thy plain delights."

Compter: *Task*, l. 644.

5. Not given to deceit, stratagem, art, or duplicity; unadorned, artless, harmless, sincere.

"Of their own element they were as simple as children."—*Macbeth*: *Macbeth*, ch. iii.

6. Unaffected, plain, artless, uncomplicated; not artificial; unadorned.

"In his simple show he harbours treason."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

7. Unmistakable, clear, plain, intelligible; as, a *simple* statement.

8. Easy to be done; not difficult or complicated; as, a *simple* problem, a *simple* task.

9. Weak in intellect; rather silly; too credulous.

"The simple believe every word."—*Proverbs* xiv. 15.

B. Technically:

1. **Bot.**: Not consisting of several distinct parts; scarcely divided or branched at all.

2. **Chem.**: Elementary. [ELEMENT, s., II. 2.]

3. **Math.**: Not complicated. A *simple* quantity is a quantity containing but one term. [MONOMIAL.] A *simple* equation is one of the first degree. *Simple* addition is the addition of numbers expressed in a uniform scale. *Simple* subtraction, multiplication, division, &c., have corresponding significations.

4. **Min.**: The same as *homogeneous* (q.v.).

5. **Philol.**: Uncomplicated with other dissyllables, as, *simple* apophony.

C. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. *Gen.*: Something single; not mixed or compounded.

"It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simple*, extracted from many objects."

Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

2. *Specif.*: A medicinal herb, or medicine obtained from a herb; so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a *simple* remedy.

"There thou shalt call me *simple*, and shalt teach Thy friend the name and healing powers of each."

Compter: *Death of Damon*.

II. Technically:

1. **Romish Ritual**:

(1) A feast on which the office of the feria was said, with only a commemoration of the feast.

(2) Any feast which is not a double or semi-double. The office for a *simple* differs little from the feria office.

The practice of taking the hymn on *simple* from the common of saints . . . only dates from Pius V.—*Antiquary*: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 664.

2. **Harvesting**:

(1) A draw loom employed in fancy weaving.

(2) A cord dependent from the tail of a harness, and in a draw-horn, having at its end a loop, by which it is pulled to work a certain portion of the harness.

3. *Simple*, when applied to the understanding, implies such a contracted power as is incapable of combination; *silly* and *foolish* rise in consequence upon the former, signifying either the perversion or the total deficiency

of understanding. The behaviour of a person may be *silly*, who from any excess of feeling loses his sense of propriety; the conduct of a person will be *foolish*, who has not judgment to direct himself. Country people may be *simple* owing to their want of knowledge. (Crabbe.)

4. **Simple interest**: (See under the noun.) [INTEREST, s., II. 1.]

5. **Simple answered, a.** Making a plain, simple answer.

"Be *simple*-answered, for we know the truth."

Macbeth: *Macbeth*, III. 7.

simple-acidiana, s. pl. [ACIDIADA.]

simple-contract, s.

Law: A parole promise, verbal or written, but not under seal. A *simple contract* yield in one ascertained only by oral evidence or by unsealed notes.

simple-hearted, a. Having a simple, open heart; single-hearted, ingenuous.

simple-larceny, s. [LARCENY.]

simple-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf consisting of a single piece, not divided into leaflets.

simple-minded, a. Artless, frank, straightforward, devoid of duplicity, unsuspecting.

simple-mindedness, s. The quality or state of being simple-minded; artlessness; freedom from duplicity or suspicion.

simple-mineral, s.

Min.: An individual mineral substance, as distinguished from a rock. Minerals are not, as a rule, really simple, for chemical analysis can resolve them into various elements.

simple-toothed rodent, s. pl. [SIMPLICIDENTATA.]

simple-trust, s.

Law: The term used when property is vested in one person in trust for another.

simple-umbel, s. [UMBEL.]

6. **sim-plo, v. t.** [SIMPLE, s.] Together simple.

"While botanists all could to *sim* and do *sim*."

Forake the fair, and patiently go *sim*—*Goldenrod*: *Prod. to School*.

sim-plo-nés, 'sim-plo-nése, s. [Eng. *simple*; *-nés*.]

1. The quality or state of being simple, single, or uncompounded.

"They are least compounded, and approach most to the *simplicity* of the elements."—*Digby*: *Im. Bodies*.

2. Artlessness, simplicity, plainness, innocence.

"For never any thing can be *simple*, When *simplicity* and duty tender it."

Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

3. Weakness of intellect; silliness, stupidity, folly.

"What *simplicity* is this? I come, I come."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.

4. Freedom from complication or difficulty; simplicity; as, the *simplicity* of a machine or remedy.

7. **sim-plér, s.** [Eng. *simple*(s); *-er*.] One who collects *simples*, or medicinal herbs; a *simpliciter*, a herbalist.

"The rich green beds of sweet-fennel give out their aromatic favour to the wise old *simple*."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1862, p. 306.

simples joy, s.

Bot.: *Verbena officinalis*. So named from the good sale collectors of *simples* had for so highly esteemed a plant. (Prior.)

8. **sim-pléane, s.** [Fr. *simplicite*, fem. *simplicite* = a *simple* person, from *simple* = simple (q.v.).]

A *simple*, silly person; one who is *simple*, a person of weak intellect.

"They look upon persons employing their time to making *simples*, pickers, or in reading books as *simples* easily to be deceived."—*Antiquary*: *Antiquary*, even, 50.

sim-plér, a. [Lat. *Simple*, single.]

9. **sim-plér-cian, s.** [O. Fr. *simplicien*.] A *simple*, artless, or innocent person; a *simplicton*.

"Sometimes the veriest *simplicians* are most lucky, the wisest politicians least, especially where others are unobserved."—*Archib. Arncliffe*: *The Tablet*, or *Moderation of Chastity*, p. 44.

sim-pil-gi-dén-tá-té, s. pl. [Lat. *simples*, genit. *simplicis*, and neut. pl. of Lat. *dentatus* = dentated.]

Zool.: *Simple-toothed Rodents*; a sub-order of Rodentia (q.v.). The sub-order comprises most of the Rodentia, arranged in three sections: *Neiromorpha*, *Myomorpha*, and *Hystriomorpha*.

10. **sim-pil-gi-má-ni, s. pl.** [Lat. *simples*, genit. *simplicis*, and *manus* = a hand.]

Antennae: A division of Carabidae, instituted by Latreille.

sim-plig-i-tér, adv. [Lat. = *simply*.]

Law: Without involving anything not actually named.

sim-plig-i-tý, s. [Fr. *simplicité*, from Lat. *simplicitatem*, accus. of *simplicitas*, from *simplex*, genit. *simplicis* = simple (q.v.); Sp. *simplicitad*; Ital. *simplicità*, *semplicità*.]

1. The quality or state of being simple, single, or uncompounded; *simplicity*, *single-ness*.

"*Handkerchiefs* afford a puerile unpleasant colour in the land of apples, discoverable in their *simplicity* and mixture."—*Brown*: *Valparaiso*, bk. vii, ch. vii.

2. That which is *simple*, single, uncompounded, or indivisible.

"They divided the divine attributes into so many terms; because the intricacy of a human mind cannot sufficiently conceive, or explain, so much power and action in a *simplicity* so great and indivisible as that of God."—*Pope*: *Essay of the Criticism*, ll. 11.

3. The quality or state of being simple or not complex; freedom from complication.

"We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is."—*Burnet*: *Theory of the Earth*, ll. 11.

4. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; plainness, clearness; as, the *simplicity* of a problem.

5. Freedom from a disposition to duplicity, cunning, or stratagem; artlessness, sincerity, barefacedness, innocence.

"By the *simplicity* of *Venus* doves."

Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, l. 1.

6. Plainness, naturalness; absence of anything that seems extraordinary.

"O sweet *simplicity* of days gone by!"

Longfellow: *The Brook*.

7. Freedom from or absence of artificial ornament; plainness; as, *simplicity* of dress, *simplicity* of style.

8. Weakness of intellect; silliness, folly.

"How long, ye *simple* ones, will ye love *simplicity*?"

—*Proverbs* i. 22.

sim-pil-fi-cá-tion, s. [Fr.] The act of simplifying, or of reducing to simplicity or to a state not complex.

"The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but the *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect."—*Smith*: *Formation of Languages*.

sim-pil-fy, v. t. [Fr. *simpliciter*, from Lat. *simplex* = simple, and *ficio* = to make; Sp. *simpliciar*; Ital. *simpliciare*, *sempliciare*.]

To make *simple*; to reduce to simplicity or to a state not complex; to free from complexity, abstruseness, or difficulty; to make easier or simpler.

"Philosophers . . . bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves, or to get into a condition requiring of us the least that can be to do."—*Burrow*: *Burrow*, vol. ii, ser. 24.

11. **sim-plist, s.** [Eng. *simple*(s); *-ist*.] One who collects or is skilled in *simples*; a *simpliciter*.

"A plant so unlike a rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *simpliciter* for an *am-mum*."—*Brown*: *Valparaiso*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

12. **sim-plis-tic, a.** [Eng. *simpliciter*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to *simples* or a *simpliciter*.

13. **sim-pli-tý, s.** [See def.] *Simplicity*. (Piers Plowman.)

sim-pló-qé, s. [SYMPLOCE.]

sim-plý, adv. [Eng. *simple*(s); *-ly*.]

1. Without another or others; *simply*, *alone*, *absolutely*.

"If he take her, let him take her *simply*."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII*, of *Henry VIII*, III. 2.

2. In a *simple* manner; without art, duplicity, or subtlety; artlessly, plainly.

3. In a plain manner; unostentatiously, plainly.

"*Simply* let these, like him of *Rome*, live, Let herbs to them a bloodless banquet give."

Compter: *To Charles Lindell*, elegy vi.

bell, boy, pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -okus, -tious, -sious = shüs. -hic, -dis, &c. = bol, del.

4. Merely, solely, only.

"By imitation, I do not mean imitation in the proper sense, but simply the following of other men."
—*Demosthenes*.

5. In a simple or foolish manner; foolishly, weakly; like a simpleton.

sim-ōm, 'sim-ōm, 'sim-ōm, (ei as sh), a. [Fr. *simplet*.] (SIMPLET.)
Lat.: *Senectio vulgaris*.

sim-ū-lā-ōm (ōm as hōr), a. [Lat. *simulacrum* = an image, a likeness, from *simulāre* = to make like, to simulate (q.v.).] As image.

"Fables made of ivory the simulacra or image of Jupiter."
—*Virgil*, *Georgics*, l. 11.

'sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. & a. [SIMULATE.]
A. As subst. One who simulates or counterfeits something; one who pretends to be what he is not; a hypocritical pretender; a simulator.
"Hide then, thou bloody hand,
That perjur'd, thou counter of virtue,
That art incestuous."
—*Shakespeare*, *Lea*, II. 2.

B. As adj. Simulated, counterfeited, specious, false.
"Returned with *simulated* piety."
—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, I. 1.

'sim-ū-lā-ōr, a. [Lat. *simulatus*, pa. par. of *simulāre* = to feign, to pretend, to make like; *simulāre* = like; *simulāre* = together.] Simulated, feigned, pretended, false.
"They had you as a *simulate* chastity."
—*Bacon*, *English Ecclesiastical*, p. 11.

sim-ū-lā-ōr, v.t. [Fr. *simuler*; Sp. & Port. *simular*.] [SIMULATE, a.] To assume the likeness of; to assume the mere signs or appearance of falsely; to feign, to counterfeit, to sham, to imitate.

"The stems and foliage of a creeper are so simulated that nature is not more like and living than the stone."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1904.

sim-ū-lā-ōr, a. [Fr. from Lat. *simulacrum*, accus. of *simulatio* = so appearance falsely assumed, from *simulāre* = simulate (q.v.).] Sp. *simulador*; Ital. *simulatore*.] The act of simulating, or of pretending to be what one is not; the act of assuming a deceitful character or appearance.

"Simulation is put on that we may look into the cards of another, whereas dissimulation intends nothing more than to hide our own."
—*Montaigne*, *Essays*, l. 10.

"Simulation and dissimulation differ in that the former is the deceitful assumption of a false character, the latter is the concealment of the true character."

'sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. [Lat.] One who simulates or feigns.
"They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain."
—*De Quincey*, *Autobiography*, I. 10.

'sim-ū-lā-ōr, a. [Lat. *simulatorius*.] Consisting in or characterized by simulation.
"Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory*, and poltroon only to draw Israel out of their cities."
—*Sp. Hall*, *Fables of Balaam*.

sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *simulacrum* (q.v.).] Fullness: A genus of Diptera, akin to Simuliini, from the Purple Bed.

si-mū-lā-ōr, s. [Lat. *simula*.] [SIMULATE.] Entom.: Sand fly; a genus of Hippoboscidae or of Hippoboscidae. They resemble mosquitoes, and their bite often produces very painful swellings. *Simulium reynoldsii* is a common British species. The larva lives on the sub-aquatic stem of Phellandrium and Scum, to which also it attaches its coarset. Other species inhabit South America, Japan, etc. One, *S. columbianum*, swarms along the Lower Danube, and bites so severely as sometimes to injure cattle locally.

'sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. [Eng. *simultaneous*.] The quality or state of being simultaneous; simultaneity.
"From equations are equations of condition for simultaneity."
—*Boole's* *Logic*, *Math. Dictionary*.

sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. [Low Lat. *simultaneus*, from *simulatio* = at the same time, from Lat. *simul* = together.] Happening, done, or taking place at the same time.

"All that we had need of, in the performing of these, is only that the concurrent, whether previous or simultaneous."
—*Boole's* *Logic*, *Math. Dictionary*.

simultaneous-equations, s. pl.
"Two equations are simultaneous when the value of the unknown quantities

which enter them are the same in both at the same time. A group of equations is simultaneous when the value of the unknown quantities is the same in them all at the same time.

sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. [Eng. *simultaneous*; -ly, a. [Lat. *simultaneus*.] In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together; in conjunction.

sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. [Eng. *simultaneous*; -ness, a. [Lat. *simultaneus*.] The quality or state of being simultaneous, or of happening, acting, being done, or taking place at the same time.

"There has been no explanation of the simultaneousness with which they all appeared together."
—*Boole's* *Logic*, *Math. Dictionary*.

'sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. [Lat. *simulatus* = grudge, enmity.] Private grudge or quarrel.

"To acquire after domestic similitude, their spirit, or affection."
—*Boole's* *Logic*, *Math. Dictionary*.

sim-ū-lā-ōr, s. [Pers.] A fabulous monstrous bird of the Parnassus. [Hoc.]

sin, 'sinne, 'synne, s. [A.S. *syn*, *man*, *syn*, *gent*, *dat.*, and accus. *synne*; cogn. with Dut. *sonde*; *sonde*, *synde*; Dan. & Sw. *synd*; O. H. Ger. *synja*, *synja*; Ger. *synde*; Lat. *synus* = guilty.]

1. Ordinary Language:

A. Any voluntary transgression of the law of God; disobedience to the divine command; any violation of the divine command; moral depravity, wickedness, iniquity. Sin includes not only actions, but neglect of known duty, all evil thoughts, words, purposes, and all that is contrary to the law of God. It may consist in commission, when a known divine law is violated, or in omission, when a positive divine command or a rule of duty is voluntarily and wilfully neglected.

"All crimes are indeed sins, but not all sins crimes. A sin may be in the thought or covert purpose of a man, of which neither a judge, nor a witness, nor any man can take notice; but a crime is such a sin as consists in an action against the law, of which action he can be accused, and tried by a judge, and be convicted or cleared by witnesses. Further, that which is no sin in itself, but indifferent, may be made sin by a positive law."
—*Boole's* *Logic*, *Math. Dictionary*.

2. An offence in general; a transgression, a breach: as, a sin against good taste.

3. A sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin.

"He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him."
—*1 Corinthians*, v. 7.

4. A man notoriously wicked; the incarnation of sin.

"Thy ambition,
Thou sinner, rob'd this lowly man
Of noble Buckingham."
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII*, II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Script. & Protest. Theol.: Sin was used generically (1 Kings vii. 34; Rom. vi. 1) and specifically (Exod. xxiv. 7). It is defined as the transgression of the law (1 John iii. 4). All sins are not equally great (Exod. xxii. 1; 1 Sam. ii. 17). Distinction is recognized between a "sin unto death" and a sin "not unto death" (1 John v. 16). There are sins against one's self (Num. xvi. 34; Acts xvi. 28) and against one's fellow-man (Gen. xlii. 22; Matt. xviii. 21), but every sin is also a sin against God (Deut. xx. 18), which is so important, that compared with it the others may almost be left unmentioned (cf. Psalm li. 4, 14). Unlike crime, or transgression of human law, sin may be committed without any overt act; there may be sin of thought as well as sin of word or deed (Matt. v. 22-28). Theologians divide sins into sins of omission and of commission; the former characterized by the omission of some commanded duty, and the latter by the commission of some deed positively forbidden. Another division is into Original and Actual Sin. (ORIGINAL-SIN.)

2. Roman Theol.: Sin was defined by St. Augustine as "any thought, word, or deed against the law of God," and his definition is generally followed by theologians. The Council of Trent (sess. vi., can. 23) defined that "no one can avoid sin altogether, except by a special privilege of God, as the Church holds of the Blessed Virgin." Hence follows the division into mortal and venial. (MORTAL-SIN, VENIAL-SIN.)

'sin-born, a. Born of sin; originally sprung or derived from sin. (Milton: P. L. s. 506.)

'sin-bred, a. Produced or bred from sin. (Milton: P. L. s. 515.)

'sin-ence, a.

Folklore: A man who, for a small consideration, professed to take upon himself the sins of a person recently deceased. (See SATING.)

"The manner was, that when the owner brought out of the house, and laid on the bed of a dead man, was brought out and delivered to the owner, over the corpse, to him a man of a small, full of hair (which he was to drink up or swallow in money) in consideration thereof he took upon himself, upon death, all the sins of the dead, and freed him of fear from walking after they were dead."
—*Autob.*, in *Notes*. *Four Books*, July 18.

'sin-eating, a.

Folklore: A practice formerly common, by which a man (sin-eater), in consideration of a small quantity of food and drink, and a trifling money gratuity, professed to take upon himself the sins of a person deceased. The practice is said by Laurence Hope (the Pontifical) to have originated from a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat of the sins of my people."

"An image called sin-eating undoubtedly was a Catholic image, and, however it may have been limited to the clergy in early ages, was afterwards continued and practiced as a superstition by some persons called sin-eaters."
—*Notes*. *Four Books*, July 18.

'sin-offering, s.

Judaism: Heb. *ḥattath* (chattath), a sacrifice for the removal of sin, first instituted a Lev. iv. When a sin had been committed by an anointed priest, a young bullock without blemish was brought to the door of the tabernacle of the congregation before the Lord. The priest laid his hand upon the bullock's head (as if to transfer his sins to the animal) and then killed it before the Lord. (See Lev. iv.) He next sprinkled its blood seven times before the veil of the sanctuary, at some of it on the horns of the altar of incense, burnt the fat, &c., and then the bullock itself outside the camp (Lev. iv. 1-12). There were similar ceremonies in the case of the people at large (13-21), or of a ruler (22-25), or one of the common people (26-28). Sometimes a ram or a kid of the goats was substituted for a bullock, or, in case of poverty, a turtle-dove (v. 7); or, if the indigent was still poorer, the tenth part of an ephah of fine flour (11). There were stated times or seasons on which sin-offerings were made (Num. xviii. 15; xxix. 38). The Christians in the sin-offering a vivid type of the propitiatory sacrifice of Christ. (1 Pet. ii. 24; 1 Th. ii. 14; 1 Pet. ii. 24.)

"The flesh of the bullock shall thou burn with the camp; it is a sin-offering."
—*Exodus*, xix. 15.

'sin-sick, a. Suffering from the effects of sin.

"O God, whose favorable eye
The sin-sick soul revives."
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII*, II. 1.

'sin-worn, a. Worn by sin. (Milton: Comus, 17.)

sin, 'sinne, 'singen, 'singen, 'singen, v.t. & i. [A.S. *synjan*, *synjan*.] (SIN, a.)

A. Intransitive:

1. To commit sin; to depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God; to violate or transgress the divine law, in any particular, either by commission of sin, or by omission to fulfil a positive command; to transgress.

"All have sinned and come short of the glory of God."
—*Romans*, iii. 23.

2. Frequently followed by against.

"Against thee only have I sinned."
—*Psalm*, li. 1.

3. To offend, to transgress, to trespass (followed by against).

"I am a man
More sinned against than sinning."
—*Shakespeare*, *Lea*, II. 1.

B. Trans.: To commit, as a sin.

"Dost thou repent thee of the sin we sinned?"
—*A. C. Newman*, *Tristram*, l. 1.

C. Sinning one's mercies: Being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. (Scott.)

sin, adv. & conj. (SINCE.)

'Si-nā-ita, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Sinae or people of ancient China; Chinese.

"And Samaritan by Orus, Tem's throne
To Paquin, of *Chinese* kings."
—*Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 1.

'Si-nā-ita, a. [After Mount Sinai, whence found; suff. -ite (Petro).]

Petro: A name suggested by Robert for the grottoes of Mount Sinai (q.v.). (SINAITIC.)

Sin, sūt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre: pine, pit, sūre, sūr, marine; gē, gē or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sēm; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, rāll: try, Syrian. s, as = ē; ey = ē; qu = i.

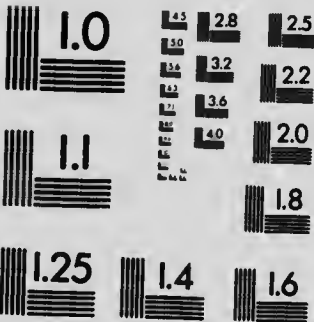
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-ch, boy = pout, jowly; eat, yell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.



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(1) Where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; this is the strictest form of ecclesiastical benefice.

(2) Certain cathedral offices, viz., the canons and prebends, and, according to some authorities, the deaneries.

(3) Where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

2. Any office or post which has remuneration without employment.

"The great patent offices in the exchequer . . . are sinecures."—*Baker: On Economical Reform.*

***sin-ē-cūre**, *v.t.* [SINECURE, *s.*] To place in a sinecure.

***sin-ē-cūre-lam**, *s.* [Eng. *sinecure*(*l*); -*lam*.] The state of holding a sinecure.

***sin-ē-cūre-lat**, *s.* [Eng. *sinecure*(*l*); -*lat*.] 1. One who holds a sinecure.

2. An advocate or supporter of sinecures.

***sin-ē-pite**, *s.* [Lat. *sinapi*, *sinapis* = mustard.] Something resembling mustard-seed.

sin-ēp-lō, *s.* [Forced from Gr. *Sina* (*Sina*) = China.] Contained in, or derived from Chinese wax.

sinecic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{45}O_2$ (C). Lewy's name for a fatty acid, which he obtained by heating Chinese-wax with potash lime.

sin-ē-thyl-ē-mine, *s.* [Contract. from thioethylnitramine (q.v.).] CN

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{15}N_2 = C_{11}H_{15}N$. Ethylsin- $C_{11}H_{15}$

amine. A bitter compound, produced by decomposing thioethylnitramine with plumbic hydrate. It crystallizes in needles arranged in dendritic groups, melts to a colourless liquid at 100°, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

sin-ow (ow as ū), ***si-nowe**, ***si-nowe**, *s.* [A.S. *sinu*, *sonu*, *sonu*; cogn. with Dut. *zenue*; Dan. *sen*; Sw. *sen*; O.H.G. *senau*, *senewa*, *senewa*; Ger. *senne*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Warrior, who has waited long,
Furrow of soul, of sinew strong."
Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, III. 12.

*2. Muscle, nerve.

"The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through every living part itself doth shoot,
By sinews, which extend from head to foot."
Learns: *Poetical*, (Fol.).

3. That which gives strength or vigour; that in which strength consists.

"Vay, patience, or we break the sinews of our plot."
—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 5.

II. Anat.: A tendon (q.v.).

*The sinews of war: Money.

"The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union will supply the sinews of war."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 15, 1880.

sinew-shrunk, *s.*

curr.: Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue. (Said of a horse.)

***sin-ow** (ow as ū), *v.t.* [CINEW, *s.*] To knit strongly together, as with sinews.

"Ask the lady Bona for thy queen;
So shall thou sinew both these ladies together."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, II. 4.

sin-owed (ow as ū), *s.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*ed*.] 1. Having sinews.

2. Strong, vigorous, firm, sinewy.

With sinew'd arm the stubborn yew."
—*Tickell: Ode*.

***sin-ē-woy**, *s.* [Fr. *senéol*.] *Tickell: Ode*.

Bot.: The seed of *Sinapis alba*.

***sin-ow i-ness** (ow as ū), *s.* [Eng. *sinewy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sinewy.

***sin-ow-ish** (ow as ū), *s.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*ish*.] Sinewy.

"His body sinewish and strong compact."—*Mollath: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxi.

sin-ow-lōs (ow as ū), *s.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*less*.] Devoid of sinews; hence, having no strength or vigour.

"His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there,
Shrunk and sinewless and ghastly bare."
—*Byron: Beppo*, *Melodies*; *Dark*.

***sin-ow-ōs** (ow as ū), *s.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*ous*.] Sinewy.

"His arms and other limbs more sinewous than Achilles."—*Mollath: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. x.

sin-ow-y (ow as ū), *s.* [Eng. *sinew*; -*y*.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sinew.

"The sinewy thread my brain lets fall
Through every part."
—*Donne*.

2. Well braced with sinews; strong, vigorous, nervous.

"His sinewy throat seems by convulsions twitched."
—*Scott: The Poacher*.

si-ne-y, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Slaphylea pinnata*.

sin-fūl, ***syn-fūl**, ***syn-vol**, *s.* [A.S. *synfall*.] 1. Full of sin; tainted with sin; wicked, unholily; acting or living sinfully.

"Depart from me, for I am a sinful man."—*Luke* III. 2.

2. Containing sin; consisting of sin; contrary to the laws of God; wicked; as, *sinful* actions, *sinful* thoughts.

sin-fūl-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *sinful*; -*ly*.] In a sinful manner; wickedly; in a manner contrary to the laws of God.

"Thy neighbour thou wilt sinfully,
And sayest thou hast a little and he hath all."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4. 384.

sin-fūl-ness, *s.* [Eng. *sinful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sinful; iniquity, wickedness, criminality, depravity, moral corruption.

"Supernal grace contending
With sinfulness of men."
—*Milton: P. L.*, xl. 360.

sing (pa. t., *sang*, **song*, **songe*, **sung*, pa. par. *sung*, *sung*), *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *singan* (pa. t. *sang*, pl. *sungen*, pa. par. *sungen*); cogn. with Dut. *zingen* (pa. t. *zong*, pa. par. *gezongen*); Icel. *singja* (pa. t. *sung*, *sung*; pa. par. *sunginn*); Dan. *synge*; Sw. *sjunga*; Goth. *siggan*; Ger. *singen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To utter sounds with melodious inflections or modulations of the voice, either as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune.

"To this lute she sang."
—*Shakespeare: Pericles*, I. (Pro.).

2. To utter sweet or melodious sounds; to produce or emit rhythmical or pleasing sounds as birds.

"The birds such pleasure took
That some would sing."
—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, II. 2.

3. Some think that male birds sing to attract the females; others that their song is intended only for a call. There is great rivalry between males as to which will sing best. At other times than the breeding season the male sings apparently to please himself. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. II, ch. xiii.)

4. To make or cause a small shrill sound.

"Through his mane and tail the high wind sang."
—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, II. 2.

5. The singing of a kettle, or, strictly speaking, of the water in a kettle, is produced by the formation and successive condensation of the first bubbles which rise as the water begins to boil.

6. To relate or speak of something in numbers or verse.

"Rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, sing
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd."
—*Prior: Told*.

B. Transitive:

1. To utter with musical or melodious modulations of the voice.

"And to the maidens sounding tymbrels song
In well attuned notes a joyous lay."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xii. 7.

2. To celebrate in song; to give praise to in verse.

"Arms and the man I sing."
—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Arnold* I. 1.

3. To usher, attend on, or accompany with singing.

"Sing him home."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, IV. 2.

4. To produce an effect on by singing.

"Sing me now asleep."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 2.

5. To sing small: [SMALL].

6. To sing sorrow: To fare badly.

"As for the poor squirrel they may sing sorrow."
—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. I., bk. III, ch. iv.

sing-song, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. The term for bad singing or drawing;

a drawing or monotonous tone; a wearisome repetition of similar notes or tones.

2. A convivial meeting, where each person is expected to contribute a song.

"He deposed that he saw the defendant at the sing-song."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 15, 1884.

3. A song, a rhyme.

"This sing-song was made on the English by the Scots."—*Fuller: Worthies*; *Barkshire*.

B. As adj.: Drawing, monotonous, chanting.

"Keeping time to the sing-song drawl by a mad wailing of their bodies."—*Pride*, Oct. 3, 1781.

***sing-song**, *v.t.* To write poetry.

"You sit
Sing-singing here."—*Tennyson: Queen Mary*, II. 1.

***sing-sing**, *s.* [Eng. *sing*; -*able*.] Capable of being sung; fit or suitable for singing.

"Does not excel in the invention of songs, operative motives or the manufacture of English lyrics."—*Observer*, Nov. 15, 1884.

singe, ***senge**, *v.t.* [A.S. *sengan* = to sing, lit. = to cause to sing, in reference to hair made by singed hair, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *zingen*; Ger. *sengen*; Icel. *singja*; singed, burnt.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface, ends, or outside of; to scorch.

"If you want me, or to singe a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house."—*Swift: A Tale of a Tub*.

2. Calico: To remove the nap from, to prepare for printing or dyeing by removing the fibrous down from the surface of, by passing it through a gas flame.

singe, *s.* [SINGE, *v.*] A slight burning; a burning of the surface.

singe-ing, ***sindg-ing**, *pr. par. & a.* [SINGE, *v.*]

singeing-lamp, *s.* A flat-bodied lamp with one open side to the light-chamber, used to singe the hair of horses as a substitute for clipping.

singeing-machine, *s.* A machine in which the fibrous down is removed from the surface of cotton cloth by passing it through a gas flame.

singeing-ly, ***sindg-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *singing*; -*ly*.] In a singeing manner; so as to singe or scorch.

"I confess that the bodies of devils may be not so warm, but singeingly hot."—*Mora: Antidote and Aethum*. (App.)

sing-er, *s.* [Eng. *sing*; -*er*.]

1. One who sings.

"Here seem'd the singer touch'd at what he sung,
And grief a while delay'd his hand and tongue."
—*Parnell: To Lord Vis. Brougham*.

2. One whose occupation is to sing; a skilled or professional vocalist.

"To the chief singer on my stringed instrument."
—*Shakespeare* III.

sing-er-s, [Eng. *singer* (1); -*s*.] One who that which sings; specific, a singing machine.

***sing-er-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *singer* (1); -*ess*.] A female singer. (*Wycliffe: 2 Chron.* III. 5.)

Singh, *s.* [Punjabi, Hind., &c.] A lion. Used as a title by Rajpoots, Sikhs, &c.; as, Ghob Singh, or more rarely in the names of places, as Singhapore = the city of lions.

Singha-lōpe, *s. & a.* [CINOALESE.]

sing-ha-ra, *s.* [Maharatta *shinghar* = Trapa bispinosa.] (See etym. and compound.)

singhara-nuts, *s. pl.* The large seeds of *Trapa bispinosa*, a native of China and *T. bispinosa* and *T. natans*, native of India. The nuts abound in fecula. In China the kernels are roasted or boiled, like pistoles. Called also Water-nuts.

sing-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [SING.]

singing-bird, *s.*

1. Ord. Lang.: A bird that sings; a song bird.

"Wicker cages . . .
All full of singing birds."
—*Longfellow: Birds of Killarney*.

2. Ornith. (Pl.). The Acrony-ii, a class of Passerines suggested by Gervill. They have the muscles of the syrinx attached to the extremities of the bronchial semi-rings.

***singing-book**, *s.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

Site, **fat**, **fare**, **amidst**, **what**, **fall**, **father**; **wā**, **wēt**, **here**, **camel**, **her**, **there**; **pine**, **pit**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gā**, **ph**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whā**, **sōn**; **mūta**, **cūh**, **cūre**, **quite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **rūll**; **trj**, **Syrian**. **a**, **o** = **ā**; **ey** = **ē**; **qu** = **ū**.

*singing-cakes, *s. pl.*

Ecol.: The ancient term for the altar-bread used for the priest's communion. In Queen Elizabeth's injunctions it is ordered that they be round as heretofore, but somewhat thicker, and without the usual imprint of a cross, or the sacred monograms I.H.S. or X.P.S. (*See: Glossary.*)

singing flames, *s.*

Physics: A flame, either naked or enclosed in a tube, which emits musical sounds under certain conditions.

singing-glass, s. A thin, sonorous glass vessel, which yields an echo when set in vibration by a sound.

singing-henny, s. A cake made with butter and currants and baked on a griddle. (*Prov.*)

singing-man, s. A man who sings, or is employed to sing, as in churches or cathedrals; a chorister.

"Liking his father to a singing-man of Windsor."—*Shaksp.* *2 Henry IV.*, II, 1.

singing-master, s. A man who teaches singing.

singing-woman, s. A woman employed to sing.

"Her hands are not alternately stretched out, and then drawn in again, as with the singing-woman at Sauter's Walk."—*Goldsmith.* *The Bee*, No. 2.

sing-ing-ly, adv. (*Eng. singing; -ly.*) In a singing manner; with sound like singing.

"Conferre courtiers speaking lispingly, and answering singingly."—*North.* *Philosopher at Court* (1594), p. 16.

sing-gle, a. & s. [*Lat. singulus* = single, separate, from the same root as *simplex* = simple (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One only, as distinguished from a number; consisting of one only; not double or more than one.

"I have one single word."—*Shaksp.* *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 2.

2. Concerning only one; particular, individual.

"Wherein every one of us has a single honour."—*Shaksp.* *Coriolanus*, II, 2.

3. Separate, alone; by one's self or itself.

"What slaw can these thy single arms?"—*Shaksp.* *Prothas & Crassus*, II, 2.

4. Unmarried.

"But if these have remembered not to be, Die single, and time usage dies with thee."—*Shaksp.* *Shamewell*, II, 2.

5. Not compound; simple.

"The English language has some advantage above the learned languages, which have no usual word to distinguish single from simple."—*Watts.*

6. Not twisted, doubled, or combined with others; as, a single thread.

7. Performed by one person only, or by one opposed to one: as, single combat, single fight.

8. Not double or deceitful; simple, honest, artless, sincere.

"I speak it with a single heart."—*Shaksp.* *Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

9. Simple, silly, foolish, weak.

"I must have your broken wits and short wits (single) your wit single."—*Shaksp.* *2 Henry IV.*, II, 2.

10. Singular.

"That you may know my single charity, Here I have sent all interest."—*Gold.* *The City of Dreadful Night*, IV, 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Having but one of any organ; as, a single flower, a single seed, &c.

2. *Fl. et. (of a flower)*: Having but one row of petals.

3. *As substantive*:

1. A unit, unit; as, He scored a single.

2. A unit of an animal; properly applied to the buck. (*Hallivell.*)

3. A single hit for one base.

4. [*Sing.*]

single acting, a. Applied to an engine in which motion is admitted to one side only of the piston, in contradistinction to the double-acting engine, in which both motions of the piston are made by live-steam.

single ale, *single-beer, *single-drink. Small beer, as double-ale was strong.

single-blessedness, s. The state of being unmarried; celibacy.

"But methinks happy is the rose distilled, Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn, Grows, lives, and dies, in single-blessedness."—*Shaksp.* *Midsommer Night's Dream*, I, 1.

single-block, s. A block having but a single sheave; a single sheave in a pair of cheeks.

single-bond, s. [*Bond, s.*, A. II, 6.]

single-breasted, a. Applied to a coat or waistcoat which buttons only to one side, and has not flaps for overlapping. (Opposed to double-breasted.)

single-combat, s. A combat between two individuals. [*Battle, s.*, B, 1.]

single-cut, a. Applied to a file having but a single rank of teeth.

single-entry, s.

Book-keeping, &c.: A method of book-keeping in which each transaction is only entered once. Opposed to double-entry (q.v.).

single-echo, s.

Law: The forfeiture to the Crown of all a person's movables on his being declared a rebel.

single-fluid battery, s.

Electro-magnetism: A galvanic battery having but a single fluid, in which the elements are submerged or by which they are wetted. The original Voltaic pile was the first of this class. The term is in contradistinction to the double-fluid batteries, which are also very numerous.

single-handed, a.

1. Having one hand or workman only.

2. Unassisted; by one's self alone; alone.

"When single-handed in a sloop, care should be taken to reef down in good time."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1866.

3. Worked or managed by one person only.

"I should not advise any topmast for a single-handed sailing boat."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1866.

single-hearted, a. Having a single or honest heart; simple-hearted.

single-line, s.

Saddlery: A single rein leading from the hand of the driver to a strap forked a little behind the harness, and proceeding thence to the bit-rings.

single-minded, a. Having a single or honest mind or heart.

single-reef plane, s. A beak-plane with but one hollow in its sole. Beak-planes are also made for planing several beads at once.

single-seeded cucumber, s.

Bot.: The genus *Sicyos* (q.v.).

single-stick, s.

1. A long stick, formerly used in a certain description of fencing; also the style of fencing practised with such sticks.

2. A game of cudgels, in which he who first brought blood from his adversary's head was declared victor.

"Fencible he reckons that cranium thick As cudgelling and single-stick."—*Frederick To Julia*.

single-tax, s. The theory of taxation advocated by Henry George and his disciples, by which it is maintained that all taxation should be laid upon land, and all improvements be relieved from revenue charges. They claim that the land is rightfully the property of the community and should be held for the public good, all who use it being made to pay for the privilege. The advocates of this theory maintain that it would put an end to poverty, and yield other highly beneficial results.

single-thorn, s.

Ichthy.: The English translation of Monocentris (q.v.). Used as a popular name for the single species of that genus.

single-tree, s. A bar secured by its centre to the cross-bar of the shafts, and to whose ends the traces are attached. The single-trees are connected to the ends of the double-tree when the horses are hitched in pairs. A whiffle-tree.

Single-tree hook: A hook on each arm of the single-tree, to which the traces are attached.

sing-gle, s. t. [*Singgle, a.*]

1. To select individually from among a

number; to choose or pick out from amongst others. (Generally followed by *out*.)

"Why she in particular should be singled out for protest."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1888.

2. To acquiesce, to withdraw, to retire, to separate.

"I see not any thing done as it should be, if it be wrought by an acute singling itself from consort."—*Hooker.* *Eccl. Psalms*.

3. To take alone or apart.

"Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are singled."—*Hooker.* *Eccl. Psalms*.

sing-gle-ness, s. [*Eng. single; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being single; the state or condition of being one only or of being separate from all others. (Opposed to doubleness or multiplicity.)

2. Simplicity; sincerity or purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity.

"[They] did eat their meal with gladness and single-ness of heart."—*Acts* II, 46.

sing-glep, s. [*Singgle, a.*]

Silk-manuf.: Silk thread formed of one of the reel-threads twisted. [*Thrown-silk.*]

sing-gle-tón, s. [*Fr.*] A single card of any suit held by a player.

"Nor was it to prove that the lead of a singleton was sometimes good play."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1864.

sing-gle, s. [*Chinese (?)*.] A sort of fine tea, with large flat leaves, not much rolled.

sing-gly, adv. [*Eng. sing(ly); -ly.*]

1. Individually, particularly, separately.

"Demand them singly."—*Shaksp.* *All's Well that Ends Well*, IV, 2.

2. By one's self; alone.

"Thou sing'st a honest man."—*Shaksp.* *Timon of Athens*, IV, 2.

3. Without partners or associates; single-handed; as, To attack a person singly.

4. Honestly, simply, sincerely.

5. Singularly.

"An edict singly unjust."—*Milton.* (*Todd.*)

sing sing, s. [*See extract.*]

Zool.: *Kobus* (or *Cobus*) *sing sing*, from Western Africa. Colour reddish-brown, grayish on shoulders. It differs in its colouring and in the length of its rough coat at different seasons of the year.

"This animal is called *sing sing* by all the negroes. They do not think that their flocks will be healthy or fruitful unless they have a *sing sing* with them. . . . The English on the Gambian call it a Jackass-deer from its appearance, and it is called *Koba* and *Kassoumba* by the negroes at MacCarthy's Island."—*English Cyclop.* (*Nat. Hist.*), I, 254.

***sing-stér, s.** [*Eng. sing; fem. suff. -stér.*]

A female singer.

sing-gu-lar, *sing-gu-lér, a. & s. [*Fr. singulier*, from *lat. singularis* = single, separate, from *singuli* = one; by one; *Sp.* *lurt. singular*; *Ital. singulare, singolare.*] [*SINGLE.*]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Separate from others; distinct, single. (Obsolète except in legal phrases.)

"That the two justices should try the matter thus together in a singular combat."—*Unfinished Hist. Eng. Lang.*, bk. vii, ch. x.

2. Being alone; unique.

"These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost singular in their kind."—*Addison.*

3. Alone in its kind; unparalleled, unexampled.

"Some villain, ay, and singular in his art."—*Shaksp.* *Cymbeline*, III, 4.

4. Out of the usual course; extraordinary, unusual, strange.

"The fame of these singular audiences spread over Rome."—*Marsden.* *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

5. Above or beyond the common; remarkable, notable, rare, eminent.

"Men of singular industry and learning."—*Shaksp.* *Henry VIII.*, II, 4.

6. Not following common usage or ideas; peculiar, odd, strange.

"So spoke the fervent angel, but his real Name revealed, as out of season judged. Or singular and rash."—*Milton.* *P. L.*, v. 851.

II. *Gram.*: Denoting one person or thing; opposed to dual or plural.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A particular instance; a particular.

2. *Gram.*: The singular number.

3. By 13 & 14 Vict., c. 21, s. 4, it is enacted

ból, boy; pòut, jówl; cat, qell, cherna, chin, bench; go, gém; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -cian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -tious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

that a word in an Act of Parliament meaning the singular shall include the plural, and vice versa, unless the contrary is stated.

singular-point, s.

Math.: A singular point of a curve is a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties not possessed by other points of the curve.

singular-proposition, s.

Logic: A proposition which has for its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to one individual by a singular sign.

singular-successor, s.

Scots Law: A purchaser or other disposer or acquirer of titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation.

singular-term, s.

Logic: A term which stands for one individual. [TERM, s.]

*sin-gu-lar-ist, s. [Eng. singular; -ist.] One who affects singularity.

"A demure snarky, a clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff singularist."—*Barrow's Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 34.

sin-gu-lar-i-ty, s. [Fr. *singularité*, from Lat. *singularitas*, accus. of *singularis*, from *singularis* = singular (q.v.); Sp. *singularidad*; Ital. *singularità*.]

1. The quality or state of being singular; some quality or character by which a thing is distinguished from others; a peculiarity.

"I took notice of this little figure for the singularity of the instrument: it is not unlike a violin."—*Addison on Italy*.

2. Something singular, rare, or curious; rarity, a curiosity.

"Your gallery Have we passed through, not without much content in many singularities."—*Shakspeare's Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. A particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

"Catholicism, which is here attributed unto the church, must be understood in opposition to the legal singularity of the Jewish nation."—*Pearson*.

4. Character or trait of character differing from that of others: strangeness, oddity, eccentricity.

"Singularity in this matter is so far from being a reflection upon any man's prudence, that it is a singular commendation of it."—*Tillotson's Sermons*, ser. 1.

5. Celibacy.

*sin-gu-lar-ize, v.t. [Eng. singular; -ize.]

1. To make singular or single.

2. To distinguish.

"The two Ajaxes who singularized themselves most in action."—*Simond's Humphrey Clinker*, lett. 4p. 30.

sin-gu-lar-ly, adv. [Eng. singular; -ly.]

1. In a singular manner or degree; in a manner or degree different from others; peculiarly, eminently.

"His temperance had its proper reward, a singular green and vigorous old age."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Strangely, oddly.

3. So as to express one or the singular number.

sin-gul-f, *sin-gul-f, s. [SINGULT.]

*sin-gul-t, s. [Lat. *singultus*.] A sigh.

"He, when her tears were stopped from either eye, Her singults, blubberings, seemed to make them fly."—*Brownie's Britannia Pastoria*, II. 1.

*sin-gul-ti-ent, s. [Lat. *singultiens*.]

Sighing, sobbing.

"So many disordered notes and singultient accents."—*Howells' Party of Boats*, p. 23.

*sin-gul-tous, s. [SINGULT.] Relating to or affected with hicough.

sin-gul-tus, s. [Lat.]

Med.: The hicough (q.v.).

sin-to-al, s. [Eng. *sine* (e); -al.] Of or pertaining to a sine.

sinical-quadrant, s. A quadrant formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun. It had lines drawn from each side intersecting each other, with an index divided by sines, also with 90° on the limb, and sights at the edge.

sin-is-tër, *sin-is-tër, s. [Lat. = on the left hand, inauspicious, ill-omened.]

sine, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, t.ère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gë, pë, or, wör, wërk, wöh, sön; müse, öü, cüre, unite, öür, rüle, füll; trj, Syrian. se, ce = è; ey = ä; qu = kv.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. On the left hand; on the side of the left hand. (Opposed to right or dexter.)

"His clerical, an emblem of war, here, on his sinister cheek."—*Shakspeare's All's Well*, II. 1.

2. Unlucky, inauspicious, ill-omened.

"The victor eagle, whose sinister flight Betrays our host, and fills our hearts with fright."—*Pope's Homer; Iliad*, XII. 257.

3. Evil, bad, dishonest, corrupt, treacherous.

"His senseless arrogance to accuse Another of sinister views, Our own as much distorted."—*Cowper's Friendship*.

II. Her.: A term applied to the left side of the constellation, as, the sinister chief point, the sinister base point.

sinister-aspect, s.

Astr.: An appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.

*sinister-handed, s. Left-handed.

*sin-is-tër-ly, *sin-is-tër-ly, adv.* [Eng. sinister; -ly.] In a sinister manner, unfairly, dishonestly, perversely.

"By evilous carpers sinisterly suspected."—*Bohn's Description of Ireland*, ch. vi.

*sin-is-tër-nös, *sin-is-tër-nösse, s. [Eng. sinister; -ness.] Wrongfulness.

"Precipitancy and sinisterness of this city's course."—*Bauman's Tears of the Church*, p. 32.

sin-is-tral, s. [Eng. sinister; -al.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to the left hand; inclining to the left hand; sinisterous.

2. *Zool.* (Of a shell): Having a spire turning to the left hand; reverse; as *Physa* and *Clausilia*.

*sin-is-tral-ly, adv. [Eng. *sinistral*; -ly.]

On the left hand; from left to right.

sin-is-trin, s. [Lat. *sinistr(a)* = the left hand; -in.]

Chem.: Margnat's name for inulin, prepared from dahlia-root by boiling with water. It disintegrates quickly in cold water, dissolves to a colourless liquid at 75°, and turns the plane of polarization to the left.

sin-is-tror-sal, s. [Lat. *sinistrorsus*, for *sinisterrorsus*, from *sinister* = left, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = turn.] Turned or turning towards the left; *sinistrose*.

sin-is-trorse, s. [SINISTRORSAL.] Directed towards the left; twisting or turning to the left. (Said of the stems of plants.)

*sin-is-trois, s. [SINISTER.]

1. Being on the left side; inclining towards the left.

"Its sinister gravity is drawn that way by the great artery."—*Brownie's Vulgar Errors*, p. 179.

2. Wrong, perverse, absurd.

"Might not your mad have some sinisterous respect to deities?"—*Shakspeare's Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 332.

*sin-is-trois-ly, adv. [Eng. *sinistrous*; -ly.]

1. With a tendency to use the left hand.

"Many in their infancy are sinisterously disposed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect use of the right."—*Brownie's Vulgar Errors*, II. iv, ch. v.

2. Perversely, wrongly.

sink, *sinke, s. [pa. t. *sunk*, *sunk*, pa. par. **sinken*, *sunk*, **sunken*, v.t. & t. [A.S. *sincan* (pa. t. *sinc*, pl. *sencan*; pa. par. *sencen*) = to sink; *sencan* = to cause to sink; cogn. with Dut. *zinken*; Ger. *sinken* (pa. t. *sank*, pa. par. *sinken*); Dan. *synke*; Sw. *sjunka*; Goth. *sinkvun*, *sinkvun*; Ger. *sinken*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To fall by the force of gravity; to descend to the bottom, as through water, sand, mud, or the like; to become submerged; to descend below the surface.

"Have you a mind to sink?"—*Shakspeare's Tempest*, I. 1.

2. To fall gradually or subside, as from want of power to keep erect or standing; to drop slowly or gradually.

"Vain rage! the mantle quits the corymbous head, Wraps his fierce eye—his just—the sinks upon the sand."—*Byron's Child Harold*, I. 7.

3. To faint, to droop.

"For the sorrow almost I sink."—*Home of the Rose*.

4. To penetrate or enter into any body.

"The stone sank into his forehead."—*1 Samuel* xvii. 43.

5. To go down, to descend.

"Till he sink into his grave."—*Shakspeare's Much Ado*, II. 1.

6. To be received; to be impressed; to enter deeply. (Followed by *in* or *into*.)

"Let these sayings sink into your ears."—*Luke*, ix. 4.

7. To become hollow from loss of flesh. (Used chiefly in the pa. par.)

"A Mus eye and sunken."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, III. 2.

8. To take, or appear to take, a lower level or position; to decrease, or appear to decrease, in height; as, The land sinks as a ship sails further from it.

9. To be overwhelmed or depressed; to give way.

"Our country sinks beneath the yoke."—*Shakspeare's Macbeth*, IV. 1.

*10. To fall, to perish.

"Now, Troy, sink down!"—*Shakspeare's Troilus & Cressida*, v. 2.

11. To change from a better to a worse state; to decay, to decrease; to fall off or decline in value, strength, vigour, estimation, or the like.

"The value, as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it sinks in times of poverty and distress."—*Smith's Wealth of Nations*, bk. I, ch. vi.

*12. To fall into a state of rest or inactivity.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to sink; to immerse or submerge in a fluid; to put under water.

"A load would sink a navy."—*Shakspeare's Henry VIII*, III. 1.

2. To bring from a higher to a lower position; to cause to fall or droop; to let fall or droop. (*Shakspeare's Tempest*, II. 1.)

3. To depress, to degrade, to lower.

4. To plunge into destruction; to ruin, to make to perish.

"If I have a conscience, let it sink me, Even as the ax falls, if I be not faithful!"—*Shakspeare's Henry VIII*, II. 1.

5. To make by digging or delving.

"In this square they sink a pit, and lay for the stone."—*Addison on Italy*.

6. To reduce in quantity; to bring low.

"When on the banks of our unlovely stream, You sink the liver with repeated draughts."—*Addison's*, p. 4.

*7. To lower in value or amount; to decrease the value of.

*8. To crush, to depress, to overthrow.

"The first of these will sink the spirit of a hero."—*Pope's*, (1744).

*9. To suppress, to conceal, to appropriate.

"If sent with ready money to buy anything of you happen to be out of pocket, and the money is taken up the goods on account."—*Southey's Roderick*.

10. Not to take into account; to lose sight of; to suppress; as, To sink self.

11. To invest, as money, more or less permanently, in any undertaking or scheme for the sake of a profitable return, interest, or the like. [SINKING-FUND.]

*To sink the shop: To avoid all allusion to one's business or calling.

sink, *sinke, s. [SINK, v.]

1. A receptacle for filth; a kennel, a sewer.

"The baillie that had the charge of the port sinker, sauted under the ground, dealt with sack."—*P. B. Hall's Pline*, bk. xxvii, ch. iii.

2. A tray into which slops or wash-water are poured, to get rid of them by means of a pipe which carries them to a drain. (Sinks are used in kitchens, wash-houses, &c.)

3. Any place where corruption is gathered.

"She poured forth out of her hellish sink Her fruitful cursed spawn of serpents and snakes."—*Spenser's Faerie Queene*, I. i.

*Used also fig.: as, a sink of iniquity.

4. A hole or depression in land or sea where waters sink and are lost. (*Amer.*)

sink-hole, s.

1. An orifice in a sink; a hole for dirty water to pass through.

2. The same as SINK, s. 4.

sink-stone, s.

Anthrop.: A stone, in shape resembling a hammer-stone (q.v.), but of softer material used in early times, and still in use in some cultures, to sink nets or lines.

"Sink-stones are by no means rare in Ireland, and continue in use to the present day."—*Leavis's Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 212.

sink-trap, s.

A trap for a kitchen-sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but preventing the reflow of air or gases.

*sink-er,

that which sinks.

1. A le or seine.

"I have lively, regular, single sink."

2. A sink.

"A sink, with long, with gradually sinking."

3. *Kink*.

sinker, machine for sinking.

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sink-a-págo, s. [CINQUEPACA.]

sink-ér, s. [Eng. sink, v.; -er.] One who or that which sinks; specifically:

1. A leaden weight for a fishing-line, net, or seine.

"I have frequently found baits, fine, strong, and truly, remain untouched on a line weighted with a single sinker."—*Fish*, Jan. 2, 1886.

2. A sink-stone (q.v.).

"A water worn nodule of sandstone, five inches long with a deep groove round it, and described as probably a sinker for a net or line, was found in Aberdeenshire."—*Forest & Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 311.

3. Knitting-machine: A sinker-wheel (q.v.).

sinker bar, s. A bar in a knitting-machine to which the lead-sinkers are attached.

sinker-wheel, s.

Knitting-machine: A wheel with a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles.

sink-sold, s. [See def.]

Bot.: A corruption of cinquefoil. (*Prior.*)

sink-ing, pr. par., a. & t. [SINK, a.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb)

C. As substantive:

1. Joinery: A rabbit (q.v.).

2. Mining: The digging up of a vertical shaft from above downward.

sinking fund, s. A fund set aside by a borrowing state or company for the gradual extinction of the debt, as in the case of the reduction of the National Debt.

"Sinking funds exist in many of the states and cities of this country for the gradual reduction and ultimate extinction of the public debt. Frequently they have proved of no special utility, new debts being created faster than the old were extinguished, while the fund itself is occasionally appropriated to meet current demands. In England the first establishment of a Sinking Fund took place in 1716. The system was re-established on a great scale in 1786 by Mr. Pitt, but the debt went on increasing, and the system, as administered, proved a failure. In 1875 a new Sinking Fund was formed, £25,000,000 annually to be raised, the surplus over interest to be applied to the payment of principal. The extinction of the debt by this means has been very small."

sinking head, s.

Founding: The molten metal in the ingate of a mould, to supply metal to the casting during shrinking.

sinking ripe, a. Ready to sink; on the point of sinking.

"The sailors sought for safety by our boat, and left the ship, then *sinking ripe*, to us."—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, I. 1.

sin-less, a. [Eng. sin; -less.]

1. Exempt from sin; innocent.

"To condemn themselves, as false and iniquitous, because they are not perfect and sinless."—*Atterbury, Sermons* vol. II, ser. 12.

2. Free from sin; pure, perfect.

"Some hold that their fiery darts, while Thou wast unrepentant in calm and sinless peace!"—*Milton, P. R.*, iv. 428.

sin-less-ly, adv. [Eng. sinless; -ly.] In a sinless manner; without sin, innocently.

sin-less-ness, s. [Eng. sinless; -ness.] The quality or state of being sinless; freedom from sin and guilt, innocence.

"We may the less admire at his gracious condescension to those, the sinfulness of whose condition will keep them from turning his vouchsafements into any thing but a conscious of joy and gratitude."—*Boyle, Seraphic Love*.

sin-na-mine, s. [SINAMINE.]

sin-nér, syn-nér, s. [Eng. sin, v.; -er.]

1. One who sins; one who commits or has committed sin; one who has wilfully violated divine law.

"I come not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance."—*Matthew* 12, 13.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an officer, a trespasser.

sin-nér, v.t. [SINKER, s.] To act as a sinner.

"Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it."—*Pope, Moral Essays*, II. 18.

sin-nér-éss, s. [Eng. sinner; -ess.] A woman who sins; a female sinner. (*Wycliffe*: Luke vii. 37.)

sin-nét, s. [SENNIT.]

si-nó-dén-drón, s. [Gr. *oivos* (sinos) = hurt, harin, unchief, and *dendron* (dendron) = a tree.]

Entom.: A genus of Lencanidae. Body narrow, cylindrical; the anterior legs broad, digitate. One species, *Sinodendron cylindricum*, is British, and is found in the interior of dead ash trees.

sin-ó-lóg-fo-al, a. [Eng. sinology(y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to sinology.

si-nó-l-ó-gist, s. [Eng. sinology(y); -ist.] A sinologist.

sin-ó-lógue, s. [Fr., from Gr. *Sina* (Sina) = China, and *lógos* (lógos) = a word, a discourse.] A student of the Chinese language, literature, history, &c.; one who is versed in Chinese language and literature.

si-nó-l-ó-gy, s. [SINOLÓGUE.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the language, literature, history, &c., of China.

si-nó-pér, s. [SINOPLE.]

si-nó-pl-á, si-nó-plá, s. [SINOPLE.] A pigment of a fine red colour, prepared from the earth sinople.

si-nó-pite, s. [After Sinople.] Asiatic Turkey, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).

Min.: A doubtful species, belonging to the clays or earthy hydrous aluminous silicates. Coloured brick-red with oxide of iron.

si-nó-plé, si-nó-pité, s. [Fr. sinople, from Low Lat. *sinopis* = a bad colour, also a green colour, from Lat. *sinopia*; Gr. *σινωπία* (sinopis) = earth of Sinope, red ochre, from Sinope, a town on the Black Sea, where it is found.]

1. *Min.*: [SINOPITE.]

2. *Her.*: The Continental term for the colour grey; called by English heralds vert.

si-nór-y-lón, s. [Gr. *oivos* (sinos) = hurt, and *ζωον* (zoon) = wool.]

Entom.: A genus of Bostrichidae. *Sinoryctes* is sometimes very destructive to the vine in France.

sinque, s. [CINQUE.]

sin-sion, s'en-ci-on (ci as sh), s. [SINSON.]

sin-ríng, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: Any individual of the family Tupalidae (q.v.). The Shringers, or Banrings (as they are also called), live in and about trees, and their activity and general appearance give them considerable resemblance to small squirrels or lemmings. Their fur is fine and soft, the tail generally long and well-clad with hair, and they feed on fruit and insects.

sin-tér, s. [Ger., from *sintern* = to drop.] A rick precipitated from mineral waters. It may be calcareous (CALCAREOUS-TERA) or siliceous.

sin-tóo, sin-dóc, syn-dóc, s. [Amboyna (?) name.]

Bot., &c.: Calitawan bark (q.v.).

sin-toó, sin-toó-lym, &c. [SHINTOO, &c.]

si-nú, pref. [SINUS.] Sinuated.

sinu-pallial, a. Of or pertaining to the Sinu-pallial (q.v.).

sinu-pallialia, s. pl.

Zool.: A section of Siphonula (q.v.), having the pallial line sinuated, and the respiratory apophyses long. Families: Veneridae, Mactridae, Tellinidae, Solemdae, Myacidae, Anatinidae, Gastrochordae, and Philolidae. (*S. P. Woodward*.)

sin-ú-áto, v.t. [Lat. *sinuatus*, pa. par. of *sinuo* = to bend, to curve.] To bend or curve in and out; to wind, to turn.

"Another was very perfect, somewhat less with the margin, and more sinuated."—*Woodward On Fossils*.

sin-ú-áto, sin-ú-át-éd, a. [SINUATE, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bending; winding in and out; sinuous.

2. *Bot.* (*of a leaf, &c.*): Bending in and out; having the margin uneven alternately with concave and convex curvatures, as the leaf of *Quercus lobata*.

sin-ú-á-tion, s. [Lat. *sinuatio*, from *sinuatus* = sinuate (q.v.).] A bending or winding in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of intricacies, or sinuations. —*Hahn, Ury. of Mankind*, p. 68.

sin-ú-á-to-, pref. [SINUATE.]

sinuate-dentate, a.

Bot.: At once sinuate and dentate.

sin-ú-á-láto, a. [A dimin. form of *sinuate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Repand (q.v.).

sin-ú-áto, a. [SINUOUS.]

sin-ú-áto-l-é, s. [Fr. *sinuosité*.]

1. The quality or state of being sinuous, or of bending or winding in and out.

"Meander is a river in Lydia, a province of Natolia, or Asia Minor, famous for the sinuosity and often returning thereof."—*Drayton, Edmund to a Henry*, (Aunt).

2. A series of bends or curves in arches or other irregular figures; a bend, a curve, a wavy line.

"Their sinuosities and turnings become more numerous as they proceed."—*Goldsmith, Animated Nature*, pt. I, ch. xiv.

sin-ú-áto, a. [Fr. *sinueux*, from Lat. *sinuosus*, from *sinus* = a curve.] Bending or curving in and out; winding, crooked, meandering, serpentine.

sin-ú-áto-ly, adv. [Eng. sinuous; -ly.] In a sinuous manner; in bends or curves.

si-nú, s. [Lat. = a bay of the sea; a curve, a bend, a bosom.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A bay of the sea; a recess in the coast; an opening into the land.

"I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or sinuses, might have had such an original."—*Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

2. An opening, a hollow, a sinuosity; a bend or curve.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A hollow. There are sinuses of the veins, a coronary sinus of the heart, a sinus of the vestibule, a frontal sinus, &c. Owen applies the term specially to a dilated vein or receptacle of blood.

2. *Bot.*: A recess between two lobes of a lobed leaf.

3. *Zool.*: A bay in the pallial impression of a conchiferous mollusc, indicating that the animal had retractile siphons.

4. *Surg.*: A little elongated cavity in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with a small opening.

sió-gún (i as h), s. [SHOGUN.]

si-ón, s. [Sion.]

Bot.: *Helosciadium nodiflorum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

si-ó-na, s. [Named from Mount Sion, "on account of the barrenness of its markings." (*McNicol*.)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sionidae (q.v.), with two European species.

si-ón-i-áto, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sion(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Entom.: A family of Geometridae. Antennae of the male simple; abdomen very slender; wings entire, of one colour, erect in repose, the anterior pair rather blunt at the tip.

Si-ón-ites, s. pl. [See def.]

Church Hist.: A small sect which arose in Norway in the first half of the eighteenth century. They emulated the word Sion, with some mystical characters on their sleeves, and endeavoured to establish a community, which should be the germ of the kingdom of Sion. In the reign of Christian VI. (1730-40), the community was dissolved by legal process.

Sion-an (pron. Sō-an), a. Of, or pertaining to the Sionx; Dakotan.

Sionx (pron. Sō), s. (*Sing. & pl.*) A member of the Sionian stock of Indians, containing some eighteen tribes, and chiefly located, or formerly, along the Missouri River drainage.

sip, sippe, v.t. & i. [From the same root as *sup* (q.v.), and cogn. with O. Dut. *sippen* = to sip; *zuypen* = to sup; Dut. *zuipen*.]

oñ, boy; pòut, jòwl; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

A. Transitive:

1. To imbibe or take into the mouth in small quantities; to drink in small draughts.
"Charles sipped a little of the poisonous draught."
Lithothamnium. (In *Parton*, 1st. 11.)

2. To drink in or absorb in small quantities.
"She should imbue the tongue with what she sips."
Cooper. *Conversation*, 441.

3. To draw into the mouth; to extract, to suck up; as, a bee sips nectar from the flowers.

4. To drink out of.

"The purple butterfly."
Cooper. *Wagon*, 357.
B. Intransitive: To drink in small quantities; to take a sip.

"Ridetta sips and dances, till she sees
The doubling lustre close in fast on her."
Pope. *Imit. of Horace*, bk. II, sat. 5.

sip, *s*. [SIP, *v*.]

1. The act of sipping; the taking of a liquor with the lips.

2. A very small draught taken with the lips.

"One sip of this
Will bathe the drooping spirits with delight."
Milton. *Comus*, 511.

3. Sip, drink.

"Thus smelt he without meat or sip."
Chaucer. *Q. Anselm & Pater Arctia*.

sipe, seep, *v*. [A. S. *sipian*; cogn. with *lut. sipien*; Low Ger. *seipen*.] To issue slowly as a liquid; to ooze. (*Prov.*)

"The sipping through of the waters into the house."
—*Tristram*. *On Redcliffe*, p. 216.

si peer-*a*, si-peer-*a*, si-pi-r*a*, *s*. (Etyim. doubtful.)

Lat. The Greenheart (q.v.).

si peer-ino, *s*. (Eng. *sipier* (v); -ise.)

Chem.: Spiruline, Seperine. An alkaloid discovered by Rodde, in 1834, in the Greenheart tree (*Nectandra Roddei*). It forms reddish-brown, shining scales, slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It neutralizes acids, forming brownish-colored salts.

si phag-ô nua, *s*. [Gr. *σίφων* (siphon) = a small pipe, and *Mod. Lat. igneus* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cataphrasi, from Behring's Straits and Japan. The snout is produced into a long tube like that of a Pipefish, clin prominent, with a barbel.

si-phêr, *s*. (CIPHER.)

si-ph-i-lia, *s*. (SYRULIS.)

siph-nô-i-no, *s*. pl. (Mod. Lat. *siphonae*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inae.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Muridae, with two genera, *Siphonius* and *Ellolius*. Form cylindrical, or conical rudimentary, limbs and tail very short.

siph-nô-ûs, *s*. [Gr. *σίφνης* (siphnes) = a mode, from its supposed blindness; *σίφνης*, *σίφνης* (siphnes, *siphnes*) = crippled, blinking, perilled.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Siphoninae (q.v.); forming a connecting link between the Muridae and the Sigalacidae. Two species, one from the Altai Mountains and one from the north of China.

si-phô-câm py-lûs, *s*. (Gr. *σίφων* (siphon) = a siphon, and *καμπύλος* (kampylos) = bent, curved.)

Bot.: A genus of Lobelia. *Siphonanthus* *Cochinchina*, growing near Popayan, is distinguished for the tenacity of its juice.

si-phôid, *s*. [Fr. *siphonide*.] An apparatus for manufacturing soda-water.

si-phôn, si-phôn, *s*. [Fr. *siphon*, from Lat. *siphon*, accus. of *siphon* = a siphon; Gr. *σίφων* (siphon) = a small pipe or reed.]

1. A curved tube having one branch longer than the other; used for transferring liquids from higher to lower levels. It acts by atmospheric pressure, and consequently cannot be depended on for overcoming heights greater than about thirty feet near the level of the sea, and a less height at great elevations. It is used in transferring liquids in the following manner: the siphon is filled with some liquid, and the two ends being closed, the shorter leg is dipped in the liquid, or the shorter leg having been dipped in the liquid, the air is exhausted by applying the mouth at

the extremity of the longer leg. A vacuum is thus produced, the liquid in the vessel rises and fills the tube in consequence of the atmospheric pressure. It will then run out through the siphon as long as the shorter end dips in the liquid. In the illustration, c is the surface of the liquid; c d a the siphon. The pressure acting on the right and left hand sides of the bend equals the pressure of the atmosphere, less the pressure of the column of liquid a b, or respectively b c. Since a b is greater



than b c, the pressure tending to keep the liquid in the tube is less on the right hand side; the liquid consequently flows, and will continue to flow from the lower end of the siphon so long as the shorter end remains in the liquid, and the end a is lower than the surface c. [INTERMITTENT-SIPHON.]

2. A siphon-bottle (q.v.).

3. Zool.: A canal, often drawn out into a long tube, through which water passes to the respiratory chamber in various conchiferous molluscs, especially those which burrow in sand. Though the combined siphons of Mya are much longer than the shell, and those of some Tellinidae three or four times as long, they may be retracted within the shell. There is also a tubular prolongation or folding of the mantle, constituting a siphon to convey water to and from the breathing apparatus of some Gastropods.

siphon-barometer, *s*. [BAROMETER.]

siphon bottle, *s*. A flask for containing aerated waters, which may be discharged without uncorking, through a bent tube provided with a downwardly opening valve operated by a lever, and kept to its seat by pressure of the contained gas, which, when the valve is displaced by pressure on the lever, forces out the liquid until all is discharged.

siphon-oup, *s*.

Mech.: A form of lubricator in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick and dropping on the journal.

siphon gauge, *s*. A bent glass tube partially filled with mercury, used for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion effected by an air-pump, and also for ascertaining the degree of vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine, or for indicating the pressure of a fluid contained in a vessel when greater than the pressure of the external atmosphere, and also the pressure of liquids, as of water in pipes, &c.

si-phôn, *v*. [SIPHON, *s*.] To convey or transfer, as water, by means of a siphon; to transmit or remove by a siphon.

si-phôn-age (age as Ig), *s*. [Eng. *siphon*, *a*; -age.] The action or operation of a siphon.

si-phôn-al, *a*. [Eng. *siphon*; -al.] Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.

siphonal-impression, *s*. [PALLIAL-SINUS.]

siphonal-stomach, *s*.

Compar. Anat.: A term applied to the stomach of fishes, wren, as in the genus *Salmo*, that organ presents the form of a bent tube or canal (U), one arm being formed by the cardiac, the other by the pyloric portion.

si-phô-nâr-i-*a*, *s*. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *siphon* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Gastropods, placed by Woodward in the family Patellidae, by others among the Inoperculate Pulmonifera. Shell flattened and tent-shaped, like that of Patella (q.v.), rugose externally, divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove, which makes a slight projection on the margin. The species, which are numerous and very

widely distributed, live between tide-marks. They commence in the Miocene.

si-phô-nâ-t₂, *a*. pl. [SIPHONIDA;]

si-phô-nô-*a*, si-phô-nâ-gê-*a*, *a*. pl. [Mod. Lat. *siphon* (u); Lat. fem. pl. a li. out-*er* or -*acer*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Coniferales. Found either consisting of a single cell, with capilluous or jointed, distinct or variously united branches, or of many tubular cells in contact, branched, and variously united, or less together by intercellular matter. Marine plants usually covered with calcareous encrustations. Tribes, Caulerpidæ, Acetabulariæ, and Lapp-melhiæ.

si-phô-ni-*a*, *s*. [Lat. *siphon*, genit. *siphonis* = a siphon (q.v.).]

1. Bot.: A genus of Crustacea. *Siphonochorda* is a tree fifty to sixty feet high, common in Guiana and Brazil, and has been introduced into the West Indies. It yields the bottle India-rubber of Europe, which the natives obtain by smearing clay moulds with the juice in successive layers.

2. Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Siphon. Sponges, family Tetradelphia. Mass p. morphous, free or lived, ramose or simple, concave or fistulous above, porous at the surface, and penetrated by anastomosing canals which terminate in sub-radiating orifices at the cup. Type, *Siphonia lujana*, from Sicily. They occur in great numbers in the Greensand.

si-phôn-ic, *a*. [Eng. *siphon*, *s*; -ic.] Of pertaining to a siphon; siphonal.

si-phôn-i-da, si-phô-nâ-t₂, *a*. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *siphon* = a tube; *siphon* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A section of Conchifera, with three families, seven of which belong to the section Integro-pallialia, the remaining eight constituting the Sinu-pallialia (q.v.). An animal has respiratory siphons, and its mantle-lobes are more or less united.

si-phôn-if-êr, *s*. [SIPHONIFERA.] Any member of the order Siphonifera (q.v.).

si-phôn-nif-êr-*a*, *a*. pl. [Eng. *siphon*, *ni*; Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: D'Orbigny's name for an order of Mollusca, approximately equivalent to the modern Tetrabranchiata (q.v.).

si-phô-nif-êr-ôus, *a*. [SIPHONIFERA.] Bearing siphons, as the chambered shells of the nautilus.

si-phôn-i-zân-ti-*a* (or *t* as sh), *a*. pl. [Gr. *σίφων* (siphon) = to tap a wine-cask with a siphon.]

Zool.: A family of Chilognetha, akin to Tullida. Body annular-cylindrical, the dorsal plates of the segments encroaching but slightly on the under surface; head small; or apparatus a conical sucking organ; legs small. Millipedes in rotten stumps of trees. Species few.

si-phôn-ô, *pref*. [SIPHON.] Resembling a siphon or tube; furnished with a siphon.

si-phôn-ô-brân-chi-*a*-*a*, *a*. pl. [Ph. *siphon*, and *Mod. Lat. branchia*.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for an order of his Malacozoa, approximately equivalent to the modern Siphonostomata (q.v.).

si-phôn-ô-brân-chi-*ate*, *a*. [SIPHON-*BRANCHIATA*.] Of, or belonging to De Blainville's order Siphonobranchiata (q.v.); siphonostomatous.

si-phôn-ôg-na-thûs, *s*. [Pref. *siphon*, and Gr. *γνάθος* (gnathos) = a jaw.]

Ichthy.: An aberrant genus of Latia, with one species, *Siphonognathus erythrinus* from King George's Sound. It retains the principal characters of a Wrasse, but in shape the body resembles that of a Pipefish.

si-phô-nêph-ôr-*a*, *a*. pl. [Pref. *siphon*, and Gr. *φῶρος* (phoros) = bearing.]

Zool.: Oceanic Hydroids; an order or a sub-class of Hydroids (q.v.), possessing a free and oceanic hydrosoma, consisting of several polypites, united by a flexible, contractile, unbranched or slightly branched

site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîr, sîr, marine; gô, pô or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. *se, ce = ô; ey = â; qu = kw*

connoire, usually dilated in pores. (C. neatly fre site. The found the war, is the The sube ephorite into four Calycothe

si-phôn-ô siphon (q.v.) pearline.

Zod.: family Cus and body the skin; below each

si-phôn-ô Gr. *σῶμα*

1. Ichthy. Syngnathidals are moderate with an covered by two species 2. *Pala* Bolea and

si-phôn-ô and Gr. *σῶμα*

Zod.: C of Prosobr Insuperior In a ce

lanceolar. eye-pedicle margin of which the chamber; oblique; Marand, Cypriac

si-phôn-ô siphon (q.v.) pertaining

si-phôn-ô Any in di phonosteu

si-phôn-ô (σῶμα) = to tap a wine-cask with a siphon.]

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constrict, the proximal end of which is usually furnished with nectocalyces, and dilated into a somatocyst or into a pneumatophore. (Siphon.) All are unattached, permanently free, and have the hydrosoma counter-situated. They are beautiful organisms, usually found floating on the surface of tropical seas. *Physalia utriculus*, the Portuguese Man-of-war, is the most familiar member of the group. The sub-class is divided into two orders: Calysophorale and Physophorale; and the order into four sub-orders: Physophora, Physalia, Calysophora, and Discoida.

sí-phôn-ôps, s. [SIPHONOPHORA.]

sí-phôn-ôp'-nis, sí-phôn-ôps, s. [Pref. *siphon-*], and *Gr. ôpsis* (*opsis*) = outward appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of vermiform Amphibia, family Cavellidae. The muzzle is short; head and body cylindrical; eyes distinct through the skin; a false nostril in front of and a little below each eye.

sí-phôn-ôp'-tô-ma, s. [Pref. *siphono-*, and *Gr. stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Pipe-fishes, group Synbranchina. Body with distinct ridges; pectorals and caudal well-developed, dorsal of moderate length, opposite the vent. Males with an egg-pouch on the tail, the eggs being covered by cutaneous folds. There are only two species.

2. *Paleont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Livata.

sí-phôn-ô-stôm-a-ta, s. pl. [Pref. *siphono-*, and *Gr. stoma* (*stoma*), pl. of *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zool.: Carnivorous Gasteropoda; a section of Prosobranchiata (q.v.). Shell spiral, usually imperforate; aperture notched or produced into a canal in front; operculum horny, lamellar. Animal with retractile proboscis; eyespots connected with the tentacles; margin of mantle prolonged into a siphon, by which the water is conveyed to the branchial chamber; gills one or two, pectinate, placed obliquely over the back. Families: Strombidae, Muricanidae, Buccinidae, Conidae, Volutidae, and Cypridae; all marine. (Woodward.)

sí-phôn-ô-stôm-a-tôus, a. [Mod. Lat. *siphonostomatus* (a); Eng. a], suff. -ous. Of or pertaining to the Siphonostomata (q.v.).

sí-phôn-ô-stô-mo, s. [SIPHONOSTOMATA.] Any mollusc belonging to the division Siphonostomata (q.v.).

sí-phôn-ô-s-tô-môus, a. [Eng. *siphonostomatus* (a); -ous.] The same as SIPHONOSTOMATOUS (q.v.).

***sí-phô-rí-ni, s. pl.** [Gr. *σίφης* (*síphēs*) = a nose, and *ρίς* (*rhís*), genit. *ρίνος* (*rhínos*) = the nose.]

Ornith.: A family of Natatores, founded by Vieillot, containing the Petrels and Albatrosses. [TCHINANES.]

sí-phôn-cle, s. [SIPHUNCULUS.]

Zool.: The tube which connects together the air-chambers of the shell in many Cephalopoda. In the Ammonitidae the siphuncle is external, and close to the outer margin of the shell; in the Nautilidae it is usually central or internal.

sí-phôn-cu-lar, a. [Eng. *siphuncular* (e); -ar.] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle.

sí-phôn-cu-lât-ôd, sí-phôn-cled, a. [Eng. *siphuncular* (e); -at, -ed, -ed.] Having or being provided with a siphuncle.

"The outermost shells may even be chambered and siphuncular."—Bazley: *Anat. Insect. Anim.*, p. 681.

***síp-id, a.** [Lat. *sipidus*; cf. *insipidus*.] Having no taste or flavour; savoury.

sí-pi-râ, s. [SIPPERA.]

síp-pâr, s. [Eng. *sip*, v.; -er.] One who sips.

síp-pât, s. [Eng. *sip*, v.; dimin. suff. -et.]

1. A small sip; a small piece of bread dipped in milk, gravy, broth, &c.

2. A little sup or drink; a sip.

"Give me a sip of your stale ale."—Shelton: *Elfinour Running*.

3. *trick* (P): Triangular pieces of toasted or fried bread, used for garnishing.

bôl, boy; pout, jôw; cat, gel, chorn, chin, bench; go, gom, 'in, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.

-clau, -cian = shan. -tion, -zion = shün; -tion, -gion = shün. -clous, -cions, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel del.

***síp-pla, v. t.** [Eng. *sip*, v.; freq. suff. -le; cf. *tipple*.] To sip frequently; to tipple.

sí-pûn-cû-H-dm, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sipunculus* (a); Lat. fem. pl. *sipunculi*, suff. -ides.]

Zool.: The typical family of the Sipunculoidea or Gephyrea (q.v.) with three genera, Sipunculus, Syntus, and Pissocolumbus. The proboscis is retractile, furnished with tentacles at its tip; vent at base.

sí-pûn-cû-lôl-dê-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *sipunculus* (a) (q.v.), and *Gr. êlos* (*êlos*) = resemblances.]

Zool.: A synonym of Gephyrea (q.v.).

sí-pûn-cû-lûs, s. [Lat. *sipunculus* = a little tube, dimin. from *siphon* (q.v.).]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sipunculidae (q.v.). The proboscis, which is retractile, is as long as the body, furnished with short tentacular appendages arranged in a circle round the mouth; intestine coiled and bent upon itself, so as to terminate in the middle of the body. *Sipunculus benardus* is common on the British coasts, living at a depth of ten to thirty fathoms, occupying the shell of some univalve mollusc for the protection of its soft vermiform body, plastering up the entrance, leaving only a hole for the protrusion of its proboscis. Other species burrow in sand, as does *S. edulis*, eaten by the Chinese.

síp-y-lite, s. [After Sipylus, one of Niole's children; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, occurring in octahedrons. Hardness, 6-7; sp. gr. 4.89; lustre, resinous; colour, brownish-black to brownish-orange. Comp.: essentially a compound of bismuth, lanthanum, didymium, cerium, &c. Found in Amherst county, Virginia.

sí-qua, pâr. [Lat. = if any one, as called from the opening words of the notice formerly given in Latin.]

Ecles. Law.: A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

sir, s. [Fr. *sieur*, from Lat. *senior* = older, senior (q.v.); fed. *sire*; Sp. *ser*; Ital. *ser*. The older form of *sir* was *sire* (q.v.); *senior*, *seignior*, *senor*, *signor*, and *sir* are doublets.]

1. A term of complimentary address applied commonly, without regard to position or standing, to men of any degree; a general title by which a person addresses the man to whom he is speaking. Commonly used as a title of respect by servants to their masters, sons to their fathers, pupils to their teachers, and generally by inferiors to superiors; also in phrases expressing doubt, displeasure, astonishment, or like.

* 2. A title formerly given to clergymen: as, Shakespeare's Sir Hugh Evans, a Welsh priest, &c.

3. A title of honour given to baronets and knights; it is always prefixed to the Christian name, as Sir John, Sir Robert, &c.

* 4. Used as a noun appellative to signify—

(1) A lord, a master, a sovereign.

"Sole sir of the world."
Shaksp. *Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.

(2) A gentleman.

"In the habit of some sir of note."
Shaksp. *Twelfth Night*, III. 4.

sir, v. t. [SIR, s.] To address as sir.

"Sir'd him at every word."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, I. 67.

***sir-reverence, *sur-reverence, pâr.** [A corrupt. of *sire-reverence* (q.v.).]

1. An apologetical apostrophe for introducing an indelicate word or expression.

"A very reverend body: ay, such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say, *sir-reverence*."—Shaksp.: *Comedy of Errors*, II. 2.

2. The thing signified by the word or expression. (Shaksp.: *Romeo & Juliet*, I. 4.)

sí-râ-bâi-II, s. [A Demerara word.]

Bot. & Comm.: A valuable timber brought from Demerara. It is supposed to come from a *Neyandra* or *Oreodaphne*.

sí-râs-kiôr, s. [SERASKIER.]

sir-dar, s. [Hind.] A chieftain, a captain, a head-man.

sirdar-bearer (or simply **sirdar**), s. The chief of the palanquin-bearers, who is generally his master's valet.

sir-kar, s. [CHACAR.]

1. A Hindu clerk or accountant.

2. A circus.

3. The government.

sire, s. [The same word as *sir* (q.v.).]

1. A title of respect, addressed to seniors or superiors; *sir*. It is now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

"Sire knight, (quod he) my master and my lord."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, B. (Prolog.)

2. A father, a progenitor. (Used only in poetry, and in composition, as *grand sire* = grandfather, &c.)

"Whether his heavy sire be spied,
While thousand grateful thoughts arise,
Or moans his eyes a kinder eye."
Pope: *Chorus to Brutus*.

3. The male parent of a beast, and especially of a horse; an entire animal, as a bull or stallion, kept for breeding purposes. Opposed to dam. (DAM, s. 3.)

* 4. A maker, an author.

"He died,
Who was the sire of an immortal strain."
Shelley: *Adonais*, IV.

sire, v. t. [SIRE, s.] To be the sire or father of; to beget, to procreate. (Used now only of beasts, and especially of stallions.)

"Parth was a dark of count horse by Racecatcher, who sire sired the noted chaser Rat-trap."—Field, Dec. 2, 1884.

sired, a. [Eng. *sire* (e); -ed.] Having a sire or father.

(sî-rê-dm, s. [Late Gr. *σείρων* (*seirôn*) = a siren (q.v.).]

Zool.: An old name for the Axolotl (q.v.), the larval form of *Ambystoma mexicanus*. As will be seen from the illustration, in the perfect animal the gills are absorbed, and the

AMBLYSTOMA MEXICANUS.

A. Larval form, or Axolotl. B. Adult form.

whole body becomes altered. Both larval and adult forms are oviparous, and from the eggs of both branchiate and abbranchiate young have been produced, so that the Amblystome or perfect form may be born from an egg, or lose its gills and change its shape by metamorphosis.

***sire-lôss, s.** [Eng. *sire*, s.; -less.] Having no sire or father; fatherless, orphaned.

"The sireless offspring and the lone."
Byron: *Address for Calisto then & ag* (1816).

sîr-ên, *ser-ein, *sir-one, *syr-one, s.

&c. [Lat. *siren*; Gr. *σειρην* (*seirên*), a word of doubtful etymology; Fr. *sirène*; Sp. & Ital. *sirena*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

I. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Next, where the sirens dwell, you plough the seas!"
Pope: *Homage; Odyssey* XII. 81.

* 2. A mermaid.

"Over against the creeks Ponticum, there is Læsæ, called so of a mermaid or sirena there buried."
P. Holland: *Plinie*, bk. III., ch. VII.

3. A charming, alluring, or seductive woman; a woman dangerous from her powers of alluring or enticing.

"Oh, train me not, sweet mermaid, with thy notes,
To drown me in thy sister's flood."
Shaksp.: *Comedy of Errors*, III. 2.

* 4. Something alluring, seductive, or insidious.

II. Technically:

1. Acoustics: An instrument for determining the number of vibrations corresponding to a note of any given pitch. In its most elementary form the siren is simply a perforated rotating disk, against which a current of air is directed, producing sounds of higher or lower pitch, according to the velocity of rotation. The improved siren of Helmholtz

consists of two equal discs, one forming the top of a hollow fixed cylinder into which air can be driven, the other capable of revolving concentrically upon it with the smallest possible amount of friction. A circle of small holes, equidistant from each other, is bored upon each disk, and concentric with it, those in the upper disk being inclined slantwise to its plane, those in the lower being slantwise also, but in the opposite direction. There are arrangements for registering the number of revolutions the upper disk performs in a minute. Thus, when air is forced into the cylinder, it will pass through the perforations, and, by reason of their obliquity, will cause the movable disc to revolve with a rapidity corresponding to the pressure, and each time that the holes coincide, a number of little puffs of air get through simultaneously, and, if the pressure of the air in the cylinder is sufficient, the series of impulses thus given will link themselves together, forming a continuous note. From the deep, piercing nature of the sound which the siren emits, it is well adapted for fog-



SIREN, USED AS FOG-SIGNAL.

signals or alarms. In this case two disks rotating with great rapidity in opposite directions are employed. They are driven by a steam-engine, which also forces a blast of steam through their apertures when those in the two disks come in apposition. The device is placed at the smaller extremity of a large trumpet, which intensifies the sound.

2. *Class. Mythol.*: Certain melodious divinities, who dwell on the shores of Sicily, and so charmed passing mariners by the sweetness of their song, that they forgot their homes, and remained there till they perished of hunger. According to one legend, they threw themselves into the sea, from rage and despair, on hearing the more melodious song of Orpheus. Originally there were only two sirens; but their number was afterwards increased to three, and their names are given with great variety.

3. *Zool.*: *Mud-eels*: a genus of *Urodelæ* or of *Ferenchibrancheate Ichthyodes*, constituting the family *Sirenidae*. They are eel-like Amphibians, with two anterior feet and permanent branches, and range from Texas to Carolina. There are three species. *Sirena lacertina* is the Mud-eel (q.v.).

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to a siren; like or befitting a siren; bewitching, alluring, fascinating.

"Her siren voice, enchanting, draws him on,
To quiet shores, and meads of fatal joy."
Thomson: *Spring*, 96.

si-rène', a. [Fr.] The same as SIREN, A. 11. 1.

si-rén'-i-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *siren*.] Named from the pectoral position of the mammae.

1. *Zool.*: An order of aquatic Mammalia, allied to the Cetacea, with which they were formerly and are still occasionally classed. The body is long, compact, and cylindrical, narrowing towards the tail, which is set horizontally and terminates either in forked flukes or a flat fibrous expansion. Hind limbs and scutum absent; anterior limbs converted into paddles. Snout fleshy and well-developed; nostrils on upper surface; lips fleshy, the upper lip usually with a moustache. The skin is tough and sparsely hairy, or smooth like that of the Whale. The two mammae are on the breast, close to the axilla, and there is little doubt that from the habit of the *Dugong* (q.v.) raising the upper part of its body perpendicularly out of the water and clasping its young to its breast, the stories of Sirena and Mermaids took their rise. There are two recent genera, *Halione* and *Mammia*. The former is monophyodont, the latter diphy-

dont, the permanent teeth consisting of molars with flattened crowns adapted for bruising vegetable food. The recently extinct genus *Rhytina* (q.v.) had no true teeth. The Sirena pass their life in the water, living chiefly in shallow bays, estuaries, rivers, and rivers, never straying far from shore and feeding solely on aquatic vegetation.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene onward. [EOTHEMIUM, RHYTINA.]

si-ré'-ni-an, a. & s. [SIRENIA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the order Sirenia.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual member of the order Sirenia.

si-rén'-lo-ol, a. [Eng. *siren*; -lool.] Like or appropriate to a siren.

"A couple of sirenical rascals." Norton.

si-rén'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *siren*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of Dipnoi, with three genera, *Lepidosteus*, *Protopterus*, and *Ceratodus*. The caudal fin is diphyccal; no gular plates, scales cycloid. Two molars, above and below, and a pair of vomerine teeth.

2. *Palæont.*: [CRATODON.]

3. *Zool.*: [SIREN, 3.]

si-ré'-ise, n. f. [Eng. *siren*; -ise.] To use the enticements or allurements of a siren; to charm, to fascinate.

si-ré'-nol-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *siren* (q.v.), and Gr. *eidōs* (eidōs) = resemblance.]

Ichthy.: A synonym of *Sireniidae*, 1. (q.v.).

si-ré'-nol-dæ-i, s. pl. [SIRENOIDA.]

Ichthy.: An order containing a single family, similarly named, constituting Muller's sub-class Dipnoi (q.v.).

si-ré'-x, s. [Gr. *seirēn* (seirēn).] [SIREN.]

Entom.: The typical genus of *Crocera*. It was formerly called *Crocera*. *Sirex gigas* is the Great-tailed Wasp. It is, however, an aberrant sawfly, the apparent sting being a projecting ovipositor. It is black, the antennæ, the hinder part of the head on each side, the tibia and tarsi, and the base and apex of the abdomen yellow; abdomen of the male reddish, spotted with black at the sides and apex. It is not uncommon in pine and fir woods in Britain. The eggs are deposited about an inch from the surface, and the hatched grubs bore deeper. *S. jurensis*, also British, is smaller. The male is banded with orange, while the female is dark purple.

Si-r-i-am, s. [Native name.] (See compound.)

Siriam-garnet, s.

Mia.: A variety of almandine (q.v.), of a beautiful crimson colour tinged with violet, found at Siriam or Syriam, in Pegu.

si-rí'-q-ala, s. [Lat., from Gr. *seirēn* (seirēn) = sunstroke.] (See etym.)

si-rí'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sirex*, genit. *sirex*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: The same as *Crocera*. Darwin uses *Sirebia*.

si-rítch, s. [Arab.] A sweet oil expressed from the seeds of *Neosium orientale*, much used as an article of diet, for friction of the body, and for lamps.

Si-r-i-ú-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Seirios* (Seirios).]

Astron.: The Dog-star, by far the brightest fixed star in the sky. It is a *Cruce Major*, situated a little below Orion, and is mythologically regarded as one of two hounds held in leash by Orion, Procyon in *Cruce Minor* being the other. A line drawn from the Pleiades through the three stars of Orion's belt will pass it closely; straight lines connecting it with Procyon and Betelgeuse will constitute a nearly equilateral triangle; and Aldebaran, Betelgeuse, Sirius, and Rigel, all of the first magnitude, form a lozenge-shaped figure, with Orion's belt in the centre. Procyon, in the second century, ranked Sirius among red stars; now it is white, and is a very brilliant object, its light being 254 times as great as that of a star of the sixth magnitude. It is about a million times as far from us as the sun, and its mass is about twenty times as great. Viewed by the spectroscope, its chief lines are those of incandescent hydrogen, with

feebler ones of sodium and magnesium; the metal mercury seems also to be present. Some irregular movements of Sirius led to the belief that a heavenly body existed near enough to produce a perturbation, and a son of Mr. Alvan Clark, of Boston (Mass.), discovered, on day 10, 1862, what appears to be a planet revolving around Sirius as its sun, it is thought in about forty-nine years. The heliacal rising of Sirius varies in different latitudes, and the precession of the equinoxes makes it do so also in successive ages. When the heliacal rising of Sirius (called by the old Egyptians Sothis) took place, it indicated to them that the overflow of the Nile was at hand. In England, Sirius rises heliacally on Aug. 25, fourteen days after the termination of the "dog days" (July 3 to Aug. 11) to which he has given their name. Some consider the Dog-star to have been Procyon; but that hound rises, like the other dogs, far behind the "dog days," in place of ushering them in.

si-rí'-la, si-rí'-la, 'sur-loya, s. [Fr. *serlon*, from *sur* (Lat. *super*) = above, *loya*, and *longe* = a loin (q.v.).] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney. The spelling *sirion* is derived from the erroneous idea that this part was knighted by Charles II. in a merry mood.

"The strong table grass
Beneath the smoking siren stretched its sinuous
From side to side." Thomson: *Autumn*, 16.

si-r-mark, s. [SURMARK.]

si-r-ná-ma, s. [SURNAME.]

si-rée'-oó, si-rée'-o, s. [Ital. *sirocco* = the south-east wind, from Arab. *sharq* = (the sun) arose.] A hot, oppressive wind, coming from northern Africa, over the Mediterranean, to Italy, Sicily, &c.

"But come, the hour is spread; our silver lang
Is truer'd, and home to the source a day."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, 1. 16.

si-r-rah, si-r-ra, 'ser-rha, 'si-r-rha, s. [Heb. *sera* = sir, sirrah, from Fr. *sir* = (q.v.).] A term of address used in anger or contempt, and generally equivalent to *knave*. It is sometimes applied to children in play, and was formerly used also as an address to women.

"Who is here? What are you packing, errand?
Shake up! - Cymbeline, 1. 6.

'sirt, s. [SVET.] A quicksand, a bog. They discovered the luminous and vast ocean of quicksand, crags, rocks, gulls, whirlpools, etc. - *Franklin*, of *Deception* (1845), p. 25.

si-r-úp, si-r-úp-y, &c. [SYRUP, &c.]

'sirurgien, s. [CHIRURGION, SURGEON.]

si-r-vante (n as a), si-r-vante, s. [Fr. *servante* = n (poem of service, originally a poem in praise of some one, from Lat. *servus*, n. par. of *servio* = to serve.) In medieval literature, a species of poem in common use among the Troubadours and Trouvères, usually satirical, though sometimes devoted to love or praise, and divided into stanzas of peculiar construction.

'sire, s. [Fr. *sir* = sir.] The cast of sir; the highest throw on a die.

Si-sal, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A port in Yucatan.

Sisal hemp, s.

Bot.: *Agave sisalana*.

'sise, 'sise, s. [See def.] A contract of assize (q.v.).

"You said, if I returned next sise in Lent,
I should be to remember of your grace." *Dum.*

si-sí'-el, s. [Russ.]

Zool.: *Spermophilus citellus*, a small squirrel-like rodent, abundant in central and eastern Europe and in Siberia. Called also *skunk* and *Fieldless Marmot*.

sis'-é-ra-ra, sis'-é-ra-ry, s. [A comp. of *certiorari* (q.v.).] A hard blow. (*Prov.*)

sis'-kin, s. [Dan. *sikken*; Sw. *siska*; Ger. *zeisig*.]

Ornith.: *Carduelis spinus*, an autumnal visitant from the north to England, gathered leaving in the spring, though many pass remain and breed, especially in Scotland. The adult male is rather less than five inches long. Its plumage is chiefly green, speckled over the

síte, sít, síre, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, canel, hár, thère; pine, plit, síre, sir, marine; gá, pá, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, sòn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quito, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Syrian. a, o = é; ey = á; eu = íw.



SIVA.

alg-101-204, 2 (SEXTON-DOING)

šāte, šāt, šāre, amidst, whāt, šāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marīto; gā, gā
or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, šāl; trī, šyrian. a, o = ē; ay = ā; qu = kv.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

-pōi, boy: pōit, jōwī; cat, cēll, chorna, chin, bench: go, gēm; thin, this: sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
 -tān = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dile, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Birds the pectoral limbs are converted into organs of flight; in the Pythons the pelvic, and in some lizards—e.g., the British Slow-worm—both pelvic and pectoral limbs are rudimentary. (Vestnik.) There is no endoskeleton in the Invertebrata, though the internal bone of some of the Cephalopoda may overshadow the neuro-, as the phragmocone overshadows the splanchnoskeleton. The armadillo, crocodile, and the sturgeon among Vertebrates, and the crab and lobster among Invertebrates, are familiar examples of animals furnished with an exo- or dermoskeleton (q.v.).

B. As adj.: Containing only the heads or outlines: as, a skeleton sermon.

¶ There is a skeleton in every house: Every house or family has its own peculiar trouble or annoyance. The expression probably arose from a secret murder being made known by the accidental discovery of the skeleton of the murdered person.

Skeleton-Army, s. An organization founded to dispute with the Salvation Army (q.v.) the possession of the streets. It was soon broken up.

skeleton-bill, s. A signed blank paper stamped with a bill stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterwards written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.

skeleton-frame, s.
Spinning: A kind of frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton.

skeleton-key, s. A key of skeleton form, a large portion of the web being removed to adapt it to avoid the wards and impediments in a lock.

skeleton-plough, s.
Agric.: A plough in which the parts bearing against the soil are made in skeleton form to lessen friction.

skeleton-proof, s.
Engr.: A proof of print or engraving with the inscriptions outlined in hair strokes only, such proofs being earlier than those having the inscriptions in ordinary letters.

skeleton-regiment, s.
Mil.: A regiment, the officers, &c., of which are kept up after the men are disbanded, with a view to future service.

skeleton-screw, s.
Zool.: *Caprella linearis*. Called also Spectre Shrimp, and Skeleton shrimp.

skeleton-shrimp, s. [SKELETON-SCREW.]

skeleton-suit, s. A suit of clothes consisting of a tight fitting jacket and a pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.

***skel'-ō-tōn, v.t.** [SKELETON, s.]

1. To skeletonize.

2. To draft in outline.

"He skeletonized his act, then clothes it with language, adorns it with show, and finally works in his climax."—*Pull Mail Gazette*, Nov. 24, 1882.

***skel'-ō-tōn ize, v.t.** [Eng. skeleton; -ize.] To form into a skeleton; to make a skeleton of.

skel'-lōch (ch guttural), s. [Gael. *spailc*.]

1. A shrill cry.

2. Wild mustard; charlock (q.v.).

skel'-lūm, s. [Dan. *skelm* = a rogue, a knave; Scot. & Ger. *schelm*.] A worthless fellow; a scoundrel. (Scotch.)

"She tauld thee weel thou was a skellum, A blethering, blustering, drunken biellum."—*Burns: Tam O'Shanter*.

skel'-ly, v.t. [Dan. *skelte*; Sw. *skela*.] To squint. (Scotch.)

"'It is the very man!' said Bothwell; 'skellie fearfully with one eye!'"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

skel'-ly, s. & a. [SKELELY, v.]

A. As subst.: A squint.

B. As adj.: Squinting.

skel'-ly, s. [For etym. and def. see extract.]

"The Chub is the *skelly* of the waters of Cumberland, so called on account of the large size of its scales."—*Turvell: Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3rd), i. 411.

skel'p, v.t. [Gael. *spailp*.] To strike, to slap. (Scotch.)

"To skelp an' scold poor dogs like me."—*Burns: Address to the Deil*.

skē, skē, skē, amidst, what, still, father; wē, wē, hēre, camp, hēre, there; pīno, plē, sīre, sir, marine; gē, gē, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūh, cūre, untē, cūr, rāle, fāl; trīp, s'frian. a, o = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw

skēlp (l), s. [Gael. *spailp*.]

1. A blow, a slap.

2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. (Scotch.)

skēlp (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A strip of iron which is bent and welded into a tube to form a gun-barrel, or pipe.

skēn, v.t. [Cf. Sw. *skela* = to squint, *skelning* = squinting.] To squint. (Prov.)

skē-nō-g, s. [Named after Dr. Skene, of Aberdeen, a contemporary of Linnaeus.]

Zool.: A genus of Littorinidae, made by Tate the type of a family Skeneidae. Shell minute, orbicular, few whorled; peristome continuous, entire, round; operculum paucispinal. Number of species doubtful. Distribution, Norway and Britain, &c. Found under stones at low water. (S. P. Woodward.)

skē-nō-l-dm, s. pl. [Nov. Lat. *skene(n)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idm.] [SKENE, s.]

†skē-nō-tō-ka, s. pl. [Gr. *σκηνοτός* (*skēnotēs*) = a conclave in a tent.]

Zool.: The Sertularia. (Carus.)

skēp, s. [A.S. *scop*, *sceop* = a basket, a chest; Icel. *skoppi*, *skjappa*.]

1. A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

"The skeps . . . are then loaded."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 19, 1883.

2. A bee-hive. (Scotch.)

"But I'm thinking they are settled in their skeps for the night."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiii.

skēp'-tō, skēp'-tō-ol, &c. [SEPTIC, &c.]

skēr'-ry, s. [Icel. *sker*; Dan. *skar*, *skær*.] [SCAR (l), s.] A rocky island, an isolated rock, a reef.

"The cautious helmsman gives his skerrins and wave-belted cliffs a wide berth as he conveniently can."—*Standard*, Oct. 12, 1883.

skētēh, s. [Dut. *schets* = a draught, model, sketch, from Lat. *schēdium* = an extemporaneous poem, from Gr. *σχέδιος* (*schēdios*) = sudden, off-hand, near, from *σχέδω* (*schēdō*) = near, hard by; Ital. *schizzo* = a rough draught of anything; Ger. *skizze* = a sketch.]

1. **Ont. Lang.:** An outline or general delineation of anything; a first or rough draught of a plan or design.

2. **Art:**

(1) The first embodiment of an artist's idea in modelling clay, canvas, or paper, from which he intends to produce a more finished performance.

(2) A copy from nature only, sufficiently finished for the artist to secure materials for a picture; an outline of a building or street-view; a transcript of the human figure in pencil or chalk, with simple shades only, or a rough draught of the same in colours.

"The memorandums and rude sketches of the master and surgeon."—*Johnson: Fagge's*, bk. ii, ch. vii.

3. **Music:**

(1) A short movement, usually for the piano-forte, deriving its name from its descriptive character, or the slightness of its construction.

(2) The tentative treatment of a subject, to be afterwards fully worked out.

"The sketches are in the key of C."—*Grove: Dict. Music*, iii. 425.

sketch-book, s.

1. A book formed of drawing-paper, and used for sketching in.

2. A collection of slight descriptions of people or places: as, Washington Irving's *Sketch-book*.

skētēh, v.t. & i. [SKETCH, s.]

1. To make a sketch of; to draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught or drawing.

"The method of Rubens was to sketch his compositions in colour."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, Note II.

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas of; to describe roughly.

"He sketched a most attractive plan of camping out."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, Aug. 1871, p. 608.

B. Intrans.: To practise sketching.

skētēh'-ār, s. [Eng. *sketch*, v.; -ar.] One who sketches.

"The woods and the waters were indeed the scenes that now swarm every autumn with admiring gossamers and sketchers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

skētēh'-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *sketchy*; -ly.] In a sketchy manner.

"The author has written too sketchily at times."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 10, 1883.

skētēh'-l-nēm, s. [Eng. *sketchy*; -nem.] The quality or state of being sketchy.

skētēh'-y, a. [Eng. *sketch*; -y.] Possessing the characteristics of a sketch; not elaborated; slim or slight in execution; not finished.

"The sketchy freedom which varies the account elaboration of detail."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 2, 1883.

skew (ow as ū), *skūn, a., adv., & s. [Cf. Dan. *skiev* = oblique; *skiere* = to slope, to deviate; Sw. *skief* = oblique; *skiefva* = to skew; Dut. *schief* = oblique; Ger. *schief*; O.H.G. *scichen* = to avoid, get out of the way; Ger. *schuewen* = to shun, to avoid; M.H.G. *schiech*, *schick*; Ger. *schew* = shy, timid.]

A. As adj.: Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side.

"This skew posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing."—*Hestley: Sermon*, No. vi.

B. As adv.: Obliquely, askew, awry.

C. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

* 1. A sideling glance.

"A skew unto our own names."—*Ward: Rom*, p. 8.

2. A piebald horse. (Prov.)

II. **Arch.:** The sloping top of a buttress where it slants off into a wall; the coping of a gable; a stone built into the bottom of a gable or other similar position, to support the coping above; a summer-arch, a skew-arch.

skew-arch, s.

Arch.: An arch, in which the front is oblique with the face of the abutment, instead of being at right angles thereto.

skew-back, s.

Architecture:

1. The upper course of an abutment which receives the spring of an arch; an impost.

2. A bedding-stone.



SKIEW BRIDGE.

skew-bridge, s.

Arch.: A bridge having an oblique arch or arches with spiral courses.

skew-chisel, s.

1. A chisel for wood working or turning, having the bevel on both sides and an oblique edge.

2. A carver's chisel, whose shank is bent to allow the edge to reach a sunk surface.

skew-corbels, skew-put, s.

Arch.: The same as *Skew, s.*, II.

skew-fillet, s.

Arch.: A fillet nailed on a roof along the gable coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.

skew-gearing, s. Cog-wheels with teeth placed obliquely, so as to slide into each other and avoid chafing.

skew-plane, s.

Join.: A plane in which the mouth of the plate and the edge of the iron lie obliquely across the face.

skew-put, s. [SKIEW-CORBEL.]

skew-table, s.

Arch.: A course of skewes.

"Skew-tables were probably the course of stone to the wall. It may, perhaps, have been applied to the sloping ceiling, commonly used in medieval architecture over the gable ends of roofs where they met against higher buildings. . . or it may be a rude coping formed of solid blocks, with horizontal joints and built into the walling."—*History of Architecture*.

skew-wheel, s.

Mach.: A form of wheel used to transmit

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a uniform velocity ratio between two axes which are neither parallel nor intersecting.

***skew** (ow as ū), ***skewe**, ***skue**, v.t. & i. [SKW, d.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To walk obliquely or sideways.
2. To start aside, as a horse; to shy.
3. To look obliquely; hence, to look slightly, suspiciously, or uncharitably.

"Our service neglected, and look'd lamely on, and skid at." *Beaumont & Fletcher: Loyal Subject*, II. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To give an oblique position to; to put askew.
2. To shape or form in an oblique manner. "Windows lined within and narrow without, or skewed and closed." *—T. A. Jones VI. 4. (Margate.)*
3. To throw or hurl obliquely.

skew bald (ow as ū), a. [Eng. *skew*, and *for* (l) *Polish*. (Said of horses.) Properly pedalo means spotted with white and black, skew-bald spotted with white and any other color than black.

skew or (ow as ū), s. [A variant of Prov. *skewer* = a skewer. *Skewer* is an older form of *skew* (q.v.).]

1. A spindle-shaped piece of wood or metal inserted into meat, to hold the layers of muscle or muscle and fat together.
2. A bobbin-spindle fixed by its blunt end into a skew or bar in the reel.

skewer wood, skiver-wood, s.

Bot.: A popular name for *Euonymus europæus* and *Cornus sanguinea*, used for making butchers' skewers.

skew-er (ow as ū), v.t. [SKEWER, s.] To fasten with a skewer or skewers; to pierce or transfix as with a skewer.

ski a grāph, skī a grāph, s. [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *grāphō* = to draw.] A shadow picture (q.v.). [Skiagraphy, s. 4.]

ski āg rāph ēr, s. One who practices or is proficient in the art of skiagraphy.

ski āg rāph-y, s. The art and process of skiagraphy.

ski a skōpe, skī a skōpe, s. [Gr. *skia* = a shadow, and *skōpeō* = to see, to observe.] An instrument consisting essentially of an axially darkened tube or box, having at one end a fluorescent screen upon which shadow-pictures may be projected from without, thus becoming immediately visible to the observer looking within (see illustration opposite page 463). [ROENTGEN'S METHOD.] A similar instrument, designed by Edison, has been termed by him a fluoroscope (q.v.).

skid, s. [Dial. *skid*; a billet of wood, a kind of snow-shoe; Sw. *skid* = a kind of skate; A.S. *skide* = a billet of wood, a slide; Ger. *skid* = a log, a billet of wood.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A chain with a shoe to drag a wheel of a carriage or wagon, and prevent it from revolving in descending a hill; a skid pan.
2. A shoe of the harness horse, through the omission to apply the stud. *—Daily News, Aug. 4, 1880.*
3. A log forming a track for a heavy moving object.
4. Shantling timbers forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from a truck or wagon.
5. Timbers resting on blocks on which a structure is built, such as a boat.
6. One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of barrels, &c.
7. A drag of any sort.

II. Technically:

1. *Skid*: An iron brake-piece in a crane.
2. *Skid*: (1) A strut or post to sustain a beam or derrick, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden. (2) One of a pair of timbers in the waist, to support the finger boats when aboard.
3. Timbers acting as fenders against a ship's side when raising or lowering heavy bodies inboard or overboard.
4. *Skid*: An oak timber six feet long by eight inches square, used for the temporary

support of a cannon. These and the other implements are all made to given sizes for more convenient use and transportation together. Skids of cast-iron are generally used in arsenals.

skid-pan, s. The same as SKID, s., I. 1.

skid (i), v.t. & i. [SKID, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To place on a skid or skids.
2. To support with skids.
3. To put a skid or skid-pan on; to lock; to snatch.

B. Intransitive:

1. To slip along obliquely. (Followed by *with* or *on* before a substantive.) "The cart skidded with the tramway rails." *—Daily Chronicle, Oct. 3, 1885.*
2. To revolve rapidly, as the wheel of a locomotive, without biting the rails. To obviate this, the driving-wheels on "light engines are coupled.

***skid** (2), v.t. [SEUR]

***skie**, s. [SKY.]

***ski-ey**, a. [Eng. *sky*; -ey.] Like the sky; skye.

skiff, ***skiffe**, s. [Fr. *esquif*, from M. H. Ger. *schif*; *schif*; Ger. *schiff* = a ship.]

Naut.: A small flat-bottomed boat, usually without a keel; a small boat generally.

***skiff**, v.t. [SKIFF, s.] To pass over in a skiff. "They have skiffed." *—Shakspeare (O. Two Noble Kinsmen), I. 4.*

skiff-ship, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mason.: Knocking off the rough corners of ashlar in the preliminary dressing.

skil-dōr, v.t. [SKELDER, s.] To live by begging or pilfering. [Scotch.]

skil-fūl, a. [Eng. *skil*; *full*.]

1. Having skill; well skilled in any art; hence, dexterous or clever in any manual operation in the arts or professions; expert. "His father was a man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and silver." *—2 Chronicles i. 16.*
2. Characterized by or done with skill; clever; indicating skill in the performer; as, a skilful performance.
3. Cunning, judicious. "The skilful shepherd peeld me certain wands." *—Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, I. 4.*
4. Reasonable. "All that wrought is with a skilful thought." *—Chaucer: C. T. 15, 722.*

skil-fūl-lī, adv. [Eng. *skilful*; *lī*.] In a skilful, dexterous, or clever manner; dexterously, cleverly, expertly; with skill. "Their encouragements to merit are more skilfully directed." *—G. Darwin: Pains Learning, ch. viii.*

skil-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *skilful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being skilful or possessing skill; dexterity, expertness, cleverness, skill.

skil, **skil**, **skille**, **skille**, ***skyl**, ***skyll**, s. [Dial. *skil* = distinction, discernment; cogn. with Dan. *skil* = a separation, a boundary; *skille* = to separate; Sw. *skil* = reason; *skil* = to separate. From the same root as *shell*, *scale*, *shilling*.]

1. Reason, judgment, discernment, wit, sagacity. "All the skilful have Remembered not these generations." *—Psalms: Lament, iv. 7.*
2. Reason, cause. "Philosophers that choose, how the facts had done, And alle how it began, and alle the skilful why." *—Robertson: Bruce, p. 222.*
3. Reason; reason-made ground for action. "As it is right and skilful." *—Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, (Prologue).*

4. Familiar knowledge of any art or science, combined with readiness and dexterity, or manipulation, or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; dexterity, expertness, art, aptitude.

5. A specific exercise or display of art or ability.
6. Any particular art. "Learned in one skil, and in another kind of learning unskilful." *—Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, I. 1.*

***skill-less**, a. Inexpert, ignorant. "How features are skilful, I am skilless of." *—Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, III. 1.*

***skill-thirst**, s. Strong desire for knowledge. "Too curious skill-thirst, envy, felony." *—Dryden: The Imposture, 600.*

***skill**, v.t. & i. [SKILL, s.]

A. Transitive: To know; to understand; to be skilled in. "To skill the arts of expressing our mind." *—Bacon.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To discern, to discriminate, to understand; to have discernment or understanding.

"One man of wisdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in these things that he can skill of, than ten thousand others that be ignorant." *—Whitgift.*

2. To matter, to signify; to be a matter of concern or importance. (In this sense used impersonally.) "It skills not, boots not, step by step to trace His youth through all the mazes of its race." *—Byron: Lara, I. 1.*

skilled, a. [Eng. *skill*; -ed.] Having skill or familiar knowledge of any art or science, combined with readiness and dexterity in manipulation or performance; familiar or well acquainted with; expert, dexterous, skilful. "Whom, skilled in fates to come, The stars forewarn'd." *—Pope: Homer, Iliad II. 1, 600.*

***skil-lēss**, a. [Eng. *skill* (D); -less.] Destitute of skill; unskilful, unskilled, ignorant, awkward. "Who ever taught a skilless man to teach?" *—Sidney: Arcadia, II.*

skil-lēt, ***skil-lēt**, s. [O. Fr. *escuelle* = a little dish, dimin. from *escuelle* = a dish, from Lat. *scutella* = a silver, dimin. from *scuta*, *scuta* = a tray. *Skillet* and *scutella* are doublets.] A pan or vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, with a long handle, used for boiling water, stewing meat or vegetables, &c. "Saves the small inventory, bed and stool, Skillet and old carved chest, from public sale." *—Cooper: Task, iv. 60.*

***skil-fūl**, a. [SKILFUL.]

skil-lī-gā-lēō, skil-lī-gō-lēō, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of poor, thin, watery broth or soup, sometimes composed of oatmeal and water in which meal has been boiled; thin watery porridge served out to prisoners, paupers, &c.; a dish made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the navy.

skil-līng (i), s. [Prods. connected with *skaling* or *skilling*.] A bay of a barn or a slight addition to a cottage.

skil-līng (2), s. [SKILLING.]

skil-līy, s. [See def.] An abbreviation of skilful (q.v.).

skim, s. [SKIM, v.] Scum; the thick matter which forms on the surface of a liquid.

skim-coulter plough, s. A plough having a small share in advance of the main one, the object being to turn and turn into the furrow the surface herbage and manure, so that the main furrow-slice may cover it over entirely.

skim-milk, s.

Chem.: Milk from which the excess of cream has been extracted. It is a light and digestible food, but its composition varies according to the extent to which the cream has risen and been removed.

"Cheese was bought; says Slouch, This 'en shall roll! This is skim-milk, and therefore it shall go." *—A. A. A.*

skim, ***skym**, v.t. & i. [A variant of *seum* (q.v.); Dan. *skimme* = to skim, from *skum* = seum; Sw. *skumma* = to skim milk; *skum* = seum; Irish *seim* = to skim; *seim* = foam, seum; Ger. *schäumen* = to skim, from *schäumen* = seum.]

A. Transitive:

1. To clear the seum from; to clear, as liquid, from a substance floating on it by means of an instrument which passes under the substance and along the liquid.

"Each with a mess of pottage and skimmed milk." *—Wordsworth: Richard.*

2. To take off by skimming. "Skimming them (flowers) from off the water with little nets." *—Temple: Fragments, 160.*

3. To pass near the surface of; to pass over lightly and rapidly; to graze. "The horse as wanton, and almost as fleet, That skims the spacious meadow at full speed." *—Cooper: Task, vi. 25.*

skil, **boy**: pout, jōwī; cat, çell, chorua, çhin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. çian, -tian = çhan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -cious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

4. To glance over slightly or superficially.
"To read, or at all events to skim, the voluminous utterances of rival statesmen."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 29, 1884.

B. Transitive:

1. To pass lightly and rapidly; to glide along in an even, smooth course.
"Skimmed his men, and skinned along the sea."

2. To glide along near the surface; to brush along.
"Not so when swift Camilla scans the plain, Flies o'er, like unobscured rain, and darts along the main."

3. To hasten over superficially and without attention.
"They skim over a science in a very superficial way, and never lead their disciples into the depths of it."—*Watts*

* **skim - ble - soam - ble, * skim - ble - skam - ble, v. & adv.** [A reduplication of *skumble* (q.v.).]
A. As adv.: Wandering, rambling, disconcerted, wild.
"A chip-winded grimo, and a moulted raven, A scolding bird, and a rambling cat."

B. As adv.: In a confused or rambling manner.
"Shakesp. in Henry IV., III. 1."

* **skim - ing - ton, * skim - i - try, s.** [SKIMMINGTON.]

skim - mör, s. [Eng. *skim*, v.; -er.]

1. *Orl. Lang.:* One who or that which skims; specially—

1. A perforated bowl or flat dish with a handle for taking the scum from a boiling solution, or from the water in which an object is boiled.
2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student.

"There are different degrees of skimmers: first, he who goes no farther than the title page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c."—*Shelton: Deism freemasonry*, dial. 8.

II. Technically:

1. *Founding:* A stiff bar of iron, the end of which for a few inches is flattened and curved slightly. It is used at the time of pouring, to keep back the slag.

2. *Ornith.:* The popular name of any species of Rhynchops (q. v.), from their habit of skimming along the surface of the sea in search of food. They are also called scissor-bills, from the fact that their bills are well adapted for cutting or scooping, the lower mandible being much longer and rather flatter than the upper, and shutting into it like the blade of a clasp-knife into its handle. The best known species is *Rhynchops nigra*, the Common Skimmer, Cut-water, Shear-bill, or Black Skimmer, found on the coast of America and part of Africa, about twenty inches long, dark brown on the top of head and upper surface, with a bar of white across the wings, and the under surface white. It breeds on marshes and sandy islands, laying three white eggs with ash-coloured spots.

* **skim - mör - ton, s.** [SKIMMINGTON.]

skim - mi - a, s. [Japanese *skimi* = a hurtful fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceae or of Anrantiaceae (*Trans. of Bot.*), of Rutaceae (*Prof. Watt*). Calyx four-parted, persistent; petals four; anthers four; disk fleshy, four-lobed; seed, a drupe with four one-seeded stones. *Skimmi* *Lauræ* is a very fragrant Himalayan shrub, the leaves of which are burnt for incense or are eaten by the hill people.

skim - ming, pr. par., a., & s. [SKIM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who skims.
2. That which is removed by skimming from the surface of a liquid; scum. (Usually in the plural.)

"They relished the very skimmings of the kettle."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. I, ch. vii.

skim - ming - ly, adv. [Eng. *skimming*; -ly.] In a skimming manner; by gliding along the surface.

skim - ming - ton, * skim - mör - ton, * skim - ing - ton, * skim - i - try, adv. & s. [See def. A.]

A. As adv.: A word of unknown origin, but

probably the name of some notorious scold; used only in the phrase, *To ride skimmington*, or *to ride the skimmington*, a burlesque procession in ridicule of a man who allowed himself to be humiliated. The man rode behind the woman, with his face to the horse's tail. The man held a distaff, and the woman beat him about the head and face with a ladle. As the procession passed a house where a woman was paramount, each person gave the threshold a sweep.

B. As subst.: A row, a disturbance.

"There was danger of a skimmington between the great wig and the coat."—*Walpole: Letters*, I. 209.

skimp, a. [Cf. *leel*, *skan*, *skint* = short; *skenna* = to shorten.] Scanty, meagrely, insufficient.

skimp, v. t. & i. [SKIMP, a.]

A. Trans.: To treat in a niggardly, scanty manner; to scrimp.

"When skimped and cut with economy they are simply horrible."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1898.

B. Intrans.: To be parsimonious or niggardly; to save. (*Prov.*)

* **skimp - ing, a.** [SKIMP, a.] Insufficient; scant, done in an unworkmanlike manner, from want of time, proper materials, or sufficient care.

"The work was not skimping work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretension."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 444.

* **skimp - ing - ly, adv.** [Eng. *skimping*; -ly.] In a skimping manner; parsimoniously.

"All things less skimpily dealt out."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. III, ch. xv.

skin, * skinne, * skyn, * skynne, s. [Cf. *skinn*; A.S. *skinn*; cogn. with S.W. *skinn*; Dan. *skind*; Ger. *schinken* = to skin; O. H. Ger. *scinlan*, *scinlan*; Welsh *cen* = skin, peel.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The body is compared to nothing, the skin feeling rough and dry like leather."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

(2) A hide, a pelt; the skin of an animal stripped off the body, whether green, dry, or tanned. In commercial language the term skin is applied to those pelts as of calves, sheep, deer, goats, hinds, &c., which, when prepared, are used for the lighter uses of bookbinding, the manufacture of gloves, parchment, &c.; while the term hide is applied to those which are tanned and used for stronger and heavier purposes, as for boots, harness, belts for machinery, &c.

"An inextinguishable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, IV. 2.

(3) The hide of an animal still retaining its shape, and used as a vessel for containing liquids.

(4) Any external covering resembling skin in appearance; a membranous substance formed or attached to a surface.

2. Fig.: The body, the person.

"We meet with many of the dangerous civilities, wherein the body for a man to save both his skin and his credit."—*De Witt*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.:* The integument everywhere surrounding the body. It consists of an outer layer called the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin, and an inner one, the *cutis vera*, the *cutis*, or the *corium*. These constitute the proper skin. Under them is a third layer, called the subcutaneous cellular tissue, considered also as pertaining to the skin when that word is used in its most comprehensive sense. In man the skin is more or less covered with scattered hairs; in some lower mammals the hairs are much more dense; in birds they are replaced by feathers, and in reptiles and fishes by scales, or, in some cases, by plates; the typical Amphibia have a naked skin. An integument homologous with the skin exists in the Invertebrates.

2. *Physiol.:* The skin acts as a protection to the organs below. It is also a vast excretory system, sending out a large amount of perspiration (q.v.) through the sudoriferous glands. To a small extent it is also an absorbent of fluids from without.

3. *Bot.:* The epidermis of a plant or of a fruit.

4. *Naut.:* That part of a sail when furled which remains outside and covers the whole.

To furl with a smooth skin, or skin the sail up in the bunt, is to turn the skin well up, so as to cover the sail neatly.

5. *Shipbuild.:* The casing covering the ribs of a ship. When this is of iron it consists of plates laid in alternate inside and outside strakes.

skin-bound, a. A term applied to a state in which the skin appears to be drawn tightly over the flesh.

Skin-bound disease:

Pathol.: Induration of the cellular tissue.

skin-diseases, s. pl.

Pathol.: Diseases affecting the skin. Some are of a trifling character, others are symptomatic of grave internal derangements, and are difficult to cure. Many resemble each other, and mistakes of identification are apt to occur. [DERMATOLOGY.]

skin-eaters, & skin-moths, s. pl.

Entom.: The Dermestidae (q.v.).

skin-grafting, s.

Surg.: The transplanting of sections of living skin from one portion of the body to another, or from one person to another.

skin-wool, s. Wool plucked from the dead sheep.

skin, v. t. & i. [SKIN, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strip or divest of the skin; to *skin*, to *peel*.

"It was unanimously agreed that they should at their village; the lord was accordingly skinned."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. I, ch. iv.

2. To cover with, or as with skin; to cover superficially. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"That skins the vice of th' toy."

Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, II. 2.

B. Intrans.: To become covered over with skin; as, A wound *skins* over.

¶ *To skin up a sail in the bunt:* [SKIN, a, II. 4.]

skinch, v. t. [Cf. *skimp*, *scrimp*, *scant*, &c.] To stint, to scrimp; to give short allowance (*Prov.*)

skin-deep, a. [Eng. *skin*, and *deep*.] Not reaching or penetrating beyond the skin; superficial, slight; not deep.

skin-fint, s. [Eng. *skin*, and *fint*.] A very niggardly, stingy person.

skin-fül, s. [Eng. *skin*; -fül.] As much as the skin, i.e., the stomach, will hold.

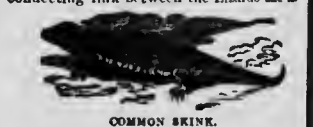
* **skink (1), s.** [A.S. *scenc* = drink.] Drink.

skink (2), * skinkok, s. [SHANK.] A shoveler of beef; soup made with a skin of beef or other sinewy portions.

"Scotch skink, which is a pottage of strong, brown meat, is made of the knees and shins of beef, as long boiled, jelly also of knuckles of veal."—*Scott: Hist.*, § 46.

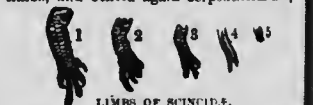
*** skink (3), skink, s.** [SCINCUS.]

Zool.: The popular name for *Scincus* or any individual of the family SCINCIDÆ, considered by some naturalists as forming a connecting link between the Lizards and the



COMMON SKINK.

Serpents, since it contains limbs as well as is acertainly, others having a dimorphic limbs, and others again serpentine in form.



LIMBS OF SCINCIDÆ.

1. *Basiliscus*. 2. *Amphisbaena*. 3. *Scincus*. 4. *Scincus*. 5. *Scincus*.

appearance, the external limbs being entirely absent, as in the Slow-worm. The Common Skink is from six to eight inches long, reddish-brown, with darker transverse bands, wedge-shaped head, and four short limbs. [ADDA.]

skē, fāt, fāre, amidat, whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hēra, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gā, gā, or. wōre, wolf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trī, Sýrian. s, e = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

skink, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *scencan*; Icel. *skenkja*.]
A. Intrans. : To serve drink; to pour out liquor.

B. Trans. : To serve out or draw, as liquor; to pour out for drinking.
 "Then drink out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies."—*Bra Jonson* : *Bartholomew Fair*, II. 2.

skink-er, *s.* [Eng. *skink*; -*er*.] One who serves or pours out liquor; a drawer, a tapster.
 "An old skinker, you mean, John."—*Scott* : *Old Mortality*, ch. xi.

skink-ing, **skink-ing**, *a.* [SKINK.]
 Mean, pithy, niggardly, scanty.
 "And Scotland wants no skinking wars."
Burns : *To a Beggar*.

skín-léss, *a.* [Eng. *skin*; -*less*.] Having no skin or a thin skin; destitute of a skin or outer covering.

skinned, *pa. par. & a.* [SKIN, *v.*]
A. As pa. par. : (See the verb).
B. As adjective :

1. Deprived of the skin; flayed, peeled.
 2. Having a skin; covered with a skin.
 "The wound was skinned; but the strength of his thigh was not restored."—*Dryden* : *Virgil* : *Æneid*, (Ibid.)

3. Having the nature of skin or leather; hard, callous.
 "When the ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty humor, the edges in process of time turn in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of callous."—*Sharp* : *Surgery*.

skin-nér, *s.* [Eng. *skin*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who skins.
 "Then the Hocker immediately mounts, and rides after some game, leaving the other to the skinner, who are at hand."—*Templer* : *Voyages* (an. 1676).
 2. One who deals in skins or fells.
 "Let not the skinner's daughter or sonne knowe what he pretends."
Warner : *Albion England*, bk. iv.

¶ The Skinners are one of the chief London Companies. They were incorporated in 1327.

skin ni néss, *a.* [Eng. *skinny*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being skinny; want of flesh, banness.

skin ny, **skin-nie**, *a.* [Eng. *skin*; -*ny*.]
 1. Consisting only of skin; very lean; wanting flesh.

"Her happy finger loving
 To pierce her shanny lip."—*Shakespeare* : *Measure for Measure*, I. 2.
 2. Of the nature of or resembling skin.
 "The end of their backs is soft, and of a skiny, or more properly cartilaginous substance."—*Cook* : *Second Voyage*, bk. I, ch. v.

skip, **skippe**, *v.t. & t.* [Ir. *spib* = to snatch; *spib* = to pluck, to pull, to bite; Gael. *spib* = to start or move suddenly; Wel. *spib* = to snatch away; *ysip* = a quick snatch; cf. *to l. skippi* = to spin like a top.]

A. Intransitive :

1. To leap lightly; to fetch quick bounds; to bound or spring lightly.
 "He skipped, he smiled, he blest them with a thousand good wishes."—*Bunyan* : *Pilgrimage*, pt. ii.
 2. To pass without notice; to make omissions. (Frequently with *over*).
 "The Spaniards even a bookworm's patience, and must be read with a liberal licence in skip."
Johnson : *History of Philosophy*, II. 114.

B. Transitive :

1. To pass with a quick bound; to pass over or by; to miss.
 "As up the hills are known at times to do, and thus skip the tedious dale."—*Burroughs* : *Peperton*, p. 22.
 2. To pass over intentionally in reading.
 "They who have a mind to see the same, may skip these two chapters, and proceed to the following."—*Bacon*.

skip (I), *s.* [SKIP, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. A light leap or bound; a spring.
 "You will make so large a skip as to cast yourself from the land into the water."—*Morse* : *Antislavery*, ch. xiv.
 2. In Dublin University, a slang term for a college servant or waiter; a scout.

II. Music : A movement from any one note to another which is at a greater interval than one degree.

skip-brain, **skipp-braine**, *a.*
 Flighty, volatile.

skip-jack, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language :

1. (See extract).

"The boys, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jules upon it, as we call skip-jacks."—*Dobson* : *Leisurely & Candie Light*, ch. 2.

2. An upstart.

"Now the devil, said she, take these villains, that can never leave grinning, because I am not so fair as mistress Noyes; to see how this skip-jack looks at me."—*Milnes* : *Arcadia*, bk. III.

II. Technically :

1. *Entom.* : Any insect of the Elateridæ (q.v.). Called also Click-beetle.

"The British species are numerous, the largest not quite half an inch long. Skip-jack is another popular name for them."—*Chambers* : *Cyclop.*, III. 77.

2. *Ichthy.* : The same as BLUE-FISH, 2.

"Tomodon belitor, sometimes called Skip-jack, is spread over nearly all the tropical and sub-tropical seas."—*Günther* : *Study of Fishes*, p. 447.

skip-kennel, *s.* A lackey, a footboy.
 "The lowest station of human life, which, as the old ballad says, is that of a skip-kennel turned out of place."—*Swift* : *D. Swifts to the Footman*.

skip-tooth saw, *s.* A saw in which alternate teeth are cut out.

skip (2), *s.* [A.S. *scip*.] [SKIP.]

1. *Mining* : A kind of bucket employed in narrow or inclined shafts, where the hoisting device is to be confined between guides.

"There will be nothing to prevent the proper working of the skip with the new engine."—*Mines Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

2. *Sugar-making* : A charge of syrup in the pans.

3. A wicker basket mounted on wheels, and employed to convey cops, &c., about a factory.

skip-shaft, *s.*

Mining : A shaft boxed off by itself for the skip to ascend and descend in.

skip-wheel, *s.*

Cordage : A wheel in a self-stripping carding-machine to govern the order in which the top-fats are lifted to be cleaned.

skip (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of *skipper* (1), (q.v.).]
 The leader of the players on each side in curling.

skip-pér (1), *s.* [Dut. *schipper* = a mariner, a skipper, a sailor, from *skip* = ship (q.v.).]

1. The master or captain of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain; the master of a vessel generally.

"And the skipper had taken his little daughter, to bear him company."—*Longfellow* : *Work of the Hesperus*.

2. The same as SKIP (3), *s.* (q.v.).

skip-pér (2), *s.* [Eng. *skip*, *v.*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language :

1. One who skips.

"Two classes of readers, however, may get not a little that is interesting out of this book—the jumpy, derisive reader and the judicious skipper."—*Fall Moh* : *Quarterly*, Feb. 28, 1886.

2. A young, thoughtless person; a youngling.

3. The cheese maggot.

4. A name sometimes given to the Saury Pike, *Nomobranchius saurus*.

II. Entom. (Pl.) : The family Hesperidæ (q.v.). So named from their short, jerky flight. The Grizzled Skipper is *Thymelicus alecto*; the Dingy Skipper, *Thymelicus agestis*; the Chequered Skipper, *Stenopoda panicea*; the Small Skipper, *Pamphilus lineus*; the Lulworth Skipper, *P. astor*; the Large Skipper, *P. sylvanus*; the Pearl or Silver-spotted Skipper, *P. comma*. The rarest are the Lulworth and the Pearl.

skip-pét, *s.* [Dimin. from A.S. *scip* = a ship.]

I. Ord. Lang. : A small boat; a skiff.
 "Upon the bank they sitting did enjoy
 A dainty dandel, dreading of her hair,
 By whom a little floating skipper did appear."
Chaucer : *P. P.*, II. xii. 14.

II. Archæol. : A small cylindrical turned box, with a lid or cover, for keeping records.

skip-ping, *pr. par. & n.* [SKIP, *v.*]

A. As pr. par. : (See the verb).

B. As adj. : Given to skip; characterized by skips or bounds; hence, fig., flighty, wanton, thoughtless.

skipping-rope, *s.* A small rope used for exercise by young persons, who make short leaps while it is swung under their feet and over their heads.

skipping-tenche, *s.*

Sugar : A dipping-pan used in a sugar-boiler house for lifting the concentrated saccharine solution from the open evaporating pan and conveying it to the cooler.

skip-ping-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *skipping*; -*ly*.]
 In a skipping manner; with skips or bounds; with omissions.

skir, *v.t.* [SKIAN.]

skirk, *v.t.* [SHAIKE.]

skirl, *v.t.* [Allied to *shrill* (q.v.).] To shriek; to cry out in a shrill voice; to give out a shrill sound. (Scotch.)

"Dye think ye'll help them w' skirling that gate?"
Scott : *Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

skirl, *s.* [SKIRL, *v.*] A shrill cry or sound. (Scotch.)

"Done nothing but laugh and greet the skirl as the tail o' the guff."—*Scott* : *Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

skirl-ing, *s.* [SKIRL, *v.*] A shrill cry; a skirl. (Scotch.)

skirm, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *eskrimer*; Fr. *escrimer*.]

To fence, to skirmish. [SKIRMISH, *s.*]

skir-mish, **scar-mishe**, **scar-moge**,

skrym-yash, **akyr-mysah**, *s.* [Fr.

escarmouche, from O. H. Ger. *scirman*; M. H. Ger. *schirmen* = to defend, to fight, from O. H. Ger. *scirm*, *schirm*; Ger. *schirm* = a shield, a shelter, a defence.] [SCARMOUCHE, SCIRMAGE.]

1. A slight fight in war, between small parties, and less than a battle; a loose, desultory kind of engagement in presence of two armies, between small detachments sent out for the purpose either of drawing on a battle or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear.

2. A contest.

"There is a kind of merry war betwixt signior Benedick and her; they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit."—*Shakespeare* : *Much Ado*, I. 1.

skir-mish, *v.t.* [SKIRMISH, *s.*] To engage in skirmishes; to fight slightly or in small parties.

"Skirmishing every day in small parties, and sometimes surprising a breast-work."—*Templer* : *Voyages* (an. 1686).

skir-mish-er, *s.* [Eng. *skirmish*, *v.*; -*er*.]
 One who skirmishes.

skirt, *v.t. & t.* [SCORA.]

A. Intrans. : To pass quickly, to scud, to run.

"The black-maned clouds, like furies on the wing
 Skirt past."—*Blackie* : *Lays of Highlands*, p. 118.

B. Trans. : To pass over rapidly; to scour.

"Mount ye, spurs, e. skirt the plain,
 That the fugitive may flee in vain."
Agar : *Sage of Corinth*, xxi.

skir-rét, **skér-rét**, *s.* [Dut. *suikervortel* = sugar-root. (Prior.)]

Bot. : *Sium Scirum*, a perennial umbelliferous plant, a native of China, cultivated for its small fleshy tubers, which are boiled and served with butter as a vegetable.

"The skirret, and the leek's assisting kind."
Chaucer : *Virgil* : *The baled*.

skir-rhús, *s.* [SCIRRHUS.]

skirt, **skyrte**, *s.* [Icel. *skyrta* = a shirt; Sw. *skjorta*; Dan. *skjorte*. Skirt and skirt are doublets.]

1. The lower and loose part of a coat or other dress below the waist.

2. The edge of any part of dress.

3. The border, edge, margin, or extreme part of any thing or place.

4. A woman's garment like a petticoat.

¶ *Divided-skirt* : A skirt as cut and fashioned as to resemble very wide trousers.

5. The diaphragm or midriff in animals.

¶ *To sit upon one's skirts* : To take revenge upon a person.

skirt-dance, *s.* A dance in which the rhythmical motions of the body are accompanied by corresponding wrings of the performer's skirt.

skirt-dancer, *s.* One who performs a skirt-dance (q.v.).

skirt-dancing, *s.* The performing of a skirt-dance (q.v.).

skel, *boy*; *pout*, *low*; *cat*, *gall*, *chorus*, *ghin*, *bunch*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*, -*ing*.
-ian, *-tion* = *-shan*, *-tion*, *-sion* = *-shün*; *-tion*, *-sion* = *-shün*, *-sion* = *-shün*, *-sion* = *-shün*, *-ble*, *-die*, &c. = *-bel*, *-del*.

skirt, v.t. & i. [SKIRT, s.]**A. Transitive:**

1. To border; to run along the edge of; to form or constitute the border of.

"The middle pair . . .
"Skirted his loins." Milton: P. L., v. 282.
2. To pass along or by the border or edge of.
"Skirting the little spinney on the top of the hill."
—Pied, Dec. 18, 1865.

3. *Intrans.*: To lie on the border; to live on the border or extreme.

skirt-lap, pr. par., a., & s. [SKIRT, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Material for making skirts.

II. Technically:

1. *Build.*: A wash-board or plinth laid around the wall of a room next to the floor. Called also Skirting-board.

2. *Saddlery*: A padded lining beneath the flaps of a saddle.

skirting-board, s. [SKIRTING, C. II. 1.]***skirt-less, a. [Eng. skirt, s.; -less.]** Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

"And sure great Skerkington must claim our praise,
For skirting coats and skeletons of plays."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

skit, s. [Cf. Icel. skúti, skúta, skorting = a scoff, a taunt; skýti, skýta, skýta = an archer, a marksmen; Dan. skytte; Sw. skytt.] [SKIT-TISH.]**1. A lanter, jeer.**

"But I cannot think it's Mr. Glossan; this will be some of your skits now." Scott: Guy Rannan, ch. xiv.

2. A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon, a burlesque.

"Of these many are skits at the expense of that unflattering object of Thackeray's love of banter." Daily News, Sept. 28, 1884.

3. A light, wanton wench.

"[Harold] at the request of a dancing skit stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist." Howard (Part of Northampton): Def. of St. Bartholomew's Prophecies.

skit, v.t. & i. [SKIT, s.]

A. *Trans.*: To cast reflections on. (Prov.)

B. *Intrans.*: To skip or caper about. (Scott.)

skit-tish, *skyt-tysh, a. [Eng. skit, v.; tish = cf. Sw. skuta = to leap; Sw. dial. skúttu skúttu = to leap. Closely allied to skod (q.v.).]**1. Shy; easily frightened.**

"How many skittish girls have been caught."
—Bryden: Udd: Art of Love, l.

2. Wanton, volatile, hasty.

"Now expectation, flicking skittish spirits,
Sets all on hazard." Shakespeare: Troilus.

3. Changeable, fickle.

"Some men sleep in skittish fortune's hall."
—Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, III. 4.

4. Deceitful, deceptive, untrustworthy.

"What it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very skittish, and often cast their owners." Fuller: Worthies: Berkshire.

skit-tish-ly, adv. [Eng. skittish; -ly.] In a skittish manner; shyly, wantonly, changeably.

"The beasts were very plump, and skittishly played as they passed by." —Description of Paradise (1833), p. 93.

skit-tish-ness, s. [Eng. skittish; -ness.] The quality or state of being skittish; shyness, wantonness, fickleness.***skit-tle, s. [SKITTLES.]**

skittle-alley, s. An alley or court in which the game of skittles is played.

skittle-ball, s. A disc of hard wood used in the game of skittles.

skittle-dog, s. [PRICKED DOG-FISHL.]

skittle-ground, s. The same as SKITTLE-ALLEY (q.v.).

skittle-pot, s.

Met.: A tall crucible, awelled towards the middle, used for reducing jeweller's sweepings.

skit-tleg, s. pl. [Dan. skattel; Sw. dial. skattel, skattel = a shuttle; Icel. skúttu, from root of skúta = to shoot (q.v.).] A game in which nine wooden pins are set up on a frame at the end of a short court or alley, the object of the players being to knock over all the pins in as few throws as possible with the skittle-ball (q.v.).

skite, skit, fáre, amidst, what, fáll, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hér, there; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gá, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wóh, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, quite, cür, rôle, füll: trý, sýrian. s. c = ö; ey = a; qu = kw

skive, s. [The same as SHIVE (q.v.).] The revolving table or lap charged with diamond-powder, on which diamonds are polished and other gems are ground.

skive, v.t. To shave, pare or grind off.

ski-vér (1) s. [SKIVE.]

1. A paring tool for leather; a knife used in splitting sheep skins.

2. A leather prepared from sheepskin with ammach, like imitation morocco, only the skins are split by machinery. The skins are spread out in the moor, and not sewn into bags, as in the morocco process.

***skiv-ör (2) s. [SKEWER.]**

skí-vía, a. [SKEW.] Out of the proper direction; deranged, askew. (Scott.)

"Ye have it," said Peter, "that is, not clean skive, but—"
—Scott: Redgauntlet, ch. viii.

sklent, v.t. [SLANT.] To run or hit in an oblique direction; to slant; hence, to depart from the truth.

"Do ye envy the city gent,
Behind a kilt and sklent."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

***sklere, v.t. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. schleier = a veil.]** To cover, to shield, to protect.

skög-boö-lite, s. [After Skogboele, Finland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as TANTALITE (q.v.).

skö-lé-mite, s. [SCOLECITE.]***skönge, s. [SCONCE.]**

***skor-ole, v.t.** [A frequent from scorah (q.v.).] To scorch.

skor-ö-dite, s. [SCORONITE.]

skóuth, s. [Cf. Icel. skótha = to look about, to view.] Freedom to converse without restraint; range, scope. (Scott.)

"They talk of mercy, grace, and truth,
For what!—to give their unkind skóuth."
Burns: To the Rev. John McMath.

skóv, s. [SCOW.]***skroön, s. & v. [SCREEN.]**

skróigh (gh guttural), s. & v. [SCREECH.] (Scott.)

***skrim-mage (age as íg), s. [SCRIMMAGE.]**

skrimp, v. [SCRIMP.]**skrimp-y, a. [SCRIMPY.]****skriinge, v.t. [SCRINGE.]*****skrippe, s. [SCRIP.]**

skröt- & skröt- tie, skröt- tyle, s. (See def.)

Dyeing & Bot.: The Shetland name for a dye prepared from *Purpurella saxatilis*, or from the variety *ophthalma*.

skū-ā, s. (See extract.)

Ornith.: The popular name of any species of the genus *Stercorarius* (q.v.). They are predatory swimming birds, rarely fishing for themselves, and generally pursuing smaller gulls and terns, and compelling them to drop or disgorge their prey. Four species may be named: *Skua catarrhactes* (= *Lestris catarrhactes*), the Great Skua, which breeds in the Shetland

Islands; it is about twenty-four inches long, and of sombre plumage; *S. pomatorhinus*, the Pomatorhinus Skua, twenty-one inches, dark, mottled above, under surface brown (nearly white in old birds); *S. crepidater*, the Arctic, or Richardson's Skua, about twenty inches long, occurring under two different plumages, one entirely sooty, the other with white under parts, and *S. parasiticus*, the Long-

tailed, or Buffon's Skua, about fourteen inches long, upper part of head black, upper surface brownish-gray, under surface white.

"The name of *Skua* is said to be derived from the cry of the bird, which somewhat resembles the word 'skul'." —Wood: Hist. Nat. Hist., ii.

skua-gull, s.

Ornith.: The Great Skua. [SKUA.]

***skud, v.t. [SCUD, v.]**

skúe, a. & adv. [SKEW.]

sküg, scoug, s. [SEVO.]

skül-düd-dör-y, s. & a. [SCULDEPOT.]

skulk, *soolk, *soulk, v.t. & i. [DAN. skulk; Sw. skokka; Icel. skulla.]

A. *Intrans.*: To hide one's self; to lurk, to withdraw into a corner or close place for concealment; to lie close or hide one's self through shame, fear, or the like; to sneak away.

"Who were forced to skulk in disguise through back streets." —Murray: Hist. Eng., ch. i.

B. *Trans.*: To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly.

skulk-ör, *skulk, s. [SKULK, v.] One who skulks to avoid duty or work; a skulker.

"Did we conjure thee not to let that skulker,
That feeble scoundrel, pass the gates of heaven?"
Coleridge: Death of Wallenstein, II.

skulk-ing, pr. par. or a. [SKULK, v.]

skulh-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. skulking; -ly.] In a skulking manner.

skull (1) s. *soolle, *soul, *soull, *soull, *sohulla, s. [Skeled from its bowl-like shape; Icel. skál = a bowl; Sw. skål; Icel. skali. Allied to scale (of a balance), skel, scull, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

"But all the ground with skulls was scattered
And dead men's bones." Spenser: F. V. II. viii.

2. The brain, as the seat of intelligence (Cowper).

3. A skull-cap.

"No succor it was to many that had the skull-cap."
—Patten: Exped. to Scotland (1845).

II. *Anat.*: The bones of the head, modified by sutures into a spheroidal figure composed on the sides, broader behind than before, and supported on the vertebral column. It is divided into the cranium (q.v.) and the face, composed of fourteen bones, twelve being pairs, viz.: the superior maxillary, the nasal, the palate, the lachrymal, and the inferior turbinate bones; the vomer and the inferior maxilla are single. The hyoid bone, one of the bones of the head, is suspended to the under surface of the cranium. Goltz, 1791, adopted the view that the skull was formed by four modified vertebrae, but independently published the same view in 1807. In the hands of subsequent anatomists, this hypothesis has undergone various changes, and has by some been abandoned altogether. (Quana.) The skull varies in form according to age, sex, race, &c. (BONN. CEREBRAL, BOLCHEROBIAL, OMBROTHOS, PROGNATHOS.) Broadly speaking, the capacity of the skull measures the intellect. [CRANIOMETER.]

skull-cap, s.

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An iron defence for the head used on the side of the cap.

2. A cap, usually of black silk or velvet, fitting closely to the head, worn by elderly men at church. (Zib. 1870.)

"You wore an open skull-cap, a state of water-cress."
—K. Browning: Love's Labour's Lost.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The common is *Scutellaria* (q.v.) genus *Scutellaria*. Named in all the shapes of its flower. (Druce.)

2. *Bot.*: The Lower Purbeck beds. Called also the Cap. (1870.)

skull-fish, s. A whale's name for an old whale, or one more than two years old.

skül-lösa, a. [Eng. skul(C); -lo.] Part of a skull or cranium; having no skull.

skül-pín, s. [SCULPIN.]

I. [SCULPIN.]

2. The Dragonet (q.v.).



SKUA.

Islands; it is about twenty-four inches long, and of sombre plumage; *S. pomatorhinus*, the Pomatorhinus Skua, twenty-one inches, dark, mottled above, under surface brown (nearly white in old birds); *S. crepidater*, the Arctic, or Richardson's Skua, about twenty inches long, occurring under two different plumages, one entirely sooty, the other with white under parts, and *S. parasiticus*, the Long-

skull, s.

Zool.: of the geophagous, thorough, America.

the tail of with short truncated black, or break on the neck, same color.

fruits, ins. consist in secretion of produces a hydrophobic tion are re- unscrupulous have been in into their purifying and large in hand they a but in Ame-

skunk-

Ornith.: "The only first week I interpreted a colour to the name of skunk, changed for 'skunk'."

skunk-

skunk-lab-

king a skunk.

skunk- we-

skunk, and, called also.

skür-rj,

skute, s.

skute. A fish.

"They said the night of the Lower Country."

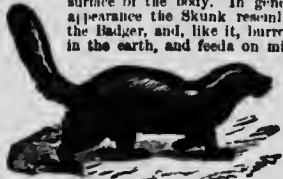
sküt-tär-ü,

way, where.

M. a. An individual of genus, from hardness, not middle; 1872; 1873; 1874; 1875; 1876; 1877; 1878; 1879; 1880; 1881; 1882; 1883; 1884; 1885; 1886; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1890; 1891; 1892; 1893; 1894; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1899; 1900; 1901; 1902; 1903; 1904; 1905; 1906; 1907; 1908; 1909; 1910; 1911; 1912; 1913; 1914; 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939; 1940; 1941; 1942; 1943; 1944; 1945; 1946; 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951; 1952; 1953; 1954; 1955; 1956; 1957; 1958; 1959; 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1964; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970; 1971; 1972; 1973; 1974; 1975; 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983; 1984; 1985; 1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023; 2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029; 2030; 2031; 2032; 2033; 2034; 2035; 2036; 2037; 2038; 2039; 2040; 2041; 2042; 2043; 2044; 2045; 2046; 2047; 2048; 2049; 2050; 2051; 2052; 2053; 2054; 2055; 2056; 2057; 2058; 2059; 2060; 2061; 2062; 2063; 2064; 2065; 2066; 2067; 2068; 2069; 2070; 2071; 2072; 2073; 2074; 2075; 2076; 2077; 2078; 2079; 2080; 2081; 2082; 2083; 2084; 2085; 2086; 2087; 2088; 2089; 2090; 2091; 2092; 2093; 2094; 2095; 2096; 2097; 2098; 2099; 2100; 2101; 2102; 2103; 2104; 2105; 2106; 2107; 2108; 2109; 2110; 2111; 2112; 2113; 2114; 2115; 2116; 2117; 2118; 2119; 2120; 2121; 2122; 2123; 2124; 2125; 2126; 2127; 2128; 2129; 2130; 2131; 2132; 2133; 2134; 2135; 2136; 2137; 2138; 2139; 2140; 2141; 2142; 2143; 2144; 2145; 2146; 2147; 2148; 2149; 2150; 2151; 2152; 2153; 2154; 2155; 2156; 2157; 2158; 2159; 2160; 2161; 2162; 2163; 2164; 2165; 2166; 2167; 2168; 2169; 2170; 2171; 2172; 2173; 2174; 2175; 2176; 2177; 2178; 2179; 2180; 2181; 2182; 2183; 2184; 2185; 2186; 2187; 2188; 2189; 2190; 2191; 2192; 2193; 2194; 2195; 2196; 2197; 2198; 2199; 2200; 2201; 2202; 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208; 2209; 2210; 2211; 2212; 2213; 2214; 2215; 2216; 2217; 2218; 2219; 2220; 2221; 2222; 2223; 2224; 2225; 2226; 2227; 2228; 2229; 2230; 2231; 2232; 2233; 2234; 2235; 2236; 2237; 2238; 2239; 2240; 2241; 2242; 2243; 2244; 2245; 2246; 2247; 2248; 2249; 2250; 2251; 2252; 2253; 2254; 2255; 2256; 2257; 2258; 2259; 2260; 2261; 2262; 2263; 2264; 2265; 2266; 2267; 2268; 2269; 2270; 2271; 2272; 2273; 2274; 2275; 2276; 2277; 2278; 2279; 2280; 2281; 2282; 2283; 2284; 2285; 2286; 2287; 2288; 2289; 2290; 2291; 2292; 2293; 2294; 2295; 2296; 2297; 2298; 2299; 2300; 2301; 2302; 2303; 2304; 2305; 2306; 2307; 2308; 2309; 2310; 2311; 2312; 2313; 2314; 2315; 2316; 2317; 2318; 2319; 2320; 2321; 2322; 2323; 2324; 2325; 2326; 2327; 2328; 2329; 2330; 2331; 2332; 2333; 2334; 2335; 2336; 2337; 2338; 2339; 2340; 2341; 2342; 2343; 2344; 2345; 2346; 2347; 2348; 2349; 2350; 2351; 2352; 2353; 2354; 2355; 2356; 2357; 2358; 2359; 2360; 2361; 2362; 2363; 2364; 2365; 2366; 2367; 2368; 2369; 2370; 2371; 2372; 2373; 2374; 2375; 2376; 2377; 2378; 2379; 2380; 2381; 2382; 2383; 2384; 2385; 2386; 2387; 2388; 2389; 2390; 2391; 2392; 2393; 2394; 2395; 2396; 2397; 2398; 2399; 2400; 2401; 2402; 2403; 2404; 2405; 2406; 2407; 2408; 2409; 2410; 2411; 2412; 2413; 2414; 2415; 2416; 2417; 2418; 2419; 2420; 2421; 2422; 2423; 2424; 2425; 2426; 2427; 2428; 2429; 2430; 2431; 2432; 2433; 2434; 2435; 2436; 2437; 2438; 2439; 2440; 2441; 2442; 2443; 2444; 2445; 2446; 2447; 2448; 2449; 2450; 2451; 2452; 2453; 2454; 2455; 2456; 2457; 2458; 2459; 2460; 2461; 2462; 2463; 2464; 2465; 2466; 2467; 2468; 2469; 2470; 2471; 2472; 2473; 2474; 2475; 2476; 24

skunk, *s.* [From *sepunk*, the North Amer. name.]

Zool. The popular name of any individual of the genus *Mephitis* (q.v.), especially *M. mephitis*, the Common Skunk, which occurs throughout the temperate portion of North America. It is about two feet long, of which the tail occupies nearly a half, stoutly built, with short legs, a long, conical head and truncated snout, and bushy tail. The fur is black, or very dark brown, with a white streak on the forehead, and a white patch on the neck, from which two broad bands of the same colour proceed backwards on the upper surface of the body. In general appearance the Skunk resembles the Badger, and, like it, burrows in the earth, and feeds on mice,



SKUNK.

fruits, insects, &c. Its means of defence consist in its power of ejecting a fetid, acrid secretion from the anal glands, and its bite produces symptoms not distinguishable from hydrophobia. Clothes soiled with the secretion are rendered useless on account of its unendurable odour, and it is said that persons have been rendered blind by having it squirted into their eyes by the animal. A method of purifying skunk-skins has been discovered, and large numbers are used by furriers. In England they are sold under their proper names, but in America they are called Alaska Sables.

skunk-bird, skunk-blackbird, *s.* Ornith. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, (BOBOLINK.)

"The song of the male generally ceases about the first week in July, and about the same time the female lays, which, from a resemblance in its colour to that of the quail, obtained for it the name of Skunk-bird among the Cree Indians; it is changed for the summer loss of the plumage to the female."—Eng. *Ornith.* (Nat. Hist.), i. 247.

skunk-cabbage, *s.* (SKUNKWEED.)

skunk-leh, *a.* [Eng. skunk; -ish.] Resembling a skunk; having an offensive odour like a skunk. (Amer.)

skunk-weed, skunk-weed, *s.* [Eng. skunk; and weed.]

Bot. *Polka foetida* (*Symplocarpus foetida*). Called also Skunk-caldage.

skur-rj, *r, s, & a.* (SCURRY.)

skute, *s.* [Dut. skut; Icel. skúta; Dan. skude.] A boat; a scout.

"They named with them all the skuttes and boats that might be found."—Williams: *Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 114.

skut-tér-ú-d-ite, *s.* [After Skutterud, Norway, where found; snif. -ite (Min.).]

M. An isometric mineral, occurring in individual crystals in a hornblende band in gneiss, frequently associated with coelestine, hardness, 6.0; sp. gr. 6.74 to 6.84; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white. Compos. arsenic, 70.2; cobalt, 20.8 = 100, corresponding with the formula, CoAs₃.

sky, *skie*, *skye*, *s.* [Icel. sky = a cloud; Dan. & Sw. sky; cf. A.S. scia, sciwa = a shade; Icel. skygi = shade, shadow.]

*1. A cloud.

"The wind he left not a skye
To all the waken long and brode."—Chaucer: *House of Fame*, III.

*2. A shadow.

"With these words all suddenly
She perceived us to be skye."—Gower: *C.A.*, I.

*3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the firmament.

*4. That portion of the ethereal region in which meteorological phenomena take place; the region of clouds.

*5. The weather, the climate.

"Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer
With thy uncovered body this extremity of the skye."—Shakespeare, *Lea*, III. 4.

*6. Heaven.

"The fixed sky gives us free scope."—Shakespeare, *All's Well*, I.

*7. Open air; sky with no cover or shelter intervening.

sky-blue, *a. & s.*

A. As adj. Of the blue colour of a clear sky; azure.

"Upon the board he lays the sky-blue stone
With its rich spoil."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. VII.

* The azure colour of the sky is produced by the reflection of the blue rays, whilst the others are absorbed. It becomes deeper as one ascends to great elevations. It is in the vapoury and earthy particles in the atmosphere that the reflection is due; but for these there would be total darkness till the instant of sunrise, and it would return the moment of sunset.

B. As subst. Milk and water, from its colour. (Applied also to milk diluted with water, but sold as pure.)

"That mild sky-blue
That washed my sweet meads down."—Hood: *Retrospect*, *Notes*, &c.

* **sky-born**, *a.* Born or produced in the sky; heaven-born.

sky-bred, *skie-bred*, *a.* Sky-born.

"The skie-bred eagle, roiall bird,
Percheth there upon an oke above."—Spenser: *Friend's Passion*.

sky-colour, *s.* The colour of the sky; azure.

"A solution as clear as water, with only a light touch of sky-colour, not rising near so high as the ceruleous tincture of silver."—Bacon.

sky-coloured, *a.* Of the colour of the sky; sky-blue.

"This year Ovid himself has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dressed in sky-coloured garments."—Addison.

sky-drain, *s.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones and covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness.

* **sky-dyed**, *a.* Coloured like the sky.

"There flies, sky-dyed, a purple hue diaphane."—Pope: *Horace*, *Ode*, vii. 277.

sky-high, *a. or adv.* High as the sky; very high.

sky-lark, *s.*

Ornith. *Alauda arvensis*, one of the most popular European song-birds, from the variety and power, rather than the quality of its song, and the ease with which its health is preserved in captivity. It is an inhabitant of the British Islands and of all the countries of the Continent, many migrating southward in winter. The adult male is about seven inches long; feathers on top of head dark brown with paler edges, forming a crest, upper parts brown, each feather with a spot of darker hue; throat and upper part of breast grayish-brown, spotted with dark brown, abdomen yellowish-white, deepening into pale brown on the flanks; tail-feathers various shades of brown. The female is a little smaller than the male and somewhat narrower across the shoulders.

A nest proceeded to the sky-lark, mounting up by a proper scale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very easy descent. —Spectator.

sky-larking, *s.* The act of running or gambling about in the rigging of a vessel in sport; hence, frolicking; tricks or games of any kind.

sky-light, *s.* A glazed frame covering an opening in a roof or ship's deck.

"A plane skylight is about even with, and has the slope of the roof; a raised skylight is set upon an elevated curb; a double skylight has an outer window for protection, and an inner one, of stained glass, for ornament."—Knight: *Pract. Dict. Mechanics*.

* **sky-planted**, *a.* Placed or planted in the sky.

"The thunderer, whose bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all revolving coasts."—Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

* **sky-pointing**, *a.* Pointing towards the sky.

* **sky-robe**, *s. pl.* Heavenly dress; the garb of a spirit or angel.

"First I must put off
Thence my sky robe, spun out of Irish wool."—Milton: *Comus*, 63.

sky-rocket, *s.*

Pyrotechny. A firework, composed of a mixture of nitre, sulphur, and charcoal, tightly rammed in a stout paper case, which ascends when the compound is ignited at the lower end. A stick is attached to one side of the case, to steady the flight.

"The diverging fire of a sky-rocket."—Herchel: *Astronomy* (1833), § 534.

* **sky-roofed**, *a.* Having the sky for a roof.

sky-sail, *s.*

Naut. A square sail set above the royal.

"When you speak of sky-sail poles you are talking of a length of mast continued above the royal mast, upon which a sky-sail may be hoisted. When you speak of stump-topgallant masts you refer to a mast that is neither royal mast nor sky-sail mast, and upon which only a topgallant sail can be set, thus being the two cells which constitute the sky-sail pole adjoined."—Daily: Nov. 24, 1855.

sky-scraper, *s.*

Naut. A triangular sky-sail.

* **sky-tinctured**, *a.* Tinctured or coloured like the sky; azure.

"Shadow'd from either heel with leather'd mail,
Sky-tinctured grain."—Milton: *P.L.*, V. 316.

sky (1) v.t. (SKY, *s.*)

*1. To raise or throw aloft or towards the sky; to raise in the air.

"In the fall being overhauled a ball from Garrett, the catch being adjudged."—Field, Sept. 4, 1857.

*2. To place or hang up high; as, To sky a picture.

sky (2) v.t. & t. (SKY, *s.*)

A. Intrans. To shy.

B. Trans. To throw, to toss, to shy.

Skye, *s.* [See def.]

Geog. The second largest of the Scotch Islands, one of the Inner Hebrides, forming part of the county of Inverness, from which it is separated by a channel, about half a mile wide in the narrowest part.

Skye-terrier, *s.*

Zool. A small variety of the Scotch terrier, with very long body, very short legs, long neck, and ears standing out slightly from the head. The coat should be long, wiry, and straight, and its colour either slate or fawn.

* **skyled**, *a.* [Eng. sky; -ed.] Enveloped by the sky or the clouds.

"The pale deluge floats
Over the sky'd mountain to the shadowy vale."—Thomson: *Summer*.

* **sky-ey**, *a.* [Eng. sky; -ey.] Like the sky; ethereal; pertaining to the sky.

"A breath thou art
Servile to all the skyey influences."—Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

* **sky-ish**, *a.* [Eng. sky; -ish.] Like the sky; approaching the sky.

"To certain old Pelion, or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus."—Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

skyr-in (yr as ir), *a.* [Icel. skirr = clear, bright.] Shining, showy, flaunting, gaudy. (Scotch.)

"But had you seen the phylabers,
And skyrin tartan trews, man."—Burns: *Battle of Sherif Muir*.

skyle, *s.* [A.S. scylan = to shoot.] (Scotch.)

*1. A contemptible fellow.

"Right, Mr. mialdhistone—right, But I main speak to this gabbling skyle too."—Scott: *Red Boy*, ch. XXVII.

*2. Force.

"When balletance drive wi' bitter skyle."—Burns: *Jolly Beggar*.

*3. The act of squirting or shooting; a squirt of fluid.

*4. A squirt, e syringe.

skylets, *s.* [From Scotch skyters = shooters for which the hollow stumps are used.] (SKYTE.)

Bot. (1) *Angelica sylvestris*; (2) *Heracleum Sphondylium*. (Scotch.) (Britten & Holland.)

* **sky-ward**, *a. or adv.* [Eng. sky; -ward.] Toward the sky.

slab, *a. & s.* [Irish slab, slabh; Gael. slath = mire, mud; slabbach = miry; Icel. sleppa = slime.]

A. As adj. Thick, viscous, slimy.

"Make the gravel thick and slab."—Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, IV. 1.

B. As subst. Moist earth, slime, puddle.

"They must be diligently cleansed from moss, slab, and ooth."—Shakespeare.

* **slab**, *s.* [Prop. = a smooth piece; of Icel. slepp = slippery; sleppa = to slip; Norw. sleip = slippery, smooth; sleip = a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over; Sw. släpa = a sled; (3) Dut. sleppen = to slip, to tear or cut in pieces.]

*1. A thin, flat, regularly-shaped piece of

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, cyst, ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -ston = shun; -tion, -ston = shun. -cious, -tious = shus. -hle, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl

anything. (Used spec. of fissile sandstones, large thin pieces of which can be detached without their breaking.)

2. The outside piece sawn from a log in squaring the side; a slab-board.

slab-board, s. A board cut off the sounding portion of a log.

slab-grinder, s.

Saw-mill. A machine used for grinding up the refuse slabs in a water-driven saw-mill, in order to allow them to pass off with the saw-dust.

slab-sided, a. Long, thin, angular.

slab-line, s. A rope fastened to the foot of a wall, and used to truss it up, after hauling upon the leech and lunt lines.

slab-bër, *slab-er, slób-bër, *slób-bër, v.t. & i. [O. Dut. *slabben, beslabben* = to slabber; *slabberen* = to sup up hot broth; Ger. *schlabbern, schlappen* = to slabber, to lap; *schlabberig* = slabbery. Prob. allied to *slab*, a. (q.v.).]

A. Intrans. To let the saliva or spittle fall from the mouth; to dribble.

"Bless each little *slabbering* mouth."
Shakespeare: The Taming of the Shrew.

B. Transitive:

1. To smear or dirty with spittle or liquids allowed to pass from the mouth.

"*Slabbers* his beard with sack-potest."—*King: Art of Cookery*, l. v.

2. To sup up hastily, as liquid food.

3. To cover, as with a liquid spilled.

"The milk-pail and cream-pot so *slabbered* and lost. That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, l. 1.

sláb-bër (1), s. [SLABBER, v.] Slimy moisture from the mouth; saliva.

sláb-bër (2), s. [Eng. *slab*, s. -er.]

1. *Metall-working:* A quick-motion machine for dressing the sides of nuts or heads of bolts.

2. *Wood-working:* A saw for removing a portion from the outside of a log so as to square it.

sláb-bër-er, s. [Eng. *slabber*, v. -er.] One who slabbers; a dribbler.

sláb-bër-i-ness, s. [Eng. *slabbery*; -ness.] The quality or state of being slabbery.

sláb-bër-ing, pr. par. or a. [SLABBER, v.]

sláb-bër-ing-ly, *slób-bër-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *slabbering*; -ly.] In a slabbery manner.

"Not such as barely with the honour of the time, And *slabbering* patch up some slight and shallow rhyme."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, l. 2.

***sláb-bër-ý, a.** [SLOBBERY.]

***sláb-bi-ness, s.** [Eng. *slabbiness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being slabby; mudiness, slime, filth.

"The way was also here very wearisome, through dirt and *slabbiness*."—*Hungarian: Párgy's Progress*, p. 11.

sláb-bý, a. [Eng. *slab*, a. -y.]

1. Thick, viscous.

"In the cure of an ulcer, with a moist Intemperie, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used."—*Huguenot: Surgery*.

2. Slimy, muddy, filthy.

"When wretched boys the stunted lesson ply, To rid the *slabby* pavements, pass and fly."
Gay: Trivia, l. 91.

sláck, *slacke, *slake, a., adv. & s. [A.S. *slac*; cogn. with *leel*. *slac* = slack; *slakna* = to slacken, to become slack; Sw. *slak*; Dan. *slak*; Prov. Ger. *schlack*; M. H. G. *slack*; O. H. Ger. *slah*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not drawn tight; not tense; not firmly extended; loose.

"He gives a particular caution. In this case, to make a *slack* compression, for fear of exciting a convulsion."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Weak, relaxed; not holding fast or tight.

"From his *slack* hand the garden wreath'd for Eve Down droop'd."
Milton: Paradise Lost, l. 92.

3. Not using due diligence; remiss, backward; not zealous, eager, or fervent.

"I will not be *slack* to play my part."
Shakespeare: Henry VI, l. 1.

4. Not violent; not moving rapidly; slow.

"With *slack* pace."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2. 93.

5. Not laxy; not fully wounded; dull; not brisk; as, Business is *slack*; a *slack* time.

B. As adv.: In a slack manner; insufficiently.

"A handful of *slack* dried hops spoils many pounds, by taking away their pleasant smell."—*Mortimer: Household*.

C. As substantive:

1. The part of a rope which hangs loosely, not being drawn tight.

2. A dullness or remission, as in trade or work; a slack period; slackness.

3. Small coal screened at the mines from household or furnace fire-coal of good quality.

***Slack in days:**

Naut.: Slow in going about, as a ship.

sláck-báked, a. Imperfectly baked; hence, crude.

"Who stigmatize as hopelessly dull the simple plots, loosely *slabbed*, and *slack-baked* fables."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 20, 1884.

sláck-course, s.

Knitting-machine: A range of loops or stitches more open than those which precede them.

sláck-jaw, s. Impertinent language; impudence. (*Slang*.)

sláck-line, s. Slaked-line (q.v.).

sláck-water, s. The time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and the reflux of the tide.

sláck, s. [fecl. *slákk* = a slope on a mountain.] An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. (*Prov.*)

"I see some folk coming through the *slack* yonder."
Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xiii.

sláck, sláck-en, *slak-nen, v.t. & i. [SLACK, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To become slack; to become less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension.

2. To be or become remiss or backward; to neglect.

"*Seafaring* Luke began To *slacken* in his duty."—*Wordsworth: Michael*.

3. To abate; to become less violent or fierce.

"Whence these raging fires Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames."
Milton: P. L., l. 216.

4. To lose force or rapidity; to become more slow; as, His speed *slackened*.

*5. To languish, to fail, to flag.

"Their negotiations all must *slack*."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, l. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To diminish the tension of; to make less tense, firm, or rigid; to relax, to loosen.

"Which like the strings of a lute, by being *slackened* now and then, will sound the sweeter when they are wound up again."—*Scott: Christian Life*, p. 1, ch. iv.

*2. To relax, to remit, to be remiss; to neglect.

"They *slack* their duties."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, l. v.

*3. To abate, to mitigate; to make less force, severe, or intense; to ease, to lessen, to relieve.

"To *regulate*, or *deceive*, or *slack* the pain."
Milton: P. L., l. 641.

4. To slake, to lower; as, To *slacken* the heat of a fire.

5. To cause to become more slow; to diminish in activity; to retard.

"I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste."
Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, l. v.

*6. To repress, to check.

"I should be grieved, young prince, to think my presence Unbent your thoughts, and *slacken'd* them to mine."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, l. i.

*7. To withhold; to cause to be withheld; to cause to be used or applied less liberally.

*8. To quench, to slake.

sláck-en, s. [SLAKIN.]

sláck-ly, *slake-ly, adv. [Eng. *slack*; -ly.]

1. Not tightly; loosely.

"*Slackly* broiled in loose negligence."
Shakespeare: Love's Complaint, l. 1.

2. Negligently, carelessly, remissly.

"That a king's children should be so conveyed so *slackly* guarded."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, l. i.

3. Not briskly; dully; without activity in trade.

"The week finishes up *slackly*."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 19, 1885.

sláck-ness, s. [Eng. *slack*, a. -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being slack; looseness; absence of tightness, tension, or rigidity.

"Knowing well the *slackness* of his arm."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, l. 1.

2. Remissness, negligence, inattention.

"To afford any excuse or colour for *slackness* in the bounded duties."—*Waterland: Works*, l. 1.

*3. Slowness, tardiness; want of tendency.

"There is a *slackness* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, l. 1.

*4. Weakness; want of interest in a matter.

"Through the *slackness* of motion, or long habitation from the air, it might gather some subtle putrefaction."—*Brewster*.

5. Dullness; want of briskness; as, the *slackness* of trade.

sláde, s. [A.S. *slad*.] A little dell or valley; a glade; a flat piece of low moist ground.

"The thick and well-grown grass doth not meet the *slades*."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, l. 1.

sláde, pret. of v. [SLIDE, v.] (Scott.)

sláe, s. [SLOE.] (Scott.)

slág, *slágg, s. [Sw. *slagg* = dross; *slagg* = dross of iron; cf. *leel*, *slac* = to flow over, to be split; Ger. *schlack* = dross, sediment; Low Ger. *slack* = dross.]

1. *Metall.*: Vitreous mineral matter removed in the reduction of metals; the scoria from a smelting furnace. It is used for making cement and artificial stone, in the manufacture of alum and crown-glass, and is cut into slabs for pavements, garden-walks, &c.

2. *Foundry:* The fused scum and dross which accompanies the metal in a furnace, and which it is the business of the skimmer to hold back from the ingate.

3. The scoria of a volcano.

slág-car, s. A wrought-iron car on two wheels, used to carry off the slag of a furnace to a place where it may be dumped.

slág-furnace, s.

Metall.: A furnace for extracting the lead from slags, and from ore containing a small proportion of that metal.

slág-hearth, s.

Metall.: A furnace for treating slags from the surface of lead in a smelting furnace.

slág-gý, a. [Eng. *slag*; -y.] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of slag.

slaggy-cobalt, s.

Min.: The same as COBALTO-CHRE (q.v.).

sláie, s. [A.S. *sláe*.] A weaver's reed; a lay (q.v.).

sláin, pr. par. or a. [SLAY, v.]

***sláin (1), *sláine, *slacan, s.** [Erm. doubtful; cf. *slan* = to strike, to kill; and in corn. (*Britton & Holland*.)]

***sláin (2), *slaine, *slay-an, s.** [Erm. doubtful.] A slaying. (*Scott.*)

***Letters of slains:**

Scotts Law: Letters subscribed by the relations of a person slain, declaring that he had received an assentment or recompense, and containing an application to the court for a pardon of the murderer.

sláin-tár, s. [Etyim. doubtful; prob. connected with *slush*. (*Jamieson*.)]

1. The act of dabbling in anything not and unbusiness; the act of dabbling.

2. A quantity of anything moist and unbusiness; a worthless heterogeneous composition.

sláin-tér, v.t. & i. [SLAISTER, s.]

A. Trans. To bedaub.

B. Intrans. To do any thing in a slovenly and untidy way.

"Hae, there's a some patch for ye; it will be better for ye *slastering* at them."—*Scott: Auld Reekie*, ch. 2.

sláin-tér-ý, s. [Eng. *slaster*; -y.] The dross of a kitchen, including the mixed refuse of solids and fluids; dirty work. (*Scott.*)

sláke (1), *slack, v.t. & i. [A.S. *slac* = to grow slack or remiss; *slac* = slack (q.v.). *leel*, *slákk* = to slack; Sw. *slak* = to loosen; to put out, slack. *Slake* is a doublet of *sláck* (q.v.).]

sláte, fat, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, plát, síre, sír, maríne; gá, pít, or, wère, wólf, wèrk, whó, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, üníte, eür, rále, füll; trý, Sýrian. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kv.

A. Transitive:

1. To quench, to extinguish, to allay, to decrease.

"For lack of further fires to slake."
The kind of tongue not a wake."
Byron: *Sleep of Corinthus*, 1801.

2. To mix or cause to combine with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place.

"That which he saw happened to be fresh lime, and poured before any rain had fallen to slake it."
—*W. Colver*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To absorb or become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place.

"The kept lime long without slaking, and without imparting to the ambient liquor any sensible heat."
—*Single*, *Works*, III, 478.

2. To be quenched; to go out; to become extinct; to fail.

"Perceiving that his flame did slake."
—*Brown*, (*Fidd*).

3. To give way; to fail; to slacken, to become relaxed.

"But when the lady's strongest sinew slake,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay."
—*Johnson*, (*Fidd*).

4. To abate; to become less decided; to decrease.

"No flood by raining slaked."
—*Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, 1. 177.

slake-trough, s. The water-trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his tools or his forging.

slake (2), v. t. [Etim. doubtful.] To belabour, to besmear. (*Scott*.)

slake (1), slauke, sloke, slinke, slawik, s. [Etim. doubtful.]

Bot. Various Algae, chiefly marine edible species, though some are freshwater. Spec.: (1) *Fil. lactuca*, (2) *Porphyra lactuca*, (3) various species of *Enteromorpha*, (4) some *Conferve* (*Scott*). (*Written & Holland*.)

slake (2), s. [SLAKE (2), v.] A smear; a smudge of dirt with which any thing is besmudged. (*Scott*.)

"No be a bunch of a blackist cork, or a slake of yolk."
—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xxi.

slaked, pa. p. & a. [SLAKE (1), v.]

slaked-lime, s.

Chem. Ca(OH)₂. Calcium hydrate. Produced by sprinkling calcium oxide with water. When a mass of lime is moistened with water, an energetic combination takes place, accompanied occasionally with slight explosions, due to the sudden evolution of steam; the mass splits in all directions, and finally crumbles to a soft, white, bulky powder. It is chiefly employed in the preparation of mortar for building purposes.

slake-lime, s. [Eng. slake (1), v.; *See*.] Cheapable of being slaked; inextinguishable, unquenchable.

slak-in, s. [SLAKE (1), v.]

Metall. A spongy, semi-vitrified substance mixed by smiths with the ores of metal to prevent their fusion. It is the scoria or scum separated from the surface of a former fusion of the same metal.

slam, v. t. & i. [Norw. *slamba*, *slamma*, *slamra* = to smuck, to bang, to slam a door; Sw. dial. *slamra* = to slam; Irel. *slamra*, *slamhra* = to slam; Sw. *slamra* = to prate, chatter, or jangle; *slammer* = a clank, a noise.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To close or shut suddenly with noise or force; to bang.

"Joy and Temperance and Repose
Shut the door on the doctor's nose."
—*Longfellow*: *Best Medicine*.

2. To beat, to cuff. (*Prov.*)

3. To strike down, to slaughter. (*Prov.*)

II. Slang. To beat by winning all the tricks in a hand at whist.

B. Intransitive. To strike violently or noisily, as a door or the like; as, The door slammed, a valve slammed.

slam-bang, adv. Slap-bang.

slim (1), s. [SLAM, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* A violent and noisy driving or shouting against; a violent slugging of a door; a bang.

2. *Cards.* The winning of all the tricks in a hand of whist.

"Until a noble general came,
And gave the chattering a clean slim."
—*Longfellow*.

slim (2), s. [Etim. doubtful.] The refuse of alum-works, used as a manure.

slim-kin, slim-mor-kin, s. [Dut. *slomp*. Ger. *schlump* = a slut, a trull; dimin. *sluff-kin*.] A slut; a slatternly woman. (*Prov.*)

slim-paine, slim-pent, s. [Cf. SLAM.] A hit, a cuff, a blow.

"This one rascal in such scornful wise should give them the slim-paine."
—*Dublin*: *Irel. Ireland*, ch. lii.

slin, slane, slorn, s. [SLOZ.]

slan-dér, *sclau-dér, *sclau-dér, *sclau-dre, *sclau-dre, *sclau-dre, s. [O. Fr. *escandere*, *scandere*, *scandere*, *scandere*, from lat. *scandere* = to climb (q.v.). *Sclander* and *scandal* are thus doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A false report or tale maliciously uttered or circulated, and tending to damage the reputation of another; the act of uttering or circulating such a report or tale; defamation, detraction.

"Whether we speak evil of a man to his face or behind his back: the former way indeed seems to be the most courteous, but yet is a great fault, and that which we call reviling: the latter is more mean and base, and that which we properly call slandering or backbiting."
—*Whitney*: *Journal*, 17.

2. An injury or offence done by words.

"Do me no slander."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV*, IV, 1.

3. A disgrace, a reproach, a scandal.

"That shameful bag, the slander of her age."
—*Shakespeare*: *F. Q.*, IV, vii, 33.

4. Ill-nama, ill-report, ill-reputation, dis-repute.

"You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Ill-loyed unto you."
—*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, I, 1.

II. Law. The maliciously defaming of a person in his reputation, business, or profession, by spoken words, as libel is by written words. A person can only be proceeded against civilly for slander, whereas libel may be criminally punished.

slan-dér, v. t. [SLANDER, s.]

1. To defame; to injure in reputation, business, or profession, by the malicious utterance of a false report; to utter slander concerning; to calumniate.

"Slandered by those to whom his captivity was justly imputable."
—*Massieu*: *His Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To detract from; to disparage.

"The sentence that you have slandered so."
—*Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, II, 4.

3. To disgrace, to dishonour.

"Slandering great"
—*Shakespeare*: *Sonnet 12*.

4. To reproach.

"Slander Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice and poor descent."
—*Shakespeare*: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II, 1.

slan-dér-ér, s. [Eng. *slander*, v.; *er*.] One who slanders another; a calumniator, a defamer; one who utters slanders about another.

"The slanderer here confesses, he has no further notice of me than his own conjecture."
—*Milton*: *Apol. for Smectonius*.

slan-dér-ous, *sclau-dér-ous, *sclau-droun, s. [Eng. *slander*; *ous*.]

1. Uttering slanders or defamatory reports concerning others; given or disposed to slandering others.

"I love him still, despite my wrongs,
By hasty wrath and slanderous tongues."
—*Scott*: *Lady of the Lake*, II, 2.

2. Containing slander or defamation; defamatory, calumnious.

"Truth shall retire
Beset with slanderous shafts."
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, III, 433.

3. Scandalous, disgraceful, shameful, opprobrious.

"The vile and slanderous death of the cross."
—*Book of Homilies*, (1573).

slan-dér-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *slandorous*; *-ly*.] In a slanderous manner; with slander or calumniously.

"Enemies slanderously represent."
—*Shakespeare*: *Vol. I*, act 2.

slan-dér-ous-ness, adv. [Eng. *slandorous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being slanderous or defamatory.

***slane (1), s.** [SLAIN (2).]

***slane (2), s.** [SLAN.]

slang, pret. of v. [SLING, v.]

slang (1), s. [Etim. doubtful.] A narrow piece of waste ground by the roadside.

"Eventually, though very hot, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the slang adjoining Brown's Wood."
—*Field*, April 4, 1888.

slang (2), s. & a. [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skent and Wedgwood, from *slang*, pa. t. of *sling*; cf. Norw. *slang* = a slinging, an invention, a device . . . a burst of a song; *slang* (*slang* (lit. = to sling the jaw) = to use abusive language, to slang; *slang* = a nickname.)

A. As a substantive:

1. A kind of colloquial language current amongst one particular class or amongst various classes of society, uneducated or educated, but which, not having received the stamp of general approval, is frequently considered as inelegant, incorrect, or vulgar. Almost every profession or calling has its own particular slang, as, literary *slang*, theatrical *slang*, legal *slang*, sporting *slang*, &c. In this sense it means any colloquial words or phrases, vulgar or refined, used conventionally by each particular class of people in speaking of particular matters connected with their own calling. *Slang* is sometimes allied to, but not quite identical with cant.

"In the exuberance of mental activity, and the natural delight of language-making *slang* is a necessary evil; and there are grades and uses of *slang* which even to one used to feel and converse; it is like reading a narrative in a series of rule book telling pictures, instead of in words."
—*Whitney*: *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. vii.

2. A term used by London costermongers for counterfeited weights and measures.

3. A travelling show or booth; a performance.

4. A watch-chain.

5. A fetter worn by convicts, so called from being slung on their legs by a sling to prevent slipping down.

B. As adj. Of the nature of slang; slangy; as, a slang expression.

¶ (1) *Back slang*: A kind of slang used by street traders in London. Its main principle is that of pronouncing words rudely backwards; as, *And the delo woman* = Look at the old woman. (*Slang Dict.*)

(2) *Rhyming slang*, *rhyming slang*: A kind of cant language used by street vagabonds, &c., of London, which consists of the substitution of words and sentences which rhyme with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret. [*Back-slang*.]

slang-whanger, s. A long-winded speaker; one given to slang.

slang-whanging, s. The use of slangy or abusive language.

***slang (3), s.** [SLING.] A promontory. (*Holland*: *Candea*, p. 715.)

slang, v. t. & i. [SLANG, s.]

A. Intrans. To use slang; to make use of vulgar or abusive language.

B. Trans. To address in vulgar, abusive language; to abuse with slang.

"A tipsy virgin slanging the magistrate to the high amusement of the top-booted constables."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1888.

***slang-ey, a.** [SLANGY.]

slang-i-ness, s. [Eng. *slangy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being slangy; slang.

slang-ism, s. A slangy expression, or the using of slang.

***slang-gy-lar, a.** [SLANG, s.] Having the nature of slang; slangy.

"His strength lying in a slangular direction."
—*Diction*: *Black House*, ch. xi.

slang-y, *slang-ey, a. [Eng. *slang*; *-y*.] Of or relating to slang; of the nature of slang; using or given to the use of slang.

"Don't be so slangy, Julia," re-contrasts her father."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 12, 1888.

slank, pret. of v. [SLINK.]

slant, *slent, a. & s. [Sw. dial. *slanta*, *slanta* = to cause to slide; *slanta* (p. t. *slant*, pa. par. *slunth*) = to slide; *slant* = slippery; cf. Corn. *slantga* = to slide; Wel. *ysient* = a slide.]

A. As adj. Sloping, oblique; inclined

boil, boy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dis, &c. = bel, del.

fāo, fū, fūo, qumidst, whāt, fāll, fāther: wā, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre: pīnē, pīt, sūrē, sīr, marīnē; sū, sū
 er, wōrē, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūta, cūb, cūrē, unīta, cūr, rīdē, fāll: trī, sīrīan. m. ce = ē: av = ā: qu = kv.

slate-slay, *s.* Another name for Shale (q.v.).

slate club, *s.* A mutual benefit club in which each member pays in a small contribution each week to the funds, out of which allowances are made to sick or disabled members. The balance of the contributions, after payment of such allowances, is divided at the end of the year amongst the members.

slate-coal, *s.*
Min.: A hard coal with a thick slaty structure, and an uneven fracture across the laminae.

slate-gray, *s. & a.* Gray with a bluish tinge.

slate-pog, *s.* A kind of nail used in securing slates on a roof; a slater's nail.

slate-pencil, *s.* A pencil-shaped piece of soft slate, used for writing or figuring upon slates in schools, &c.

slate-spar, *s.*
Min.: A name given to calcite (q.v.), when crystallized in thin tabular crystals with sharp edges.

slate (1), *v.t.* [SLATE, *s.*] To cover with a slate or slates; to roof with slates. Also: (1) *& p.t.*, to put on the slate. [SLATE, *s.*, 1. & 2.]
"Somebody and I went to the slate."
"Wouldn't it be a house about two stories, a little old white slate."
See: Vanburgh's House.

slate (2), *v.t.* [Cf. Norw. *slatta* = to fling, to cast; *slätt* = a blow.]
1. To cast down; to throw.
2. To set a dog loose at; to bait.
3. To hold up to ridicule; to criticize severely; to reprimand severely.

slat *en* *ha* *ra*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Bot.: A local Scotch name for *Laminaria digitata*. [Bridges & Holland.]

slat *er*, *s.* [Eng. *slate* (1), *v.*; *er*.]
1. *Ord. Ling.*: One who manufactures slates; one who lays slates or whose occupation is to slate buildings.
2. *Zool.*: A popular name for various curatorial insects. The Slater, simply so called, is *Oniscus aspidella*, the Water-slat is the genus *Asellus*, the Box-slat is *Idothea*, the Shield-slat is *Cassidina*, and the Cheliferous Slater *Tanais*.

slat *i* *n* *essa*, *s.* [Eng. *slaty*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being slaty; slaty nature or character.

slat *ing*, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [SLATE (1), *v.*]
A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)
C. As *substantive*:
1. The act or operation of laying slates on roofs, &c.
2. The covering of slates laid on roofs, &c.
3. Slates taken collectively; materials for slating a roof.

slat *ing*, *s.* [SLATE (2), *v.*] A severe criticism or reprimand.

slat *tér*, *v.t.* [A frequent, from *slat*, *v.* (q.v.); cf. *Irish*, *slatta* = to slap, to dab, to squirt out blows, to dash them about; *slatta* = a dab, a spot, a blot.] [SLAT.]
1. To be careless in dress; to be untidy or slovenly. (*Prov.*)
2. To waste; not to make a proper and due use of anything. (*Prov.*)

slat *tér*, *a. & s.* [Prob. for *slattering*, *pr. par.* of *slatter* (q.v.), or the *n* may be a simple addition, as in *bitter*.]
A. As *adj.*: Resembling a slattern; untidy, slovenly, slatternly.
B. As *subst.*: A woman who is slovenly or untidy in her dress; one who is not neat in dress; a slattern.

"The slattern had left in the hurry and haste, Her lady's complexion and eyebrows at Calais."
Prose: A *Reverend Affair*.

slat *tér*, *v.t.* [SLATTER, *a.*] To consume idly or carelessly; to waste.

slat *tér* *i* *n* *essa*, *s.* [Eng. *slatternly*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being slatternly; untidiness, slovenliness.

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slight-ly (*sh* silent), *adv.* (Eng. *slightly*; *ly*.) In a slight manner; with neglect, disregard, or disrespect.

"A person whom we esteemed our friend has spoken slightly of us."—*Emas's Easy* 25.

slight-ly (*sh* silent), ***slight-ly**, *adv.* (Eng. *slightly*; *ly*.) In a slight manner or degree; as,

(1) In a small degree; not strongly, violently, or dangerously; ineffectually.

"It fell him slightly."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

(2) Carelessly, negligently, superficially; not thoroughly or exhaustively.

"I have not slightly looked, but by many years ago and am considerably considered."—*De T. More*, iv. 13.

(3) Slightly, contemptuously, thoughtlessly.

"You were to blame, To part so slightly with your wife's first gift."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, v.

slight-ness (*sh* silent), *s.* (Eng. *slight*, *a.*; *-ness*.)

1. The quality or state of being slight or inconsiderable; want or absence of force, strength, or violence; as, the slightness of a blow.

2. Negligence; want of thoroughness or exhaustiveness; superficialness.

"Experience has given us a better opinion of it, than I fear the slightness of the preparation will give you."—*Boyle's Works*, ii. 281.

3. Trifling, frivolity.

"I have said the white."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

slight-ly (*sh* silent), *a.* (Eng. *slight*, *a.*; *-ly*.)

1. Superficial, slight.

"The slighted and slight way."—*Richard: Othello*, iii. 1.

2. Trifling, inconsiderable.

slight-ly, *a.* [A corrupt of *slit-like* = such (q.v.).]

Such.

"Who looked avar slite a fairly thing?"

Chaucer: C. T., 4128.

slit-on side, *s.* [SLICKSIDE.]

slit-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *slit*; *ly*.) In a slit or cutting manner; cunningly, artfully; with craft or devious secrecy.

"Full slily smiled the observant page."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 26.

slit, *a.* [Dut. *slit* = away, crafty; Dan. *slit* = bad, vile, worthless; Ger. *schlecht* = evil, bad; Ger. *schlimm* = bad, evil, much, common.]

1. Slight, weak, feeble, poor, unsubstantial.

"Was it not good to the succession of St. Peter's?"

Shakespeare: Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. Worthless, bad. (*Prov.*)

3. Slender thing of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height.

slime, *slim*, **slime*, *s.* (A.S. *slime*; cogn. with Dut. *slim* = phlegm, slime; Ger. *slim*; Sw. *slim*; Dan. *slim* = mucus; Ger. *schleim*.)

1. (*Prophetic Language*.)

"I tell: Any soft, rosy, glutinous, or viscous substance as,

flies off, moist, and sticky earth; viscous mud.

"The better was the fertile slime out well."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, v. 2.

(2) Asphalt or bitumen.

"A viscous substance that issued out of the earth, like mud."—*Isaiah*, lxvi. 21.

(3) A viscous, viscous substance, exuded from the bodies of certain animals.

"The soft slime of the small barleins."—*Chaucer: Troilus*, i. 1.

2. *F.* Anything of a clinging and offensive nature, as clinging or teeming words or actions, the approach that follows evil-doing.

"The close that sticks on filthy deeds."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, v. 2.

II. *M.* The common name among miners for the mud obtained by wet grinding or stamping the ores of the precious metals.

slime pit, **slime pitte*, *s.*

1. *and 1. or*: An asphalt or bitumen pit.

The name of a mine was full of slime-pits."—*Isaiah*, lxvi. 21.

2. *Metall.*: A labyrinth. [LABYRINTH, *s.*, 1.]

slime-separator, *s.* [SEPARATOR, II., 1.]

slime, *s.* [SLIME, *s.*] To cover with, or to wash, to make slimy.

slim, *boy*; *pout*, *owl*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gom*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*, *-ing*.

slan, *-tan* = *shan*, *-tion*, *-alen* = *chun*; *-tion*, *-gion* = *zhun*, *-clous*, *-tious*, *-sious* = *shun*, *-ble*, *-dio*, &c. = *bep*, *dol*.

slim, *slim*, *s.* (Eng. *slim*; *-ness*.) The quality or state of being slimy; slime, viscosity.

"Precarious by the sun's heat, and the earth's sliminess."—*Richardson*.

***slim-ly**, *adv.* (Eng. *slim*; *ly*.) Thinly, sparsely, scantily.

"The farewell all-night meetings which were held in a small church here were slimly attended."—*Daily News*, Dec. 13, 1894.

slim-mör, *a.* [SLIM.] (Cf. Ger. *schlimmer* = surly, paltry.) Delicate; easily hurt. (*Prov.*)

***slim mish**, *a.* (Eng. *slim*; *-ish*.) Somewhat slim.

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pole, and it is raised from the ground by turning the screw.

sling-dog, *s.* An iron hook with a fang at one end, and an eye at the other for a rope. Used in pairs for hauling, rafting, &c.

***sling-man**, *s.* A slinger. (*Sylvester*.)

***sling-stone**, *s.* A stone hurled from a sling.

"The arrow cannot make him flee: sling-stones are turned with him into stubble."—*Job* xii. 28.

sling (2), *s.* 100. Low tier, slinger; Ger. *schling* = to drink, to swallow. An American drink. [GINS-LINGER.]

sling (pa. t. *slang, slung, pa. par. *slangen, slung, v. t. & i. [A.S. *slangan* (pa. t. *slan*, pa. par. *slange*); cogn. with Dut. *slinger* = to toss, to sling; Ger. *slingen*, *slingen* (pa. t. *slang*, *slang*, pa. par. *slange*) = to sling, to throw; Dan. *slange*; Sw. *slunga*; Ger. *schlingen* (pa. t. *schlang*, pa. par. *geschlungen*). Prob. from the same root as *slide*, *slip*, *slunk*, and *slunk*.)

A. Transitive:

1. To throw, to hurl, to cast.

2. *Specif.*: To hurl or throw with or from a sling.

"Every one could sling stones at an hair breadth and not miss."—*Judges* ix. 16.

3. To hang, so as to swing; to suspend in slings.

"The yard is slung nearly in the middle, or upon an equinoctial."—*Book: Second Voyage*, bk. iii. ch. ii.

4. To move or swing by a rope which suspends the thing moved; to place in or move by slings in order to hoist, lower, or move from one position to another.

B. Intransitive: To move with long, swinging, or elastic strides.

sling-er, **sling-er*, *s.* (Eng. *sling*, *v.*; *-er*.)

One who slings; one who uses or is skilled in the use of a sling.

"They repulsed the cavalry, cut the archers and slingers to pieces."—*Bladen: Wars of America*, bk. iii. ch. xxi.

sling-ing, *a.* [SLING, *v.*] A term applied to a long, swinging, elastic pace, in which much ground is covered with apparently little exertion; swinging; as, a slinging trot.

slink, **slink*, **scolynk*, (pa. t. *slunk, slunk, v. t. & i. [A.S. *slincan*; cogn. with Low tier. *sliken* (pa. t. *sliek*, pa. par. *sliken*) = to slink, to creep, to crawl, to sneak; Ger. *schleichen* (pa. t. *schlich*, pa. par. *geschlichen*).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sneak or creep away meanly or timidly.

"And by a postern gate he slunk away."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

2. To misbehave; to slip or cast the young. (Said of cattle and sheep.)

"Swedes have not made a cheap food when ewes in lands have slunk after living on them."—*Field*, Jan. 10, 1896.

B. Transitive: To cast prematurely. (Said of cattle and sheep.)

"Sometimes all come in a dairy slunk their calves, yet the farmer cannot account for it."—*Field*, Feb. 14, 1896.

slink, a. & s. [SLINK, *v.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Produced prematurely.

"This membrane does not properly appertain to dogs, &c., yet it may be found in slunk calves."—*Student*, vol. i. p. 343.

2. Thin, slender, lean, hungry.

B. As substantive:

1. A sneak; a mean, paltry fellow.

"He has not settled his account with his godman the dean for the twelvemonth; he's still slunk, I think."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

2. A calf, or other animal brought forth prematurely; the flesh of such an animal; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved. (*Prov.*)

"A slunk being a calf calf."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1895.

3. Diseased meat; meat unfit for human food.

slink butcher, *s.* One who slaughters diseased animals and sends their carcasses to markets.

"There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in all health may retain in us the slunk of the mother here, and then should, of course, be taken care of."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1895.

slunk, *s.* [SLINK, *v.*] To cover with, or to wash, to make slimy.

slunk, *boy*; *pout*, *owl*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gom*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*, *-ing*.

slan, *-tan* = *shan*, *-tion*, *-alen* = *chun*; *-tion*, *-gion* = *zhun*, *-clous*, *-tious*, *-sious* = *shun*, *-ble*, *-dio*, &c. = *bep*, *dol*.

slip-link, *s.* A connecting link which allows a certain freedom of motion.

slip-on, *s.* A great coat thrown over the shoulders loosely like a cloak. (*West Scotch.*)

slip rope, *s.*
Naut. A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to slipping the cable.

slip-shackle, *s.*
Naut. A shackle having a lever-bolt which may be let go suddenly when required.

slip skin, *n.* Slippery, evasive.
"A pretty slip skin conveyance to lift man into no man." *Milton: Animal on Demons, Defence.*

slip slap, *v. t.* To slap repeatedly.

slip slop, *n. & s.*
A. s. adj.: Slipshod, slovenly.
B. As subst.: A blunder.

slip sloppy, *n.* Wet, splashy.

slip stopper, *s.*
Naut.: Apparatus for suddenly letting go the anchor out of its lashings when it is required to drop it.

slip thrift, *s.* A spendthrift, a prodigal.
"This it is in the house of prodigals, drinking slip-thrift and belinda." *Drummond: On Ecclesiastes, p. 273.*

slip way, *s.*
Shipbuilding: One of the pair of parallel, inclined platforms of timber, firmly founded on the floor of the slip, and kept steady in their positions by shores. Their inclination varies from 1 in 12 for small ships to 1 in 24 for the largest. The breadth may be four feet and under, according to the size of the vessel.

slipped, *pa. par. & a.* [*Slip, v.*]
B. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
A. As adjective:
Her: An epithet applied to a flower or branch depicted as torn from the stalk.

slip per, *s.* [*Eng. slip, v.; -er.*]
1. One who or that which slips or lets slip; specif., in coursing, the official who holds a couple of greyhounds in the slips or leash, and lets both go at the same instant, on a given signal, after the hare.

"How does he get out of the slips, the slipper is not allowed to let the other go." *Fero Shaw: Book of the Dog, p. 27.*

2. A covering for the foot, into or out of which the foot can be easily slipped. It does not extend so high up as the ankle-joint, and is unprovided with a fastening.

"Meanwhile the master porter while displaying the latest state of caps of slippers, and of gowns." *Johnson: Castle of Indolence, l. 26.*

3. A brake-shoe for a wheel in descending a hill.

4. A kind of apron or phanera for children, to be slipped on over their other clothes to keep them clean; a slip.

5. The same as SLIPPER-PLANT (q.v.).

slipper animalcule, *s.*
Zool.: *Paramecium aurelia*.

slipper bath, *s.* A bath, usually of tin or zinc plates, and shaped like a high shoe, so as to enable the bather to take a half-horizontal, half-vertical position.

slipper plant, slipper-spurge, *s.*
Bot.: The genus *Pedicularis* (q.v.).

slipper shell, *s.*
Zool.: The genus *Crepidula* (q.v.).

slip-per, **slip-per**, *a.* [*A.S. slipper.*]
Suppl.:
1. Like a they have slipper that I have to go with, and there is no hole of foot. — *For me: Works, p. 2.*

slip pered, *v.* [*Eng. slipper, s.; -ed.*] Having or wearing slippers.

"The sixth age shifts into the lean and slippered pantaloon." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, ll. 7.*

slip per i ly, *adj.* [*Eng. slipper; -ly.*]
Suppl.:
1. manner.

slip per i ness, **slip-per-ness**, *s.*
Suppl.:
1. The quality or state of being slippery; a state of affairs rendering it easy to slip or slide; smoothness, lubricity.

"The smoothness and slipperiness of the surface." *Johnson: Works, p. 2.*

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* 2. Glibness; readiness or liability to slip.
"We do not only fall by the slipperiness of our tongues, but we deliberately discipline them to mischievousness." *Overman: The Tongue.*

3. Readiness or disposition to use evasions, or the like; lubricity or uncertainty of character.

4. Uncertainty, instability, changeableness.

slip-per-wort, *s.* [*Eng. slipper, and wort.*]
Bot.: The genus *Calceolaria*.

slip-per-y, *a.* [*Eng. slipper; -y.*]

1. Having a surface of such a state as to render it easy for any body to slip or slide along it easily; allowing or causing anything to slip, slide, or move smoothly along on the surface with little friction; smooth.

"Sanguine streams the slippery ground embrace." *Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, ll. 1003.*

2. Difficult to hold in consequence of lubricity; as, The ice is slippery.

3. Not affording firm footing, standing, or support.

"My credit now stands on such slippery ground." *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, III. i.*

4. Liable to slip; not standing firm.

"Being slippery standers." *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, III. 2.*

* 5. Unstable, uncertain, mutable.

"O world, thy slippery turn!" *Shakespeare: Coriolanus, IV. 4.*

6. Ready or disposed to use evasions, subterfuges, or tricks; not to be depended on; artful, cunning, untrustworthy; that cannot be kept or bound to one statement or line of conduct.

* 7. Not sure or certain in its effect.

"One sure trick is better than a hundred slippery ones." *—L'Estrange.*

* 8. Wanton, unchaste.

"My wife is slippery." *Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, I. 2.*

slip-pi-ness, *s.* [*Eng. slippery; -ness.*] The quality or state of being slippery or slipperiness.

slip-py, *a. & s.* [*Eng. slip; -y.*]

A. As adj.: Slippery, smooth.

"The white of an egg is very slippery and nutritious." *—Fletcher.*

B. As subst.: A free translation of Nivose, the fourth month of the French Republican year.

slip-shod, *a.* [*Eng. slip, and shod.*]

1. *Lit.*: Wearing slippers or shoes down at heel.

"The shivering arch, bending as he goes, With slippish heels." *Compton: Truth, 144.*

2. *Fig.*: Careless, slovenly in manner, style, &c.

"Slippish phraseology is preferable to slipshod." *Daily Telegraph, Aug. 29, 1883.*

slip-shoe, *s.* [*Eng. slip, and shoe.*] A slipper.

slip-slop, *s. & a.* [*A redup. of slop (q.v.).*]

A. As substantive:

1. Bad, poor liquor.

2. Feeble composition.

B. As adj.: Poor, feeble, jejune.

slip-string, *s.* [*Eng. slip, and string.*]

One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal.

"One owed to the galleys." (*French.*)

"Well, slipping, I shall meet with you." *Ben Jonson: A King & No King, II.*

slish, *s.* [*A lighter form of slash (q.v.).*] A cut, a slash.

"Tide a shieve? Here's snip and nip, and dash and shush." *Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, IV. 3.*

slit, **alittle**, *v. t.* [*A.S. slitan (pa. t. slāt, pa. par. sliten); lecl. slita (pa. t. slēt, pa. par. slittun); Dan. slide; Sw. slita; Dut. slizen; O. H. Ger. slizan; Ger. schlissen.* From the same root as *shale, slash, slice.*]

1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips.

2. To cut or make a long cut or fissure in or upon.

"And we'd the slitting of his nose, By timely changing of his clothes." *King: Art of Love, v.*

3. To cut generally; to divide by cutting.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears, And slits the thin-spun life. *Milton: Lycidas, 73.*

slit, **alittle**, *pa. par. & a.* [*A.S. slite — a slit.*] [*Slit, v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Divided; specif., in Botany, split up into narrow, pointed segments.

C. As substantive:

1. A long cut or narrow opening.

"We made it to move in a perpendicular slit in a piece of pasteboard." *Boyle: Works, III. 252.*

2. A cleft or crack in the breast of cattle.

slit-deal, *s.*
Carp.: A 1½ inch plank cut into two boards.

Slit-deal plane: A tonguing or grooving plane.

slit-planting, *s.* A method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil by means of a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

slit-shell, *s.*
Zool.: The genus *Pleurotomaria* (q.v.). The scientific and the popular name refer to a deep slit in the outer lip, which, as the shell grows, is gradually filled up, and forms a distinct band round the whorls.

slith-er, *v. t.* [*SLIDDER.*] To slide, to glide.

"You could not estimate the distance or direction to which your horse might slither." *Field, Feb. 14, 1886.*

slith-er-y, *a.* [*Eng. slither; -y.*] Slippery. (*Prov.*)

slit-tér, *s.* [*Eng. slit, v.; -er.*] One who or that which slits; specif., a slitting-machine (q.v.).

slit-ting, *pr. par. or a.* [*Slit, v.*]

slitting-file, *s.* A lozenge-shaped file.

slitting-gauge, *s.*
Saddlery: A tool used to cut straps of any given width from the hide.

slitting-machine, *s.*

1. *Metal-work*: A machine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods or other purposes.

2. *Leather*: A machine for cutting leather into strips or thongs.

slitting-mill, *s.*

1. *Gem-cutting*: [*LAPIDARY'S MILL.*]

2. *Metal-work*: A slitting-machine.

slitting plane, *s.*
Carp.: A tool for cutting boards, &c., into strips.

slitting-roller, *s.* One of a pair of reciprocating rollers for cutting into strips material fed between them.

slitting-saw, *s.*
Wood-work: A machine for slitting scantling, boards, &c., into thin planks.

slive (1), *v. t.* [*A.S. slifan (pa. t. slaf, pa. par. slafen).*] To cut; to cleave, to split, to rend.

slive (2), *v. t.* [*Ger. schliffen = to glide.*] To sneak, to crawl, to creep; to glide away time. (*Prov.*)

"I minded her when she slived off." *Centlivre: Platonick Lady, IV.*

slive, *s.* [*SLIVE* (1), *v.*] A slice, a chip. (*Prov.*)

sliv-er, *v. t. & t.* [*SLIVER, s.*]

A. Trans.: To cut or divide into long, thin pieces; to cut into very small pieces; to slit, to slice, to rend, to tear up.

"Cut of goat, and slips of yew, Sliced in the moon's eclipse." *Shakespeare: Macbeth, IV. 1.*

B. Intrans.: To split; to become split.

"The planks being cut across the grain to prevent slivering." *Scribner's Magazine, May, 1881, p. 76.*

sliv-er, *s.* [*A dimin. of slive, s. (q.v.).*]

1. *Ordinary language*:

1. A long piece cut or torn off; a slice, a slive.

2. A small branch.

"There on the prudent boughs her coronet weeds Clambering to hang, an evenside sleek her." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, IV. 7.*

II. *Spinning*: A continuous strand of cotton or other fibre in a loose, untwisted condition, ready for spinning and roving, preparatory to being spun.

silver-box, *s.* The machine in which slices of long-shaped wood are lapped on each other and then elongated.

boil, bog: poult, jowl; cat, cell, chornus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. **pn** 2

-olan, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

sliv-ér-ing, *pr. par. of a.* [SLIVER, a.]

slivering-machine, *s.*

Wood-work: A machine for cutting splints, slivers, or shreds of wood for various purposes.

* **slô**, *v.t.* [SLAY, a.]

* **slô**, *s.* [SLOE.]

slôak, **slôak-en**, *s.* [SLOWAN.]

slôam, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A layer of earth between coal-seams.

slôa: **ô-a**, *s.* [Named after Sir Hans Sloane (1666-1753), President of the Royal Society, whose natural history collection, sold to the nation, became the nucleus of those in the British Museum.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sloankie (q.v.). Leaves feather-veined; flowers axillary, in racemes, panicles, or clusters, white or greenish-yellow; species more than thirty; fruit from the size of a hazelnut to that of an orange, bristly, four-celled, four-seeded. Tropical American trees, often above a hundred feet high, with very hard wood. *Sloanea farnesensis* is the Broke-axe or Ironwood. The fruit of *S. denbata* is eaten, and the inner bark of the tree, which is astringent, is given in dysentery.

slôan-i-das, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *slôan(es)*; Lat. four. pl. *slô*, suff. *-idus*.]

Bot.: A family of Tiliac.

slôan-ite, *s.* [After the Chevalier Sloane, of Florence; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring in radiated masses in fissures of the *gabbaro rosso* of Tuscany. Hardness, 4.5; sp. gr. 2.441; lustre, pearly; colour, white; opaque. Compos. silica, 42.7; alumina, 34.9; lime, 11.4; water, 11.0 = 100.

* **slôap-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *slôap* = *slope*; *-ly*.] Slopingly.

slôat, *s.* [A variant of *slat* (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *slat*, *slap*, a stout. A narrow piece of timber, such boards together large pieces; specif. one of the cross pieces in the frame forming the bottom of a cart or wagon-bed.

slôb (1), *s.* [Gael. *slôb* = mud. Mud; muddy land.

slôb (2), *s.* An untidy, ungainly, or worthless person. (U.S. Slang.)

slôb-bër, *s.* [SLABBER, s.] Slaver, slabber; liquor spilled; drivel.

slôb-bër, *v.t. & i.* [SLABBER, v.]

A. Trans.: To slaver, to slabber; to drivel upon.

B. Intrans.: To slaver, to drivel, to dote; to be weak or foolish.

Whan, bless each little slôbbering mouth, It had not cut a single tooth. (U.S. Slang.)

¶ To slôbber over work: To do work in a careless, slovenly manner.

slôb-bër-ër, *s.* [Eng. *slôbber*, v.; *-ër*.]

1. One who slôbbers; a driveller.

2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. (Prov.)

slôb-bër-y, *a.* [Eng. *slôbber*; *-y*.] Moist, muddy, sloppy.

"To buy a slôbber and a dirty farm."

Shakspeare: Henry V. III. 4.

slôck, **slôck-en**, **slôk-on**, *v.t.* [Icel. *slôkna* = to be extinguished.] [SLAKE.] To quench, to slake, to allay.

"The blue bowl . . . that will slôken all their drouth."—Scott: *Redgauntlet*, ch. 218.

slôck-ing, *pr. par. of a.* [SLOCK.]

slôcking-stone, *s.*

Mining: A piece of rich ore extracted, or pretended to be extracted, from a certain mine, and displayed to induce persons to take shares in such mine.

slôe, **slô**, *s.* [A.S. *slô*, pl. *slôan*; Dut. *slêe*, *slêuwe*; Dan. *slôen*; Sw. *slô*; Ger. *schle*; O. H. Ger. *slôka*, from Low Ger. *slê*, *slêi*; N. H. Ger. *schle*; Dut. *slêeuw*; Sw. *slô* = harsh, blunt, dull.]

Bot., &c.: The fruit of *Prunus communis*, var. *spinosus*, or the tree which bears it. The latter has black lank, divaricate branches, all spinose; thin serrulate leaves, convolute when young, at last glabrous beneath; pedicels solitary or in pairs, glabrous; flowers appearing before the leaves; petals obovate, white; berry globose, half an inch in diameter, black, covered with bloom, very austere. Found in Europe in hedges, coppices, and woods, called also Blackthorn, and, more rarely, Blackthorn May (q.v.). There is a species of *Sed. (P. umbellata)* found in the southern United States, which bears a pleasant fruit, of black or red color.

slôe-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A geometrid moth, *Aleucia pictaria*, found in the south of England. The caterpillar feeds on the slôe.

slôg, *v.t.* (Etym. doubtful.) To hit hard. (Slang.)

slô-gan, *s.* [Gael. *slôgach-ghairm*, from *slôgach* = a host, an army, and *ghairm* = a wall, an outcry.] The war-cry or gathering cry of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the war-word used by soldiers in the field.

"The popular slôg on both sides were indistinguishably repeated."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. 9.

* **slôg-ard-ly**, *s.* [SLUGGARDY.]

slôg-gër, *s.* [Eng. *slôg*; *-ër*.]

1. One who slôgs; a hard hitter.

"He was a vigorous slôgger, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball."—Standard, Dec. 1, 1883.

2. A second-class racing boat at Cambridge, corresponding to the torpedo at Oxford. (U.S. slang.)

slôg-wood, *s.* [Scotch *slôgg* = a slough, a quagmire (?), and Eng. wood.]

Bot.: *Hufelandia pendula* one of the Lauraceae.

slôke, **slouk**, **slôk-ann**, **slake**, *s.* [Sw. *sluk* = loose (?).]

Bot.: *Porphyra laciniosa*. (Scotch.) [SLAKE, GREEN-SLOKE.]

slôk-on, *v.t.* [SLOCK.]

slôm-ber, *s. & v.* [SLUMBER.]

slôd, *s.* [SLOUGH (1).]

* **slôom**, *s.* [A.S. *sluma* = slumber (q.v.).] Slumber.

slôom-y, *a.* [Eng. *slôom*; *-y*.] Sluggish, slow. (Prov.)

slôop, *s.* [Dut. *slôop*; O. Dut. *slôope*, *slôepen*; prob. a contract. of Fr. *chaloupe*; Eng. *shallop* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, like a cutter, but having a jib-stay and standing low-sprit, which the cutter has not.

"And besides at this island we might build canoes, it being plentifully stored with large cedars for such a purpose, and for this reason the Jesuits made use of them frequently to build sloops."—Dampier: *Voyage au Japon*.

¶ Sloops-of-war: In the modern navy, a vessel, of whatever rig, between a corvette and a gun-boat, generally under the command of a commander. Formerly sloops-of-war carried from ten to eighteen guns, but since the introduction of steam-ships the number of guns has ceased to be distinctive. The term is now practically out of use, except in referring to the few wooden vessels of this type still remaining in commission.

slôp, *s. & i.* [SLOP (1), a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To spill or cause to overflow, as a liquid.

2. To drink grossly and greedily.

3. To spill liquid upon; to soil by spilling liquid upon.

B. Intrans.: To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid by the motion of the vessel containing it. (Generally with *over*.)

slôp (1), *s.* [A.S. *slôppe*, *slappe* = the sloppy drippings of a cow; prob. allied to *slôb*, *slôber*, *slôber*; cf. Icel. *slôp* = slimy offal of fish; *slôppa* = slime; Gael. & Irish *slôb* = mire, mud.]

1. Water carelessly thrown about or spilt, as on a table, &c.; a puddle, a soil-splod.

2. Poor liquor; liquid food, such as broth, milk, &c., given to invalids. (Generally in the plural.)

3. (Pl.). The waste, dirty water of a house.

slôp-basin, **slôp-bowl**, *s.* A large vessel into which the dregs from the best coffee-cups are emptied.

slôp-pail, *s.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops, or for chamber use.

slôp (2), *s.* **slôppe**, *s.* [Icel. *slôppe* = a slip, gown, loose, trailing garment, *slôppe* = an outer gown; A.S. *slôpe*, *slôpe*, from *slô* = to glide; Dan. *slôp* = a train, from *slô* = to trail; Ger. *schleppen* = a train, *schleppen* = to trail.]

1. A smock-frock.

2. Any kind of outer garment made of flannel or night gown; a kind of cloak or mantle.

"Rhymes are guards on wanton Cupid's bow. Disfigure not his bow."—Shakspeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, act 1, sc. 2.

3. (Pl.). A loose lower garment; breeches.

"He had nothing upon him but a pair of slôps upon his body as goat skin."—Bulwer: *Arcturion*, ch. 1.

4. (Pl.). Ready-made clothing.

5. (Pl.). In the navy, the clothes supplied to a sailor; they are supplied to the men at cost price.

6. A tailor. (Slang.)

slôp-book, *s.* In the navy, a register of the slop clothing, soap, and tobacco, sent to the men; also of the religious books supplied.

slôp-room, *s.*

Sund.: The room in which the slops are kept for the ship's company.

slôp-work, *s.* The manufactured slop ready-made clothing.

"Worse done than if sent to the worst slop shop in the East-end."—Queen, Sept. 26, 1881.

slôp (3), *s.* [See def.] A contraction of *slopes*, a term used in the lûck-shing of the lûck classes for a policeman. It is an attempt to render the awkward spelling of the word police pronounceable. [SLANG (2), a, 4, 5.]

slôp (4), *s.* [SLIP, s., II. 7 (1).]

slôpe, *s. & a.* [Prob. from A.S. *slôp*, *slôp* = to slip.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. An oblique direction, especially a line from downwards.

2. A declivity or acclivity; any surface whose surface makes an angle with the horizon.

"His army was drawn up on the slope of a hill, which was almost surrounded by redoubts."—Butt: *Eng. ch. xvii.*

2. Technically:

1. Civil-eng. &c. An incline, bank of earth, the sides of a cutting or an embankment.

2. Mining: The dip or inclination of a stratum or vein of ore.

3. Fort.: The inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other part of a work.

B. As adj.: Inclined or inclined to a horizontal position; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon.

"Murmuring waters fall Down the slope of hills."—Milton: *P.L.* l. 484.

slope-level, *s.* [CLIMOMETER, l.]

slôpe, *v.t. & i.* [SLOPE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form with a slope; to form to an obliquity or declivity.

2. To direct obliquely; to bend down.

"The star that rose, at evening, bright, Toward heaven's descent had it bent his wing."—Milton: *Lycidas*.

3. To give the slip to; to turn and run away; as, *To slope a ship's company*. (Slang.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To take an oblique direction; to be oblique or inclined; to descend in an oblique sloping, or slanting direction.

"Broad in the beam, but steeply sloping, With graceful curve and solid degree."—Longfellow: *Builded into the Earth*.

2. To run away; to decamp, to bolt. (Slang.)

¶ (1) *To slope arms*:

Mil.: To carry the rifle obliquely over the shoulder.

(2) *To slope the standard*:

Mil.: To slip or lower the standard in form of salute.

fâte, fât, fare, amidst what, fâll, father; wê, wêl, hêro, camel, hêr, thêro: pine, plit, sire, sir, marine; gô, gô or, wêre, wolf, wêrk, who, sôn; mûte, sùb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; oy = â; qu = kw.

·slope, *adv.* [SLOPE, *a.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

"That bright beam, whose point now raised
Bore him slope downward to the sun."
—Milton: *P. L.*, IV, 591.

·slope-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *slope*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sloping; obliquity, declivity.

"The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful prominence of *slope-nēss*. —*Reliquies Wottonianae*, p. 48.

·slope-wise, *adv.* [Eng. *slope*; -wise.] Obliquely, slantingly.

"The force that goeth not direct but *slopewise* over the great part of this island." —*Bullough's Hist.*, ch. xlii.

·slope-ing, *pr. par. or c.* [SLOPE, *v.*] Oblique, oblique; inclined or inclining from a horizontal or other straight line.

"Black: is the union of a thousand hills,
Some stretch the grove, a line down the *sloping*
Cooper: *Charity*, 305.

·slope-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sloping*; -ly.] In a sloping manner; obliquely.

"Woe, which, whenever the rain descends, they
run *slopingly* against the ginnale." —*Auson: Voyages*, II, 10, ch. 2.

·slope-ri-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *sloppy* (1); -ness.] The quality or state of being sloppy; muddiness; wetness of ground.

·slope-py (1), *a.* [Eng. *slop* (1), *s.*; -y.]

1. Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy, splashy.

"The links in many places were *sloppy* and the putting green very heavy." —*Field*, Oct. 2, 1885.

2. Bespattered, slumped over.

"The weather was cold, and *sloppy* half-cans are not pleasant things in railway carriages, especially on long journeys." —*London Graphic*, Jan. 31, 1885.

·slope-py (2), *a.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*; -y.] Loose, slithering.

"It must not be imagined that, to be easy, dress must necessarily be *sloppy*." —*Queen*, Oct. 1, 1882.

·slop, *s. pl.* [SLOP (2), *s.*]

·slop-sel-ler, *s.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*, and *seller*.] A dealer in ready-made clothes.

"The harsh, oppressive middleman, and the heartless indifferent *slop-seller* have sat for their portraits and again." —*Daily News*, Dec. 3, 1885.

·slop-shop, *s.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*, and *shop*.] A shop where ready-made clothes are sold.

·slop-y, *a.* [Eng. *slop* (2), *s.*; -y.] Sloping.

"Where the muddling willows nod
From the green lunk's *slopy* side."
—*Cunningham: A Landscape*.

·slosh, *s.* [SLOSH, *s.*] Soft mud, slush.

·slosh wheel, *s.*

"A wheel having two slots crossing each other and forming guides for two shafts which traverse in them like the slides in a tramroad (q.v.). A bar pivoted to the two slides makes two reciprocations in each rotation for each revolution of the wheel. The name has reference to the fact that wheels of this description are used in grinding lime."

·slosh, *v. t.* [SLOSH, *s.*] To flounder among slosh.

·slosh-y, *a.* [Eng. *slosh*; -y.] Muddy, slushy.

"The roads were wet and *sloshy*." —*St. James's*, Feb. 20, 1885.

·slosh-er, *v. t.* [SLOP (2), *s.*] To shut with violence; to shush; to hang. (Prov.)

·slosh-er, *v. t.* [SLOP (1), *s.*] To track or trace by the slot.

"The cunning deer . . . had been *slosh-er*ed by the hunters round the neighbouring covert." —*Field*, Feb. 2, 1885.

·slosh (1), *slosh*, *slosh*, *s.* [Level, *slosh* = a track or trail in snow, or the like; *slosh* = to track.] [SLOP (1), *s.*]

1. The track of a deer, as followed by the mark of his feet.

"The *slosh* hunter tugs the thick unbarbed wire which is the belt, there often from his feet." —*Field*, March 1, 1885.

2. A track, trail, or trace of any kind.

"The *slosh* trail, which leaves the noisome track of his nose and behind him." —*Milton: Coleridge*.

·slot, *s.* [SLOP (1), *s.*] A slit or opening.

"The *slot* of the door, which leaves the noisome track of his nose and behind him." —*Milton: Coleridge*.

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·sloth, *s.* [SLOTH, *s.*] A state of inactivity; sluggishness, laziness, indolence.

"To vice inductions, but to tender deeds
Timorous and *slothful*." —*Milton: P. L.*, II, 115.

·sloth-ful-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *slothful*; -ly.] In a slothful or lazy manner; lazily, sluggishly.

·sloth-ful-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *slothful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being slothful; laziness, habitual indolence, idleness, sloth.

"*Slothful* as a cat, into a deep sleep, and an idle soul shall suffer hunger." —*Proverbs*, xiv, 15.

·sloth-ter-y, *a.* [Allied to *slother* (q.v.); cf. *low*, *lert*, *slotherly* = those, slovenly; Ger. *slotherly* = negligent.]

1. Slothful, duty, stultish, slovenly, unthrifty.

2. Foul, wet.

·sloth-ting, *s.* [Eng. *sloth* (2), *s.*; -ing.] The act, operation, or process of making slots.

·slotting-suger, *s.* A form of sugar having indenting lips so as to make a slot in work fed laterally against it.

·slotting machine, *s.*

Metal-work. A variety of planing machine in which the tool is vertically reciprocated while the work is fed beneath it between cuts. It is employed in the formation of slots in any piece of machinery.

·slough, *s.* [Level, *slosh* = a slouching fellow; *slosh* = slack; cf. Sw. *sloka* = to droop; *sloshy* = hanging, slouching.]

1. A drooping or depression of the head or other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

2. An awkward, lubberly, clownish fellow.

"Becm thy cards then, thou vaunting *slosh*;
Be thou the oaken staff, or note the pouch."
—*Gay: Shepherd's Boy*, l. 1.

3. A depression or hanging down, as of the brim of a hat.

·slough-hat, *s.* A hat with a wide, hanging brim.

"A big farmer-looking man in a *slough-hat* and shaggy old coat." —*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1877, p. 628.

·slough, *v. t.* [SLOUGH, *s.*]

·slough, *v. t.* [SLOUGH, *s.*]

·slough, *v. t.* [SLOUGH, *s.*]

·slough, *v. t.* [SLOUGH, *s.*]

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·slough, *v. t.* [SLOUGH, *s.*]

·slough, *v. t.* [SLOUGH, *s.*]

Mute, fkt, fare, andist, what, fall, father; wē, wēt. here, camel, her, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; pō, pīt, or, wore, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu = iw.

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fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, what, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; sō, pō, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūp, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trī, Syriān. a, o = ē; ey = a; qu = kv.

1

circumstances in the form of pitting. After the pustules have formed, a crust is produced, contracting in the center, and ultimately falling off, when in favourable cases, recovery takes place; but often sloughing, pyæmia, pneumonia, laryngitis, &c., supervene, and increase the danger to life. The sight also is liable to be destroyed by the formation of pustules on the cornea, and the eruption is also found in severe cases in the nostrils, mouth, and other mucous passages. The period of incubation is usually about twelve days, in which fever, headache, lumbago, and restlessness and anxiety are prominent symptoms. Three days after the invasion of the initial fever, the eruption appears, going on to suppuration, with secondary fever about the eighth day, and terminating from the eleventh to the fourteenth day, with desiccation, which lasts for three to six weeks or more, according to the severity of the attack. There are three chief forms of the disease, *variola disiecta* (simple small-pox), usually terminating in recovery; *variola major* (confident small-pox), where the spots run into one another, in which almost half the cases end fatally; and *variola hæmorrhagica* (the spots being of a purplish-black from hæmorrhagic effusions), usually fatal in forty-eight hours. Vaccination (q.v.) is ordinarily a preventive, and where it does not prevent, greatly modifies the disease, although fatal cases sometimes occur among vaccinated persons. The mortality from small-pox unmodified by vaccination is about 50 per cent. [It is a very serious.] From the very contagious nature of the disease, isolation of the patient, and vaccination or revaccination of all who have been in contact with him, are absolutely indicated to prevent it becoming, as it too frequently does through neglect of these precautions, epidemic.

small-reed, s.

Bot.: The genus *Calamagrostis* (q.v.).

small-stuff, s.

Text.: A term applied to spun-yarn, marline, and the smallest kind of ropes.

small-talk, s. Light conversation, gossip.

small-tithe, s. pl. [TITHES.]

small wares, s. pl. The name given to textile articles of the tape kind, narrow bands of cotton, linen, silk, or woollen fabric; plated sand-cord, braids, &c.; also to buttons, books, eyes, and other dress trimmings, &c.

small, v.t. [SMALL, s.] To make small or less.

small, adv. [SMALL, s.]

1. In or to a little degree or quantity; little.

"It small avails my soul."

Shakspeare. Rape of Lucrece, 1, 273.

2. In or into small particles; finely; as, to pound sugar small.

"With a high and clear sound."

Shakspeare. Merry Wives of Windsor, 1, 1.

3. With a high and clear sound.

4. Humbly; as, to sing small—i.e., to speak humbly through fear. (*Colloq.*)

small age (age as lg), *small ache, *small ach, s. [Eng. small, and *ach = persley, as distinguished from *amarum* *obusstrum*, the Great Parsley. (*Procr.*)]

Bot.: *Apium graveolens*. [*APPIUM*.]

"Smallage is raised in slips or seed, which is red dish, and pretty big, of a roundish oval figure." *Barbier. Husbandry*

small ish, a. [Eng. small, s.; ish.] Rather small.

"Smallish in the girdlestone." *Roman of the Rose.*

small ness, *small ness, s. [Eng. small, s.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being small or of little dimensions; littleness of size or extent.

"That sort of animals being, by reason of their smallness the fittest of those furnished with lungs." *Bacon. Works, 1, 256.*

2. Littleness of quantity, amount, or value; as, the smallness of a bill.

3. Littleness in degree; as, the smallness of pain.

4. Littleness in force or strength; weakness.

"When the greatness of his charge exceeds the smallness of his power." *Journal of the War, 11.*

5. Littleness of importance; inconsiderableness; as, the smallness of an affair.

*s. Fineness, softness, melodiousness, clearness; as, the smallness of a female voice.

smallly, s. pl. [SMALL, s.]

*small-ly, adv. [Eng. small; -ly.]

1. In a small quantity or degree; little.

"The Frenchman seeing they could not that way prevail, continued their battery but smallly, on which before they had spent 1,500 shot in a day." *Barnet Records. King Edward, 1568, 2.*

2. By few people.

"Vaughan and his companions were smallly accompanied." *Polygraph. Dring, 1568, 2.*

smallt, s. [Ital. *smallto*, from O. H. Ger. *smalt*; *smalt*, M. H. Ger. *smaltze* = to smelt (q.v.); Ger. *schmelzen*; Dut. *smalt*.]

chem.: A vitreous substance prepared by melting roasted cobalt ore with silica and potash, and grinding the product to a fine powder. It is sometimes called powder blue, and is used to give a blue tinge to writing-paper, linen, and starch, and, not being affected by fire, is frequently employed in painting earthenware.

smallt-ine, smallt-ite, s. [Ital. *smalto* = small, enamel; suff. -ite, -ite (Moz.); Ger. *Spektolstein*.]

Min.: An isometric metallic mineral, occurring sometimes in crystals in which the cubic faces mostly predominate, but more frequently massive. Hardness, 5.5 to 6; sp. gr. 6.4 to 7.2; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white to steel-gray; streak, grayish black; brittle. Cleavage, somewhat variable owing to the replacement of a part of the cobalt by nickel, but typical kinds would contain, arsenic, 7.21; cobalt, 9.4; nickel, 9.5; iron, 9.0 = 100, corresponding with the formula, (Co, Fe, Ni)As₂. Dana divides as follows: (1) Cobaltic = smalltine; (2) Nickeliferous = rhodanthite, in which cobalt is sometimes almost absent; (3) Ferriferous = smaltite, which contains over ten per cent of iron. Mixtures of these lead to other groups, which however blend more or less with one another. Found in veins frequently associated with silver.

smallt, s. [SMALT.]

***smār-āgd, *smā-rāg-dūa, s.** [Lat. *smaragdus*, from Gr. *σμαραγδος* (*smaragdos*) = an emerald (q.v.); O. Fr. *smaragde, smer-aule*.] The emerald; also applied to the jasper, beryl, malachite, &c.

"A table of gold richly adorned with carbuncles, smaragdines, and other precious stones." *Dante. Hist. Septuaginta, p. 136.*

smā-rāg-dīne, s. [Lat. *smaragdinus*.] Pertaining to emerald, consisting of or resembling emerald; of an emerald green.

smā-rāg-dīte, s. [Lat. *smaragdus* = an emerald; suff. -ite (Moz.).]

Min.: A variety of Amphibole (q.v.) of a light grass-green colour, belonging (according to Dana and others) to the aluminous division of the amphiboles. Occurs frequently with the ill-defined form of fels-par called Saussurite (q.v.), constituting the rock called Gabbro.

smā-rāg-dō-chāl-pite, s. [Lat. *smaragdus* = emerald; Gr. *χαλκος* (*chalkos*) = copper, and suff. -ite (Moz.).]

Min.: The same as ATACAMITE and DIOPHASE (q.v.).

smar-ia, s. [Lat., from Gr. *σμαρίς* (*smaris*) = a small sea-fish mentioned by Oppian.]

Fishy.: A genus of small *Pomacentridæ*, with six species, from the Mediterranean. Body oblong or cylindrical, with very small ciliated scales; mouth very protrudible, teeth villiform, palate toothless; caudal forked.

smart, *smarte, *smerte, s., a., & adv. [Dut. *smart, smart*; Low Ger. *smart, Dan. smarte*; Ger. *schmerz*; Russ. *smart*, Lith. *smertis* = death; Sw. *smärta*.] [SMART, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. A sharp, quick, lively pain; a pricking local pain.

"And thus we deplete heat from that heat which effect we do have made ourselves in raising a burning smart in our flesh." *Shakspeare. Light of Nature, vol. 1, pt. 1, ch. 10.*

2. Severe pain of mind; sharp, pungent grief.

"And mourns with much and frequent smart." *Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, 1, 1.*

3. A contraction of smart-money (q.v.).

4. A fellow that affects smartness, briskness, or vivacity. (*Slang.*)

B. As adjective:

1. Causing a sharp, quick, lively pain, smarting, pungent, pricking.

"Their adroit touch are smart as lancets." *Shakspeare. Henry 11, 1, 1.*

2. Keen, sharp, severe, poignant; as, smart pain.

3. Vigorous, sharp, severe; as, smart animal.

4. Producing any effect with force or vigour, strong, effective; as, a smart blow.

5. Brisk, fresh; as, a smart breeze.

6. Brisk, quick; performed briskly; as, smart walk.

7. Brisk, vivacious, lively, witty.

8. Brisk, active; quick in action; ready or slow.

"And sighs for the smart contrivance he hath." *Shakspeare. Twelfth Night, 1, 1.*

9. Quick, intelligent, clever, sharp; as, smart business man.

10. Keen or sharp, as in ninking language, well able to take care of one's own interests; using sharp practices. (*Slang.*)

11. Acute and pertinent; witty, to the point; as, a smart answer.

12. Dressed in a showy manner, smart.

13. Heavy, severe, sharp; as, a smart blow.

C. As adverb: Smartly.

"Far to lead him south and smart." *Shakspeare. Twelfth Night, 1, 1.*

smart-money, s.

1. Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant difficulty or predicament; apiece.

(1) Mil. : Money paid by a recruit, when being sworn in, to be free from his engagements.

(2) Law : Excessive or unjust damages in excess of the injury done; as, damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant.

2. Money allowed to soldiers and men for wounds and injuries received in service.

smart-ticket, s. A certificate given to a seaman when hurt, maimed, or diseased in the service, showing that he is entitled to smart-money, or an allowance for wounds and injuries received in the service.

smart-wood, s.

Bot.: *Polypodium Hypolepis*, called also Arse-smart. The English names refer to the acid qualities of the plant, which is found to three feet high, and grows in water-pans. [*POLYPODIUM*.]

smart, *smerte, v.t. & t. [A.S. *smertan*, cogn. with Dut. *smerten* = to give pain; smart = pain; Dan. *smerte*; Sw. *smärta*; O. H. Ger. *smertan* = to pain, *smerta* = smart; pain; Ger. *schmerzen* = to smart; *schmerz* = smart, pain; Lat. *mordeo* = to bite.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To feel a lively, pungent pain; to be the seat of a pungent, local pain, as from a stinging or irritating application.

"I have some wounds upon me that smart." *Shakspeare. Hamlet, 1, 1.*

2. To feel pungent pain of mind; to be sharp pain; to suffer evil consequences, to suffer, to bear a penalty.

"Some of us will smart for it." *Shakspeare. Much Ado, 1, 1.*

B. Trans.: To cause a lively, pungent pain in.

smart-en, v.t. [Eng. smart; -en.] To give smart or spruce; to render look, feel smart, or active. (Frequently with up, as, To smarten one's self up.)

smart-ly, v.t. [Etym. doubtful.] To smart away. (*Procr.*)

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što, šat, šare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wōt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thōre; pine, pit, šire, sir, marine; gā, pā, er, wōre, wōlf, work, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trj, šyrian. š, š = ē; ey = ā; qu = k

8. Sharply, heavily: as, he paid *smartly* for his conduct.

9. Showily, in a showy manner, sprucely: as, he dressed *smartly*.

smart-moss, *s.* [Eng. *smart*, *a.*; *new*.]

1. The quality or state of being smart; sententious, pugnancy, keenness, pungency.

2. Quickness, briskness, vigour: as, the *smartness* of a blow.

3. Sharpness, witfulness, vivacity, shrewdness. "No *smartness* in the foot." *Cooper*, *Past. l. viii*.

4. Sharpness, severity: as, the *smartness* of a penalty.

5. Showiness, spruceness: as, *smartness* of dress.

6. Sharpness in dealing with others; keenness in business.

smash, *v.t. & i.* [A word of comparatively new introduction. Sw. dial. *smäde* = to kiss with a loud noise, to smack; *smash* = a slight explosion, a crack, a report.]

A. Trans.: To break in pieces by violence, to dash to pieces.

B. Intransitive:
1. To be to pieces, to be ruined, to fail, to become bankrupt. (Frequently with *up*.) (*Slang*)

2. To utter *las. coin*. (*Slang*)

smash, *s.* [SMASH, *v.*]
1. A breaking to pieces.

2. Ruin, destruction, failure, bankruptcy. "It *smashed* to bits and was *smashed* and sailing up." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 28, 1904.

3. A loud and violent *crash*. (*Slang*)

4. All to *smash*: All to pieces. (*Vulgar*)

smash up, *s.* Total ruin.
"There was a final *smash up* of his party as well as his reputation." *St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 28, '97.

smash-er, *s.* [Eng. *smash*; *er*.]
1. One who or that which *smashes* or breaks.

2. Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; a settler. (*Slang*)

3. One who passes bad coin; a counter. (*Slang*)

4. One of a kind commonly used by *smashers* to wipe their coats to prevent their rubbing against *bad coin*. — *Evening Standard*, Jan. 11, 1904.

smash-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [SMASH, *v.*]
smashing machine, *s.*
Bookbind.: A press made on the principle of a mangle, and used for compressing books.

smatch, *'smatche*, *s.* [A softened form of *smash*.] (*Slang*)
1. To be to pieces, to be ruined, to fail, to become bankrupt. (Frequently with *up*.) (*Slang*)

2. To utter *las. coin*. (*Slang*)

smatch, *'smatche*, *v.t. & i.* [SMATCH, *s.*] To have a *smatch* or *smack*; to *smack*.

smat ter, *'smat er*, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *smattra* = to chatter, to crackle, a variant of *smatta* to chatter, Dan. *smat*; Ger. *schmattern*; Dan. *smat* = to chat, to prate.]

A. Intransitive:
1. To talk superficially or ignorantly; to chatter.

2. To have a slight or superficial knowledge of anything.

B. Trans.: To talk ignorantly or superficially about; to chatter about.

smat-er, *s.* [SMATTER, *v.*] A slight superficial knowledge; a smattering.

smat-er-ing, *s.* [SMATTER, *v.*] A slight superficial knowledge.

smear, *'smere*, *'america*, *'smirien*, *v.t.* [A.S. *smearan*, *smearian*, from *smern* =

fat; cogn. with Lat. *smerna* = to grease, from *smere* = fat; Lat. *smernus* = to smear, from *smere*, *smore* = grease; Dan. *smere*, from *smere* = grease; Sw. *smörja*, from *smör*, Ger. *schmieren*, from *schmer*; Goth. *smarjan* = fatness; *smarnan* = to smear; Gr. *smere* (smern) = an unguent.]

1. To cover with any substance viscous, unctuous, or adhesive; to besmear, to daub.

"Smear'd thorough each man and house, Male each crone safe from wiles." *Longfellow*, *Hiawatha*, vii.

2. To soil, to stain, to contaminate, to pollute.

"My glory smears in dust and blood." *Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.*, v. 2.

smear, *'smere*, *'smair*, *s.* [A.S. *smere* = fat.] [SMEAR, *v.*]
1. Fat, grease; a fat, oily substance; ointment, fatness.

2. A spot made as if with some unctuous substance; a stain, a blot, a patch.

smear-ase, *s.* [Dan. *smær-ase*, from *smere* = grease, and *ase* = cheese.] A preparation of milk made to be spread on bread. Called also *collage-cream*. (*Slang*)

smear-dab, *s.*
Etymology: The Lemon Hal (q.v.). Called also the Smooth Hal. [Dan (1) *s.*, II. 2.]

smear-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [SMEAR, *v.*]
A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adjs.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantives:
Pottery: An operation in firing whereby an external lustre is imparted without glazing. [SMIRK.]

smear-y, *s.* [Eng. *smear* + *y*.] Tending to smear or soil; greasy, unctuous, and adhesive.

"The *smear* was the brightening lace upon." *Rosset*, *Lucan*; *Phaethon*, iii.

smearth, *s.* [SMREW.]
smearth-mam-ni-a, *s.* [Named by De Coudolle, after Smearthmann, a naturalist and African traveller.]

Bot.: A genus of Passifloraceae. Known species two, both erect instead of creeping like most Passifloraceae. *Smearthmannia* *leptophylla*, from Sierra Leone, is cultivated in English hot-houses.

smect-ite, *s.* [Gr. *smektos* (smektos) = greasy; suff. -ite (Mon.).]
Min.: The same as FULLER'S EARTH (q.v.).

smect-dum, *s.* [A.S. *smectum* = moist, fine flour.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. The powder or finest part of ground malt.

2. Sagacity, quickness; sharpness of apprehension; spirit, mettle, liveliness.

II. Med.: The smaller particles which pass through the sieve in hutchling (q.v.).

smect (1), *s.* [SMREW.]

Smect (2), *s.* [Dr. Alfred Smect, F.R.S., inventor of the battery.] (See *etym.* and compount.)

Smect's battery, *s.*
Elect.: A battery in which there is a sheet of platinum (q.v. for cheapness, silver) between two vertical plates of zinc. On the platinum is a deposit of the same metal finely divided, in order to prevent as far as possible the effects of polarization.

smoak, *'smoke*, *s.* [SMOKE]
smoek-kit, *s.* [SMOKED]

'smoeth (1) *v.t.* [Prob. connected with *smith* (q.v.).] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

'smoeth (2) *v.t.* [SMOOTH, *v.*] (*Prov.*)

'smeg mät-lo, *s.* [Eng. *smegma* (ite); *ic*.] Resembling *smegma* (q.v.); having the nature or properties of soap; soapy, detergent, cleansing.

'smeg-ma-tite, *s.* [Gr. *smegma* (smegma), *gout*, *smegmatus* (smegmatus) = an unguent; suff. -ite (Mon.).]
Min.: A soapy clay, occurring at Plombières. Dana refers it to Montmorillonite (q.v.).

smoir, *s.* [SMOIR.]

Pottery: A semi-glaze on pottery; common salt added to an earthenware glaze.

smol-ite, *s.* [Gr. *smolite* (smolite) = smoky; suff. -ite (Mon.).]
Min.: The same as *SMOLIN* (q.v.).

smell, *'smelle*, *v.t. & i.* [Allied to *lute*, *smellen* = to smoulder; Low Ger. *smellen*. The more original form is A.S. *smoran*, *smorean* = to suffocate.]

A. Transitive:
1. *Lat.*: To perceive by the nose or by the olfactory nerves; to perceive the scent of.

"We *smelled* the smoke of fire though we did not see it." *Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.*, i. 2.

2. *Fig.*: To perceive as though by the smell or scent; to scent out; to detect by sagacity.

"Let her see a subtle pretty smell." *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, iii.

B. Intransitive:
1. *Lat.*: To give out an odour or perfume; to affect the sense of smell.

"There was a *smell* of the fresh south-east wind." *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, iii.

2. To have or give out a particular odour, perfume, or scent. (Followed by *of*.)

"Flowers in *smell* *smell* apparently of the same sort of *smell*, from whence the bee gathereth it." *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, iii.

3. To practise smelling; to exercise the sense of smell.

"Whomsoever shall make like unto that, to *smell* thereof, shall be cut off." *Isaiah*, xxi. 16.

II. Fig.: To have a particular tincture or smack; to smack.

"Thy counsel *smells* of an cowardice." *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, iii.

¶ (1) To smell a rat: (RAY, *s.*)

¶ (2) To smell out: To find out by sagacity.

smell, *'smel*, *'smelle*, *'smul*, *s.* [SMELL, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. In the same sense as *smell*.

"Hidden ways, that *smell* as *smell* by *smell*." *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, iii.

2. The quality of a thing or substance, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory nerves; scent, odour, perfume.

"All the *smell* of plants, and of other bodies, is caused by these volatile parts." *Ray*, *Twelfth Night*, iii.

II. Physiol.: The perception of odorous emanations, the nature of which is not certainly known. They may consist of solid waves, or may be actual particles of the odorous substance. In either case, they are extremely delicate; air containing only a millionth part of hydrogen sulphide, having a distinct odour, without a minute portion of musk will continue, without appreciable loss of weight, to render its presence perceptible in a large room for years. These particles must be conducted to the nostrils by the air, or no impression will be perceived. The organ of smell is situated in the upper part of the nose, a portion of the mucous membrane covering the upper and middle turbinates and the *septum nasi* being specially modified for this purpose. [ANOSMIA.] Smell exists in all the higher animals. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. i.) says that it is of supreme importance to the mammals in warning them of danger, to the Carnivora for finding their prey, and to others again, as the wild bear, for both purposes combined. Mr. S. P. Woodward holds it present in the Cephalopods and Gastropoda.

smell-smoek, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Cordamine pratensis*; (2) *Auremonia nemoralis*. (Britton & Holland.)

smell-er, *s.* [Eng. *smell*, *v.*; *er*.]
1. One who smells; one who perceives by the organs of smell.

2. One who or that which gives out an odour or smell.

"Such nasty *smellers*." *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, iii.

3. The nose. Also applied to a blow on the nose. (*Pugilistic slang*.)

4. (Pl.): The vibrissae of a cat. (*Prov.*)

smell-feast, *s.* [Eng. *smell*, and *feast*.]
1. One who is quick at finding and frequenting good tables; a parasite.

"An intruder and a common *smell-feast*, that sponges upon other people's treasures." *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, iii.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odours of the viands.

bit, boy; pout, jowl; cat, fell, ehorn, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; ain, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
cian, -tian = shan. tion, -sior hân: -tion, -sion = shân. -cious, -tious, -sious = shân. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

4. To appear propitious or favourable; to favour.
"Smile, gentle heart."
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, II, 2*

5. To take a drink of liquor. (*Amer. slang.*)

6. Irresistible:

1. To express by or with a smile as, To smile a welcome.

2. To put an end to; to disperse or dissipate by smiling; to exercise influence on by smiling. (Followed by *away* or *the like*.)
"So late he has a boy
shall smile away my insidious blame."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II, 2*

3. To smile at, to receive or hear with a smile.
"Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II, 2*

4. To wrinkle or contract by smiling.
"He is only his face into more lines than he can
draw in a nap."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II, 2*

smile, smile, s. [SMILE, v.]

1. A contraction of the features of the face indicative of pleasure, amusement, or benignity, or kindness. (The opposite to frown.)

"Sweet intercourse
between smiles and smiles, for smiles from pleasant flow."
—*Johnson, P. 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1*

2. A cheerful, or joyous appearance; as, the smile of spring.

3. Favour, propitiousness, countenance, smile.

"What would I stand not in the smile of heaven."
—*Shakespeare, Henry VI, II, 2*

4. An expression of countenance, somewhat resembling a smile, but expressing slight contempt, scorn, or self-satisfaction; a sneering or mocking smile.

5. A frown. (*Amer. slang.*)

smileful, smileful, a. [Eng. *smile*, s.; *ful*, -ful.] Full of smiles, smiling.

smileless, smileless, a. [Eng. *smile*, s.; *-less*, -less.] Not having a smile; without a smile.

smilest, smilest, v. [Eng. *smile*, s.; *-st*, -st.] One who smiles.

"And when they lose, your smiles give not how."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II, 2*

smileth, smileth, v. [Eng. *smile*, s.; *-th*, -th.] One who smiles.

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A. As *smile*; As affected smile; a soft look, a whisper.

"The texture was not for love's sake,
With the touch of those delicate lips."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II, 2*

B. As *smile*; As smart, spruce.

"Next how long you had to be before,
The smile, as it were, his polished eyes."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II, 2*

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2. Work done by a smith.

3. The art, art, or process of forging or hammering a mass of iron or other metal into a desired shape; smithing.

"The din of all this smithery may some time or other possibly make this public dumb."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, II, 2*

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bol, boy; pou, jow; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, kem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Ing. -dan, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shun. -tion, -sion = zhun. -clous, -tious, -sious = shus. -hic, -dic, &c. = bel, del.

smock frock, s. A garment of coarse material, resembling a shirt, worn by farm labourers over their other clothes.

"He was often introduced into meetings through back doors, with a smock-frock on his back and a whip in his hand." *Mercury*, *Illustr. Eng. & Am. Vill.*

smock mill, s. A form of windmill in which a cap rotates on a vertical axis to present the sails towards the wind. The term is used in contradistinction to post-mill, in which the whole mill rotates for a similar purpose. It is also called the Dutch mill, as being the form most commonly used in Holland for pumping. The mill in the illustration is at Blean, a village near Canterbury.



SMOCK-MILL.

*** smock race, s.** A race run by women for the prize of a fine smock. (*North.*)

*** smock, v.t.** [*SMOCK, s.*] To provide with a smock; to clothe or dress in a smock or smock frock.

"Though smocked, up furred and purpled." *Tempe in Princes, iv. 230.*

*** smock-löss, * smok-lea, a.** [*Eng. smock, v.; -less.*] Wanting a smock; without a smock.

*** smok, s.** [*SMOCK, s.*]

smok'-a-bie, smok'-e-bie, a. [*Eng. smok, v.; -bie.*] Capable of being smoked; fit to be smoked.

"The question whether green tobacco can be rendered smokeable by any process of drying has yet to be decided." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1887.

smoke, * smoke, * smok, s. [*A. S. smoc, from smocan, pa. par. of smocian = to smoke, to reek; cogn. with Dnt. smook = smoke; Dan. smog = to smoke; Ger. schmoken = smoke; Irish smook = vapour; smook, much = smoke; Wel. mwy = smoke.*]

1. Literally:
a. Any volatile, combustible, or carbonaceous matter, as a burning substance. When in process of combustion, it is composed of minute particles of incandescent carbon, and invisible gaseous matter, and is used for consuming smoke and for preventing the rise of the carbonaceous particles, ignoring the unburnt gases. They turn on the furnishing of a supply of air containing an abundance of oxygen, the absence of which is the reason why any carbon escapes unconsumed.

"And there arose the smok or a great furnace." *Isaiah*, *lv. 17.*

2. Something resembling smoke; a vapour; an exhalation.

"For as the dead dusty vapours of the night." *Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.*

3. The act of drawing in and puffing out the fumes of burning tobacco.

4. A cigar. (*Slang.*)

5. A chimney.

"Buddha had houses of more than one smok." *Petty, Irish, Sources of Ireland, p. 1.*

II. *Fig.* Something light, inconsiderable, or unimportant; idle talk; mere words; vanity, emptiness.

"This helpless smok of words." *Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece, 1,027.*

¶ The smoke: Very rapidly. (*Slang.*)

smoke arch, s.

Steam-arch. The smoke box of a locomotive.

smoke ball, s.

Orla. A paper shell filled with a composition which, when ignited, emits volumes of smoke. Smoke-balls are thrown into military mines to suffocate working parties, or into forts to cover an advance. They have also been used as signals.

smoke bell, s. A glass bell suspended over a gas light, to intercept the smoke and prevent its blackening the ceiling immediately over the jet.

smoke black, s. Lampblack obtained by deposit of smoke from burning resinous material.

smoke-board, s. A board placed against a fireplace to keep smoke from issuing into a room.

smoke-box, s.

Steam:
1. A chamber in which the smoke and heated gases of the flues are collected, and from which they pass to the chimney, funnel, or stack. Some forms of reversing-flue boilers have smoke-boxes at each end.

2. In locomotives, the end of the boiler on which the chimney is placed. It receives the draught from the tubes. Locomotives with inside cylinders have them placed in this box, which keeps them and the steam-pipes at a high temperature.

*** smoke cloud, s.** A cloud of smoke.

smoke-condenser, s. An apparatus for precipitating the soot and smoke emanating from furnaces underground, or in other confined situations.

smoke-consumer, s. An apparatus for consuming or burning the smoke from a fire.

smoke-consuming, a. Tending or serving to consume or burn smoke; as, a smoke-consuming furnace.

smoke-dried, a. Dried with smoke.

smoke-dry, v.t. To dry by hanging up in smoke.

"Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them." *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

*** smoke-farthing, s.**

1. The same as *PENCIL-COSTAL* (q.v.).

2. The same as *HEARTH-MONEY* (q.v.).

smoke-flue, s. A flue or chimney for the passage of smoke.

"Shouted down into the smoke-flue." *Longfellow, Hiawatha, ll.*

smoke house, * smook house, s.

1. A dwelling-house with a hearth or chimney.

"The smoke-house houses are . . . 14,000." *Petty, Irish, Sources of Ireland, p. 1.*

2. A building employed for the purpose of curing flesh by smoking. It is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces. In meat, which are hung over a smudge or smoking fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

smoke jack, s. An apparatus for turning a roasting spit by means of a wheel or wheels set in motion by a current of ascending air in a chimney.

*** smoke money, * smoke-penny, s.**

The same as *SMOKE-SHILL* (q.v.).

smoke-pipe, s.

1. A metallic chimney; as that of a locomotive, a stove, or a steam-bath.

2. A tobacco-pipe; a pipe for smoking tobacco.

smoke-plant, smoke-tree, s.

Bot. *Rhus Cotinus.*

smoke sail, s.

Naut. A sail hoisted before the funnel of the galley when the ship is anchored head to wind, to screen the quarter-deck from the smoke.

*** smoke-silver, s.** Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithes.

"Lands were held in some places by the payment of the sum of sixpence yearly to the sheriff, called smoke-silver. . . . In some manors formerly belonging to religious houses there is still paid, as an appendage to the said manors, the ancient Peter penny, by the name of smoke-money." *Toulmin, Love Inst.*

smoke stack, s. The term stack is properly applied to a brick or stone chimney, but is not properly applicable to the funnel or furnace chimney rising above the deck of a vessel (in which sense, however, it is used in America). The term is also sometimes applied to the chimney of a locomotive.

smoke tight, a. Impervious to smoke; not allowing smoke to enter or escape.

smoke-tree, s. [*SMOKE-PLANT.*]

smoke, * smoke, v.t. & i. [*SMOKE, s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To emit smoke.

"The volcano may easily be known, . . . it smokes all the day, and in the night it sometimes sends forth flames of fire." *Temper, Voyages, i. 164.*

2. To throw out volatile matter in the form of vapour or exhalation; to reek.

"The horses in the stages that were going on had come through the City, were smoking, and out the passengers were invisible." *Illustr. Eng. & Am. Vill.*

3. To smudge. (*Holy Grail, 18.*) applied to the act of smudging the blossoms of a tree in spring light clouds of pollen are shaken by puffs of wind.

"O brother, I have seen this you tree smudge, spring after spring, for half a hundred years."

4. To draw into and expel from the fumes of burning tobacco, from a cigar, or the like.

"Given cause to hitting and smoking that duty of his office." *Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.*

5. To burn; to be kindled.

"The anger of the Lord shall smoke against him." *Isaiah, lv. 21.*

6. To raise a dust or smoke by rapacious action.

"Proud of his steeds, he smokes along the field." *Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.*

7. To smelt or hunt out; to detect or suspect.

"I began to smoke that they were a parcel of rascals, and wondered that none of the justices took care to lay some of them by the heels." *Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.*

8. To flush. (*School slang.*)

B. Transitive:

1. To apply smoke, to foul by smoke, to hang up and dry in smoke; to fumigate. To smoke hams or fish for preservation.

2. To draw smoke from into the mouth or expel it again; to loam or use in smoking.

"Send down word that he is to smoke the cigars." *Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.*

3. To drive out or expel by smoke. (*See rally with out.*)

4. To smelt out, to find out; to detect.

"He was first smoked by the old lord, who was his cousin and he is partly, tell me, a cousin to the old lord." *Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.*

5. To smelt at, to quiz; to rebuke or face.

"Thou'rt very smart, my dear. But see, the doctor." *Shakespeare, Henry V., ii. 4.*

6. To seek, hunt, or look after. (*Free.*)

smokeless powder, s. A fine gunpowder now widely coming into use. Its value consists in its making very little smoke.

This is likely to render it of great use in war, since the old kind of powder, when the modern rapid fire guns are used, the combatants within a dense cloud of smoke. Various smokeless powders have been used in the war between Japan and China.

smokelessNESS, s. [*Eng. smokeless, a.*]

The quality or state of being smokeless; freedom from smoke.

"The quality of the coal is stated to amount in England in oiliness and smokelessness." *Chronicle*, Aug. 12, 1885.

smok'-er, s. [*Eng. smoke, v.; -er.*]

1. One who smokes or preserves by smoke.

2. One who smokes tobacco, from a pipe, cigar, &c.

3. A smoking-car.

4. An evening entertainment (originally designated as a smoking-party) at which smoking is permitted.

smoke-wood, s. [*Eng. smoke, and wood.*]

Bot. *Cleome filifolia*, the poisonous plant which is smoked by children.

smok'-i-ly, adv. [*Eng. smoke, v.; -ly.*]

In smoky manner.

smok'-i-ness, s. [*Eng. smoke, v.; -ness.*]

The quality or state of being smoky.

smok'-ing, * smok yng, pr. par. & i. [*SMOKE, v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Emitting smoke.

2. Used for smoking; adapted for being smoked; as, a smoking mixture.

3. Used for smoking; as, a jacket for smoking.

ste, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wét, höre, camel, hër, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; sä, pä, or, wöre, wolf, work, whö, sön; müte, öuh, öüre, unite, öür, rüle, füll; trý, Syrian. æ, ö = é; ey = ä; ou = üv.

use or accommodation of smokers; as, a smoking-arrange, a smoking-room.

C. As a substantive:

1. The act of one who or of that which smokes; the emission of smoke; specifically, the act or practice of inhaling and expelling from the mouth the fumes of burning tobacco, as from a pipe, a cigar, &c.

2. The act of quizzing or bantering.

"What smoking did Miss Bunney give Mr. Crutch?" — *Wash. Herald*, 1899, 11, 60.

smoking cap, s. A light ornamental cap, resembling a fez, used by smokers and others for indoor wear.

smoking car, smoking-carriage, s. A railroad car set apart for the use of smokers.

smoking concert, s. [SMOKER, s. 4.]

smok' y, smok'-ie, a. [Eng. *smoke*(s); -y.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. Emitting smoke, especially in quantity.

2. Filled with smoke, or with an atmosphere resembling smoke.

"In many a smoky fireside nook,
Of Ireland, in the ancient day"
Longfellow: *Bayard Inn*. (Interlude.)

3. Subject or liable to be filled with smoke, as it is a chimney or fire-place.

"In a Prince Frederick's Guard
Saw them in their smoky barracks"
Longfellow: *Fortified Dutch Song Book*.

4. Fading, to carry off the smoke properly; as, a smoky chimney.

5. Foul or tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke.

6. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; dark, obscure.

"Faintly veiled with smoky wings
As a quip the smoky night, and a smoky lamp,
Their words to mortal!" — *Phosphor*, 1899, 11, 1.

7. Suspicious.

"He seems a little smoky." — *Cibber*: *Provoked*.

II. *But*: Gray, changing to brown.

smoky mastiff hat, s.

Zool.: *Mastomys* *mus*, from South America and the West Indian Islands. It is about six inches long, and has fur of a smoky brown color. Sometimes called Monk-hat (q.v.).

smoky quartz, s. [CAIRNGORM.]

smoky urine, s.

Medic.: Urine of a dark, smoky colour, and highly albuminous, passed in Bright's disease, or mixed by a small quantity of blood in haematuria.

smoky wainscot, s.

Etym.: A British night-moth, *Leucania* *impuncta*.

smoky wave, s.

Etym.: A British geometer moth, *Acidalia* *fenestrata*.

smol-dér, v.t. [SMOLDER.]

smolt, s. [Swed. *smol* = a spot.] A salmon, a year or two old, when it has acquired its silvery scales.

smoor, v.t. [A.S. *smorian*; Dut. *smooren* = to suffocate; Ger. *schmieren* = to smear; 11. Dut. *smoor* = vapour, fume.] To smother (q.v.).

"But she could not be her death,
Swelling only smothered in her death."
Burton: *Imperial*.

smooth, *smoothe, *smothe, a & s. [A.S. *smothe*, 11. O. Dut. *smoethigh*, *smoethigh* = soft; 11. Dut. *smoethigh* = malleable; Ger. *smoethigh*; 11. Dut. *smoethigh* = pliable, supple. Hence, *smoethigh* (q.v.).]

1. A smooth surface:

1. Having an even surface; having a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; free from roughness or asperities. In botany free from asperities or hairs, or any sort of unevenness.

"As smooth as slate." — *Shakespeare*: *Othello*, v. 2.

2. N. theory.

"But I can see no brother's hairy mouth, and I am
as smooth as a baby's face." — *Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*

3. Evenly spread, glossy.

"The smooth smooth head"
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 1.

4. *But*: flowing; not ruffled, agitated, or undulating.

"The sea being smooth" — *Shakespeare*: *Titus*, 1. 3.

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smol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i

-cian, -tian = sham, -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = zhun. clous, -tious, -sious = shun, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

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3. Level, plain.

"The path is smooth that leadeth on to danger"
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, 1. 3. 1.

6. Uttered without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; falling pleasantly on the ear; even, not harsh, not rugged; hence, using language not harsh or rugged.

"What's the smoothest of the tongue,
From her sweet lips smooths out the flow."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

7. Without jolt or shock; equable. (Applied to motion.)

8. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant; not alloyed with any painful sensation or difficulty.

"Smooth and welcome news"
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, 1. 1. 1.

9. Bland, mild, soothing, flattering, fawning.

"That's a smooth tongue he appears,
It's not the first time I've seen it."
Shakespeare: *On Friendship*.

B. Intransitive:

1. The act of making smooth.

2. The act of being smoothed; a smooth part of a face.

"The smooth cheeks of the kids upon the smooth
of his face."
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, 1. 1. 1.

3. 1. To become smooth, or difficultly; ease, comfort.

"We enjoyed none of those smooths which wipe off
the roughs of a winter's time."
Field, 1899, 25, 1899.

4. A glass held; a meadow. (*Shakespeare*)

smooth-henny, s. [SHANNY.]

smooth-horo, a & s.

A. As a verb: The same as SMOOTH-BORED (q.v.).

B. As a noun: A gun having a smooth-bored barrel, as distinguished from a rifle.

smooth-hored, a. Having a smooth bore, as distinguished from rifled.

smooth-chinned, a. Beardless.

smooth-dab, s. [SMEAR-DAB.]

*** smooth-dittied, a.** Sweetly and smoothly sung or played; having a smooth, flowing melody. (*Metron*: *Compos*, 86.)

smooth-faced, a.

1. Having a smooth face; beardless.

2. Having a mild, soft, bland, or winning look.

3. Having a fawning or insinuating look.

4. Having a smooth face or surface in general.

smooth file, s.

1. A finishing file, whose teeth are of a grade of coarseness between the second-cut and the dead-smooth. [Rouge file.]

2. The rubbing-tool used by the needle-maker in pressing and rolling a pack of wires out for needles to take out of them the bend they have acquired by the coiling of the wire.

smooth-grained, a. Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

"Smooth-grained, and proper for the turner's trade."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

smooth hound, s.

Ichthyol.: *Mastomys* *mus*, about three feet long, said to be used for food in the Hebrides. Its skin is much smoother and softer than the skins of other British sharks.

*** smooth-paced, a.** Having a smooth, easy pace; moving or flowing easily, readily, and smoothly.

"Remarks which none of the scholars
In smooth pace of verse or holding phrase."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

smooth plane, s. A smoothing plane.

smooth serranus, s.

Ichthyol.: *Serranus* *castrilla*, common in the Mediterranean, reaching southward to Valencia. The view, sanctioned by Cuvier, that this fish is hermaphrodite, one lobe of the toe consisting of ova and the other of milt, is probably an error, due to some peculiarities in the reproductive apparatus.

smooth shaven, a. Cut or clipped smooth; made smooth by cutting or mowing. (*Shakespeare*: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.)

smooth snake, s.

Zool.: *Crotalus* *horridus* (or *auratus*), called also the American Snake, common in Southern and Central Europe, and occasionally observed in the western section. It is about two feet long, shiny brown with irregular patches of black, yellow mark on back and sides of head, under surface yellowish with black spots.

smooth sole, s.

Ichthyol.: *Ammocetus* *lateralis*, the Megrim, or Scabb-fish, a small species, four or five inches long, common in the Mediterranean, and extending to the north coast of the English Channel.

smooth spoken, a. Having a smooth, plausible tongue.

smooth-tongued, a. Soft of speech; plausible, flattering.

"He was smooth-tongued, gave good words, and seldom lost his temper."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

smooth-winged swallows, s. pl.

Ornithol.: The sub-family Hirundinidae.

smooth, v.t. & i. [A.S. *smoethian*.] [SMOOTH, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make smooth; to make level on the surface by any means.

"To smooth the ice." — *Shakespeare*: *King John*, iv. 2.

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy.

"Smooth my passage in the realms of day."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

3. To free from harshness; to make smooth and flowing.

"In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming tones."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

4. To soften; to palliate, to colour.

"Had it been a stranger, not my child,
To smooth his fault, I would have been more mild."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, 1. 1.

5. To soften, to quiet, to allay, to calm.

"Smooth every passion."
Shakespeare: *Leonor*, 1. 2.

6. To soften with blandishments; to flatter, to humour.

"Smooth and speak him false."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

7. To ease, to regulate.

"Restored it soon will be the mean's prepared,
The difficulty smoothed, the danger should."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

8. To work up into a soft, uniform mass.

"It brings up smooth the mouth that which is
had swallowed, and chewing it, grinds and smooths it."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become smooth; to settle down; to become calm.

"The falls were smoothing down."
Field, 1899, 25, 1899.

2. To use blandishments; to flatter, to cajole, to be insinuating.

"Smooth, deceive, and beg."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, 1. 3.

*** smooth-en, v.t.** [Eng. *smooth*; -en.] To make smooth; to smooth.

"With sharp growing tools they cut down and
smoothed the cutlances left."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

smooth-er, s. [Eng. *smooth*; -er.]

1. One who or that which makes smooth.

"The idea of a smooth-er of the foot."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

2. A flatterer.

"My class is a smooth-er, my parasite."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, 1. 3.

smooth-ing, pr. par. or a. [SMOOTH, v.]

*** smoothing-box, s.** A box-iron.

"Smoothing-box, Buckles, Sticks, and Aids."
Money Matters, 1899, p. 181.

smoothing-iron, s. A domestic implement, used in the laundry to smooth (or to iron) linen. It is heated by placing on a stove, by a gas jet, by a hot iron or charcoal fire placed within it.

smoothing-mill, s. [POLISHING-MILL.]

smoothing plane, s.

Joinery: A short plane, finely set, for finishing. It is 7½ inches long.

smoothing stone, s. A substitute for a smoothing iron, made of steatite, attached to a plate and handle of metal.

smooth-ly, *smothe-ly, adv. [Eng. *smooth*; -ly.]

1. In a smooth manner; not roughly; evenly; with even flow or motion; not harshly; smoothly.

"Over the calm, smooth, calm sea."
Shakespeare: *Titus*, 1. 3. 1.

2. Without obstruction or difficulty; easily, readily.

3. With soft, bland, plausible, or insinuating language.

4. Mildly, innocently; especially with affected mildness or innocence.

smoothness, *s.* [Eng. *smooth*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being smooth; freedom from roughness, inequalities, or asperities; evenness of surface.

"How wet and virtue from within
Burst out a smoothness over the skin."
—*Swift*. To Dr. Sheridan.

2. Freedom from jolt or shock; evenness; as, the smoothness of motion.

3. Softness or mildness to the palate; as, the smoothness of wine.

4. Softness or sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

"Virtu, I thought smooth, where smoothness is required, is so far from affecting it, that he rather disdains it." —*Dryden*. (Todd)

5. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of manner; especially assumed or hypocritical mildness.

"She is too subtle for them; and her smoothness, her very silence, and her patience, break to the people, and they pity her."
—*Shakespeare*. As You Like It, I, 3.

smors a'-tō, smors an dō (as *ts*), *adv.* [Ital. = smoothly.]

Music: A direction that the passage over which it is placed is to be played so as to gradually fade or die away.

smōte, pret. of v. [SMITE, *v.*]

*** smoterlich, a.** [SMUT.] Smutty, dirty, wanton.

smōth-ēr, * smor-ther, * smor-thro, * smor-thur, * smud-der, v. & i. [A.S. *smorran* = to choke, to stifle; Dut. *smooren*.] [SMOOR.]

A. Transitive:
1. To suffocate or destroy the life of by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to suffocate by covering up closely and excluding air from; to stifle.

"This is the place in which my dear husband had like to have been smothered with mud." —*Bunyan*. Pilgrim's Progress, pt. II.

2. To cover closely up; as, To smother a fire.

3. To suppress, to stifle, to conceal, to extinguish.

"Noticed with a smother'd sigh."
—*Byron*. Parisina, ex.

*** B. Intransitive**:
1. To be suffocated or stifled.

2. To suffocate, to stifle.

"The smothering clouds of poisoned air."
—*Scott*. Heart of Midlothian, III, 22.

3. To smoke without vent; to smoulder.

"Hay and straw have a very low degree of heat; but yet close and smothering, and which drieth not."
—*Linnaeus*. Art. Med.

4. To be suppressed or kept close.

"A man had better talk to a poet than let his thoughts be smothered and smothering." —*Collier*. Of Poetry.

*** smōth-ēr, s.** [SMOTHER, *v.*]

1. Smoke; thick dust; thick and suffocating smoke; hence, confusion.

"Thus most I from the smoke into the smother."
—*Shakespeare*. As You Like It, I, 3.

2. A state of suppression.

"Therefore men should procure to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in smother." —*Brown*. Letters, Of Suspicion.

*** smother-fly, s.** A popular name for an unidentified species of *Aphis*.

"The people of the village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or smother-flies, which fell in thick parts." —*White*. Selborne, let. III.

smōth-ērod, pr. par. or a. [SMOTHER, *v.*]

smothered mate, s.

Chess: A form of mate only possible when the king is surrounded by his own men and check is given by a knight.

*** smōth-ēr-i nēss, s.** [Eng. *smothery*; -ness.] The quality or state of being smothery.

smōth-ēr-ing, pr. par. or a. [SMOTHER, *v.*]

*** smōth-ēr-ing lī, adv.** [Eng. *smotheringly*.]

*** smōth-ēr-y, a.** [Eng. *smother*; -y.]

1. Trading to smother; stifling, suffocating.

2. Full of smother or dust.

*** smōth, v. t.** [Prob. allied to *smack* (2), *v.* (q.v.)] To kiss, to embrace, to kiss.

"What kissing what smother and slandering one of another." —*Shakespeare*. As You Like It, I, 3.

smōul-der, smōl-der, * smool-der, v. t. & i. [SMOULDER, *v.*]

A. Trans.: To suffocate, to smother, to choke.

"They pressed forward under their engines, bearing down such as were in their way, and with their own fire smothered and burnt them to ashes." —*Butcher*. History of England, bk. IV, ch. 12.

B. Intransitive:
1. *Lit.*: To burn and smoke without vent or flame.

2. *Fig.*: To exist in a suppressed state; to burn inwardly without outward sign or indications, as a thought, a passion, or the like.

"Still, though they are the peace-revealer,
Smoulders in Roderick's breast the foul."
—*Scott*. Lady of the Lake, II, 12.

*** smōul-der, * smol-der, s.** [The same word as *smoulder* (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *smullen*, *smullen* = to smoulder.] Smoke, smoulder.

"The smoulderer stole our nose with stealth."
—*Chaucer*. Morte d'Arthur, 1000.

*** smōul-dry, a.** [Eng. *smoulder*; -y.] Smoothly, suffocating, smouldering.

"Through an sultry cloud of dusky-smoking smoke."
—*Spenser*. F. Q. t. vii, 12.

*** smōutph, v. t.** [SMOUL, *v.*]

smūce, smūce, s. [MUSE (3), *s.*]

smūdge, * smoge, v. t. [Dan. *smuds* = filth; *smudse* = to soil, to dirty; Ger. *schmutzen* = smut; *schmutzen* = to smudge.] [SMUT, *s.*, SMUTCH.]

1. To smear or stain with dirt or filth; to blacken with smoke; to stain, to sully.

"The hunted fox, smudged and bedraggled, was viewed away." —*Pope*. Essay, II, 186.

2. To stifle, to suffocate. (*Prov.*)

3. To smoke; to dry with smoke.

"In the craft of catching or taking it [the barrow] and smudging it." —*Chaucer*. London Stuke.

smūdge, s. [SMUDGE, *v.*]

1. A foul spot, a stain, a smear.

"Anybody can make a dark smudge with the necessary amount of labour." —*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1894, p. 502.

2. A suffocating smoke. (*Prov.*)

3. A heap of damp combustibles, partially ignited, placed on the windward side of a house, tent, &c., so as to raise a dense smoke to keep off mosquitoes. (*Amer.*)

smūdge coal, s. A miner's name for coal which has been partially deprived of its lumen by coming in contact with trap-dykes, &c., in a state of heat, and so been converted into a kind of natural coke. Called also *hind-coal*, *stone-coal*.

smūdg-ŷ, a. [Eng. *smudgy* (q.v.); -y.] Smudged, smeary.

"With smudgy telegrams in their hands." —*St. James's Gazette*, April 1, 1895.

smūg, * smooq, a. [Dan. *smuk* = pretty, thin, fair; O. Sw. *smuck* = elegant, fine, fair; Sw. *smuk* = to adorn; Low Ger. *smuk* = neat, trim; Ger. *schmuck* (a) = trim, spruce; (s) = ornament.] Neat, trim, spruce, fine; affectively neat in dress.

"Like a smug bridegroom." —*Shakespeare*. Lear, IV, 6.

smug faced, a. Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

smūg, * smugge, v. t. [SMUG, *a.*]

1. To make smug or spruce; to dress up.

"Studiously sweetened, smugged with oil."
—*Chapman*. Homer, Odyssey 2.

2. To hush up. (*Slang.*)

"She wanted a guarantee that the case should be smugged up, in other words, compromised." —*Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 2, 1887.

smūg, a. [A contract of *smuggle* (q.v.).] (See compound.)

smug boat, s. A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium boat.

smūg-gle, v. t. & i. [Dan. *smugle*; *i smug* = in secret, privately; *smugghende* = contraband trade; cf. Dan. *smugle* = a narrow passage; Sw. *smuga* = a linking-hole; feel *smuga* = a hole to creep through; *smuga* (pa. t. *smug*, *pl. smug* [pa. par. *smugnen*) = to creep; A.S. *smugian*, *smugian* = to creep.]

A. Transitive:
1. *Lit.*: To import or export secretly, and against the law; to import or export without paying the duties imposed by law.

"And I had the greatest reason to believe that not a single article was smuggled by any of our people." —*Cook*. First Voyage, bk. I, ch. 11.

2. *Fig.*: To convey, manage, or introduce clandestinely.

"He never escaped his lesson or struggled into the dormitory." —*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1895.

B. Intrans.: To practise smuggling.

smūg-gler, s. [Eng. *smuggle* (q.v.); -er.]

1. One who smuggles; one who imports or exports contraband or dutiable goods secretly and without paying the duties imposed by law.

"The most hazardous of all trades that of a smuggler." —*Smith*. Wealth of Nations, bk. I, ch. 1.

2. A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of importing or exporting contraband or dutiable goods secretly and without paying the duties imposed by law; the act or practice of evading the revenue by importing or exporting goods clandestinely without payment of the duties imposed on them. Smuggling is a serious offense in many countries, and is punishable here by a heavy fine and imprisonment, beside confiscation of the contraband goods. In England, by the Act 1868, &c., it was constituted felony without benefit of clergy, but is now punishable by a fine or imprisonment.

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*** smūg-lī, smūg-gī, adv.** [Eng. *smug*; -ly.] In a smug manner; wally, spruce, finely.

smūg-nēss, s. [Eng. *smug*; -ness.] The quality or state of being smug; spruceness, neatness.

smūl-kīn, s. [Ety. doubtful.] An illegitimate coin, value 1d., current in the reign of Elizabeth.

*** smū-lī, a.** [Ety. doubtful.] Lower smoothly, demurely.

smūt, s. [Properly *smutch* (q.v.); cf. Sw. *smut* = grease, filth; *smuta* = to bedaub; *smut* = contagion; *smutte* = to infect; Dan. *smut* = contagion.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:
1. *Lit.*: A spot made with soot or earthy foul matter itself; a particle of soot.

"The steam of lamps still hanging on her nose, in raggy smut." —*Drayton*. Janyal, 100.

2. *Fig.*: Obscene or ribald language; scenity, ribaldry.

"Rite, or smut, or rhymes, or blarney." —*Pope*. Satire, 100.

II. Botany:
1. Dust-heap; a fungus, *Uredo* (q.v.) (or *Carbo*), which attacks the ears of wheat, oats, and rye, but is seldom found on wheat. In appearance it resembles lint, but it is infectious. When examined microscopically, the black powder is found to consist of round spores, smaller than those of lint and without reticulations. It has been ascertained that one square inch of surface would contain less than eight millions of spores.

"Farmers have suffered by smut since wheat will not sell for above the ordinary price, whereas that which is free from smut will bring a premium." —*Mortimer*. Husbandry.

2. *Tilletia caries*.

smut ball, s.

Bot.: (1) *Lycopodium Borstia*; (2) *Tilletia caries*.

smūt, v. t. & i. [SMUT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:
1. To stain, soil, or mark with smut; to blacken or stain with coal, soot, or the like.

"Clotho had her fingers smutted in smutty cauld." —*Shakespeare*. Hamlet, I, 3.

2. To affect with the disease known as smut.

"Men or boys should be through the eyes with smut, by which they are infected with the disease, and let them fall to the ground." —*Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 25.

3. To blacken, to stain, to taint, to sully.

"He is far from being smutted with any of these." —*More*.

B. Intransitive:
1. To become smutty; to become black or stained with smut.

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shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

snake, *s.* [A.S. *snaca*, from *snian* (p. 1. *snia*), p. (var. *snian*) = to sneak (q. v.); cogn. with *lecl. snaker*, *snakr*; Dan. *snog*; Sw. *snok*; Sansc. *napa*.]

Zool.: A serpent; any member of the reptilian family Ophidia; specially marked by the absence of limbs, and by their slender, elongated shape. This shape is probably an adaptation to their habit of creeping through crevices and among dense herbage, concealing being one of the characteristics of this family of animals. They may be broadly distinguished into tree snakes, usually green in color, slender in body, and active in motion; water snakes, found both in fresh and salt water; burrowing snakes, with rigid cylindrical bodies and narrow mouths; and ground snakes, to which class the majority of species belong. They are covered with scales, which ventrally are developed into strong shields. These shields are essential to the life of the animal, for to each of them is attached a pair of ribs, and by their grip on the ground the animal moves. The number of vertebrae is very great, in some of the pythons more than four hundred. Many snakes are poisonous, the poison being conveyed through a hollow fang to the blood of the victim. They vary greatly in size. The number of species is variously estimated at from 1000 to 1800.

☞ *A snake in the grass*: A secret enemy. (Cf. *Virgil*: *Ecl. iii. 93*.)

snake-bird, snake-neck, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Plutus* (q. v.). [See extract, and illustration under *Dartei*.]

"They are also called *snake-necks*, from the habit they have of swimming with the body submerged, and only the neck exposed above the water, so that they really look not unlike a snake coming along."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 20.

snake-boat, *s.* [PAMBANMANCHE.]

snake-cane, *s.*

Bot.: *Nanthus montana*.

snake-charmer, *s.* [SERPENT-CHARMER.]

snake-charming, *s.* [SERPENT-CHARMING.]

snake-eel, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for Ophiurus, an old genus of Myxini, in which the extremity of the tail was free, and not surrounded by a fin.

snake-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: The genus *Cepola*.

snake-fly, *s.* [RIAPHIDIA.]

snake-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Trichosanthes*.

snake-head, *s.*

1. **Bot.**: [SNAKE'S HEAD].

2. The end of a flat rail formerly used on American railways, which was sometimes beveled and thrown up by the carriage wheels, and frequently entered the bodies of the carriages, to the great danger of the passengers.

snake-headed tortoise, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus *Hydromedusa*, from Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and southern Brazil. The buccal is large and flat, the neck and the head long and pointed.

snake-lino, *s.*

Naut.: Line used in worming a rope.

☞ **snake lizard**, *s.*

Zool. (PL.): Lizards without visible limbs, as *Amphisbena*, *Anguis*, and *Pseudopus*.

snake-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Lycopodium clavatum*.

snake-neck, *s.* [SNAKE-BIRD.]

snake-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Ephedra parviflora*.

snake-piece, *s.*

Naut.: The same as *POINTED* (q. v.).

snake-poison nut, *s.* [SNAKE-WOOD, 3.]

snake-rat, *s.*

Zool.: (See *extract*.)

"But one small snake (*Masticophis lateralis*) escaped in the Zoological Gardens of London, and for a long time afterwards the keepers frequently caught cross-bred rats, at first half-breeds, afterwards wholly of the character of the snake-rat, till at length all traces of it disappeared."—*Darwin*: *Var. of Animals & Plants*, ii. 57.

snake-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Ophiospermum*.

snake-stone, *s.*

1. A popular name for any species of *Ammonite* (q. v.).

2. A kind of horn or whetstone occurring in Scotland.

3. The name given to any substance applied as a specific to snake-bites in various countries. Three which had been used in Ceylon were submitted to Faraday for analysis. One proved to be a piece of animal charcoal, the second was chalk, and the third was of a vegetable nature, and resembled a leucor. Only the first could have any effect, and, possibly, animal charcoal, if instantaneously applied, may be sufficiently porous and absorbent to extract the venom from a recent wound before it can be carried into the system. (*Transact. Ceylon*, ed. 3rd, i. 200.)

4. A local name for a spindle-whirl (q. v.). (See *extract*.)

"In Harris & Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called *snake-stones*, older stones, or *snake-stones*, and have an origin assigned them much like the *serpent stone* of Italy."—*Kearns*: *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 291.

snake tail, *s.* [SNAKE'S TAIL.]

snake-worship, *s.* Serpent-worship (q. v.).

The name of Signior, and the number of non-Aryan families which claim a Nababul connection, seems to show that *snake-worship* formerly existed in Guiana. —W. W. Hunter: *Imp. Gazetteer of India*, ii. 581.

snake's beard, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Ophiopogon*.

snake's flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Lycopus reserpens*.

snake's head, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Fritillaria Melanensis*: so named from the chequered markings on the petals, like the scales on a snake's head. (*Prior*.)

2. The genus *Chelone*. (*Amer*.)

Snake's ne d iris: [iris, ¶].

snake's tail, *s.*

Bot.: *Battalia incurva*. Called also *Lepidurus incurvus* and *L. incurvus*. Named from its cylindrical spikes. (*Prior*.)

snake's tongue, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus *Ophioglossum*; (2) The genus *Lycopodium*.

snako, *v. t. & i.* [SNAKE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *to drag*: To drag or haul, as a snake, from its hole. (Equally with *out*.) (*Amer*.)

2. *Naut.*: To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller one, or with coil, the small ropes lying in the indentations between the strands of the larger one; to worm. [SNAKING.]

B. Intransitive: To wind or crawl like a snake; to move with serpentine motion.

"Lead about with snaking silver lances."—*Sylvester*: *Creation*, seventh day, first w. a. 81.

snako-root, *s.* [Eng. *snake*, and *root*.]

1. *Polygonum Bistorta*. [BI-TORT.]

2. *Polygonum senega*. [SENEGA.]

3. *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [ARISTOLOCHIA.]

4. The genus *Ophiorhiza*.

snako-weed, snake-wort, *s.* [Eng. *snake*, and *weed* or *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum Fagopyrum* (Britten & Holland); (2) *P. bistorta*. Named from its writhed root. (*Prior*.)

snako-wood, *s.* [Eng. *snake*, and *wood*.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Ophioxylon* (q. v.).

2. *Brosimum Aubletii*: called also *Pithecellobium guianensis*; an Artocarpal, sixty to seventy feet high, growing in Brazil. The beautiful heart wood, called from its markings snake-wood, is exceedingly hard.

3. *Strychnos calubra*, a climbing Indian plant, with tendrils believed by native doctors to be a cure for the poison of the cobra.

4. The genus *Cecropia*. (*Burton*.)

snak-ing, *s.* [Eng. *snak*(*v*); -ing.]

Nautical:

1. Passing a line spirally around a rope, as to lie in the indentations between the strands. [WORMING.]

2. One of a set of stoppers passed alternately from one stay or rope to another, so that their length in a parallel direction, so that one is shot away its functions may be performed by the other.

snak-ish, *a.* [Eng. *snak*(*v*); -ish.]

A snake-like form, habits, or qualities.

snak-y, *a.* **snak-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *snak*(*v*); -ly.]

1. Of or pertaining to a snake or snakes, resembling a snake.

"A devil with horns, cloven hoof, and a serpent."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Winding in and out like a snake, or winding.

"A snaking stream I never saw."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, Sept. 28, 1805.

3. Having or consisting of snakes.

"Wings on his heels were humming, and he had."—*He holds the virtue of the snake's wand*.

Addison: *Devil*, *Metamorph.*, 1.

4. Sly, cunning, deceitful, insinuating.

"Girded with snaky wiles."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, 2.

snaky-headed, *a.*

Having snakes instead of hair on the head.

"That snaky-headed thoroughbred."—*Milton*: *Comus*, 1.

snap, *v. t. & i.* [Dut. *snappen*; Sw. *snappa*; M. H. Ger. *snaben*; Ger. *schneppen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To break instantaneously; to break.

"But passion rudely snaps the string."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

2. To shut with a sharp, quick sound.

"The heavy eye."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

3. To seize or catch suddenly; to catch.

"To catch up."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

4. To bite sharply and suddenly; to bite suddenly with the teeth.

"To catch, to swindle, to cheat."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

"Since the privateers and howard ships have done this way, these fisher men are very shy, but are often snatched by them."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

5. To crack; to make a sharp sound.

"To snap a whip, to snap one's fingers."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

6. To break out upon suddenly and with angry words; to catch up. (See *extract*.)

"To catch up."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

"That child and snaps her head every minute."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

7. To cause to spring back, or vibrate, a sudden, sharp sound, to bang.

B. Intransitive:

1. To break off short; to part suddenly and abruptly.

"The wire rope snapped, and the lift was in parts."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

2. To make an effort to bite, to try to bite with the teeth.

"With teeth and claws, which dare his way."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

3. To give out a sharp, cracking sound, as that of the hammer of a fire-arm when fired without exploding the charge, as, *heaps snapped*.

4. To utter sharp, harsh, or angry words, (generally followed by *at*.)

5. To catch eagerly at a proposal or offer, to jump at or accept an offer readily.

☞ **To snap off**:

(1) To break suddenly.

(2) To bite suddenly.

"To have had our two noses cut off with old men without teeth."—*Shakespeare*: *Hamlet*, 1. 3.

2. *Intrans.*: To break or part suddenly.

snap, *s.* [SNAP, *v.*]

1. *Ordinary* *Lygonia*:

(1) The sudden breaking or rupture of a substance.

(2) A sudden, eager hit; a sudden blow, or attempt to seize, as with the teeth.

3. A sharp, cracking sound, as the end of a whip.

ste, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; ge, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whā, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

4. That which is caught by a sudden snatch or grasp; a catch.

5. A greedy fellow.

6. He had no sooner said out his say, but up rises a greedy snap, then at the board. — *L. Burroughs*.

7. The spring-catch of a bracelet, book-catch, purse, reticula, &c.

8. A sudden and severe interval or spell. (Applied to weather.)

9. It was to be "interried" for a cold snap, it will be a "snare" to think of this Tuesday's sport. — *Field*, Jan. 3, 1896.

10. A crisp kind of gingerbread-nut or small cake.

11. A scrap, a fragment, a morsel.

12. A kind of learning, here a snap, there a piece of knowledge. — *Palmer, Belg. & Prussia State*, V. xiv. 1.

13. A snack, a slight refectation.

14. Two hearty meals that night have been mistaken for pieces of bread and declared them to be snaps. — *Field*, *James's Reminiscence*, ch. 1.

15. An ear-ring furnished with a snap to prevent its coming out of the lobe of the ear. [6.]

16. A children's round game of cards, played by three or more players.

17. An easy or profitable situation. (*Slang*.)

18. Technically:

1. *Fish*, (*PL*): A popular name for the E. horse, because when they fall or are laid upon their back, they leap into the air with a snapping noise.

2. *Class*: An implement used in making glassware.

3. *Harness*: [SNAP-BOOK].

4. *Boilers*: A tool used by boiler-makers for giving the head of a rivet a round and symmetrical form before it cools but after it has been closed.

5. *snap bug*, *s. pl.* [SNAP, *s.*, II. 1.]

6. *snap flask*, *s.*

7. *Find*: A two part flask having its halves joined together by a hinged latch at one corner and a latch at the diagonally opposite corner.

8. *snap head*, *s.*

9. A round head to a pin, bolt, or rivet.

10. A swaging tool with a hollow corresponding to the required form of a rivet. It is lowered over the end of the hot rivet and struck by a hammer.

11. *snap hook*, *s.* A hook with a spring passing by which it is prevented from accidentally disengagement from the object to which it is attached.

12. *snap link*, *s.* An open link with a spring for the purpose of connecting parts of harness, chains, &c.

13. *snap lock*, *s.*

14. *Testure*: A lock with a spring-latch which fastens by snapping.

15. *snap shooter*, *s.* The same as SNAP-BOUNCE.

16. I cannot but believe that our brilliant snap-shooters are born, not made. — *Field*, Jan. 8, 1897.

17. *snap shot*, *s.*

18. A shot fired suddenly, without taking deliberate aim.

19. One who is skilled in shooting without taking deliberate aim.

20. "I will aim a snap-shot." — *Field*, Jan. 8, 1897.

21. *Photog*: A picture hurriedly taken, as with a double lens camera.

22. *snap tree*, *s.*

23. *Justa*, a *hypsophylla*.

24. *p drag on*, *s.* [Eng. *snap*, and *dragon*.]

25. 1. *bot.*: (1) The genus *Antirrhinum* (p. v.); (2) *Antirrhinum*; (3) *Linaria vulgaris*, (Brit. & f. *lin. vulgaris*).

26. *Class*: A kind of tongs used by glass-makers to hold their hot hollow ware.

27. A game in which raisins are snatched from the table, and put into the mouth.

28. That which is eaten at snappedragon.

29. *ape*, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

30. *Shovel*: To level the end of a piece of timber, so as to make it fit against a surface when it meets obliquely. This angular fitting is also termed *snapping*, *snaying*, *snaying*, &c., and is done with a *snapping*.

31. *aped*, *pa. par. or a.* [SNAP, *v.*]

32. *bey*; *pout*; *jowl*; *cat*; *cell*; *chorus*; *chin*; *bench*; *go*; *gem*; *thin*; *this*; *sin*; *as*; *expect*; *Xenophon*; *exist*. *ph* = *f*. *clan*; *-clan* = *shan*. *-tion*; *-sion* = *shun*; *-tion*; *-sion* = *shun*. *-ious*; *-tious*; *-sious* = *shus*. *-ble*; *-die*, &c. = *bel del*.

33. *snāp-hānse*, *s.* [Dut. *snaphaan* = a firelock; O. Dut. *snaphaan*.]

34. 1. The name formerly applied to the spring-lock of a fire-arm. The word and the object were derived from Continental Europe. The snaphance superseded the wheel-lock, and fell upon a movable piece of steel, called a trigger, which was played vertically above the pan. Hence, a firelock, a musket.

2. There arrived four horsemen, very well appointed, having snaphances hanging at the pommel of their saddles. — *Shelton*, *Don Quixote*, IV. 16.

3. A snappish retort; a curt, sharp answer; a repartee.

35. *snāp-pēr*, *v.* [Eng. *snapp*, *v.*; -*er*.]

36. 1. *Ordinary Language*:

2. One who snaps or snatches.

3. "My father named me Antelope," being littered under Mercury; who, as I am, was like a tiger up of unconsidered trifles. — *Shakespeare*, *Winter's Tale*, IV. 3.

4. A cracker, or bonbon.

5. "Nasty French hunter snappers with mottoes." — *Burke*, *Ing. Legends*; *Wedding-day*.

6. (PL): *Carabidae*.

7. The instrument not other than *snappers*, *chokes*, and round bottomed drums. — *Singer*, *French*, p. 172.

8. *Ichthy*: *Pagrus unicorn*, [PAGRUS.]

37. *snāp-pīng*, *pp. par. or a.* [SNAP, *v.*]

38. *snapping mackerel*, *s.* A young bluefish.

39. *snapping tool*, *s.*

40. *Metall-work*: A stamping-tool used to force a plate into holes in a die.

41. *snapping-turtle*, *s.*

42. *Zool*: *Chelydra serpentina*, widely distributed over the United States. They grow to a considerable size, a weight of twenty pounds being far from uncommon, and are prized as food. Their popular name is derived from their ferocity in captivity, and their habit of biting or snapping at everything that comes in their way. Called also Alligator Terrapin and Alligator Tortoise.



SNAPPING-TURTLE.

43. *snāp-plah*, *a.* [Eng. *snapp*; -*ish*.]

44. 1. Ready or apt to snap at or bite people.

2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak sharply or harshly.

3. Sharp, harsh, tart, bitter.

4. "Snappish dialogue, that flippant wife." — *Cooper*, *Talk*, IV. 194.

45. *snāp-plah-lý*, *adv.* [Eng. *snappish*; -*ly*.]

46. In a snappish manner; peevishly, angrily, tartly.

47. "Neil answered him snappishly, 'How can that be.'"

48. "When my husband has been more than two years at sea?" — *Frederick*, *A Sailor's Wife*.

49. *snāp-pish-nōss*, *s.* [Eng. *snappish*; -*ness*.]

50. The quality or state of being snappish; peevishness, tartness.

51. "He threatened with great snappishness to dog me." — *Wakefield*, *Memoirs*, p. 23.

52. *snāp-pý*, *a.* [Eng. *snapt*; -*y*.] Snappish, sharp.

53. *snāp-säck*, *s.* [Sw. *snappisäck*; Ger. *Knappisack*.]

54. A knapsack.

55. "We should look upon him as a strange soldier that when he is upon his march, and to go upon service, instead of his sword should take his knapsack." — *Southey*, *Remains*, VIII. 233.

56. *snāp, pret. & pa. par. or v.* [SNAP, *v.*]

57. *snāp-woed*, *s.* [Eng. *snapp*, and *weed*.]

58. *bot.*: The genus *Impatiens*.

59. *snar*, *s.* *snarre*, *v. t.* [O. Dut. *snarren* = to snarl; Ger. *scharren* = to snarl.]

60. To snarl.

61. "Tyres that did seem to grin." — *Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, V. ii. 37.

62. *snäre*, *s.* [A.S. *snær* = a cord, a string; cogn. with Dut. *snare* = a string; leed. *snare* = a snare, a bait; Dan. *snare*; Sw. *snara*; O. H. Ger. *snare*, *hka*.]

63. 1. A string furred into a noose; a noose.

2. "I hangled himself with a snare." — *Matthew*, *xxiv. 5*.

64. 2. A contrivance, generally consisting of a noose or set of nooses of coils, hair, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be caught; a gin, a noose.

65. 3. Hence, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled and brought into trouble.

66. "Yet are we so weak, and the snares and occasions so innumerable, that we fall daily and hourly." — *Tindal*, *Worker*, p. 91.

67. 4. The gut stretched across the head of a drum.

68. *snare-drum*, *s.* [Dut. *snar* (1), *s.*, II. 1. (1).]

69. *snäre*, *v. t. & i.* [SNARE, *s.*]

70. *A. Trans.*: To catch in or with a snare; to take or catch by guile; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger to entangle.

71. "I had her eyes disposed their looks to play." — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

72. *B. Intrans.*: To catch birds, &c., with snares; to set snares for birds, &c.

73. "But a triumphant spirit all things dared." — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

74. "He reached the wood and on the warden snared." — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

75. *snār-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *snar* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who lays snares or traps.

76. "Never grate out; nor, like a cunning snarer, make thy clipped name the bait to call it others." — *Middleton*, *Itch*.

77. *snark*, *v. t.* [Sw. *snarka* = to snore loudly.]

78. To make a grating noise.

79. "I will not quite compare it to a certain kind of snarking or grunting." — *Notes & Queries*, Sept. 25, 1896, p. 248.

80. *snarl* (1) *snarlo* (1), *v. t.* [A freq. from *snarl* (1), *v.*.]

81. 1. *lit.*: To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to snarl.

82. "Dogs that snarl about a bone." — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

83. 2. *Fig.*: To speak roughly or crossly; to talk harshly.

84. "Do ye snarle, you black jill? she looks like the picture of America." — *Beacon & Flat*, *Knights of Malta*, v. 1.

85. *snarl* (2) *snarlo* (2), *v. t.* [A freq. from *snarl* (2), *v.*.]

86. 1. To entangle, to complicate; to involve in knots.

87. "And from her locks her garments she did tear, And from her head she rent her snarled hair." — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

88. 2. To confuse, to embarrass, to entangle.

89. "You snarle yourself into so many and heinous absurdities, as you shall never be able to wangle your self out." — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

90. *snarl* (3) *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To raise hollow work in metals by percussion.

91. *snarl* (1) *s.* [SNARL (1), *v.*.] A growl, a quarrel; an angry controversy.

92. *snarl* (2) *s.* [SNARL (2), *v.*.] An entanglement; a knot or complication of hair, thread, &c.; hence, intricacy, complication, embarrassing difficulty.

93. "I have always observed the thread of life to be like other threads or skeins of silk, full of snarls and imbricatures." — *Isaac Walton*, *Life of St. Ives*, 1659.

94. *snarl-knot*, *s.* A knot that cannot be drawn loose. (*Prov.*)

95. *snarl-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *snarl* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who snarls or growls; a growling, surly, quarrelsome person.

96. "He down obscure, like other larks." — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

97. *snarl-īng*, *a. & s.* [SNARL (1), *v.*]

98. *A. As adj.*: Growling, surly, snappish, quarrelsome.

99. *B. As subst.*: The act of one who snarls; a snarl, a growl.

100. "I was startled by a furious snarling and yapping behind." — *Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

101. *snarling-letter*, *s.* The letter R. [R.]

102. *snarling muscles*, *s. pl.*

103. *Anat.*: A popular expression used by Bell for the muscles employed in a dog in snarling. (*Darwin*, *Descent of Man*, 2nd ed., p. 41.)

104. *snarl-īng*, *s.* [SNARL (3), *v.*]

105. *Metall-work*: A method of making hollow works in metal by percussion.

106. *snarling iron*, *s.*

107. *Metall-work*: A tool used for fitting or

snore hole, s.

Mining: The hole in the wind-bore or lower neck of a mining-pump, to admit the water.

snor-er, s. [Eng. *snore*(s); -er.] One who snores.

snorkle, s. [SNORE, SNORT.] A snore.

"At the cock-crowing before dawn thou shalt not hear these the *snorkles* snore."—*Shakespeare*, *Pericles*, Act II, Sc. 1, l. 115.

snort, v. t. & i. [For *snork*, from Dan. *snorka* = to snort; Sw. *snorka* = to snort with rage, to threaten; Dut. *snorken* = to snore, to snort; Ger. *schmatzen* = to snore, to snort.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a loud, rough noise, as a horse.

"He snorts, snorts, neighs, and fire and smoke breathe out."—*Macfarlane*, *Unfettered Horses*, p. 22.

2. To snore.

"Awake the snoring citizens with the bell."—*Shakespeare*, *Othello*, I, I, l. 1.

3. To laugh outright. (*Prov.*)**B. Transitive:**

1. To turn up, as in anger, scorn, or derision, as the nose.

2. To utter with a snort.

"To expel or force out, as with a snort."

snort, s. [SNORT, v.] A loud, rough sound produced by forcing the air through the nose.

snort-er (1), s. [Eng. *snort*, v.; -er.] One who snorts; a snorter.

snort-er (2), s. [SNORTING.]

Snorter.

The lower end of a barrel has been known often to part a jump-out of the barrel or snorter, which supports it, and continue to the mast.—*Field*, *Field*, 27, 1855.

snort-ing, pr. pres. a., & s. [SNORT, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. pres. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of forcing the air through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus produced; a snort.

"The snorting of his horses was heard."—*Jeremiah*, vi, 1.

2. The act of snoring.

snort-ilo, v. [SNORT, v.] To snort, to snort.

"[To] snort-ilo like a horse."

snort-y, a. [Eng. *snort*, s.; -y.] Snoring; broken by snorts or snorings. (*Schuyler*; *Field*, *Field*, 1845.)

snöt, 'snotte, 'snotho, s. [O. Fris. *snötter*; Dut. *snort*, Low Ger. *snort*; Dan. *snöt*. Allied to *snort* and *snort*, v.]

1. The mucus discharged or secreted in the nose.

2. An opprobrious name for a low, mean person. (*Prov.*)

snöt, v. [SNÖT, s.] To free from snöt; to beat or wipe the nose.

snöt-tër, s. [SNÖT, v.]

1. In the language:

1. The proboscis of a turkey-cock.

2. Snöt. (*Schöck*.)**II. As a verb:**

1. A bucket on a boat's mast, to hold the lower end of the spirit which elevates the peak of the sail.

2. A rope going over a yard-arm, used to beat a tripping line in sending down the top-gallant and royal yards.

snöt-tër, v. [SNÖTTER, s.] To go along slowly. (*Schöck*.)

To snort and snivel: To snivel and snivel.

"I am a snivel, a snivel here to snort and snivel."—*Field*, *Field*, ch. xxii.

snöt-ter y, s. [Eng. *snötter*; -y.] Filth, also called 'snötter'.

1. To teach the incipient to poetry, and to row or sail by the snötter and snötter.

snöt-ti ly, v. [Eng. *snötter*; -ly.] In a snötter manner. (*Schöck*.)

snöt-ti nese, s. [Eng. *snötter*; -ness.] The snötter or snötter of being snötter.

snöt-ti nese, s. [Eng. *snötter*; -ness.] The snötter or snötter of being snötter.

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snöt-ti nese, s. [Eng. *snötter*; -ness.] The snötter or snötter of being snötter.

snöt-ty, a. [Eng. *snöt*; -y.]

1. Foul with snöt; full of snöt.

2. Mean, dirty, sneering, sarcastic, dry.

"The continual importunities of his covetous and snötty wife."—*Wood*, *Alfred*, Act II, l. 1.

snöt, 'snotte, 'snott, 'snote, s. [Sw. *snöt* = a snöt; a snöt; Dan. *snöt*; Low Ger. *snote*; Dan. *snöt*; Ger. *snote*. Allied to *snote*, v., and *snöt*.]

1. The long, projecting nose of a beast.

"A cruel bear whose nose is snötted up."—*Shakespeare*, *Pericles*, Act II, l. 115.

2. The nose of a man. (*Said in contempt.*)

3. The nozzle of a hose or hollow pipe.

4. Entom.: [SNÖT-MOTH.]

snöt-moth, s.

Entom.: *Hypena proboscidealis*. Body slender, wings broad and triangular, colour mainly brown, expansion of wings an inch and a half. Common among nettles. [HYPENA.]

snöt-ring, s. A ring or staple placed in the nose of a hog to fasten him from rooting.

snöt, 'snött, v. [SNÖT, s.] To furnish with a snöt or point.

snöt-er, s. [Eng. *snöt*; -er.] A pair of cutting shears with one curved blade approximating to the shape of a hog's snöt, and used for removing at one cut the cartilage wherewith he roots.

snöt-y, a. [Eng. *snöt*; -y.] Resembling the snöt of a beast.

"The nose was snöt, long, and big."

snöt-ty, a. [Eng. *snöt*; -y.] Resembling the snöt of a beast.

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snow berry, s.**Botany:**

1. The fruit of *Symphoricarpos racemosa*; a capribul.

2. The fruit of *Chiococca racemosa* and the plant itself, also the genus *Chiococca* (q.v.).

snow-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Fringilla hyemalis*, ranging widely over North America. It is about six inches long; head, neck, upper parts of body, and wings slate brown, lower parts of breast, abdomen, and two exterior tail feathers pure white.

snow-blanket, s. A farmer's name for such a covering of snow as protects, or materially contributes to protect, vegetation from the severity of the weather.

snow-blind, a. Affected with snow-blindness (q.v.).

snow-blindness, s. An affection of the eyes caused by the reflection of light from snow.

snow blink, s. The peculiar reflection arising from fields of ice or snow.

snow block, v. t. To block or impede the passage of by snow.

"The trains have been snow-blocked between the stations."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1856.

snow boot, s. A boot to protect the feet from snow; specif., a kind of gaiter with an India rubber sole and felt uppers, covering the boot worn inside of it.

snow-broth, s. Snow and water mixed; very cold liquor.

"Angels, a man whose blood is very snow-broth, one who never feels the winter's cold and moisture of the snow."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, I, 4.

snow-bunting, s.

Ornith.: *Photophanes nivalis*, an Arctic passerine bird, visiting the continents of America and Europe in the winter. It is about seven inches in length, and its plumage varies considerably at different seasons. (See *q.v.*)

In winter the upper part of the head, cheeks, and a band on the lower neck are light reddish-brown; lower parts white, upper parts black, edged with yellowish-brown, but varying much in individuals. In summer the head, neck, lower parts, and a patch on the wings are pure white, the rest of the plumage black. They feed on seeds and insects, and soon after their arrival in temperate regions become very fat, and are then esteemed a delicacy. The Greenlanders kill them in great numbers, and dry them for winter use. Their song is not unlike that of the lark, and when singing they perch on a mate; their call is a shrill piping note, generally uttered on the wing.

They arrive every year in this country, from the north, flocks of pretty little birds called snow-bunties. They come from within the Arctic Circle, and in so variable in their plumage that naturalists are at a loss to get a characteristic description of them. Indeed, so much a puzzle did these little birds, that for long they were described by the older naturalists as three different species. Of course we now know that the mountain, tawny, and snow-bunting are one; and this because we get them in almost every possible stage of transition. They breed upon the summits of the highest hills with the ptarmigan, and, like that bird, they resemble their plumage according to the prevailing aspect of their haunts. In this they succeed admirably, and flourish accordingly. —*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1857.

snow-cock, s. [SNOW-PARTHURGE.]

snow-drift, s. A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

"White his hair was as a snow-drift."—*Longfellow*, *Hiawatha*, xli.

snow-eyes, s. pl. A contrivance used by the Esquimaux to prevent snow-blindness. They are made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose like spectacles, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

snow-fall, s. A fall or storm of snow.

"Further interruption in railway traffic has been caused by the continuous snow-fall."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1856.

snow-fed, a. Originating from or augmented by melted snow; as, a snow-fed river.

snow-field, s. A wide expanse of snow, especially of permanent snow.

snow-finch, s.

Ornith.: *Montifringilla nivalis*; called also the snow-bird.

snöt boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, es; expect, Xenophen, exist, ph - f, chan, than - shan, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün, -alous, -tious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

lāto, lāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hōr, thère; pine, plit, sūre, sir, marine; sū
or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, sūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sŷrian. a, eo = ē; ey = ā; eu = ē

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Socrates, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Socotra.

Socotrine aloe, s.

Bot.: *Aloe socotrina*. It has sword-shaped serrate leaves, one and a half to two feet long, with their apex sharp; flowers red, tipped with green, on peduncles rising from among the leaves, which are often aggregated round the tip of the stem. It is about three or four feet high, is a native of Southern Africa as well as of Socotra, but is now cultivated in the West Indies.

Socotrine aloes, s. [ALOES, II. (2).]

Sō crāt'-lo, Sō-crāt'-lo al, a. [Lat. *Socraticus*.] Of or belonging to Socrates.

Socratic method, s.

Philos.: The method of exact definition and induction introduced by Socrates (B.C. 469-399) (*Arist.*: *Metaph.*, xii. 4). It was his custom to carry on his investigations from propositions generally received as true, and to place the particular statement to be examined in a variety of combinations, thus implying that each thought must, if true, maintain its validity under every possible combination. From the fact that this method was employed by its author in the form of dialogue, the term Socratic method is often loosely applied to any inquiry carried on in the form of question and answer, without reference to the fulfillment of the conditions which Socrates considered all-important.

*With respect to the Socratic method, the employment of induction, I cannot agree with those who consider it an anticipation of Bacon. — *J. H. Lewis* (*Univ. Philos.*, ed. 1893, p. 162).

Socratic philosophy, s.

Philosophy:

1. A term sometimes used to include the development of Greek philosophy from the time of Socrates to the rise of the Neoplatonists, because, with the exception of the Epicureans, the chief philosophical schools up to that period professed to ground their teachings on the authority of Socrates.

2. The ethics of Socrates, as gathered from the writings of Xenophon, Plato, and Aristotle. It is not known when Socrates commenced his career as a public teacher, but he first attracted notice as an opponent of the Sophists (q. v.), and was about forty-six years of age when Aristophanes introduced him on the stage in *The Clouds*, strange to say, in the character of a Sophist. All previous philosophers had been occupied with the Universe as a whole; the chief business of Socrates was with man as a moral being. His reforming tendencies made many enemies. In B.C. 399 Meletus, a poet and Lyceus, a rhetor, preferred this indictment against him: "Socrates is guilty of reviling the gods acknowledged by the State, and of preaching new gods; moreover he is guilty of corrupting the youth." He was tried and condemned to death, and refusing the opportunity of escape provided by his friends, drank the fatal hemlock in the seventieth year of his age. Bishop Blount (*Long Metaph.*, s. v. *Socrates*) says: "Socrates taught that the divine attributes might be inferred from the works of creation. He maintained the immortality, immutability, and providence of the Deity; and, from the existence of conscience in the human breast, he inferred that man is a moral agent, the object of reward and punishment; and that the great distinction of virtue and vice was ordained by the Deity."

Sō crāt' to al tŷ, adv. [Eng. *socratical*; *Lat.*] In the Socratic manner, by the Socratic method.

"Is it such a pleasure to be non-plused in mood and figure that you had rather be snipped in the nose, than a sycophant, than trod, scurrilously and scolded?" — *Goodman* (*Winter Evenings*, p. 11).

Sōo ra-tŷm, s. [Eng. *Socratic*; *-ism*.] The doctrines of philosophy of Socrates.

Sōo ra-tŷst, s. [Eng. *Socratic*; *-ist*.] A follower or disciple of Socrates.

"The Socratic was said to be better and more commendable than all others should be in common." — *Marston* (*Marriage of Prejudice*, 1554).

Sōd, s. & a. [So called from the condition of turf after rain, or in marshy places; cf. Dut. *sode* = a soil, from

O. Dut. *sode* = a seething or boiling; . . . a soil; O. Fris. *sitha*, *soda* = a soil; Low Ger. *sode* = soil; Ger. *sode*.] [SEETH.]

A. *As subst.*: The stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass, &c.; any portion of such surface; turf, sward.

"Avoiding only as I tread,
My brothers graves without a sod."

Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, st.

B. *As adj.*: Made or consisting of sods; as, a sod seat.

sod burning, s.

Agric.: The burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes, as manure.

sōd, v. t. [SOD, s.] To cover with sod or turf; to turf.

***sōd, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [SEETH.]

sō-da, s. [Ital. *soda*, fem. of *sodo*, contract. from *solido* = solid; O. Fr. *soude*; Fr. *soude*.] [SEETH.]

1. *Chem.*: An oxide of sodium; thus, anhydrous soda, Na_2O , caustic soda, NaHO . In ordinary language it denotes an impure carbonate of soda, used in washing, for glass-making, for the manufacture of hard soap, &c. [SODIUM-CARBONATE.]

2. *Pharm.*: Caustic soda (Sodium hydrate) may be used externally as a caustic; the bicarbonate as a direct antacid and alterative; sulphate of soda is an antiseptic. [LITHIUM-SULPHATE OF SODIUM.] A solution of chlorinated soda is an antiseptic and stimulant given in low malignant fever, as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, and externally in gangrene. [BORAX, GLASS-MAKING-SALT, SODIUM-ACETATE, CHLORIDE, &c.]

*Soda-alum = *Meibomite*; Soda-copperas = *Jarosite*; Soda-spodumene = *Oligoclase*; Soda-nitre = *Nitratine*; Soda table-sugar, Soda-wollastonite = *pechelite*.

soda ash, s.

Comm.: Crude carbonate of sodium.

soda-lime, s.

Chem.: An intimate mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for the determination of nitrogen in organic analysis. It converts the organic nitrogen of the substance into ammonia, which is collected apart and the quantity estimated.

soda-paper, s. A paper made by saturating filtering paper with carbonate of soda. Used for inclosing powders, which are to be ignited under the blow-pipe; so that they may not be blown away, and as a test paper.

soda plant, s.

Bot.: *Salsola Soda*; applied also to any plant containing some salt of soda, as *Salicornia Soda*, *Plantago squarrosa*, &c.

soda-powder, s. The same as SEIDLITZ-POWDER (q. v.).

soda-salts, s. pl. A popular name for the several salts of sodium (q. v.).

soda-water, s.

Chem.: An artificial aerated water containing a minute quantity of sodic bicarbonate. Many of the soda-waters manufactured in this country are simply aerated water, being entirely free from soda.

sō-da-ite, s. [Eng. *soda*; suff. *-ite* (Min).]

Min.: The same as ENKBERGITE (q. v.).

sō-da-lite, s. [Eng. *soda*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Ger. *sodolith*.]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in rhombic dodecahedrons, also massive, cleavage, dodecahedral. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. 2.46 to 2.47; lustre, vitreous to greasy; colours, gray, green, yellow, white, sometimes shades of blue, light red; fracture, conchoidal, uneven. Compos.: silica, 37.1; alumina, 31.7; soda, 19.2; sodium, 4.7; lithium, 7.3 = 100, corresponding with the formula $2\text{SiO}_2 \cdot \text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot 3\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Occurs in metamorphic and old igneous rocks, also in recent volcanic rocks.

***sō-dāl' i tŷ, s.** [Lat. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis* = a companion.] A fellowship, a fraternity; an association for mutual protection, and objects, such as church service at deaths, &c.

**Sodalities* of all sorts and conditions whatever, either secular or ecclesiastical. — *Parthena Soteri* (1833), p. 100.

sōd-am ide, s. [Eng. *sod*(a), and *amide*.]

Chem.: An olive-green fusible compound, formed when sodium, which had been partly acted on with water, is heated in ammonia gas. The ammonia is absorbed and the hydrogen set free. It is also formed when oxygen and ammonia are passed over sodium.

sōd-am mō-ni-ūm, s. [Eng. *sod*(a), and *ammonium*.]

Chem.: H_3NNa . A compound formed by burning pure bright sodium in contact with ammonia gas in a sealed tube, in presence of silver chloride. The sodium swells up and becomes liquid, appearing supported by collected, and blue by transmitted light. The compound soon decomposes, pure sodium being left behind in a spongy condition.

sōd-dōd, pa. par. or a. [SUD, v.]

sōd-dēn, pa. par. & a. [SEETH.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Boiled, seethed.
2. Soaked and softened, as in water. (Applied to bread not well baked.)
3. Soaked, saturated: as, *sodden* with drink.

sōd-dēn, v. i. & t. [SODDEN, a.]

A. *Intrans.*: To be seethed or soaked; to settle down as if by seething or boiling.

B. *Trans.*: To soak, to saturate, to bathe; tissues of with water, as in the process of seething.

sōd-dŷ, a. [Eng. *sod*, s.; *-y*.] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

***sod-en, a.** [SUDDEN.]

***sō-dēr, s. & v.** [SOLDER.]

***sod-eyn-liche, sod-eyn ly, adv.** [SO DENLY.]

sō-di-ō, pref. [SODIUM.] Having sodium in its composition.

sodio-potassic tartrate, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{KNaO}_{14} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Rochelle's Seignette salt. Prepared by neutralizing a hot solution of cream of tartar with soda carbonate, and evaporating to a thin syrup. It crystallizes in large prismatic crystals which effloresce slightly in the air, and dissolve in one and a half parts of cold water. It is purgative, and has a mild saline taste.

sō-di-ūm, s. [SODA.]

Chem.: Sodium. A monad metallic element recognized as a distinct substance by Lavoisier in 1793, and obtained in the metallic state by Davy in 1807. Symbol, Na. Atomic weight, 23. It is very widely diffused and abundant, occurring as chloride in sea water and salt springs, and as nitrate in South America; it is prepared by introducing an intimate mixture of thirty parts dry sodic carbonate, three parts caustic soda, and three parts chalk into a retort, the pure metal distilling over. It has a lustre and silver-white colour, sp. gr. 9.7, hard at -20° , soft at ordinary temperatures, softens at 50° , and melts at 97° . It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and when dropped on water decomposes it, liberating hydrogen which takes fire if the water be pressed heated. Sodium and its salts impart a beautiful yellow colour to the flame of the blow-pipe. It forms a monoxide and a chloride, and a hydrate corresponding to the former.

*Sodium-alum = *Meibomite*; Sodium-borate = *Borax*; Sodium-carbonate = *Soda* and *Trans.*; Sodium-chloride = *halite*; Sodium-chloride = *Salt*; Sodium-mesoplate = *Nitratine*; Sodium-nitrate = *Nitrate*; Sodium-spodumene = *Oligoclase*; Sodium-phosphate = *Theardite* and *Meibomite*.

sodium-bicarbonate, s.

Chem.: NaHCO_3 . Bicarbonate of soda. Produced by passing carbonic acid gas into a cold solution of the carbonate, or by parting the crystals in an atmosphere of the gas. It is a crystalline white powder, soluble in parts of water at 15° , but which cannot be dissolved in warm water without previous decomposition, being alkaline, and not pleasant to the taste than the carbonate. It is employed in the preparation of effervescent powders and draughts, and is an ingredient in baking powders.

sōd, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thōre; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gō, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Syrian. s, ce = o; ey = a; qu = h.

sodium-bromide, s.

Chem.: NaBr. Obtained by saturating hydrobromic acid with soda. It crystallizes in anhydrous cubes or oblique rhombic prisms according to the temperature of evaporation. Sp. gr. at 17.5° = 3.079. Dissolves easily in water and alcohol.

sodium-carbonate, s.

Chem.: Na₂CO₃·10H₂O. Washing-soda. Prepared by decomposing common salt with sulphuric acid, heating the resulting sulphate of sodium with chalk and small coal in a reverberatory furnace, lixiviating the mass with cold or tepid water, evaporating the solution to dryness, and calcining the product with sawdust in a salt-lake furnace. By dissolving the soda-ash (q.v.) formed in hot water, filtering, and allowing to cool slowly, the carbonate is deposited in large transparent crystals, which effloresce in dry air, and crumble to a white powder. When this is redissolved in water, filtered, and the solution carefully crystallized, it constitutes the pure carbonate of soda used in pharmacy.

sodium-chloride, s.

Chem.: NaCl. Common salt. Sea salt. Formed by direct union of its elements, and obtained in a state of considerable purity by recrystallization from brine springs. The rock-salt of Poland is nearly pure chloride of sodium, that of Cheshire contains 98.5 per cent. of the pure salt. It has an agreeable taste, crystallizes in colourless, anhydrous cubes, sp. gr. 2.1–2.57, melts at a red heat, dissolves in about three parts of cold water, and is only a little more soluble in boiling water; insoluble in absolute alcohol.

sodium-hydrate, s.

Chem.: NaHO. Caustic soda. Formed when protoxide of sodium (Na₂O) is brought into contact with water, and prepared by decomposing the carbonate of soda with milk of lime, concentrating the clear filtrate and afterwards purifying by alcohol. The final product, when concentrated to solidity, is poured into moulds or on to plates to solidify. It is a white, opaque, brittle substance having a fibrous texture, melts below redness, is highly soluble in water, less easily in alcohol; sp. gr. = 2.0, and is extensively used for making soap.

sodium iodide, s.

Chem.: NaI. This salt is contained in the mother liquor of kelp, and is prepared by dissolving iodine in soda and slightly calcining the residue to decompose the iodate. It crystallizes from water in anhydrous cubes, which are very soluble in water and alcohol.

sodium oxide, s.

Chem.: (1) Monoxide or Protoxide, Na₂O. Produced together with dioxide when sodium is burned in the air, and obtained pure when the dioxide is strongly heated or when equivalent quantities of sodic hydrate and sodium are heated. It is a gray mass, sp. gr. 2.56, and melts at a red heat. (2) Dioxide, peroxide of sodium, Na₂O₂. Formed when sodium is burnt in oxygen gas until the weight is constant. It has a pure white colour, but turns yellow when heated, and white again on cooling. Added in the state of powder, very cautiously to water, it dissolves without decomposition, forming a solution of the dioxide.

sodium-salicylate, s. [SALICYLATE OF SODA.]

Sōd ōm, s. (Gr. *Σόδομα* (*Sōdoma*); *Σόδομα* (*Sōdoma*) = a burning, Sodom.)

Script. Gen.: One of the wicked cities of the plain destroyed by fire from heaven. (Gen. xix. 24, 25.)

Sodom-apple, s. [A. P. L. E. I. 4.]

Sōd ōm ito, s. (Eng. *Sodom*; *-ito*.)

1. An inhabitant of Sodom.

2. One given to or guilty of sodomy.

Sōd ōm'it'ic al, a. (Eng. *sodomit*(*c*); *-ic*al.) Pertaining or relating to sodomy.

Sōd ōm'y, s. [Fr. *sodomie*, from *Sodomie* = Sodom, from the crime being imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom.] An unnatural crime; carnal copulation against nature.

Sōd, s. [A.S. *sod*; Fr. *sau*; Ger. *sau*, *sau*.] A tub with two handles, carried by

means of a pole passing through the handles; a large wooden vessel for water.

Sōe-fū, s. (Eng. *soe*; *-fū*(*l*)). As much as a *soe* will hold.

Sōm-mār-ing, s. [Dr. Samuel Thomas Soemmering, a German anatomist (1755–1830).] (See *ctnu.* and compound.)

Soemmering's gazelle, s.

Zool.: *Antelope soemmeringii*, from Eastern Abyssinia. It is about thirty inches high, sandy fawn above, with massive lyrate horns, which are more slender in the female. It is sometimes called the Abyssinian Mohr to distinguish it from the Mohr or Mohr (*Antelope mohr*), an allied species in Western Africa.

Soemmering's mirror, s. An instrument for drawing objects under the microscope. It is a pie mirror of polished steel, less in diameter than the pupil of the eye, supported opposite the focus of the eye, it inverts the objects. (Griffith & Henfrey.)

Sō ōv-ēr, adv. (Eng. *so*, and *ever*.) A word used in composition with pronouns or adverbs to extend or emphasize the meaning; as, *whosoever*, *whithersoever*, *whencesoever*. It is sometimes separated from its pronoun, as, "Whet bloody work *soever*." (*Shakesp.*: *Othello*, iii. 3.)

Sō fā, sō-phā, s. [Arab. *suffat*, *suffith* = a sofa, a couch, from *safa* = to draw up in line, to put a seat to a saddle; Fr. & Sp. *sala*.] A long stuffed couch, with seat, back, and ends upholstered.

The king leaped off from the sofa on which he sat, and cried out, "To my Abdallah!"—*Macaulay*, No. 167.

sofa-bed, sofa-bedstead, s. A sofa adapted to be used as a bed if required.

sō-fett, s. [A dimin. from *sōfa* (q.v.).] A small sofa.

sōf-fit, s. (Fr. *soffite*; Ital. *soffitta*, from Lat. *soffita* = to fasten beneath; *sūb* = under, and *figo* = to fit.)

1. Architecture:

(1) The lower surface or intrados of an arch.

(2) The ceiling of an apartment divided by cross-beams into compartments.

(3) The under part of an overhanging cornice or projecting balcony.

(4) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns.

2. Scene-painting:

A border.

sōf-fi, s. (Pers. *shāf*, *shāf*; cf. Gr. *σοφία* (*sofia*) = wise.) One of a religious order in Persia, also called Dervishes. (*SOFISM*.)

sōf-figm, sō-figm, s. [SOFI.]

Muham.: The mystical and pantheistic doctrines of the Sofis. They consider that God alone exists; that he is in all nature, and that all nature is in him, the visible universe being an emanation from his essence. God is the real author of the deeds of men, and there is therefore no valid distinction between good and evil. The passages in the Koran which speak of a paradise and a hell are only allegorical. Man's soul existed before his body, and will transmute when he dies into other bodies till sufficiently purified to be absorbed into the Deity.

sōft, sōfte, a, adv., s., & interj. [A.S. *sōfte* = soft; O. Sax. *sōfto*; Ger. *sauft*; O. H. Ger. *sa*, *fto*.]

A. As adjective:**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. Easily yielding to pressure; yielding, impressible, easily penetrated; not hard or compact.

"Hard and soft are names we give things only in relation to the constitution of our own bodies. That being called hard, which will put us to pain, sooner than change figure, by the pressure of any part of our bodies; and that soft, which changes the situation of its parts upon any touch."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, lib. ii. ch. iv.

2. Easily assuming or altered to a change of form; hence, easily worked, malleable.

"Myrtle can either *so* assume: *so* soft And uncompounded is their essence pure."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 694.

3. Easily yielding to pressure, persuasion, or motives; impressible, facile, weak, impressionable.

"A few divines of *so* soft and servile tempers as disposed them to *so* sudden acting and consciousness."—*King Charles*: *Edon Baudelaire*.

4. Delicate, fine, not coarse; hence, feminine.

"Her form . . . more soft and feminine."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 466.

5. Tender, timorous, fearful, timid.

"However soft within themselves they are, To you they will be valiant by display."—*Dryden*: (*Todd*.)

6. Civil, complaisant, courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating.

"A soft answer turneth away wrath."—*Prov.* vi. 1.

7. Mild, gentle, kind; easily moved by pity; lenient, not harsh or severe; susceptible of kindness, mercy, or other tender affections.

"His mind was at best of *so* soft a temper for such work as he had now to do, and had been recently so often by severe affliction."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

8. Gentle in action or motion; steady and even; not rough.

9. Effeminate; not manly or spirited; viciously nice or delicate.

"And more than all, his blood red face soft, His unworldly how his heart could melt with soft."—*Byron*: *Corcoran*, l. 16.

10. Gentle, easy, undisturbed.

"Soft stillness and the night Becomes the touches of sweet harmony."—*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

11. Not harsh or plain-spoken; mild.

"For their faults excuses and soft names were found."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

12. Affecting the senses in a gentle, mild, or delicate manner; as,

(1) Smooth, flowing; not rough or harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear.

"Her voice was *so* soft, Gentle and low."—*Shakespeare*: *Lea*, v. 2.

(2) Smooth to the taste; not sharp or acrid.

(3) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; not strong or glaring; not exciting or offensive by intensity of colour or violent contrast; as, soft colours.

(4) Agreeable to perceive or feel.

"As sweet as balm, as soft as air."—*Shakespeare*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, v. 2.

(5) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; not rough, rugged, or harsh; delicate, fine.

"What went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold they that wear soft clothing are in kings' houses."—*Matthew* xi. 8.

¶ Hence, applied to textile fabrics, as opposed to hardware; as, soft goods.

13. Foolish, simple, silly.

14. Free from mineral salts, and washing well with soap; as, soft water.

II. Pronoun.: Not pronounced with a hard, explosive utterance, but with more or less of a sibilant sound, as the *c* in *cinder*, and the *g* in *gin*, as distinguished from the same letters in *candle* and *gift*.

B. As adv.: Softly, gently, quietly.

"Soft unto himself he said."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, l. 776.

C. As subst.: A soft person; one who is silly, weak, or foolish. (*Collog*.)

"If you've got a soft to drive you."—*G. Elliot*: *Adam Bede*, ch. ix.

D. As interj.: Be gentle, go gently or softly; hold! stop!

"Soft! no heat!"—*Shakespeare*: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

¶ To tread softly is an art which is acquired from the dancing-master; to go gently is a voluntary act; we may go a *gentle* or a *quick* pace at pleasure. Words are either soft or *gentle*; a soft word falls lightly upon the person to whom it is addressed; it does not excite any angry sentiment. A censure, an admonition, or a hint, is *gentle*, which bears indirectly on the offender, and does not expose the whole of his infirmity to view; a prudent friend will always try to correct our errors by *gentle* remonstrances. Persons, or their manners, are termed soft and gentle, but still with similar distinctions; a soft address, a soft ear, and the like, are becoming or not, according to the sex; in that which is dramatized the softer sex, these qualities of softness are characteristic excellencies; but even in this sex they may degenerate, by their

Sōl, boy: pōut, fōw!; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

I. Intransitive:

1. To take on dirt; to take a soil or stain, to tarnish: as, A dress soon soils.
2. To take soil. [SOIL, (1), 4, 4.]
"Norman's Grove, where the deer soiled."—Field, Dec. 13, 1883.

soil (2), **soyl** (1), **v.t.** [O. Fr. *soiler*, *souler* (Fr. *saler*) = to glut, cloy, fill, satiate, from *soil* (Fr. *soil*) = full, cloyed, satiated, from Lat. *sotulus*, dimin. from *satur* = full, satiated.] To feed, as cattle or horses, in the stalls or stables, with fresh grass daily mowed, instead of putting out to pasture—which mode of feeding tends to keep the bowels lax; hence, to purge by feeding upon green food.

"The fiddler, nor the soiled horse goes trot with a more rotundus syllaba."—Shakspeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, IV, 5.

soil (3), **soyl** (2), **v.t.** [A contract. of *assail* (3).] To assail, to release, to explain.

"Let us consider how suitably the man soyleth the first reason, that he would were released so byle."—Sir T. More's *Works*, p. 608.

soil (1), **s.** [SOIL (1), 1.]
1. A foul spot, a stain; any foul matter; foulness, dirt.

"Wash them and make them clean from the soil which they have gathered by travelling."—Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

2. A stain, a tarnish; any defilement or dirt.

"A lady's honour must be touched, which, once soiled, will not bear a soil."—Dryden, *Troilus*.

3. A wallowing-place for swine.

4. A marshy, wet, or miry place to which a hunted deer resorts for refuge; hence wet places, streams, or water sought by other game, as deer.

5. Dung, compost.

"Improve land by dung and other sort of soils."—Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*.

6. To take soil: To run into water or a marshy place, as a deer when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

"I need it and Mr. Samuels' land to the brook, where he took soil."—Field, April 4, 1888.

soil-pipe, **s.** A pipe for conveying foul or waste water, night-soil, &c., from a dwelling-house or other building.

soil (2), **soile**, **soyle**, **s.** [O. Fr. *soel*, *soel*, *soil* = the threshold of a door, from Lat. *soles* = a covering for the foot, a sole, the sole of the foot, timber upon which walled walls are built; Low Lat. *soles* = soil, ground; Fr. *sol* = soil.]

1. *Chem. & Agric.*: The top stratum of the earth's crust, whence plants derive their nutriment. It also contains a certain proportion of humous substances derived from the decayed organic matter of plants which have grown on it. This acts the part of a weak acid, and possesses the property of decomposing salts, as sulphates of ammonia, potash, &c., retaining the base, and giving up its lime or magnesia to the mineral acid. The humous principles also yield, under the oxidizing action of the air, ammonia, carbonic acid gas, and nitrates for the nutriment of the plant. [See SOIL.] Soils are classified according to their chief ingredients, as loamy, clayey, sandy, chalky, and peaty. The first is the best for most purposes, but the others may be improved by the addition of the constituents of which they are deficient.

"The vine is more affected by the difference of soils than any other fruit-tree."—Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, bk. I, ch. x.

2. Land, country.

"Flash his spirit on a warlike soil."—Shakspeare, *King John*, v. 1.

3. Dry land, earth, ground.

"In the first of terms, the soil, the land, the earth."—Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*, I, 2.

4. A provincial term for the principal rafter of a roof.

soil-bound, **s.** Bound or attached to the soil. (*See* *Lat.* II, 8.)

soil-fines, **s.** [Fr. *soil*; *soil*; *soil*.] The quality or state of being soiled; stain, foulness.

"Make provision for the incorporation of silver and tin, and observe whether it yield no solution more than silver."—Bacon, *Chemical Remedies*.

soil-less, **s.** [Fr. *soil* (2), *s.*; *less*.] Destitute of soil or mould.

soil-ure, **soyl-ure**, **s.** [Fr. *soilure*.] Soil, pollution. [SOIL (1), 1.]

"Not missing any scruple of her attire."—Shakspeare, *Troilus & Cressida*, IV, 1.

soil-y, **soyl-le**, **s.** [Eng. *soil* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Soiled, dirty, foul.

"Whose soyle tincture did therein remain."—Pulter, *David's Sonnet*, xxiii.

soil-mén-ite, **s.** [Etyml. doubtful.]

Min.: A blue aggregate of barosicite and corundum (q.v.), occurring as pebbles in the gold-washings of Barsowaka, Ural, and known there under this name.

soiree (as *swā-rō*), **s.** [Fr. *soirée* = evening tide, from *soir* = evening, from Lat. *serus* = late; Ital. *sera* = evening.] Properly an evening party held for the sake of conversation only—now applied to various kinds of evening parties, at which ladies and gentlemen meet, whatever may be the amusements introduced. The word is frequently employed to denote a meeting or reunion of the members of certain societies or bodies and their friends, for the promotion of the objects of their associations, and for mutual improvement and discussion, when tea, coffee, and other light refreshments are provided during the intervals of music, speech-making, &c.

so-jō (or *j* as *y*), **so-yō**, **s.** [Japanese *sojō*.] *Bot.*: A genus of Glycineæ, sometimes merged in Glycine. *Soja hispida* is the same as *Glycine soja*. [GLYCINE.]

so-jour, **s.** [O. Fr. [SOJOURN.] Sojourn, stay, abode.

"Ther held the long sojour."—Robert de Brunne, p. 216.

so-journ, **so-journ**, **soj-ourn**, **so-journ**, **so-journ**, **soj-ourn**, **s.** [O. Fr. *sojourn*, *sojourn*, *sojourn* (Fr. *sojourn*), from a Low Lat. *sojourn*, from Lat. *sub* = under, and *diurno* = to stay, to last long, from *diurnus* = daily; *diēs* = a day; Ital. *sojournare*.] To dwell or take up one's abode for a time; to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation.

"Abraham went down into Egypt to sojourn there."—Genesis xli. 10.

so-journ, **so-journ**, **soj-ourn**, **s.** [SOJOURN, v.] A temporary residence, as in a strange country; a stay.

"Though long detained In that obscure sojourn."—Milton, *P. L.* III, 18.

so-journ-er, **soj-ourn-er**, **s.** [Eng. *sojourn*, v.; *-er*.] One who sojourns; a temporary resident; one who takes up his abode in a place temporarily.

"We are strangers and sojourners, as were all our fathers; our days on earth are as a shadow."—1 Chron. xxi. 18.

so-journ-ing, **soj-ourn-ing**, **s.** [SOJOURN, v.] The act or state of dwelling in a place for a time; temporary residence, abode, or stay; sojourn. (*See* *Lat.* xli. 10.)

so-journ-mént, **soj-ourn-mént**, **s.** [Eng. *sojourn*; *-ment*.] The act or state of sojourning; sojourn; temporary residence.

soke, **v.t. & t.** [Stech, v.]

soke, **s.** [SOCK.]

soke-reeve, **s.** A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

soke-man, **soke'-man-rý**, **s.** [SOCKMAN, SOCKMANN.]

soke-en, **s.** [A.S. *soen*.] [SOCK.] A district held by tenure of socage.

soke-ing ly, **adv.** [SOCKINGLY.]

so-kō, **s.** [Native name.]

Zool.: An anthropoid ape, probably a species of Troglodytes, described by Livingstone as living west of Lake Tanganyika. (*See* *extract*.)

"They often go erect, but place the hand on the head as if to steady the body. . . . When seen thus, the soke is an unattractive beast. . . . His light yellow face shows off his only whiskers and his faint epiphyse for a beard; the forehead villainously low, with high ears, is well in the background of the great dog's mouth; the teeth are slightly human, but the canines show the best by their large development. The hands, or rather the fingers, are like those of the natives. The flesh of the feet is yellow. . . . The soke is represented by some to be extremely knowing, successfully stalking down and watching what at their work, kidnapping children, and running up trees with them."—*Livingstone's Last Journals* (vol. II after), II, 66, 67.

soil (1), **s.** [Lat.]

1. *Ort. Lang.*: The sun.

"Not yet—and yet—no voice on the bill— The precious hour of parting fingers still."—Byron, *Corsair*, III, 1.

II. Technically:

1. Alchemy; Gold.
2. *Her.*: A term implying or, or gold, in blazoning the arms of emperors, kings, and princes by planets, instead of metals and colours.

sol-lunar, **s.**

Pathol.: Emanating from the sun and the moon. Applied to an influence said to be excited by the sun and moon in conjunction on the paroxysms of fever.

sol (2), **s.** [SOE.] A small bronze French coin, now called a sou.

sol (3), **s.** [Ital.]

Mus.: 1. A syllable applied in solmization (q.v.) to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

2. The tone itself.

sol-fa, **v.t. & t.**

A. Intrins.: To sing the notes of the musical scale up or down to the syllables do (or ut), re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

B. Trans.: To sing a musical composition to the syllables do (or ut), re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

sol-la, **interj.** [Of no etym.] Here! Stop!

"Sol! Did you see master Lorenzo? Master Lorenzo, sol! sol!"—Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*, V.

sol-la, **shō-la**, **s.** [Bengalee.]

Bot. & Comm.: *Aschynomene aspera*, a small, half-floating papilionaceous bush found in marshes in Bengal, and growing most during the season of inundation. In Burmah a fibre is made from the bark. The pith is used in India for making light sofa hats, worn constantly by Europeans. They are generally covered with white cloth and sometimes have a cream-coloured turban round. The Bengalees use the sola as floats for nets, and the pith for decorations in temples.

sol-ape, **v.t. & t.** [O. Fr. *solaster*, *solacer*.] [SOLEACE.]

A. 1. Intransitive:

1. To cheer in grief, trouble, or calamity; to comfort, to console; to relieve in affliction. (Applied to persons.)

"Those lips are thine—thy own sweet smile I see, The same that lit in childhood solaced me."—Cowper, *On My Mother's Picture*.

2. To allay, to assuage, to alleviate.

"Solace our anguish."—Shakspeare, *Creation*, v.

3. To delight, to amuse.

"Themselves did solace each one with his dame."—Spenser, *F. Q.* II, ix. 46.

B. Intransitive:

1. To take comfort; to be cheered, comforted, or consoled.

"Were they to be ruled, and not to rule, This sickly land might solace as before."—Shakspeare, *Richard III.*, II, 4.

2. To be happy; to take delight.

"One joy and loving child, But one thing to rejoice and solace in."—Shakspeare, *Romeo & Juliet*, IV, 1.

sol-ape, **sol-as**, **s.** [O. Fr. *solaz*, from Lat. *solatium* = comfort, from *solatus*, pa. par. of *solor* = to console (q.v.).]

1. Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity; consolation; alleviation of grief or anxiety; that which solaces, comforts, or relieves.

"By the solace of his own pure thoughts Upheld."—Wordsworth, *Excursion*, bk. vii.

2. Happiness, delight.

sol-ape-mént, **s.** [Eng. *solace*; *-ment*.] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced or comforted.

sol-la-ci-ous, **so-la-cy-ous**, **s.** [O. Fr. *solacius*.] Affording solace, comfort, or amusement; solacing.

"His meter is delectable, Solaciously and comely."—Shakspeare, *Philip Sperron*.

sol-lan, **sol-land**, **so-land**, **s.** [Teut. *sula* = gannet. (*See* *Skat.*)] [BOOBY.] (*See* *compound*.)

solan-goose, **solan-goose**, **s.**

Ornith.: The gannet, *Sula bassana*. Bill grayish white, naked skin of the face blue, iris pale yellow, head and neck buff, the primaries black, all the rest of the plumage white in the adult, front of the legs and tarsi green. Length thirty-four inches. They breed in immense numbers on the Bass Rock, in the Frith of Forth, the coasts of the Baltic,

soil boy; poult, jowl; eat, soil, ehorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xanophon, exist, -ing.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cions, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

Iceland, North America, and South Africa. [Booy, GAWNER.]

sō-lā-nā-ōō-m, a. pl. [Lat. *solanum*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: Nightshades; the typical order of Solanales (q.v.). Herbs or shrubs; alternate, undivided, lobed leaves; calyx five or four-parted, persistent, inferior; corolla monopetalous; the limb five or four-cleft, generally nearly regular, deciduous; stamens alternate with the segments of the corolla and as numerous; ovary two-celled, composed of one carpel to the right and the other to the left of the axis, rarely four-, five-, or many-seeded, with axile placentae; fruit capsular, with a double dissepiment parallel to the valves, or a berry with the placentae adhering to the dissepiment; seeds numerous, albumen fleshy. Chiefly tropical plants, narcotic and excitant, or bitter and tonic, pungent or stimulant. (Lindley.) Endlicher divided the order into six tribes: Nicotianeae, Datnareae, Hyoscyamineae, Solaneae, Cestrineae, Vestnereae, and male Rutaceae a distinct order. Mr. Miers separates known genera sixty, species about 1,000. They are widely distributed through all the continents.

sō-lā-nā-ōōōts (oe as sh), a. [SOLANACEAE.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling plants belonging to the order Solanales.

sō-lā-nā-l, a. [SOLANALES.] Of or belonging to Solanum or the Solanales; as, the Solanai Alliance.

sō-lā-nā-lōq, a. pl. [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *solanalis*, from Lat. *solanum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Solanai Alliance; Perigynous Exogens, with dichlamydeous, monopetalous, asymmetrical flowers; axile placentae, two to three-celled fruit, and a large embryo lying in a small quantity of albumen. Orders: Oleaceae, Solanales, Asclepiadaceae, Cordiaceae, Convolvulaceae, Cuscutaceae, and Polemoniaceae.

sō-land, a. [SOLAN.]

sō-lān-dēr, a. [S. *soulardres*.] A disease in horses.

sō-lān-dra, a. [Named after Daniel Charles Solander, LL.D., F.R.S., a Swede, who accompanied Sir Joseph Banks as botanist in his voyage round the world.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceae akin to *Datura*. Chiefly from tropical America. Cultivated in greenhouses for their fine flowers.

sō-lā-nō-m, a. pl. [Lat. *solanum*]; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Botany:

1. The same as SOLANACEAE.

2. The typical tribe of Solanales.

sō-lān-l-ōme, a. [Eng. *solanine*]; c connect., and suff. -ine.]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{45}N_2O_7$ (?). A base produced by the action of cold concentrated hydrochloric acid on solanine. It is very slightly soluble in alcohol and water, yields slender needles, melts above 250°, is coloured red by strong acids, and forms yellow amorphous salts.

sō-lān-l-dine, a. [Eng. *solanine*]; c connect., and suff. -ine.]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{45}N_2O_7$ (?). A base produced together with glucose by the action of dilute boiling hydrochloric acid on solanine. It dissolves easily in ether and alcohol, and crystallizes from the latter in colourless, silky needles, which melt above 200°. With strong sulphuric acid it forms a dark red solution, and with more dilute acid a transient bluish-red. Its solutions are bitter.

sō-lān-lne, a. [Mod. Lat. *solanum*]; -ine (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{45}N_2O_7$ (?). An organic base existing in several species of Solanum. To obtain it the juice of the ripe berries is precipitated by ammonia, and the precipitate purified by recrystallization from alcohol. It crystallizes in slender silky needles, slightly soluble in cold, easily in hot alcohol, nearly insoluble in water and ether, has a slightly bitter and burning taste, and is very poisonous. It melts at 255°, and forms acid and neutral salts, all of which are soluble in water.

sō-lā-nō, a. [Sp., from Lat. *solanus* (ventus) = an easterly (wind), from sol = the sun.] A hot, oppressive, south-east wind in Spain. It is a modification of the simoom (q.v.).

sō-lā-nūm, a. [Lat. = a kind of nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*.] (See def.)]

Bot.: Nightshade; the typical genus of Solanaceae. Herbs or shrubs, rarely trees. Flowers in or above the forks of the stem, solitary, fasciated, or cymose, white or blue; calyx with four to ten segments, corolla rotate, five to ten lobed, with five exserted stamens, anthers opening by two pores at the extremity; berry roundish, two or more celled, with many reniform seeds. Known species between 500 and 600, most of them from the tropics, others from temperate climes. Two well-known species are: *Solanum Indicum*, the Woody Nightshade or Bittersweet (q.v.), and *S. nigrum*, the Common Nightshade. The latter has a herbaceous and the stem; ovary bluntly toothed and wavy leaves; lateral drooping umbels of white flowers, and black, rarely green, berries. It is frequent in waste places, fields, &c., flowering from June to November. It is distributed through most parts of the world. A variety, *S. mammosum*, with scarlet berries, is found in Jersey and Guernsey. The foliage of *S. Indicum* is narcotic, and its berries are unsafe to eat. In India it is used in decoction in chronic rheumatism, psoriasis, &c. A grain or two of the dried leaf of *S. nigrum* produce narcotic effects and violent disturbance. The leaves when bruised are applied in poultices or baths to painful wounds. The berries are considered by the Hindus to be tonic and diuretic, and the juice a hydragogue, cathartic, and diuretic; they are given in dropsy, &c. A syrup prepared from the plant is used as a cooling drink in fevers, and as an expectorant and diaphoretic. *S. tuberosum* is the Potato (q.v.), the leaves are powerfully narcotic and used in chronic rheumatism, painful affections of the stomach, &c. The fruit of *S. Melongena*, the egg-plant, and *S. verbascifolium* are used in India in curries. The berries of *S. angulatum*, *S. xanthocarpum*, wild in India, and the fruits of *S. gracilipes*, a garden escape there, are eaten. The last two, with *S. foerz*, *S. indicum*, *S. trilobatum*, are also used medicinally in India. Fumigation with the burnt fruit of many of them is a domestic remedy for toothache. *S. pseudoguinaea* produces the quina of Brazil. *S. mammosum*, *S. paniculatum*, *S. pineris* are diuretic; a decoction of the leaves of *S. ceraxum* is a powerful sudorific. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia for tanning leather. The berries of *S. muricatum*, *S. nemorense*, and *S. quitense* are eaten. *S. lauratum* produces the Kangaroo Apple of Tasmania, which is eaten.

sō-lar, a. [Lat. *solaris*, from sol = the sun; Fr. *solaire*; Sp. *solar*; Ital. *solare*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the sun.

"Our solar system consists of the sun, and the planets and comets moving about it."—Locke: *Natural Philosophy*, ch. III.

2. Produced by or proceeding from the sun. "By her instructed, meets the solar ray, And grows familiar with the blaze of day."—Bryce: *The India of Gordon*.

3. Measured by the progress of the sun, or by its apparent revolution.

"V. Adar was an intercalary month, added, some years, unto the other twelve, to make the solar and lunar year agree."—Raleigh: *Hist. W. I.*, bk. II, ch. II.

4. Born under or in the predominant influence of the sun.

"And proud beside, as solar people are."—Dryden: *Cock & Fox*, 662.

solar-apex, a.

Astron.: The point of space to which it has been supposed the solar system is tending. [SOLAR-SYSTEM.]

solar-asphyxia, a. Same as SUNSTROKE.

solar camera, a.

Photog.: A camera in which the sun's rays are transmitted through a transparent negative.

solar constant, a. The constant expressing the amount of solar heat received by the earth; estimated at 30 calories a minute for each square meter of the earth's surface.

solar-cycle, a. [CYCLE.]

solar-day, a. [DAY.]

solar-eclipse, a. [ECLIPSE, a.]

solar-engine, a. An engine in which the heat of the solar rays is concentrated to evaporate water or expand air used as a motive for a steam or air engine.

solar-eye-piece, a. An arrangement by which the light and heat are reduced in solar observations by observing only a very minute portion of the solar surface.

solar-flowers, a. pl. Flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours.

solar-lamp, a. An Argand-lamp (q.v.).

solar-microscope, a. A microscope which throws the magnified image of an object illuminated by the sun's rays upon a wall or screen.

solar-month, a. [MONTH.]

solar-myth, a.

Compar. Mythol.: A natural myth embodying, or supposed to embody a description of, the sun's course in heroic legend and poetry, notably by Max Müller and Cox, to explain the mythology of Aryan nations. (See tract.)

"Of this vast mass of solar myths, some have merged into independent legends, others have merged into the groundwork of whole epics. The legend of Krishna and Prithvi, of Vishnu, Krishna, and Garuda, have come down to us in a form and a form that of Heracles, while the myth of Krishna has been arrested at a less advanced stage than those of Zeus and Apollo. But all these myths are related back into mythical expressions, and these expressions are found in the Vedas with strict mythological meaning."—Cox: *Myth and Nations*, I. 43.

solar-oil, a.

Chem.: A name given in commerce chiefly to the heavier portions of petroleum or shale oil.

solar-phosphori, a. pl. Substances which become luminous in the dark, after having been exposed to solar rays, the phosphors, or, in a less degree, lime the light. Calcareous oyster shells are a good example.

solar-physics, a. The science treating of the various physical phenomena of the sun.

solar-plexus, a.

Anat.: A plexus at the upper part of the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the pillars of the diaphragm. It is the largest of the prevertebral plexuses. Called also the Epigastric Plexus.

solar-prominences, a. pl. [PROMINENCE, II. 1., SUN.]

solar-spectrum, a. [SPECTRUM.]

solar-spots, a. pl. [SUN-SPOTS.]

solar-system, a.

Astron.: The sun and the various bodies which revolve around him, deriving from their light and heat. The enumeration of these bodies, deemed by the ancients complete, was: the Earth (in the center), then Mercurius, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, seven in all. [WEEK.] Now, primary and secondary, are regarded as one, though certainly a very important part of the solar system. Of the major planets called simply the planets, eight are recognized: Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Of the secondary planets, or satellites, including the Moon, twenty. The minor planets—which have been popularly designated as asteroids but are more generally termed planetoids—number about 350 so far as is now known, and of these exceed 100 miles in diameter. [See ASTEROID.]

Among other bodies revolving round the sun in more or less eccentric orbits are comets, and a number of meteoric masses, some of which have been found to have a relation to certain comets.

The orderly movements of the several bodies in the solar system is effected mainly by gravitation. Loosely stated, the planets revolve around the sun. What really takes place is that they revolve around the center of gravity common to him and them, and his mass so much outweighs the masses of the revolution takes place, though not in sun's centre, is still within his mass. The revolution also somewhat alters his position. When several of the large planets are gathered on the same side they draw the sun a small distance from his place; then, as they go round to the other side, they pull

ste, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gē, hē or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, sīrian. a, o = ē; ey = a; qu = ix

attract him back again: so that the stability of the solar system is not disturbed. [P. K. T. A. 1875.] That system constitutes part of the Galaxy (q.v.) and is moving to a point in the constellation Hercules.

The Solar Hypothesis (q.v.), as to the origin of the solar system, after being questioned for a time, revived with the discoveries made by the spectroscopic (q.v.), and in 1871 Dr. T. H. Gladstone, F.R.S. (*Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1871, B. 41, *Phil. Mag.*, 1871), said:—
"Supposing the solar system to have been originally a great revolving nebula of this description consisting of a central sun, and forming from its outer portions smaller masses, such as the planets and their satellites, or the comets and meteorites, we may expect them to consist principally of the more volatile or the lightest elements, with smaller portions of the less volatile or heavier ones. On arranging the elements of which the earth is composed according to the known or presumed density of the vapours it is found that such is actually the case."

Regarding the age of the earth and of the solar system generally, physicists, as represented by Sir Wm. Thomson, Prof. Tait, &c., and geologists, led by Prof. Huxley, are at variance. (GEOLOGY, I. (3).) Nor is there any agreement as to its probable future duration. (COVERNANCE, KEPLER, PTOLÉMAIC, &c.)

solar-telegraph, s. A telegraph in which the rays of the sun are projected from and upon mirrors. The duration of the rays makes the alphabet, after the system of Morse. (HELIOGRAPH.)

solar time, s. The same as APPARENT-TIME. [TIME.]

solar-year, s. [YEAR.]

solar, s. [Lat. *solarium* = a gallery or balcony exposed to the sun; *sol* = the sun; *Arch.* = A loft or upper chamber; a soldier.

sō-lār-i-dm, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *solarium*; Lat. fem. pl. *solis*, suff. *-idm*.]
Zool. A family of Prosobranchiate Gastropods, with several genera. Type, *Solarium* (q.v.) (Tate).

sō-lār-ism, s. [Eng. *solar*; *-ism*.] The doctrine of solar myths. [SOLAR MYTH.]

"Whom he charges with a wrong use of etymology in regard to *solarism* as the exclusive key to solve the problems of Aryan religions."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 31, 1888.

sō-lār-lat, s. [Eng. *solarism*; *-lat*.] A supporter of the doctrine of solar myths.

"The use made by the *solarists* of far-fetched etymologies."—*Standard*, Oct. 30, 1888.

sō-lār-l-ūm, s. [Lat. = a sun-dial.]
Zool. & Palmat. Staircase-shell; a genus of Littorinidae (Woodward), of Solaridae (Tate). Shell orbicular, depressed, umbilicus wide and deep; aperture rhombic, peristome thin; operculum horny, subspiral. The edges of the whorls seen in the umbilicus have been fancifully compared to a winding staircase. Twenty-five recent species, widely distributed over sub-tropical and tropical seas; fossil species numerous, from the Oolite onward.

sō-lār-l-ā-tion, s. [Eng. *solaris* (s); *-ation*.]
Photog. Injury caused to a photographic picture by exposing it for too long a time in the camera to the light of the sun.

sō-lār-ize, v. i. [Eng. *solar*, *s.*; *-ize*.]
Photog. To become injured, as a photographic picture, by too long exposure to the rays of the sun.

sō-lār-y (l), a. [Lat. *solaris*, from *sol* = the sun.] Solar.
"Months are not only lunar, and measured by the moon, but also *solar*, and determined by the motion of the sun."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. xii.

sō-lār-y (2), a. [Lat. *solum* = the ground.] Of or belonging to the ground; proceeding from the ground.

"From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure. And from such *solar* influences may those wonderful varieties arise, which are observed in animals."—*Brown*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. IV, ch. xii.

sō-l-az, s. [SOLACE.]

sō-lā-ti-tum (ti as shi), s. [Lat. = a comfort, a solace (q.v.).]

I. Ord. Lat. Anything which consoles or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation.

II. Taken ally:

I. Low: A sum of money paid over and

above actual damages to an injured party, by the person who inflicted the injury, & place for wounded feelings.

2. Eccl. An additional daily portion of food allotted to the inmates of religious houses under exceptional circumstances.

sōld, pret. & pa. par. of v. [SKILL, v.]

sōld-note, c. ['BOUGHT & SOLD NOTE.]

***sōld, *sōld, s.** [Fr. *solde*, *sold*, from Lat. *solūtus* = a piece of money.] Military pay; salary, pay.

"Any ye ye no man wrongfully, neither mak ye false charge, and be ye aywed with yours *sold*."—*Wycliffe*: *Lute III*.

***sōl-dā-dō, s.** [Sp.] A soldier.

***sōl-dan, s.** [SULTAN.]

sōl-dā-nōl, sōl-dā-nōlla, s. [Fr.; remote etym. unknown. (Littre)]

Bot.: *Convolvulus Soldanella*.

sōl-dā-nōl-lā, s. [Latinised from Fr. *soldanella* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Primulidæ. Corolla sub-campulate, of one cleft, fringed on the margin. *Soldanella alpina*, from the south of Europe, is cultivated in English gardens.

***sōl-dan-rī, *sōl-dan-rīe, s.** [Eng. *sol-dan*; *-rī*.] The rule or jurisdiction of a sultan; the country or district governed by a sultan.

***sōl-dā-tōsque (que as k), a.** [Fr., from *soldat* = a soldier.] Of or pertaining to a soldier; soldier-like. (Thackeray: *Pendennis*, ch. xii.)

sōl-dēr, sō-der, *soul-der, *sow-der, s. [O. Fr. *soudure*, *soudure* = a soldering; Fr. *soudure* = solder, from O. Fr. *souder*, *souder*, *souder* = to solder, from Lat. *solido* = to make firm; *solidus* = firm, *solid* (q.v.).]

1. Lit.: A metal or alloy used to unite adjacent metallic edges or surfaces. It must be rather more fusible than the metal or metals to be united, and with this object the components and their relative amounts are varied to suit the character of the work. (See extract.)

"Hard solders are such as require a red heat to fuse them; they are employed for joining brass, iron, and the more refractory metals. Soft solders melt at a comparatively low temperature, and are used with tin and lead, of which metals they are wholly or in part composed. Common tin solder, composed of 1 tin and 3 lead, is perhaps the best-known example of this class. Silver and silver solders are the most generally used among the hard solders."—*Knight*: *Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Solder*.

2. Fig.: That which unites or cements in any way.

sōl-dēr, sō-der, *soul-der, *sow-der, v. t. [SOLDER, s.]

1. Lit.: To unite by a metallic cement; to join the edges of with a metal or alloy.

"A concave sphere of gold filled with water and soldered up."—*Newton*: *Opticks*.

2. Fig.: To unite or cement together in any way; to catch up.

"As if the world should cleave, and that slain Leon Should solder up the rift."—*Shakespeare*: *Antony & Cleop.*, III. 4.

sōl-dēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *solder*, v.; *-ēr*.] One who or a machine which solders.

sōl-dēr-ing, s. [SOLDER, v.] The process of uniting two pieces of the same or of different metals by the interposition of a metal or alloy, which, by fusion, combines with each. In autogenous soldering, the two pieces are directly united by the partial fusion of their contiguous surfaces. In the ordinary process of soldering small articles, the workman places the two metallic surfaces together, and then, with his soldering-iron, which has been previously heated in a furnace, melts off sufficient solder from the stick or cake, allowing it to flow on and between the parts to be joined; the hot iron is then applied to the joint, so as to cause the solder to become uniformly fluid, equalize its distribution, and smooth its exposed surface. The surfaces to be joined must be perfectly cleaned by filing or scraping, and the flow of the melted solder is also assisted by the employment of certain substances as either deoxidisers or fluxes; amongst these, resin, sal-ammoniac, or muriatic acid are chiefly used. Instead of a soldering-iron, some form of blow-pipe is often employed to heat the solder. Another

method sometimes employed to solder small brass articles is to face and clean the two surfaces, rub them with sal-ammoniac or dilute acid, and then squeeze them into contact with a piece of tinfoil between them. When the whole is heated, the two are soldered together by the melted tinfoil.

soldering-blowpipe, s. A portable gas blowpipe, which can be attached by a flexible tube to any gas supply. Another flexible tube allows a blast from the mouth to be blown through the centre of the gas flame, which can be directed to any part of a water-pipe or other article. The usual form of blow-pipe is also often used for soldering purposes.

soldering-bolt, soldering-iron, soldering-tool, s. A copper-bit (q.v.).

sōld-lēr (l as y), *sōldiour, *soldiar, *soudier, *soudiour, *soudier, *soudiour, *soudure, s. [O. Fr. *soldier*, *soldier*, *soldier*, *soldier*, from *sold* = pay, from Low Lat. *solidum* = pay; Lat. *solidus* = a piece of money; Low Lat. *solidarius* = a soldier; Fr. *soldat*, from Low Lat. *solidus*, pa. par. of *solido* = to pay; Sp. *soldado*; Ital. *soldato*; Ger. *soldat*.]

1. One who receives pay; one who is hired for pay.

"He hadde gotten many a *soldgiour*."—*Carton*: *Regard the Fox* (ed. Arber), p. 30.

2. A man engaged for military service; one who serves in an army; one who follows the military profession.

"The words *soldier* & *seemeth* rather to come of *sold*, a payment, and were to be taken a waged or hired man to fight, than otherwise. Yet Caesar in his Commentaries called *soldiers* in the tongue of Gaul, men who deputed & swore themselves in a certain band or other one another, and to the captain."—*Smith*: *Commonwealth*, bk. I, ch. xviii.

3. A common soldier, a private; one who serves in the army, but is under the rank of an officer.

"It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a *soldier*."—*Spenser*: *State of Ireland*.

4. A brave man, a warrior; a man of military skill and experience; a man of distinguished valour.

5. A white ant. (TERMITE.)

¶ (1) *Soldiers & sailors*: The name given by children to soldier-beetles (q.v.).

(2) *To come the old soldier over*: To try to take in.

"He was coming the old soldier over me."—*Scott*: *St. Ronsan's Well*, ch. xviii.

soldier-beetle, s.

Entom.: The genus *Telyphorus* (q.v.). Named from its courage and fierceness.

soldier-crab, s.

Zool.: The same as HERMIT-CRAB (q.v.). Named from their combativeness, or from their possessing themselves of the shells of other animals.

soldier-flea, s. pl.

Entom.: An American name for the *Stratiomyidae* (q.v.).

soldier-moth, s.

Entom.: An East Indian geometer moth, *Euschema militaris*.

soldier-orchis, s.

Bot.: *Orchis militaris*.

soldier's yarrow, s.

Bot.: *Stratiotes aloides*.

sōld-lēr (l as y), v. t. [SOLDIER, s.] To go or act as a soldier.

"I've been *soldiering*."—*Dickens*: *Black House*, ch. IV.

***sōld-lēr-ēs (l as y), s.** [Eng. *soldier*; *-ēs*.] A female soldier.

"Soldieress
That equally cannot please sternness with pity"
Two Noble Minnemen, I. 1.

sōld-lēr-ing (l as y), s. [Eng. *soldier*; *-ing*.] The state, condition, or occupation of a soldier; the military profession.

"In these days of scientific *soldiering*, unity of command and equality of service are absolutely necessary."—*Echo*, Sept. 7, 1888.

sōld-lēr-like, sōld-lēr-lī (l as y), a. & adv. [Eng. *soldier*; *-like*, *-ly*.]

A. As adj.: Like or becoming a soldier; martial, brave, honourable.

B. As adv.: Like a soldier.

"His warlike daughter smote them hip and thigh, being her sword right *soldierly*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 18, 1888.

sōl, bōy, pōut, jōwī; oāt, cōll, cōrnus, qhīn, bēnq; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

sold-iër-ship (1 as y), s. [Eng. *soldier*; -ship.] Military qualities, character, or state; martial skill; behaviour becoming a soldier.
"Nor indeed was his *soldiership* justly a subject of derision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

sold-iër-wood (1 as y), s. [Eng. *soldier*, and wood.]

Bot.: *Calliandra purpurea*, found in the West Indies.

sold-iër-y (1 as y), **soul-diër-y**, s. & s. [Eng. *soldier*; -y.]

As a substantive:

1. Soldiers collectively; a body of military men.
"Garrison'd around about him like a camp Of faithful *soldiership*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 204.

2. Soldiership, military service.
"He had been brought up in some *soldiership*, which he knew how to set out with more than deserved ostentation."—*Nessey: Arcadia*, bk. IV.

As an adj.: Of or pertaining to soldiers; martial. (*Milton*.)

sold-dô, s. [Ital., from Lat. *solidus* = a piece of money.] A small Italian coin, the twentieth part of a lira.

sôle (1), **sôal** (1), s. [A.S. *sola* (pl. *solen*), from Lat. *solus* = the sole of the foot, or of a shoe; Dut. *sool*; Sw. *sola*; Dan. *sol*; Ger. *sol*; O. H. Ger. *sola*; Ger. *sol*; Sp. *sola*; Ital. *sola*.] [SOLE (2), s.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The under side of the foot.
"From the crown to the sole of his foot."
Shakspeare: Much Ado about Nothing, III. 2.

2. The foot itself.
"Canst not thy weary *soles* to lead."
Spenser: F. Q., I. 2. 4.

3. The under part of a boot or shoe; the leather of which the underpart is formed.
4. The bottom frame of a waggon.

II. Technically:

1. Agriculture:

(1) The lower part of the plough which runs in contact with the bottom of the furrow. It generally consists of the lower surfaces of the share and landside.

(2) The bottom of the furrow.
2. *Furr*: The horny substance under a horse's foot, which protects the more tender parts.

3. *Fort*: The bottom of an embrasure.
4. *Hydr*: The lower edge of the barrel of a turbine or water-wheel.

5. *Join*: The lower surface of a plane.

6. *Shoemaking*:

(1) The top or floor of a bracket on which a planer-block rests.

(2) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelsons.

7. *Metal*: The floor or hearth of the metal-chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace.

8. *Mining*: The seat or bottom of a passage in a mine.

9. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) The bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bulwarks, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel.

(2) An additional piece on the lower end of a timber, to make it level with the false keel.

10. *Vehicles*: A strip of metal or wood fastened beneath the runner of a sled or sleigh to take the wear.

sole-leather, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Thick, strong leather used for the soles of boots.

2. *Bot.*: A name given to the thicker Laminae, as *L. digitata*, &c.

sole-plate, s.

1. *Steam*: The foundation-plate or bed-plate of an engine.

2. *Hydr*: The back portion of a water-wheel bucket.

sole-tree, s.

Mining: A piece of wood belonging to a small windlass to draw up ore from the mine.

sôle (2), **sôal** (2), s. [Fr. *sol*, from Lat. *solus* = the sole of the foot, a sole.] [SOLE (1), s.]

Sole, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father: wô, wôt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine: fâ, fâ or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, câb, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, sÿrian. *æ*, *o* = *ê*; *oy* = *â*; *qu* = *î*.

Iskthg.: Any individual of the genus *Solea* (q.v.); specif., *Solea vulgaris*, the Common Sole, in high estimation as a food-fish, the flesh being white, firm, and well-flavoured, and only inferior to that of the turbot. Soles abound on the west coast of Europe and throughout the Mediterranean. The largest supply comes from the North Sea. Several other European species are used for food, in a minor degree. The upper side of the body is dark brown, the lower side white, and they attain a weight of six or seven pounds. They spawn in the spring, and, except for a few weeks in the breeding season, are in condition all the year round.

sôle, r.f. [SOLE (1), s.] To furnish with a sole; as, To sole a pair of boots; to cover as with a sole.

"His feet were *sôled* with a treble tuft of a close short hairy down."—*Urris: Manuscript*.

sôle, a. & ndr. [O. Fr. *sol* (Fr. *seul*) = sole, from Lat. *solus* = alone; Sp. & Ital. *solo*.]

As an adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Single, unique; alone in its kind; only; being or acting alone, without another or others.

"The inferring of one *sole* unmade Dolly."—*Cudworth: Intellectus*, p. 370.

II. *Law*: Single, unmarried.
"Some others are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be *sole* and unmarried."—*Aspley: Parergon*.

As an adv.: Alone by itself; singly.

sole-corporation, s. [CORPORATION.]

sole-tenant, s. [TENANT, s.]

sôl-lê-g, s. [Lat. = the sole of the foot, a sole.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The under surface of the foot or hoof of an animal.

2. *Iskthg.*: A genus of Pleuronectidae, with about forty species, from the coasts of temperate and tropical seas; absent only from the southern portion of the southern temperate zone. Some of the species enter or live in fresh water. Eyes on right side, upper in advance of lower; mouth-cleft narrow, twisted to the left side; villiform teeth, on the blind side only. Dorsal commences on snout, distinct from caudal; lateral line straight; scales small and ctenoid. There are no Soles of any economic value on the Atlantic coast of the United States, but several species which are used for food occur in Europe, particularly the Common Sole (*S. vulgaris*). [SOLE.]

sôl-lê-sô-form, a. [Lat. *solus* = a sandal, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Slipper-shaped.

sôl-lê-gism, **sôl-lê-clismo**, s. [O. Fr. *solécisme*, from Lat. *solus* + *clima*, accus. of *sollicitudo*; Gr. *solékeia* (*solékia*) = a solécism, from *solékeia* (*solékia*) = to speak incorrectly, from *solékeia* (*solékia*) = speaking incorrectly, like an inhabitant of *Σολοί* (*Soloi*), in Cilicia, a place colonised by Athenian emigrants, who soon corrupted the Attic dialect, which they at first spoke correctly; Fr. *solécisme*; Sp. & Ital. *solécismo*.]

1. An impropriety of speech; an impropriety of language arising from ignorance; a gross deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax. By modern grammarians the term is often applied to any word or expression which violates any established usage of speaking or writing. Hence, that which is considered at one time a solécism may at another be considered as correct language, owing to the change constantly going on in the use and application of words or idioms.

"The learned doctor represents it as a great *solécism* to speak of an ill or a rule of consciousness."—*Hamlet: Letters*, bk. I, let. 4.

2. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behaviour; a violation of the rules of society.

"My mind lately prompted me, that I should commit a great *solécism*, if among the rest of my friends in England, I should leave you unsatisfied."—*Hamlet: Letters*, bk. I, let. 4.

sôl-lê-gist, s. [Gr. *solékeia* (*solékia*).] One who is guilty of a solécism in language or behaviour.

"Shall a noble writer, and an inspired noble writer, be called a *solécist*, for using a term in a word so agreeable to the analogy and genius of the Greek tongue?"—*Blackwell: Sacred Classics*, t. 139.

sôl-lê-gist-lê, **sôl-lê-gist-lê-gist**, s. [Eng. *solécist*; -lê, -gist.] Pertaining to, involving, or of the nature of a solécism; congruous, incorrect.

"The use of these combinations with respect to the pronouns is almost always *solécistical*."—*Tristram: Utter to Chaucer*, s. v. *solécist*.

sôl-lê-gist-lê-gist-lê, adv. [Eng. *solécist*; -lê, -gist.] In a solécistical manner.

"I have . . . set down some of them, both as almost *solécistical*."—*Walsingham: Relations of John* (Intro.).

sôl-lê-gism, v.t. [Gr. *solékeia* (*solékia*).] To commit or make use of solécisms, in language or behaviour.

"To fancy the holy writers to *solécise* in the language."—*Morse: Mystery of Godwin*, bk. I, ch. 4.

sôl-lê-gist-lê, s. [Lat. *solus* (q.v.), and *clima* = short.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of *Solenia* (q.v.), with twenty-five recent species, from the United States, Britain, the Mediterranean, West Africa, and Madeira. Shell ovate-oblong, umbro small, margins almost parallel, rounded, gaping, ligaments external, hooked teeth; pallial sinus very deep, rounded. Animal very large and thick, not easily retractile within the shell. They bury themselves deeply in mud or sand, and are difficult to obtain alive. Fossil, thirty species, from the Neocomian of the United States and Europe.

sôl-ein, a. [SULLEN.]

sôl-lê, **sôl-y**, adv. [Eng. *sole*, s.; -lê.] Only, singly, alone; without another or other.

"This is a matter *sôlly* with God."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

sôl-ém (a silent), **sôl-émme**, **sôl-émme**, a. [O. Fr. *solempne* (Fr. *solemn*), from Lat. *solemnis*, accus. of *solemnis* (pl. *solemnis*) = yearly, annual, religious, solemn, from *solus* = entire, complete, and *annus* = a year; Sp. *solemne*; Ital. *solemne*.]

1. Marked with religious rites or ceremonies, connected with religion; sacred.

"And his father and mother went with him to Jerusalem in the *solempne* day of pass."—*Shakspeare: Luke*, II.

2. Fitted or calculated to inspire, excite, or express awe, reverence, or serious reflection; awe-inspiring, awful, serious, grave, impressive.

"How *solemnous*, solemn, and touching!"—*Shakspeare: Romeo and Juliet*, I. 1.

3. Accompanied or marked by seriousness or earnestness; earnest, grave, serious.

"With a *solemn* earnestness . . . He begged of me to attend it."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

4. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made or done in due form; formal; as, To prove a will in *solemn* form.

5. Affectually grave, serious, or important; as, To put on a *solemn* face.

6. Sad, melancholy, sullen.

"Should answer *solemn* words."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

7. For the difference between *solemn* and *grave*, see GRAVE.

solemn-league, s. [COVENANT, III. (2).]

sôl-ém-nêss, s. [Eng. *solemn*; -ness.] The quality or state of being solemn; solemnity, seriousness, gravity.

"None think he wanted *solemnity*."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

sôl-ém-ni-tÿ, **sôl-ém-ni-tê**, **sôl-ém-ni-têe**, s. [O. Fr. *solempne* (Fr. *solemn*), from Lat. *solemnis*, accus. of *solemnis* (pl. *solemnis*) = solemn (q.v.).] [SOLEMNITY, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being solemn; gravity, seriousness, impressiveness.

"With such *solemnity* of tone and gesture."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

2. Affecting or mock gravity or seriousness; a look or show of pompous importance.

"The *solemnity* worn by many of our soldiers in the first act of the mock of silence."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

3. Stateliness, dignity; awful grandeur.

"Seldom but *solemnity* showed in his look."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

4. A religious observance.

"The *solemnity* of the day."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

II. *Law*:

1. A formal oath.

"The *solemnity* of the day."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

2. A solemn oath.

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"The *solemnity* of the day."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

16. A solemn oath.

"The *solemnity* of the day."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, act. II, sc. II.

17. A solemn oath.

us = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

sôl-vô, a. [Heb. *sol*, of compound.]

Solve-group, a.

Heb.: A group of Lower Canaanite Rocks, consisting of Purple, Red, and Grey Grit Sand and silt, with Crustaceans (*Ostracoda* and *Trilobites*). Found at Solva, near Mt. Hyz, Pembrokeshire, the Harlech Mountains, Bray Head, An. (*Ribblesdale*.)

sôl-vô-bîl-i-ty, a. [Eng. *solvable* + *-ity*.]

1. Capability of being solved; solubility.
2. The quality or state of being solvent, or able to pay all just debts.

sôl-vô-bîl, sôl-vô-bîl, a. [Fr. = *payable*.]

1. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained.
2. Capable of being paid.

1. It is not known how or where, because it is not soluble. — *Math. Theory of Numbers*, p. 24.
2. A not soluble debt out of the cashbook. — *Public Church Hist.*, vi. 244.
3. Solvent.

4. Be sure their men are soluble. — *Wycherley*: *Life of a Wood*, iii. 4.

sôl-vô-bîl-nô-sô, a. [Eng. *solvable*; *-ness*.]

solve, v.t. [Lat. *solvo* = to loosen, to relax, to solve, for *solvo*, from *sol* = a part, and *vo* = to loosen; Sp. & Port. *solvo*; Ital. *solvo*.]

1. To explain or clear up the difficulties in to free from difficulty or perplexity; to make clear; to give or furnish a solution of.
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sôl-vô-sô, adv. [SOLELY.]

sô-m, a. [SOME.]

sô-mô, pref. [SOMATO-.]

sô-mô, a. [Sansk. = (1) the moon, (2) (see det.).]

Compar. Religions: A plant growing in Northern India, probably *Asclepias acuta*, from which in Vedic times was manufactured an intoxicating liquor, recent use not merely to men, but to the gods, whom it was supposed to animate to great achievements.

sô-mô, a. [Bengalee, &c. = a society.] (See etym. and compend.)

Compar. Religions: A Hindu theistic sect,

existing chiefly in Bengal. It was founded by a Brahmin of high descent, Ramachandra Roy. Born about 1774, at the age of sixteen he began to attack the history of modern Hinduism, and continued to do so throughout his life, on the ground that it was untenable by the Vedas (q.v.), and translated the Vedas (an old summary of the Vedas) into Hindustani and Bengali, publishing in 1801 an extract of it into English. He opposed the burning of widows. (See *etym.*) In 1820 he sent forth in English, Sanskrit, and Bengali a series of extracts from the New Testament, entitled *The Precepts of Jesus, the Guide to Peace and Happiness*. He believed in the divine mission of Christ, but held at the same time the Vedas to be a revelation from God. In 1828 he established the Hindustani Society, which called into existence an order to be the Dharma Sabha, to oppose the orthodox. Went to London in 1830 as a member of the Delhi to London with a letter to the British Government, to prefer a complaint about the treatment of the natives, he arrived in April, 1831, and he had come to seek, fraternized with the English Christians, and, dying on the 27th of May, near Bristol, was interred in the English cemetery which he had left, and his remains were sent to the place of his birth, and he was buried in the English cemetery.

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sô-mô-tô-ô-gy, a. [Prof. *somato*, and *ô-gy* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. The doctrine of bodies or material substances. Opposed to psychology (q.v.).

2. That branch of physics which treats matter and its properties.

3. A treatise or teaching concerning the human body.

sô-mô-tô-mô, a. [Prof. *somato*, and *ô-mô* (*tonos*) = a cutting.] One of the sections of which certain animal bodies are divided structurally; one of the ideal sections which an animal body may be considered as divided.

sô-mô-tô-pleô-r, a. [Eng. *somato-* + *pleô-r* (*pleura*) = the side.] [See *etym.*]

Embryol.: Belonging to or connected with the somatopleura.

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is not very great or extensive; a little, moderate, a certain, as, This is in some degree true.
A. Used before a noun of number, and equivalent to about or near.
"Some thousands of these high." Shakespeare, *Tempest*, III. 1.
"Some how before I had back me." Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, II. 1.

4. Sometimes used before a noun singular.
"Some how before I had back me." Shakespeare, *Twelfth Night*, II. 1.

5. Considerable in number or quantity, as, It is some distance away.

6. Expressing some of one part or portion, as distinguished from others; certain.
"And with both of them a private gift." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
"Some of that which I have left." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

7. Used without a noun, and almost as equivalent to a possessive or noun.
"Some to the shores do fly." Daniel, *Poet*, I.
"Some of your function, mistress." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

8. Frequently followed by of.
"Some of your function, mistress." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

9. Used pronominally, and equivalent to one.
"Some of you, and fetch a looking glass." Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, IV.

10. B. As adv.: Somewhat, a little, rather, (S. or S. or S.)

11. C. I and some: One and all.

-some, *adv.* [A. S. *sum*, as in *wynsum* = win, some, of, both, sum, as in *frithsum* = joyful, free, sum, as in *langsum* = slow; that, sum. Medieval in origin with *some* (q.v.), and equivalent to *to be*.] A suffix used with certain adjectives and substantives, as *humble*, *glad*, *glorious*, *blithesome*, *gambesome*, *winning*, &c., to indicate a considerable degree of the quality expressed by the adjective, as *mettlesome* = full of mettle or spirit, &c.

some bod y, *s.* [Eng. *some*, and *body*.]
1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate.
"Hillings and dunes all cry, No! Somebody's at it, and it's a confusion." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
2. A person of consideration or importance.
"Before these days, some Thordus, boasting himself to be a mighty lord." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

some deal, some dole, some del, some dele, *adv.* & *s.* [A. S. *sum*, and *del*.]
A. As *adv.*: In some degree or measure; somewhat.
"A cold and somele grey." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
B. As *adv.*: Some part or portion; some.
"Then Romeo said to his nurse, 'Give me some of that sweetest of thy kisses.'" Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

some gâte, *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *gate*.]
Somehow, somewhere, (S. or S.)
"I have seen the new pickle some he had." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

some how, *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *how*.]
In some way, either; one way or other; in a manner not yet known, explained, or defined.
"I may be called somehow, so as to shorten the matter." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

some or, *s.* [A. S. *sum*, and *or*, *summer*, *summer*.] A
9. "Get horse (q.v.), a pack-horse.
"I have had (q.v.) to know, and therefore we have the words, *sum* and *or*." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

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crustation; (2) bluish-green, earthy, light, becoming translucent when immersed in water; (3) pale greenish-blue, and sufficiently hard to take a polish. Composed of variable, but is essentially a hydrated silicate of copper fused with free silica.

som-er-vill-ite (2), *s.* [After Dr. Somerville; suff. -ite (M. S.); Ger. *sommerwitt*.]
Min.: The same as *Melastite* (q.v.).

som-er-wort, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *sumer* = summer, and *wort*.] (SUMMERWORT.)
Bot.: The genus *Aristolochia*. (Britten & Holland.)

some-thing, *s.* & *adv.* [A. S. *sumþing*.]
A. As *substantive*:
1. An indeterminate or unknown event; an affair, a matter, as, something has happened.
2. An indeterminate, unknown, or unspecified material, thing, or substance; as, There is something in the way.
3. A part, a portion more or less; some; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.
"To the most of praise and something more." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
4. An indeterminate or unspecified work, task, or object.
"Something attempted, something done." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
5. A person or thing of consideration or importance; a person or thing deserving of consideration.
"If a man think himself to be something, when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
B. As *adverb*:
1. In some degree or measure; somewhat, rather, a little; to some extent.
"I prithee something too wildly." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
2. At some distance.
"For I must be done to-night, And something from." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

som-e-time, *adv.* & *s.* [Eng. *some*, and *time*.]
A. As *adverb*:
1. Once, formerly; at one time.
"Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
2. At one time or another; now and then; sometimes.
"Sometime too but the eye of heaven shines." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
B. As *adv.*: Having been formerly; being or existing formerly; former, late, with, then.
"My sometime general." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

som-e-time, *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *time*.]
with the addition of the adverbial suffix -s (the sign of the genit. sing.), as in *needs, twice*.
1. At times, at intervals; from time to time; now and then; not always.
2. Once, formerly; at an indefinite past period.
"The dowager sometimes our brother's wife." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

som-e-what, som-hwat, *s.* & *adv.* [A. S. *sumhwæt*.]
A. As *substantive*:
1. Something, though it be uncertain what.
"Somewhat we must do." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
2. Something; more or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate or not specified.
This gentleman told somewhat of his tale." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
B. As *adv.*: In some degree or measure; rather, a little; to some extent.
"Yet for a dance they seemed somewhat extravagant." Milton, *P. L.*, II. 418.

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At some indefinite time; sometime or when.

som-e-where, *adv.* [A. S. *sumhwær*.]
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"He is somewhere gone." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

som-e-while, *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *while*.]
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Once; for a time.
"Under colour of the shepherd's pipe." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
There came in a soldier full of love and youth." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

som-e-what, som-hwat, *s.* & *adv.* [A. S. *sumhwæt*.]
A. As *substantive*:
1. Something, though it be uncertain what.
"Somewhat we must do." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
2. Something; more or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate or not specified.
This gentleman told somewhat of his tale." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
B. As *adv.*: In some degree or measure; rather, a little; to some extent.
"Yet for a dance they seemed somewhat extravagant." Milton, *P. L.*, II. 418.

som-e-when, *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *when*.]
At some indefinite time; sometime or when.

som-e-where, *adv.* [A. S. *sumhwær*.]
In or at some place or other unknown or not specified, in one place or another.
"He is somewhere gone." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

som-e-while, *adv.* [Eng. *some*, and *while*.]
Once; for a time.
"Under colour of the shepherd's pipe." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
There came in a soldier full of love and youth." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

som-ma-ite, *s.* [After Monte Somma, where found; suff. -ite (M. S.).]
Min.: The same as *Laucite* (q.v.).

som-ma-rá-ga-ite, *s.* [After E. von Sommaruga; suff. -ite (M. S.).]
Min.: An auriferous variety of *Gersdorffite* (q.v.), found at Hezlhanya, Hungary.

somme, *s.* [Somme.]

somme, *s.* [Somme.]

som-möll (or as som-mä-y), *s.* [Fr. = sleep, repose, from Lat. *somnus*.]
1. Dnd. Lang.: Sleep, slumber.
2. Music: A grave air in old serious operas, so named as inducing sleepiness.

som-mör (1), *s.* [SUMMER (1), s.]

som-mör (2), *s.* [SUMMER (2), s.]

som-mör-lag, *s.* [SUMMERING.]

som-mör-ett, *s.* [SUMMERVAULT.]

som-mite, *s.* [SOMMAITE.]
Min.: A clear glassy variety of *Nepheline* (q.v.) found associated with many other species in a volcanic agglomerate on Monte Somma.

som-nam-bu-lar, *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *ambulo* = to walk.] Of or relating to somnambulism or sleep.
"Ecstasy from somnambulant repose." E. R. Kewenow, *Napoleon III. on Italy*.

som-nam-bu-late, *s.* & *adv.* [SOMNAMBULIST.]
A. As *adverb*: To walk in one's sleep; to walk in a dreamy state, as a somnambulist.
"He somnambulated about his own will in the daytime." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.
B. As *adv.*: To walk over or along in a state of somnambulism.
"His somnambulant the P. somnambulant." Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, II. 1.

som-nam-bu-lation, *s.* [SOMNAMBULISM.] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism.

som-nam-bu-lis-tör, *s.* [SOMNAMBULIST.] One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

som-nam-bule, *s.* [SOMNAMBULIST.] A somnambulist, a sleep-walker.

som-nam-bu-lis-tic, *s.* [SOMNAMBULIST.] Pertaining to or practicing somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.
"Whether the act may not have been performed in a somnambulant state." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 4, 1893.

som-nam-bu-lis-tic, *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep; *ambulo* = to walk, and Eng. *ambulo* = sleep; *ambulo* = to walk, and Eng. *ambulo* = sleep.]
Pathol.: Stupidly speaking, the act of walking in one's sleep, but used in a wider sense for all the phenomena which take place when a person, apparently sensible to external objects, acts as if he were in a state of consciousness. The somnambulist not merely dreams like others, he carries his dream into action. Talking or crying in sleep is a kind of somnambulism. In the typical case of somnambulism, a person rises from bed and acts alone, clothes of the day, or even of the house, a window, climbs upon the roof, proceeds to walk forth along the street or road. Sometimes one intellectually diagnosed, tries a difficult problem which he has failed his efforts during the day, or notes down a fact which he is anxious not to forget. Somnambulism arises from derangement of the nervous system, and may be diaphetic or symptomatic, and is said to be produced by some suggestion. It sometimes appears to exist along with good health; in most cases there is a tendency to catalepsy, ecstasy, and possibly insanity.

som-nam-bu-lis-tic, *s.* [SOMNAMBULIST.]

- **sóm-nór**, *s.* [SOMMONER.] A summoner, an apparitor.
- **sóm-ní-ál**, *a.* [Lat. *somniū* = a dream; *somnus* = sleep.] Pertaining or relating to dreams; involving dreams. [Coloridge.]
- **sóm-ní-ā-tíve**, • **sóm-ní-ā-tór-y**, *a.* [SOMNIAL.] Pertaining or relating to dreams or dreaming; producing dreams.
"After my somnolent exertions."—Crysbart: *Revels*, bk. iii, ch. xviii.
- **sóm-ní-ū-lós**, *a.* [Lat. *somniculosus* = drowsy, from *somnus* = sleep.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy.
- **sóm-nif-ér-ús**, *a.* [Lat. *somnifer*, from *somnus* = sleep, and *fero* = to bring.] Causing or producing sleep; soporiferous, soporific.
"They ascribe all to this redundant melancholy, which dominates in them."—*Somniferous potione*.—Burton: *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 51.
- **sóm-nif-íc**, *a.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or producing sleep; somniferous.
"All alike somnific."—*Shakespeare*: *Doctor*, ch. vi, A. 1.
- **sóm-nif-ú-gós**, *a.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *fugo* = to put to flight.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep.
- **sóm-ní-ó-quénce**, *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *loquens*, *pr. par.* of *loquor* = to speak.] The act, custom, or habit of talking in one's sleep; somnoloputism.
- **sóm-ní-ó-quism**, *s.* [SOMNILOQUENCE.] Somnoloputism, sleep-talking.
- **sóm-ní-ó-quíst**, *s.* [SOMNILOQUENCE.] One who talks in his sleep.
- **sóm-ní-ó-quóns**, *a.* [SOMNILOQUENCE.] Apt to talk in one's sleep.
- **sóm-ní-ó-quý**, *s.* [SOMNILOQUENCE.] The art, habit, or custom of talking in one's sleep; somnoloputism.
- **sóm-níp-a-thíst**, *s.* [Eng. *somnopath(y)*; -ist.] A person in a state of somnolopathy.
- **sóm-níp-a-thý**, *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *gr. πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.] Sleep from some external influence, as mesmerism.
- **sóm-ní-úm**, *s.* [Lat.] A dream.
- **sóm-ní-ó-lent**, *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep, and *lento*, *pr. par.* of *lento* = to want, to like to have.] An opiate. [Richardson: *Clarissa*, v. 345.]
- **sóm-nó-lénce**, **sóm-nó-lén-cy**, • **sóm-nó-lénce**, *s.* [Fr. *somnolence*, from Lat. *somnolentia*, from *somnolentus* = sleepy; *somnus* = sleep.]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Sleepiness, drowsiness; inclination to sleep.
"Somnolence after meals is a similar sign of a weak digestion."—*Beard*: *Practical System of Medicine*.
2. *Pathol.*: A state intermediate between sleeping and waking; drowsiness.
- **sóm-nó-lént**, *a.* [Lat. *somnolentus*] Sleepy, drowsy; inclined to sleep.
"He is invincibly somnolent."—*Lamb*: *Letter to Coleridge*.
- **sóm-nó-lént-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *somnolent*; -ly.] Sleepily, drowsily.
- **sóm-nó-lím**, *s.* [Lat. *somnus* = sleep.] The state of being in magnetic sleep; the doctrine of magnetic sleep.
- **sóm-nóp-a-thíst**, *s.* [SOMNIPATHIST.]
- **sóm-nóp-a-thý**, *s.* [SOMNIPATHY.]
- **sóm-one**, • **sóm-pne**, *c.f.* [SOMMON.]
- **sóm-p-nour**, *s.* [SOMMONER.] An apparitor.
"Sayle this ymme, 'Without fer to day?'"
This sompner answered, and sayde, "Nay."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 674.
- **són**, • **soné**, • **sonne**, • **sona**, *s.* [A.S. *sunu*; cogn. with Dut. *soon*; Icei. *sunr*, *sonr*; Dan. *søn*; Sw. *søn*; O. H. Ger. *sunu*; Goth. *sunus*; Ger. *sohn*; Lith. *sunus*; Russ. *syn*; Gr. *syn* (*hios*); Sansc. *sunu*, from *su*, as = to beget, to bear.]
1. A male child; the male issue of a parent father or mother. [Genesis xxi. 10.]
2. Applied sometimes to the male offspring of an animal.

3. A male descendant, however remote; hence, in the plural, descendants generally.

"Adam's sons are my brethren."—*Shakespeare*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

4. Specific, with the definite article, the second person of the Godhead, Jesus Christ, the Saviour. [Ez. 2. (1); S. (3), (4).]

5. A male adopted into a family; a male dependent; any person who stands, or is supposed to stand, in the relation of a son to a parent. [Exodus ii. 10.]

6. The form of address used by an old man to a young one, by a father confessor to his penitent, by a priest or teacher to his disciple, or the like. [1 Samuel iii. 6.]

7. A native or inhabitant of a country.
"Ye free-born sons, Britannia's best."
—*India*: *Sea Songs*.

8. The produce of anything.
"Earth's tall sons, the cedar, oak, and pine."
—*Blackmore*: *Creation*.

9. A person whose character partakes so strongly of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent.
"Then wander forth the sons of Babel, down with insolence and wine."
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 808.

1. Son before the father;
Lat.: (1) *Deities vulgaris*; (2) *Tusilago Farfara*; (3) *Filago germanica*; (4) *Colchicum autumnale*; (5) *Epilobium hirsutum*, (1), (2), and (4) are so called because the flowers appear before the leaves; (3) because the older flowers are situated in the fork of the younger branches; and (5) because the seed-vessels project before the flower opens.

2. Son of God;
(1) Christ; (a) As Second Person of the Trinity, and standing in a certain mysterious relation to the First (Matt. xxviii. 19); (b) because of his miraculous birth of the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 35); (c) because of his resurrection (Rom. i. 4).

(2) Applied to the angels (Gen. vi. 2; Job i. 6, xxxviii. 7), and to believers in Christ (Rom. viii. 14).

3. Son of Man;
(1) A descendant of Adam. [Job xxv. 6; Ps. cxlviii. 3, cxlvi. 3; Isa. li. 12, li. 2.]
(2) A title applied by way of distinction. It occurs about eighty times in Ezekiel.

(3) The Messiah. [Dan. vii. 13; cf. Acts vii. 56.]

(4) A title applied by Jesus to himself in the Evangelists, and ascribed to him by St. John in the Apocalypse (i. 13, xiv. 14).

son-in-law, *s.* A man married to one's daughter.

son's brow, *s.*
Bot.: The Great Rush or Bulrush.

só-nançe, só-nan-çy, *s.* [SONANT.]
1. A sound, a tune.
"Let the trumpets sound
The trumpet's minor."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, iii. 2.

2. The quality of being sonant; sound.

só-nant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sonans*, *pr. par.* of *sono* = to sound.]
A. *As adjective*:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to sound; sonning.

2. *Prosaic*: Applied to certain alphabetic sounds, as those of the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals, and flat mutes, as *b, d, r, z, g*, the sound of which is prolonged, or uttered with some degree of resonance or intonation, in opposition to aspirates, as *s, th*, and hard mutes or surds, as *f, p, t*.

B. *As substantive*:
Prosaic: A sonant letter.
"Since the sonant elements in connected speech are (including the vowels) much more numerous than the surd, the general weight of the assimilative force is in the direction of sonancy, and surds are converted into sonants more often than the reverse."—*Kitson*: *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. v.

só-na-ta, *s.* [Ital., from *sonare* (Lat. *sono*) = to sound.]

Musical: A term originally applied to any kind of musical composition for instruments, as distinguished from vocal compositions, which were called Cantatas. It is now, however, confined to compositions for solo instruments, generally the piano-forte. The term Sonata or Sinfonia, as applied to a musical composition, was first used about the beginning of the seventeenth century. Those of

that time so called had but one movement; they were in fact simply airs arranged in parts for an instrument or instruments. A modern sonata is generally constructed upon the following plan: The first movement is an allegro, sometimes with an introduction, but more frequently without one; the second, "the slow movement," is set in any time, between adagio and andante; and the third movement is an allegro. [CONCERTO.]

sóh-ohús, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σάκκος* (*sakchos*) = the sow-thistle.]

Bot.: Sowthistle; a genus of *Isotriaena*, its volume indicated with two or three rows of unequal and at length connivent scales, tinged at the base; few-flowered; receptacle naked; pappus pliose; achenes much compressed, not hooked. Known species about forty, from temperate climates. The common *S. arvensis* (S. *oleracea*) abounds in most parts of Europe as a weed in gardens and cultivated lands. The young tops and leaves are much used as greens, and the plant is eaten by sheep of all sorts. It is a favorite food with the rats and hares.

són-çy, *a.* [SONSY.]

sónd (1), *s.* [SAND.]

sónd (2), • sonda, *s.* [SEND.] A message, a dispensation; a messenger.
"Eye year and more, as I liked Cristes sonde,
Er that his ship approached unto lande."
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 111.

són-dé-lí, *s.* [Native name.]
Zool.: *Crocodyrus myosuroides*. [MUSEUM, 1871.]

• some, *adv.* [SOON.]

• sono, *s.* [SON.]

sóng, *s.* [A.S. *song*, cogn. from *sung*, *pr. par.* of *singian* = to sing; cogn. with Dut. *zing*, *Ing*; Sw. *sång*; Dut. & Ger. *sang*; Gk. *anggein*.]

I. Literally:
1. That which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether a human being or of a bird; a singing.
"The night warbling bird, that on its shrill
Tunes sweetest has love labored long."
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 4.

2. A short poem to be sung or uttered with musical modulations. A musical setting of short poem or portion of prose. The words generally applied to solos, but sometimes also to compositions for two or more voices. In second subject of a sonata is sometimes called the "song."

"This curious piece [a song or catch in praise of the cuckoo] which is thought to be 'the most sweet English song, with or without the moon, has always been extant, is preserved in a manuscript in the Bodleian Library."—*Kitson*: *Ancient Songs*, l. 1.

3. A lay, a strain, a poem.
"Nothing but songs of death."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, 111.

4. Poetry in general; poetical composition, verse. [Milton: *P. L.*, 111. 20.]

II. Fig.: A mere trifle; something of little or no value.
"Evergreen, who was bought for a mere song."
—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1855.

1. An old song: A mere trifle; an insignificant sum.
"A hospital youth, newly advanced to greatness, was forced by a robber to resign to an old song."
—*Addison*.

(2) Song of Solomon: [Solomon's Song.]

(3) Song of the Three Holy Children: [Apocrypha: One of the three pieces formerly incorporated with the narrative of Daniel, it constitutes a single chapter, with sixty-eight verses. According to Wicliffe, "the abruptness of the narrative in Daniel, furnished an occasion for the introduction of the three and the hymn" immediately after it. The fragment is now placed in book xvi of the Apocrypha between Baruch and the History of Susanna. It opens with a report of Arias from the midst of the fire (ii. 23) describes the fierceness of the flame (iii. 2) and concludes with a call from the three professors to the heavens, the angels, the earth, the winds, the animals, man, the servants of God, and specially themselves, to worship and bless the Lord. The prayer of Daniel seems to have had a different author from the rest of the book. It makes no allusion to the furnace, and while verses 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.]

Són, sít, fíre, qmldet, whát, fáll, fátter; wá, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; sá ph or, wóre, wélf, wórk, whó, són; máte, cúb, cüre, únite, cür, rále, fáll; trý, Sýrian. *so*, *o* = *ó*; *oy* = *á*; *qu* = *ku*.

away. I know the book, Psalter, and the Greek arrangement of the letters in the church till
song
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• song
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bell, boy;
• son, 11

away. Neither the authorship nor the date is known. The *Codex Alexandrinus* places the book as two psalms at the end of the Psalter, calling them "The prayer of Asarias" and the "Hymn of our Fathers." Other Greek and Latin psalters adopt the same arrangement, and verses 35-66, under the name of the Benedictine, have been used liturgically in the Christian Church from the fourth century till now.

song-bird, s. A singing-bird, a bird that sings; they are chiefly confined to certain families of the Insectes.

song-craft, s. The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

song-sparrow, s.
Ornith. : *Melospiza melodia*, a common North American species, about six inches long, rufous-brown above, white below, breast and sides with dark rufous streaks.

song-thrush, s. [THURSH.]

sóng, pret. of v. [SING.]

***sóng-fúl, s.** [Eng. *sóng*; *-ful*(?)] Disposed or able to sing; incantations.

***sóng-fish, s.** [Eng. *sóng*; *-ish*.] Consisting of or containing songs.

"The relative part of the opera requires a more masculine faculty of expression and sound; the other, which is a kind of proper English, will must call the English poet, and sound in the English and variety of numbers."—*Dryden*. *Art. as England*. (1701.)

***sóng-léa, s.** [Eng. *sóng*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of the power of singing; as, a *sóngless* bird.

2. Without song; not singing.
"And silent rows the *sóngless* gondolier."
Byron. *Childe Harold*, iv. 3.

songless birds, s. pl.

Ornith. : A popular name for the Mesomyzidi (q.v.).

sóng-stór, s. [A.S. *sangstora*, *sangstora* = a female singer.]

"Wassell, like a real semptor and *sangstora*, her page having a brown hair."—*Ben Jonson*. *Works of Christian*.

2. One who sings; one who is skilled in singing. (S. *lóng* applied now to human beings except in contempt.)

3. A writer of songs.
"He from Italian songsters takes his cue;
But fast to music, he shall quote him too."
Comper. *Progress of Error*, 112.

4. A bird that sings; a song-bird.
"Summer is a *sangster*, in the freshening shade
Of new spring leaves."—*Thomson*. *Spring*, 608.

sóng-stress, s. [Eng. *sangster*; *-ess*; the word is thus really a double feminine.] A female singer. (*Thomson*: *Summer*, 706.)

5. A word of recent introduction, and which was not introduced till it had been forgotten that songsters was originally feminine. (*Trench*: *English Past & Present*, p. 112.)

són-í-fér, s. [SONIFEROUS.] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person.

só-nif-ér-óus, s. [Lat. *sonus* = sound, and *fero* = to bear, to bring.] Producing or conveying sound. [SONOROUS, q.v.]

"Let the subject matter of sounds be what it will, either the atmosphere in gross, or the ethereal part thereof, or sonorous particles of bodies, as some think."—*Newton*. *Optics*, 1704, bk. ii, ch. 10.

són-léa, s. [Eng. *són*; *-less*.] Having no son; destitute of a son.
"I have a little boy, but no son."
Byron. *Surge of Corinthus*, 125.

***sonne (1), s.** [SON.]

***sonne (2), s.** [SON.]

***són-nó-kín, s.** [Eng. *són*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.] A little son.

"This was of rancor, *són-nó-kín*."—*Edw. Apoph.* of Erasmus, 1533.

són-nór-át, s. [Named after M. Sonnerat, a French island traveler.]

Bot. : A genus of Myrtac. Known species eight, trees from the East Indies. *Sonneratia alba*, a small evergreen tree growing in tidal creeks and littoral forests of India, Burnah, &c., produces a slightly acid and bitter fruit eaten in the Sunderbans. The Malays use it as a condiment, and a species of silk worm feeds on its leaves.

són-nét, *son-et, *son-etta, s. [Fr. *sonnet*, from Ital. *sonetto*, dimin. of *sono* (Lat. *sonus*) = a sound.]

1. A short poem, especially of an amatory kind. At first it was not imperative that it should consist of exactly fourteen lines.

"He (Arion) had a wonderful desire to chant a sonnet of hymns unto Apollo Pythius."—*F. Holland*. *Pindar's Works*, p. 365.

2. The sonnet proper is a form of verse of Italian origin, and consists of fourteen lines, each of five accents, the whole being divided into two unequal parts—(1) the first of eight lines, (2) the second of six. (1) In the first part there are two four-line stanzas. In each stanza the two middle lines rhyme together, and the two outer lines rhyme together, and the second stanza repeats the same rhymes as the first. (2) The second part consists of two three-line stanzas. The first, second, and third lines in the first stanza rhyme severally with the first, second, and third lines in the second stanza. In the second part of the sonnet great variety prevails. The six lines all rhyme in some way together; but sometimes there are only two rhymes instead of three. Shakespeare's sonnet consists of fourteen lines, each of five accents. The first twelve rhyme alternately; the last two rhyme together.

sonnet-writer, s. A sonneteer.

"George Whelton, a sonnet-writer of some rank."—*Watson*. *Hist. English Poetry*, iii. 483.

***són-nét, v. t. & i.** [SONNET, s.]

A. Intrans. : To compose sonnets.

B. Trans. : To compose sonnets in honour of.

"They sonneted her."—*R. James's Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1885.

són-nét-óer, s. [Ital. *sonettiere*; Fr. *sonettier*.] A composer or writer of sonnets or small poems; a small or petty poet.

"And shows, dissolved in thine own melting tears,
The maiden pence of mortal sonnetry."—*Byron*. *English Bards & Scotch Souters*.

***són-nét-óer, v. t.** [SONNETER, s.] To compose sonnets; to rhyme.

***són-nét-láng, s.** [Eng. *sonnet*; *-lang*.] The act of composing sonnets; the act of singing.

"Tush, mine old mistress-like of *sonnet-láng*!"
Shakespeare. *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

***són-nét-lat, s.** [Eng. *sonnet*; *-ist*.] A sonneteer.

"Great Solomon sings in the heavenly choir,
And is become a sun-formal sonneteer."
Shakespeare. *Sonnets*, l. 8.

***són-nét-ise, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *sonnet*; *-ise*.]

A. Intrans. : To compose or write sonnets.

B. Trans. : To celebrate in a sonnet or sonnets.

"Now could I sonnetize thy piteous plight!"—*Shakespeare*. *Sonnets*, 9.

***són-nish, s.** [Mid. Eng. *sonne* = sun; *-ish*.] Like the sun or its beams; sunny.

són-nite, s. [SONNITE.]

só-nó-má-íto, s. [After Sonoma County, California, where found; suff. *-ito* (Mex.).]

Min. : A sulphate related to Pickeringite (q.v.). Crystalline; sp. gr. 1.664; lustrous; colorless. An analysis yielded: sulphuric acid, 38.54; alumina, 8.01; protoxide of iron, 1.78; magnesia, 7.33; water (44.34) = 100, which yields the formula $3MgSO_4 \cdot (Al_2(SO_4)_2 + 3H_2O)$.

só-nóm-é-tér, s. [Lat. *sonus* = a sound, and Gr. *metron* (metron) = a measure.]

1. *Acoustics* :

(1) An instrument devised by Mariotte for determining the number of vibrations made by a string emitting any musical sound. It is provided with a series of weights, to vary the tension of the central string, the others being tuned by pegs, and has three divided scales, one corresponding to the modified chromatic gamut, another to the true chromatic gamut, and the third the French metre divided to thousandths.

(2) An instrument for testing the hearing capacity of a patient. It consists of a small bell on a table, caused to make a definite number of vibrations in a given time.

2. *Elect.* : A form of the induction-balance, which may be used for testing the sensitiveness of hearing, comparing resistances, measuring the sensitiveness of telephones, &c.

Só-nór-é, s. [See def.]

Geog. : The most north-westerly state of Mexico.

Sonora-gum, s.

Chem. : A lac produced by the puncture of a coccus in *Himost coccifera*. Long used in Mexico as an irritant.

***sò-nór-if-lo, s.** [Lat. *sonus* = sound, and *facto* = to make.] Producing sound.

"A clock strikes, and points to the hour . . . an indicating form and sonorist quality."—*Watts*. *Logic*, pt. i, ch. vi, § 2.

sò-nór-l-tý, s. [SONOROUS.] SONOROUSNESS.

"There is at this moment no failure to be compared for mellow richness and sonority to his."—*Ulrich*. Feb. 4, 1885.

sò-nór-óus, s. [Lat. *sonorus* = loud sounding, from *sonor* (genit. *sonoris*) = sound; O. Fr. *sonoreux*; Fr. *sonore*; Sp. & Ital. *sonoro*.]

1. Giving out sound, as when struck; resonant, sounding.

"All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds."
Milton. *P. L.*, l. 540.

2. Loud sounding; giving a clear, loud, or full-volumed sound.

"And near the story's end a deep
Sonorous sound at times was heard."
Longfellow. *Excelsior*. (Finale.)

3. Yielding sound; characterized by sound; resonant, as, The vowels are *sonorous*. (*Dryden*.)

4. High-sounding; magnificent of sound.

"His expressions are *sonorous* and more noble; his verse more numerous, and his words are suitable to his thoughts, sublime and lofty."—*Dryden*. *Juvénal*. (1701.)

5. *Sonorous* is properly applied to bodies which produce or originate sound; *soniferous* to bodies which convey the sound, or rather the vibrations of the sound, to the ear.

sonorous-figures, s. pl.

Acoustics : Figures formed by the vibrations produced by sound. If the bow of a violin be drawn across the edge of a plate of glass covered with any fine powder, the powder will form figures standing in a certain relation to the tone sounded. The figures depend upon the nodal lines formed by the vibrations of the plate. Called also *Acoustic-figures* and *Sound-figures*.

sò-nór-óus-lý, adv. [Eng. *sonorous*; *-ly*.] In a sonorous manner; with sound; resonantly.

"Making a noise like a hog that eat grains, smacking and grunting very *sonorously*."—*More*. *Antidote against Atheism*, bk. iii, ch. 12.

sò-nór-óus-néss, s. [Eng. *sonorous*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sonorous; the quality or property of yielding sound when struck, or coming into collision with another body.

2. The quality or state of having or giving out a loud or clear sound.

"To attain their full and best reasoning for *sonorousness*."—*Boyle*. *Works*, l. 430.

3. Magnificence of sound.

són-ship, s. [Eng. *son*; *-ship*.] The state, condition, or position of a son; the relation of a son.

"Regeneration on the part of the granter, God Almighty, means adoption or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship."—*W. Barclay*. *Works*, iii. 346.

són-sý, sòn-síp, s. [Gael. & Ir. *sonas* = prosperity, happiness.] Lucky, fortunate, good-limbed, good-looking, fat, pleasant, plump, thriving, in good condition. (Scottish.)

"My *són-síp*, smacking dear bouché Boon."
Burns. *Invective*.

***són-tieg, s.** [A corrupt of *sanctity*, or of Fr. *saint* = health.] (See etym.)

"It looks *són-tieg*, you'll be a hard way to hit!"—*Shakespeare*. *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

sò-çey, s. [Native name.] A mixed striped fabric of silk and cotton in India. (*Simmonds*.)

sò-phóng, s. [Burmese.]

sò-drá, sù-drá, *sò-dér, s. [Sana.]

The fourth caste in the old Hindoo social system. It contained the labouring classes. It has now split into a large number of distinct castes, perhaps a hundred existing in any ordinary locality. For instance, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., are not merely distinct callings but distinct castes. (Crest.)

sò-foé, s. [Sori.]

ból, bóy; pòit, jòwí; cat, pòit, chorus, qín, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -láng.
-lan, -lian = shán. -tion, -sion = shún; -tion, -gion = shún. -clous, -tious, -sious = shún. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

soo'-ja, s. [Sov.]

soo'-jā, sū'-jā, s. [Hind., &c.] Indian wheat ground but not pulverized; a kind of semolina. It often forms a part of an Anglo-Indian's breakfast.

sook'-leg, sook'-leg, sūks, s. [Elym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Trifolium pratense* and the genus *Trifolium* (q.v.).

sool, s. [Soul (2).]

soom, v.t. [Swim.] (Scotch.)

soon, 'sone, 'soone, adv. & a. [A.S. *sōna* = soon; cogn. with O. Fris. *sōn*, *sōn*; O. Sax. *sōn*; O. H. Ger. *sōn*; Goth. *sōns*, *sōns*.]

A. As adverb:

1. In a short time; shortly after any specified or supposed time; shortly, not long.

"[H]is to child, but soon she stows his life."
—*Shakespeare, Venus & Adonis*, 40.

2. Early; before the usual time.

"How is it that ye are come so soon to-day?" —*Good*, 11.

3. Easily, quickly, readily, shortly.

"Small lights are soon blown out."
—*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*, 40.

4. Readily, willingly. (Used with would or other word expressive of will.)

"I would as soon see a river winding through sands and meadows, as when it is turned up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles." —*Addison, Guardian*.

5. As early as; no later than. (Used in old phrases such as *soon at night* = as early this evening; *soon at five o'clock* = as early as five o'clock.)

"I shall see you soon at night."
—*Shakespeare, Othello*, III. 4.

B. As adj.: Speedy, quick.

"Make you sooner haste."
—*Shakespeare, Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 4.

¶ (1) *As soon as, so soon as*: Immediately at or after a certain event. (*Ecclus* xxxii. 19.)

(2) *Sooner or later*: At some future time, more or less near.

soon'-dree, soon'-dër, sūn'-dër, sūn'-dri, s. [Bengal.]

Bot.: *Heritiera littoralis*, a tree growing abundantly in the alluvial soil intersected by many channels, fringing the shores of Bengal, and called after it the Sunderbunds or Soonderbunds.

soon'-eō, soon'-neō, s. [SUNNITE.]

soon'-ër, adv. More willingly, preferably.

soon'-ër, s. One who acts prematurely or before the appointed time; used as an epithet indicating push and unusual energy. (U.S. Collog.)

'soon'-ly, adv. [Eng. soon; -ly.] Quickly, speedily, soon.

"A man meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and, soon approving of it, places it in his work."
—*Mare*.

soop, v.t. [Sweep, v.] (colloq.)

soo pa'-reō, sū pa'-ri, s. [Maharatta superl. of Hind. *supar*.] The fruit of the Areca or Betel nut tree. Often with *pan* (= leaf) prefixed.

soop'-ing, s. [Soot.]

1. The act of sweeping.

2. (Pl.): What is swept up or together; sweepings.

soor'-saka, soor'-saka, soor'-saka, s. [Gr. *soorach*.]

Bot.: *Rumex acetosa* and *R. acetosella*.

soor'-ma, sūr'-ma, s. [Hind. = antimony.] A preparation of antimony with which Indian women anoint the eyelids.

soo'-shōng, s. [SOUCHONG.]

soo'-soo, sū'-sū, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Platanista gangetica*, the Gangetic Dolphin, one of the oldest Cetaceans known, since Pliny and Aelian both allude to it. [PLATANISTA.]

soot, 'sot, 'sote, s. [A.S. *sōt*; cogn. with Icel. *sōt*; Sw. *sot*; Dan. *sot*; Lith. *sōtis*; Ir. *sūch*; Gael. *sūth*; Wel. *sot*.] Small carbonaceous particles arising from fuel in a state of imperfect combustion, and generally adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying smoke upward.

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soot-wart, s.

Pathol.: A wart of a cancerous type produced on the scrotum of chimney-sweepers by soot. Called also *Chimney-sweep's Cancer*.

'soot, v.t. [Soot, s.]

1. To cover or foul with soot.

2. To manure with soot.

"The land was sooted before." —*Northanger: The*, 10.

'soote, 'sote, a. [SWEET.]

'soot'-ër-kim, s. [Elym. doubtful.] A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; hence, an abortive proposal or scheme.

"Fruits of dull heat, and procreants of wit."
—*Pope: Dunciad*, l. 134.

'soot'-flake, s. [Eng. soot, s., and flake.] A flake or particle of soot, a smut, a smudge.

sooth, 'soth, 'sothe, a. & s. [A.S. *sōth* = true, a true thing, truth; cogn. with Icel. *sauur*; Sw. *sann*; Dan. *sand*.]

A. As adjective:

1. True.

"No which is false, no which is sooth."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 71.

2. Pleasing, delightful, sweet.

"The soothest shepherd that ever piped on plains."
—*Milton: Comus*, 228.

B. As substantive:

1. Truth, reality.

"He liggas at Wycheastre, the soth it is to be."
—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 28.

2. Calumny, humbugging.

"With words of sooth."
—*Shakespeare, Richard II.*, III. 4.

3. Prognostication.

¶ In sooth: In truth, indeed, assuredly.

"In sooth, I know not why I am so woe."
—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

soothe, 'soth-i-en, v.t. [A.S. *soothian* = to prove to be true, to confirm, from *soth* = true, *soth* (q.v.); cf. *gesoth* = a parasite, a flatterer; cogn. with Icel. *sanna*; Dan. *sande* = to verify, to confirm.]

1. To make true, to confirm, to verify.

2. To assent to, as being true; to confirm.

"That thika shorne in thy countess mouth this on thy person be not sooth." —*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseyde*, I.

3. To say yes to; to humour by assenting.

"Good my lord, soothe him: let him take the fellow."
—*Shakespeare, Lear*, III. 4.

4. To humour, to flatter.

"Is't good to soothe him in these contraries?"
—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, IV. 4.

5. To gratify, to please, to delight.

"In this way Sir Edward was so much soothed and flattered that he could not resist on his right." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

6. To soften, to assuage, to mollify, to calm, to compose, to allay.

"Still there is room for pity to abate."
—*And soothe the mirrors of our soul a state*.
—*Chaucer: Chaucer*, 100.

sooth'-ër, s. [Eng. *sooth* (s.); -ër.] One who or that which soothes; a flatterer.

"I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongue of soothful."
—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, IV. 1.

'sooth'-fast, a. [A.S. *sōthfast*.] True, truthful, upright, straightforward.

"With good and soothfast life."
—*Turpin: Death of R. Arkwold*.

'sooth'-fast-nōs, s. [Eng. *soothfast*; -ness.] Truthfulness, truth, reality.

"Therefore stampe ye, and be ye glad: into your leendis in soothfastness." —*Wycliffe: Eccles*, vi.

sooth'-ing, pr. par. or a. [SOOTHE.]

sooth'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *soothing*; -ly.] In a soothing manner; so as to soothe with flattery, soft or soothing words.

"The most soothing and contentedly deceived that could be found in the world." —*Shelton: Don Quixote*, pt. IV, ch. vii.

'sooth'-lieh, 'sooth'-liehe, adv. [SOOTHLY.]

'sooth'-ly, 'sothe'-ly, adv. & a. [Eng. *sooth*; -ly.]

A. As adv. In truth; in sooth; really, truly.

"Then view St. David's ruined pile:
And hence returning, soothly, away,
Was never more to sad and fair."
—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, II. 1.

B. As adj. True, real.

"This crooked rod, for in soothly guise
She was her genius and her counsel."
—*Martin: Rye Martyr*.

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A. As adv. In truth; in sooth; really, truly.

"Then view St. David's ruined pile:
And hence returning, soothly, away,
Was never more to sad and fair."
—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, II. 1.

B. As adj. True, real.

'sooth'-sōs, 'soth'-nos, s. [Eng. *sooth*; -ness.] Truth, uprightness.

"Gregory wist this wel, and winede to my sooth
Beation for the soothnes, that he wist in myn service."
—*Piers Plowman*, p. 10.

'sooth'-saw, 'sooth'-sāy, s. [Eng. *sooth* and saw.]

1. A true saying, a prediction, a proverb.

"Shewen, visions, soothsayers, and proverbs."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 4.

2. A portent, an omen.

"God turn the same to good and happy."
—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vii. 10.

'sooth'-sāy, v.t. [SOOTHSAY, s.] To foretell, to predict.

"A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much pain and suffering." —*Acts*, vii. 16.

'sooth'-sāy, s. [SOOTHSAY.]

'sooth'-sāy-ër, s. [Eng. *sooth*, and say.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who predicts or foretells; a foreteller, a prophet, a seer.

"A soothsayer hide you 'neath the skin of a man."
—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, I.

2. *Entom.*: Any individual of the family Mantidae, from the old belief that these insects would indicate by gestures the person who had lost his way should take.

"In all probability when the soothsayer is required to be kindly directed, some hot child in the way of its home, the attitude suggesting this kind action really assumed for defensive purposes." —*Cambridge Hist.*, vi. 120.

'sooth'-sāy-ling, s. [Eng. *sooth*, and say.]

1. A true saying; truth.

2. The art of predicting or foretelling; prediction.

"Divinations and soothsayings and dreams are not."
—*Ecclesiastes*, xxiv. 8.

'soot'-i-nōs, s. [Eng. *sooty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sooty or foul with soot.

'soot'-ish, a. [Eng. *soot*; -ish.] Partaking of the nature of soot; sooty.

"Things become black by a sootish and fuliginous matter." —*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

'soot'-y, a. [Eng. *soot*; -y.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling soot; fuliginous.

"To defecate this oil, the oil shall not spend but sooty matter." —*Wycliffe*.

2. Producing or causing soot.

"Fire of sooty coal." —*Milton: P. L.*, v. 6.

3. Covered or foul with soot.

"Her snowy fingers coming his sooty hand."
—*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*.

4. Black, dark, dusky.

"Under the sooty flag of Acheron."
—*Milton: Comus*.

II. Bot.: Fuliginous (q.v.).

'sooty'-albatross, s.

Ornith.: *Diomedea fuliginosa*, found in all temperate latitudes south of the Equator.

Plumage dark sooty gray; head and wings brown. These birds breed chiefly in the island of Tristan d'Acunha.

'sooty'-tern, s.

Ornith.: *Sterna fuliginosa*, an intertropical species. It breeds in vast numbers on Ascension Island, where it is known as the Widespread.

It is rarely seen in the temperate zone. There is a smaller species (*S. maculata*) known as the Smaller Sooty Tern. The plumage is sooty black above, white below.

'sooty'-water-mouse, s.

Zool.: *Hydromys fuliginosus*, from western Australia.

'soot'-y, v.t. [SOOTY, a.] To make foul with soot.

"Traud and all sooted with fuliginous matter."
—*Chaucer: Chaucer*, 100.

sōp, 'soppe, s. [A.S. *soppa*, *sippe* (not found but seen in the derived verb *soppa* = to sop); cogn. with Icel. *soppa* = to sop; *soppa*, *pa*, par. of *sippe* = to sop; *soppa*, *sup*, a sip; O. Dut. *soppe*; *sup*, *sop*; *soppe* = broth; Low Ger. *sippe* = a sop; *sop* and *soup* are doublets.]

I. Inf.: Anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquor; especially, something thus steeped in broth or liquid food, and thus eaten.

"Jesus answered, he it is whom I have said."
—*John*, viii. 12.

'sōp, 'soppe, s. [A.S. *soppa*, *sippe* (not found but seen in the derived verb *soppa* = to sop); cogn. with Icel. <

II. Figuratively:

1. Something given to pacify: in allusion to the old legend of *sop* given to Cerberus, the watchdog of the infernal regions, to pacify him.

"Even Cerberus, when he had received the *sop*, permitted *Aeneas* to pass."—*Dryden: Fœderist; to the Gods*.

2. A thing of little or no value.

sop-in-wine, sops-in-wine, s.

Et.: (1) *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; (2) *D. plumarius*, (Lyle.) According to Nares the name was given to any pluk used to flavour wine.

sop, v.t. [SOP, s.] To steep or dip in liquor.

"His cheeks, as snow, were sops in wine."

Poet: Christ's Triumph.

† To sop up: To dry up, as by rubbing with a dry cloth, a sponge, &c.

sops, s. [SOAP.]

sop-ar, s. [SUPPER.]

soph, s. [See defs.]

1. In the English Universities, an abbreviation of sophister (q.v.).

"Three Cambridge *sops*, and three port Templars came."—*Pope: Dunciad*, ll. 52.

2. In American Universities, an abbreviation of sophomore (q.v.).

sō-phī, sō-phōs, sō-phŷ, s. [SOPH.]

1. The same as SORI.

2. A title of the Emperor or Shah of Persia.

"By this scholar."

"That stole the *sophi* and a Persian prince."

Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, ll. 1.

sōph-ic, sōph-ic-al, a. [Gr. *sōphos* (sophos) = wise.] Teaching wisdom.

"All those books which are called *sophistical*, such as the *Wisdom of Man*, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy."—*Dr. Horne: On the 3rd Chapter of Isaiah*, p. 26.

sōph-ic, s. [Gr. *sōphos* (sophos), from *sōphos* = wise.] Wisdom.

"That in my shield."

The *sevenfold shield of Minerva* contain

A *truth* more true, as *King*, than any here."

Poet: Enchiridion: Death of Eurist.

sophism, s. [SOPHISM.]

sōph-ism, sōph-ism, s. [Fr. *sophisme*,

from Lat. *sophisma*; Gr. *sōphisma* (sophisma), from *sōphos* (sophos) = wise; Sp. *sophisma*; Ital. *sophisma*, *sophisma*.]

A specious but fallacious argument; a specious proposition; a fallacy; a subtlety in reasoning; an argument which is not supported by sound reasoning, or in which the inference is not justly deduced from the premises.

"Full of subtle *sophisms*, which due play

With double *seem*."—*Shakspeare: P. Q.*, ll. 14, 15.

sōph-ist, s. [Fr. *sophiste*, from Low Lat. *sophista*; Gr. *sōphistēs* (sophistēs) = a cunning or skilful man, a sophist, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, from *sōphos* (sophos) = to instruct; *sōphos* (sophos) = wise; Sp. & Ital. *sophista*.]

1. Lat. & Greek Hist.: A word used at first as an honorable title, but afterwards as a term of reproach.

(1) A master of one's craft; a person distinguished for learning or ability.

"A *sophist*, in the genuine sense of the word, was a wise man, a clever man, one who stood prominently before the public as distinguished for intellect or talent of some kind. Thus *Solon* and *Pythagoras* are both called *sophists*."— *Grote: Hist. Greece*, viii. 401.

(2) One who demanded payment for philosophical instruction.

"*Solon*, *Phidias*, & *Greek* art, *Theil*, 1834, p. 2501 says that the *sophist* name of *sophist* at first merely designates the one who taught philosophy for pay. The *philosophist* is the good or bad; the characteristic designation of the *sophist* is the one who demanded payment for instruction."— *Grote: Hist. Greece*, viii. 401.

(3) One of a class of men at Athens in the fifth century before Christ, who were the chief public teachers, especially of the art of disputation, which had a special claim for the Greeks. Their names the *Sophists* were *Protagoras* of Abdera, with his scholars *Gorgias* and *Hippias* of Elis, *Democritus* of Abdera, &c. *Metrop.*, s.v. *Socrates* says of them "that the principal merit to which they laid claim was that of communicating to their disciples a ready, off-hand kind of knowledge, which might enable them to talk speciously and flourish upon all subjects whatever, and to impart to them that pernicious skill in disputation by which they might baffle their adversary, whether right or wrong, and make

the worse appear the better cause." It should be borne in mind that the *Sophists* are known only from the writings of their antagonists; *Grote* points out that the hostility supposed to have been entertained by *Socrates* to the *Sophists* is Platonic rather than Socratic, and *Jowett* (*Intro. to Sophist*) and *Lewes* take a similar view.

"That the Athenians did not consider the *Sophists* as corruptors of youth is unequivocally shown in two facts; they did not impeach the *Sophists*, and they did not impeach *Socrates*. When *Anaxagoras* the philosopher and *Protagoras* the *sophist* 'sought the foundations of morality' by expressing opinions contrary to the religion of Athens, they were banished; but who impeached *Isocrates*, or *Hippias*, or *Prodicus*?—*G. M. Lewis: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1850), ii. 117.

2. A captious and fallacious reasoner; a quibbler; one given to the use of *sophisms*.

sōph-ist-er, s. [Eng. *sophist*; -er.]

1. A professional teacher of philosophy; a *sophist*.

2. A quibbling disputant.

"A subtle traitor needs no *sophist*."

Shakspeare: Henry VI., v. 1.

3. A University term:

(1) At Cambridge University, applied to a student in his second and third years of residence. In the first year he is called a Freshman, or first-year man; in the second, a Junior sophister (or *soph*), or a second-year man; in the third year a Senior sophister (or *soph*), or a third-year man; and in the last term a Questionist, in reference to the approaching examination for degrees.

(2) In Dublin University, a student in his third and fourth years. In his first year he is called a Junior freshman; in his second, a Senior freshman; in his third, a Junior sophister; and in his fourth, a Senior sophister.

(3) In the older American Colleges the Junior and senior classes were (and in some cases still are) called Junior sophisters and Senior sophisters respectively.

sōph-ist-er, v.t. [SOPHISTER, s.] To maintain or support by fallacious arguments or sophistry.

"It is well *sophistered* of you forthwith. Preposterous are your judgments overmore."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 517.

sō-phist-ic, sō-phist-ic-al, a. [Fr. *sophistique*, from Lat. *sophisticus* = pertaining to a sophist, *sophistical*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the *Sophists*.

"We cannot wonder that he should term the rhetorical element of the Greek drama into a *sophistical* one."—*Frederick: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 157.

2. Containing or of the nature of *sophistry*; fallaciously subtle; quibbling, unsound.

"A solution of the difficulty, which, I think, and am not afraid to call inconclusive and *sophistical*."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments*, § 21.

sō-phist-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *sophistical*; -ly.] In a *sophistical* manner; fallaciously; with *sophistry*.

"He *sophistically* argues that society would certainly not like him to die of starvation."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, 1864.

sō-phist-ic-al-ness, s. [Eng. *sophistical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *sophistical*.

sō-phist-ic-ate, v.t. [Low Lat. *sophisticatus*, pa. part. of *sophistare* = to corrupt, to adulterate; Fr. *sophistiquer*; Sp. *sophistacar*; Ital. *sophisticare*.]

1. To corrupt, to pervert, to wrest from the truth.

"If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophistate* the understanding."—*Hobbes: Acetia*, *Post.*

2. To adulterate; to make spurious by admixture.

"It is a crime of a high nature to mingle or *sophistate* any wine here."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. 1, let. 38.

sō-phist-ic-ate-ōd, sō-phist-ic-ate, s. [SOPHISTICATE, v.] Adulterated; not genuine.

"The only way to know what is *sophistate* and what is not so, is to bring all to the test of the touchstone."—*Gilbert: Scripta Scientifica*, ch. viii.

sō-phist-ic-ation, s. [SOPHISTICATE, v.]

1. The act of adulterating or making not genuine by admixture; adulteration.

"[Urges] whose prepossessions may make their *sophistications* very beneficial to them that practice them."—*Anglo Works*, c. 319.

2. Something adulterated or not genuine; a spurious imitation.

"The *sophistication* and adulteration for better sold in the metropolitan and inland markets."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 20, 1864.

3. The act of quibbling or arguing *sophistically*; *sophiatry*.

4. A fallacious argument intended to deceive; a quibble.

sō-phist-ic-ō-tōr, s. [Eng. *sophisticator*; -or.] One who *sophistates*; one who adulterates or destroys the genuineness or purity of anything by foreign admixture.

"I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief."—*Winstanley: Blood of the Grape* (1654), p. 107.

sōph-ist-résa, s. [Eng. *sophist*; -ress.] A female *sophist*.

"You seem to be a *sophistress*, you answer so smartly."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 194.

sōph-ist-rŷ, sōph-ist-rie, s. [Fr. *sophistrie*.]

1. Logical exercise; argument for exercise *cu'y*.

"The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, theses, and declamations."—*Pittet*.

2. *Sophistic influence*; *sophists* collectively.

"*Euripides* was cursed in the lap of *sophistry*."—*Donnellan: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 157.

3. Fallacious reasoning, unsound argument, quibbling, fallacy.

"A person whose conscience can be set at rest by immoral *sophistry*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

sōph-ist-rŷ, v.t. [SOPHISTRŷ, s.] To reason *sophistically*.

"It is well *sophistried* of you."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 54.

sōph-ist-mōre, s. [Gr. *sōphos* (sophos) = wise, and *moros* (moros) = a fool.] In American colleges, a student belonging to the second of the four classes; a student next above a freshman.

sōph-ist-mōr-ic, sōph-ist-mōr-ic-al, a. [Eng. *sophomoric*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to a *sophomore*; characteristic of a *sophomore*; inflated in style. (Amer.)

"The American idea of architecture had passed from the outward, insensitive to a *sophomore* affectation of Greek forms."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1863, p. 333.

sō-phōr, s. [Arab. *sophora* = a papilionaceous tree.]

Bot. The typical genus of *Sophoreae* (q.v.).

Leaves unequally pinnate, lustrous; racemes or panicles of yellow, white, or blue flowers; stamens ten, all distinct; legumes moniliform, without joints or wings. Ornamental shrubs or trees, from the hotter parts of Asia and America. Two, *Sophora japonica* (called also *Symphobolium japonicum*), and *S. chinensis* are grown as garden plants. The former yields a beautiful yellow or orange dye from the pulp of the legumes. The roots and seeds of the latter have been regarded as specifics in bilious sickness.

sō-phōr-ē-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sophora* (a); Lat. fem. pl. *aj.*, suff. -*es*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Papilionaceae*. Filaments distinct; legume continuous; leaves pinnate, with one or several leaflets. (Lindley.)

sō-phōr-ē-y-nō, s. [Gr. = moderation, discretion.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 134].

sōph-tā, s. [SOPH.]

sōph-ite, v.t. [Lat. *sopitus*, pa. part. of *sopio* = to put to sleep.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To lay asleep; to put to sleep or rest; to lull.

"Our natural powers are tied down, *sopited*, and fettered."—*Chrysostom: Philosophical Speculations*.

2. Scots Law: To set at rest; to quash.

sō-ph-tion, s. [SOPHIT.] The act of putting to sleep or rest; sleep, slumber, dormancy.

"Demutation and *sopition* of reason."—*Brown*, (Webster.)

sō-phor, s. [Lat.] A deep sleep from which one can with difficulty be awakened.

"To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, pt. ii. (Ired.)

sō-phor-ate, v.t. [Lat. *soporatus*, pa. part. of *soporare* = to put to sleep; *sopor* = sleep.] To put to sleep.

"The soul, seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *soporated* with the dull steams and opiate vapours of this gross body."—*Fludovitch: Intellect. System*, p. 704.

† sō-phōr-if-er-ōs, a. [Lat. *soporifer*, from *sopor* = sleep, and *fero* = to bring; Eng. *ad*.]

best; the common, or Aristotelian form, induction. The Cartesian descends from law to fact; the common ascends from fact to law.

SORTED *sortis*
Sentient beings seek happiness.
All finite beings are sentient.
All men are finite beings.
Culius is a man;
Therefore he seeks happiness.

ARISTOTELIAN SORTING
Culius is a man.
All men are finite beings.
All finite beings are sentient.
All sentient beings seek happiness.
Therefore Culius seeks happiness.
Thomson: *Outlines of Laws of Thought*, § 106.

sor-it-le-ál, *a.* [Eng. *sortic(e)*; -*ic(al)*.] Pertaining to or resembling a soritic.

SORN, *s.* [SOBERON.]

sorn, *v.t.* [SOAN, *s.*] (See extract.)

"Whoever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among his tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands 'allwitit', and lived on free quarters; so that ever since, when a person abuses himself upon another, says of his house, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is said to *sorn*, to be a *sorn*.—*Macbeth*.

sorn-ar, **sorn-ér**, *s.* [Eng. *sorn*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sturdy beggar; an obtrusive guest; a vagabond, a vagrant.

2. *Scots Law*: One who takes meat or drink from others by force or menaces, without paying for it. The offence was at one time punishable with death.

***só-rör-ál**, *a.* [Lat. *soror* = a sister.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

***só-rör-l-ál-lý**, *adv.* [Lat. *soror* = a sister.] In a sisterly manner; like a sister.
"Taking her *sororally* by the hand."—*Fr. Book* *Sutherland*.

***só-rör-l-gide**, *s.* [Lat. *soror* = a sister, and *cado* (in comp. *cado*) = to kill.]

1. The murder of a sister.

2. A murder of a sister.

***sör-é-rise**, *v.t.* [Formed from Lat. *soror* on analogy of *fraterniz* (q.v.).] To associate or consort together as sisters; to be in communion or sympathy, as sisters.

"The beautiful girls . . . are *sororing* with the rustic maidens of their parishes."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, II. 4.

sör-é-sia, **sör-é-sia**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *σῶρος* (*sōros*) = a heap.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A women's club or society. (*U. S. Local*). [SOBORIZE.]

2. *Bot.*: A kind of collective fruit, consisting of a spike or raceme converted into a fleshy fruit by the cohesion in a single mass of the ovaries and the floral envelopes. Examples: *Amelanchier*, *Morus*, *Artocarpus*.

sör-rage (age as *ig*), *s.* (Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Fr. *sur* = above.) The blades of green wheat or barley.

***sör-ränge**, *s.* [SOBRANCE] Any disease or sore in horses.

sör-rei, **sör-ell**, **sör-reil**, *a. & s.* [A dimin. from O. Fr. *sor* (Fr. *sour*) = of a sorrel colour; *sours* = a sorrel horse or colour; from Low Ger. *sor* = sour, dried, withered; Dut. *sor* = *sour*, withered. Cf. Ital. *suro*, *soro* = a sorrel horse.] [SOREL, *s.*]

A. As adj.: Of a reddish or yellowish-brown colour.

"An hundred fifty mares.
All *sorrel*."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* XI.

B. As substantive:

1. A reddish or yellowish-brown colour.
"His horse was of *sorrel* sorrel, with black feet."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 1.

2. A buck of the third year.

sör-rei, **sör-ell**, *s.* [O. Fr. *sorel* (Fr. *sorelle*), from Fr. *sor*; M. H. Ger. *sur* = sour.]

1. *Rumex acetosa*, a diocious plant, having the lower leaves sagittate, the upper ones ovate, the outer fruiting sepals reflexed, the inner enlarged, orbicular, quite entire, scarious, tubercled at the base. It contains a large quantity of idiosyncratic of potash. The leaves are used as a salad and a potherb, and in decoction as a febrifuge. *Shrop's Sorrel* (*R. acetosella*) is a plant of much smaller size, and different shaped leaves. Both have a pleasantly acid taste.

2. *Oxalis acetosella*. [WOOD-SORREL.]

sorrel-tree, *s.* [EUCORALIS.]

sorrel-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The English name for *Oxalis magellanica*. [New Zealand.]

sör-rí-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sorry*; -*ly*.] In a sorry, miserable, or wretched manner; wretchedly, miserably.

"This fort was but *sorribly* governed when I was there."—*Dampier: Voyages* (Jan. 1699).

sör-rí-néan, **sör-l-meane**, *s.* [Eng. *sorry*; -*ness*.]

* 1. Sorrow.

2. The quality or state of being sorry; wretchedness, meanness, poorness.

sör-rów, **sör-she**, **sör-ow**, **sör-owe**, *s.* [A. S. *sorg*, *sorh* (genit., dat., & accus. *sorge*); cogn. with Dut. *sorg* = care, anxiety; Icel. *sorg* = care; Dan. & Sw. *sorg*; Goth. *saurga*; Ger. *sorge*.] The feeling of uneasiness or pain of mind arising from a loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; grief at having suffered or experienced evil; regret, sadness, mourning.

"Sorrow are well allow'd, and sweeten nature."
—*Shakespeare: A Very Woman* III. 4.

sör-rów, **sör-ow**, *v.t.* [Goth. *saurgan* = to grieve.] [SOBROW, *s.*] To be affected with sorrow; grief, or sadness; to feel sorry; to be sorry; to feel mental pain from evil experienced, done, or feared; to grieve; to be sad; to mourn; to lament.

"Sorrowing most of all for the wordes which he spake, that they should be his face no more."—*Acts* IX. (1551.)

***sör-rówd**, *n.* [Eng. *sorrow*; -*ed*.] Accompanied with sorrow; full of sorrow; sorrowful, sad.

"And sends forth us to make their *sorrowed* render."—*Shakespeare: Tempest* IV. 1.

sör-rów-fúl, **sörgh-fúl**, **sör-ow-fúl**, **sörweful**, *a.* [A. S. *sorgful*.]

1. Full of sorrow; feeling or exhibiting sorrow; sad, dejected, depressed.

"While *sorrowful*, but undimmed by
The Douglas's eye his counsel's aid."
—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, II. 20.

* 2. Producing or causing sorrow; sad, mournful, pitiable; as, a *sorrowful* accident.

* 3. Expressive of grief; accompanied with grief.

"The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat."—*Job* VI. 7.

sör-rów-fúl-lý, **sörwefully**, **sör-ow-fúl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *sorrowful*; -*ly*.] In a sorrowful manner, so as to produce grief; with sorrow.

"Meekly and *sorrowfully* confessing them."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, Vol. V, d. 4.

sör-rów-fúl-néan, *s.* [Eng. *sorrowful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sorrowful; grief, sadness, sorrow, dejection.

***sör-rów-léan**, *a.* [Eng. *sorrow*, *s.*; -*less*.] Without sorrow; free from sorrow.

sör-rý, **sör-yo**, **sör-l**, **sör-y**, **sör-y**, **sör-y**, *a.* [Properly *sory* with one *r*; from A. S. *sorig* = sad, sorry, from *sor* = *sore* (q.v.).]

* 1. Melancholy, dismal, mournful, sad.
"The place of death and *sory* execution."
—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, V.

2. Feeling grief for the loss of some good; grieving or pining for some evil experienced, done, or feared; feeling sorrow or regret. (It is not usually so strong a term as *sorrowful*.)

"And the full *sory* bigness of him self to *sore*, Lord what I am!"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* XVI.

3. Poor, mean, pitiful, worthless, despicable.

"A *sorry* breakfast for my lord protector."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.* I. 4.

***sör-rý**, **sör-ý**, *v.t.* [SOBRY, *v.t.*] To grieve.

"It be compleysne they *sory* with hym."—*Archbishop: Trilogia*, p. 42.

sort, **sorte**, *s.* [Fr. *sorte* = sort, manner, fashion, quality, calling; *sort* = a lot, fate, luck, &c., from Lat. *sortem*, accus. of *sortis* = lot, chance, condition, state; Ital. *sorta* = sort, kind; *sorte* = fate, destiny.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

* 1. Lot, chance, fate, destiny.

"Were it by adventure, or sort, or cas."
—*Chaucer: C. T.* 606.

2. A kind or species.

"The average quantity of all sorts of grain imported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. IV, ch. V.

3. A number or collection of individual

persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a class or order.

"The one being a thing that belongs partly unto all; the other, such as none but the sort of men judicious sort can perform."—*Hooker: Laws* II. 10.

4. A number or collection of things which are of the same kind or suited to each other, or which are used together; a set, a suit.

5. Manner; form of being or acting.
"Flowers, in each sort worn, can neither be met nor worn well."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

6. Degree of any quality.
"I have written the more boldly unto you, in *sort*, as putting you in mind."—*Romans* XV. 14.

7. Condition above the vulgar; rank.
"I know none of that name, lady, there are none such in the army of my sort."—*Shakespeare: Much About Nothing*, I. 1.

8. A company or knot of people; a lot, a gang.
"I was requested to supper last night by one of galleys."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, I. 1.

II. *Print.*: Any letter, figure, point, sign, or quadrat belonging to the composition of a

¶ 1. *Out of sorts*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: Out of order; not in one's usual health; not very well.

(2) *Print.*: Out of type of a particular line.

2. *To run upon sorts*:

Print.: Work which requires an unusual number of certain kinds; as an under-wood requires a disproportionate number of capitals.

sort (1), *v.t. & t.* [SOBT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To distribute by lot; to allot to.
"What cruel fate has *sorted* us in this chance?"
—*Shakespeare: Pericles & Porcia*, I. 1.

2. To separate, as things having like qualities, from other things, and arrange them into distinct and proper classes or divisions; to assort, to arrange.

"To *sort* our nobles from our common men."
—*Shakespeare: Henry V.* I. 1.

* 3. To dispose, to arrange; to reduce to order.

"God *sort* all!"—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

* 4. To choose with respect to fitness; to select from a number.

"To *sort* some gentlemen well skilled in music."
—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, II. 2.

* 5. To pick out; to fix on.
"I'll *sort* some other time to visit you."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.* I. 1.

* 6. To find out; to contrive.

"To part the queen's proud kindred from the king."
—*Shakespeare: Richard III.* I. 1.

* 7. To conjoin; to put together in tribulation.

"For, when she *sorts* things present with things past, And thereby things to come doth all foresee."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.* I. 1.

* 8. To adapt, to fit; to make conformable; to accommodate.

"Sorts a and took to her lady's room."
—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, II. 1.

* 9. To assign, to appropriate.

10. To correct by stripes; to punish by chastise. (Scottish.)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To be joined with others of the same sort.

"Nor do metals only *sort* and bond with metals, the earth, and minerals with minerals, but men's common together."—*Woodward*.

2. To consort, to associate.

"What friends we *sort* with or what books we read."
—*Copier: Proverbs*, II. 1.

3. To suit, to fit, to agree, to accord.

"It *sorts* well with your fortunes."
—*Shakespeare: Henry V.* I. 1.

4. To be fit or suitable.

"When then it *sorts*, brave warriors, let us go."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.* I. 1.

5. To agree; to come to an agreement.

* **sort** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *sortir* = to issue.]

1. To terminate, to issue, to result.

"Which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience."
—*Bacon: Essays: Friendship*.

2. To fall out, to happen.

"If it *sort* not well, you may conceal her."
—*Shakespeare: Much About Nothing* I. 1.

3. To have success, to succeed; to be in the effect desired.

"The allies of their vines have been brought to Spain, but they have not *sorted* to the soil, as in their native country."—*Pliny: Nat. Hist.* I. 1.

* **sort-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *sort* (1), *v.t.*; -*ible*.]

1. Capable of being sorted

Site, **fat**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whät**, **fäll**, **fäther**; **wä**, **wët**, **höre**, **camel**, **här**, **thäre**; **pine**, **pif**, **aire**, **air**, **marine**; **gä**, **pä**, **ör**, **wöre**, **wöf**, **wörk**, **whö**, **sön**; **mäte**, **cüb**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **fäll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **a**, **o** = **ö**; **oy** = **ä**; **ü** = **u**

2. Suitable, befitting.
 "Not suitable either to his disposition or breeding."
 —*Scott: Letters*, II, 4.

sort-a-bly, adv. [Eng. sort(a); -ly.] Suitably, fittingly.

sort-al, a. [Eng. sort, a.; -al.] Pertaining to or designating a particular sort.

"That idea which the sort-al, if I may so call it from sort as I do general from genus, name stands for."
 —*Lacks: Human Understanding*, bk. III, ch. III.

sort-able, a. [Sort (1), v.] Suitableness, agreement.
 "As might hold sort-able with his quality."
 —*Shakespeare: Henry IV*, IV, 1.

sort-ation, s. [Eng. sort (1), v.; -ation.] The act or process of sorting.
 "The final sort-ation to which the letters are subjected."
 —*King: Mind Magazine*, Feb., 1904, p. 204.

sort-er, s. [Eng. sort (1), v.; -er.] One who sorts or arranges things; as, a letter-sorter.

sort-ia, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *sortis* = a lot.] [Sort, s.] A kind of divination by the chance selection of a passage in an author's writing, frequently practised in ancient times and the medieval ages. One method followed was to take up a book, open it at random, and the passage touched with the finger was supposed to indicate the fortune of the experimenter. Another method was to write several passages from a favourite author on separate slips of paper, place these in an urn, and draw out one, and from its contents infer good or evil fortune. Such methods of divination were known as *Sortes Virgilianae* or *Sortes Homericae*, according to the author chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose, and the process was known as *Sortes Biblicae*.

sort-ia, s. [Fr., fem. of *sorti*, pa. par. of *sortir* = to issue, to sally out; Sp. *sortida*, from *sortir*; Ital. *sortida*, from *sortire*.] *Mt.* A sally of troops; the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outburst of a beleaguered garrison.

sort-il-lège, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sortilegium*, from *sortis*, genit. *sortis* = a lot, and *lego* = to choose, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.
 "I have good hope that as the gods in favour have directed this sortilege, so they will be present and propitious unto me."
 —*F. Roland: L'Esp.*, p. 138.

sort-il-lé-gious, a. [Sortilege.] Of or pertaining to sortilege.
 "Hence makes the blood of frogs an ingredient in sordeous charms."
 —*Dequerra*.

sort-il-lég-y, s. [Lat. *sortilegium*.] Sortilege; divination by drawing lots.
 "In sortilegia, and matters of greatest uncertainty, there is a settled and approved course of effect."
 —*Brinsley: Arctura Medici*, § 12.

sort-il-tion, s. [Lat. *sortitio*, from *sortitus*, pa. par. of *sortire* = to obtain by lot; *sortis*, genit. *sortis* = a lot.] Selection or appointment by lot.
 "The soldiers have parted by garments, and cast lots upon the seamless coat: those poor simple cannot so much enrich their glory than whose Scriptures are fulfilled by their barbarous sortitions."
 —*Ep. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. IV.

sort-mént, s. [Eng. sort (1), v.; -ment.] 1. The act of sorting; distribution into classes or kinds; assortment.
 2. A parcel sorted; an assortment.

sort-y, a. [Eng. sort, a.; -y.] Of one sort; alike.
 "Not quite sort-y as to hair."
 —*Field*, Dec. 12, 1888.

sor-us (pl. *sor-i*), s. [Gr. *σπός* (*spós*) = a heap.] *Botany* (PL.): 1. The patches of fructification on the fronds of ferns. They constitute small heaps of minute capsules in most ferns on the backs of the fronds.
 2. The groups of spores in the Florideous Algae.

sor-we, s. [Sorrow, s.]

sor-ful, a. [Sorrowful.]

sor-y, s. [Lat., from Gr. *σούριον* (*sourion*)] The ancient name for sulphate of iron.

sor-y, a. [Sorrowy.]

boil, **boy**, **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **z**.
-lan, **-tian** = **-shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **-shün**. **-clous**, **-tions**, **-sions** = **-shün**. **-ble**, **-dle**, **etc.** = **-bəl**, **-dəl**.

see-pf-rä, s. [Ital.] *Music*: A crotchet rest; in old music, a minium rest.

seen (1), v. t. & i. [Prob. of imitative origin.] (Prov.)

A. Intrans.: To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily.
 "From wholesome exercise and air
 To seeing in an easy chair."
 —*Swift: Stella at Woodpark*.

B. Trans.: To throw carelessly; to toss.

seen (2), v. t. [Gael. *see* = a coarse mess or mixture.] To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. (Prov.)

seen (1), s. [Seen (1), v.] (Prov.) 1. A lazy fellow.
 2. A heavy fall.

see-belly, **see-belly**, a. Heavy, fat.
 "Thun see-belly will bol."
 —*Bole: Dict. of Bonners & Bonners* (18).

seen (2), s. [Seen (2), v.] A heterogeneous mixture, a mess; a dirty puddle. (Prov.)

see-té-né-té, adv. [Ital.] *Music*: A direction that the note or notes of the movement or passage over which it is placed are to be held out their full length in an equal and steady manner.

set, **sote**, **sotte**, a. & s. [Fr. *set*, fem. *sotte*; cf. O. Dut. *set* = a fool, a sot; Sp. & Port. *sete* = a blockhead.]

A. As adj.: Foolish.
 "He understood that hee is set."
 —*Ascham: Rhetor.*, p. 64.

B. As substantive: 1. A fool, without its being implied that his want of sense arose from over-indulgence in liquor; a stupid person, a blockhead, a dolt.
 "In Egypt oft has seen the set bow down
 And reverence some deified Idiot."
 —*Oldham: English Nature of Bolton*.

2. A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard, a tippler.
 "Like drunken set about the streets we roam."
 —*Trapp: Psalmist & Arcite*, I, 428.

set, v. t. & i. [Set, a.]

A. Trans.: To stupefy, to besot, to in-fatuate.
 "Basilus shall know how thou hast set his mind with falsehood."
 —*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II, 1.

B. Intrans.: To tipple to stupidity.

sé-té-dé-an, a. [See def.] Pertaining to or resembling the lascivious verses of Sotades, a Greek poet of the third century B.C.

sé-tád-le, a. & s. [SOTADEAN.]

A. As adj.: The same as SOTADEAN (q.v.).

B. As subst.: A Sotadean poem or verse.

sote, a. [SWEET.]

sote, s. [SOT, s.]

soted, a. [SOTTED.]

sot-el, a. [SWEET.]

sé-tár-i-öl-é-ty, s. [Gr. *σωτήρια* (*sōtēria*) = safety, health, from *σωτήρ* (*sōtēr*) = a saviour, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

2. The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.
 "Righteousness and sin, eternity and hamatology are the fundamental thoughts in St. Paul's theological system."
 —*Parrar: St. Paul* (pop. ed.), ch. xviii, § 2.

soth, **soth fast**, **soth-ly**, &c. [SOOTH, SOUTHWEST, &c.]

soth-ern, a. [SOUTHERN.]

sōth-i-fo, **sōth-fo**, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Sothis, the Dog-star, at whose heliacal rising the year was supposed to commence.

sothis-period, s.
Chron.: A period of 1,460 Julian years.

sothis-year, s.
Chron.: The Egyptian year of 365 days.

soth-saw, s. [SOOTHSAW.]

sot-is, s. [SOT, a.] Foolishness, folly, in-fatuation.
 "To see a man from his estate
 Through his sotie effluvia,
 And see that a man shall do."
 —*Greene: C. A.*, VII.

sōt-ní-g, s. [Russ.] A company or squadrons in a Cossack regiment.

sōt-tér-y, s. [Eng. sot; -ry.] Folly.
 "Sotte-ries and insolencies of some bishops."
 —*Quenden: Tears of the Church*, p. 12.

sōt-tish, a. [Eng. sot, a.; -ish.]

1. Foolish, infatuated, braggart, senseless, stupid. (*Milton: P. L.*, I, 472.)

2. Characterized by foolishness or stupidity; stupid, senseless.
 "Scandalous frauds and sot's repetitions."
 —*Warburton: Hermes*, vol. 2, ser. 2.

3. Dull and stupid with intemperance; given to excessive tipping; drunken; pertaining to or arising from drunkenness.

sōt-tish-ly, adv. [Eng. sot-tish; -ly.] In a sot-tish manner; like a sot; foolishly, stupidly, senselessly.
 "In their morose solemnities, they sot-tishly attributed to the gods the passions belonging to the fruits of the earth."
 —*Cudworth: Intel. system*, p. 106.

sōt-tish-mént, s. [Eng. sot-tish; -ment.] Sot-tishness, infatuation.
 "This is imbecility and sot-tishment."
 —*S. Lennard: Of Wisdom*, bk. I, ch. xxviii, (1610).

sōt-tish-ness, s. [Eng. sot-tish; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sot-tish; folly, stupidity, dullness, infatuation.
 "Sot-tishness and dotage is the extinguishing of reason in phlegm or cold."
 —*St. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. viii, ch. xiv.

2. Stupidity from intemperance or drunkenness; drunken stupidity or habits generally.
 "No sober temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and sot-tishness of his neighbour."
 —*South*.

sōt-tō, a. [Ital., from Lat. *subter* = under, below, beneath.] *Music*: A term signifying below or inferior; as, *sotto il soggetto* = below the subject; *sotto voce* = in an undertone.

sou, s. [Fr., from O. Fr. *sou*, from Lat. *solidus* = (a.) solid, (s.) a coin, still preserved in the symbols *l. s. d.* = libra, solidi, denarii.] [SOLID.] An old French copper coin, twenty-four of which made a livre or shilling. The name is still popularly given to the five-centime piece, twenty of which make a franc, but all regular money accounts in France are made out in francs and centimes.

sou-a-ri, s. [SAOVAR.]

sou-bah, s. [SUBAH.]

sou-bah-dar, s. [SUBADAR.]

sou-bis, s. [See def.]

Cook: A superior onion sauce, said to be named by the inventor after the Prince of Soubise.

sou-brétte, s. [Fr.] A waiting-maid; specif. in theatricals, a female in a comedy, especially a servant-maid, who acts the part of an intrigante; a meddling, mischievous young woman.

soupe, s. & v. [SOUSE.]

sou-ghât (t silent), s. [Fr.]

1. *Bot.*: The roots of *Cyperus esculentus*.

2. *Cook*: A dish of Dutch origin in which fish is served in the water or stock in which it is boiled.

sou-phang, s. [Chinese = little sprouts.] A kind of black tea.

soud, a. & s. [SOUTH.]

sou-dan, s. [SULTAN.]

soud-an-ess, **soud-an-esse**, s. [Eng. *soudan*; -ess.] [SULTANESS.]

souded, a. [O. Fr. *souder* = to solder (q.v.).] Consolidated, united, confirmed. (*Chaucer*.)

souf, **sō**, s. [Fr., from *souffler* = to puff; *souffle* = a puff, a breath.] *Cook*: A light kind of pudding made of cheese or any kind of farinaceous substance, and flavoured with fruits, liqueurs, or essences. A variety of the soufflé is the cheese fondue.

sough (gh as f) (1), s. [Wel. *sok* = a sink or drain.] A drain, a sewer; an adit of a mine. (Prov.)
 "To make any adits or soughs to drain them."
 —*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. II.

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south-east-ér-ly, **south-east-ér-n**, *a.* (Eng. south, and easterly, or eastern.) South-east.

south-ér-thér (1) **sóv-ér**, *a.* (SOLDIER.) (SOLDIER.)

south-ér-thér (2) *a.* (Eng. south; -er.) A wind from the southeast.

south-ér-thér (3) *a.* (Eng. southerly; -ness.) The quality or state of being southerly.

south-ér-thér (4) *a.* & *adv.* (Eng. southerly; -ly.)

A. As adjective:

1. Lying in the south or in a direction towards the south or nearly south.

2. Coming from the south or a point nearly south. (*Shakespeare; Hamlet, II. 2.*)

B. As adv.: Towards the south.

"When she is gone southerly."—*P. Holland; Pilgr. II. 11, ch. 1011.*

south-ér-n, **sóth-ér-n**, *a.* & *a.* (A.S. *suthern*.)

A. As adjective:

1. Of or belonging to the south; situated in or towards the south; lying on the south side of the equator.

"Viewing Auster note the southern sphere."—*Dryden; Ovid; Metamorphoses I.*

2. Coming from the south.

"None buttes are heavier when southern winds blow than when northern."—*Bacon; Hist. Nat.*

B. As adv.: A southerly, a southern.

southern-caracaras, *a.*

(*Caracara*.) A predatory bird inhabiting the South American continent and the Falkland Islands. It runs fast, approaches houses to pick up offal, attacks small wounded or sleeping animals, and congregates in numbers, like vultures, on the carcass of any larger animal.

southern-carry, *a.*

Zool.: *Carria australis*, a small species from Patagonia.

southern-cross, *a.*

Astron.: *Cruz australis*. (*Cruz, 9.*)

"Under the Southern Cross, amidst the stars, comes and sailing from."—*Hecates; Hist. Eng., ch. 11.*

southern-field-vole, *a.*

Zool.: *Arvicola arvensis*. It replaces the Field Vole in southern Europe and extends into western Asia.

southern-fish, *a.*

Astron.: *Piscis australis* (q.v.).

southern-wainscot, *a.*

Entom.: A rare British night-moth, *Leucania straminea*.

south-ér-n, *v.t.* (SOUTHERN, *a.*) To veer towards the south.

south-ér-n-ér, *a.* (Eng. southern; -er.) An inhabitant or native of the south, especially of the Southern States of America.

south-ér-n-ism, *a.* A peculiarity of southerners.

south-ér-n-ise, *v.t.* & *i.*

A. Trans. To make southern in characteristics.

B. Intrans. To grow southern in characteristics.

south-ér-n-ness, *a.* (Eng. southerly; -ness.) The quality or state of being southerly.

south-ér-n-ly, *adv.* (Eng. southern; -ly.) Towards the south.

"The sun goeth out so far southerly from us."—*Baker; Apology, bk. II, ch. 10, § 4.*

south-ér-n-most, *a.* (Eng. southern; -most.) Situated nearest to the south.

south-ér-n-wood, **sóth-ér-n-wood**, **sóth-ér-n-wood**, *a.* (A.S. *suthernwudu*, *suthernwyl*.)

Bot.: *Artemisia Abrotanum*, a hoary plant, more or less shrubby, with freely-divided leaves and nodding yellow flowers. The whole plant is aromatic and agreeable, though apparently the opposite to bees. It is a native of southern Europe and the temperate parts of Asia. Sometimes called by country people the Old Man, and in the West of England Boys' Love. It is used on the Continent of Europe for making a kind of beer.

south-ér-n-ly, *a.* (Eng. south; -ly.)

I. Ord. Lang. Tendency or motion to or towards the south.

II. Technically:

1. Astron. The time at which the moon or other heavenly body passes the meridian of a place.

"Not far from hence, if I observed aright, The meeting of the stars and polar light, Berlin lies."—*Keats; Hyperion, l. 10.*

2. Navig. The difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

3. Survey. When the second extremity of a course is further south than the first extremity, the course is said to make *southing*.

south-ér-n-ly, *adv.* (Eng. south; -ly.) Towards or to the south; from the south.

"When the winds blow south southerly."—*Shakespeare; On Angling, p. 2.*

south-ér-n-most, *a.* (Eng. south; -most.) Furthest toward the south; southernmost.

"From Arctus to Solis, and the wild Of southernmost Abazim."—*Milton; P. L., l. 100.*

south-ér-n-ness, *a.* (Eng. south; -ness.) The tendency of a magnetic needle to point towards the south.

south-ér-n-ry, *a.* & *a.* (Eng. south; -ry.)

A. As subst. A native or inhabitant of a southern country or of the southern part of a country; specifically, a term formerly applied in Scotland to an Englishman.

B. As adj. Living in or coming from the south; southern.

"While back bounding would to read, Their southern hymn."—*Bacon; The Poets.*

south-ér-n-ry, **sóth-ér-n-ry**, *a.* (SOUTH-ER-N, *adjective*.)

south-ér-n-ward, *adv.*, *a.*, & *a.* (Eng. south; -ward.)

A. As adv. Towards the south.

"Life . . . from the dreary months, Pines conscious southward."—*Thompson; Winter, 100.*

B. As adj. Lying towards the south; directed towards the south.

"Haste to our southward battle."—*Shakespeare; Battle of Agincourt, 101.*

C. As subst. Southern regions or countries; the south.

"Concerts are more fruitful in the southern than in the northern parts."—*Raleigh; Hist. World.*

south-ér-n-west, *a.* & *a.* (Eng. south; -west.)

A. As subst. The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

"The true wind, with the breath of June, Kramled gently from the warm south-west."—*Wordsworth; Lull & the Broom.*

B. As adjective:

1. Lying in the direction of the southwest.

2. Coming from the southwest; as, a south-west wind.

south-ér-n-west-ér, **sóth-ér-n-west-ér**, *a.* (Eng. south-west; -er.)

1. A strong southwest wind.

2. A waterproof hat with a flap hanging over the neck, worn in bad weather.

"Onkins and son's waters were dinned, and vary warm they were to walk in."—*Field, Dec. 4, 1804.*

south-ér-n-west-ér-ly, *a.* (Eng. south; and west-ly.)

1. In the direction of the southwest, or nearly so.

2. Coming from the southwest, or a point nearly southwest.

south-ér-n-west-ér-n, *a.* (Eng. south; and west-ér-n.) In the direction of southwest or nearly so; lying or situated in or towards the southwest.

south-ér-n-west-ward, *adv.* (Eng. south-west; -ward.) Towards the southwest.

sóth-ér-n-ness, **sóth-ér-n-ness**, *a.* (O. Fr. *Memorance*, memory.)

"(That) a word and great countenance to the knight, That of his way he had no memorance."—*Spenser; P. Q., II. vi.*

sóth-ér-n-ry, *a.* (Fr.) Something to remind one of another; that which revives the memory of another; a keepsake.

sóv-ér-ain-ry, *a.* (SOVEREIGN.)

sóv-ér-ain-ry, *adv.* (Mid. Eng. *soverain*; -ly.) Above all. (*Chaucer; C. T., l. 15, 308.*)

sóv-ér-ain-ry, *a.* (Mid. Eng. *soverain*; -ry.) The quality or state of being sovereign; sovereignty.

"The new absolute form of sovereignty, i.e. sovereignty."—*Locke; Essay on Government, l. 10.*

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3. Music: One of the four intervals between the five lines of a staff. They take their names from the notes which occupy them: thus, the spaces of the treble staff, counting upwards, are *F*, *A*, *C*, and *E*, and of the bass *A*, *C*, *E*, and *G*.

4. Physics: "The room in which the Cosmos or universe exists."

"As to the infinity of physical space, or the infinity of actual material existence, all that we can say is, that however far we advance (and we have advanced a great deal) in the power of discerning distant objects, we have uniformly found new objects to discern, and we have, therefore, good analogical reason for supposing that no limit can be assigned to their still further extension. This view of what is commonly called the infinity of space is further supported by the fact that metaphysical space is a composite of material existence in no way precluding the possibility of its infinite extension."—*Brande & Co.*

5. Printing:

(1) The interval between words in printed matter.

(2) A thin piece of type-metal, shorter than a type, and used to separate the letters in a word or words in a line, so as to justify the line.

space-being, s. A being living in actual space; a human being.

"A space being can put an object inside the square without going through any of the sides."—*Musil's Cyclopedia* (1866), p. 165.

space-line, s.

Print: A thin strip of metal, not so high as the type, used to separate and display the lines. [LEAD (1), s., II. 8.]

space-rule, s.

Print: Fine rules of the height of the type, of any length, and used for setting up tabular matter, &c.

spāce, v.t. & i. [SPACE, s.]

A. Trans: To arrange at proper intervals; to arrange the spaces in; specif., in printing, to arrange the spaces or intervals between letters or words, so as to justify the line; as, To space a paragraph.

B. Intrans. [*Lat. spatior*]: To rove or roam about; to pace.

"But she, as faves are wont, in private place Did spend her days, and lived in forest wild to space."—*Spenser: P. Q.* IV. II. 64.

To space out:

Print: To widen the spaces or intervals between words or lines in a page for printing.

***spāce-fūl, *spāce-fūll, a.** [Eng. *space*, s.; *-fūl*.] Wide, spacious, extensive.

"The ship, in those profound And spaceful seas, struck as on dry ground."—*Shelley's Ovid: Metamorphoses* III.

***spāce-lōra, a.** [Eng. *space*, s.; *-lōra*.] Inhabitant of space

spā-ci-āl, spā-ti-āl (el. ti as shi), a. [Eng. *space*; *-āl*.] Pertaining or relating to space.

***spā-ci-āl-lŷ, *spā-ti-āl-lŷ (el. ti as shi), adv.** [Eng. *spatial*; *-lŷ*.] As regards space; with reference to space.

spāc-ing, s. [SPACE, v.]

Print: The adjustment of the distance between the words or letters in a line.

spā-cious, *spā-tious, a. [Fr. *spacieux*, from *Lat. spatiosus*, from *spatium* = space (q.v.); *-ci-*, *-osus*; Port. *espacioso*; Ital. *spazioso*.]

1. Including an extended space; wide, extensive, roomy, widely extended.

"As birds, a spacious world."—*Milton: P. L.* s. 467.

2. Having ample room; wide; not contracted or narrow; capacious, roomy.

"The former buildings, which were but mean, contained them not; spacious and ample churches they erected throughout every city."—*Boydell's Fables*.

***spā-cious-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *spacious*; *-lŷ*.] In a spacious manner; widely, extensively.

"Most spaciously we dwell."—*Davenant: Gondibert* I. 4.

spā-cious-nēss, s. [Eng. *spacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being spacious; roominess, extensiveness; largeness of extent.

"I North Riding, and for spaciousness renowned."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 29.

spā-dā-ite, s. [After Signor Medici Spadai; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral enclosing Willastonite (q.v.) occurring in nodules in

the lenticle lava of Capo di Bove, near Rome. Hardness, 2.5; lustre, gray; translucent; colour, approaching flesh-red. An analysis yielded: silica, 56.9; alumina, 0.66; protoxide of iron, 0.68; magnesia, 30.67; water, 11.34 = 99.33, corresponding to the formula ($\frac{1}{2}\text{MgO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$) $\text{SiO}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

***spā-dās-sin, s.** [Fr., from Ital. *spada* = a sword, from *Lat. spada* = a broad, flat instrument, a pointless sword.] A swordman, a bravo, a bully.

spād'-dile, s. [A dimin., from *spada* (q.v.).] A small spade; a spud.

"Others destroy mice with a spaddie, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them."—*Mortimer's Husbandry*.

spāde (1), s. [A.S. *spadu*, *spada*; cogn. with Dut. *spuul*; Icel. *spadhi*; Dan. & Sw. *spade*; Ger. *spate*, *spaten*;

Gr. *σπάδη* (*spathe*) = a broad plate of wood or metal, a spatula, the blade of an ear or of a sword, &c.; Lat. *spatha*, whence O. Fr. *espe*; Fr. *épée* = a sword; Sp. & Port. *espada*; Ital. *spada*.]

1. An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, having a broad blade of iron, with a cutting edge, fitted into a long handle, and adapted to be worked with both hands and one foot.

"Of labouring plowers A multitude, with spades and axes armed."—*Milton: P. R.* III. 281.

2. One of the four suits of cards, from the spade-like figure on each card of the suit.

"Ensanguin'd hearts, clubs typical of strife, And spades, the emblem of untimely graves."—*Comper: Jack* IV. 212.

3. *Spade-grubbing*: A soft iron tool used to dress off irregularities from the rounded surface of a cannon figure.

4. *Naut.*: A blubber-spade (q.v.).

To call a spade a spade: To call things by their proper names, even though their names may be rather coarse or plain; not to speak mincingly.

spade-bayonet, s.

Mil.: A broad-bladed bayonet, which may be used in digging shelter-holes or rifle-pits.

***spade-bone, s.** The shoulder-bone, the scapula.

"By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side part, Which usually they call, the spade-bone in the cart."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 5.

spade-guinea, s. A guinea having a spade-shaped shield bearing the arms on the reverse. They were coined from 1787 to 1799 inclusive, and the last coinage of guineas, which was from new dies, took place in 1813. (*Kenyon: Gold Coins of England*.)

spade-handle, s.

Naut.: A pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting rod.

spade husbandry, s. A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade, instead of the subsoil plough.

spade-iron, s.

Her.: The term used to denote the iron part or sheath of a spade.

spāde, v.t. [SPADE (1), s.] To dig with a spade; to pare off the sword of land with a spade.

spāde fūl, s. [Eng. *spade* (1), s.; *-fūl* (1).] As much as a spade will hold.

spā dīo' cōis (e as sh), a. [Lat. *spadicus*, from *spada*, genit. *spadica* = a light, red colour.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of a light, red colour, usually termed lily.

"Of those five swallows beheld, though you are *spadicous*, or of a light red, yet was there not one this complexion among them."—*Brown's Fables*, s. 11, ch. xiii.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Bright brown; pure and very clean brown.

(2) Of or belonging to a spallix (q.v.).

spā-dī-cōis, a. [Mod. Lat. *spadicus*, from Lat. *spadix* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having or resembling a spadix (q.v.).

spā-dille, spā-dīl-lē (i as y), s. [Fr. *spadille*; Sp. *espallilla*, dimin. from *espada* = a spade (q.v.).]

Card.: The ace of spades in the games of nambre and quadrille.

spād'-lŷg, s. [SPADE, v.] The act or operation of digging with a spade; the operation of paring off the surface or sword of the land with a paring-spade, preparatory to turning it, and thus improving the land.

spā-dix, s. [Lat., from Gr. *σπάδι* (*spadi*) = a palm-leaf torn off with the indurated part of the tree.]

1. *Bot.*: A kind of inflorescence in which unisexual flowers are closely arranged around a fleshy rachis, or imbedded in its substance. The rachis often terminates above in a soft, club-shaped, cellular mass, extending far beyond the flower. The spadix is found only in Araceae and Palms; in the former it is fleshy, in the latter woody. It is uniformly surrounded by a large bract, called a spathe (q.v.).

2. *Zool.*: An organ consisting of four tentacles which are enclosed in the males of the Tetrabranchiate Cephalopods. The normal number being twelve, eight remain free.

spā-dō, s. [Lat.]

*1. A castrated animal; a gelding.

2. *Civ. Law*: One who, from any cause, has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

spā-droōn, s. [Fr. & Sp. *espada*, *el espadon*.] A cut-and-thrust sword, lighter than a broadsword.

spā, spāy, v.t. or i. [Icel. *spá*; Dan. *spaa* = to foretell.] To foretell, to divine, to forebode.

spae-man, spay-man, s. A fortune teller, a prophet, a soothsayer. (*Scot.*)

spae-wark, s. Fortune-telling, prediction, prophesying.

"To be sure he did give an *spae-wark* glass of the said countess—and there was some *spae-wark* and *spae-wark* heard that."—*Scott: The Heart of Midlothian* ch. 1.

spae-wife, spay-wife, s. A fortune teller.

spā-ēr, s. [Eng. *spare*; *-ēr*.] A fortune teller.

spā-gīr-ic, *spā-gīr-ic, *spā-gīr-ic, a. & s. [Fr. *spagiriq*, from *spā* = to draw, and *gīr* = to collect.]

A. Adj.: Chemical, alchemical.

"The divine mystery, that discovered to us the secrets of *spagiriq* medicines."—*Bo. Taylor's* s. 10, vol. II, ser. 26.

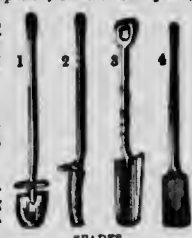
B. As subst.: A chemist, an alchemist.

"Like to some cunning *spagiriq*, that would not let the best of his talents be known."—*Bo. Hall of Contentment* ch. 14.

***spā-gīr-ic-āl, a.** [SPAGIRIC, a.]

***spā-gīr-ist, *spā-gīr-ist, s.** [SPAGIRIC, a.]

1. A term employed by the alchemists to denote an operator in metals; or, more generally, a chemist in search of the philosopher's stone. (*Orig. Energy*.)

2. *Old. Med.*: A name applied, about France, to those practitioners who in the sixteenth century made extensive use of mineral medicines. Mathurin Moreau was ap-


Site, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fūll, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pino, pīt, sire, air, marine; spā or. wōre, wēlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = h.

"médecin apogriete" to King Henry II., and the office was continued till the reign of Louis XIV. (*Dict. Encyc. des Sciences Méd.*)

spā-hā, spā-hī, s. (Turk. *spāhī*; Pers. *spāh*.)

1. One of the Turkish irregular cavalry. They were disbanded in 1826. (JANISSARY.)

2. A native Algerian cavalry-soldier in the French army.

spāle, s. [SPAY.]

spāll, n. & i. [SPALL.]

spārgē, v. t. (Fr. *asperger*, from Lat. *spargere* = to scatter.) To dash; to soil, as with mire; to bespatter. (*Scott.*)

"Sparges about the bristled cattle,
To scold poor wretches;
Burns. Address to the Devil.

spāt, s. [SPATE.]

spāke, n. & v. [SPEAK.]

spāke, s. [Rym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

spāke-net, s. A net for catching crabs.

spā-lā-i-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spalax*, genit. *spalacis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idax*.]

Zool. Mole-rats, Rodent-moles; a family of Myomorphia, stragglingly distributed over the eastern hemisphere. General form cylindrical; eyes and ear-conchs very small or rudimentary; tail short and rudimentary. There are two sub-families: Bathyerginae and Spalacinae (q.v.).

spā-lā-i-nā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spalax*, genit. *spalacis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inax*.]

Zool. The typical sub-family of Spalacinae, with two genera, *Spalax* and *Chizomys*.

spā-lā-ō-pūs, s. (Gr. *σπάλος* (*spalax*), genit. *σπάλκος* (*spalakos*) = a mole, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.)

Zool. A genus of Octodontinae, with two species, from Chili. Ear-conchs rudimentary. They make extensive burrows in the ground, and lead an almost subterranean existence.

spā-lā-ō-thēr-i-ūm, s. (Gr. *σπάλος* (*spalax*), genit. *σπάλκος* (*spalakos*) = a mole, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild beast.)

Palæont. A genus of small Mammals, probably marsupiate, from the Purbeck beds. They appear to have been insectivorous, and allied to the Australian Phalangers and the American Opossums.

spā-lā-x, s. [Gr. *σπάλος* (*spalax*) = a mole.]

Zool. Mole-rat (q.v.); the typical genus of Spalacinae. There is but one species.

spāle, s. [Dut. *spil* = a chip.]

1. A chip or splinter of wood. (*Scott.*)
2. *Shipbuild.* A strengthening cross-timber.
3. A lath, a pale.

spāle, n. & i. [SPALE, s.]

Mining. To spāl (q.v.).

spāll (1), s. [SPALL, s.]

Mason. A chip of stone removed by the hammer.

***spāll (2), s.** (O. Fr. *espaule*; Ital. *spalla* = the shoulder, from Lat. *spathula*, *spatula*, dimin. of *spatula*.) [SPALS (1), s.] The shoulder. (*Spenser*; F. Q., II. vi. 20.)

spāll, n. & i. [SPALL (1), s.]

1. *Mason.* To spāl, as ore, with a hammer, previous to chiselling (q.v.).
2. *Mason.* To reduce irregular blocks of stone to an approximately level surface.

spāll ing, pr. par. or a. [SPALL, v.]

spalling hammer, s.

Mason. An axe-formel, heavy hammer, used in rough dressing stones.

spālt, s. [SPELTER.]

spālt, n. & v. t. [SPALT, s.] To split off, as chips from timber. (*Prov.*)

spālt, a. [Prov. allied to *spilt*, *split*, &c.]

1. Brittle; liable to break or split.
"The bark is so . . . far more spalt and brittle than the hollow oak."—*Worshiped* (*Chapin*, *Kn.*, bk. ii. ch. vii.)
2. Frail, clumsy, heedless, pert. (*Prov.*)

spān, s. [A.S. *span*, *spenn*; cogn. with Dut. *span*; Icel. *spenn*; Dan. *spand*; Sw. *spans*; Ger. *spann*.] [SPAN, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; the eighth of a fathom.

"The mind having got the idea of the length of any part of expansion, let it in a span, or a space, or what length you will, man, as has been said, repeat that idea."—*Locke* (*Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. xv.)

2. A brief space of time.

"We should accustom ourselves to measure our lives by the shortest span."—*Calpin*; *sermons*, vol. I, ser. 22.

3. A pair of horses; a yoke of animals; a team. In America applied to a pair of horses nearly alike in colour, &c., and usually harnessed side by side. In South Africa applied also to other animals. [IN-PAN, OUT-PAN.]

"The wagon, with its revolving wheels and long span of oxen."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1866.

11. Technically:

1. Arch. The chord or reach of an arch. The distance between impost at the springings of the arch.

"Cathedral, who were originally heading straight for the Middlesex arch of the rail-way bridge, were suddenly fetched out and taken through the centre span."—*Field*, April 4, 1866.

2. Nautical:

(1) A rope secured at both ends to an object, the purchase being hooked into the light.

(2) A leader for running rigging, which is conducted through a thimble at each end of the span, which is secured to the stay.

span-beam, s.

Mining. The horizontal beam into which the upper pivot of the axle of the wheel is journaled.

span-block, s.

Naut. A block attached to each end of a span or length of rope which lies across a cap and hangs down at each side.

***span-counter, s.** A game played by two persons with counters. The first threw his counter on the ground, and the second endeavoured to hit it with his counter, or at least to get near enough to be able to span the distance between the two counters, in which case he won. If not, his counter remained lying as a mark for his opponent, and so alternately, till the game was won. Called also *Span-farthing*, *Span-feather*.

"Faith, you may intreat him to take notice of me for any thing; for he is an excellent farrier, for playing well at span-counter, or sticking knives to stalk."—*Bottom & Plot*; *Woman Hater*, I. 2.

span-dogs, s. pl. A pair of dogs linked together and used to grapple timber, the fangs of the extended snouts being driven into the log. [*Doog*, s., II. 3.]

***span-farthing, *span-feather, s.** [SPAN-COUNTER.]

***span-long, a.** Of the length of a span. "And span-long elves that dance about a pool."—*Ben Jonson*; *Sad Shepherd*, II. 2.

span-piece, s.

Carp. The collar-beam of a roof.

span-roof, s.

Build. A roof with two inclined sides.

span-saw, s. A frame-saw.

span-shackle, s.

Shipbuild. A large bolt driven through the fore-castle and spar-deck beams and fore-locked before each beam with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of the davit.

***span-worm, s.** An American name for a caterpillar of a geometer moth. Named from its method of spanning the ground as it moves forward. [*LOOKER*.]

spān, v. t. & i. [SPAN, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To measure with the hand having the fingers extended, or with the fingers encircling the object.

2. To measure or reach from one side to the other; as, A bridge spans a river.

*3. To measure in any way.

"Off on the well-known spot I fix my eye,
And span the distance that betwixt us lies."—*Field*; *An Epistle*.

*4. To cork. [SPANNER, I. 2.]

"Every man officer and soldier, having a pistol ready spanned in one hand."—*Clarendon* (*Grand* & *Small*, II. 28).

5. To shackle the legs of, as a horse; to hobble.

II. Naut.: To confine with ropes; as, to span the booms.

B. Intrans.: To be well-matched for running in harness; as, A team spans well. (*Amer.*)

¶ (1) To span the booms: To confine them by lashings.

(2) The span of the shrouds: The length of the shrouds from the dead-eye on one side over the mast-head to the dead-eye on the other side of the ship.

spān, pres. of v. [SPIN, v.]

spā-nō-mī-a, s. [Gr. *σπανάς* (*spanas*), *σπανός* (*spanos*) = rare, lacking, and *αἷμα* (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as ANEMIA (q.v.).

spā-nō-mī-a, a. & s. [SPANEMIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or relating to spanemia; having the quality of impoverishing the blood.

B. As subst.: A medicine having, or supposed to have the quality of impoverishing the blood.

spān'-qel, v. t. [SPANCL, s.] To tie or hobble the legs of, as of a cow or horse, with a rope.

spān'-qel, s. [A.S. *spennan* = to bind; *qel* = a rope.] A rope to tie a cow's or a horse's hind-legs. (*Prov.*)

spān'-qelled, a. [SPANCL, v.]

Her.: Applied to a horse that has the fore and hind feet fettered by means of fetterlocks fastened to the ends of a stick.

spān'-drēl, spān'-dril, *spān-dere, *spān-drol, s. [FROM O. Fr. *explanader* = to level, plane, lay even.]

Architecture:

1. The space over the haunch of an arch and between it and the outsculpting rectangle; between the extrados of an arch and the square head or drip-stone over it.

(2) The space between the outer moldings of two arches and the string-course above them.

¶ When timber arches support a roadway, the span-drels contain upright posts with diagonal stays. The posts transmit the load to the arch.



TIMBER-SPAN-DREL.

span-drel-wall, s.

Mason. A wall built on the extrados of an arch.

spāne, spān, spene, v. t. [A.S. *spenn*, *spenn* = a beat.] To wren. (*Prov.*)

"Spanning, or spooning, is a Yorkshire term for wrenning."—*Field*, March 20, 1866.

spā-nē-mī-a, s. [SPANEMIA.]

***spāng (1), v. t.** [A.S. *spange* = a metal clasp or fastening; Icel. *spang*; Ger. *spange*.] To set with spangles, to spangle.

"Jane's bird,
Whose train is spanged with Argus hundred eyes"
Three Lords of London.

***spāng (2), v. t. & i.** [Perhaps connected with *spun* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to spring.

2. To span with the hand or fingers.

B. Intrans.: To leap, to spring.

spāng (1), s. [SPANG (2), v.] A spring.

"Set nested beef and pudding on the spange to side of the pit o' Tophet and an Englishman will weck a spang at it."—*Scott*; *Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

spāng (2), s. [SPANG (1), v.] A spangle.

"Our plumes, our spanges, and al our quaint array,
Are pricking spurs, provoking filthy pride."
Quarles; *Stella* *Ula*.

spān'-gle, s. [A dimin. from *spang* (2), s.]

1. A small plate or boss of shining metal; a small circular ornament of metal stitched on an article of dress.

"All cut in stars . . . made of cloth of silver and silver spangles."—*Midway*; *Arden*, bk. II.

2. Any little thing shining or sparkling like pieces of metal; a small sparkling object.

"On the rude cliffs with frosty spangles gray,
Weak as the twilight gleams the solar ray."
Mickle; *Lancelot*, III.

bell, boy; pout, fowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

2. A spongy excrecence on the leaves and tender branches of the oak; an oak-apple.

spān'-gle, *v.t. & i.* [SPANGLÉ, *s.*]

A. Trans. : To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with spangles or small brilliant bodies.

"Spangled with a thousand eyes." Gay: Peverel.

B. Intrans. : To glitter, to glisten.

***spān'-glér**, *s.* [Eng. *spangler*; *er.*] One who or that which spangles.

spān'-glý, *a.* [Eng. *spangly*; *y.*] Of or pertaining to a spangle or spangles; resembling or consisting of spangles; glittering, glistening. (*Acute: Endymion*, l. 509.)

Spān'-lard (1 as *y*), *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Spain.

spān'-lél (1 as *y*), ***spaynel**, ***spaneyole**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *espaignel* (Fr. *épagneul*), from Sp. *español* = Spanish, from *España* = Spain; Lat. *Hispania*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit. & Zool.* : A popular name for a class of dogs, distinguished chiefly by large drooping ears, long silky coat, and a gentle, timid, and affectionate disposition. Spaniels may be grouped in three natural divisions:

(1) *Land Spaniels*: The Cocker is one of the smallest of its kind, and is chiefly used for flushing woodcocks. The coat should be wavy and thick, and the colour black and white, pure black, liver and white, or red and white. The Springer is heavier, slower, and more easily kept within range than the Cocker. The Clumber, the Sussex, and the Norfolk Spaniel are breeds of Springers. The Clumber is a low, strong-limbed dog, never giving tongue, highly valued for bathe-shooting. Colour lemon and white, or yellow and white; coat thick, legs well feathered, feet round; head square and heavy, muzzle broad, ears long. The Sussex Spaniel is lighter in shape and richer in colour than the Clumber, and gives tongue freely. The Norfolk Spaniel varies greatly, and is perhaps the commonest breed in England. Colour black, or liver and white.

(2) *Water Spaniels*: The body should be round and compact, covered with short, crisp curls; ears long and deeply fringed; legs very strong, with broad spreading feet; tail curled to the end; head long, face smooth, forehead high; the colour should be a brown liver, but liver and white is common. They are excellent water-dogs, and extremely faithful and affectionate. They run into several strains.

(3) *Toy Spaniels*: Of these there are several varieties, the chief being the King Charles and the Blenheim. The former is the larger of the two, and should be rich black and tan. They were the special pets of Charles II. The Blenheim is white, with patches of red or yellow. Both should have a short muzzle, round head, full prominent eyes, ears close to the head and fringed with long silky hair, and hairs growing from the toes and reaching beyond the claws.

"He might be seen, before the day was off the grass, in St. James Park, striding among the trees, playing with his spaniels, and flinging corn to his dogs." Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. vi.

2. *Fig.* : An emblem of fawning subservience; a mean, cringing, or fawning person.

"I am your spaniel, and Demetrius. The more you beat me, I will fawn on you." Shakespeare: Antimachus, Soliloquy, l. 2.

B. As adj. : Like a spaniel; fawningly subservient; cringing.

"Low-crooked cringing, and base as a spaniel fawning." Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, iii. 1.

spaniel-like, *a.* Like a spaniel. (*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.)

***spān'-lél** (1 as *y*), *v.t. & i.* [SPANIEL, *s.*]

A. Intrans. : To fawn, to cringe.

B. Trans. : To follow like a spaniel.

"The hearts That spaniel'd us at heels to whom I gave Their wishes, do descend." Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 10.

spān'-lō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *σπάνιος* (*spanios*) = few, scarce; *soil*, *soil*.]

Palaeont. : A genus of Clupeidae, from the Upper Chalk of Lebanon.

spān'-lō-litē, *s.* [Gr. *σπάνιος* (*spanios*) = rare, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone; Gr. *spaniolithos*.]

Min. : A variety of tetrahedrite (q.v.) containing mercury, with sp. gr. of 5.2 to 5.3.

spān'-lō-lit-min, *s.* [Gr. *σπάνιος* (*spanios*) = rare; Eng. *lithos* (as), and suff. *-lithos*.]

Chem. : A non-soluble colouring matter, occurring in small quantity in limonite. (*Kane*.)

Spān'-lah, *s. & a.* [Eng. *Spain*; *ish*.]

A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to Spain, its language, or inhabitants.

B. As subst. : The language of the people of Spain.

Spanish arbour-vine, *s.*

Bot. : *Ipomoea tuberosa*, a West Indian plant. It furnishes a drastic substance like scammony.

Spanish bayonet, *s.*

Bot. : *Yucca aloifolia*. (*West Indian*.)

Spanish black, *s.* A soft black, prepared by burning cork. (*Used in painting*.)

Spanish broom, *s.*

Bot. : *Spartium junceum*.

Spanish brown, *s.* A species of earth used in painting, having a dark, reddish-brown colour, which depends on the sesquioxide of iron.

Spanish burton, *s.*

Met. : A single Spanish-burton has three single blocks of two single blocks and a hook in the right of one of the running parts. A double Spanish-burton has one double and two single blocks. (*BURTON*.)

Spanish chalk, *s.* [FRENCH-CHALK.]

Spanish chestnut, *s.*

Bot. : *Castanea vesca* (or *vulgaris*).

Spanish cross, *s.* [CRESS, *s.*, ¶ (24).]

Spanish elm, *s.* [CORDIA, *ELM*, ¶ (7).]

***Spanish era**, *s.*

Chron. : An era founded on the Julian calendar, beginning January 1, b.c. 38. It was current in Spain, Portugal, the south of France, and the north of Africa.

Spanish ferrete, *s.* [FERRETO.]

Spanish fly, *s.* [CANTHARIS.]

Spanish fowl, *s. pl.*

Poultry : A breed of domestic poultry of Mediterranean origin; tall, with stately carriage; tarsus long; comb single, of great size, deeply serrated; wattles largely developed; earlobes and side of face white; plumage black, glossed with green. They are tender in constitution, the comb being often injured by frost.

Spanish grass, *s.*

Bot. : *Macrochloa tenuissima*. [ESPANTO.]

Spanish juice, *s.* The extract of the root of the liquorice.

Spanish liquorice, *s.*

Bot. : The common liquorice, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Spanish mackerel, *s.*

Ichthy. : *Scomber colias*, resembling *S. pommatophorus* in possessing an air-bladder, but differing in coloration. It is a favorite food fish in our Eastern cities.

***Spanish main**, *s.*

Geog. : The name formerly given to the southern portion of the Caribbean Sea, together with the contiguous coast, embracing the route traversed by Spanish treasure-ships from the New to the Old World.

"My father dear he is not here; he seeks the Spanish main." Barham: Ing. Legends; Tell Cook.

***Spanish marigold**, *s.*

Bot. : *Aeschynomene coronaria*. (*Written & Holland*.)

Spanish marjoram, *s.*

Bot. : *Origanum pulegioides*, var. *Dodardii*. (*British & Holland*.)

Spanish moss, *s.*

Bot. : *Lyopodium denticulatum*.

Spanish nut, *s.*

Bot. : *Morera Sibirica*.

Spanish oak, *s.*

Bot. : *Quercus falcata*, a North American tree about sixty feet high, introduced into Britain in 1763.

Spanish onion, *s.*

Bot. : A variety of *Allium cepa*, grown in Spain and the south of Europe. It is much larger and milder than the English onion, and is imported in large quantities.

Spanish potato, *s.*

Bot. : The sweet potato. [BATATA.]

Spanish red, *s.* An ochre resembling Venetian-red, but slightly yellower and warmer.

Spanish root, *s.*

Bot. : *Oenanthe arvensis*. Named from its resemblance to Spanish liquorice (q.v.). (*British & Holland*.)

Spanish sea-broom, *s.*

Ichthy. : *Pagellus ovalis*, from the British coasts and the Mediterranean. Called also the Axillary Broom. It is about a foot long and pale silvery red in colour.

Spanish soap, *s.* [CASTILE-SOAP.]

Bot. : *Sabod Soda*.

Spanish tuft, *s.*

Bot. : *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*.

Spanish white, *s.* Finely powdered and levigated chalk, used as a pigment.

Spanish windlass, *s.*

Naut. : A windlass turned by a rope with a rolling hitch and a handspike in the light.

spānk, *v.t. & i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *spānen*, *spānen* = to run and spring about quickly.]

A. Trans. : To strike with the open hand; to slap.

Suggested spanking all round as a cure for evil." Queen, Sept. 28, 1888.

B. Intrans. : To move with a quick, lively step, between a trot and a gallop; to move quickly and with elasticity.

"We spanked along, rapidly accelerating our pace." Cassell's Saturday Journal, Sept. 18, 1893.

spānk, *s.* [SPAN, *v.*] A sounding blow with the open hand.

***spānk'-ér** (1), *s.* [Proh. connected with *spring* = a spangle.]

1. A small copper coin.

2. A gold coin. (*Proh.*)

spānk'-ér (2), *s.* [Eng. *spank*; *er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who spanks; applied also to the sounding blow with the open hand.

2. One who takes long strides in walking; a fast-going horse. (*Colley*.)

3. A tall person; one taller than the mean.

II. Naut. : [DRIVEN, *s.*, II. 5.]

spānk'-līg, *pr. par. & a.* [SPAN, *v.*]

A. As pr. par. : (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Moving with a quick, lively pace; skipping, free-going.

"If you are not mine by contract then you are spanking away ready business in the old-fashioned way, that shall which the business world has known for the younger." Poor People, p. 72.

2. Stout, large, considerable, solid. (*Colley*.)

spanking breeze, *s.* A strong wind.

spān'-nér, *s.* [Eng. *span*; *er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which spans.

2. The lock of a fusée or carriage.

"My prince's court is now full of such a sort of coats, spanners, and such like."—Bacon, 1595.

3. A fusée or carriage.

"This day, while his majesty sat at dinner, there was a tall man with his fingers and ears always open in the presence of the king, and he was called the spanner."—Boering: Trial of King Charles, l. 14.

4. A screw-key; an iron instrument for tightening up or loosening the nuts and bolts.

"A large iron wrench or spanner was shown found on the spot."—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1888.

5. A Brennan's wrench, by which he holds or unfastens the couplings of the hose.

II. Marine Steam-eng. : A bar used to the parallel motion of the slide-valve marine engine.

"In some of the earlier engines, the bar was not over by which the valves were moved to admit or shut off the steam."

spā, fā, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thērē; pine, plit, sire, air, marine; gā, gā or, wōre, wēll, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. so, ce = e; cy = ā; qz = kv.

här'-ing, *pr. har' & a.* [SPARK, v.]
A. 41 OF THE : (See the verb.)

boy, pout, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing
 -tian = shan -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -tious = shüs, -ble, -die, &c. = dei, del.

B. As adjective:

1. Saving, parsimonious, chary, frugal.
"Christ... upon just occasion was not sparing in the use of it."—*Sp. Sermon; Sermon, vol. III, col. 21.*
2. Scanty, little.
"Of this there is with you sparing memory, or none; but we have large knowledge thereof."—*Bacon. (Foll.)*
3. Spare; not abundant; abstemious.
"Be mindful of that sparing board."—*Thomas; Didymus, 22.*
4. Merciful, kind; willing to pity and spare.

spar-ing-ly, adv. (Eng. sparing; -ly.)

1. In a sparing, frugal, or economical manner; frugally, parsimoniously.
"And taught at schools much in theologic staff, But sound religion sparingly enough."
Copier; Terentium, 100.
2. Scantly; not abundantly; sparsely.
"The borders whereon you plant fruit trees should be large, and set with due flowers; but thin and sparingly, lest they deceive the trees."—*Bacon. (Foll.)*
3. With abstinence or moderation; abstemiously, moderately.
"Christians are obliged to taste even the innocent pleasures of life but sparingly."—*Atterbury.*
4. Seldom; not frequently.
"The morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucretius, is more sparingly used by Virgil."—*Tracy.*
5. Cautiously, tenderly, with forbearance.
"Speech of much towards others should be sparingly used; for discourse ought to be as a field, without cutting home to any man."—*Bacon; Essays of Discourse.*

spar-ing-ness, s. (Eng. sparing; -ness.)

1. The quality or state of being sparing; frugality, parsimony.
2. Caution, care, forbearance.
"This opinion, I say, Mr. Hobbes mentions as possible; but he does it with such hesitancy, diffidence, and sparingness, as shows plainly that he meant it only as a last resource to recur to."—*Clarke; On the Attributes, prop. 10.*

spark (1), *spark, s. (A.S. *spærnan*; cogn. with D. *spærke*; Low Ger. *spærke*; Icel. *spærki*; Dan. *spærge* = to crackle.)

1. A small particle of fire or of ignited substance emitted from a burning body.
"Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward."—*Job 1.*
2. A small shining body or transient light; a sparkle.
3. A small portion of anything vivid or active, or that, like a spark, may be kindled into activity or flame.

"The small intellectual spark which he possessed was put out by the fuel."—*Meadell; Hist. Eng. ch. xiv.*

spark-arrester, s. A wire-cage or other contrivance placed upon the chimney of a locomotive or a portable engine, to prevent the passage of sparks from the chimney.**spark-condenser, s.**

1. *Elect.* [CONDENSER, s. II. 10. (5)].
2. *Rail.* A means of carrying away sparks from the locomotive chimney to a chamber where they are extinguished.

spark (2), s. (Icel. *spærkr*, *spærkr* = lively, sprightly; Norw. *spærk* = cheerful, lively.)

1. A gay young fellow; a brisk, showy man.
"The florid fustian of a rhyming spark."
Pope; Stephen's Love.
2. A lover, a beau, a gallant.

***spark (1) v.t. (SPARK (1), s.) To emit particles of fire; to sparkle.**

"Delight upon her face, and sweetness should: Her eyes do sparkle as flames."
P. Fletcher; Thomasin, act. vi, s. 19.

spark (2), v.t. (SPARK (2), s.) To play the spark or gallant.*spark'er, s. (Eng. *spark* (1), s.; -er.) A spark-arrester (q.v.).*****spark fül, *sparko full, s. (Eng. *spark*; *füll*.) Lively, brisk, gay.**

"I thenceforth our sparkling youth laugh at their great examiners English, who had more care to hold well than to speak merrily like."—*Camden; Remains.*

***spark-ish, s. (Eng. *spark* (1); -ish.)**

1. Airy, gay, lively, brisk.
"Is anything more sparkish and better humoured than Venus's scolding her son in the desert of Libya?"—*Wald.*
2. Showily dressed, fine, showy.
"A daw, to be sparkish, took himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster."—*L. Estlin; Fables.*

***spark-ish-ly, adv. (Eng. *sparkish*; -ly.)**

"Each buttonhole and shirt, and hem to even sparkish edged with lace of yellow gold."
Parson; A Lady's Tale, II. 67.

***spark-kle, *spark-ale, s. [A dimin. from *spark* (1), s. (q.v.).]**

1. A small spark, a luminescent particle.
"The sparkles come'd up to the skies to lie."
Parson; Godfrey of Boulogne, I. 72.
2. Luminosity, lustre.
"The sparkles and flash of the sunshine."
Longfellow; Miles Standish, v.
3. A spark, a small portion.
"I cannot deny certain sparkles of honest ambition."
Wotton; Letter to the King (Jan. 1657).

spark-kle (1), v.t. & i. (SPARKLE, s.)

1. *Intransitive:*
To emit sparks; to send off small ignited or shining particles.
"To shine, as if giving out sparks; to glisten, to glitter, to flash, to twinkle."
"I see bright honour sparkle through your eye."
Milton; Arcades, 37.
2. To be brilliant or showy; to show off.
"Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who sparkles in all the shining things of dress and equisage."
Watts.
3. To emit little bubbles which glitter in the light. (*Hydra; Chible Harold, II. 8.*)
4. To emit with concussions; to shine or sparkle with.

***spark-kle (2), v.t. [A corrupt. of *sparkli* (q.v.).] To scatter.**

"The laudgrave hath sparkled his army without any further ceremony."—*Clarendon; Papers, I. 718.*

***spark-klor, s. (Eng. *sparkle* (e); -er.) One who or that which sparkles; one whose eyes sparkle.**

"See the sparkler shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box."—*Guardian, No. 120.*

spark-lét, s. (Eng. *sparkle* (e), s.; dim. suff. -et.) A little spark. (*Cotton; Ode to Night.*)**spark-li-ness, s. (Eng. *sparkli* (e); -ness.) The quality or state of being sparkling; vivacity.**

"Sir John [Buckling] threw his repartee about the table with much sparkliness, and gaudiness of wit."
Aubrey; Anecdotes, II. 151.

spark-ling, pr. par. & s. (SPARKLE (1), v.)

- A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)
- B. *As s.*: Emitting sparks, glittering; hence, brilliant, lively, bright.

"And be continued, when worse days were come, To deal about his sparkling eloquence."
Wordsworth; Excursion, bk. II.

***spark-ling-ly, adv. (Eng. *sparkling*; -ly.)**

"In a sparkling manner; with vividness or brilliancy."

"Diamonds sometimes would look more sparklingly than they were wont."—*Boyle; Works, I. 482.*

***spark-ling-ness, s. (Eng. *sparkling*; -ness.) The quality or state of being sparkling; brilliancy, sparkle.**

"I have observed a manifestly greater clearness and sparklingness at some times than at others."—*Boyle; Works, I. 655.*

spark-ling, s. (Ger. *spierling*.) A snail. Also spelt *spierling*, or *spierling*.

"The sparkling should be protected, as it was a fish they all liked."—*Field, Jan. 23, 1866.*

***spar-lyre (yr as lr), s. (A.S. *spær-lira*.)**

The call of the leg.

spar-nó-dús, s. (Gr. *εναρνος* (*enarnos*) = rare, few, and *δους* (*dous*) = a tooth.)

Ptilodon: A genus of Sparidae, of Eocene age.

spär-sid, s. & s. (Lat. *sparus* = the gilthead; Eng. suff. -oid.)

A. *As s.*: Of or belonging to the Sparidae.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the Sparidae.

"In our days sparoids are held to be of little value."
Parrell; Brit. Fishes, ed. 2nd, II. 135.

sparoid scales, s. pl.

Ichthy.: The name given by Agassiz to the peculiar scales of the Sparidae.

"Sparoid scales are... thin, broader than long, with the centre of growth near their posterior border, and the lines of structure lying parallel to the posterior free border, but becoming straight laterally."
Parrell; Brit. Fishes, ed. 2nd, II. 135.

spar-pil, *spar-ple, *spar-pöl, v.t. (D. Fr. *esparpiller*.) To scatter, to spread abroad, to dissipate.*spär-rär, s. One who spars; a pugilist.****spär-ring, s. The act of boxing; pugilism.****spär-rów, *spär-ów, *spär-ow, s. (Mid. Eng. *spærre*, *spærre*; A.S. *spærre*, Icel. *spær*; Dan. *spær*; Sw. *spær*; O.H.G. *spær*; M.H.G. *spær*, whence Ger. *spærren* all from Teut. type *spærre* (lit. = a fluttering from root *spær* = to quiver, hence to flutter) [SPAR (2), v.]**

Ornith.: *Passer domesticus* (*Passer domesticus*, Linnaeus), the House Sparrow, a well-known bird, the constant follower of civilized man. It ranges over the British Islands and the Continent, into the North of Africa and Asia, and has been introduced into America and Australia. Sparrows are found everywhere, differing only from the country larks being dirtier, and, if possible, more noisy. Mantle of ashy brown striped with black, head bluish-gray; two narrow bands on white and the other rusty yellow, on cheeks grayish white, front of neck black, under-parts light gray. From a hawk in quality, their great fecundity, their attachment to their young, their extreme pugnacity, and the large tolls they levy on the farmer and market-gardener have been commented on by writers on ornithology, but especially long been divided on the subject of the alleged service to man in destroying insects. English farmers, however, settled in question to their own satisfaction, and in many villages sparrow-clubs exist, from the funds of which a small annuity (about two pence a dozen) is paid for the destruction of the birds. Dr. Coues (*The English Sparrow in America*, 1885) says that these birds are deemed to keep down insect life, but from a failure, and are now generally regarded as distinct curse. This opinion is now generally entertained in the United States, and in sparrows are also disliked for their constant disposition, and their tendency to breed in other birds. They frequent the cities and an agreeable element of bird life to the town. The name sparrow is also applied to many several of the Fringillidae. [*House-sparrow*, *Tree-sparrow*, *Reed-sparrow*, *Tree-sparrow*.]

sparrow-bill, s. (SPARABILL)**sparrow-hawk, s.**

Ornith.: *Accipiter nisus*, common in Great Britain, extending across Europe, thence Asia to Japan. The adult male has dark brown, dark-brown on the upperparts, softening into gray as the bird grows old, the entire under-auricle is rusty-brown, on bands of a darker shade. The female is fifteen inches long, the upper surface resembling that of male bird in ground-color, but having many of the feathers white at base; under surface grayish-white, with transverse bars. The Sparrow-hawk is destructive to small quadrupeds and rabbits, and is practically the only bird of the English game-preservation useful. It lays four or five eggs irregularly spotted with brownish-crimson on a bluish-white ground.

sparrow-tongue, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum articulatum*.

sparrow's dung, s.

Bot.: *Salicaria*.

spär-rów-grass, spär-rý-grass, s. (See def.) A corruption of *spærre* (q.v.).**spär-rów-wört, s. (Eng. *spærre*, *spærre*.)**

Bot.: The genus *Passerina* (q.v.).

spär-rý, s. (Eng. *spær* (2), s.; -y.)

A bird; consisting of an abundance of spar, sparrow.

"And with the flowers are intermingled the spær and bright, the water lilies of the lake."
Wald; The Forest, I. 104.

sparry anhydrite, s. (See def.)**sparry iron ore, s. (See def.)****spär-rý-grass, s. (See def.)****sparse, s. (Lat. *sparsus*, pa. par. of *spere* = to scatter, to squib.)**

1. *Orn. Lang.*: Thinly scattered; placed, or planted here and there; not together; not dense.

"The congregation was very sparse."—*Book of Acts, ch. v.*

2. *Bot.*: Scattered (q.v.).

late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wè, wét, here, camel, hér, thère; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; st, p, or, wère, wöl, work, whò, sòn; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = ö; öy = a; qu = k.

***sparsa, *sparsa, v.t.** [SPARSE, a.] To scatter, to disperse, to put abroad.

"And like a raging flood they spread are,
And cover each country, field and plain."
Pope: *Conquest of Sicily*, vi. l.

***sparsed, *sparsed, pa. par. or a.** [SPARSE, v.]

***spar sãd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *sparred*; -ly.] In a scattered manner; thinly, sparsely, not densely.

"There are doubtless many such *sparred* spots throughout this nation."—*Esays*, *Pennsylvania*. [Prod.]

sparse-ly, adv. [Eng. *sparse*, a.; -ly.] In a sparse manner; thinly, not densely or thickly.

"An utterly barren country three hundred leagues long by from sixty to eighty broad, *sparingly* inhabited by a young, hardy, warlike race."—*Standard*, Jan. 12, 1890.

sparse-ness, a. [Eng. *sparse*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sparse; thinness; scattered state; as, The *sparse-ness* of the population.

***spar sim, adv.** [Lat.] Scatteredly, here and there.

spari, s. [SPARTO.]

spari grass, s.

Lat.: *Spartina stricta*.

spar-ta ite, s. [After Sparta, New Jersey, where found; suff. -ite (Min); Ger. *spartit*.] Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Calcite (q.v.), containing some carbonate of manganese, occurring with zinc ores.

2. The same as ZINCITE (q.v.).

Spar tan, a & s. [Lat. *Spartanum*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to ancient Sparta or the Spartans; hence, hardy, undaunted, indomitable; as, *Spartan* courage.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Sparta.

Spartan dog, s. A bloodhound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

"More felt than anguish, however, or the sea."
Shakspeare: *Othello*, v. 2.

spar teine, s. [Mod. Lat. *sparitum*; -eine (Chem).]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀N₂. An alkaloid discovered by Dr. Steinhilber in 1851, in *Spartium scoparium*. It is thick, colourless, transparent oil, heavier than water, and possesses a peculiar, unpleasant odour, and a very bitter taste. It boils at 285°, is strongly alkaline, sparingly soluble in water, very poisonous, and resembles nicotine in its compounds. Like the latter it is a nitrile base.

spar-tar is, s. [Sp. *sparteria* = a place for making articles of sparto (q.v.).] A collective name for the various kinds of articles manufactured from sparto-grass, as mats, beds, cordage, ropes, &c.

sparthe, s. [Lat. *spartha*.] An axe or halberd.

spar-ti-na, s. [Gr. *sparthē* (*sparthē*) = a small cord. Named from the use to which the leaves are put.]

Bot.: Cord-grass; a genus of Grasses, tribe Chloride. Spikes two or more, unilateral, empty glumes two. Known species eight, chiefly from warm countries. One, *Spartina atrovirens*, the two-spiked cord-grass, is British, being found in muddy salt marshes in the east and south-east of England. There are two sub-species, *S. stricta* proper and *S. alterniflora*.

spar-ti-um (as sh), s. [Gr. *sparthos* (*sparthos*) = a small cord, a kind of broom; *Spartium junceum*.]

Bot.: A genus of Cytiseae. Shrubs thickly set with bush-like verdant branches, very acuminated, and in summer covered with white or yellow papilionaceous flowers. *S. angustifolium* is the Spanish broom. In France and Spain a thread made from its fibres is twisted into cordage, or sometimes even woven into cloth. It is used also as a green food. It was introduced into English gardens in 1615, and has since been a favourite shrub. Its flowers are very attractive to bees. *S. scoparium*, which has snow white flowers, is common on sand dunes in Spain, Barbary, &c. &c., binding them together. Its leaves are used for tying bundles, and as a food for goats.

all boy; point, jowl; cat, fell, ohorus, chin, bench; go, kem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = 2.

-ian, -ian = -ahan, -tion, -sion = -shun; -tion, -sion = -shun. -clous, -lous = -shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = -bel, -del.

[D.—Vol 4—24]

***spär-y, *spär-la, a.** [Eng. *spar(e)*; -y.] Sparing, parsimonious.

"Homer being otherwise *spar(e)* enough in speaking of pictures and colours."—*P. Holland*, *Ping.*, bk. xxi. ch. vi.

spasm, *spasme, s. [Fr. *spasme* = the cramp, from Lat. *spasmus*, arena, of *spasmus*, Gr. *spasmos* (*spasmos*) = a spasm, a convulsion, from *spao* (*spao*) = to draw, to pluck; Sp. *espasmo*, *spasmo*; Ital. *spasmo*, *spasmo*.]

1. **Pathol.:** A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles. When partial, of considerable duration, and attended by hardness of the muscles, and not by unconsciousness, they are called tonic spasms or spastic contractions; when there are rapidly alternating contractions and relaxations they are Clonic spasms. They may affect the bronchi, the glottis, the bladder, &c. Nearly the same as Convulsion.

"It cures those who have their necks drawn back and to their shoulders with the *spasme*."—*P. Holland*, *Ping.*, bk. xxi. ch. v.

2. A sudden, violent, and generally fruitless effort; as, a *spasm* of repentance.

***späs-mät lo, *spas mat-loke, *spas-mat lo al, a.** [As if from a Lat. *spasmaticus*.]

1. Of the nature of or pertaining to spasm, spasmodic.

"The tremors and shivers of my love to you have been so strong, that they were never yet subject to such *spasmodic* shudders and convulsions."—*P. Holland*, *Letters*, bk. ii. let. 20.

2. Suffering from or liable to spasms.

"A sovereign remedy for them that be bursten or *spasmodic*, that is to say, troubled with the cramps."—*P. Holland*, *Ping.*, bk. xxi. ch. vi.

späs-möd-lo, a & s. [Fr. *spasmodique*, from Gr. *spasmodios* (*spasmodios*), from *spasmos* = a spasm (q.v.); Ital. *spasmodico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to spasm; consisting in spasm; convulsive; as, *spasmodic* asthma.

2. Marked by strong effort, but of brief duration; violent, but short-lived; evanescent; not permanent.

"A involuntary movement which otherwise might be designated in *spasmodic* and *evanescent* asthma."—*Standard*, Jan. 16, 1890.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation good for removing spasm; an antispasmodic.

Q. Spasmodic School of Poets: A term frequently applied to certain authors, of whom Alexander Smith and Philip James Bailey may be taken as representatives. Their writings are distinguished by a certain unreality and straining after effect, and were ridiculed by Ayton (under the pseudonym of T. Percy Jones), in *Firminian*: a *Spasmodic Tragedy*. (Dresden Adams.)

späs-möd-lo-al, a. [Eng. *spasmodic*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic.

späs-möd-lo-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *spasmodic*; -ly.] In a spasmodic manner.

***späs-mö-dist, a.** [Eng. *spasmodic* (dist); -ist.] One of the spasmodic school. (Poet.)

späs-möi-ö-gy, s. [Gr. *spasmos* (*spasmos*) = a spasm, and *logos* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The doctrine of spasms.

späs-tic, a. [Gr. *spasiticos* (*spasiticos*).] Pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic.

spastic contractions, s. pl. [SPASM.]

späs-tic-i-ty, s. [Eng. *spastic*; -ity.]

1. A state of spasm.

2. A tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

spät, pret. of v. [Brit. v.]

spät (1), s. [From *spät*, pret. of *spit* (q.v.).] The spaw of shellfish; specif., the developing spaw of the oyster.

"It is of the *spät* in its microscopic stage that the dropper, really collected in knowing his latest news, little and needed to know much."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 21, 1892.

spät (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A blow. (Prov.)

2. A petty combat; a little quarrel or discussion. (Amer.)

"A *spät* between the feminine heads of two families."—*An Oyster*, in *Correspondent* to *Notes & Queries*, March 12, 1891, p. 28.

spät (3), spät, s. [Etym. doubtful; but probably a shortened form of *spatter* or *spatterdash*.] A short spatterdash, reaching to a little above the ankle. (Scotch.)

spät (1), v.t. & t. [SPAT (1), a.]

A. Intrans.: To deposit spat or spaw.

"Inasmuch as oysters continue *spatting* as late as October."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 21, 1892.

B. Trans.: To spaw.

"Unless they be so newly *spat*."—*Dece*: *Four thro* *Great Britain*, l. 2.

***spät (2), v.t.** [SPAT (2), a.] To dispute, to quarrel.

***spät (3), v.t.** [An abbrev. of *spatter* (q.v.).] To spatter, to drible.

spä-tän-gi-don, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spatanguis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -don.]

Zool. & Pathol.: A family of Echinoides, with several genera. Test oval, oblong, or heart-shaped; ambulacra petaloid, the anterior one unpaired; anus posterior; mouth inferior. Bands of microscopic tubercles known as fascioles, are generally present, differently placed in different genera. They commence in the Chalk.

spä-tän-gia, s. [Gr. *spatanygos* (*spatanygos*) = a kind of sea-urchin.]

Zool. & Pathol.: The type genus of Spatangidae (q.v.). *Spatangus purpuratus* is British. The genus commences in the Tertiary.

spätch-söck, s. [Prob. for *despatch-cock*.]

1. A fowl killed and immediately broiled, on some sudden occasion.

2. A boy's game.

späte (1), spät, s. [Gael., Irish *speid*.] A sudden heavy flood, especially in mountain districts, caused by heavy rainfalls; a torrent of rain.

"Roaring *spätes* of turbid and soil-laden water."—*Pict.*, Oct. 2, 1890.

***späte (2), s.** [SPATHE.]

späte-bone, s. The shoulder-bone.

"Showing the *späte bone* of a shoulder of mutton."—*Pict.*, Church Hist., V. l. 22.

spä-thä, s. [SPATHE.]

***spä-thä-pä-s, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *spathacea*, from Lat. *spatha* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The eighth order in Linnaeus's Natural System of classification. Genera, *Leucocum*, *Anarylla*, &c.

spä-thä-coösa (as sh), a. [Eng. *spathic*; -acous.]

Bot.: Having, or resembling a spathe.

späth-el, a. [Eng. *spathic*; -el.]

Bot.: Furnished with or having a spathe.

späthe, s. [Lat. *spatha*; Gr. *spathe* (*spathe*) = any broad blade of wood or metal, a spathe of some plants. (See def.)]

Bot.: A large coloured bract in the Palma and the Araceae, enveloping the spadix during aestivation and sheltering the organs of reproduction from injury, as the perianth does in an ordinary plant. (See cut under *Spadix*.)

späthed, a. [Eng. *spathic*; -ed.]

Bot.: Having a spathe; spathal.

spä-thöl-lä, s. [SPATHELLA.]

spä-thölle, spä-thöl-lä, spä-thöl-lä, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spatha* (q.v.).]

Botany (Pl.):

1. (Of the first two forms) Desvany's name, adopted by De Candiolle, for the valves or valvelets of which the bracts in grasses are composed.

2. (Of all forms) Little spathes around each division of the inflorescence enclosed within a common spathe in Palma.

späth lo, a. [Fr. *spathique*, from Ger. *spath* = spate.]

Min.: Constituting or resembling a spar; spathose; spary; lamellar in structure. (See compound.)

spathio iron-ore, spathose iron-ore, s. [SPATHIO.]

späth i form, a. [Ger. *spath* = spar, and Eng. form.] Resembling spar in form.

spath-i-ō-pyr-ite, *a.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spáthē*), and Eng. *pyrite*.] [SPATHÉ.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in rounded crystals with angles near those of leucopyrite. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 4.5; sp. gr. 4.97; colour, tin-white when broken, but rapidly tarnishing to a dark steel-gray. An analysis yielded: arsenic, 61.46; sulphur, 2.37; cobalt, 14.97; calcium, 4.22; iron, 16.47. Found at Bieber, Hesse.

spath-ō-bāt-la, *a.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spáthē*), and Lat. *batis* = a ray.] [SPATHÉ.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Rhinobatidae, from the Oolite. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, Rhinobatus.

spath-ō-dāc-tyl-ia, *a.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spáthē*), and *δάκτυλος* (*dáktulos*) = a finger.] [SPATHÉ.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Clupidae, from Tertiary Swiss formations.

spa-thō-jō-a, *a.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spáthē*), and *δόος* = form. From the form of the calyx.] [SPATHÉ.]

Bot.: A genus of Bigoniaceae. Tall trees from the tropics of Asia and Africa, having the leaves unequally pinnate, the inflorescence in panicles, the calyx spathaceous, and bright orange or purple flowers.

spa-thōl-ō-būs, *a.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spáthē*), and *κόδος* (*kódos*) = a lobe.] [SPATHÉ.]

Bot.: A genus of Balbergiae. *Spatholobus Burghillii*, called also *Butea parviflora*, a sub-Himalayan tree, exudes a red gum resembling kino.

spath-ōce (1), **spath-ōce** (2), *a.* [Eng. *spathe* (1); *spathe*, *spathe*.]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, possessing, or resembling a spathe.

spath-ōce (2), **spath-ōce** (2), *a.* [Ger. *spathe* = spat; Eng. suff. *-ōce*, *-ōce*.]

Min.: The same as SPATHIC (q.v.).

spath-ū-late, *a.* [SPATULATE.]

spath-ūr-a, *a.* [Gr. *σπάθη* (*spáthē*), and *οὐρα* (*oura*) = a tail. The name refers to the spatula at the end of the exterior tail-feathers.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidae (q.v.). Bill straight, slender; tail very deeply forked, exterior feathers very long, have almost to end, where they have a racket-shaped web; tarsal covered with large muffs of soft down. Several species, from Peru, Santa Fé, and Bolivia.



SPATHURA UNDERWOODII.
A. Male. B. Female.

spā-ti-ql (tā sū), *a.* [SPACIAL.]

spā-ti-ql-ly (tā sh), *adv.* [SPACIALLY.]

spā-ti-āte (tā shī), *v.* & [Lat. *spatiatus*, pa. par. of *spatio*.] [SPACE, a.] To rove, to ramble.

"Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiare* at large through the whole universe."—Bentley.

spāt-ling, *a.* [A.S. *spallian* = to froth, *spall* = spittle (q.v.).] (See compound.)

spatling-poppy, *a.*

Bot.: *Silene inflata*. So named from the spittle-like froth often seen upon it. (Prior.) [Cuckoo-sprig.]

spāt-tōr, *v.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *spot*, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To scatter a liquid substance on or over; to sprinkle with something, liquid or semi-liquid, that befits; to bespatter.

"He comes the herald of a noisy world. With gutter'd boots, strapped waist, and frozen locks."

Cooper. *Tash. iv. 4.*

2. To scatter about, as a liquid.

"Where lashed daga, late guardians of my door, shall look their shaggy master's spatter'd gore."—Pope. *Mower; Head xii. 7.*

II. Figuratively:

1. To asperse, to defame.

2. To throw out anything foul or offensive.

B. Intrans: To eject anything, as out of the mouth, in a scattered manner; to sputter.

"The Grave spatter'd and shook his head, saying, 'Was the greatest error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a soldier.'"—Mowat. *Letters, bk. 1, let. 18.*

spāt-tār-dash, *a.* [Eng. *spatter*, and *dash*.] A leather legging for equestrians; a covering of cloth or leather for the leg, fitting upon the shoe; a gaiter.

"Here's a fellow made for a soldier; there's a leg for a *spatterdash*."—Shardian. *Comps. i. 2.*

spāt-tār-dashed, *a.* [Eng. *spatterdash*; *-ed*.] Wearing spatterdashes.

spāt-tle, *v.* & *t.* [SPATTLÉ (2), a.]

Pottery: To sprinkle, as earthenware, with glaze or coloured slip; to make party-coloured ware.

spāt-tle (1), *a.* [SPITTLE.]

spāt-tle (2), *a.* [Lat. *spatula*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A spatula (q.v.).

2. Pottery: A tool for mottling a moulded article with colouring matter.

spāt-tling, *pr. par. or a.* [SPATTLÉ, v.]

spatting-machine, *a.*

Pottery: A machine for sprinkling earthenware with glaze or coloured slip, to make party-coloured ware.

spāt-ū-lā, *a.* [Lat. *dimin.* from *spatula*.] [SPADE, a.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A knife, with a broad, thin, flexible blade, used by druggists, colour-compounders, painters, &c., for spreading plasters and working pigments.

2. Surg.: A flat instrument, angular or straight, for depressing the tongue.

3. Ornith.: A genus of Anatidae, with five species: one (*Spatula clypeata*), the Shoveller, peculiar to the northern hemisphere, and four peculiar respectively to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Bill much longer than head, compressed at base, widening at end, lamellae projecting conspicuously from base to near broadest part; tail short, graduated, of fourteen pointed feathers; legs very short, hind toe small, free, unlobed.

spāt-ū-lār-ī-a, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *dimin.* from *spatula* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A synonym of Polyodon (q.v.).

spāt-ū-late, **spāt-ū-late**, *a.* [SPATULA.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in form or shape.

2. Bot.: Oblong, with the lower end very much attenuated, so that the whole resembles a chemist's spatula, as the leaf of *Bellis perennis*.

spāt-ū-lā, *a.* [SPATULA.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A spatula.

"Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatula*."—P. *Island. Pliny, bk. xxi. ch. xvii.*

2. Ornith.: A broadening of the vanes at the end of the rectrices in some birds, usually separated from the rest of the vanes by a bare portion of the stem. In many of the Motacidae spatules are formed by the denudation of the stem of the tail feathers by the bird. (See illustration under SPATULA.)

"For a long time its tail had perfect spatules, but towards the end of its life I noticed that the median feathers were no longer trimmed with such precision."—Proc. *Acad. Sci.*, 1878, p. 423.

spānld, **spānld**, *a.* [O. Fr. *espauls* (Fr. *épaule*) = the shoulder, from Lat. *spatula* = a spatula (q.v.).] The shoulder. (Scotch.)

spāv-ist, *a.* [SPAVIN.] Having the spavin; spavined. (Scotch.)

"My spavined Fagans will limp."

Burns. *Epistle to David.*

spāv-in, **spāv-eyne**, *a.* [O. Fr. *esparvin*; Fr. *éparvin*; Sp. *esparvin*; Port. *esparvino*; O. Ital. *esparvino*; Ital. *esparvino*.] A disease in horses, affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind-leg, between the knee and the fetlock. There are two forms of the disease:

(1) Bog-spavin, or blood-spavin, in which the joint is distended by synovia, or joint-fluid; (2) Bone spavin, or spavin pector, in which there is a morbid deposition of bony substance, such as to unite separate bones.

"Lastly, the connection between the blood and the thoroughpin is proved by pressure of a swelling in front, and thereby causing the morbid matter to increase in size."—Field. *Appl. Clin. Med.*

spāv-ined, *a.* [Eng. *spavin*; *-ed*.] Affected with spavin.

"Though she be spavin'd, old, and blind, With fustian'd feet, and broken soul."

Demeritis. *The Fair Maid.*

spāw, *a.* [SPA.]

spāw-dār, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful.] An injury arising from the legs of animals being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery paths. (Prov.)

spāwl, *v.* & *t.* [A.S. *spētl* = spittle; [SPIT (2), v.]

A. Intrans: To eject saliva from the mouth in a scattered manner; to disperse spittle about in a careless, dirty manner.

"He spawls and sneezes, and turns his side on his nose elbow to another."—Sir F. Overbury: *The Works of F. Overbury*, ed. 4, b. 1 (1627).

B. Trans: To eject as spittle or saliva.

"That 'twixt a wife, a lute or two rebours And with their rhymes together, spawls a tree!"

Fl. Deumetum: Epigs upon Mr. Francis Bacon.

spāwl (1), *a.* [SPALL.]

spāwl (2), *a.* [SPAWL, v.] Spittle or saliva ejected carelessly.

"First of spittle she [illustration] makes; Then in the spawl her middle finger dries, Anoints the temples."—Dryden. *Perseus* iii.

spāwl-ing, **spāwl-ing**, *a.* [SPAWL, v.] Spittle, saliva.

"Whose marble floors, with drunken spawling spawls."—Congreve. *Journal*, iii.

spāwn, **spāwns**, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful.] Perhaps from O. Fr. *espandre* = to spread, to pour out, or scatter; Lat. *expandere* = to lay out. [EXPAND.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as IL.

"When the spawns on stones do lay, Beams & Plots."—Pope. *Epistle to Augustus* 3.

2. Fig.: Any product or offspring.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: [MYCELIUM.]

2. Hort.: The bulbs or branches produced from underground stems.

3. Zool.: A term applied to the ova of viviparous animals which are extruded as mass as those of fish, frogs, and molluscs.

"The spawns of the sea-snails consist of large bubbles of air, arising together in mass, and in the shape of a strap or ribbon in which they are arrayed in rows."—Woodward. *Naturalist*, p. 40.

spāwn-eater, *a.*

Ichthy.: *Leuciscus Hudsonicus*, a small eel about three inches long, from Lake Superior. Called also the Smeit.

spāwn, **spāwn-ya**, **spāwn-ya**, *a.*

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To produce and deposit in the egg.

2. Fig.: To bring forth, to produce, to generate. (Used in contempt.)

"And twice the plague of countrymen and city men, When that great bellied house did come to milken."—Bacon. *Speech to the House* 1610.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To deposit eggs, as fish or fowl.

"I think about that time he *spawns*."—*Am. Angler*, pt. 1, ch. 31.

2. Fig.: To issue, to proceed, as clouds. (Used in contempt.)

"It is so ill quality, and the mother of all that come that *spawns* from it, that a child may be brought up in the greatest ignorance of it."—*ibid.*

spāwn-ōr, *a.* [Eng. *spawner*, *v.*; *-or*.] A male that spawns; a female fish.

"The barrel, for the preservation of that and the spawner and the mother cover that spawls said."—*Walden*: *Angler*, pt. 1, ch. 17.

spāy, *v.* [Manx *spay*; Gael. *spay*.] To castrate; of Lat. *spere* = a castrated animal; to castrate (female animals); to enucleate ovaries of; a process applied to

šāte, šāt, šara, amidst, whāt, šāl, šāher; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pīna, pīt, šīre, šīr, marīne; šā, šā or, wōre, wēl, wōrk, whō, šān; mātē, cūb, cūre, qāte, cūr, rāle, řāl; trý, šýrian. *a.*, *ce* = *ē*; *ey* = *ē*; *qu* = *ū*.

animals to prevent conception and promote fattening.

"The deer ran into corners, the speared bitch
lays at his back and howls."
—*Drayton, Duke of Guider, v. 2*

¶ **Shakespeare** applies the word to males.
—*Does your worship mean to geld and speer all the
peasants in the county?*—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, II, 1*

spay, **spáde**, **s**. [Etym. doubtful.] A hart
three years old; a spade or spail.

"To examining the condition of our red deer, I find
that the young male is called in the first year a stag,
in the second a brocket, the third a spay."—*Colchester:
Deu. Regent, bk. II, ch. IV*

spayde, **s**. [SPAY, *s*.]

Her: A stag in his third year.

spak, **spoke**, **spoke** (pa. t. **spak**,
spoke, **spoke**, pa. par. **spoke**, **spoken**), **v. t. & t.**
(For **spoke**, from A.S. *spēcra*, *specan* (pa. t.
spæc, *spær*, pa. par. *spæca*); cogn. with Dut.
spaken; Sw. *sprika*; O. H. Ger. *sprehhan*;
Ger. *sprechen* (pa. t. *sprach*). From the same
root as *leek*, *spoke*; Dan. *sprage* = to crackle;
Dan. *sprake* = to crack, to burst.)

A. Intransitive:

1. To utter words or articulate sounds; to
express thoughts by words.

"Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth."—*1 Samuel*
iii. 9

2. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue;
to utter thoughts in a public assembly; to
harangue, to discourse.

3. To talk for or against; to express
opinions, to dispute.

"He was your enemy: still speak against
your enemies."—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus, II, 2*

4. To discourse, to make mention, to tell
in writing.

"The scripture speaks only of those to whom it
speaks."—*Bosworth*

5. To give out sound; to sound.

"Make all your trumpets speak, give them all
breath."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1*

6. To bark or yelp. (Said of hounds follow-
ing prey.)

"The hounds could not speak to a line in the
cover."—*Field, Dec. 26, 1884*

7. To communicate ideas in any manner; to
express thought generally; to be expressive.

"A sail—sail!"—a promised prize to flaps!
—*See Nelson—how speaks the telegraph!*
—*Byron, Corsair, I, 2*

B. Transitive:

1. To utter with the mouth; to utter articu-
lately; to pronounce.

"Speak his words or else be mute."
—*Shakespeare, Venus and Adonis, 208*

2. To tell, to say, to announce, to declare
orally.

"I speak it before the best lord."—*Shakespeare, Merry*
Wives in IV

3. To tell, to report, to declare, to express,
to communicate.

"To speak my griefs unspeakable."
—*Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors, I, 1*

4. To proclaim, to declare.

"That want, uncurd . . .
Speaks him a criminal."
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, I, 1*

5. To exhibit, to make known, to declare;
to express in any way.

"Where fury out dissembled speaks his griefs."
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, I, 1*

6. To talk or converse in; to understand
so as to be able to express one's self intelli-
gently in.

"He could not speak English in the native tongue."
—*Shakespeare, Henry V, I, 1*

7. To address, to accost.

"He will deceive thee quite upon thee, put thee in
hope next thee fair, and say, 'What woudest thou?'"
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night, I, 1*

8. To speak is an indefinite term, specifying no
circumstances of the action. We speak from
various motives. The discourse derives its
name from the nature of the subject, as well
as the character of the speaker; we speak on
any subject and in any manner; we discourse
formally; we talk and teachers discourse with
young persons on moral duties.

9. (1) To speak against (or for): To argue
against (or in favour of); to plead against
(or for); to oppose (or defend) the cause of.

(2) To speak a ship: To hail and speak to
her captain or master.

(3) To speak out: To speak loudly or more
fully; hence, to speak boldly and unreser-
vedly; to disclose openly what one knows
about a subject.

(4) To speak in a loud or louder tone; hence,

to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or
unreservedly.

(5) To speak well for: To be a commendatory
or favourable indication or sign.

(6) To speak with: To converse with.

Speak easy, **s**. A place where intol-
erants are sold unlawfully or without license.
(U. S. Slang.)

Speak-house, **speaks-house**, **s**.
The room in a convent in which the inmates
are allowed to speak with their friends.

Spēak, **spēake**, **s**. [SPEAK, *v*.] Speech,
utterance, words.

Spēak-**q**-**ble**, **s**. [Eng. *speak*; *-able*.]

1. Possibile or fit to be spoken.

"Happings often upon other one in another neck,
most horrible, and not speakable."—*Ascham, Scho-
lastical Hb. I, 1*

2. Able to speak; having the power of
speech. (Milton: *P. L.*, II, 563.)

Spēak-**er**, **s**. [Eng. *speak*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who speaks.

"Find out the true sense . . . which the speaker or
writer affixes to his words."—*Watts, Logic*

2. One who utters or delivers a speech or
discourse; especially one who speaks in public,
or one who practises public speaking.

"A most rare speaker."—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII, I, 2*

3. One who or that which proclaims or
proclaims.

"After my death I wish an other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions."
—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII, IV, 2*

4. One who is the spokesman or mouthpiece
of another or others.

5. A book of declamations. (U. S.)

II. Politics: One who presides over a deli-
berative assembly, preserving order and regulat-
ing the debate; as, the *Speaker* of the
House of Representatives; the *Speaker* of the
House of Lords and Commons.

¶ In England the Lord Chancellor is, *ex*
officio, the Speaker of the House of Lords; he
has the privilege of speaking and voting on
any question. In the United States the
Vice-President occupies this position, but
under the title of President of the Senate,
which office he fills *ex officio*. In the House of
Representatives and the House of Commons
the Speaker is elected by the members of the
House from among themselves. He acts as
chairman, except when the House is in
Committee, when the chair is taken by the
Chairman of Committees. He regulates and
controls the debates, keeps order, puts questions
to the vote, &c. He cannot himself vote,
except in case of an equality of votes, when he
can give a casting vote, or when the House is
in Committee. It is his duty to interrupt or call
to order any speaker who wanders from the
question in debate, or who uses indecorous or
unparliamentary language. The Speaker of
the House of Representatives receives \$8000
per year, the Speaker of the House of Commons
£6000.

Spēak-**er**-**ship**, **s**. [Eng. *speak*; *-ship*.]

The office of a speaker.

Spēak-**ing**, **pr. par. & a**. [SPEAK, *v*.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Used for the purpose of conveying speech
or the sound of the voice; as, a *speaking-tube*.

2. Animated, vivid, forcibly expressive; as,
a *speaking likeness*.

¶ To be on *speaking terms*: To be slightly
acquainted, as from occasional meetings, in-
terchange of terms of civility, &c.; to have
a speaking acquaintance.

Speaking-**acquaintance**, **s**. An ac-
quaintance of a slight or not very intimate
character, the parties generally limiting them-
selves to the interchange of mere phrases of
courtesy or the like.

Speaking-**trumpet**, **s**. A conical,
flaring-mouthed tube employed for intensifying
the sound of the human voice, as in giving com-
mands or hailing ships at sea, by firemen, &c.

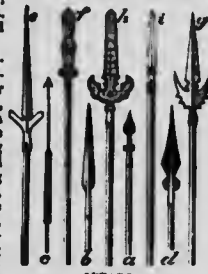
Speaking tube, **s**. A pipe for conveying
the voice from one apartment to another.

Spēal, **s**. [SPALL (2), *s*.] The shoulder.

speal-bone, **s**. The shoulder-bone.
¶ Reading the *speal-bone*: *Scapulimancy*
(*q. v.*).

"To find this quaint art lasting on into modern
times in Europe, we can hardly go to a better place
than our own country; a proper English term for it
is reading the *speal-bone*."—*Forster, Prim. Cult. (ed.
1878), I, 123*

spēar, **spēare**, **spere**, **s**. [A.S. *spere*;
cogn. with Dut. *speer*; Ice. *spjör*; Dan. *spær*;
O. H. Ger. *spær*;
Ger. *spær*; Lat.
spēra. Allied
to *spær* (1), *a*.]



1. A very an-
cient instru-
ment of war
and hunting,
consisting of a
blade on the
end of a long
shaft. It still
survives among
savage nations,
and, under the
name of lance,
is used by ca-
valry among
those compara-
tively civilized.

"One of the sol-
diers with a spear
pierced his side."
—*John, etc. 34*

2. A man armed
with a spear; a
spearmen.

"The men of Nith and Annan's Vale,
And the bold spears of Teviotdale."
—*Scott, Lord of the Isles, VI, 12*

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs,
used for stabbing fish and other animals.

4. A shoot, as of grass. [SPIRE (1), *s*, I, 1.]

5. The feather of a horse; called also the
spear of the spear. It is a mark on the neck
or near the shoulder of some horses, and is
reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

6. One of the long pieces fixed transversely
to the beam or body of a *cheval de frise*.

7. *Mining*: A pump-rod.

¶ Under the *spear*: A translation of the
Lat. *sub hasta*. A spear (*hasta*), originally as
a sign of booty gained in fight, was struck in
the ground at public auctions. [See extract
under *ORRERY*, *s*, 4.]

spear-fish, **s**.

Ichthy: The genus *Carplodes*.

spear-foot, **s**. The off foot behind of a
horse.

spear-grass, **s**.

Botany:

1. A name applied to various kinds of grass
having long, sharp leaves; specific, the genus
Poa (*q. v.*).

2. *Avena fatua*, the Wild Oat, named from
the awn.

spear-hand, **s**.

Manège: The right hand of a horseman,
being the hand in which the spear is held.

spear-head, **s**. The metal point of a
spear.

spear-nail, **s**. A nail with a spear-shaped
point.

spear-pyrites, **s**.

Min.: A form of Marcasite (*q. v.*) formed by
twin crystals which resemble the head of a
spear.

spear-side, **spear-half**. A term oc-
casionally used for the male line of a family,
in contradistinction to *spindle side* or *spindle*
half, the female line.

spear-staff, **s**. The handle of a spear.

spear-thistle, **s**.

Bot.: *Carduus* (formerly *Cakus*) *anceolatus*,
a very common thistle two to five feet high,
with large purple flowers.

spear-wiggon, **s**.

Ornith.: *Mergus serrator*. (See extract under
SHIELD-DUCK, 2.)

spēar, **v. t. & t.** [SPEAK, *v*.]

A. Trans.: To pierce with, or as with a
spear; to kill with, or as with a spear.

"Our diversion was therefore changed to *spearing of*
salmon."—*Cook, Third Voyage, bk. V, ch. V*

hoy; pout; jowi; oat; gall; ohorna; chin; bench; go; gom; thin; this; sin; as; expect; Xonophon; exist. -ing.
tian = shan. -tion. -don = shün. -tion. -don = shün. -ious. -tious. -nious = shün. -ble. -dle &c. = bəl. dpl.

3. Intrins.: To devote one's self to a special or particular branch of study.

spei-lī (e as sh), adv. (Eng. *special*;
-ly.)

1. In an especial manner; particularly, especially.

"Persons who were not *spei-lī* interested in a public bill very seldom petitioned Parliament." — *Journal of the House of Commons*, 1818.

2. For a special or particular purpose; as, a meeting *spei-lī* summoned.

spei-lī tī (e as sh), s. [The same word as *spei-lī* (q.v.).]

1. *Indiv. Language:*

*1. A particular point, matter, or thing; a particular.

"The *spei-lī* which were done in the first chapter of this book appear" — *Mr. T. More's Works*, p. 10.

*2. A special term or article in a contract.

2. That property by which a person or thing is specially characterized; that to which a person devotes himself, and in which he is specially versed; *specialty*.

II. Law: A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument; such a debt is called a debt by *specialty* in distinction from simple contract.

specialty-debts, s. pl.

Law: Bonds, mortgages, debts secured by writing under seal.

spei-cio (e as sh), s. [A pseudo sing. from *species* = money paid by tale, by confusion with *Lat. specie*, *al. sing. of species*, as, paid to *specie* = in visible coin.] *Gold, silver, &c.*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Visible or sensible representation; appearance to the senses or mind; sensible or intellectual representation; an image.

"From *specie* mirrors, . . . transmit the *specie* of a vast collection." — *Sp. Tactica*, *sermon*, vol. II, ser. 2.

*2. A public representation, spectacle, or exhibition; a show. (*Speculo*.)

3. A kind, a sort, a variety, a description; as, a *specie* of wit, a *specie* of cunning, &c.

*4. Metal-minted into a circulating medium; coin, specie. (*In Law* *Lat. species*, from having the meaning of wares in general, came to mean valuables, precious goods, and the like.)

*5. Some possessed of much greater proportion of the alloying *specie* of its time than any European city." — *Archæologia*, vol. I, ser. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Religion:* A somewhat ambiguous term used to denote a limited group of organisms, resembling each other, and capable of reproducing similar organisms, animal or vegetable, as the case may be. A *specie* is defined by Haeckel (*Gen. Morphologie*, p. 359) as "the sum of all cycles of reproduction which, under similar conditions of existence, exhibit similar forms." Linnæus held that all *species* were the direct descendants from and had the characters of primitively created forms (*Totidem numerum speciem in petris formis erat creatas*), and in this he was followed by those who accepted the first chapter of Genesis in a strictly literal sense. Buffon and Cuvier, leaving the question of origin on one side, held the distinguishing marks of a *specie* to be similarity and capability of reproduction. But besides varieties and races in various species of animals and plants, dimorphism, and monothecismorphism, exists, so that close similarity cannot be taken as a criterion, and the value attached to external resemblances varies in the case of different observers. At a later date was added the physiological definition that all the individuals of every species were capable of producing fertile offspring, by interbreeding, whereas sexual intercourse between different species produced only sterile offspring; it was also infertile; and, although subject to exceptions, this definition is not arbitrary. The descent of many given

series of individuals from a single pair, or from pairs exactly similar to each other, is in no case capable of proof. Darwin, in his *Origin of Species*, says: "I look at the term *specie* as one arbitrarily given for the sake of convenience to a set of individuals closely resembling each other, and that it does not essentially differ from the term variety, which is given to less distinct and more fluctuating forms" (ch. II.). (Darwinism.) That book popularized in England the idea of the mutability of species, the chief factor in which Darwin believed to be Natural selection, though he afterwards modified his views to some extent as to its importance. The latest theory of the origin of species is that of Physiological Selection, propounded by Mr. W. G. F. R. Huxley, who holds that many species have arisen on account of variations in the reproductive system, leading to some infertility with parent forms—mutual sterility being thus regarded as one of the conditions, and not as one of the consequences of specific differentiation. (*Journal of the Soc. Zool.*, July, 1886; see also Oscar Schmidt: *Doctrine of Descent*, ch. V.)

2. *Field Law:* The form or shape given to materials; form, figure.

3. *Logic:* A predicate that expresses the whole essence of its subject in so far as any common term can express it. The names *specie* and *genus* are merely relative, and the same common term may, in one case, be the *specie* which is predicated of an individual, and in another case the individual of which a *specie* is predicated. Thus, the individual, George, belongs to the logical *specie* man, while man is an individual of the logical *specie* animal. (*SPECIFIC-DIFFERENCE*, s.)

"The name of a *specie* is a more extensive (i.e., comprehensive) but less full and complex term than that of an individual. . . since the *specie* may be predicated of each of them." — *Whately Logic*, bk. II, ch. V, § 5.

4. *Medicine:*

(1) A component part of a compound medicine; a simple.

(2) A compound powder of any kind.

spei-cif-ic, spei-cif-ic-ly, a. & s. [*Fr. spécifique*, from *Lat. specifice*, from *species* = species, and *facio* = to make; *Sp. específico*; *Ital. specifico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a *specie*; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its *specie*, and distinguish it from other things; as, the *specie* qualities of a plant, the *specie* difference between virtue and vice, &c.

2. Tending or intended to specify or particularize; definite, precise; as, a *specie* statement.

3. Specified or particularized; definite; as, a *specie* sum.

II. Technically:

1. *Law:* Having a certain form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.

2. *Med.:* Acting upon some particular organ more than upon others; possessed of a peculiar efficacy in the cure of a particular disease. [*B. 2.*]

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Law:* Something certain to effect the purpose for which it is used; an unfailing agent or remedy.

2. *Med.:* A remedy which possesses a peculiar efficacy in the prevention or cure of a particular disease; an unfailing remedy.

"This *specie* is usually prescribed in such cases." — *Wagner's Surgery*, bk. I, ch. V.

specie-aria, s.

Med.: The space over which any individual is distributed.

specie-centres, s. pl.

Med.: The points at which particular species are supposed to have been created, according to those who believe that each has originated from a common stock. (*Woodward*.)

specie-character, s. (CHARACTER, s. B. 2.)

specie-difference, s.

Logic: (See *extract*.)

"*Specie-difference* is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another, while they stand united under the same essential nature or

genus. Though wine differs from the other liquids in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is not a general or generic difference, for it does not distinguish wine from spirits or jerry; the *specie* difference of wine therefore is its pressure from the grape." — *Watts Logic*.

specie-gravity, s. (GRAVITY.)

specie-heat, s. (HEAT, s.)

specie-legacy, s.

Law: A bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular piece of furniture, specified and distinguished from all others.

specie-name, s.

Nat. Science: The scientific name by which one species is distinguished from another.

Linnæus introduced the binomial system of nomenclature, in which the first word is the generic, and the second the specific name.

Thus the lion and the wild cat both belong to the genus *Felis*, but the specific name of the first is *leo*, and of the second *catus*; the potato and the egg-plant both belong to the genus *Solanum*, but the specific name of the first is *tuberosum*, and of the second *esculentum*.

In the trinomial system, sometimes adopted owing to the difficulty of distinguishing between varieties and species, the second name is specific and the third varietal, as, *Scorpus* (indicating the genus) *auricula* (the species) *pygmaea* (the variety).

spei-cif-ic-ly, spei-cif-ic-ly, adv. (Eng. *specifically*; -ly.)

The same as *Spei-cif-ic-ly*, A. (q.v.).

spei-cif-ic-ly, spei-cif-ic-ly, adv. (Eng. *specifically*; -ly.)

In a specific manner; according to the nature or character of the species; definitely, particularly.

"Here the intended punishment is explained *spei-cif-ic-ly*." — *Harbort's*, *Præcepta Legationis*, bk. IV, § 5.

spei-cif-ic-ly, spei-cif-ic-ly, adv. (Eng. *specifically*; -ly.)

The quality or state of being *specie*al.

***spei-cif-ic-ly, spei-cif-ic-ly, adv.** (Lat. *specificatus*, *part. of specio*, from *species* = species, and *facio* = to make.) To mark, note, show, or designate the species or the distinguishing particulars of a thing; to specify.

"Any particular *specification*, concurrent, new legislative act of the divine special providence." — *Mela*; *Org. of Man*, p. 60.

spei-cif-ic-ly, spei-cif-ic-ly, adv. (Fr.)

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

"This *specification* or limitation of the question, binds the dispute from wandering away from the precise point of enquiry." — *Watts*.

2. The declaration or designation of particulars; particular mention.

"A *specification* of a few improvements will add but little to the sum of my transgressions." — *Amos*; *University of Oxford*.

3. A particular and detailed account; *specif.*, a statement of particulars describing the dimensions, peculiarities, materials, &c., of a work to be executed, as in architecture, civil engineering, building, drainage, or the like. A person wishing to take out a patent for any invention is required to furnish a *specification* of his invention, in which its nature must be particularly described.

4. An article, item, or particular specified.

*5. *Specie* character.

"The actor gives goodness to the plant, and a *specie* character to the fruit." — *Sp. Hall*, *Chrest. Maria*, p. 1.

II. Scit. Law: The formation of a new property from materials belonging to another.

spei-cif-ic-ly, spei-cif-ic-ly, adv. (Eng. *specifically*; -ly.)

The quality or state of being *specie*al.

spei-cif-ic-ly, spei-cif-ic-ly, adv. (Fr. *spécifier*, from *Lat. specifice*, only found in the pa. par. *specificatus*, from *specifice* = specific (q.v.); *Sp. & Port. especificar*; *Ital. specificare*.) To mention or name specifically or distinctively; to designate in words, so as to distinguish from any thing else.

"The particulars are specified at the conclusion." — *Pope*; *Ramus*, *Algebra*, (Poetics.)

spei-cif-ic-ly, spei-cif-ic-ly, adv. (Lat., from *specio* = to see, to look at.)

1. A part or small portion of anything intended to exhibit or illustrate the kn. or nature of the whole or of something not exhibited; a sample.

"From the fragments picked up, . . . I have collected a *specie* of the early history of the city." — *Wordsworth*; *Excursion*, bk. III.

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bell, boy; pout, jowi; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, kem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -etan, -tan -shan, -tion, -sion = shan; -tion, -sion = shan; -ous, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -die, &c. = bcl, del.

2. An illustration, an example, a sample, an instance.

"They were perhaps the two most remarkable specimens that the world could show of puerile absurdity."—*Blackley*. *But they are*.
3. It is sometimes used adjectively: as, a specimen copy, &c.

spé-ol-é-é-é (as *ah*), *a.* [Eng. *specious*], suff. -ology.] The doctrine of species.

spé-ol-é-é-é (as *ah*), *a.* [Eng. *specious*; -ity.]

1. A beautiful scene, spectacle, or show; beauty.

2. The quality or state of being specious; speciousness; a specious show.

"No great glory as all the speculatives of the world could not equate."—*More*. *On Medals*, bk. 1, ch. 1, § 1.

spé-cious, a. [Fr. *spécieux*, from Lat. *speciosus* = beautiful, from *specio* = to see.]

1. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye; fair, showy.

"As sweet to the smell as specious to the sight."—*Pope*. *Pope's Epitaph*, bk. 11, ch. 1, § 1.

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; plausible; appearing well at first sight.

"It was a sin for which specious names and pretence might be found."—*Macaulay*. *His Eng.*, ch. 10.

3. Making a fair outward show.

"I profess next to describe the specious or deceitful man. By the deceitful man, I mean him who is never all his actions by appearance."—*De la Harpe*, *Vol. 1*, p. 1.

spé-cious-ly, adv. [Eng. *speciously*; -ly.] In a specious manner; with a fair show or appearance; plausibly; with show of right or justice.

"What may be said speciously enough to persuade."—*De la Harpe*. *On History*, let. 1.

spé-cious-ness, a. [Eng. *speciousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being specious; or a plausible appearance; plausibility.

speck (1), a. *specke*, *speckle*, *a.* [A.S. *specca* = a spot, mark. From the same root as *spot* (q.v.); cf. Low Ger. *speken* = to spot with wet; *spek* = spotted with wet.]

1. A spot, a stain, a blemish; a small place or anything which is a. combined with some foreign matter or substance, or is of a colour different to that of the main body.

"The bottom consisting of grey sand, with black specks."—*De la Harpe*, bk. 1, ch. 1, § 1.

2. A minute particle or patch.

"First a speck and then a vapour,
 Till the air is dark with pinpoints."
Longfellow. *Hiawatha*, 111.

speck (2), a. [Dut. *spek* = fat.]

1. Blubber; the fat of whales and other mammals.

2. Bacon.

speck-block, a.

1. A block used in stripping the blubber of a whale. Through it the speck-fall, a purchase, is rove, the blocks being made fast to the blubber gey.

2. The ropes of the speck-block (q.v.).

speck-falls, a. pl.

1. To spot; to mark or stain, as with spots or drops.

"Of white, or blue, or speckled with gold."
Gay. *The Beggar's Opera*, Act 15.

spé-klé, a. [A dimin. of *speck* (1), *a.* (q.v.).]

A little speck or spot in anything of a different substance or colour to that of the thing itself.

"An huge great serpent all with speckles pided."
Spenser. *Fairy's Quest*.

spé-klé, v. t. [Speckle, *v.*] To mark with speckles or small spots of a different colour to that of the ground or surface.

spé-kléd (le as *el*), pa. par. & a. [Spec-
 kle, *v.*]

A. *A. pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Ord. *Luna*: Marked with specks or speckles; variegated with spots of a different colour to that of the ground or surface.

"Turning hence her speckled tail aloft."
Spenser. *F. Q.*, 1, 2, 17.

II. *Her*: Spotted over with another tincture.

speckled-beauty, a.

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cleora eldwardi*.

speckled-cmyra, a.

Zool.: *Myra basili*, about five inches long, a native of China.

speckled-footman, a.

Entom.: A British crane moth, *Agrotis eribura*.

speckled-yellow, a.

Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Pontia maculata*.

speckled-yellow butterfly, a.

Entom.: *Leucantheus pyrrus*, a British butterfly. The larva feeds on *Friticum repens* and other grasses.

spé-kléd méas (le as *el*), a. [Eng. *speckled*; -ness.] The quality or state of being speckled.

spé-klé, a. [Eng. *speckle*; -y.] Speckled, speckled.

"Amos, then the breed of Plymouth Rocks, a speckled, (speckled) looking bird."—*Long*. *Photograph*, Nov. 17, 1866.

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on the retina. Generally speaking, marks are engraved on these glasses, which upon their focal length in inches. The specimen must be so chosen that they are close to the eye, and that they make the distance of the object vision ten or twelve inches. (Hend.)

Asigmatic vision is a defect of the eye in which the focus of the crystalline lens is different in different altitudes. Thus, if rays in directed to a figure, as in the margin a strong black line and one a larger size are sharply defined, while others are blurred. These defects can be remedied by spectacles in which the focus differs in different altitudes, and extreme cases have been known in which cylindrical lenses (i.e., lenses with refracting all in one direction, but a strong focus in some other) have been required. Asigmatic vision is any other defect requires, therefore, an oculist, as the focus of the eye is not normal in some directions, and the same it, while yet the vision effort to define an object in all parts causes constant discomfort and pain. There are also, fitted, gray or blue-gray spectacles to protect sensitive eyes from too much light. More weakness of the eye is not benefited by spectacles, unless by a protective kind. Wire-glass spectacles are used to exclude dust and ashes. Blind spectacles have each lens composed of some semicircles of different tint, each using one half for looking at distant objects, the other for examining things near the eye (GOSWELL, PERSPECTIVE-SPECTACLES).

II. Figuratively:

1. The eye; the organ of vision.

"But mine eyes be pecking, with my heart,
 And called them blind and dark."
For being here of white and red.
Shakespeare. *Henry 11*, 1, 1.

2. (Pl.): Anything which assists or hinders intellectual vision.

"Blindness was naturally learned, he spoke of the spectacles of his mind, he had a white and faded her there."—*De la Harpe*. *On French Poets*.

spectacle-maker, a. One who makes spectacles; a spectacle-maker.

spectacles-snake, a. [Spectacles-snake.]

spé-ol-é-é-é (le as *el*), a. [Eng. *speckled*; -ness.] The quality or state of being speckled.

spé-klé, a. [Eng. *speckle*; -y.] Speckled, speckled.

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spec-tant, a. [Lat. *speciatus*, pr. par. of *specio* = to look.]
Her.: A term applied to an animal "at gaze," or looking forward; sometimes termed "in full aspect." Also applied to any animal looking upward with the nose bentwise.

spec-ta-tion, a. [Lat. *speciatio*, from *speciatus*, pr. par. of *specio* = to look, pr. *speciatur*; sp. *speciatur*; Ital. *speciatio*.] (the who sees or beholds; one who looks on; especially one who is present at a show or spectacle.)

"This simple operation of the lungs is differentiated from that which constitutes a pleurisy."—Barney on Consumption.

spec-ta-tor, **spec-ta-tour**, a. [Lat. *speculator*, from *speciatus*, pr. par. of *specio* = to look, pr. *speciatur*; sp. *speciatur*; Ital. *speculatore*.] (one who sees or beholds; one who looks on; especially one who is present at a show or spectacle.)

"Pity are forth,
 From the muck and the speckled ooze,
 The white waters."—Carver *McDermott's Play*.

spec-tor i. q. l. a. [Eng. *spectator*; Lat. *speculator*; sp. *espectador*; Ital. *speculatore*.] (one who looks on; especially one who is present at a show or spectacle.)

spec-ta-tor-ship, a. [Eng. *spectator*; sp. *espectador*; Ital. *speculatore*.]

1. The office, quality, or position of a spectator.
 2. The act of beholding.

"The standard of the state of hanging, or of some death more long in spectatorial, and crueler in suffering—Shelley."—*Constance* p. 1.

spec-ta-tria, **spec-ta-trix**, a. [Eng. *spectator*; Lat. *speculatrix*; Ital. *speculatrice*.] A female spectator or beholder.

"Spectatorial and spectatorial a and And mind right."—*Carver* p. 1.

spec-tr, a. [SPECTRE.]

spec-tr, a. pl. [SPECTRUM.]

spec-tral, a. [Eng. *spectral*; sp. *espectral*; Ital. *espectral*.] (of or pertaining to a spectre; ghostlike, ghastly.)

1. Of or pertaining to a spectre; ghostlike, ghastly.

"Have the spectral glances shone."—*Longfellow* *Krisatler*.

2. Pertaining to the solar or prismatic spectrum; pertaining to spectra; produced by the aid of the spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum.

spec-tral-ly, adv. [Eng. *spectral*; sp. *espectral*; Ital. *espectral*.] (in a spectral or ghastly manner.)

spec-tre (tre as tór), a. [Fr. from Lat. *specter* = a vision, from *specio* = to see; sp. *espectro*; Ital. *espectro*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An apparition, a ghost, a spirit, the appearance of one who is dead.

"Roused from their slumbers,
 To gaze array the ghastly spectre rose."—*Walt Whitman* *The Grass*.

2. *Entom.*: One of the many popular names of the Phasmidae (q. v.).

spectre bat, a.

Zool.: *Vampirus spectrum*. [VAMPIRE.]

spectre shrimp, a. [SKELETON-SREW.]

spectre tanner, a. [TANNER.]

spec-tred (tred as tór), a. [Eng. *spectre*; sp. *espectral*.] (haunted with spectres.)

"The spectral solitude of sleep."—*Walt Whitman* *Poems* p. 1.

spec-trô-lôg i. q. l. a. [Eng. *spectrology*; sp. *espectrologia*; Ital. *espectrologia*.] (of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology.)

spec-trô-lô-gy, a. [Eng. *spectrometry* and Gr. *logos* = a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which determines the composition of matter and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spec-trô-m ô tór, a. [Eng. *spectrum*, and Gr. *logos* = a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which determines the composition of matter and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

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spec-trô-m ô tór, a. [Eng. *spectrum*, and Gr. *logos* = a word, a discourse.] That branch of science which determines the composition of matter and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

ap for measuring and determining with great exactness the position of the lines in the spectra examined, and the qualities of prisms as regards refractive and dispersive power.

spec-trô-scôpe, a. [Lat. *spectrum*, and Gr. *skopein* = to see.]

Optics: An instrument for observing spectra, or for spectrum analysis. With a single glass prism, the few most prominent lines in a solar spectrum may be seen, by using a narrow slit to admit the light, which was the first great improvement made upon Newton's experiment, since a hole or wide slit gives confusion of effect. The second great improvement was to place a collimating lens behind the slit at its focal distance, whereby all the rays from the slit become a parallel bundle before passing through the prism. Finally, a small telescope was mounted behind the prism, to magnify and define the image thus obtained. The whole arranged on a table, with means of adjusting the collimating and eyepieces at the proper angles with the prism, forms the ordinary single-prism Spectroscope. Further prisms may be added to increase the dispersion, and as many as eleven have been used, but it is more usual to



SIMPLE FORM OF SPECTROSCOPE.

employ half the total number, and having sent the rays once through their lower portion, to reflect them back again through the upper ends, thus using each prism twice. Arrangements are often added for throwing the image of a micrometer scale upon the spectrum [SPECTROMETER], or a reflecting prism may be placed over half of the slit to reflect the solar spectrum into the instrument for comparison with the one under observation. It is in this way that spectra are compared with the solar lines, which are carefully mapped, and form the standard of reference. By combining prisms of different refractive and dispersive powers, a strong spectrum may be obtained without deflection. Such prisms may be contained in quite a small tube with slit and lens, and are called Direct-vision Spectroscopes, which are much used for microscopic observation. Instruments specially fitted for the purpose are called Star Spectroscopes, and there are also special Sun Spectroscopes, such being necessarily different in practical details from ordinary or Chemical Spectroscopes. Of late years, it has become very usual to employ the spectra from diffraction-gratings instead of prisms. The higher-order spectra thus produced are very pure, and have the advantage of giving the lines in the true position due to their relative wave-lengths alone, whilst prisms compress some groups of lines, and extend others, according to the peculiar dispersion of the glass. Spectroscopes thus constructed are called Grating Spectroscopes.

spec-trô-scôp i. q. l. a. [Lat. *spectrum*, and Gr. *skopein* = to see.] (of or pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.)

"Röntgen has applied spectroscopic observation to the determining of the proper motion of the heavenly bodies."—*Astronomy* *and* *Navigation* *and* *Spectroscopy*.

spec-trô-scôp i. q. l. a. [Lat. *spectrum*, and Gr. *skopein* = to see.] (of or pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.)

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spec-trô-scôp i. q. l. a. [Lat. *spectrum*, and Gr. *skopein* = to see.] (of or pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.)

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A spectre.

"Lenses with collimation a main cause of such spectra of apparatus."—*Barney* *on Consumption* p. 1.

2. *Optics*: The coloured image or images produced when the rays from any source of light are decomposed or dispersed by refraction through a prism. It has been proved that whiteness is simply a totality of a spectrum produced by the simultaneous effects of many colours falling at once upon the retina. It has been shown (Huygens) how a beam of light is deflected on meeting at any inclination the surface of a denser medium, and it is obvious that by using a prism with two inclined surfaces, the beam may be permanently deflected. It is found that each different colour, representing a different length of wave, is differently refracted by the prism, or has its own special index of refraction; hence, the prism separates or spreads out, in order, according to their refrangibility, all the different colours of which the beam is composed. This appearance is the Spectrum of that particular light. Solids or liquids heated to incandescence—as the particles of soot in a candle flame—always yield an unbroken band of colours shading into one another; this is called a continuous spectrum. Incandescent gases generally yield lines or bands only, and this is a line or banded spectrum. When portions of what would have been a continuous spectrum are intercepted or cut out by an intervening medium, this is called an absorption spectrum. Besides the waves of such a length as cause visual effects, there are many more beyond the red at one end of the spectrum and the violet at the other, which produce powerful chemical and heating effects. This portion is sometimes called the invisible spectrum, sometimes described as the ultra-red or ultra-violet spectrum. Its length greatly exceeds that of the visible spectrum, and it is found to comprise lines and bands precisely analogous to those occurring in the luminous portion. [SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.]

spectrum analysis, a.

Physics & Chem.: The determination of the chemical composition, the physical condition, or both, of any body by the Spectrum (q. v.) of the light which it emits or suffers to pass through it, under certain conditions. For such determinations an instrument is used called the Spectroscope (q. v.), which employs the light passing through a very narrow slit, and, by using more prisms than one, disperses or separates the colours a great deal more than one prism alone can do. The human eye is totally unable to judge of the real component colours of any light presented to it; not only does a mixture of all colours appear white, but so do many simple pairs of colours; and, similarly, two apparently similar shades of colour may be quite differently constituted, the one being perhaps a pure colour, while the other is really a compound. The prism never errs, but rigidly sorts out any light presented to it into all the separate wave-lengths of which it is composed, each one having its own invariable place in the spectrum of a beam of ideal white light.

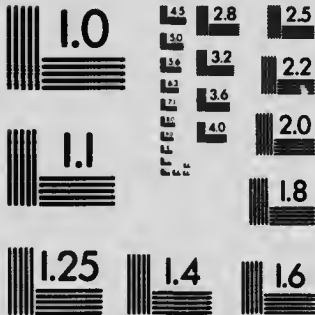
A vast mass of commercial spectrum analysis consists of the study of simple Absorption spectra. Most of the colour we see around us is really of the nature of a shadow; the coloured body absorbs amongst its molecules many of the constituent rays of the white light which falls upon it, and the colour we see consists of the remainder. It is the same with coloured transparent bodies; a red glass does not turn all the light into red, but simply stops or absorbs all the rays except those which make up the red. This is shown by spectrum analysis of the light which has passed through any such body, or been reflected from it; various dark bands are cut out of the white-light spectrum. If glass cells are filled with various coloured fluids, and interposed between the slit of the spectroscope and some source of light which gives a complete continuous spectrum, the various bands cut out are observed. These bands are invariable for the same substance, in the same state, i. e., of dilution or otherwise—and hence we have an analysis which is very powerful as regards identification. Thus, an alcoholic solution with a detection of logwood, &c., can be made up so as to precisely imitate to the eye the colour of port wine. But the spectroscope cannot be so cheated; the spectrum of port wine cannot be imitated by anything else; though the visual total

bol, **boy**: pout, fowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as: expect, Xenophon, exist, -iag.
 -ian, thin shan, -tion, -sion = shan; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shua. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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may appear the same, the prism will sort out the imitation with different constituents. It has been found that up to a certain age even the year of the vintage can be thus determined. So, again, healthy blood gives a quite different absorption spectrum from blood poisoned by carbonic oxide. The prism is thus used daily to test the validity of many commercial products. It should be observed that numerous apparently clear and colourless substances show very strong absorption bands, e.g., solutions of didymium.

Analysis of the rays emitted by luminous bodies throws light upon both their chemical constitution and physical condition. A solid or liquid substance heated to a high temperature gives a continuous spectrum. [Spectrum.] It first becomes red, representing the slowest vibrations as taken up by its molecules. Gradually the yellow, green, and, finally, blue rays are added as quicker and more energetic vibrations are imparted, till it becomes a white or even bluish colour, but the spectrum is always continuous so far as it goes. Therefore a continuous spectrum is presumptive proof of the body being in a solid or liquid state. On the other hand, every substance heated sufficiently to become luminous as gas or vapour, when at a low pressure, gives a spectrum of bright lines or bands only. It is this localization which causes the colour of the flame; and the spectrum of each of the known elements is so well recognized, that new lines are proofs of the presence of some unknown chemical element, several of which have been discovered in this manner. Thus the spectrum of the vapour of a substance, when inclosed in the electric arc or in a vacuum tube, is another searching method of chemical analysis. It is found, however, that as the density is increased, the lines in the spectrum of a luminous gas are widened or thickened. Gradually these widened bands approach each other, until, at a great pressure, the spectrum becomes continuous. This is intelligible on the hypothesis that in rarefied gases the molecules are free to give their own peculiar periods of vibration, but that as they are crowded together they are hampered, and the vibrations and encounters involved into other periods, until at last the complex vibrations of a solid are produced, and give the complete or continuous spectrum. Thus the nature of the spectrum—say of a gaseous nebula—gives us information not only of the composition, but of the physical condition of the gas.

Another wide department of research was opened by the study of the spectrum of the sun. To Newton this appeared continuous; but when it was made pure by more dispersion and the use of a slit, it was found to be crossed by countless dark lines, thousands of which have been mapped. On the face of it, these appeared to show absorption of some kind; while the foundation or continuous spectrum must be due to either incandescent solid, liquid, or at least very dense gaseous matter. It was soon discovered that two of the most distinct dark lines (called D lines) across the yellow portion were exactly coincident with the two bright yellow lines given by incandescent sodium vapour; and Prof. Stokes, in 1852, pointed out the probable cause of this, in the molecules taking up or absorbing all vibrations of their own peculiar period which reach them, just as a tuning-fork will respond to its own note sung to it. Kirchhoff verified this, proving experimentally that sodium flame interposed before the slit of a bright solar spectrum, darkened the D lines. Most of the other dark lines of the solar spectrum were afterwards identified with the bright lines of the vapours of various elements; and thus was proved the fact that the incandescent photosphere of the sun is surrounded by a highly-heated, but still by comparison cooler, atmosphere containing hydrogen, sodium, iron, and many other substances. Subsequently, by suitable arrangements, the bright lines of this external atmosphere were obtained at the edge of the sun's disc. The chemistry and condition of the stars were rapidly studied in the same way, with the result of discovering very interesting resemblances, and in many cases still more interesting and marked differences between their condition and that of the sun. In this way, for instance, when a great increase in the brilliancy of the variable star ϵ Corone was observed in May, 1886, the spectroscope showed its usual absorption

spectrum to be crossed by a few bright lines, as in the figure; and thus the phenomenon was clearly traced to some almost inconceivable outburst of glowing hydrogen, as was



SPECTRUM OF ϵ CORONA.

also the "new star" which appeared in Cygnus in 1876. In another star there is an abundant quantity of the metal tellurium, which cannot be traced in our sun, and is only present in exceedingly small quantities in our earth.

Still further: the apparent colour or wavelength of any given ray apparently depends simply upon the rate at which the ethereal waves beat upon the retina. If the source of light be approaching rapidly enough, this rate will obviously be increased, the effect of which will be to make that ray of apparently higher refrangibility, or nearer a blue colour. In sound we get exactly the same effect, if a whistle sounds while two trains are approaching; the pitch rises till the whistle is opposite a hearer in the other train, and then as rapidly falls as it recedes. Now it is found that well-known groups of lines are thus shifted in the case of certain stars; and thus it is absolutely determined that they are approaching or receding from the solar system at the rate of so many miles per second. In exactly the same way the speed of up-rushes and down-rushes of the glowing hydrogen during solar storms has been determined.

Spectrum analysis has finally led to a theory, or speculation of capital importance, concerning the so-called "elements." The spectra of compounds are as characteristic as those of what are called elements; but as the temperature of the luminous vapour is increased, this spectrum breaks up, as it were, into the lines of the elements themselves. Where the vapour is known to be "dissociated," as it is termed, at a certain temperature, there is simultaneously a marked and sudden change in its spectrum. Now it is found that even at temperatures produced in our laboratories the spectra of the so-called elements themselves go through analogous changes as the temperature is raised, giving apparently similar reason to believe that they then break up into still simpler elements. In the far greater heat of the sun's chromosphere there is much more evidence of this process going on, and there is one strong line in particular which has never been identified with any element known on earth. It further appears, that unless we are to suppose an amount of impurity hardly possible, different elements are capable at certain high temperatures of giving rise to certain collateral facts, such as an ascertained relation between the atomic weight of an element and the position of its lines in the spectrum, it is now held to be probable that the so-called elements are themselves compounds, which at a certain temperature are broken up into much fewer elements, or possibly into one. This conclusion is one of the latest results of spectrum analysis.

spéc-q-lar, a. [Fr. *spéculaire*, from Lat. *specularis* = pertaining to a mirror, from *speculum* = a mirror, from *specio* = to look at.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass; having a smooth reflecting surface. "The object in our case served for a *specular* body, to reflect that colour to the eye."—*Boyle Works*, l. 68.

2. Assisting the sight by means of optical properties. "Thy *specular* orb Apply to well-dissected kerneis: to I In each observe the slender threads Of first-beginning trees."—*Phaëus*, l. 228.

3. Affording a wide view or prospect. "Look once more ere we leave this *specular* mount."—*Milton*, *P. R.*, iv. 228.

II. Mts.: Presenting a smooth and brilliant surface, which reflects light like a mirror.

specular-iron, specular iron-ore, a. Min.: A bright shining crystallized variety of Hematite (q.v.).

spéc-q-lar-i-a, s. [Lat. *specularis* = pertaining to a mirror; *speculum* = a mirror. Named on account of the brightness of the flowers when in sunshine.]

Bot.: A genus of Campanulaceæ, reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Campana. Corolla rotate; capsule fusiform, angled, opening by slits beneath the calyx limb. *Specularia* (Campanula) *Hybrida* has the corolla inside blue, outside lilac. It is a native of England, but in Scotland only a common. S. (C.) *Speculum* and *Specularia pedicularis* have been used in salads.

spéc-q-lâte, v. t. & t. [Lat. *speculatus*, *par. of speculo* = to behold, from *specio* = to watch-tower.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lat.*: To consider a subject by turning it over in the mind, and looking at it from various points of view; to meditate; to revolve in the mind; to theorize.

"By merely *speculating* upon the laws of perspective."—*Burton's Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 2.

2. *Comm.*: To purchase goods, stocks, or any other commodity, in the expectation of a rise in price, and of selling the goods to advantage by reason of such advance; to engage in speculation. (Frequently used of engaging in unsound or hazardous business transactions.)

3. *B. Trans.*: To consider attentively; to examine.

"Man was not meant to gaze, or look upward but to have his thoughts adduced; and not only to stand, but to *speculate* their nature, and to be standing."—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, bk. ix. c. 1.

spéc-q-lâ-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *specio*, *speculatus*, *speculo*, from *specio*, *par. of speculo* = to view, to contemplate; *Sp. speculacion*; Ital. *speculazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of viewing or looking on; view; examination by the eye.

"We upon this mountain's basis by Took stand for idle *speculation*."—*Shakspeare Henry V.* i. 1.

2. Power of sight; vision.

"Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes Which thou dost give with."—*Shakspeare Macbeth*, iii. 4.

3. Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; intellectual examination; contemplation, meditation.

"Whatever preference therefore in *speculation* a might give to the reputation form, he could not so these principles, be practically an enemy to the pursuit of knowledge."—*Burton's Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 2.

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation; the conclusions at which the mind arrives by meditation or speculation; often, a hypothesis on these subjects is given a lofty name of the Oracles of Reason.—*Wharton's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

5. That part of philosophy which is rather practical or experimental.

6. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Cards*: A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of a known card, on the calculation of its probable value when known; or of a known one, the chance of no better appearing in the course of the game, a portion of the pot not being dealt.

2. Commercial:

(1) The act or practice of buying goods, stock, &c., or of incurring extensive loss with a view to an increased profit or gain in trade; the buying of goods, shares, stocks, or any other purchasable commodity, in the expectation of a rise in the market, and thus securing a gain to the buyer, or of selling commodities in the expectation that prices will fall, and that thus the seller will be able to buy similar commodities back again at a lower price. The term is generally used of some degree of disapprobation.

"*Speculation*, we fear, is inherent in the human constitution, and all that we can do is to curb it, not likely to put a stop to it."—*Chambers's Journal*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 522.

(2) A single act of speculation; a commercial or other business transaction entered into in the hope of large profits.

spéc-q-lât-ist, a. [Eng. *speculatio*; *del.* One who speculates or forms theories; a theorist; a speculator.

"Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes From every hair-brain'd project he makes."—*Cooper's Progress of Love*, II.

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâtner; wê, wôt, hère, camol, nôr, thêre; pino, pît, sîro, sir, marine; gô, pî or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rule, fâll; trîy, sîryan. æ, œ = ô; ey = ô; qu = kw.

spell or (1), **'spell-are**, *s.* [Eng. *spell* (1), *v.*; *er*.]
1. One who spells.
2. A book containing exercises in spelling; a spelling-book.

spell or (2), *s.* [Prob. the same as *speller* (*v.*).]
Her.: A branch shooting out from the first part of a buck's horn at the top.

spell-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [SPELL (1), *v.*]
A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:
1. The act of one who spells.
2. The manner in which words are formed with letters; orthography.

spelling-bee, *s.* A competitive examination in spelling. [Baz (1), *s.*, 11. 2.]

spelling-book, *s.* A book for teaching children to spell.

'spell-kén, *s.* [Dut. *spel*; Ger. *spiel* = play, and Eng. *ken* = a house.] A play-house, a theatre. (*Slang.*)

"Who in a row, like Tom, could lead the van, Bores in the ken, or at the spellken hustle?"
Byron: Don Juan, xl. 18.

spélt, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [SPELL (1), *v.*]

spélt (1), *s.* [SPELTER.]

spélt (2), *s.* [A.S. *spelt*; Dut. & Low. Ger. *spelt*; Ger. *speltz*.]
Bot.: An inferior kind of wheat, *Triticum Spelta*; called also German Wheat. It has a stout, almost solid straw, with strong spikes of grain, and grows in Bavaria and other parts of Germany, in the north of France, and in elevated situations in Switzerland where common wheat would not ripen.

"There is no *spelt* or *spelt* have not the fine red wheat."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii, ch. viii.

spelt-corn, **spelt-wheat**, *s.* [SPELL, (2).]

spélt, *v.t.* [Ger. *spalten*.] To split, to break.

"Feed *spelt* with oats, *spelt* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer."—*Mortimer: Hunting*.

spélt-tér, **spélt** (1), **spélt**, *s.* [Ger. *spalter* = zinc, *spalter*.]
Metallurgy:

1. A commercial name for zinc.
2. A technical abbreviation of spelter-solder, an impure zinc of a yellowish colour used in soldering brass joints. It is known in Germany as *spaltches englischer zink*, and possibly owes its colour to the presence of a small amount of copper.

spelter-solder, *s.* [SPELLER, 2.]

'spé-lhén, *s.* [Lat. *spelunca*.] A cave, a cavern.

spénce, **'spénce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *despense*, from *dependere* (Lat. *dependere*) = to spend (*v.*).]
1. A battery, a ladder, a place where provisions were kept.

"Al pension as hotel in the *spénce*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7. 612.

2. A parson; the room where meals are eaten.

"I am even to eat my dinner quietly in the *spénce*."
Scott: Waverley, ch. iv.

3. Expense, expenditure.

"For better is come upon somewhat worth than never *spénce* to be worth."
Arden: Touchstone, bk. ii.

spén-cér (1), *s.* [Called after Earl Spencer, who lost wide the garment, or at least first brought it into fashion.] An outer coat or jacket without skirts.

"He wore a *spén-cér* of a light brown druggat, a small hat, and a patterned jacket."
Lord Lytton: Eugene Aram, bk. iii, ch. iv.

'spén-cér (2), **'spén-cér**, **'spén-sere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *despense*.] [SPENCE.] The person who had the care of the *spénce* or battery.

spén-cér (3), *s.* (Etyml. doubtful.)

Met.: A four-cornered four-and-aft sail, whose head is extended by a gaff and its foot usually by a sheet. Its position is aloft the fore or the main mast, and it is frequently bent to a *spén-cér* mast (*v.*). It is a trysail to the fore or main mast, and differs from a

spanker or driver in position. The latter belongs to the mizzen. [Snow (2), *s.*]

spén-cér-mast, *s.*

Met.: A small mast abaft a lower mast for hoisting a trysail.

Spén-cér-lán, *a. & s.*

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer or Spencerism.

B. As *subst.*: A follower of Herbert Spencer.

Spén-cér-lán, *s.* [See def.]

Hist. & Philos.: The system advocated by Herbert Spencer (born 1820) in his works—the application of the principles of evolution to the phenomena of mind and of society.

"Social or moral theories, such as Comteism and Spencerism, which in the absence of grounded philosophic truth, offer to assume its place and duties."
T. Davidson: Phil. Syst. of A. Riemann, p. cv.

spénd, **'spénd**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *spendan* (in the compounds *spendan* and *for-spendan*), from Low Lat. *spendere* = to spend, waste, consume; Ital. *spendere* = to spend; *spendio* = expense; O. Fr. *despendre*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lay out, to expend; to part with.

"Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread?"—*Isaiah* lv. 2.

2. To consume, to waste, to exhaust, to squander.

"There is oil in the dwelling of the wise, but a foolish man *spendeth* it up."
Proverbs xxi. 20.

3. To exhaust or drain of force or strength; to waste; to wear away.

"The Trojans, worn with toils, and *spent* with woes."
Virgil: Aeneid i. 281.

4. To utter, to speak; to give out, to declare.

"I will but *spend* one word here in the house."
Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, l. 2.

5. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away.

"They *spend* their days in wealth."
Job xxi. 12.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To expend money; to make disposition of money; to incur expense.

2. To be lost, wasted, dissipated, or consumed; to vanish, to dissipate, to spend.

"The sound *spendeth*, and is dissipated in the open air; but in such *concoct* it is conserved and contracted."
Bacon.

II. *Min.*: To break ground; to make away.

"To *spend* is to deprive in a less degree than to *exhaust*, and that in a less degree than to *drain*; everyone who exerts himself in any day, *spends* his strength; if the exertions are violent he *exhausts* himself; if the exertions are drained of men is supposed to have no more left. To *spend* may be applied to that which is external or inherent in a body; *exhaust* to that which is inherent; *drain* to that which is external to the body in which it is contained; we may speak of *spending* our wealth, our resources, our time, and the like; but of *exhausting* our strength, our vigour, our voice, and the like; of *draining*, in the proper application, a vessel of its liquid, or in the improper application, *draining* a treasury of its contents; hence arises this farther distinction, that to *spend* and to *exhaust* may tend, more or less, to the injury of a body; but to *drain* may be to its advantage. To *spend* implies simply to turn to some purpose or to make use of; to *expend* carries with it likewise the idea of exhausting; to *dissipate* signifies to expend in waste, to squander. (*Crabb*.)

"To *spend* a mast:

Met.: To break or carry away a mast in foul weather.

'spénd-all, *s.* As: *adthrift*.

'spénd-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *spend*; *-able*.] Capable of being spent; available for expenditure.

"The enormous loss of *spendable* income thereby occasioned to the landlords."
Finck: Mar. & 25, 1888.

spénd-ér, **'spénd-our**, *s.* [Eng. *spend*; *-er*.]

1. One who spends.

2. One who spends lavishly; a spendthrift.

"If they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port, and manner of living."
Bacon: Henry VII.

spén-dréll, *s.* [SPANDRILL]

Arch.: A spandrill.

spénd-thrift, *a. & s.* [Eng. *spend*, and *thrift*.]

A. As *adj.*: Prodigal, wasteful, improvident.

"Straight from the fifth of this low grub, behold! Coarse fluttering forth a gaudy *spénd-thrift* beetle."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, n. 11.

B. As *subst.*: One who spends his means lavishly or wastefully; an improvident person; a prodigal.

"What could he have out our prodigal *spénd-thrift*, if he had been taken upon our coast near Borne?"
P. Holland: Plinie, bk. ix, ch. xviii.

'spénd-thrift-y, *a.* [Eng. *spénd-thrift*; *-y*.] Spendthrift, prodigal.

"*Spénd-thrift-y*, unclean, and ruffian-like courses."
Rogers: Newman the Syrian, p. 611.

Spén-cér-lán, *a.* [See def.] Of or relating to the poet Spenser (1552-1590). Specifically applied to the style of versification adopted by him in his *Fairie Queene*, and followed by Byron in his *Childe Harold*. It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines, and an Alexandrine, and has a threefold rhyme; the first and third lines forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third.

"In short, it is to be feared that Lord Carnarvon's Odyssey can never supersede Wordsley's in *Spencer's* stanza, nor Avisa, though it is a very close and studious performance."
Daily News, Nov. 16, 1888.

spénd, *pret.*, *pa. par.*, & *a.* [SPEND.]

A. & B. As *pret.* & *pa. par.*: (See the verb).

C. As *adjective*:

1. Worn out, weary, exhausted.

"Her recent efforts had been too much for her strength, and had left her *spénd* and unweary."
Maryland Hist. Soc., ch. xi.

2. Having deposited the spawn. (Said of herrings, salmon, &c.)

3. Deprived of the charge; from which the charge has been fired.

"A *spénd* cartridge was picked up."
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 21, 1881.

spénd-ball, *s.* A cannon or rifle ball which reaches an object, but without sufficient force to penetrate it or to wound other than by a contusion.

spér, **sperr**, *v.t.* [SPAR (1), *v.*]

'spér-a-ble, **'spér-ré-ble**, *s.* [SPARABLE.]

'spér-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *sperabilis*, from *spero* = to hope.] Capable of being hoped for; within the bounds of hope.

"We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge of so much as is vain and not *sperable*."
Bacon.

'spér-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [ASPARAGUS.]

Bot.: (1) *Asparagus officinalis*; (2) *Ornithogalum yaponicum*; (3) *Phaseolus vulgaris*. (*Written & Holland*.)

'spér-ate, *a.* [Lat. *speratus*, *pa. par.* of *spero* = to hope.] Hoped for.

"We have *spér-ate* much time in distinguishing between the *sperate* and desperate delict of the clergy."
Reverendition to Queen Anne, in *Acton's State of Queen Anne's Bounty*, p. 108. (1811.)

spere, *s. & v.t.* [SPER, *s. & v.*]

'spéro (1), *s.* [SPEAR, *s.*]

'spere (2), *s.* [SPHERE.]

'spéro (3), *s.* (Etyml. doubtful.)

Arch.: An old term for the screen across the lower end of a dining-room to shelter the entrance.

spér-gu-lá, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *spargere* (in compounds, *-spargere*) = to scatter. Named from scattering its seeds.]

Bot.: Spurrey; a genus of Illecebraceae (*Lindley*), of Alsineae (*Sir J. Hooker*). Petals five, petals five, as large as the calyx, white, entire; stamens five or ten; styles five, alternate with the sepals; capsule with five entire valves, many-seeded. Species two or three, from temperate countries. One, *Spergularia arvensis*, the Corn Spurrey, is European. It has stems six to twelve inches high, swollen at the joints; petals white. It is abundant in cornfields, and is sometimes cultivated as food for sheep.

spér-gu-lár-iá, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spergularia*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

Bot.: Sandwort Spurrey; a genus of Illecebraceae or Alsineae, akin to *Spergularia*. The sepals are flat, the petals ovate, entire, as

bell, boy; poult, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious = snus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

large as the calyx; styles usually three. Known species three or four. Two are European; *Spergularia rubra*, Field, and *S. marina*, seaside sandwort spurry. Both have red flowers. The first has flat leaves, lanceolate cleft stipules, and the capsule as long as the sepals; the second has linear semiterete leaves; deltoid ovate stipules, and the capsule longer than the sepals. The latter is fleshy, it may be only a sub-species of *S. rubra*.

sperm, *sperme*, *s*. [Fr. *sperme* = sperm, seed, from Lat. *sperma*; Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, from *σπείρω* (*speirō*) = to sow; Sp. *espermus*; Ital. *sperma*.]

1. The seminal fluid of animals; semen.

"Not begeth of mannes sperme unclean."

Chaucer: C. T., 14, 1018.

2. The spawn of fishes or frogs.

3. A common and colloquial abbreviation for spermatozoon (q.v.).

sperm-cell, *s*.

Biology:

1. The male element in reproduction.

2. A spermatoblast (q.v.).

sperm-oil, *s*.

Chem.: An oil found, together with sperm. acid, in the head of the sperm whale. It is neutral, liquid at 18°, and is saponified with difficulty by potash.

sperm-whale, *s*. [CACHALOT.]

sper-ma-cē-ti, *par-ma-cē-ti*, *s*. & *a*. [Lat. *sperma ceti* = sperm of the whale; *cetus* = a whale; Gr. *κῆτος* (*kētos*).]

A. As substantive:

1. Chem.: A neutral, inodorous, and nearly tasteless, fatty substance, extracted from the oily matter of the head of the sperm whale by filtration and treatment with potash-ley. It is white, brittle, soft to the touch, sp. gr. 0.943 at 15°, melts from 38° to 47°, and is chiefly used in ointments and cerates.

2. Pharm.: Spermaceti was formerly given as a medicine; now it is chiefly employed externally as an emollient, and in the preparation of a blistering paper.

B. As adj.: Relating to or composed of spermaceti.

spermaceti-oil, *s*. The same as **SPERM-OIL** (q.v.).

spermaceti-ointment, *s*.

Pharm.: An ointment composed of spermaceti, white wax, and almond oil.

spermaceti-whale, *s*. [CACHALOT.]

sper-ma, *pref*. [SPERMAT-]

sper-ma-cē-cē, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*], and Gr. *κενός* (*kenōs*) = a point. Named from the acute calyx teeth surmounting the seed-vessel.

Bot.: The typical genus of Spermacoidae (q.v.). Tropical weeds, with white or blue flowers. *Spermacoe ferruginea* and *S. Pongia* are used in Brazil, and *S. verticillata* in the West Indies, as substitutes for ipecacuanha, and *S. hispida* in India as a subornic.

sper-ma-cē-cl-dae, *s*. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spermacet(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. *cl*, suff. *-idae*.]

Bot.: A family of Coffee (q.v.).

sper-ma-gōne, **sper-ma-gē-nī-ūm**, *s*. [SPERMOCONE, SPERMOCONIUM.]

sper-mān-gī-ūm, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*], and Gr. *ἀγγών* (*anggon*) = a vessel, a pall.]

Bot.: The case containing the spores of Algae.

sper-ma-phōre, **sper-māph-ōr-ūm**, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *φορέω* (*phorōs*) = bearing.]

Bot.: T. lacenta.

sperm, **sper-mār-f-ūm**, *s*. [Mod. Lat. *sperma*, from Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Anat.: The spermatie gland or glands of the male. (*Uta*.)

sper-māt, **sper-ma-tō**, **sper-ma**, **sper-mō**, *pref*. [Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*), gent. *σπερματός* (*spermatos*) = seed, sperm.]

Referring to or relating to sperm or semen.

sper-ma-thē-cā, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *θεῖν* (*thēke*) = a case.]

Entom.: A cavity in female insects for the reception of sperm from the male. (*Car-penter*.)

sper-mā-tī-q (t as sh), *s*. pl. [Mod. Lat. from *sperma* = seed, sperm (q.v.).]

Bot.: The spores of the Ascomycetes, Uredineae, and some other Fungalia. They are contained in sperungonia (q.v.).

s-ōr-māt-ic, **sper-māt-ic-ā**, **sper-māt-ic-ā**, *a*. [Fr. *spermatique*, from Lat. *spermatikos*; Gr. *σπερματικός* (*spermatikos*), from *σπέρμα* (*sperma*), gent. *σπερματος* (*spermatos*) = seed, sperm.]

1. Consisting of seed; seminal.

2. Pertaining to the semen; conveying the semen.

"Two different axes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of spermatic vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many directions and circulations: called into sperm."—Ray: in the Creation.

sper-ma-tin, *s*. [SPERMAT-]

Physiol.: An organic substance resembling mucin and albumin, found in the vesiculae seminales. (*Power*.)

sper-ma-tism, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*; suff. *-ism*.]

1. The emission of semen or seed.

2. The theory that the germ in animals is produced by spermatic animalcules.

sper-ma-tise, *v*. tr. [Gr. *σπερματίζω* (*spermatizō*).] To yield seed; to emit seed or semen.

"Women do not spermatize."—Broune: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xiv.

sper-ma-tō, *pref*. [SPERMAT-] (See the compound.)

spermato-cystidium (pl. **spermato-cystidia**), *s*.

Bot.: Hedwig's name for the supposed male organs in the Muscæ. [ANTHERIDIUM.]

sper-māt-ō-blast, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *βλαστός* (*blastos*).]

Biology: A daughter-cell in the seminal duct giving origin to a spermatozoon (q.v.).

sper-māt-ō-cēle, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *κύη* (*kūē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A morbid distension of the epididymis and vas deferens.

sper-ma-tō-gēn-ē-sis, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *γενεσις* (*genesis*).]

Physiol.: The origin of spermatozooids in the semiferous canals.

"He (Prof. Grünhagen) had attained the same results on spermatozooids as had Dr. Brundell, to whom, of the two independent discoverers, was due the title of priority."—*Nature*, Oct. 1, 1883, p. 344.

sper-ma-tō-gē-nāt-ic, *a*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *γενετικός* (*genetikos*).] Of or pertaining to spermatozooids (q.v.). (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 412.)

sper-ma-tōg-ēn-ōis, *a*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Lat. *gignō*, *pa. t. gēnō* = to produce.]

Producing sperm.

sper-ma-tōid, *a*. [SPERMAT-] Sperm-like; resembling seed or sperm.

sper-ma-tōl-ō-gy, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] Scientific facts or theories concerning sperm.

sper-ma-tō-ōn (pl. **sper-ma-tō-a**), *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *ὄν* (*ōn*) = an egg.]

Biol.: A cell which stands in the relation of a nucleus to a sperm-cell, and of a developmental cell to the spermatozoon. (*Brande & Cox*.)

sper-māt-ō-phōr, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *φορέω* (*phorōs*) = bearing.]

Biol. (Pl.): Capsules or sheaths containing fertilizing elements. Used chiefly of the cylindrical capsules secreted by the prostatic gland of male Cephalopods. When moistened, the spermatozooids expand and burst, expelling the contents with considerable force.

sper-ma-tōph-ōr-ōis, *a*. [SPERMATOPHORE.] Bearing or producing sperm or seed; semiferous.

sper-ma-tō-rhōe-a, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *ῥέω* (*rhōe*) = to flow.]

Pathol.: A real or apparent discharge of

seminal fluid, without voluntary sexual excitement. It is of two kinds: (1) True, in which discharges of spermatozoa occur; (2) False, or prostaticorrhœa, in which a fluid clearer and more tenacious than the seminal fluid, and destitute of spermatozoa, is discharged.

sper-ma-tō-sē-ic, *a*. [Eng. *spermatoidic* (-ic).] Belonging to or resembling spermatozoa (q.v.). (*Draper: Human Physiology*, p. 115.)

sper-ma-tō-sē-id, *s*. [Mod. Lat. *spermatoides* (-on), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, semblance. (See def.)]

Biol.: Von Siebold's name for a spermatozoon (q.v.). Danchison (ed. 1874) says: "More properly, spermatozoon, for the molecular nature is not demonstrated." The name is also applied to anthozooids. (*THEOZOOID*.)

sper-ma-tō-sē-ōn (pl. **sper-ma-tō-sē-ōs**), *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = an animal.]

Biology (Pl.): The name given by Lorenz Heek to the moving, active condition of the seminal fluid, which were brought to notice by his pupil Hahn, in 1847. Spermatozoa consist of a head, a pedicel, middle piece, and a long hair-like tail, in a vibratile motion of which they move in a spiral manner. Cold arrests their movement and they may be deprived of vitality (the case of fecundation) in various ways. They are at first regarded as parasitic, and called as Helminthes or Infusoria, and Von Siebold discovered them in many varieties, but Kolliker was the first to recognize them as definite histological elements among the spermatozooids. (*SPERMATOZOOID*.)

sperme, *s*. [SPERM.]

sper-mie, *a*. [Eng. *sperm*; -ie.] Of or pertaining to sperm or seed.

sper-mid-f-ūm, *s*. [Mod. Lat. from *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: An achene (q.v.).

sper-mō, *pref*. [SPERMAT-]

sper-mō-dērm, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*dērna*) = the skin.]

Bot.: The skin or testis of a seed. (*Candolle*.)

sper-mō-gē-nī-a, *s*. pl. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *γενεσις* (*genesis*) = to beget.]

Bot.: The cysts containing spermatic follicles. (*Tulane*.)

sper-mōl-ō-gist, *s*. [Eng. *spermologist* (-ist).] One who treats of sperm or spermatozooids (q.v.).

sper-mōl-ō-gy, *s*. [Eng. *sperm*; suff. *-logy*.] That branch of science which deals with sperm or seeds; a treatise or spermology.

sper-mō-phīle, *s*. [SPERMOPHILE.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus *Spermophilus* (q.v.). They are squirrel-like in form, with rather short tails.

"The labour of the moles is supplemented by that of the gophers, *spermophiles*, and *badgers*."—*Forster*, Dec. 24, 1883.

sper-mōph-īl-ūa, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*, and Gr. *φίλω* (*philō*) = to love.]

Zool. & Paleont.: Pouched Marmoset, a genus of Sciuridae, sub-family Arctomyiidae, with twenty-six species, confined to the Neartic and Palearctic regions. Chest pouches large; pollex rudimentary or absent. They appear first in the European Miocene, and connect the Squirrels with the Marmosets. (*SISKEL, SPERMOPHILE*.)

sper-mō-phōre, **sper-mōph-ōr-īa**, *s*. [Gr. *σπερμαφόρος* (*spermaphoros*) = bearing seed; *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, and *φορέω* (*phorōs*) = bearing.]

Biology:

1. A cord bearing the seeds in some plants.

2. The placenta.

sper-mō-thē-cā, *s*. [Pref. *sperma*; Lat. *θεῖν* (*thēke*) = a case, a lot.]

Bot.: A seed-vessel.

sperit, *n*. [SPER (1), v.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amīdat**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **oamēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **āire**, **air**, **marine**; **gā**, **gā**, **er**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wērēk**, **whē**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūh**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. *a*, *o* = *ā*; *e*, *y* = *ē*; *u* = *ū*.

spere, *v.t.* [Lat. *spereus*, pa. par. of *spargo* = to scatter.] To disperse, to scatter.
"Bene his vessel in twain, and all his armour
scattered." *Spenser*: *P. Q.*, V. iii. 2.

spere, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
S. *s.*: A variety of *Salix cinerea*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

spere, *s.* [SPERTE.] A battle-axe.
"At his middle-girth was a good steel spere,
Full ten pound weight and more." *Scott*: *Life of St. John*.

spere, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
S. *s.*: An old name for the wooden
frame at the top of a bed or canopy. (Some-
times the term included the tester or head-
piece.)
S. *Her*: A tent.

spere-art-ite, *s.* [After
Spessart, Bavaria, where first found; suff.
-ite (Min.); Ger. *spessartit*.]
Min.: A variety of Garnet (q.v.) containing
a large percentage of protoxide of manganese.
Dun makes this a special subdivision of the
Garnet group. Colour, dark lacinth-red with
shades of violet. Found (among a few other
localities) in large crystals at Haddam, Con-
necticut.

spere, *s.* [SPIT, *v.*]
S. *s.*: [SPER, *v.*] Spittle.
spere, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The
trimmings or offal of skins or hides, used for
making glue.

spere, *s.* [SPITTLE.] (Barrel.)
S. *s.*: [Low Lat.]
Old *Lat.*: A kind of spear used in the
seventh century. It differed from the parti-
san only in being lighter and of narrower
form. (See illustration under *Spear*.)

spere (ew as ū), *spue*, *s.* [SPUE, *v.t. & i.*
[A.S. *spūtan* (pa. t. *spāt*), pa. par. *spūtan*);
also with *but*, *spūtan*; Icel. *spjótta*; Dan.
spjot; Sw. *spj*; O. H. Ger. *spūtan*; Ger.
spien; Goth. *spītan*; Lat. *spuo*; Gr. *spūō*
(*spōō*). From the same root come *spit* and
pale.]
A. Transitive:
1. To vomit, to puke, to eject from the
stomach.
"I weath she *spue* out of her little maw
A flood of yowen horrible and blacke."
Spenser: *P. Q.*, I. i. 20.
2. To eject, to cast forth.
"When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *spue* their watry store."
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Georgic*, I. 173.
3. To eject or cast out with boiling or
abundance.
"Give us statutes, and commit not any of these
prophesies, that the land *spue* you out."
Lentulus xviii. 24.
B. Intransitive: To vomit; to discharge the
contents of the stomach.
"If thou hast founden honey, etc. of it that sufficeth;
for if it be it out of measure, thou shalt *spue*;
and be self and yours." *Chaucer*: *Tale of Melibee*.

spere (ew as ū), *spue*, *s.* [SPUE, *v.*] Vomit;
that which is ejected from the stomach.

spere, *s.* [SPUE, *v.*] One who spues or vomits.

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spere, *s.* [SPERACEL.]
S. *s.*:
"gangrenous, as flesh; to mor-
tify."
"by the great distention, having been
very thin, will, if not taken away, sphacelate,
that is, degenerate into a cancerous ulcer." *Sharp*:
Surgery.
2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.
B. Trans.: To affect with gangrene.
"The long retention of matter sphacelates the
brain." *Sharp*: *Surgery*.

spere, *s.* [SPERACEL.]
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brain." *Sharp*: *Surgery*.

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sphaer-ô-mô (sēr as ōr), s. [Gr. *sphaîroma* (*sphaîrōma*) = anything round.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Sphaeromidae (q.v.), with several species, which are vegetalis feeders, and, like many of their allies, have the power of rolling themselves into a ball.

sphaer-ô-m-i-dae (sēr as ōr), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sphaerom(i)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zool.: A family of Natatorial Isopoda, with several genera, in some of which the branchial appendages are transversely folded, so as to approach those of the Xiphosura (q.v.).

***sphaer-ô-mô-mô-i** (sēr as ōr), s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from pref. *sphaero-*, and Gr. *môma* (*môma*) = yarn.]

Bot.: An old order of Gastromycetes. The species placed under it are now believed to be immature states of other Fungi.

sphaer-ô-ni-tôg (sēr as ōr), s. [Gr. *sphaîrôn* (*sphaîrōn*), genit. *sphaîrōnos* (*sphaîrōnos*) = a round fishing-net.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cystidæ, with five British species characterizing the middle division of the Hala or Caradoc rocks.

sphaer-ô-phôr-i-dae, **sphaer-ô-phô-rô-cô-ae** (sēr as ōr), s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sphaerophoron*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]

Bot.: A family of Gastrophysalidæ (q.v.). Apothecia formed in the swollen pulvis of the thallus, bursting irregularly.

sphaer-ô-ph-ôr-ôn (sēr as ōr), s. [Pref. *sphaero-*, and Gr. *phôrôn* (*phôrôn*) = to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphaerophorida (q.v.). *Sphaerophorus coralloides* is not uncommon on sand-rocks among mosses. *S. compactum* is less common.

sphaer-ô-si-dêr-ite (sēr as ōr), **sphêr-ô-si-dêr-ite**, s. [Pref. *sphaero-*, and Eng. *siderite*.]

Min.: A variety of Siderite (q.v.) occurring in globular form with radiating fibrous structure in cavities in basaltic rocks. The name is sometimes misapplied to ordinary massive clay-ironstones.

sphaer-ô-spôre (sēr as ōr), s. [Pref. *sphaero-*, and Eng. *spore*.]

Bot.: The quadruple spore of some Algae.

sphaer-ô-stil-bite (sēr as ōr), s. [Pref. *sphaero-*, and Eng. *stibite*.]

Min.: A variety of stibite sometimes mixed with mesolite, occurring in spheres, mostly minute, having a fibrous radiating structure, with other zeolites in the Isle of Skye.

sphaer-ô-sy-ga (sēr as ōr), s. [Pref. *sphaero-* (q.v.), and Gr. *sygos* (*sygos*) = a yoke.]

Bot.: A synonym of Anabasis (q.v.).

sphaer-ô-lâr-i-a (sēr as ōr), s. [From Lat. *sphaerula* = a little sphere.]

Zool.: A genus of Nematode worms, family Gordiidae, founded by Dufour, 1836, on a specimen (*Sphaerularia bombi*) discovered by him in the abdominal cavity of *Bombus terrestris* and *B. hortorum*. Lubbock has since found it in other species of that genus, and also in *Apathus testalis* (Nat. Hist. Rev., Jan., 1861). He estimated the female to be 28,000 times larger than the male, which is frequently found united to his larger companion.

sphaer-ô-lite (sēr as ōr), s. [SPHERULITE.]

sphâg-nâ-i, **sphâg-nâ-gô-ae**, s. pl. [Lat. *sphagnum* (m); masc. pl. adj. suff. -ei, or fem. -acæ.]

Bot.: Bog-mosses; an order, tribe, or family of operculate mosses. Proper roots wanting; branches fasciculate; leaves with two kinds of cells—one narrow, elongated, and filled with chlorophyll; the other hyaline. Capsule sessile, globose, in the elongated sheath; at first joins apparently of two kinds, the first in sets of four, the last in sets of sixteen. [SPHAGNUM.]

sphâg-nôis, s. [SPHAGNUM.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of bog-moss; mossy.

sphâg-nûm, s. [Lat. *sphagnus*; Gr. *sphâgros* (*sphâgros*), *sphâgros* (*sphâgros*) = (1) sage, (2) a lie-m.]

Bot.: The only genus of Sphagnet (q.v.) It occurs in all temperate climates. At first

only one species, *Sphagnum palustre*, was admitted, then it was multiplied into fourteen, then the number fell to four, then rose again to nine, though some were doubtful. They form a great part of every bog in moory districts. [PEAT.]

They make excellent building material; and when they become lumpy they can be restored to their original softness by being taken out, placed in water, and then dried. In the northern regions they are used for lining clothes, especially boots, and as wicks for lamps. They afford excellent material for enveloping and preserving the roots of plants which have to be sent a long distance.



SPHAGNUM.

sphâg-ôl-bûs, s. [Gr. *sphâgô* (*sphâgô*) = the throat, and *lobos* (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Ornith.: A genus of Bucerotidae, with one species (*Sphagolobus atratus*, the Black Hornbill), from the west coast of Africa. It is often classed with Bucerotes, but has been separated by some authors on account of its peculiar casque.

sphâl-ôr-ite, s. [Gr. *sphaleros* (*sphaleros*) = treacherous; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as BLENDÉ (q.v.). This name was originally proposed by Haüdin, because Blendé had been applied to other species, but it was lost sight of till Dana retranscribed it. It is as yet, however, used by few mineralogists.

sphâl-ôr-ô-car-pi-um, **sphâl-ôr-ô-car-pum**, s. [Gr. *sphaleros* (*sphaleros*) = slippery, and *karpos* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A fruit with a one-seeded, indehiscent pericarp, enclosed within a fleshy perianth. Lindley places it under his collective fruits.

sphâr-gi-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sphargis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.] [SPHARGIS.]

sphâr-gis, s. [Gr. *sphargis* (*sphargis*) = to roar loudly.]

Zool.: A genus of Chaloniidae, with a single species, *Sphargis coriacea*, often made the type of a family Sphargiidae. The skin resembles thick leather, and contains bony deposits, arranged like mosaic, but this dermal shield is not united to the vertebrae and ribs. The bones of the paddles are extremely simple, and claws are absent. The genus is an extremely ancient type, little progress having been made in the development of a bony carapace; and Cope discovered in the Chalk of Kansas a form, which he named *Protostega*, allied to Sphargis.

sphêr-ôl-ga, s. [Gr. *sphêrô* (*sphêrô*), genit. *sphêrônos* (*sphêrônos*) = a wasp.]

Entom.: A genus of Egeriidae. Abdomen moderately stout, no anal tuft. British species two, *Sphêrôl-ga apifera*, the Hornet Moth, and *S. bembiformis*, the Lunar Hornet Moth. [HORNET-MOTH.]

†sphêr-ôl-ga, **†sphêr-ôl-ga**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sphex*, genit. *sphexis* (*sphexis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.] [SPHEX.]

Entom.: A family of Fossorial Hymenoptera, often merged in Crabronidae (q.v.). Antennae generally slender, with long joints, prothorax forming a distinct neck; base of the abdomen constricted into a long petiole. Genera, *Sphex*, *Pepsis*, *Pompilus*, *Ammophila*, &c.

sphên-, pref. [SPHENO-.]

sphên-a-cân-thûs, s. [Pref. *sphên-*, and Gr. *acanthos* (*acanthos*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Placostomes, founded on spines from the Coal-measures.

sphêne, s. [Gr. *sphên* (*sphên*) = a wedge.]

Min.: The same as TITANITE (q.v.).

sphên-is-ôl-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spheniscus* (m); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ornith.: A family of Natatorial Birds, equivalent to Huxley's Sphenisciformes (q.v.). By some authors the genera are subdivided.

sphê-nis-ô-mor-phae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *spheniscus*, and Gr. *morphê* (*morphê*) = form.]

Ornith.: A family of Spheniscidae (q.v.). It contains three genera: Eudyptes, Spheniscus, and Aptenodytes. (Proc. Zool. Soc., 1847, p. 458.)

sphên-is-ô-lâ, s. [Gr. *sphêniscos* (*sphêniscos*), dimin. from *sphên* (*sphên*) = a wedge. For the shape of the bill.]

Ornith.: A genus of Spheniscidae. Bill shortish, compressed; maxilla ending in a conspicuous hook. Four species, one ranging as far north as the Galapagos.

sphên-ô, **sphên-**, pref. [Gr. *sphên* (*sphên*), genit. *sphênos* (*sphênos*) = a wedge. For the shape of the bill.]

spheno-maxillary, s. **Anat.**: Of or belonging to the jaw and the sphenoid bone; as the *spheno-maxillary* suture and fossa.

spheno-orbital, s. **Anat.**: Of or belonging to the orbital bone and to the sphenoid.

spheno-palatine, **spheno-palatine**, s. **Anat.**: Of or belonging to the palate bone and to the sphenoid; as the *spheno-palatine* artery, foramen, and ganglion.

spheno-parietal, s. **Anat.**: Of or belonging to the parietal bone and to the sphenoid. Between these is the *spheno-parietal* suture.

spheno-temporal, s. **Anat.**: Of or belonging to the temporal bone and to the sphenoid bone.

sphên-ô-sphêr-ô-lâs, s. [Pref. *sphêro-*, and Gr. *kephalê* (*kephalê*) = the head.]

1. Anat.: A malformation of the head in which the upper part of the cranium assumes a wedge-like aspect.

2. Palæont.: A genus of Berytidae, from the Chalk.

sphên-ô-clâse, s. [Pref. *sphêro-*, and Gr. *klasis* (*klasis*) = a fracture.]

Min.: A massive mineral which, when struck, breaks into wedge-shaped fragments. Hardness, 5.5 to 6; sp. gr. 3.2. Lustre, resinous; colour, pale grayish-yellow; sub-translucent. An analysis yielded: silica, 46.08; alumina, 13.04; protoxide of iron, 4.77; protoxide of manganese, 3.23; magnesia, 6.25; lime, 2.34 = 96.87. Found at Gjelleback, Norway, in layers in a granular limestone.

sphên-ô-dôn, s. [Gr. *sphên* (*sphên*) = 1 wedge; suff. -odon.]

1. Palæont.: A genus of Brachyopoda, from the bone-caves of Brazil.

2. Zool.: The sole recent genus of Eurychocephalia (q.v.), with one species, *Sphondylotus punctatus* (*Hatteria punctata*), from New Zealand, where it is called Tustan by the Maoris. Externally, there is little to distinguish this genus from ordinary lizards, but important differences occur in the structure of the skeleton, viz., the presence of a double horizontal bar across the temporal region, the firm connection of the quadrate bone with the skull and the pterygoid bone, biconcave vertebrae as in the Greks and many fossil Crocodilians, the presence of an abdominal sternum, and uncinated processes to the ribs (as in Birds).

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âte, fât, fare, fâmdet, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, k... there: pine, pît, sûre, air, marine; gô, pô or, wôrô, wôll, work, whô, sôn; zûto, cûb, cûre, quise, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Syrian. **ae, oe = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.**

sphér-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *spherical*; *-ly*.] In form of a sphere.

"Rather spherically or angularly figured."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 102.

sphér-ic-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *spherical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being spherical; sphericity.

"Each body reveals their figure and limits from such info as hindering them from obtaining that sphericity they aim at."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

sphér-ic-al-ty, *s.* [Fr. *sphérique*; *-ité*.] The quality or state of being spherical; sphericity, globularity, roundness.

"He exposed the correct view of the earth's sphericity and rotation."—*G. H. Lewis: Hist. Philos.*, II, 102.

sphér-ic-al, *s.* [A dimin. from *sphere* (q.v.).] A little sphere.

sphér-ic-ism, *s.* [SRERIC.]

Geom.: The doctrine of the properties of the sphere, considered as a geometrical body, and in particular of the different circles described on its surface, with the method of projecting the same on a plane; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

sphér-ic-ity, *s.* [Eng. *sphericity*; *-ity*.] The act of spherifying, the state of being spherified.

"The rupture and general spherification of as many distinct ununiform rings."—*For: Europe's Works*, 1811, II, 163.

sphér-ic-form, **sphér-ic-form**, *s.* [Eng. *sphere*, and *form*.] Having the form of a sphere; spheroidal.

"Aristotle dealt not ingeniously with Xenophanes, when from that supposition of his, that God was *sphér-ic-form*, he would infer that Xenophanes made God to be a body."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 372.

sphér-ic-ity, *v.t.* [Fr. *sphère*; *-ify*.] To make or form into a sphere.

"Seven uniform bands which were spherified respectively into as many moons."—*For: Europe's Works*, 1811, II, 163.

sphér-ic-graph, *s.* [Gr. *sphaíra* (*sphaíra*) = a ball, a sphere, and *gráphō* (*gráphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Navig.: An instrument invented for the mechanical application of spheres to navigation. By its aid any possible spherical projection of the sphere upon a disc of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By its aid, with a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great circle sailing.

sphér-oid, *s.* [Gr. *sphaíroidēs* (*sphaíroidēs*) = sphere-like, from *sphaíra* (*sphaíra*) = a sphere, and *oídēs* (*oídēs*) = form, app. *oídēs* = form.]

Geom.: A solid, resembling a sphere and generated by the revolution of about one of its axes. If an ellipse about its transverse axis, the spheroid is called a prolate spheroid; revolved about its conjugate axis, the generated is called an oblate spheroid. Earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles so that its polar is less than its equatorial diameter.

sphér-oid-al, **sphér-oid-ic**, **sphér-oid-ic-al**, *s.* [Eng. *spheroid*; *-al*; *-ic*; *-ical*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Having the form of a spheroid.

"If these corneae be spheroidal, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light."—*Chapman*.

II. Crystallog.: Bounded by several convex faces.

spheroidal-bracketing, *s.*

Arch.: Bracketing prepared for a plaster ceiling whose surface is to form that of a spheroid.

spheroidal-excess, *s.* [Excess, *s.* ¶.]

spheroidal-triangle, *s.* A triangle on the surface of a spheroid, analogous to a spherical triangle.

sphér-oid-ic-ty, **sphér-oid-ic-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *spheroid*, *spheroidic*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being spheroidal.

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [Gr. *sphaíra* (*sphaíra*) =

a sphere, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the curvature of surfaces. It consists of a three-armed frame, standing on three steel pins, which form with each other an equilateral triangle; in the centre of the instrument is a vertical screw with a fine thread, and having a large graduated head.

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [SRERIC.]

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [Lat. *dimin.* from *sphere* = a sphere (q.v.).]

Bot.: A globose peridium with a central opening, through which are emitted sporidia mixed with a gelatinous pulp. It occurs in fungi.

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [Eng. *spheroid*; *-ic*.] Covered or studded with spherules; having one or more rows of minute tubercles.

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [SRERIC.] A little sphere or spherical body.

"Their parts, or little spherules, become more neighbourly, or contiguous."—*Brooks: Universal History*, bk. II. (Note.)

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [Lat. *sphaerula* = a little sphere or globe, and Gr. *oídēs* (*oídēs*) = a stone; Ger. *sphaerulit*, *sphaerulith*.]

Petro.: A name originally applied to a variety of pearl-stone or pith-stone (q.v.), which consists of an aggregate of spherulitic concretions, but it is now applied to the parts of any rock which may have a similar structure.

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [Eng. *sphaerulite*; *-ic*.]

Petro.: Partaking of the structure of a Sphaerulite (q.v.).

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [Eng. *spheroid*; *-y*.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to the sphere.

"He can teach ye how to climb Higher than the sphere of heaven."—*Milton: Comus*, 1, 621.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or like.

"Make me compare th' Hermin's spheric eye."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, II, 2.

sphér-oid-ic-ty, *s.* [Gr. *sphaíra* (*sphaíra*) = a sphere, and *oídēs* (*oídēs*) = form, app. *oídēs* = form.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sphecidae or Sphegidae. They are large, solitary, wasp-like insects, some of them two inches long. They store their nests with caterpillars, which they paralyze by two stings. The genus is cosmopolitan. One of the best known species, *Sphex fuscicornis*, is common in the south of Europe.

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spic-ū-lum (pl. **spic-ū-la**), *a.* [Lat. = a little sharp point or sting, dimin. from *spica* = a thorn.]

Zool.: Any hard-pointed animal structure.

spic-y, *a.* (Eng. *spica*); *y.*

Literally:

1. Producing spice or spices; abounding with spices. (Cowper: *Charity*, 442.)
2. Having the qualities of spice; flavoured with spice; fragrant, aromatic.

"I had found a fragrant mist of spicy fumes."

Address: Virgil; George IV.

II. Figuratively:

1. Having a sharp flavour or smack; pungent, pointed, keen. *as, a spicy story.*
2. Showy, handsome, smart; *as, a spicy dress.* (Colloq.)

spi-der, ** spi-ther, * spi-thre, * spy-dur*, *s.* [For *spider*, from *spin* (q.v.); cf. *but, spin* = a spider, Dan. *spinder*, from *spinde* = to spin; Sw. *spinnar*, from *spinna*; Ger. *spinner*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 5.

II. Technically:

1. **Ballistics**: A rest having long legs, so as to stand over a ball.

2. Domestic:

- (1) A kitchen utensil, with feet, adapted to be used on the hearth for baking or boiling.
- (2) A griddle.
- (3) A trivet.

3. Machinery:

- (1) A skeleton of radiating spokes; *as, a sprocket-wheel* (q.v.).
- (2) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast.

- (3) The solid interior portion of a piston to which the packing is attached and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured.

4. Nautical:

- (1) An outrigger to keep a block from the ship's side.
- (2) An iron hoop around the mast for the attachment of the futtock-shrouds.
- (3) A hoop around a mast provided with belaying-pins.

5. Zoology:

(1) The popular name of any individual of Huxley's *Arachnida* (q.v.). The species are very numerous and universally distributed, the largest being found in the tropics. The abdomen is without distinct divisions, and is generally soft and tumid; the legs are eight in number, seven-jointed, the last joint armed with two hooks usually toothed like a comb. The distal joint of the palps is folded down on the next, like the blade of a pocket-knife upon the handle, and the duct of a poison-gland in the cephalothorax opens at the end of the terminal joint. There are two or four pulmonary sacs and a tracheal system; eyes generally eight in number; no auditory organs have been discovered. Their most characteristic organ is the arachnidium, the apparatus by which fine silky threads—in the majority of the species utilized for spinning a web—are produced. In *Epeira diademata*, the Common Garden Spider, more than a thousand glands, with separate excretory ducts, secrete the viscid material of the web. These ducts ultimately enter the six prominent arachnidial mamillae, projecting from the hinder end of the abdomen, and having their terminal faces beset with minute arachnidial papillae, by which the secretion of the gland is poured out. By means of these silky threads, spiders form their dwellings and construct ingenious nets for the capture of their prey; these threads serve also as a safeguard against falling, and as a means of transport from one elevated object to another, being thrown out as a sort of flying bridge. The webs are in high repute for staunching blood; the threads are employed for the cross lines in astronomical telescopes, and have been made into textile fabrics as articles of curiosity. Spiders are essentially predaceous, and adopt various devices as nets, traps, and ambushes, for the capture of their prey; but the fate of the victim is always the same—the claw-joints of the palps are buried in the body, inflicting a poisonous wound, and the juices are then sucked out by the muscular apparatus appended to the oesophagus of the spider. The bite of some of the species is

dangerous to man. [TARANTULA.] They are extremely pugnacious, and in their combats often sustain the loss of a limb, which, like the Crustaceans, they save the power of reproducing. They approach with great caution, as they run great risk of being devoured, even at the time of impregnation. The eggs are numerous, and usually enveloped in a cocoon or egg-case; the young undergo no metamorphosis. The chief species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names.

"Scaliger relates that in Gascogne, his country, there are spiders of that virulence, that if a man treads upon them, to crush them, their poison will pass through the very sides of his shoes."—[Linnæus: *Phæn.*, bk. iv, ch. xiii. (Note.)

(2) A spider-crab (q.v.).

"Like all the other triangular Crustacea, the fisher-men habitually term it 'spider'; and they appear to have very little idea of any affinity between these forms and the crab (properly so called)."—[Bell: *Brit. Insect.*, bk. iv, ch. xiii. (Note.)

(3) A spider-crab (q.v.).

spider-ant, *a.*
Entom.: A name sometimes applied to the European species *Mutilla* (q.v.), from the fact that the females have a somewhat spider-like appearance.

spider-catcher, *a.*

Ornithology:

1. *Archidona*, a genus of Indian birds, family *Meliphagidae*.
2. The Wall-creeper (q.v.).

spider-crab, *a.*

Zool.: Any crab of the family *Malidae* (q.v.). One of the commonest is *Maja spinata*, the Spinous Spider-crab (q.v.).

spider-eater, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as *SPIDER-CATCHER*, 1.

spider-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for various insects of the genera *Hippoboscæ* and *Nyctelia*.

spider-line, *a.*

Optics: A filament of spider's web used in micrometers for delicate astronomical observations.

spider-mite, *a.*

Zool. (PL): The Gamasid.

spider-monkey, *a.*

Zool.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Ateles* (q.v.), so called because, in the opinion of the Europeans who first saw them in their native forests, their long limbs gave them some distant resemblance to immense apes.

spider-orchis, *a.*

Bot.: *Ophrys cranifera*. Sepals yellow-green inside, petals oblong, lip broad and convex without an appendage, another beaked.

"In coques and durns in the east of Scotland."

spider-shell, *a.* [SCORPION-SHELL.]

*** spi-dred**, *a.* (Eng. *spider*; *ed*.) Infested with spiders; cobwebbed.

"Content can visit the poor spidered room."

Wolcott: *Peter Pindar*, p. 30.

spi-dër-like, *a.* (Eng. *spider*, and *like*.) Like or resembling a spider.

"Out of his self-drawing web he gives us note."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, l. 1.

spi-dër-wort, *a.* [Eng. *spider*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.*: (1) The genus *Tradescantia*; spec., *Tradescantia virginica*; (2) *Anthericum scotticum*.
2. *Pl.*: The order *Commelinaceæ* (q.v.).

spic-er-ol-ol-gon, *a.* [Ger. (See def.)]

Metal.: A name applied by the Germans to a variety of cast-iron which is coarsely crystalline, the large crystals having bright reflections. Name.

Analysis shows that it contains about five per cent. of combined carbon, but although most, if not all, analyses show a fair proportion of manganese to be present, it is still regarded as uncertain whether this element or the combined carbon determines the crystallization.

spier, *a.* [SPIRE, 5.]

spier, *v.t. or t.* [SPIRE.]

spif-fy, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Spruce, fine, showy. (Shing.)

spif-fy, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To crush; to smash up. (Shing.)

"The way in which the learned say of the crabs and spiders is to be crushed, is to be crushed."—[British Quarterly Review 1823, lxx, 20.]

spif-fy-ed-tion, *s.* [Eng. *spif-fy* (q.v.); Lat.] The act of spif-fying; the condition of being spif-fied.

"Whom blood he vowed to drink—their drinking of threatening spif-fiedness."—[Burton: *At School*, 20.]

spig-ol-ol-gon, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spigolus*]

Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -olus.]

Bot.: A tribe of Loganiaceæ (q.v.).

spig-ol-ol-gon, *s.* [Named after Adrian Spigolus (died 1625), Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery at Padua, and a botanical author.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Loganiaceæ. Calyx five-parted; corolla funnel-shaped, limb five-lobed; anthers converging, two-lobed, four-valved, many-seeded. A few species about thirty, from the warm parts of America. Various species, as *S. glabra*, are poisonous; *S. nuxvomica*, the Carolina Poison-root, and *S. anthelmintica*, the helminthic and narcotic.

spig-ol-ol-gon, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spigolus*]

Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -olus.]

Bot.: The same as *LOGANIACEÆ* (q.v.).

spig-ol-ol-gon, *a.* [SPHODIA.]

Anal.: Of or pertaining to *Sphodia*, applied to the *lobatus* species, a hole of a river lying behind the fissure for the pen vein.

*** spight** (gh silent), *a. & v.* [SPITE, 4 & 5.]

spight (gh silent), *a.* [SPITE.]

spig-nel, *a.* [A corrupt. of *spikard* (q.v.).]

The common name of plants of the genus *Athamanta*.

spig-nel, *a.* [A corrupt. of *spikard* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Aralia racemosa*.

spig-ol-ol-gon, *s.* [Irish & Gael. *spigol*, dimin. of *spice* = a spike (q.v.); Wel. *spigol* = a spigot; *spigol* = a spike. All from *spica* = a spike.]

A pin or peg used to support a vent or to command the opening of a faucet; a spike.

"Then take out the spig of your bit and

and clip the point of it to your mouth, with

directions to the Butler."

spigot-joint, *s.* [FAUCET-JOINT.]

*** spi-gur-nel**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Law: A name formerly given to the seat of the writs in Chancery.

spike (1), ** spyke, * spyke*, *s.* [Lat. *spica* = an ear of corn, a point, a spike. Cf. *spica*; Gael. *pic*; Wel. *pic*; Irel. *pic*; Dan. *spiger*; Ger. *spiker*; Dut. *spike* = a nail. All due to Lat. *spica* = an ear of corn, a point, a spike.]

1. Ordinary Language:

"An ear of corn or grain."

"The gleaners spread around, and here and there

spoke after spoke, their scanty harvest

Thomas: *Autumn*, 10.

2. A large nail or pin, usually of iron, but

sometimes of wood. *Spiky*: Is barbed, as

of a set of sharp nails projecting from the

sole of a player's shoe, to prevent him

slipping when running the bases.

3. A piece of pointed iron, like a long nail,

inserted with the point upwards, as in the

tops of walls, gates, &c., to prevent persons

from passing over them.

"He had climbed across the spike."

Tennyson: *Prisoners*, 100.

4. A nail or piece of iron with which the

vents of cannon are plugged up to destroy

their efficiency.

5. Something resembling an iron or

wooden spike.

"He wears on his head the coronal radiate, of the

type of his divinity; the spike that about his

summit the rays of the sun."—[Addison.]

II. Botany:

1. A kind of inflorescence, having from

sessile along a common axis, as in *Palmaria*

[COMPOUND-SPIKE.]

"These latter in their form developed

into a nearly equal to the earlier ones."—[Field: *Bot.*, 100.]

2. The same as *SPINOSA* (q.v.).

ste, st, s, are, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wöt, hère, camp, hër, thère; pine, pit, sirc, sir, marine; gä, pä or. wöre, wölk, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ö; ey = a; qu = kw.

spi-las *a.* [Gr. *spilos* (*spilos*) = a spot.]

1. *Bot.*: A brownish spot, constituting the bloom in grasses.
2. *Pathol.*: The same as *Nevus* (q.v.).

spi-lite, *s.* [SPHILITE.]

French: A compact, grayish, felsitic rock, containing globules of catenans of lime, the base containing, according to Didot, 70 per cent. of albite (q.v.).

spin, *v.* **spinna**, *v.* **spynne** (pa. t. *spun*, *spin*, *pu. var.* *spunnen*, *spun*) *v.t. & t.* [A.M. *spinnan* (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 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998, 999, 1000.]

A. Transitive:
1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or with machinery.

"The women spun *spun* hair."—*Samuel* 1887, 10.
2. To work on as if spinning; to draw out laboriously; to extend to a great length. (Generally with *out*.)

"Mr. Green never *spun* out an argument; he reduces it to the simplest form and the fewest words."—*Early Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1886.

3. To protract; to spend by delays. (Followed by *out*.)

"By one delay after another, they *spun out* their side lives, till there was no more future left before us."—*Early Telegraph*, Dec. 30, 1886.

4. To cause to whirl or turn with great speed; to whirl.

"The groups of children who *spun* their tops on the green at look may and war."—*Early Telegraph*, March 11, 1887.

5. To form as a filament or thread by the extension of a viscid fluid, which hardens upon coming into contact with the air. (Said of spiders, silkworms, and the like.)

"*Spinning* fine webs for the catching of flies."—*Sharp*, *Sermon*, vol. 1, pt. 1, c. 1.
6. To fish with spinning or spin-bait.

"He was to be *spinning* spin-bait."—*Early Telegraph*, March 11, 1887.
7. To supply continuously.

"*Spinning* of milk *spinning* forth milk abundant."—*Early Telegraph*, March 11, 1887.

B. Intransitive:
1. To perform the operation of spinning or of making threads; to work at drawing out and twisting the silk.

"Subside *spinning* the silk of the spider when the spider is at rest."—*Early Telegraph*, March 11, 1887.

2. To revolve or whirl round with great speed; to move round rapidly.

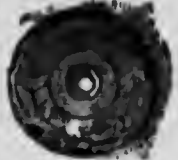
"Quick and *spinning* round in eddy gyres."—*Early Telegraph*, March 11, 1887.
3. To stream or issue in a thread or small current.

"The blood *spun* of their anxious spin."—*Early Telegraph*, March 11, 1887.
4. To run or drive with great rapidity; to move quickly; to spin along a road.

"(1) *To spin a fair thread*: To busy one's self about trifles.
(2) *To spin a yarn*: To tell a long story. (Only a seaman's phrase.)
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(188) *To spin a yarn*:

spindle wheel, spindle wheel.

Ammod. A small perforated disk of a type of wheel, formerly fixed on the spindle to maintain its rotary motion before the revolution of the spindle wheel. (SNARE STONE.) They are of iron, with an apical chamber, and the disk is probably of South Sea origin. The specimen in the illustration was found at Holyhead.



SPINDLE-WHEEL.

spindle worm, s.

Zool. The caterpillar of an American moth, *Agrotis*, which burrows into the stem of maize and some other cereals.

spin die, s. (SPINDLE, s.) To shoot, spin, or extend into a long slender stalk or form. (Compare Task, v. 11.)

spin die, s. (Eng. *spindle*; *die*.) The spindle tree (q. v.). (Tennyson: *Amphion*, 92.)

spin drift, s. (From *spindle* (q. v.).) *Naut.* The haze of salt water blown from the sea in a hurricane.

Like clouds of smoke before it. (Field, *loc.*)

spine, s. (Fr. *épine* (Fr. *épine*), from Lat. *spina* = a thorn, a prick, the spine; allied to *spica* (q. v.); Sp. *espinas*; Port. *espinha*.)

1. Botany Language:
1. In any of the senses of II.

2. A ridge of mountains, especially a central one.

3. A longitudinal slit of a riddle.

II. Technically:
1. *Bot.* An indurated branch or process, armed of woody tissue and not falling off like a spike from the part that bears it. Sometimes spines are transformed tendrils. Spines on the leaves are formed by the lengthening of the woody tissue of the vein, in which case they project beyond the margin of the leaf, as in the holly, or they arise from a continuation of the parenchyma of the leaves, as in the holly.

"Bones, their sharp spines being gone." (The Yolk of an Egg, L. 1.)

2. Comparative Anatomy:
(1) The vertebral column. (VERTEBRA.)

"The spine or backbone, is a chain of bony or cartilaginous construction." (Paley: Nat. Theology, etc.)

(2) A slender, sharp or pointed process, as the anal spine, the neural spine, &c. Called also *Spinous process*.

(3) A stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument, formed externally by the epidermis, and internally of a portion of the cutis. Sometimes used of stony, rigid, and pointed processes of the epidermis only.

3. *Arch.* A longitudinal ridge; a fin.

spine-bearing, s. pl. (SPINOSEAL.)

spine-tails, s. pl.
Ornith. The family Dendrocolaptes. They owe their popular name to their more or less rigid tail-feathers. Meade, Selater and Selvin divided the family into five sub-families: *Eurhina*, *Selenaria*, *Synallaxis* (to which the name Spine-tails is sometimes confined), *Phylloscopus*, and *Dendrocolaptes*.

spined, s. (Eng. *spine*; *ed.*) Having spines; spinous, as a spined caterpillar, spined cactus, &c. (See *Spine*, p. 406.)

spin el (1), s. (Gr. *spinros* (*spinros*), *spinros* (*spinros*) = a spark (King); Lat. *spinella*; Fr. *spinelle*; Ger. *spinell*; Ital. *spinella*.)

Mineralogy:

1. The type species of a group of minerals called the spinel group, crystallizing in the isometric system, and being compounds of protoxides and sesquioxides with the typical formula $MgAl_2O_4$.

2. A mineral occurring in crystals of octahedral habit, and very rarely massive. Hardness, 8; sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1; lustre, vitreous to splendent, sometimes dull; colour, many shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown,

and black; sometimes nearly white, or colourless (transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal). Composition: when pure, alumina, 72.0; magnesia, 28.0; but, corresponding with the formula, $MgAl_2O_4$; but the magnesia is often partly replaced by other protoxides, and the alumina by sesquioxides, giving rise to many varieties. Data thus distinguishes them: (1) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (2) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (3) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (4) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (5) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (6) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (7) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (8) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (9) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (10) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (11) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (12) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (13) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (14) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (15) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (16) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (17) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (18) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (19) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (20) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (21) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (22) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (23) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (24) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (25) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (26) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (27) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (28) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (29) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (30) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (31) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (32) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (33) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (34) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (35) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (36) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (37) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (38) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (39) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (40) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (41) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (42) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (43) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (44) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (45) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (46) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (47) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (48) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (49) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (50) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (51) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (52) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (53) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (54) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (55) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (56) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (57) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (58) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (59) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (60) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (61) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (62) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (63) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (64) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); (65) *Stony spinel* (with sp. gr. 3.5 to 4.1); 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spin-ōs'-ī-ty, s. [Eng. *spinosa* (s); -ity.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being spinous or thorny.

* 2. *Fig.*: Something thorny, harsh, or crabbed.

"[He] Jeremy Taylor could bear with the harshness and roughness of the schools, and was not unwise in their subtleties and spinosities."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. II.

spi-nō-sō, pref. [Lat. *spinosa*.] Spinous.**spinose-dentate, a.**

Bot.: Having teeth tipped with spines.

spin-ō-sa, a. [Lat. *spinosa*, from *spina* = a thorn, a spine.]

1. *Lit. & Bot.*: Full of spines; armed with spines or thorns; thorny.

2. *Fig.*: Thorny, crabbed, sharp.

"Nor needeth it any spinous criticism for its enunciation."—Mead: *Works*, disc. 4.

spinous-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf having its margin beset with spines, as in thistles.

spinous-leach, s.

Ichthy.: *Cobitis leucis*, an European species of the Leach genus. It is about three inches long, and less valued for food than the Common Leach. [Leach.]

spinous-process, s.

Anat.: A sharp projection, as of a vertebra or of the sphenoid bone. To the former Owen gave the name Neural-spines.

spinous-shark, s.

Ichthy.: *Echinorhinus spinosus*. "The spinous-shark is readily recognized by the short, bulky form of its body, short tail, and large spinous tubercles. It is evidently a ground shark, which probably lives at some depth, and but accidentally comes to the surface. More frequently met with in the Mediterranean, it has been found several times on the south coast of England and near the Cape of Good Hope."—Quoy: *Study of Fishes*, p. 334.

spinous-spider-crab, s.

Zool.: *Mais spinulosa*, common on the south and west coasts of England. The carapace is convex, spinous, and tuberculated, and grows somewhat triangular by the increase in length of the postoral portion.

Spi-nō-zizm, s. [See def.]

Hist. & Philo.: The monistic system of Baruch Despinosa (or Benedictus de Spinoza), a descendant of Portuguese Jews who had sought refuge in Holland from the cruelties of the Inquisition. He was born at Amsterdam (Nov. 24, 1632), and his father, an honorable but not very wealthy merchant, intended him for a theological career. His education was superintended by the Talmudist Saul Levi Morteira, but unsatisfied doubts kept him from the profession of a Jewish teacher, and his determined and continued refusal to attend the Synagogue gave such offence that in 1656 he was solemnly excommunicated. (The terrible formula is printed at length in *Leaves: Hist. Phil.* (ed. 1880), II, 167-71.) For a short time Spinoza became an assistant in a school kept by a physician named Vanden Ende, but he soon resigned this post and afterwards maintained himself by the art of polishing lenses, which, in accordance with the Jewish custom of teaching every boy some trade or handicraft, he had learnt in his youth, though this source of income was afterwards increased by a small annuity settled on him by his friend de Vries. After a life of study, abstemiousness, and bodily and mental suffering, Spinoza died at the Hague (Feb. 21, 1677), at the age of forty-four. The system of Spinoza has been described as Atheism, as Pantheism, and as the most rigid Monism, according as his cardinal teaching—that there is only one Substance, God, has been interpreted. By Substance, however, Spinoza meant the underlying reality and ever-living existence, and he chose for the epigraph of his *Ethics* the words of St. Paul: "In Him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts xvi, 28). God is for him the one principle, having thought and extension as two eternal and infinite attributes constituting its essence, of which attributes Mind and Matter are the necessary manifestations; and thus he solves the problem of the relation of the Finite to the Infinite. Everything is a form of the ever-living existence, the Substance, God, which is, and is not, Nature, with which He is no more to be confounded than the fountain with the rivulet or eternity with time. God is

natura naturans, Nature is *natura naturata*; the one is the energy, the other is the set. In the same way he explains the union of the soul with the body. Man is but a mode of the Divine Existence; his mind a spark of the Divine Flame, his body a mode of the Infinite existence.

"Neither in Holland nor in Germany has there been a Spinozist, as there have been Cartesianists, Kantians, and Hegelians, although German philosophy is in some sense saturated with Spinozism."—Lewes: *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1860), II, 311.

Spi-nō-zist, s. [SPINOZISM.] A supporter of or believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.**spin-stēr, 'spyan-stere, s.** [A.S. *spin-stan* = to spin; *icn*, suff. -ster, -ster.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

* 1. A woman who spins or whose occupation is to spin; a spinner.

"The spinner's distaff stood unemployed."—*Idler*, No. 3.

† It was formerly applied also to a male spinner, as in *Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, I, 2.

* 2. A woman of evil life or character; so called in England from their being obliged to spin in the House of Correction as a punishment. [SPINNING-HOUSE.]

"Many would never be wretched spinners were they spinners in deed, nor come to so public and shameful punishments if patiently employed in that vocation."—*Faust: Worthies of England*, I, vi.

3. Any unmarried woman of marriageable age.

II. English Law: The common term for an unmarried woman, from a viscount's daughter downward.

† It is also used adjectively: as, a spinner aunt.—*Id.*, unmarried.

'spin'-strōs, s. [A donkey fem. from *spin*.] A spinner.**'spin'-strī, s.** [Eng. *spinster*; -y.] The business of occupation of spinning.

"What new decency can then be added by your spinster?"—*Milton: Reasons of Church Government*, bk. II, ch. II.

'spin'-tōxt, s. [Eng. *spin*, and *text*.] One who spins out sermons; a proxy preacher.

"The race of formal spinsters and solemn sermons is nearly extinct."—*Knock: Winter Evenings*, Book I.

spin-there, s. [Gr. *σπινθήρ* (*spinthēr*) = a spark.]

Min.: This same as SEMELINE (q.v.).

spin-ūle, s. [Lat. *spinula*, dimin. from *spina* = a spine, a thorn.] A minute spine.

"The serrulations being composed of spinules."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1861), p. 267.

spin-ū-lōs'-pōnt, a. [Mod. Lat. *spinulosus*, from Lat. *spinula* = a little thorn.]

Bot.: Having a tendency to produce small spines.

spin-ū-lōsē, 'spin-ū-lōis, a. [Mod. Lat. *spinulosus*, from *spinula* = a little thorn.]

Bot.: Covered with small spines.

spin-ū-lō-sō, pref. [SPINULOSE.] Covered with small spines.**spinuloso-ciliate, a.**

Bot.: Spinulose with fine spines.

spin-ū, 'spin-īe, 'spin-ny, a. [Eng. *spin* (s); -y.]**I. Literally:**

1. Full of or furnished with spines; thorny.

2. Like a spine; hence, slender.

"Oud spinie grasshopper."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad* III.

II. Fig. Thorny, perplexing, difficult, troublesome.

"So difficult and spinning an affair."—*Dryden: On Bodies*.

spiny-finned fishes, s. pl.

Ichthy.: This Acanthopterygii (q.v.).

spiny-lobster, s.

Zool.: *Polinurus vulgaris*. [ROCK-LOBSTER.]

spiny-rat, s.

Zool.: The genus *Echinomys*, small rodents from the country east of the Andes and some of the West Indian islands. The fur is mixed with small spines, whence their scientific and popular name.

'spin-y, s. [SPINNEY.]

spi-ō, s. [Lat. = a sea nymph in the train of Cyrene.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Spinoidea (q.v.). Body long, slender, tapering, with sixty joints, terminating in two short styles; head with long cirri and two very long tentacles; eyes four; colour pale, with pink tinge. It occupies a very slender tube composed of secretions matter, slightly agglutinated, and placed on sertularian zoophytes.

'spi-ōs, s. [O. Fr. *septon*.] A spy, a scout.

"Captains of the spiona."—*Heywood*.

spi-ōn'-ī-dōs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spina*, gen. *spinosa* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdōs.]

Zool.: A family of Tubicolæ (q.v.).

spir'-a, s. [Lat.]

Arch.: The base of a column. This member did not exist in the Doric order, but is always present in the Ionic and Corinthian. [See illustration under Base (1), s.]

'spir'-ā-ble, a. [Lat. *spirabilis*, from *spiro* = to breathe.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

"The spirable odor . . . ascending from it."—*Isidore: Lætiæ Stultie*.

spir'-ā-ble, 'spyr'-ā-ble, s. [Fr. *spiracle*, from Lat. *spiraculum* = an air-hole, from *spiro* = to breathe.] Any small hole, aperture, orifice, or vent in animal or vegetable bodies by which air or other fluid is inhaled or exhaled. Applied to the breathing tubes of insects, the blowholes of cetaceans, &c.**spir'-ā-ble, 'spyr'-ā-ble, s.** [Fr. *spiracle*, from Lat. *spiraculum* = an air-hole, from *spiro* = to breathe.] Any small hole, aperture, orifice, or vent in animal or vegetable bodies by which air or other fluid is inhaled or exhaled. Applied to the breathing tubes of insects, the blowholes of cetaceans, &c.**spir'-ā-ble, 'spyr'-ā-ble, s.** [Fr. *spiracle*, from Lat. *spiraculum* = an air-hole, from *spiro* = to breathe.] Any small hole, aperture, orifice, or vent in animal or vegetable bodies by which air or other fluid is inhaled or exhaled. 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moves along the revolving line is the l. v. of the spiral, and determines the nature of the curve. Any position of the revolving line, assumed at pleasure, is called the initial line. Spirals are known by the names of their inventors, or by terms derived from the properties by which they are characterized: as, the spiral of Archimedes, hyperbolic spirals, logarithmic spirals, parabolic spirals, &c.

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.

spiral-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool, made of a twisted bar of metal, with a hollow axis.

spiral-gearing, *s.* [SPIRAL-WHEELS.]

spiral pipe-oven, *s.*

Metal.: An arrangement for heating air for the blast furnace, consisting of a long spiral of cast-iron pipes, connected with each other by cemented socket joints, through which the air to be heated circulates.

spiral-pump, *s.* A form of the Archimedes screw water-elevator, consisting of a pipe coiled spirally round an inclined axis.

spiral-screw, *s.* A screw formed upon a conical or conical core.

spiral-spring, *s.* A coil whose rounds have the same diameter, and which is generally utilized by compression or extension in the line of its axis.

Spiral-spring coupling: A coupling for a pair of shafts meeting at an angle. The ends of the spiral connect to the respective shafts and make a bent coupling.

spiral-vessels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Membranous tubes with conical extremities, their interior occupied by a fibre twisted spirally, and capable of unrolling with elasticity. Called also Tracheae. They are formed for the transmission of air. When formed by the convolutions of a single fibre they are called simple, when by those of many turning in the same direction they are called compound.

spiral-wheels, *s. pl.*

Mech.: A species of gearing which serves the same purpose as level-wheels, and is better adapted for light machinery. The teeth are formed upon the circumferences of cylinders of the required diameter, at an angle with their respective axes, when the direction of the motion is to be changed. By this construction the teeth become in fact small portions of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders. Wheels of this kind are used when the two shafts require to pass each other; when the shafts are in the same plane level-wheels are employed.

***spir-āl-i-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *spiral* (2); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being spiral.

spir-āl-ī-ty, *ale.* [Eng. *spiral* (2); *-ity*.] In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.

The sides are composed of two orders of fibres, running directly or spirally from base to tip.—*Ray: On the Creation.*

***spir-ant**, *s.* [Lat. *spirans*, pr. par. of *spiro* = breathe.] A consonant in the articulation of which the breath is not wholly stopped, the articulating organs being so modified as to allow the sound to be prolonged, a continuous consonant, such as *h, th, f, v, &c.*

spir-ān-thēs, *s.* [Gr. *σπειρα* (*speira*) = a spiral, and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower. Named from the twisted inflorescence.]

Bot.: Lady's Tresses; the typical genus of a tripartite, spike of small flowers in one to three spirally-twisted rows; sepals and petals similar, the former gibbous at base, upper part adnate to the petals, forming a tube round the lip; pollen masses four, powdery; stigma divided. Known species forty-six, from tropical and temperate countries. *S. grandis*, the Lady's Tresses, is a very delicate plant, found in old woods in New England.

spir-ān-thi-ās, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spir-anthes*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ān-thes*.] *Bot.*: A family of Arctaceae.

spir-ān-thy, spei-rān-thy, *s.* [SPR-ANTHES.]

Bot.: The occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

***spi-rā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *spiratio*, from *spiratus*, pa. par. of *spiro* = to breathe.] The act of breathing.

"To other existences, void of corporeal bulk and emotion, the nature of spirit is assigned to supply the manner of their origin, because that did, by a kind of spiration, produce them."—*Harris: Hermes*, vol. II, sec. xxiv.

spire (1), ***spir**, *s.* [A.S. *spír*; cogn. with Ice. *spíra* = a spar, a stilt; Dan. *spire* = a germ, a sprout; Sw. *spira* = a sceptre, a pith; Ger. *spiere* = a spar.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

"Bot. If that seed that sown is in the stub sterve shall never sowe springen up, he spik on sterve sown."

2. A body which shoots up to a point; a tapering, conical, or pyramidal body. [II. 1.]

"On the shrine he heaped a spire Of burning sweets."—*Keats: Endymion*, l. 228.

3. The top or uppermost part of anything; the summit.

"To the spire and top of pinnacles vouch'd."—*Shaksp.: Coriolanus*, l. 4

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; a structure of pyramidal or conical form surmounting a church or cathedral. The earliest spires, specimens of which still exist in Norman architecture, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs. The spires in mediæval buildings



SPIRES.
a. Tower and Spire, Tran Church, near Osen (A.D. 1080).
b. Tower and Spire, St. Peter's, Oxford (A.D. 1160).
c. Tower and Spire, Rochester Cathedral (A.D. 1160).
d. Tower and Spire, Almondbury Church, Gloucestershire (A.D. 1250).
e. Tower and Spire, Chichester Cathedral (A.D. 1357).
f. Tower and Spire, St. Dunstan's Church, near the Custom House (one of Sir Christopher Wren's churches, built about A.D. 1650).

are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan, are sometimes hollow and sometimes solid, and are variously ornamented with bands or panels. The angles are sometimes crocketed, and the spire almost invariably terminates in a finial. When a spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *Branch* (q.v.).

"All the spires and towers from Greenwich to Chelsea made answer."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. Bot.: (1) *Phragmites communis*, called also *Spire-reed*; (2) *Phalaris arundinacea*; (3) *Panicum arenaria*.

3. Mining: The tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. So called from spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose.

spire-light, *s.*

Arch.: The window of a spire.

spire-reed, *s.*

Bot.: *Phragmites communis*.

***spire steeple**, *s.*

Arch.: The portion of a steeple formed by the spire.

spire (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *spira* = a coil, a twist, a wreath; from Gr. *σπειρα* (*speira*) = a coil, a wreath.]

1. That portion of a spiral which is generated during one revolution of the straight line revolving about the pole. Every spiral consists of an infinite number of spires. A winding line like the threads of a screw; anything wreathed or twisted; a curl, a twist, a wreath.

"His curling spire, that on the grim, Floated redundant."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 62.

2. A term applied collectively to the convo-

lutions of a spiral shell, which are placed above the lowest or body whorl, whatever shape it may assume.

spire-bearer, *s.*

Zool.: Any individual of the family Spiriferidae (q.v.).

***spire** (1), ***spyer**, ***spyre**, *v. i. & t.* [SPER (1), *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shoot; to shoot up in manner of a pyramid.

"Suddenly a flame Spired from the fragrant smoke."—*Landor: Gebir*, bk. II.

2. To sprout, as grain in matting.

B. Trans.: To shoot out.
"Would [have] spired forth fruit of more perfection."—*Spenser: Ruines of Time*. (Dedic.)

***spire** (2), *v. i.* [Lat. *spiro*.] To breathe.

spired, *a.* [Eng. *spire* (1), *s.*; *-ed*.] Having a spire or steeple.

"Whose steeple's Gothic pride Or pinnacled or spired would boldly rise."—*Mason: English Garden*, bk. III.

spir-i-fér, *s.* [SPRIFERÆ.] Any individual of the genus Spirifer.

spir-íf-ér-a, *s.* [Lat. *spira* = a coil, and *fero* = to bear.]

Falcons: A genus of Spiriferidae, with numerous species, beginning in the Lower Silurian and ending in the Permian, or, according to Woodward, ranging into the Triassic. Shell impunctate, valves articulated by teeth and



SPRIFERA HYSTERICA.
a. Ventral valve. b. Dorsal valve, showing calcareous spines for the support of the arms.

sockets; hinge-line long and straight, hinge-area divided across in each valve by a triangular fissure (in the ventral valve closed, partially or completely, by a pseudo-deltidium, in the dorsal occupied by the cardinal process). Woodward reckons three subgenera: *Cyrtia*, *Suessia*, and *Spiriferina*.

spir-i-fér-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spirifer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Lias. Annual free when adult, or rarely attached by a muscular peduncle; the shell punctated or non-punctated; arms greatly developed, and entirely supported upon a thin, shelly, spirally-ribbed lamella. [SPRIFERA.] Woodward enumerates four genera, to which Tate adds eight others.

spir-íf-ér-i-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spirifer(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. slug. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Spirifer. Known species twenty-nine, from the Carboniferous to the Lower Oolite. Found in Britain, France, &c.

spir-ī-lī-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spira* = a spire.]

1. Zool.: The typical genus of Spirillinidae. Test coiled into a flat spiral.

2. *Palæont.*: Two species from the Permian and one from the Upper Chalk.

spir-ī-līn-īd-ē-q, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *spirillina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Perforate Foraminifera, having a glassy, finely-porous, calcareous test.

***spir-it**, ***spir-ite**, ***spir-yt**, ***spyr-yt**, *s.* [Fr. *esprit* (Fr. *esprit*), from Lat. *spīr* (um, accus. of *spiritus* = breath, spirit, from *spiro* = to breathe; Sp. *espíritu*; Port. *esprito*; Ital. *spirito*. *Spirit* and *aprite* are doublets.)]

1. Ordinary Language:
*1. Breath; the breath of life; hence, life itself, vital power, vitality.
"New my spirit is going: I can no more."—*Shaksp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. II.

*2. A breath of air; air, wind.
"All purges have in them a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach."—*Deben.*

bell, boy; pout, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian -shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūa. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, del.

3. Immaterial intelligence; intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization or material embodiment.

"If we exclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and spirit."—*Watts: Logic*.

4. The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul, as distinguished from the body.

"As the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."—*James II. 26*.

5. A disembodied soul; the soul after it has left the body.

"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."—*Eccles. xii. 7*.

6. A spectre, an apparition, a ghost.

"They were terrified and supposed that they had seen a spirit."—*Luke xxiv. 37*.

7. A supernatural being; a spirit, demon, angel, fairy, elf, or the like.

"Sent by some spirit to mortal good, Or th' unseen genius of the wood."—*Milton: Il Penseroso, l. 141*.

8. A person considered with regard to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper, especially a man of life, fire, or enterprise.

"The choice and master spirits of their age."—*Shakspeare: Julius Caesar, III. i*.

9. Genius, vigour of mind or intellect.

"The noblest spirit of genius cannot deserve enough of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue."—*Temple*.

10. Vivacity, animation, fire, courage, ardour, enthusiasm, vigour, or the like. (Often in the plural.)

"More alert my spirits rise, And my heart is free and light."—*Cooper: Watching unto God*.

11. Temper or disposition of mind, mood, humour, mental condition, character, or nature. (Often in plural, as, to be in good or low spirits.)

"The whole spirit of the assembly had undergone a change."—*Wentley: Hist. Essay, ch. xix*.

12. Real meaning or intent, as opposed to the letter or literal statement.

"But they began to perceive that it was at direct variance with the spirit of the constitution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. li*.

13. That which pervades and tempers the whole nature of a thing; the active, vital, or essential part of anything; essence, quint-essence, actuating principle.

"Do not kill The spirit of love with a perpetual dulness."—*Shakspeare: Sonnet 56*.

14. Tenuous, volatile, airy, or vapoury substances of active qualities.

"All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts without them."—*Bacon*.

15. A liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol, the spirit or spirits of wine, from which it was originally distilled.

"In general, they give the name of spirit to any distilled volatile liquor."—*Hugbo*.

16. (PL.) Distilled liquors, such as brandy, rum, gin, whisky, &c., containing much alcohol, as distinguished from malt liquors or wine; as, To take a glass of spirits.

17. A solution of tin in acid. (Used in dyeing.)

18. An aspirate, a breathing, as the letter *h*.

"Be it letter or spirit, we have a great use of our tongue."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*.

19. Pharm. (PL.) Solutions in spirit of the volatile principles of plants, prepared by macerating for a few days the bruised seeds, flowers, leaves, &c., in rectified or in proof spirit, and distilling at a gentle heat. Many of the spirits of pharmacy are prepared by simply dissolving the essential oil of the plant in spirit of the prescribed strength. They are employed medicinally as aromatics and stimulants.

20. (1) Animal spirits; (ANIMAL-SPIRITS).

(2) Medicinal spirits; (SPIRIT, s. II.).

(3) Rectified spirit; (RECTIFIED-SPIRIT).

(4) The Spirit, the Holy Spirit; The Holy Ghost (q.v.).

spirit-circle, s. A spirit-science (q.v.).

"The souls of straggs and dead West, as well as of Argentine and Jervous, are animated by mediums to distant spirit-circles."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), l. 113*.

spirit-color, s. A style of calico-printing produced by a mixture of dye-extracts and solution of tin, commonly called spirit dyers. The colors are brilliant but fugitive.

spirit-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Clangula albeola*, from North

America. Head and neck golden green, a patch on the head, one behind the eyes, the lower part of the neck, the breast, and belly white, the rest dusky white.

spirit-hand, s. A form of spirit-manifestation in which phosphorescent hands, said to be those of spirits, are visible.

"We had . . . spirit-hands touching us."—*The Medium, Feb. 9, 1872*.

spirit-lamp, s. A lampburning alcohol. Used for many purposes in the arts where heat rather than light is required.

spirit-leaf, spirit-wood, s.

Bot.: *Cryptocanthus barbadensis*; called also *Kuellia tucerosa*.

spirit-level, s. An instrument used for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, and also the relative heights of two or more stations.

It consists of a glass tube nearly filled with alcohol, preferably coloured. The remaining space in the tube is a bubble of air, and this occupies a position exactly in the middle of the tube when the latter is perfectly horizontal.

The tube is mounted on a wooden bar, which is laid on a beam or other object to be tested; or it is mounted on a telescope or theodolite, and forms the means of bringing these instruments to a level, the slightest deviation from the horizontal position being indicated by the bubble rising toward the higher end of the tube.

Spirit-level quadrant: An instrument furnished with a spirit-level and used for taking altitudes.

spirit-manifestations, s. pl. A generic term for all the mysterious phenomena said to take place through the intervention of spirits in the presence of mediums.

"I am well aware that the problem of the so-called spirit-manifestations is one to be discussed on its merits, in order to arrive at a distinct opinion how far it may be concerned with facts insufficiently appreciated and explained by science, and how far with superstition, delusion, and sheer knavery."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), l. 142*.

spirit-merchant, s. One who deals in or is licensed to sell spirituous liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, &c.

spirit-meter, s. An instrument for measuring the volume, and registering the strength, of spirits passing through a pipe leading from a still.

spirit of turpentine, s. (CAMPHENE.)

spirit of wine, s.

Chem.: Alcohol of a strength 56 o.p., sp. gr. 0.838. Used in pharmacy.

spirit-rapper, s. One who believes, or professes to believe, that he can evoke the spirits of deceased persons, and hold communication with them by raps made on a table in reply to questions, or by their causing a table, &c., to tilt up.

spirit-rapping, s. A general name given to certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, such as rapping on a table, table-turning, and the like.

"The instructive, though deplorable hypothesis of spirit-rapping."—*G. B. Lewis: Hist. Phila. (ed. 1860), l. p. xlv*.

spirit-room, s. A part of the hold of a ship, in which spirits and wines are kept.

spirit-science, s. A science held for the purpose of evoking spiritual manifestations.

"Suppose a wild North-American Indian looking on at a spirit-science in London."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), l. 154*.

spirit-stirring, spirit-rousing, s.

Rousing, exciting, or animating the spirit.

"The brazen trump, the spirit-stirring drum."—*Byron: The Curse of Minerva*.

spirit-world, s. The world of disembodied spirits.

"Two of the most popular means of communicating with the spirit-world, by rapping and writing."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), l. 144*.

spirit-writing, s.

1. The act of producing writing, professionally by the intervention of a spirit or spirits, by mechanical means, as with a planchette (q.v.); through a locked book-slate or on a slate held firmly against the under surface of a table, or on pieces of blank paper without a material instrument.

"It is not everybody who has the faculty of spirit-writing, but a powerful medium will write alone."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), l. 144*.

2. The act of producing writing, professionally by the intervention of a spirit or spirits, by mechanical means, as with a planchette (q.v.); through a locked book-slate or on a slate held firmly against the under surface of a table, or on pieces of blank paper without a material instrument.

"It is not everybody who has the faculty of spirit-writing, but a powerful medium will write alone."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), l. 144*.

3. Having no spirit or breath; dead; extinct.

"The spiritless body."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*.

spirit-it-less ly, adv. [Eng. spiritless; *del*]

In a spiritless manner; without spirit, life, animation, or vigour.

"But Bob was neither truly bold, Nor spiritlessly true."—*Cooper: Epitaph on a Railroad*.

2. Writing said to be produced by spirits.

"The Baron . . . publishes a mass of locutions of spirit-writing, as obtained."—*Taylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), l. 144*.

spirit-it, v. t. (SPIRIT, s.)

1. To animate or actuate; to excite, to encourage, to rouse, to inspire.

"Civil discussion never fails of introducing and inspiring the ambition of private men."—*Scott*.

2. To convey away secretly and rapidly, as though by the medium of a spirit; to bring.

"The ministry had him spirited away, and was abroad, as a dangerous person."—*Arbuthnot & Poy*.

3. To breathe, to inspire.

"God hath . . . spirited our souls of one breath."—*Adams: Works, l. 13*.

spirit-it-ly, adv. [Eng. spirit; *del*]

By means of the breath; as a spirit, in vocal sound.

"Conceive one of each pronounced spirit, in other vocally."—*Hollier: Elements of Speech*.

spirit-it-ed, a. [Eng. spirit, s.; *del*]

1. Animated, lively, vivacious; full of spirit, fire, or life.

"It may be read to great advantage in a more equally spirited and literal."—*Scott: Works, l. 1*.

2. Having a spirit of; of certain character. (Now usually in composition.)

"Whether the party be more spirited or more so, what appears by his deeds to be his own spirit."—*Mr. T. Moore: Works, p. 1, 190*.

3. Possessed by a spirit.

"So talked the spirited sly make."

spirit-it-ed-ly, adv. [Eng. spiritless; *del*]

In a spiritless manner; with spirit, animal courage, or ardour.

spirit-it-ed-ness, s. [Eng. spiritless; *del*]

1. The quality or state of being spiritless; animation, spirit, life, fire, ardour.

2. Disposition, temper, or character of mind. (Defined by the adjective with which it is compounded; as, *manly-spiritlessness*, *high-spiritlessness*, &c.)

spirit-it-er, s. [Eng. spirit, v.; *del*]

an abductor.

"With'd back to view his spirit-er."—*Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 22*.

spirit-it-ful, a. [Eng. spirit; *ful*]

of spirits; lively.

"The men, so late so spirit-ful, Fell now quite spiritless to earth."—*Chapman: Homer, Book vi*.

spirit-it-ful-ly, adv. [Eng. spirit-ful; *ly*]

In a spirit-ful or lively manner; spiritedly.

spirit-it-ful-ness, s. [Eng. spirit-ful; *ness*]

The quality or state of being spirit-ful; brightness, spirit, animation, spirit, *liveness*.

"A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and spiritfulness."—*Burton*.

spirit-it-ing, pr. par., a., & s. (SPIRIT, s.)

A. B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb).

C. As *subst.*: The working, service, or actions of a spirit; hence, work done quickly and quietly, as though by a spirit.

"I will . . . do my spirit-ing gently."—*Shakspeare: Temp. II*.

spirit-it-ing, s. [Eng. spirit; *ing*]

Do same as SPIRITUALISM, 2.

spirit-it-ist, s. [Eng. spirit; *-ist*]

The same as SPIRITUALIST, A. 2. (q.v.).

spirit-it-less, spirit-it-lease, a. [Eng. spirit; *-less*]

1. Destitute of spirit, courage, life, or vigour.

"I cannot think thee yet so dull a heart And spiritless as never to feel."—*Cooper: Red Rover*.

2. Destitute of spirits; having lost all spirits; dull, depressed, dejected.

"A man so faint, so spiritless, So dull, so dead in look, as a beggar."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV. II*.

3. Having no spirit or breath; dead; extinct.

"The spiritless body."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*.

spirit-it-less ly, adv. [Eng. spiritless; *ly*]

In a spiritless manner; without spirit, life, animation, or vigour.

"But Bob was neither truly bold, Nor spiritlessly true."—*Cooper: Epitaph on a Railroad*.

ste, st, sere, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camp, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gā, gā or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = e; ey = a; qu = kv.

certain words beginning with a vowel to indicate that they are to be pronounced like words beginning in English with an aspirated *A*. Also placed over the letter *s*, the equivalent of the English *r*; and *Spiritus lenis* (lit. = a smooth breathing) (*h*), denoting the absence of any aspirate.

spir-két, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A large wooden peg.

"High on the spirket there it hung."

Bloomfield: The Herring.

2. *Shipbuild.*: A space fore and aft between floor timbers or futlocks of a ship's frame; distance between rungs.

spir-két-láng, spir-két-tíng, s. [SPRINT.]

Shipbuilding:

1. The strake of inside planking between the water-ways, which rest upon the deck-beams and the port-sills.

2. The strake between the upper deck and the plank-shear; the quick-work.

spir-lúg, s. [SPARLING.]

spir-ó-brán'-chú, s. [Prof. *spiro*, and

Lat. brachia = a gill.]

Lichth.: A genus of Labyrinthell, allied to *Anolis* (q.v.), from the rivers of the Cape of Good Hope.

spi. ól, s. [Mod. *Lat. spir(oe)*; -ól.] [PNEUMALIC-ALCOHOL.]

spir-ó-ló-bé-sé, s. pl. [Gr. *σπειρα* (*spira*) = a spire, and *λόβος* (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Brassicaceae, having the cotyledons incumbent and spirally twisted.

spir-óm-é-tér, s. [Lat. *spiro* = to breathe, and *éter, meter*.] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chest. It consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube, so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water. An index is attached to the chamber, and is graduated on its face, so as to indicate against the edge of the index-case the cubic inches of air expired.

***spir-óp-tér-is, s.** [Gr. *σπειρα* (*spira*) = a coil, and *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A supposed genus of parasitic worms, now known to be *Filuria piscium*.

spir-or-bis, s. [Lat. *spira* = a spire, and *orbis* = an orb, a circle.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Tubicolae. Shelly tube shell, coiled into a flat spiral, one side of which is fixed to some solid object; eggs carried in a pouch; larvæ free, ciliated. They are very common on the fronds of seaweed, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Silurian onward.

spir-óyl, s. [Mod. *Lat. spir(oe)*; -óyl.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O₂. Lowig's name for the supposed radical of salicylic acid.

spir-óyl-í, s. [Eng. *spiroyl*; -í.] Derived from oil of spiraea.

spiroylic-acid, s. [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

spir-óyl-óús, s. [Eng. *spiroyl*; -óús.] Derived from oil of spiraea.

spiroylous-acid, s. [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

spirt, s. & t. [SPIRT, *v.*]

A. Trans.: To throw, force out, or eject in a jet or stream.

"Tools are sometimes observed to exclude or spirt out a dark and liquid matter behind."—*Brown*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To gush, or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush out, to spurt out.

"Bottles of beer, while new and full of spirits, so that it spirts when the stopper is taken forth, make the drink more quick and windy."—*Bacon*.

2. To sprout, to shoot.

"If a man have desire that both particles and onions may be kept long for his provision, their heads must be dried and well pinned in salt water; warm: by this means rubbed last they will longer without spirting."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix, ch. vi.

3. To make a short, rapid, and vigorous effort; to spurt.

spirt, s. [SPIRT, *v.*]

1. A sudden rushing out or ejection of a

liquid substance, as from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a spurt.

2. A short, rapid, and vigorous effort; a spurt.

spirt-lág, *pr. par. or a.* [SPIRT, *v.*]

spirting-cucumber, s. [CUCUMBER, *q. v.*]

spir-tle, *v. t. [Etyim. *spirt*; frequent. aff. -le.] To spirt in a scattered manner.

"The terraqueous globe particularly . . . would by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissolved into the circumambient space."—*Dehman: Physico-Theology*, bk. i, ch. v.

spir-ú-la, s. [Mod. *Lat.*, dimin. from *spira* = a spire (q.v.).]

Zool.: The sole genus of the family Spirulidae (q.v.), with three species from all the warmer seas. Shell vertical in the posterior part of the body, with the involute spirals towards the ventral side. The last chamber contains the ink-bag, and is not larger in proportion than the rest; its margin is organically connected. Body oblong, with minute terminal fins; mantle supported by a cervical and two ventral ridges and grooves, arms with six rows of minute cups, funnels elongated, funnel valved. The shells are common, and a few specimens are cast on the shores of Devon and Cornwall every year by the Gulf Stream, but the animal is exceedingly rare.

spir-ú-li-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. *Lat. spirulæ*]; *Lat. fem. pl. sgl. suff. -idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Cephalopoda; shell nacreous, discoidal, whorls separate, chambered, with a ventral siphuncle.

spir-ú-li-rós-træ, s. [Mod. *Lat. spirula*, and *Lat. rostrum* = a beak.]

Palæont.: A genus of Spirulidae, with one species, from the Miocene of Turrin. Only the interior is known; chambered internally, chambers connected by a ventral siphuncle, external siphuncle layer produced beyond the phragmocone into a long pointed beak. Spirulirostra forms a connecting link between Spirula and the fossil Belemnites.

***spir-ý(1), *spir-íe, a.** [Russ. *spir(e)* (1); -ý.]

1. Long, slender, and pointed, like a stalk of grass or corn.

"Every herb ar i every sýdy blade."—*Compter: Rush*, v. 8.

2. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

3. Abounding in spires or steeples.

"To the wild herd the pasture of the tans, The cheerful haunt, sýry hew, was given."—*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 761.

***spir-ý(2), a.** [Eng. *spir(e)* (2); -ý.] Wreathed, curled, wavy, meandering, serpentine.

"Around our pole the sýry Dragon glides."—*Byrden: Virgil: Georgic* i. 324.

spir-ýl, s. [Mod. *Lat. spir(ea)*; -ýl.] [SALICYL.]

spi-ýl-í, a. [Eng. *spiral*; -í.] Derived from the oil of spiraea.

spirylic-acid, s. [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

***spiss, a.** [Lat. *spissus*.] Thick, close, dense.

"This *spiss* and dense yet pelleted, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages."—*Brown*.

***spiss-át-éd, a.** [Lat. *spissatus*, *pa. par. of spissus* = to thicken; *spissus* = thick, dense.] Thickened, dense, impassated.

"The laxages, which the *spissated* juice of the poppy presents to the fancy, was one reason why this drug had a place in the ceremonial of the shows."—*Hurd: Burton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii, § 4.

***spiss-i-túde, s.** [Lat. *spissitudo*, from *spissus* = thick.] Thickness, denseness, especially of soft substances, thickness belonging to substances neither perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

"Spiracle, attended with heat, grows inflammatory."—*Arbutnot: Nature of Elements*, ch. vi.

spit (1), *spite, *spilte, *spyte, s. [A.S. *spita*, *spita*, *spite*; cogn. with *Dut. spit*; Dan. *spit*; Sw. *spit*; M. H. Ger. *spiz*; Ice. *spjót* = a spit; *spit* = a spear, a lance; Dan. *spid* = a spear; Sw. *spjut*; Ger. *spies*; O. H. Ger. *spioz*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

A long, pointed spike or iron rod on which meat is impaled for roasting.

"Test that thy wives with *spits* and boys with stones, In puny battle slay me."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

2. A narrow point of land jutting out into the sea; a long, narrow shoal extending into the shoals into the sea.

"After making a few boards to weather a spit ran out from an island on our lee, Captain Cook made a signal for having discovered an harbor."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. i, ch. v.

3. A spade; hence, the depth of one pierced by a spade at once; a spadeful.

"Where the earth is washed from the soil with the first spit of earth dug out of the soil."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*.

II. *Technical*:

1. *Print.*: An obelisk or dagger; a mark (*†*).

2. *Weaving*: A horizontal pin in the chamber of a weaver's shuttle, for receiving the spool or pirn.

spit-full, spit-ful, s. A spadeful. (*Prov.*)

spit-sticker, s.

Engr.: A graver or sculptor with grave faces.

spit (2), s. [SPIT (2), *v.*]

1. That which is spat or ejected from the mouth; saliva, spittle.

2. The spawn or eggs of certain insects; a cuckoo-spit.

spit (1), *speet, *spyte, s. & t. [A.S. *spita*; *Dut. speten* = to spit; *spitten* = to spit; *spit* (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit.

"Weigh sunbeams, carve a fit, or spit a spit."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII*.

2. To thrust through; to pierce.

"Infants spitted upon poles."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII*.

3. To spade, to dig. (*Prov.*)

"Spitton spitted . . . or set spitting under the soil."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 455.

B. Intrans.: To roast anything upon a spit; to attend to or use a spit.

spit (2), *spet, *spotte, *spit-tan, s. [A.S. *spitta*, *pa. par. of spita*, *spitta*, *spitta*; *A.S. spittan*, *spithan* (*pa. t. spithan*); *Ice. spita*; *Dan. spytte*; *Sw. spizen*, *spuchen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To eject from the mouth; to throw out as saliva or other matter, from the mouth.

"He still spitting blood."—*Shakespeare: Romeo*, i. 1.

2. To eject or throw out with violence, to belch; as, A cannon spits out fire.

B. Intransitive:

1. To eject or throw out saliva from the mouth.

"When he had thus spoken, he spit upon the ground."—*John* i. 4.

2. To mizzle, to drizzle; to rain slightly.

"It had been spitting with rain for the last 24 hours."—*Dickens: Sketches*; *Sketches of London*.

3. To spit on, or upon: To treat with greatest contempt.

***spit-al, *spit-tle, *spit-el, s.** [A.S. *spital* = an hospital; *A. hospital*, *spital*, *house*.]

"News have I that my Neil is dead of the pest."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII*.

***spital-house, s.** A hospital.

***spital-sermon, s.** A sermon preached on behalf of a spittle or hospital.

spit-bóx, s. [Eng. *spit* (2), *s.*, and *box*; *A. spitt-box* (q.v.).]

spitth-cóck, *v. t.* [Etyim. doubtful; *A. spithcock* (q.v.).] To spit, as an eel, leech, &c., and broil it.

"No new lards suit park with orange pie, Or garnishes his table with pickled eel."—*Any: Art of Cookery*.

spitth-cóck, s. [SPITTH-ROCK, *q. v.*] A spit and broiled.

spite, *spyt, *spight, s. [A. *conatus* = desire (q.v.).]

A disposition to thwart the wishes of another; a desire to annoy, vex, or disappoint another; ill-will, malice, malevolence, hostility.

"Now was the time to win the vengeance of years."—*Maryland: Hist. Poet.*, ch. 15.

spite, sít, fáre, amidst, what, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, there; pine, pit, síre, sir, marine; gá, ph, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, sòn; müté, cúb, oure, unite, cur, ráie, rúil; trý, Sýrian. m, oe = é; ey = á; qu = kn.

pieces of cloth have been run up in a seam, to sew down the edges somewhat in the form of a hem. (Scott.)

splay, *s. & a.* [SPLAT (1), *v.*]

A. As substantive:

Arch.: The inward or outward expansion of an opening; the difference between its greatest and least cross-sections.

B. As adj.: Spreading out; turned outwards; wide; as, a *splay foot*, &c.

splay foot, splay footed, *a.* Having the feet turned outwards; having flat feet.

"The doubters of a hare, as in a morning
Salutes from a splay, - *W. D. H. Kitch*
Purd: Broken Heart, v. 1.

splay-mouth, *s.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched wide on purpose; a grimace.

"Hail thou but, Venus like, a face behind,
To see the people when *splay-mouth* they make."
Dryden: Persius, sat. 1.

splay-mouthed, *a.* Having a wide or splay mouth.

splay-er, *s.* [Eng. *splay: -er.*]

Tile-making: A segment of a cylinder on which a moulded tile is pressed to give it a curved shape, for a pantile, ridge or hip tile, gutter or drain tile.

spleen, ** spleen, s.* [Lat. *spleen*, from Gr. *σπλην* (*splēn*) = the spleen; *σπλην, splhān, splhān.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as 11.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anger; latent spite or ill-will; malice; ill-humour.

"I have no *spleen* against you."
Shakspeare: Henry VIII, II. 4.

(2) A fit of passion or anger.

"Hals-brain Hotspur, governed by a *spleen*."
Shakspeare: I Henry IV, V. 2.

(3) Heat, fire, impetuosity, ardour, eagerness.

"A brook, where Adam used to cool his *spleen*."
Shakspeare: Paradise Lost, IV. 78.

(4) A caprice, a whim; a disposition acting by fits and starts.

"A thousand *spleens* hear her a thousand ways."
Shakspeare: Venus & Adonis, 907.

(5) A sudden motion or impulse.

"Bred as the lightning in the coldest night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heaven and earth."
Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, I. 1.

(6) A fit of laughter; immoderate merriment.

"Abate their over-merry *spleen*."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, Ind. 1.

(7) Melancholy, hypochondria, low spirits.

"We have long been characterized as a nation of *spleen*, and our rivals on the Continent as a land of levity."
Goldsmith: Poets' Evening, ch. vii.

II. Anat.: A soft, highly vascular, and easily distensible organ, situated in the left hypochondrium, between the cardiac end of the stomach and the diaphragm. Its length is about five inches, its breadth about three, its weight about six ounces. After a meal it increases in size for a time, reaching its maximum about five hours after food has been taken. In fever and ague it is enlarged, and in prolonged ague it is permanently hypertrophied. Its use is unknown. It occurs only in the vertebrates, and can be removed without any obvious changes taking place in the animal economy. There are also accessory or supplementary spleens. They are small, detached, rounded nodules.

spleen-gangrene, *s.* [QUARTER-HEIL]

* spleen, *v.t.* [SPLEEN, *s.*]

1. To deprive of the spleen.

"Animals *spleened* grow salacious."
Arbuthnot.

2. To dislike.

"Sir T. Wentworth *spleened* the bishop."
Booth: Life of Williams, II. 52.

3. To annoy.

"The author . . . is manifestly *spleened*."
North: Examen, p. 226.

spleen-s-tive, spleen-i-tive, *s.* [SPLEEN-ITIVE.]

spleen-s-tive, *s.* [SPLENETIC.]

* spleen-s-tive, *s.* [SPLENETIC.]

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* spleen-s-tive, *s.* [SPLENETIC.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. Great brightness or brilliancy; lustre.

"We may admire
The blaze and splendour, but not handle it."
Ben Jonson: Every Man's Humour.

* 2. Magnificence; grand show of richness and elegance; pomp, parade.

"But though there was little splendour there was much dissimulation."
Macaulay: Hor. Ang. ch. xv.

* 3. Brilliance, glory, grandeur, renown, as the splendour of a victory.

II. Her.: A term applied to the sun when represented with a human face, and shining with rays.

* **splend-dre, * splen-dor, *s.*** [Eng. *splendour*; *-dre, -dore*] Marred or characterised by splendour; splendid.

"I fore him in *splend-dre* arms he rode."
Dryden: Battle of Marston.

* **splend-er-ous, *s.*** [Eng. *splendrous*; *-erous*] Marred or characterised by splendour; splendid.

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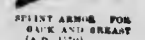
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* **splend-er-ous, *s.*** [Eng. *splendrous*; *-erous*] Marred or characterised by splendour; splendid.

(2) *to split hairs*: To make too nice distinctions.



SPENT ARMED FOR
GAVE AND GREAT
(A.D. 1714)

(3) To split on a rock: To fail; to come to grief.

(4) To split one's sides: To burst with laughter.

(5) To split one's vote: To divide or share one's vote among the candidates to be elected. The opposite to plump (q.v.).

(6) To split the difference: To divide the sum or matter in dispute equally.

split, s. & a. [SPLIT, v.]

A. As a substantive:

1. Ord. ry Language:

1. Lite fly:

(1) A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.

(2) A splinter, a fragment.

2. Fig. uratively:

(1) A division or separation, as amongst the members of a party; a breach.

"To discourage party splits and duplicate candidatures."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1885.

(2) A small bottle of aerated water. (Used also adjectively: as, a split soda.)

II. Technically:

1. Basket-making, &c.:

(1) One of the pieces of an osier after it is divided into four by two knives placed at right angles to each other.

(2) A ribbon of wood rived from a tough piece of green timber. Applied to many of the purposes for which osiers are commonly used in places where they are plentiful.

2. Leather: A thin kind of leather made by splitting a hide into two thicknesses.

3. Weaving: One of the flat strips which are arranged in parallel vertical order and form the reed of a loom.

B. As an adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Divided, separated, parted, rent, fractured.

2. Bot.: Deeply divided into a determinate number of segments.

split cloth, s.

Surg.: A bandage consisting of a central portion and six or eight tails. It is chiefly used for the head.

split-draft, s.

Furnace: In steam-bollers, when the current of smoke and hot air is divided into two or more flues.

split-ful, s.

Weaving: The number of yarns, usually two, passed between each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe.

split-leather, s. [SPLIT, A, II. 2.]

split-mosses, s. pl.

Bot.: The Andraceae (q.v.).

split-new, a. Brand new. [SPANNEW.]

"A split-new democratic system."—*Sp. Page*, in *Harrington's Notes on Church of Scotland*, p. 35.

split-pease, s. Husked pease, split for making pease-pudding.

split-pin, s. A pin or cotter with a head at one end and a split at the other. The ends diverging after passing through an object prevent the accidental retraction of the pin.

split-ring, s. A ring which practically consists of two turns of a spiral, thus admitting of other rings being threaded upon it. The common split key-ring is a familiar example.

split-tongued lizards, s. pl.

Zool.: The sub-order *Fasilungia* (q.v.).

split-tër, s. [Eng. split, v.; -er.] One who or that which splits.

"How should we rejoice if, like Judas the first, Those splitters of passions in sunder should burst."—*Swift*, (*Todd*).

split-tiag, pr. par. or a. [SPLIT, v.]

splitting-board, s.

Mining: A dividing-board used in mine ventilation to divide the incoming air and direct it to separate districts of the mine.

splitting-chisel, s. A blacksmith's chisel with a sharp cutting edge, intended for dividing metal longitudinally.

splitting-knife, s. A knife used in a machine for splitting leather.

splitting-saw, s. A saw for re-sawing or ripping up.

splore, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A frolic, a riot. (*Swed.*) (*Scott: Gay Mannerism*, ch. I.)

splootch, s. [Troch. from spot (q.v.).] A spot, a stain, a daub, a smear.

"The leaves . . . were smeared over with stains and splootches."—*Miss Bradburn: Eleanor's Victory*, ch. V.

splootch-y, a. [Eng. splootch; -y.] Marked with splootches or daubs, daubed.

"There were splootch-y engravings scattered here and there."—*Miss Bradburn: Eleanor's Victory*, ch. V.

splourge, s. [A word of imitative origin.] A splash, a hustle, a noise.

"The great splourge made by our American coustine when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1884.

sploot-tër, v. t. [From sputter (q.v.).] To speak hastily and confusedly; to spitter.

"A Bushman came into the secretary's office sploottering and making a noise."—*Carleton's Reminiscences*, p. 10.

sploot-tër, s. [SPLUTTER, v.] A confused noise, a bustle, a stir.

"A wild splootter of sleep when the carmen . . . is thrown to the sleeping frothy dog."—*Carleton's Reminiscences*, Aug. 1877, p. 10.

sploot-tër-ër, s. [Eng. splutter; -er.] One who splutters.

spö-dit-ö-gite, s. [Gr. σπώδης (spōdēs) = ash-gray; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in prismatic crystals of the orthorhombic system in Wernland, Sweden. Hardness, 5.0; sp. gr. 2.94; lustre dull, vitreous; fracture uneven. Eliminating impurities, it is essentially a calcium phosphate and fluoride. Dana suggests that it may be pseudomorphous.

spö-dite, s. [Gr. σπώδης (spōdēs) = ashes; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Petrol.: Fine volcanic ashes.

spöd-ö-män-ey, s. [Gr. σπώδης (spōdēs) = ashes, and μάνα (māna) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by ashes.

spöd-ö-män-tie, a. [SPINDOMANCY.] Pertaining or relating to spodomancy or divination by ashes. (*Kingsey: Two Years Ago*, ch. vii.)

spöd-y-möne, s. [Gr. σπώδης (spōdēs) = burnt to ashes; σπώδω (spōdō) = to burn to ashes.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in granites, sometimes, as in the United States, in large, but well-defined crystals. Prismatic cleavage very perfect and easily obtained. Hardness, 6.5 to 7; sp. gr. 3.13 to 3.19; lustre, pearly, in some parts vitreous; colour, shades of green to emerald green, grayish-white; transparent to sub-transparent; fracture, uneven. Compos.: silica, 64.2; alumina, 29.4; lithia, 6.4 = 100, corresponding with the formula, $3\text{RO} \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2 + 4\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SiO}_2$. A crystal found at Norwich, Massachusetts, was 164 inches long, and 10 inches in girth. (*Dana*.)

spöd-y-lah, spöd-y, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] Smart, bustling, officious. (*Calver*.)

"A little spöd-y man with green spectacles."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz: Horatio Sparkins*.

spoil, 'spolie, 'spoyie, 'spoyi-yn, v. t. & i. [Fr. spolier; from lat. spolio = to strip of.] To strip of, to despoil, from spolium = spoil, booty; Port. *espoliar*; Ital. *spogliare*. Spoil has been to some extent confused with despoil (q.v.), and has also taken the original meaning of spill, i.e., to destroy.

A. Transitive:

1. To rob, to plunder, to strip by violence, to pillage.

"He entered the territory of seynt Edmonds, and wasted and spoiled the countree."—*Fabian: Chronicl*, ch. cc.

2. To seize by violence, force, or robbery.

"Not his that spoils her young before her face."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 3*

3. To pet, to indulge; hence, to corrupt, to damage, to mear, to vitiate. [*SPOILER - CHIEF*.]

"The spoiled darling of the court and of the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. To render useless by injury; to damage, to ruin, to destroy.

"Spoil his coat with scuttling a little cloth."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 4*

B. Intransitive:

1. To plunder, to rob, to pillage; to practice plunder or robbery. (*Palm xlv. 14*.)

2. To decay, to become useless; to lose all valuable qualities or properties.

"We that gathered a hundred bushels of wheat, spoiled had thereby a property in them, in so far as to look that be used them before they spoiled, as we robbed others."—*Locke*.

spoil, 'spoyl, 'spoyie, a. [SPOIL, v.]

1. That which is taken from others by violence, force, or without license; plunder, especially in war; pillage, booty. (Used with the same meaning in sing. and pl.)

2. The act or practice of plundering; robbery, waste.

"His soldiers fell to spoil."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, I. 1

3. That which is gained by strength or effort.

4. Corruption; cause of corruption; ruin.

"Villainous company hath been the spoil of us."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 3*

5. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other reptile.

"Banks, the rather for the casting of their gold live till they be old."—*Bacon*.

6. Earth dumped by the side of an excavation, to get rid of it when it is in excess of the quantity required for embankments.

7. (H.) The honors and emoluments of public office distributed by the party in power among its adherents, to the detriment of possibly deserving opponents. (*C. S. Hall*.)

spoil-five, s. A rascal game of cards played with the whole pack, and by any number of persons up to ten, each player receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be spoiled.

spoil-paper, s. A scribbler.

spoil-sport, s. One who spoils or ruins sport or enjoyment.

"Mike Lambourn was never a make-lose or a spoil-sport, or the like."—*Scott: Acornworth*, II. 10

'spoil'-a-bie, n. [Eng. spoil, v.; -a-bie.] Capable of being spoiled.

'spoil'-bänk, s. [Eng. spoil, and bank.] The same as *SPOIL, s. 6*.

spoiled, spoilt, pa. pres. or a. [SPOIL, v.] Deprived of its valuable qualities or properties; corrupted, damaged, wasted, injured, destroyed, ruined.

spoiled-child, spoilt-child, a. A child ruined by being petted or over-indulged; hence, one who has had too much of his or her way.

spoil-ër, s. [Eng. spoil, v.; -er.]

1. One who spoils, robs, or plunders; a plunderer.

"The prophet's peaceful mission came from these rapacious spoilers; should he first?"—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz*, p. 10

2. One who corrupts, destroys, or injures; a corrupter.

"The spoiler came, and all thy promise hur Has sought the grave, to sleep, to rest."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Revivers*

'spoil'-ful, 'spoil'-full, 'spoyis full, a. [Eng. spoil; -full.] Wasteful, rapacious.

"Those spoilful Fiers and voracious Easterns."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Revivers*, p. 10

spoke, pret. of v. [SPEAK.]

spöke, s. [A.S. spica; cogn. with Dut. spiek = a lever, a roller; spiek = a spoke; Lat. spica; O. H. Ger. spiech. From the root as SPIKE (q.v.).]

1. One of the radial arms which connect the hub with the rim of a wheel. The part are: the foot, which is inserted into the hub; the shoulder of the foot; the tongue or bolt, which is inserted into the felly; the body, part between the hub and felly; the head, a contracted part of the body near the hub.

"On silver spokes the golden wheels."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 4*

2. A fastening for a wheel to lock it to a descending hill.

3. Next: One of the handles projecting beyond the rim of the steering wheel.

4. A round or rung of a ladder.

5. To put a spoke in one's wheel (or conf): to thwart him, or to do him a disservice.

spoke-auger, s. A hollow auger employed to make the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes.

spite, sat, säre, amidst, what, fall, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, thäre; pine, pit, säre, air, marine; gä, pë, or, wöre, wolf, work, whä, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, quite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Syrian. a, æ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

sil, bô; pout, jôw; eat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
 shan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

sponge, 'spūnj, v. t. & i. [Brown, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge.

"To find and sponge out as huge a piece of sin."—*Booth's Telegraph*, Sept. 25, 1864.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to obliterate; to destroy all traces of.

"In that, except between the words of translation and the words of scripture it tells there has been no distinction, every little difference should not seem an insupportable blotch necessarily to be sponged out."—*London Review*, July, 1874, p. 118.

II. Figuratively:

1. To destroy to harness by extortion; to squeeze; to plunder.

"It is even such a multitude of our own nation to be squeezed of their plate and money?"—*North American*, vol. 1, p. 12.

2. To ruin by sponging or sympathetic arts.

"Here went the dean, when he was to see, To sponge a breakfast once a week."—*Swift*, (Paddy).

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To suck in, as a sponge.

2. Fig.: To live upon others; to live by or practice mean arts.

"I had no business to come sponging on Mr. King."—*Chambers Journal*, July, 1874, p. 104.

sponge-lot, s. [Eng. sponge; dimin. suff. -lot.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A little sponge.

2. Bot.: A sporocyst (q.v.).

'spong'-eōs, a. [Eng. sponge; -eōs.]

Resembling a sponge; like a sponge; of the nature of a sponge; full of small pores.

"For which purpose, sponges it [the light] is and full of hollow places within."—*P. Holland's Pines*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

spong-ēr, 'spong-ēr, a. [Eng. sponge; -ēr.]

1. Lit.: One who or that which sponges, in any sense.

2. Fig.: One who sponges on others; a parasite.

"A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and elegant table, would try which were friends, and which only trespassers, and spongers."—*L. A. Savage*.

spon-gi-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. *σπγγα* (*spongia*) = a sponge.]

1. Zool.: The Linnæan name for the modern class Spongiata, now its typical genus (q.v.).

2. Palæont.: From the Great Oolite onward.

spon-gi-dē, spon-gi-dē, spon-gi-dē, a. pl. [Mod. Lat., formed from *spongia* (q.v.).]

1. Zool.: A class of Protozoa. Though not the lowest animals in organization, they were once relegated by some zoologists to the vegetable kingdom, but the botanists repudiated them, and with justice. They are essentially multicellular animals, in which the endodermal layers consist partly or wholly of flagellated ciliated cells. Most of them have a horny skeleton, composed of fibres, strengthened by alveoli or canals, in species (q.v.).

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2. Palæont.: From the Great Oolite onward.

branches free or united laterally into a network; lamellar, irregularly or fan-shaped; tabular, vasiform, or labyrinthine, many of the forms presenting a close parallelism to corals." (Hollas.) (Orders: Myxospongia, Calcispongia, Silicispongia, and Ceratopodia. Brown, Brownia.)

2. Palæont.: From the Cambrian (?) or the Silurian (?) onward. Vitreous sponges occur abundantly in the Chalk.

spong-i-form, a. [Eng. sponge, and form.] Resembling a sponge; sponge-like; soft and porous, like a sponge.

spongiform-quartz, a. [Brown-quartz.]

spon-gil-lē, a. [Lat., dimin. from *spongia*.] **1. Zool.: The typical genus of Spongiina, and the only one of which the species inhabit fresh water. They are strewn or grey. Several species occur in the streams of the United States. They are found attached to stones, old woodwork, &c.**

2. Palæont.: From the Upper Oolite.

spon-gil-lē-nā, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spongil-lē* (a); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -nā.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Heterocera or Heterocera. Reproduction by ova and by winter eggs or statoblasts.

spong-lā, a. [Eng. sponge; -lā (Chem.).] **Chem.: An insoluble substance obtained from sponge by treating it with ether, alcohol, water, hydrochloric acid, and dilute soda-sol. It closely resembles fibrin, but is insoluble in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and, when boiled with sulphuric acid, yields leucine, but not tyrosine.**

spong-lā-nā, a. [Eng. sponge; -nā] The quality or state of being spongy.

"Consider the spongy and lacunar of the brain."—*More's Immortal*, vol. 1, bk. 1, ch. 10.

spong-lāng, pr. par. or a. [SPONGE, v.]

sponging-house, sponging-house, a. A house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were lodged for twenty-four hours, before being put into prison, to allow their friends an opportunity of settling the debt. They were usually the private dwellings of the landlords. (English.)

"From all the brothels, gambling-houses, and sponging-houses of London, false witnesses were forth to swear away the lives of Roman Catholics."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

spon-gi-ō-car-pi-dē, spon-gi-ō-car-pi-dē, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spongiocarpus* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -dē, -rē.]

Bot.: A family of Cryptophyce (Lindley); an order of Rose-sporer Algae (Berkeley).

spon-gi-ō-car-pi-dē, spon-gi-ō-car-pi-dē, a. pl. [Gr. *σπγγα* (*spongia*) = a sponge, and *καρπος* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The single genus of Spongiocarpidae (q.v.). Called also Polydora.

spon-gi-ō-lē, a. [Lat. *spongiolus* = a kind of fungus, dimin. from *spongia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The young tender extremity of a root by which fluid food is absorbed from the earth. It was once believed to be the growing and absorbing point of the root. This is now known to be just behind the apex. Called also a spongetlet.

"The effect of this pruning is to increase the number of fibres and spongetlets."—*Scientific Magazine*, April, 1884, p. 225.

spon-gi-ō-lē, a. [Gr. *σπγγα* (*spongia*) = a sponge, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: The fossil spicule of a sponge. (Italian.)

spon-gi-ō-pi-lē, a. [Gr. *σπγγα* (*spongia*) = a sponge, and *πίλος* (*pilos*) = felt.]

Surg.: A substitute for a poultice, made of an absorbent stratum of sponge and fibre on an india-rubber backing.

spon-gi-ō-sē, spon-gi-ō-sē, a. [Eng. sponge; -sē, -sē.] Sponge-like, like a sponge; spongy.

spong-ite, a. [Gr. *σπγγίτης* (*spongitēs*) = of, in, or like a sponge.]

Palæont.: A fossil sponge.

spon-gi-ōid, a. [Eng. sponge; -oid, -oid.] Resembling a sponge; sponge-like, spongy.

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spong-ē, 'spūnj, v. a. [Eng. sponge; -ē.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Resembling a sponge; sponge-like; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, or easily compressible texture; spongy.

"A light spongy wood, and easily wrought."—*First Folio*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

2. Having the quality of imbibing like a sponge; hence, drenched, soaked. (Id. 1844)

"There is no lady of more softer heart."—*More's Immortal*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

3. Wet, rainy.

II. Bot.: Having the texture of a sponge; very cellular; with the cells filled with air, as the crista of many corals.

spongy bones, a. pl.

Anat.: Various bones of spongy bone. The spongy bone is the most porous of the bones of the body, and is composed of a network of bony trabeculae, forming a spongy mass. There are also spongy bones in the spongy bones.

spongy-platinum, a. [Platinum-spongy.]

spongy-quartz, a.

Min.: A variety of quartz with a spongy, sponge-like structure which will float in water. Similar to floatstone (q.v.).

spongy-stem, a.

Bot.: A stem internally of spongy tissue, a stem composed internally of elastic tissue.

spon-i-lā, a. [Named after Jacob Spengler (1692), a French physician.]

Bot.: A genus of Cistaceae. The last of *Spina orichalis*, formerly called *Spina orichalis*, a small Indian tree, yields a gum. The Gorg planters call it *Spina orichalis*, burnt wood yielding good charcoal for powder. *S. polyantha*, also Indian, is used in the rafters of native houses.

sponk, a. [SPUNK.]

sponne, pret. of v. [SPIN, a.]

spon-sal, a. [Lat. *sponsalia*.] Betrothal or relating to marriage.

spon-si-bile, a. [A contract of *sponsus* (q.v.).]

1. Capable of discharging an obligation, responsible. (Scott.)

2. Respectable, creditable; becoming at station. (Scott.)

spon-sing, spon-sing, a. [SPUNK.]

spon-sion, a. [Lat. *sponsio* = a word promise or engagement, from *sponsus* (a) = *spondo* = to promise solemnly.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of being surety for another.

"A surety, rather than a sponser, is a many."—*More's Immortal*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

2. Internat. Law: An act of support made on behalf of a state by an agent specially authorized. Such support may be confirmed by express or tacit sanction.

spon-sion-al, a. [Eng. sponser; -al.] Responsible; implying a pledge.

"It is evident that he is a sponser, and is representative and sponsered person to be a sponser."—*More's Immortal*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

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sōte, fat, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there; pō, pō, here, air, marine; gā, pō, or, wōre, wolf, work. wōre, sōn; mūt, cūb, cūre, qūte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trū, Sūrma, s, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = ix.

-chian, -chian = shan. -tchien, -tchien = shün. -tchien, -tchien = shün. -tchien, -tchien = shün. -bie, -die, &c. = bel, del.

ordered all copies of it to be called in and publicly burnt.

(3) In sport: In joke or jest; not in earnest.

sport, sports, v.t. & i. [Sport, s.]

A. Transitive:
(1) To divert, to amuse, to make merry. (Used reflexively.)

"Amuse them by sport presentation."—*French Rev.* 2.
"To exhibit by any kind of play."

"How sporting on the lyre the love of youth."
—*Drayton*. (1594.)

(2) To exhibit; to bring out in public; to wear. (Slang.)

"Only qualified by art to sport with spot on the public pavement."—*Daily Chronicle*, Dec. 28, 1868.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To play, to 'sport'; to make merry; to amuse one's self. — *As. & L.* *Lycidas*, 64.

2. To trifle.

"If any man turn religion into gallery, by build- ing to make himself ridiculous, because he sports with his own life."—*Tillotson*.

3. To follow the diversions of the field.

II. Slang. To assume a character different from the specific or varietal type.

"The sporting character of man was so much moved at that time as now."—*Field*, March 6, 1868.

¶ (1) To sport off: To utter sportively; to throw off with ease.

(2) To sport one's oaf: [Oaf, v. (2).]

sport & bill: s. t. s. [Eng. sport; -ability.]

Phoneticism.

"To the sportability of chit-chat."—*Stearns & Hunt*. *Journal*, The *Espresso*.

sport & ble, n. [Eng. sport; -able.] Probable, natural.

"He had but the sportable joy of his voice."—*Born*. *Travels*, ch. vii, 116.

sport & l, n. [Eng. sport; -al.] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports. (Dryden.)

sport & que, s. [Eng. sport; -ness.] Sport, gaiety.

"Round in a circle one sportsman must be."—*Poole*. *Arrangement of Paris*, l. 1.

sport & r, s. [Eng. sport; -er.] One who sports; a sportsman.

sport & l, n. [Eng. sport; -ful.]

1. Full of sport; frolicsome, merry, wanton, mischievous. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, iv, 306.)

2. Lively in jest or sport; sportive.

"Though it is a sportful count."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

3. Amorous, wanton.

"Let Kate be chaste, and Dian sportful."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

sport & l, n. [Eng. sportful; -ly.] In a sportful manner; in sport; sportively, playfully.

"To see or hear a serious thing sportfully represented."—*Chapman*: *Life*, pt. ii, ch. iii.

sport & l, n. [Eng. sportful; -ness.] The quality or state of being sportful; playfulness, sportiveness.

"The ladies had the further marking his sportful-ness."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

sport-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [Sport, s.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining or relating to sport or sports; practising or given to sport or sports.

"A journal of ancient sporting records."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1868.

2. *Slang.*: Assuming the character of a sport. (*Sport*, s., II., *SPORTING PLANT*.)

C. As verb: The act or habit of engaging in sport or sports.

sporting-house, s. A public-house frequented by sportsmen, betting-men, &c. (*Sport*, s., l. 3.)

sporting man, s. A sportsman; one who follows sport, as a pugilist, a pedestrian, a sportsman, &c. (*Sport*, s., l. 3.)

sporting paper, s. A paper or journal devoted to the interests of sport. (*Sporting-man*, s.)

"A London daily that chiefly lives on sport, though it is not a religious sporting paper."—*Referee*, April 18, 1868.

sporting piece, s. A plaything.

"A good sporting-piece for the great."—*Richardson*: *Pamela*, ch. 12.

sporting-plant, s.

Bot. & Hor. The name given by gardeners to plants which have suddenly produced a single leaf with a new and sometimes widely different character from that of the other blades.

Linnaeus calls them leaf-variations, and says that they can be propagated by grafts, &c., and sometimes by seed. They rarely occur in plants in a state of nature, but are common under culture. (*Origin of Species*, ch. i.)

sporting-press, s. That portion of the public press devoted exclusively or mainly to the interests of sport.

sport-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. sporting; -ly.] In a sportive manner; sportively, in sport.

"You do it, I suppose, but sport-ly."—*Hammond*: *Works*, l. 108.

sport-ive, a. [Eng. sport; -ive.]

1. Tending to or engaged in sport; sportful, merry, gay, frolicsome, playful.

"How often have I led the sportive choir. With tautness I lead, I lead the murmuring choir."—*Shakespeare*: *The Merchant of Venice*, l. 1.

2. Amorous, wanton.

"I, that am not changed for sportive tricks."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, l. 1.

sport-ive-ly, adv. [Eng. sportive; -ly.] In a sportive manner; playfully, in sport.

"I saw the soft air sportively to take it. And in its change and variety turned to make it."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

sport-ive-ness, s. [Eng. sportive; -ness.] The quality or state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness, mirth, gaiety, frolicsome.

"The Duke, the saltarello—embodiment as it were of the sportive and untroubled of an Italian carnival, never lacked the saltness and vigor the thousand demand."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1868.

sport-less, a. [Eng. sport; -less.] Without sport or mirth; joyless.

"Cutting what sportive lights she ever led."—*Shakespeare*: *Plutarch*, *Agamemnon*, vii.

sport-ling, s. [Eng. sport; -ling, suff. -ing.] A little person or creature that sports or plays about.

"Pretty sportling: full of May."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

sports-man, s. [Eng. sports, and man.]

1. One who engages in or is given to the sports of the field; one skilled in sports, as hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.

"Over down appears the sportsman and his train. He is the town of the distant plain."—*Keats*: *Progress of Error*, 22.

2. A sporting man (q.v.).

sports-man-like, sports-man-ly, a. [Eng. sportsman; -like, -ly.] Be fitting or becoming a sportsman.

"Fit fishing is personally brought to a standstill by the late sportsmanly method."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1868.

sports-man-ship, s. [Eng. sportsman; -ship.] The practice of sportsman; skill in field sports.

sports-woman, s. [Eng. sports, and woman.] A woman who engages in field sports.

"The twenty-three sportsmen and sportswomen who took part in it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 6, 1868.

sport-to-ly, s. [SPORTULE.]

sport-to-ly-ly, s. [Eng. sportule; -ly.]

Subsiding on alms, doles, or charitable contributions.

"Thence sportulely proceeds."—*Sp. Hall*: *Ones & Onesness*, dia. iii, ch. vii.

sport-ule, s. [Lat. sportula, dimin. from sporta = a wicker-basket; Fr. sportule.] An alms, a dole; a charitable gift or contribution; a largess.

"The bishops, who consecrated the ground, had a spoil or sportule from the credulous lady."—*Sp. Hall*: *Ones & Onesness*, dia. iii, ch. vii.

sport-ule, s. [Dimin. from Eng. sport (q.v.).] Botany:

1. A spore.

2. A granule within a spore; a sporidolium.

sport-ule-er-ous, a. [Eng. sportule, and Lat. fero = to bear, to produce.] Bot.: Bearing spores.

spot, spots, s. (From the same root as

Asp. = spittle (q.v.); cf. Dut. *spot* = a speck, a spot; *spitten* = to spatter, to besplash; Sw. *spita* = spittle; *spita* = to spit; Dan. *spotte* = a spot, a speck.)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a place discoloured; a speck, a blot.

2. A small part of a different colour from that of the ground on which it is.

"An idea made up of barely the simple sense of a house with spots has had a confused idea of a landscape."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

3. A dark place on the disc or face of the sun or a planet. (Non-err.)

4. A stain on character or reputation; a disfigurement, a reproach.

"Having in lovely view, that could deserve the spot of blame."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

5. A small extent of space; a place, a locality.

"That spot in which I point is Paradise."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

6. A variety of the common pigeon, having a spot on its head, just above its beak.

7. A stroke, a piece.

"You have made a fine spot of work on your shirt."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

II. Billiards:

1. A mark near the top of the table, on which the red ball is placed.

2. A spot-stroke (q.v.).

¶ On (or upon) the spot: Immediately; without moving; at once; hence, fig., on the alert, all alive to, well up in.

spot lens, s.

Microscopy: A hemispherical lens with a large opaque spot in the centre of its plane face, adjustable with this plane side upwards under the stage of the microscope, so that the object is in the focus of the rays which it converges from the mirror. The effect of this arrangement is that no direct light from the mirror can enter the objective, the spot causing a central shadow, but the light received by the objective from the marginal rays, and reflected again by its particles, does enter. Hence the object appears as if brightly self-illuminated upon a dark black-ground.

spot stroke, s.

Billiards: A stroke which consists in hitting the red ball time after time in one of the top pockets.

spot, v.t. [Spot, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make or put a spot or mark on; to discolour, to stain. — *As*, To spot a dress.

2. To mark with a colour different from the ground.

"Have you not seen a handkerchief spotted with strawberries in your wife's hand?"—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

3. To cover with small spots or sprays; as, to spot muslin.

4. To put a patch or patches on by way of ornament.

"Next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces spotted after the whitish manner."—*Johnson*: *Speeche*, No. 1.

5. To mark as with a spot; to mark or note, so as to ensure recognition; hence, to watch with the eye; to detect, to recognize. (*Colloq.*)

"The house spotted him, and he became food and trophy two minutes later."—*Field*, April 4, 1868.

6. To stain, to taint, to blemish.

"Upon their spotted souls."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard II.*, l. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Billiards: To place (the red ball) on the spot.

"The marker spotting the ball."—*Field*, Dec. 8, 1868.

2. *Hor.*: To pick out; to pitch upon; to choose. (*Slang*.)

"Having met with tolerable success in spotting the winners."—*Morning Chronicle*, June 21, 1867.

3. To spot timber: To cut or chip it in preparation for hewing.

spot-less, a. [Eng. spot; -less.]

1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration; unspotted. (*Thomson*: *Winter*, 816.)

2. Free from stain or blemish; pure, immaculate, untainted.

"Marquis and one of spotless fame."—*Longfellow*: *Epics of America*.

spot-less-ly, adv. [Eng. spotless; -ly.] In a spotless manner.

spot-less-ness, s. [Eng. spotless; -ness.] The quality or state of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish; purity.

"Lord, if thou look for a spotless man, whom wilt thou look upon?"—*Dante*: *Divina Commedia*.

sol, boy; pout, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shun. -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = h; del.

spot-tā, a. [Eng. *spot*; -ad.]

1. Marked with spots or patches of a different colour from the ground; discoloured.

"Two water snakes swam by the ship; they were beautifully spotted."—Cook *First Voyage*, bk. III, ch. II.

2. Stained, tainted, discoloured, polluted, gaily.

"This spotted and inconstant man."

Shakespeare. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I, 1.

spotted-axia, s. [Axis (2).]**spotted-blenny, s.**

Ichthy.: *Blennius vulgaris*, a fish from five to seven inches long, common on the British shores. "Its thinness has also acquired for it the epithet of Gunnel or Gunwale, such being the name of the thin deal forming the upper streak of a boat, which the fish is supposed to be like." (Farrell: *Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3rd), II, 377). Called also Spotted-gunnel and Butter-fish.

spotted-comfrey, s.

Bot.: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

spotted-dogfish, s. [Dogfish.]**spotted-ellipoglossus, s.**

Zool.: *Ellipoglossus maris*, one of the two species of the Japanese genus *Ellipoglossus*, which form a connecting link between the land and the water salamanders.

spotted-emu, s.

Ornith.: *Dromornis irroratus*, confined to Western Australia.

spotted-fever, s. [NEPHROPURIFIC FEVER.]**spotted-flycatcher, s.** [FLY-CATCHER, 2. (U).]

Ichthy.: *Gobius minutus*; called also the Freckled or speckled-goby. [Gobius.]

spotted-gunnel, s. [SPOTTED-BLENNY.]**spotted-hyæna, s.** [HYÆNA.]**spotted-lamprey, s.** [LAMPREY.]**spotted-manakin, s.**

Ornith.: The genus *Parulidus* (q.v.). (Swainson.)

spotted-menobranchus, s.

Zool.: *Menobranchius panchatus*. [MENOB-RANCHUS.]

spotted-muslin, s.

1. *Orl. Lang.*: Muslin covered with small spots or spots.

2. *Eubon.*: *Diophora mendiva*, a British moth, family Cheimobina. Male black, female white.

spotted-ray, s. [HOMELYN-RAY.]**spotted-salamander, s.** [SALAMANDER, II, 2.]**spotted-snake, s.**

Zool.: *Euphronotus natrix*. [SNAKE, s. II.]

spotted-sulphur, s.

1. *Bot.*: A British night-moth, *Agrophila sulphurealis*.

spotted-tree, s.

Bot.: *Flindersia umiculosa*, a native of Queensland. So named because the trunk is covered with spots, owing to the outer bark falling off in patches.

spotted-wild-cat, s.

Zool.: *Felis tigris*, an Indian species, about eighteen inches long, the tail being about a foot more. It is gray, spotted with black, and the ears are tufted, indicating a relationship with the Lynxes.

spotte-i-wrasse, s.

Ichthy.: *Labrus mixtus*. [RED-WRASSE.]

spot-téd nés, s. [Eng. *spotted*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being spotted.

spot-tér, s. [Eng. *spot*, v.; -er.]

A secret agent, a spy, an undercover. *Spot*: one who is employed by a railway company to keep secret tally of the number of passengers carried and fares received by the conductors.

spot-ti nés, s. [Eng. *spotty*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being spotty or marked with spots.

spot-tý, a. [Eng. *spot*; -y.]

Full of or marked with spots; spotted; patchy.

***spous-age (age as íg), s.** [Eng. *spouse* (s); -age.]

The act of espousing; espousal. "The glorious espousage of the Lamb."—Bale: *Memorie on the Revolution*, P. III, Ch. 6.

spouse-alle, s.** [SPOUSAL.]spous-al, *spous-all, *spous-ayl, spouse-alle, a. & s.** [A contract of espousal (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to marriage; nuptial, matrimonial, connubial, bridal. "From them Asteris sprang, a nymph renewed, And with the spouse-like form of Parnus renewed."—Cook: *Nautid*, 602.

B. As subst.: Espousal, marriage, nuptials. (Generally used in the plural.)

"So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a spouse."—Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

spouse, spowse, s. [O. Fr. *epous*, *epous*, *epouse*; Fr. *époux*, *épouse*, from Lat. *epousus*, fem. *epousa* = one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride, from *epousus*, pat. par. of *epousus* = to promise solemnly, to betroth.] [SPOUSAL.]

1. A bridegroom. "The archbishop elicits the spouse, and with to ten, et cetera with the good wye."—Wycliffe: *John II*.

2. One engaged or betrothed in wedlock; a bride, a wife. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,612.)

***spouse-bed, s.** Marriage.

"The archbishop elicits the spouse, and with to ten, et cetera with the good wye."—Wycliffe: *John II*.

***spouse-breach, *spouse-broke, *spouse-broke, s.** Adultery.

"A fol woman in spouse-breach be hold under ye wye."—Robert of Gloucestre: *p. 259*.

***spouse-hood, *spous-hed, s.** The marriage state.

"He the Emperours daughter in spouse-hood come."—Robert of Gloucestre: *p. 66*.

***spouse, v.t.** [SPOUSE, s.]

1. To marry, to wed, to espouse. "The spouse and the spouse have the foremost voice."—Ben Jonson: *Epithalamion*.

2. To give in marriage. "King William of Scotland did his daughter spouse To the wife of Bonny."—Robert of Gloucestre: *p. 210*.

***spouse-léss, a.** [Eng. *spouse*; -less.]

Destitute of a spouse; having no wife or husband; unmarried, single.

"The spouseless Adriatic monies her lord."—Byron: *Childe Harold*, IV, II.

***spous-éss, *spous-esse, *spous-esse, s.** [Eng. *spouse*; -ess.]

A bride, a wife, a married woman. "Come thou and I shall achieve to thee the spouseless, the wif of the Lamb."—Wycliffe: *Apocalypse*, 21.

spout, *spoute, *spowte, s. [SPOUT, v.]

1. *Ordinary Language*: The discharging chute, ajutage, or tubular ventage of a vessel or machine whence issues the liquid or comminuted material; as, the spout of a pitcher, the issuing nozzle for the ground meal from the mill stones, &c.

2. A pipe, a conduit; a pipe for conducting water, as from a roof.

"As in spouts the swallows build."—Longfellow: *Narrative*.

3. A shed or lift; specif., the shoot or lift in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, a pawnbroker's shop. [q.]

4. A water-spout. "That dreadful spout, Which shrouds do the hurricane call."—Shakespeare: *Titus & Coriolanus*, v. 2.

II. Mining:

1. A channel of the same size as the air-head, driven from the air-head into the gate-road at intervals of about fifteen yards, to keep the communication as forward as possible.

2. The chute which carries the coal or ore from the waggon, and dumps it into a car or ship.

"I'll spout the spout: At the pawnbroker's, in pawn; pawned. (Slang.)

spout fish, s.

Zool.: A fish or mollusc which spouts or spurts out water; spec., several nautilus, as *Solen*, which do so on retiring to their holes.

spout hole, s. An orifice for the discharge of water.**spout-plane, s.**

(Carp.) A round-soled plane used in hollowing out stuff for spouting and troughs.

spout-shell, s.

Zool.: The genus *Aporthus* (q.v.).

spout, v.t. & i. [According to Short, to spout, from Sw. *sputa*, *spura* = to spout, to spout; *spura* = a squirt, a pipe; Dan. *spud*, *spudde* = to spout, to squirt; *spudde* = a squirt; Ger. *spudde*, *spudde*, *spudde* = to spout, to squirt; Low Ger. *spudde*, *spudde*; Fr. & Ital. *spat* = to spout, to squirt.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To pour out in a jet, and with some force; to throw out through a spout, pipe, or jet.

"The abundance of water that this mountain spouted."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. IV, ch. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To utter with pomposity; to mouth; to utter or deliver for effect in the matter of a mouthful orator.

"While spouting the most in-different rubbish he can be endured."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 1, 1885.

2. To pawn. (Slang.)

"The dice are going to spout the college plate."—*Spencer*: *Four Years at Oxford*, ch. 100.

B. Intransitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To eject water from or as from a spout; pipe; as, A whale spouts.

2. To issue with some force, as water or other liquid from a spout or narrow orifice; to spout.

"If they are deeply wounded in a sham pan there will instantly gush out as many tears of blood, spouting to a considerable distance."—*Spencer*: *Four Years at Oxford*, ch. 100.

II. Fig.: To make a speech, especially in pompous manner.

"Introduce him to spouting like an orator."—*Spencer*: *Four Years at Oxford*, ch. 100.

spout-ér, s. [Eng. *spout*, v.; -er.]

One who spouts; one who makes speeches in a pompous manner; a speechifier; a paterfamilias.

"The women's rights agitator, the self-proclaimed paterfamilias."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1885.

spout-ing, s. [SPOUT, v.]

Pompous talk; speechifying.

"Listening to the more forcible than polished spout of rabid fair traders and socialists."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 8, 1885.

spout-léss, a. [Eng. *spout*; -less.]

Having no spout; destitute of a spout.

"There the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoutless jar."—*Spencer*: *Four Years at Oxford*, ch. 100.

sprouch-le (le as é), spráck-le, ri (ri), spráck-le.

To chamber, to straggle. (Scotch.)

"For far I spratched up the lane Burns: the Meeting with the lane."—*Spencer*: *Four Years at Oxford*, ch. 100.

sprack, s. [Irish *sprack*, *sprack*; Irish *sprack*; Gael & Irish *sprack* = strength, vigor.]

Spence, sprightly, lively, animated.

"He hath as suddenly acquired all that sprack festivity and buoyancy."—*Spencer*: *Four Years at Oxford*, ch. 100.

sprác-kle, v.t. [SPRACKLE.]

To sprinkle, to scatter.

"A portion of it was spracked, but the rest which was four yards in length, was without effect."—*Spencer*: *Four Years at Oxford*, ch. 100.

sprág, a. [A corrupt. of *sprack* (q.v.).] Quak, lively, active.

"A good sprag necessary."—*Spencer*: *Four Years at Oxford*, ch. 100.

sprág (í), s. [Cf. Icel. *sprág* = a male flounder.]

1. A young salmon. (Prov.)

2. A half-grown cod. (Prov.)

sprág (2), s. [Irish allied to *sprack* (q.v.).]

A bullet of wood; specif., to mow, a small prop or stay for preventing the roof of a mine from sinking in.

"Sprags and other articles were thrown into the mine without effect."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 1, 1885.

sprág-giáng, s. [Eng. *sprag* (2), s.; -ing.]

Sprags collectively; the lining of sprags.

"He did not say anything to the men about spragging."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 28, 1885.

spráich (sh guttural), s. [Gael.]

1. A cry, a shriek.

2. A collection, a multitude, as, a group of children. (Scotch.)

spráich (sh guttural), v.t. [SPRAICH, s.]

To shriek.

spráic-kle, v.t. [SPRAIC-KLE.]

To sprinkle.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wō, wēt, hère, camél, hēr, thère; pine, pit, aīre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, oūh, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trý, Syrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

sprite, ***sprit** (3), ***spryte**, *s.* [Fr. *esprit* = spirit, from Lat. *spiritus*, accus. of *spiritus*] [SPIRIT.]

1. Spirit, life.

"Told up the sprite with wounds as cruelly."
Burrer *Virgilio*; *Amos* 11.

2. A spirit, an elf, a fairy.

***sprite** ***fai**, ***sprite** ***fai-ly**, &c. [SPRIT-ful, SPRIGHTFULLY, &c.]

***sprit-ing**, ***spryt-ing**, *s.* [SPRITING.]

***spruck** ***st**, *s.* A motor wheel having cog-like projections from its periphery, designed to act upon the links of a driving chain. Also called such projections.

sprocket-wheel, *s.* A wheel having sprockets. [RAG-WHEEL.]

sprid, *s.* [Gael. *spradh*; Irish *spradh* = a sprat.] A salmon in its second year. [Prov.]

***sprig**, *pret. of s.* [SPRINKLE, v.]

sprö, **spro** (as ***s**), **sprö**, *s.* [Dut. *sprone*, *sprun*.]

Pukol; Thrush. (Scotch.)

spröt, *s.* [The same word as *sprout*.] [SPRAT (3), &c.] A kind of rush. (Scotch.)

sprout, ***sprut**, ***sprute**, *s.* [O. Fr. *spruta*; Low Ger. *spruten*, *spruten*; Dut. *spruten*; Ger. *sprützen*; Ice. *spræta* = to spit or spit out water, to sprout (pa. t. *sprött*, pl. *spröttu*, pa. pres. *spröttinn*); A.S. *sprutan* (pa. t. *sprætt*, pa. pres. *sprættan*) = to sprout. Allied to *sprit*, *sprat*, *spratt*, *sprutter*, and a doublet of *sput* (q.v.).]

1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to begin to grow; to put out shoots.

"They are no other than buds, *growing forth*."
P. *Midland Place*, bk. xvii, ch. xli.

2. To shoot into ramification.

"Wind is apt to *sprout* with moisture."—*Bacon*.

3. To grow, like the shoots of plants; as, A deer's horns *sprout*.

"I. To proceed, to shoot.

"The hearted attitude... *sprouts* originally from the earth principle of self-interest."—*Sever*, *Light of Nature*, vol. 1, pt. ii, ch. xliii.

sprout, *s.* [Dut. *spruit*; Ice. *sprött*; Ger. *sprout*.] [SPROUT, v.]

1. The shoot or bud of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree, or from the end of a branch.

"The kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in a tender *sprout* of shrubs; and, after it had time, it began to shoot as are the usual food of a kid."—*Key*, in the *Creation*.

2. (Pl.): Brussels sprouts (q.v.).

3. (Pl.): a bunch of twigs. (Amer.).

spruce, *s.* [For *Spruce* (leather) = Prussian leather.] To dress sprucey was to dress after the Prussian manner. (Scot.)

A. *Adjective*:

1. Brisk, dashing, sprightly.

"...as in *spruce* company."—*Shakespeare*: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv, 1.

2. Trim, neat. (Milton.)

3. Dandified; neat without elegance or dignity.

"In so neat and *spruce* array."
Bosworth *Remotio of Love*.

B. *As substantive*:

1. Ordinary Language:

The same as *SPRUCE-LEATHER* (q.v.).

2. The same as *SPRICE-BEER* (q.v.).

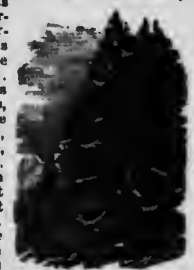
3. The same as *SPRICE-FIR* (q.v.).

spruce-beer, *s.* A fermented liquor made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. It is useful as an anti-scorbutic.

spruce fir, *s.*

1. A popular name for many species of the genus *Abies* (q.v.), specif. *Abies excelsa*, a fine evergreen which sometimes reaches a height of 120 feet, with a straight, though not very thick trunk, and a regular pyramidal form. Leaves scattered evenly round the twigs; four-cornered, imbricate, dull green; cones cylindrical, pendulous, with blunt, sinuate, slightly toothed scales. It is a native of the north of Germany and Norway, whence it is often called the Norway spruce. It is

commonly planted in Britain, and affords an excellent shelter for game. Its timber constitutes white deal. It is not so durable as the Scotch pine, but is prized for masts, spars, scaffolding poles, &c. In Norway it takes seventy or eighty years to arrive at maturity. By incision it yields a resin whence turpentine and Burgundy pitch are manufactured. The White Spruce fir (*A. alba*) has the leaves somewhat glaucous, rather pungent; the cones narrow, oval, tapering, with even, undivided scales. It is found in North America, where it reaches the height of forty to fifty feet. The Black Spruce is *A. nigra*, from the very cold parts of North America. It grows to seventy or eighty feet high. The timber is very valuable. Another United States species is *A. rubra*, the Red Spruce. *A. canadensis*, the Hemlock Spruce, is abundant in the forests of the north. There are several very large species in the west, especially *A. Douglasii*, which attains a height of 250 feet, and forms immense forests in the mountain districts. [HEMLOCK-SPRUCE.]



SPRUCES FIR.

spruce-leather, *s.* Prussian leather; pruce.

spruce-ochre, *s.* Brown or yellow ochre.

spruce, *v.* & *i.* [SPRUCE, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To trim or dress in a spruce manner; to dress up; to prink.

"Then Jan Dog Pittaco

To spruce his plumes."—*More Songs of the South*, l. 11, 20.

B. *Intrans.*: To dress one's self with affected neatness.

"To spruce up: To dress sprucey or trimly.

"Belshazzar would not be seen of Hermsphroditus, till she had *spruced* up her self first."—*Marston*: *Ant. of Melancholy*, p. 324.

spruce-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *spruce*; *-ly*.] In a spruce manner; with extreme or affected neatness.

"Beware of men who are too *spruce* dressed."—*Conscience*: *And Imputed*.

spruce-ness, *s.* [Eng. *spruce*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being spruce; neatness without elegance.

"Now in the time of *spruceness*, our plays follow the fashion of our garments."—*Middleton*: *Boasting*, l. 11, 20.

***spruce-fy**, ***spruce-fy-fie**, *v.* [Eng. *spruce*; suff. *-fy*.] To make spruce; or true. (Collyer: *s.v.* *plimper*.)

spruce (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Founding:

1. The ingate of a mould, through which the metal is poured.

2. The piece of metal attached to a casting, occupying the gate through which the metal was poured.

3. A piece of metal or wood used by a moulder in making the ingate through the sand.

spruce (2), *s.* [SPRUE.]

sprug, *v.* [CF. *sprack* and *spruce*.] To make spruce. (Prov.)

"To sprug up: To dress neatly; to spruce up.

sprug, *s.* [Perhaps from *sprung*, v.] A sparrow. (Scotch.)

sprung, *pret. pa. pres.*, & *a.* [SPRING, v.]

A. & B. *As pret. & pa. pres.*: (See the verb).

C. *As adjective*:

1. Strained, cracked: ns, a *sprung* bat.

2. Intoxicated. (*Shana*.)

"They were a little bit *sprung*."—*Mrs. Stowe*: *David*, l. 87.

sprunt, *v.* [Etym. doubtful; but perhaps connected with *sprout* (q.v.).]

1. To spring up; to germinate, to sprout.

2. To spring forward or outward.

"Dear image of thyself; see how it *sprungs* With joy at thy approach."—*Donnerville*: *Rural Games*, tit.

3. To hristle up; to show sudden resentment. (Amer.)

sprunt, *a.* & *s.* [SPRUNT, v.]

A. *As adj.*: Active, vigorous, lively, brisk.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A leap, a spring.

2. A steep ascent in a road. (Prov.)

3. Anything short and not easily bent.

sprunt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *sprunt*; *-ly*.]

1. Vigorously, youthfully; like a young man.

2. Neatly, trimly, sprucey.

"How do I look today? am I not dressed *spruntly*?"—*Ben Jonson*: *Devil* is an *Am. iv*, l.

***spruck**, *a.* [SPRUCK, v.] [Scot. &c.]

spry, *a.* [Sw. dial. *sprygy* = very lively, skittish; *spry*, *språk*, *spraker* = spirited, mettlesome. Allied to *spruck* (q.v.).] Active, nimble, lively, sharp, wary. (Chiefly Amer.)

spud, *s.* [Prov. a corrupt. of *spule*; but cf. *thin*, *spud*; *Irish*, *spod* = a spear; Eng. *-old* (1), &c.]

1. A short knife.

"My *spud* these nettles from the stones can part. No knife so keen to weed them from my heart."—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*, l. 1724.

2. Anything short and thick; speedily—

(1) A piece of dough boiled in fat. (Amer.)

(2) A potato. (*Irish*.)

"But it was eminently *sprayed* the plough, a speed the *spuds* and the weeds day."—*Poet*, March 12, 1867.

3. A sharp, straight, narrow spade, with a long handle. It is used for digging post-holes, and digging out heavy-rooted weeds, such as burdock, thistles, &c.

"He comes upon him grabbing thistles with a *spud*."—*Nathaniel Davies*, Dec. 2, 1861, p. 747.

4. A kind of small spade with a short handle, for use with one hand.

5. A spade-shaped implement, used in fishing for broken tools in a well.

spue, *v.* & *s.* [SPUE, v.]

spull-sie, **spul-sie** (as ***y**), & [Fr. *speller*, from Lat. *spolio* = to rob, to spoil (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Spoil, booty.

2. *Soda Line*: The taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

spuke, *s.* [SPOOK.] A spirit, a spectre.

spule, *s.* [O. Fr. *espule*; Fr. *espule* = the shoulder.] [SPALLS.]

spule-bone, *s.* The blade bone

"There's no man left on the *spule-bone*."—*Scott*: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xviii.

spul-lor, *s.* [For *spuler*.] [SPOON.] One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun and fit for the loom. [Prov.]

spul-sie (as ***y**), & [SPULLSIE.]

spu-mär-f-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *spuma* = foam.]

Bot.: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungals. *Spumaria alba* looks like white froth, and grows on grasses, &c.

spume, *s.* [Lat. *spuma* = foam.] Froth, scum, foam; frothy matter rising on liquor or fluid substances in boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

"Thence nitre, sulphur and the fiery *spume* Of bitumen."—*Thomas*: *Summer*, l. 106.

spume, *v.* [SPUME, v.]

1. To froth, to foam.

2. To spoon.

***spum-ē-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *spumens*.] Foamy, frothy, spumous.

"In the *spumous* and watry or terrene moisture of the seed is contained a body of a more spumous or a more consistency."—*More*: *Immortality of the soul*, bk. ii, ch. xiv.

***spu-mēs-geñce**, *s.* [Eng. *spumescence* (1); *-ce*.] The quality or state of being spumescence; the state of foaming or being foamy.

***spu-mēs-geñt**, *a.* [Lat. *spumescens*, *pr. par.* of *spumescere* = to grow foamy, from *spuma* = foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

***spum-id**, *a.* [SPUME.] Spumous, frothy, foaming.

bel, boy; pout, jowl; cat, pell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***spū-mif-ār-ōla, a.** [Lat. *spuma* = foam, an *ifero* = to bear.] Producing foam or spume.

spūm-i-nāa, a. [Eng. *spumy*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being spumy.

spūm-ōla, a. [Lat. *spumous*, from *spuma* = foam.] Consisting of froth or foam; frothy, foamy.

"The spumous and florid state, which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs"—Arbuthnot On Measles, ch. 1.

***spūm-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *spumy*(c); *ŷ*.]

1. The same as *SPUMOUS* (q.v.).

"From both the wounds gush'd forth the spumous gore." Gay: The Death of Honour.

2. Covered with foam.

"The Tiber now their spumy heels divide." Bronte: Constance.

spūn, pret. & pa. par. of v. & a. [SPIN, v.]

A. & B. As *pret.* & *pa. par.*: (See this verb).

C. As *adj.*: Worked by spinning.

spūn-gold, s. A flattened silver gilt wire, wound on a thread of yellow silk.

spūn-silk, s. A cheap article produced from short-fibered and waste silk, in contradistinction to the long fibres wound from the cocoon and thrown. It is frequently mixed with cotton.

spūn-silver, s. Thread of coarse silk or singles, wound with flattened silver wire.

spūn-yarn, s.
Next.: A line formed of a number of yarns twisted together, but not laid up. Used for seizings, serving, &c.

spūna, s. [SPOON.] (Scotch.)

spūnge, s. & v. [SPONGE, s. & v.]

spūn'-gōr, s. [SPONGER.]

spūnk, *spōnk, *spunok, s. [Ir. & Gael. *spōnk* = sponge, tinder, touchwood, fruit. Lat. *spongia* = a sponge (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Touchwood; tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou.

"To make white powder; it is surely many ways possible; the best I know is by the powder of rotten willow, *spōnk*, or touch wood, prepared with rectified make it runest."—Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. II, ch. v.

2. A match, a small piece of wood dipped in sulphur; a spark.

"A spark of fire in the red room."—Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. 11.

3. A quick, ardent temper; nettie, spirit.

II. Bot.: *Polygala igniaria*

spūnk-ŷ, spūnk-ia, a. & s. [Eng. *spunk*; *-ŷ*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Spirited, mettlesome, fiery, irritable.

"Erekins & spunkie Norland bills." Burns: Cry & Prayer.

2. Applied to a place supposed to be haunted, from the frequent appearance of the *ignis fatuus*.

B. As substantive:

1. The *ignis fatuus*, or Will-o'-the-wisp.

2. A person of a fiery or irritable temper.

spūr, *spore, *sporre, *spure, *spurre, s. [A.S. *spura*, *spora* = a spur; cogn. with

Dut. *spoor* = a spur, a track;
Icel. *spori*;
Dan. *spore*;
Sw. *sporre*;
O. H. Ger. *sporo*; M. H. Ger. *spors*;
Ger. *sporen*;
all = a spur;
Eng. *spoor*;
Icel. *spor*;
Ger. *spur* = a track, a spoor (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:
(1) An instrument attached to the heel, and having a rowel or wheel of points to prick a horse's side. The rim is the part inclosing the heel of the boot;

(2) The same as *SPUR*, s. & v. [See this verb.]

(3) A spur-gall, s. & v. [See this verb.]

(4) A spur-maker, s. [See this verb.]

(5) A spur-pruning, s. [See this verb.]

(6) A spur-gall, s. [See this verb.]

(7) A spur-maker, s. [See this verb.]

(8) A spur-pruning, s. [See this verb.]

(9) A spur-gall, s. [See this verb.]

(10) A spur-maker, s. [See this verb.]

the neck, the part between the rowel and rim. [Rowel.] Spurs are the special badge of knighthood; hence, To win one's spurs = to become a knight, and, generally, to achieve the utmost one can in any line of profession; to attain the highest eminence.

"With spur and bridle undelighted,"

"By the spurs plucked up the pine and cedar."

"The cock, for instance, hath his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order."—Male: Orig. of Manes, p. 20.

(2) The largest and principal root of a tree.

"By the spurs plucked up the pine and cedar."

(3) Something which projects; a snag.

(4) The hard-pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves for defence and attack.

"The cock, for instance, hath his spurs, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order."—Male: Orig. of Manes, p. 20.

(5) A mountain, or mountain mass, shooting out from a range of mountains, or from another mountain, and extending for some distance in a lateral or rectangular direction.

"Finally gaining the height of the first spur that barred their way."—Field, Feb. 18, 1867.

(6) A sea swallow. (Prov.)

(7) Fig.: Anything that seems to goad, spur, or impel to action; a goad, an incitement, an incentive, a stimulus.

"His forcible tongue needed no spur; yet a spur was applied."—Macaulay: Mod. Eng., ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. (Dunlop.)

2. Arch.: A buttress.

3. Botany:

(1) [CALCAN (2).]

(2) [PL.]: Little stunted branches on a tree, flower buds, the growth of which has been retarded because they are about to put forth lower buds instead of leaves. (Hindley.)

(3) A grain of rye affected with ergot.

(4) Corp.: A strut or brace strengthening a rafter or stiffening a post.

5. Fortification:

(1) A tower or blockhouse in the outworks before the port.

(2) A wall that crosses part of a rampart and connects it to the interior work.

6. Hydr.-eng.: A projection carried out from the bank of a river to deflect the current and protect the bank. It is made of masonry, of piles, or of earth revetted by gabions or fascines.

7. Nautical:

(1) A sole with spikes, to enable a seaman to stand on a whale while flensing it.

(2) A prong on the arm of some forms of anchor, to assist in turning the lower arm from the shank.

8. Shipbuilding:

(1) A shore extending from the bilge-way, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks.

(2) A curved piece of timber, serving as a half-beam to support a deck where a hatch-way occurs.

(3) A compass timber or knee, having one arm bolted to the deck-beams and a vertical arm bolted to the bits, which are additionally secured thereby.

9. Battle of Spurs:

1. To spur of the moment: On the impulse felt at the moment; without consideration.

"The most likely regrets now having acted on the spur of the moment."—Daily Telegraph, Dec. 23, 1883.

spur-gear, spur gearing, s.

Mech.: Gearing in which spur-wheels are used.

spur-maker, s. One whose occupation is to make spurs.

spur-pruning, s. A mode of pruning

trees, by which one or two eyes of the pruning year's wood are left, and the rest cut off so as to leave about rods.

spur-rowel, s. The rowel of a spur.

"Put leather, bullets, and spurs on in a hat."

—More: Immortality of the Soul, bk. II, ch. 1.

spur-royal, *spur-rial, *spur-ryal, s. A gold coin first made in the reign of Edward IV. In the reign of James I., a



SPUR-ROYAL

value was 15s. So called from having on the reverse a sun with four cardinal rays issuing from it, so as to support a resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The illustration is about half the size of the coin.

"I have a paper with a *spur-royal*."—Ben Jonson: Alchemist, II, 1.

spur-shell, s.

Zool.: The genus *Imperator* (q.v.), in allusion to its old name *Calcar*, and to the fact that, seen from above, the shell somewhat resembles the rowel of a spur.

spur-tree, s.

Bot.: *Peltia domingensis*.

spur-valerian, s.

Bot.: The genus *Centranthus*.

***spur-way, s.** A narrow way for horses; a bridle-path.

spur-wheels, s. pl.

Mech.: The ordinary form of cog-wheel. The cogs are radial and peripheral, and are adapted to engage counterpart cogs on another wheel. The pitch-lines of the driving and the driven wheel are in one plane.

spur-wing, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any bird having a horny spur or spurs on the web of the wings. [PALAEOTRITON.]

spur-winged-goose, s.

Ornith.: *Plectropterus guineensis*, from northern and western Africa. It is about the size of the common goose; upper parts of her glossy black, with metallic iridescence, under parts white; bend of wing with a large red spur, which is sometimes double.

spur-wood, s.

Bot.: *Ischnanthus flammula*, (Pringle & Holland).

spūr, *spurre, v. & s. [SPUR, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To prick with spurs; to urge to take pace with spurs.

"Ready'd to learn, he spurred his fiery steed."—Dryden: Polydorus & Arde, II, 1.

2. To fit or furnish with spurs; to fit spurs on; to attach spurs to; as, a team booted and spurred.

II. Figuratively:

1. To urge, encourage, or incite to action; to instigate, to impel, to goad.

"With their power to unloose the tarts and set the hanging appetite."—De Witt's Magazine, 1844, 187, p. 57.

2. To hasten. (Shakspeare: Coriolanus, I, 1.)

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To spur one's horse to make a fast or faster; to ride fast.

"But all spurs after, but as they may be."—To know her from a beautiful woman.

—Spenser: F. & M., III, 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To press forward.

"Some bold men, though they begin with much ignorance and error, yet, by spurring on their own selves."—Greene.

2. To urge, to impel, to incite, to instigate.

"Self-interest, as we there show, spurring us on by hope and fear."—Washington: Daniel Lyson, bk. I, p. 1.

***spūr-gall, v.** [Eng. *spur*, and *gall*.] To wound or gall with, or as with a spur.

"I am ridden, Traitor."

And spur-gall'd to the life of passion.

—Bacon: Hamlet, Pro. 1.

stā, stāt, fare, amidst, what, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sūr, marine; gō, gā, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.

tion, -tion = shùn; -tion, -tion = shùn. -tious, -tious, -tious = shūs. -ble, -ble, &c. = bēi, del.

intended movements, and report thereon to the proper authorities. A spy if caught is liable to capital punishment.

"Hence he some spy, amidst these silent hours,
To try you came, and watch the Trojan towers?"
— Pope, *Rome*; *Ilad* 2. 4.

*3. The pilot of a vessel.

*4. A glance, a look.

"Each other a squall of silence envious,
And through their iron sides with cruel spies
[look] seeks to pierce." — *Spenser*, *P. V.*, l. 11. 17.

*spy-boat, s. A boat sent out to gain intelligence.

"Giving the colour of the sea to their spy-boats, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venetians." — *Arbuthnot*.

spy-glass, s. A telescope; a small telescope.

*spy-money, s. Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence.

*Spy-Wednesday, s. A name given to the Wednesday immediately preceding Easter, in allusion to the betrayal of our Lord by Judas Iscariot.

spy, *spie*, v. t. & i. (For *esp*, from O. Fr. *espier*; from O. H. Ger. *spēhan*; M. H. Ger. *spēhen*; Ger. *spähen* = to watch closely; Lat. *spicio* = to look; Gr. *σπείωμαι* (*speidomai*) = to look.)

A. Transitive:

1. To gain sight of; to discover, to spy, to perceive, to detect.

"And, when I spy advantage, claim the crown." — *Shakespeare*, *Henry VI.*, l. 1.

*2. To explore, to view, examine, or inspect closely and secretly. (Generally with out.)

"Moses went to spy out the land, and they took the village thereof." — *Numbers* 13. 32.

*3. To ascertain or gain a knowledge of secretly and by artifice; to discover by close search or examination.

B. Intransitive: To search narrowly; to scrutinize, to pry.

"It is my nature a prying
To spy into all." — *Shakespeare*, *Titus*, III. 4.

*spy-el, s. [SPIAL.]

*spy-craft, s. [Eng. *spy*, and *craft* (1), s.] The acts or practice of a spy; the act or practice of spying.

*spy-dōm, s. [Eng. *spy*; *-dom*.] The act or practice of spying; the system of employing spies; spysdom.

"A sensible international custom has obtained throughout Europe which deprives *espionage* of its only imaginable excuse: whilst nations are at peace with one another." — *Long*, *Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1864.

*spy-lam, s. [Eng. *spy*; *-lam*.] The same as *spysdom* (q.v.).

*spyre, v. i. [SPIRE, v.]

sq., abbrev. [See def.] Square.

squab, *squobb, a., adv., & s. [Sw. dial. *skvapp* = a splash; Ger. *schwap* = a slap; Sw. dial. *skvalla* = loose or fat flesh; *skvalla* = a fat woman; *skvabbig* = flabby.]

A. As adjective:

1. Fat, short, thick and stout; bulky.

"The happy ale goes round;
Nor the squab daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, sin pleased it twice." — *Hutton*.

2. Unfedged, unfeathered, newly hatched.

"He *is* a squab, is he not? a fat, and with squab (i.e., very young) chicken." — *Field*, 13, 1884.

*3. Sly, coy, quiet.

"Your demure looks that are as *sqab* in company are death in a corner." — *Nat. Rev.*, *Princess of Cleves*, l. 1.

*4. Short, rurt, abrupt.

"We have returned a *squab answer*." — *Walpole*, *To Maria*, 10, 1733.

B. As adv.: With a heavy fall; plump, drop.

"The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and drop him down, *squab*, upon a rock." — *L'Estrange*; *Psalms*.

C. As substantive:

1. A short, fat person.

"Gorgonius ate, abominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan."
— *Cowper*, *Proverbs of Solomon*, 218.

2. A young pigeon or dove.

3. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

"On her large *squab* you find her spread."
— *Keats*, *Hyperion*.

squab-chick, s. A chicken not fully feathered. (*Prov.*)

squab-pie, s. A pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

"Cornwall *squab pie*, and Devon whitepot bring."
— *Eng.*, *Art of Cookery*.

*squab, v. i. [SQUAB, a.] To fall plump or flop.

squab-bish, v. i. [Prob. a corrupt. of *squash* (q.v.).] To crush, to squash, to ruin. (*Colloq.* or *dialect*.)

"Compared with the marooned Irony which *squab-bishes* poor Mr. Nicholas Curlew." — *Indefinite*, April 11, 1888.

*squab-bish, s. [SQUABISH, v.] A crushing, a squashing.

"A *squab-bish* of the growing innumerable of chivalrous novels." — *Morning Advertiser*, July 1, 1888.

*squab-bish, a. [Eng. *squab*, a.; *-ish*.] Squab, thick, heavy; short and thick.

"Diet makes them of a *squab-bish* or hardy habit of body." — *Harvey*, *Of Consumption*.

squab-bie, v. i. & t. [Sw. dial. *skrabbel* = a squabble, from *skrap* = a splash; cf. *skrakka* = to cackle, to scold; Icel. *skrakka* = to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To engage in a low, noisy quarrel or dispute; to wrangle, to brawl, to scuffle.

"For which they *squab-bie* and for which they *pie*."
— *Samuel*, *Volunteer*, *Laurest*, No. 2.

2. To debate peevishly; to dispute, to argue.

"The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squab-bie* a whole day, whether they should take them under negative or affirmative." — *Watts*, *Logic*.

B. Transitive:

Print: To put away; to disarrange or knock off the straight line, as type that has been set up. A page is said to be squabbed when the letters stand much awry, and require painstaking adjustment.

squab-bie, s. [SQUABBLE, v.] A petty quarrel; a wrangle; a noisy dispute; a scuffle.

"He takes the side of the Irish House of Commons in all its *squab-bies* with the mother country." — *Brit. Quart. Review*, 1811, 210 (1870).

squab-bier, s. [Eng. *squabb* (v.); *-er*.] One who squabbles; a misy, quarrelsome fellow; a brawler, a wrangler.

squab-by, a. [Eng. *squab*, a.; *-y*.] Short and thick; stumpy.

"So far as the *squabby* stone structure which comprises the offices of the Commander-in-Chief is concerned." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1888.

squab-ōō, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: A species of heron, *Ardea comata*.

squād, s. [O. Fr. *esquadr*, *escadre*, from Ital. *quadra* = a squadron (q.v.).]

1. Mil.: A small number of men assembled for drill or inspection.

"A Company provided the winning *squad*." — *Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 1, 1888.

2. A small number or party of people; a crew, a set.

"A mizzle mattle muddle *squad*."
— *Barnes*, *Verses to J. Rankine*.

*Awkward *squad*: A body of recruits who have not yet mastered their drill sufficiently to take their places in the regimental line; hence, any awkward set of persons.

squād, v. i. [SQUAD, s.] To draw up in a squad.

"Squad your men, and form up on the road." — *Lever*, *Charles D. Malley*, ch. XXXVI.

*squād-dy, a. [Prob. for *squabbly* (q.v.), or for *squitty* (q.v.).] Fat, thick, dumpty. (Still in use in America.)

"We know him by his bald pate and his cowl hanging at his back, that he was a fat, *squaddy* monk that had been well fed in some cloister." — *Greene*, *Scenes from both Heavens & Hell*.

squād-rōn, *squad-rone, s. [O. Fr. *esquadron* (Fr. *escadron*), from Ital. *quadron* = a squadron, from Lat. *quadra* = a square, n square (q.v.).]

1. *Orig. Lang.*: Originally a square or square form; hence, a body drawn up in a square; a square body of men.

"Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* joined."
— *Milton*, *P. L.*, IV. 302.

II. Technically:

1. Mil.: A force of cavalry commanded by a captain, and usually about 100 strong. Each squadron is composed of two troops, each, in ordinary service, commanded by a captain

for purposes of administration, but under the senior for service in the field. The squadrons form a regiment. The *squadron* is frequently considered the tactical unit of cavalry.

"Rank upon rank, *squadrons* upon *squadrons* pass."
— *Scott*, *Don Roderick*, II.

2. Naval: A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed upon a particular service or station, and under the command of a commodore or junior flag-officer.

"Such was the North Holland *squadron*, the *squadron*, the Zealand *squadron*, the *squadron* of the *squadron*." — *Harvey*, *Of Consumption*, ch. xviii.

*Squadron of Evolution: A naval *squadron* engaged in maneuvering, practicing in signals, and acquiring efficiency in tactical.

Flying *Squadron*: A *squadron* of vessels fitted out and intended for rapid cruising.

*squad-rōned, a. [Eng. *squadron*; cf. *squadron*.] Formed into a *squadron*, *squadron* squares.

"They gladly thither haste, and by a gun,
Of *squadroned* angels hear his canting."
— *Milton*, *P. L.*, III.

squall, v. i. [Ety. doubtful.] To use sticks at cock.

squall-ōr, s. [Eng. *squall*; *-or*.] (See *rain*.)

"Now that the trees are large and the leaves are fallen, the idlers of the county have set upon their fourth armed with *squalls*. An *squall* is a most common of a short stick of pine or spruce, free to drive the barbed little *squall* into the tree, and by it a victim at the end of a long fall shot." — *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1881.

*squam-ōō, a. [SQUAM, a.]

squall-id, *squal-id, a. [Lat. *squallidus* = still, rough, dirty, from *squall* = to be stiff, rough, or dirty; Ital. *squallido*.]

1. Foul, filthy; extremely dirty.

"They are a *squall* in *squall* and soil."
— *Spenser*, *P. V.*, l. 11.

*2. Rough, shaggy.

"A little *leare* or else a *squall* team."
— *P. Fletcher*, *Plutarch*, *Isopos*.

*squal-i-die, s. pl. [M-L. Lat. *squallidus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-die*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Placodermata, the *squallid* family, founded by Cuvier. Muller, in his *Ichthyologia*, has now generally classed the *Selachioidei* (q.v.).

squā-llid-i-ty, squal-id-ness, s. [Fr. *squallid*; *-ity*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *squallid*; foulness, dirt, filthiness, squalid manner; dirtily, blunty.

squall, v. i. [Icel. *skvalla* = to squelch, to be out; *skval* = a squalling, *Skval*, *squall*, stream, to rush out violently; *squall* = a petulant running of water, *squall* = a violent shower of rain; *skval* = a squall, clamour, to bluster; *skval* = a squall, the sound of high wind; *squall* = to be out, *squall* and *squall* are doublets.] To cry out, to cry or scream violently, as a woman frantically or a child in pain or anger.

"Frequently interrupted by the *squalling* water."
— *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1888.

squall, s. [SQUALL, v.]

1. A loud cry or scream; a harsh cry.

"Betsy dialed her face with *squalls*."
— *King*, *Lady's Book*.

2. A sudden gust of wind, or a sudden vehement succession of gusts, generally accompanied with rain, snow, or sleet, a *squall*.

"But then the *squalls* hit a close and hard."
— *Scott*, *Lord of the Isles*, I.

* (1) A black *squall*: One attended with dark cloud, diminishing the usual quantity of light.

(2) A thick *squall*: One accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.

(3) A white *squall*: A violent squall blowing in or near the tropics. It is accompanied by thick clouds, as in the case with the Black *Squall*, and the surface of the sea is lashed into white, broken foam by the violence of the wind.

(4) To look out for *squalls*: To be on guard; to look out for trouble or disaster. (*Colloq.*)

squall-ōr, s. [Eng. *squall*; *-or*.] (See *rain*.)

squall-ōr, s. [Eng. *squall*; *-or*.] (See *rain*.)

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squall-ōr, s. [Eng. *squall*; *-or*.] (See *rain*.)

sqā, sqā, sqā, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gē, gē, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūta, cūh, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

squal-ly, *a.* [Eng. *squaly*, *a.*; *v.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Abounding with squala; frequently disturbed with storms or gusts; gusty.

"The night has been squally, and rain, though not heavy, is falling." — *Field*, Dec. 8, 1864.

2. Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout. (Said of a field of turnips or corn.) (*Prov.*)

II. Warring; Faulty; uneven, as cloth.

squal-ô-dôn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *squalus*]; suff. -ô-dôn.] [SQUALODONTIDÆ.]

squal-ô-dôn-ti-dôn, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *squalidus*, gent. *squalidontis*]; Lat. fem. pl. *squalidæ*.]

Palæont. A family of Ombrocei, consisting of a single genus, *Squalodon*, founded for the reception of numerous extinct forms — chiefly tooth and fragments of crania — widely distributed throughout the Marine Mesozoic and early Pliocene of Europe, North America, and South Australia. The teeth are in groups, as in *Zenodonta* (q.v.). The posterior molars with two roots; the cranium is essentially ichthyoid.

squal-ô-dôn, *a.* [Lat. *squalus* = a shark; Eng. suff. -ô-dôn.] Like a shark; resembling a shark.

squal-ô-r, *s.* [Lat. [SQUALID.] The quality or state of being squalid; dirt, filth, foulness.

3. Squalor carceris:

Sots law: The strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt or disclose any concealed funds.

squal-ô-râ-jô (*as y*), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *squalus*, and *gryl*.]

Palæont. A genus of Selachoides, from the Lias of Lyme Regis. (For detailed description, see *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 527-38.)

***squal-ûs**, *s.* [Lat.]

Ichthy. A Linnæan genus of Amphibia, with five lateral spiracles. It was approximately equivalent to the modern *Selachoides* (q.v.), and, in a more or less modified form, found a place in several classifications, but has now lapsed.

squâ-mâ (*pl. squâ-mâ*), *s.* [Lat. = a scale.]

1. Bot. A scale. [SCALE (1), *a.*, II. 1. (1).]

2. Compar. Anat. A bony scale. [SCALE (2), *a.*, II. 2. (2).]

3. Pathol. (Pl.): An order of skin-diseases in which a morbid secretion of the epidermis produces scales or scurf, readily detached, but reproduced again and again by desquamation; the scales are degenerated, thickened, dry epidermis covering minute papular elevations of the skin. Le. xliv and itching are present, but there is no constitutional disturbance. The order comprehends psoriasis, including lepra, pityriasis, and ichthyosis (q.v.). *Nomencl. cont.*

1. Zool. [ELATRON, 2.]

squâ-mâ-coeûs (*oe as sh*), *a.* [SQUAMA.] The same as *SQUAMOSE* (q.v.).

squâ-mâ-tâ, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *squamatus* = scaly.]

Zool. A section of Reptilia, in which the skin is covered with scales. It contains the Lizards and Snakes.

squâ-mâ-to, squâ-mâ-tô-dô, *a.* [SQUAMA.] Covered with small scale-like bodies; scaly.

squâ-mâ-tion, *s.* [Eng. &c., *squama* (s); -ô-tion.] The formation of squame, or scale-like processes, *e.g.*, the rosettes of scale-shaped leaves in the rose-willow.

***squâmê**, *s.* [Lat. *squama*.] A scale.

"As ornament, breast bones, *grana squamæ*." — *Chaucer*, *C. T.*, l. 16, 228.

Still occasionally used in Natural Science, as in Lat. *scutellatus*, p. 172.

squâ-mô-lâ, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *squama* (q.v.).]

1. Bot. A scale-like, membranous bract, as on the receptacle in Compositæ. (In this sense there is a plural *squâ-mô-lâ*.)

2. Zool. A 2 cells of Rotifera, family Eubranchiata. It has four eyes, and the trochal disc and paracymbia are divided.

squâ-mô-lâ-tâ, squâm-y-lâ-tâ, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *squamellatus*, *squamulosus*, from *squamella* (q.v.).] Having, or covered with squamella.

squâm-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *squama* = a scale, and *forma* = to bear.] Having the form or shape of scales.

squâ-mî-ô-r-ô-dôn, *a.* [Lat. *squama* = a scale, and *perô* = to bear.] Scaly; bearing or having scales.

***squâ-mî-pên**, *a.* [SQUAMIPENNES.] One of the Squamipennes.

squâ-mî-pên-nôp, *s. pl.* [SQUAMIPENNES.]

squâ-mî-pên-nôp, *squâ-mî-pên-nôp*, *s. pl.* [Lat. *squama* = a scale, and *pên-nôp* = a fin.]

Ichthy. Coral-fishes; a family equivalent to the Chaetodontidae (q.v.). (See extract.)

"The typical forms of this family are readily recognized by the form of their body, and by a peculiarity from which they derive their name, *Squama*, namely, the soft, and frequently also the squamous part of their dorsal and anal fins are so thickly covered with scales that the boundary between fins and body is entirely obliterated." — *Unwin's Study of Fishes*, p. 27.

squâ-mô, *pref.* [Lat. *squama*.] Squamous (q.v.).

squâmê-zygomatic, *a.*

Anat. A term applied to the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and to the squamosal or squamous bones collectively.

squâm-ô-dô, *a.* [Lat. *squama* (s) = a scale; Eng. suff. -ô-dô.] Resembling a scale or scales; covered with scales or scale-like integuments; scaly.

squâ-mô-sal, *a. & s.* [Eng. *squamosal* (s); -al.]

A. As an adj.: Squamous (q.v.).

B. As a substantive: *s.*

Anat. The squamous part of the temporal bone; applied collectively in the plural to this bone, the zygoma, and the articular surface of the lower jaw.

squâm-ô-sa, *a.* [SQUAMOSA.]

Bot. (Of a surface): Covered with the rudiments of leaves; covered with minute scales fixed by one end, as the young shoots of the pine-tribe.

squâm-ô-sa, *a.* [Lat. *squamosus*, from *squama* = a scale.] Covered with scales; consisting of scales, resembling scales, scaly.

"In the genus of oak, which may be called *squamosa* oak, the scales, which may be called *squamosa* scales, are small, and are called *squamosa* scales." — *Darwin's Phylogeny*, bk. viii, ch. vi. [Note.]

squamous-bones, *s. pl.* [SQUAMOSA, B.]

squamous-bulb, *s.*

Bot. A scaly bulb. [BELB, II. 1.]

squamous-suture, *s.* [TEMPOSO-PARIETAL SUTURE.]

squâ-mû-lâ (*pl. squâ-mû-lâ*), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *squama* (q.v.).]

Bot. A paleolea, a lodicule (q.v.). Called also a Squamule.

squâm-û-lâ, *s.* [SQUAMULA.]

squâm-y-lâ-tâ, *a.* [SQUAMELLATA.]

squân-dôr, *v. t. & i.* [A nasalized form of Lowland Scotch *squatter* = to splash water about, to scatter, to dissipate, to squander; Friv. Eng. *squatter*, *squattle*, freq. from Dan. *squatte* = to splash, to squirt, to squander; Sw. *squatta* = to squander, freq. of *squatta* = to squirt. (Hedqvist.)]

A. Transitive:

1. To scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

"And the recollections of the great Armada squandered upon the sea." — *Handy Dictionary*, bk. 2, 1862.

2. To spend lavishly, wastefully, or profusely; to spend prodigally, to waste, to dissipate, to lavish.

"The cruel wretch... has squandered upon his second train what might have been his first." — *Thomson's Success*, 35.

B. Intransitive: To waste one's substance; to spend prodigally or profusely.

"A vast excess of wealth for squandering heirs." — *Living Art of Cookery*, let. iv.

***squân-dôr**, *s.* [SQUANDER, *v.*] The act or habit of squandering; waste, prodigality.

squân-dôr-êr, *s.* [Eng. *squander*, *v.*; -er.] One who squanders; one who spends his sub-

stance prodigally or lavishly; a spendthrift, a prodigal, a lavishier.

"Flourish to their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be squanders and wasters." — *Living Education*, 116.

squân-dôr-êr, *pr. pr. ora.* [SQUANDER, *v.*]

squân-dôr-êr-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *squandering*; -ly.] In a squandering, wasteful, or prodigal manner; prodigally, wastefully, lavishly.

square, *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *esquarré* = squared, square; *esquarre* = a square, squareness; Ital. *quadrato*, from Lat. *quadratus*, from *quadrus* (for *quaterus*) = four-cornered, from *quatuor* = four; Fr. *équarre*; Sp. *cuadrado*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a square room, a square table, &c.

(2) Furnishing a right angle.

"This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work." — *W. & A.*

2. Figuratively:

(1) Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines; stout, well-set; as, a man of a square frame.

(2) Exactly suitable or correspondent; true, just.

"She is most triumphant lady, if report is square to her." — *Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, II. 2.

(3) Rendering equal justice; just, fair, honest; as, square dealing.

(4) Fair, right, just.

"All have not offended; For those that were, it is not square to take, On those that are, revenges." — *Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, v. & 6.

(5) Even; leaving no balance; exactly balanced.

"James again brought matters square on the fifth." — *Scott: Red Rover*, 120.

(6) Leaving nothing; hearty, vigorous.

(7) Complete, hearty, full, satisfying.

"By heaven! I square eaters!" — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 2.

II. Naut. At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon.

B. As adverb:

1. Lit. At right angles; as, To hit a ball square to the wickets in cricket.

2. Fig. Squarely, fairly, honestly; as, To act square. (*Slang*.)

C. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 5.

"I resound his call for undivided stars." — *Shakespeare: A Voyage in the Phoenix*.

(2) A figure, body, or substance nearly approaching such a figure; a square piece of surface.

(3) An area of four sides with houses on each side; sometimes a square block of houses, and sometimes applied to an area formed by the meeting or intersection of two or more streets. In the cities of the United States many, usually rectangular, spaces called by this name, and planted with grass and trees, are laid off as small parks, furnishing breathing places in the closely built-up portions of the city. William Penn, in laying out the plan of his new city of Philadelphia, was careful to provide for a number of squares, conveniently situated, and to these many others have since been added, while several of the other cities of the country have followed the same salutary example. Similar open spaces exist in European cities. They yielded the original suggestion of the modern park.

(4) A square body of troops; a squadron. [II. 7.]

"He alone Dealt on lieutenant, and no practice had In the brave squares of war." — *Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 11.

(5) A pane of glass.

(6) A square block of houses on the streets of a town; the area occupied or intended to be occupied by such a block; the distance along a street from one intersection to another; as, two squares above our house. (U.S.)

hîl, bôy; pôt, jôwî; cat, çell, chorûs, çhîn, bench; go, çem; thîn, thîs; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f
-clan, -cian = shan, -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = shûn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl

(7) An implement used by artificers for laying off lines to which work is to be saved or cut. It consists essentially of two pieces at right angles to each other, one of which is sometimes pivoted, so that either angle than a right angle may be secured or measured. A T square is one in which one ruler is cut the other in the middle, so as to form the figure of a letter T. (Written also *liquor*, *liquor*, *square*, *square*, *square*.)

"Do you not know my lady's foot by the square, And laugh up at the apple of her eye?"
Shakspeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A measure, standard, pattern, or model.
"These that affect antiquity will follow the square thereof."—*Shakspeare*.

(2) Rule, regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct.

"I have not kept my square, but that to come shall all to do by the rule."—*Shakspeare*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

(3) Level, equality.

"We live not on the square with such as them, Such are our letters who are better plain."—*Dryden*: (Faint.)

(4) A quarrel.

(5) The front part of the female dress near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered.
"Between her breasts the cruel weapon rose Her curious square, embossed with cooling gold."—*Purcell*.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith. & Alg.*: The result obtained by taking a quantity twice as a fact. Thus $16 (4 \times 4)$ is the square of 4.

2. *Astron.*: Quartile; the position of planets 90 degrees distant from each other.

"Their planetary motions and new, In sextile square and trine, and opposite, Of mixture effect."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, v. 2, 200.

3. *Bookbind.*: The projection of a board beyond the book-edge.

4. *Carp.*: 100 feet, that is, 10 x 10; a unit of measurement used in boarding and roofing.

5. *Geom.*: An equilateral and quadrilateral, having all its angles right angles. The diagonals of a square are equal, and mutually bisect each other at right angles. The ratio of either side of a square to its diagonal is that of 1 to $\sqrt{2}$. The square is employed as a unit of measure in determining the area of surfaces, whence the term square measure, in that connection. The area of any square is equal to the product of two adjacent sides.

6. *Hor.*: That portion of the arbor on which the winding key is placed, or a similar part of the arbor of a watch, &c., they are set.

7. *Mil.*: A formation adopted by infantry, formerly, to resist a charge of cavalry. It was a row or four men deep, the front ranks kneeling with fixed bayonets, and the rear rank standing. Occasionally squares have been formed to enclose baggage, wounded, &c., when in presence of overwhelming numbers, as in savage warfare.

8. *Naut.*: That part of the shank of an anchor to which the stock and shackle are attached.

9. *Print.*: A certain number of lines in a column, of nearly equal height and width.

1. *All square*: All right, all arranged.
2. *At square*: In or into opposition or enmity. [SQUARE, s., 1. 2. (4).]

"Falling at square with his husband."—*Shakspeare*: *The Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1, 10.

3. *Geometrical square*: (GEOMETRICAL).

4. *Magic square*: (MAGIC).

5. *Method of best squares*: The method of finding the probable error in assuming the mean of a number of discordant observations of a phenomenon; the method of determining the values of certain elements by means of several equations which only approximately express the relations existing between the elements. These approximate equations of condition are usually derived from a series of observations, or of experiments, which are necessarily liable to certain errors. It is shown in the theory of probabilities, that the probable error will be least when the sum of the squares of the errors is a minimum.

6. *On (or upon) the square*:

(1) *Lit.*: At right angles; as, To cut cloth on the square.

(2) *Fig.*: Fairly, honestly; as, To act on the square. (*Collier*.)

7. *Out of square*: Out of the proper order, rule, or proportion.

"The whole ordinance of that government was of such sort plotted, and through other coverings came there out of square, in that disorder which it is now come to."—*Shakspeare*: *Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

8. *Three square, for square, &c.*: Having three, five, &c., equal sides having three, five, &c., angles. (An improper use of square.)
"One end of which being thicker, and placed three square, is inserted into the first base of the stern."—*Herbert*: *Surgery*.

9. *To break no square*: To make no difference; to give no offence.

"I will break no square whether it be or not."—*Shakspeare*: *Pistol*.

10. *To break square*: To depart from the accustomed order.

11. *To see how square go*: To see how matters are going; to see how the game proceeds. (An expression borrowed from chess, the chess-board being divided into squares.)

"One frog looked about him to see how square went with their new king."—*Shakspeare*: *Pistol*.

square built, a. Of a square build or frame; having a shape broad for the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines; as, a square-built man.

square-coupling, s.

Mil. work.: A kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite

are file, a. An entering-file (q.v.).

square, a frame, s.
Shipbuild.: A frame square with the line of the keel, having no levelling.

square-framed, a.

Join.: Applied to a work when the framing has all the angles of its styles, rails, and mountings square, without being moulded.

square joint, s.

Join.: A mode of joining wooden stuff, in which the edges are brought squarely together, without rabbeting, tongue, or feather.

square leg, s.

Cricket: A fielder who stands square with the wicket and behind the batsman.

square leg, s.

Cricket: To hit to square leg.
"Mr. Read continued a fine display of well-judged hitting by square-legging both bowlers for a couple of each time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 26, 1902.

square measures, a. pl. The squares of linear measures; as, a square inch, a square yard, &c.

square number, s.

Arith.: A number which may be resolved into two equal factors; the product of a number multiplied into itself. Thus, 4, 9, 16, 25, are square numbers, being the squares of 2, 3, 4, 5 respectively.

square parsley, s.

Bot.: *Meum Banius*.

square rig, s.

Naut.: That rig in which the lower sails are suspended from horizontal yards, as distinguished from fore-and-aft rig.

square-rigged, a [SHIP-RIGGED.]

square roof, s.

Carp.: A roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle.

square-root, s.

Arith. & Alg.: A quantity which, being taken twice as a factor, will produce the given quantity. Thus, the square root of 25 is 5, because $5 \times 5 = 25$; so also 3 is the square root of 9, since $3 \times 3 = 9$; 2 is the square root of 4, since $2 \times 2 = 4$; and so on. When the square root of a number can be expressed in exact parts of 1, that number is a perfect square, and the indicated square root is said to be commensurable. All other indicated square roots are incommensurable.

square sail, s.

Nautical:

1. A four-sided sail, whose middle position is athwartship. It is supported by a yard, slung at its mid-length by a truss or parrel. It is distinguished from sails which are extended by stays, booms, gaffs, lateens, sprits, &c.

2. A sail set on the foremast of a schooner and on the masts of ships and cutters, the sailing before the wind in light weather.

square stern, s.

Naut.: A transom stern.

square-toed, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having the toes or end square.
"If in common place will be an allusion to his square toes, and square-toed shoes."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

2. *Fig.*: Formal, precise, prim, fast, punctilious.

square toes, s. A formal, precise, and old-fashioned person. A term derived from the wearing by gentlemen of shoes with the square-toed boots of their younger days.

square-tucks, s. pl.

Shipbuild.: The flat surfaces left at the stern of a vessel when the planks of the bottom are not worked round to the square transom, but end in the fore-and-aft planks.

square, v. t. & i. [SQUARE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To form with four equal sides and right angles.

"Answering it in compass will be a square."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

(2) To reduce or bring accurately to right angles and straight lines; as, To square a wall.

"To draw up in squares or squares."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To reduce or bring to any given square or standard; to compare with a square standard.

"To square the general case."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

(2) To adjust, to accommodate, to equate to shape.

"O, that I had squared me to thy nature!"—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

(3) To hold a quartile position respectively, to be at right angles to.

"The key stone and arch that square the base."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

(4) To make even, so as to leave nothing over or balance; to equate.

"Mr. Landay was with six, and square of money."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 26, 1902.

(5) To balance, to counter-balance.

"I hope, I say, both being just before me, on the most exact of the art and order, to be a tolerable proportion."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

(6) To arrange matters with, to lead one's side by a bribe or the like; to square one's side to silence. (*Slang*.)

"They have squared every corner of the town."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: To multiply by itself, to square a number or quantity.

2. *Naut.*: To place at right angles with the mast or keel; as, To square the yards.

B. Intransitive:

1. To suit, to accord, to agree, to fit. (*Followed by with*.) (*Conyer*: *Charley*, 32.)

2. To quarrel.

"Are you with each other?"—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer, to fight (followed by *up or off*); as, He squared off to me. (*Colley*.)

4. To strut.

"To square it up and down the street."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, v. 2, 10.

III. Reflexive:

(1) To square one's self.

Naut.: To square the yards by the boom and run before the wind.

(2) To square the circle: To determine the exact area of a circle in square measure; hence, to attempt the impossible. (See *under QUADRATURE*, II. 2.)

(3) To square the shoulders: To raise the shoulders, so as to give them a square or angular appearance; a movement of scorn or defiance.

square-ly, adv. [Eng. square, a.; ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a square manner; at right angles.

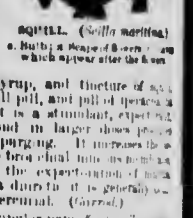
"With shoulders squarely set."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 26, 1902.

into, fat, fare, amidst, w'at, fall, father; wö, wét, höre, camel, hör, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gä, pö, or, wöre, wolf, work, wle, sön; v, ö, öb, öre, unite, eür, räle, fäll; trö, Syrian. a, ö = o; ey = ä; qu = k.

er, wore, wolf, work, who, sör; müte

1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 26

Practical 20, 03 = 0; 04 = 2, 05 = 3



0. 0y = 2, 0x = 2n

fäte, fät, säre, amidst, whät, fällt, father: wö, wët, here, camel, hër, thäre: pine, pît, säre, air, marine; gä^{ph}
er, wöre, wolf, work, who, sör; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räde, räl: trü, Sürren. æ æ = ä: ær = ä: æt = ät.

by the abdominal swimming feet, free and un-
covered. The first pair of thoracic limbs are
developed into a pair of formidable claws, the
terminal joint of which bears a row of long,
sharp, curved teeth, doubling back on the
side of the joint. The joint, which has a
groove to receive them. They lay their eggs
at the bottom of the sea, and the larvae pass
into forms which have been described as in-
dependent genera.

2. *Palustris*: Several specimens of true
squilla (*Squilla palustris*, Munst.) have been
found fossil in the Solenhofen Limestone.
(*How. Rep.*, v. 65.) It occurs also in the
Lias.

squill le gô, squill gô, s. [SQUILLER.]

squill le dm, a. pl. [Med. Lat. *squill*(a).]

[Lat. *leu* (pl.) suff. -dm.]
Zool.: A family of Stomatopoda with one
genus *Squilla* (q. v.).

**squill le lo, squill lit-lok, squill-
le lok, s.** [SQUILL.]

Off, pertaining to, or
obtained from squilla.

"A locution of this kind of worms seldom in *squill*.
Hence *squill*." P. H. H. *Princ. Nat. Hist.*, ch. 11.

squill-ang, squill an qy, s. [QUINCY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as QUINCY (q. v.).

2. *Id.*: [QUINCYWORT, WOODRUFF.]

squillancy berry, s. [QUINCY-BERRY.]

squill an qy wort, s. [Eng. *squillancy*,
and wort.] [QUINCYWORT, WOODRUFF.]

squish, s. [SQUISH.]

Arch.: A small pendulous arch formed

across the
angle of a
square tower
to support
the side of a
superim-
posed rela-
tion. Also
called a
Sonce.

squint qy, s.

[Q. 155.]

squint, s. &

S. 155. (Cassell's *Dict.*, N. York, 1890.)

to = to shrink, to pinch. (Squint.)

A. As a verb:

1. Looking obliquely or askance; not
looking directly; oblique.

"The line to look rather than fear."
And did'st launch upon of conquest." Milton, *Paradise Lost*, 113.

2. Not having the optic axis coincident.
(Squint of the eyes.)

B. As a substantive:

1. *Unlabeled Language*:

1. The act of looking oblique or askant; an
oblique look, a sidelong look.

2. A look generally.

"After taking a prolonged squint, he called to me
that the object was a ship's boat." Daily Telegraph,
Dec. 16, 1890.

3. An action of the eyes in which the
optic axes do not coincide. [STRABISMUS.]

"There are two kinds of squint, the inward and the
outward, which depend with rare exceptions, on two
opposite refractions. The inward squint is associ-
ated with the greater majority of cases, with far
less with the outward, with short-sightedness." *British Medical Journal*, Sept. 1891, p. 702.

4. A distortion.

"With a squint of the
understanding." Elizabeth
Carter, *Letters*, iv. 112.

II. Arch.: An opening
through the wall of a
Roman Catholic church,
in an oblique direction,
for the purpose of en-
abling persons in the
transept or aisle to see
the elevation of the
host at the high
altar. They are
generally found
on one or both
sides of the
chancel arch, and
are about
four high and two feet wide. Also called

eyed high and two feet wide. Also called

Magiscope.

squint eye, s. An eye that squints.

"For me that have a squint eye."
Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, August.

sqil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = c

-cian, -tian = sham, -tion, -ston = shun; -tion, -tion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dio, &c. = bpl, del.

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squint-eyed, s.

1. Having eyes that squint.

"He was an *squint-eyed* that he seemed spitefully
to look upon those whom he feared." *Anders. History*
of the North.

2. Oblique, indirect, malignant.

"This is such a false and *squint-eyed* posture.
Which seems to be a new one on his part."
Lamb, *Essays*, *My Uncle*. *London*, 1840.

3. Looking obliquely or by side glances.

squint quoin, s.

Arch.: An external oblique angle.

squint, v. i. & t. [SQUINT, q.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To look with a squint, or with the eyes
differently directed.

"Some are *squint* when they will, and children set
open a table with a candle behind them, both eyes
will move, and so, to seek the light, and so follow
squinting." Bacon.

2. To have the axes of the eyes not coinci-
dent; to be affected with strabismus.

"We have many instances of *squint* in the
father, which he transmitted to his children, and
transmitted to the offspring." *Halden*, *Illustrated*
History, p. 11, ch. 8.

3. To run or be directed obliquely; to
have an indirect reference or bearing.

"In *squint* too, you think his rhymes
should meet *squint* of courtesy." *Johnson*
Letters, *Int. to Mr. B.*

4. To refer indirectly or obliquely.

"Not meaning
it is nature of his good sense,
But *squinting* partly at my own."
Cooper, *The Two W. B.*

B. Transitive:

1. To turn (the eye) in an oblique direction.

"Porkin (squire) already to *squint* one eye upon the
crown, and another upon the sanctuary." *Johnson*
Henry VIII.

2. To cause to look with a squint, or with
non-incident optic axes.

"He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and
makes the hair-clip." *Shakespeare*, *Leir*, iii. 4.

3. To cast or direct obliquely.

"On others' eyes they never *squint* a frown." *Johnson*
Charles of Indiana, l. 18.

squint-er, s. [Eng. *squint*, v. i. -er.] One
who squints.

"The triumph of the patriot *squint-er*."
Johnson, *Illustrated*, *Johnson's* *Letters*.

squint i-fô gô, u. [SQUINT, q.] Squinting.

"The (timid) and the *squint-er* would
Of this one time." *Johnson*, *Letters*, *Int. v.*

squint-ing, pr. par. or a. [SQUINT, q.]

squint-ing ly, adv. [Eng. *squinting*, -ly.]

In a squinting manner, with a squint; by
side glances, obliquely.

squint-y, squint ny, v. i. [SQUINT, q.] To
squint; to look askance or squint. (*Prov.*)

"I remember thine eyes well enough
But then *squint* at me!" *Shakespeare*, *Leir*, iv. 4.

squint-ey, s. [SQUINTY.]

squir, squirr, v. t. [Prob. imitative of the
sound of a body passing rapidly through the
air; cf. *whirr*.] To throw with a jerk; to
raise to cut along; to move as anything cut-
ting through the air.

"I saw him *squirt* away his watch a considerable
distance into the Thames." *Budget*, *Spectator*, Nov. 17.

squir-al ty, squir-al i ty, s. [Eng.
squirrel, -ally.] The same as SQUIRRECHY
(q. v.).

squir-arch-y, s. [SQUIRRECHY.]

squire (1), squere, s. [A contract, of
squire (q. v.).]

1. An attendant on a knight; a knight's
shield or armor bearer.

"The *squire*, who saw *squaring* on the ground
His (squire) master, raised the *squire* around."
Pope, *Rome*; *Illustrated*, *Johnson's* *Letters*, 368.

2. An attendant on a person of noble or
real rank; hence, colloquially, an attendant
on a lady; a bear, a gallant, a male com-
panion, a close attendant or follower.

"Has your grace security done railing, Ma'am,
Against your famous *squire*?"
Johnson & Fleet, *Wife for a Month*, v. 1.

3. The title of a gentleman next in rank to
a knight.

"I think he may be called a *squire*, for he beareth
ever after these arms." *Smith*, *Constitutional*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

4. A title given to magistrates and lawyers
in the United States. In New England it is

given especially to justices of the peace and
judges, in Pennsylvania to the justices of the
peace only.

5. *Squire of James*: A personage intro-
duced by Spenser in the *Fairy Queen* (iii.
vii. 51). Often used to express a person de-
voted to the fair sex.

squire (2), s. [Fr. *squire*, *squire*.] A rule, a
first rule, a square (q. v.).

squire, v. i. [SQUIRE (1), q.]

1. To attend as a squire.

2. To attend as "bear or gallant"; to escort.

"She offered it would *squire* her to the court,
and hence the *squire*." *Johnson*, *Letters*, *Int. v.*

squire-age (age as lû), s. [Eng. *squire*,
-age.] Landed gentry; squires.

squire-arch, s. [SQUIRRECHY.] A mem-
ber of the squiresarchy.

"I had long been disgusted with the list of names of
these *squire-arches*." *Johnson*, *Letters*, *Int. v.*

squire arch-al, squire arch-lo al,

[Eng. *squire-arch* (s); *al*, *arch*.] Of or per-
taining to a squiresarchy; fit for a squire.

"Living in houses often almost *squire-arch*."
Daily News, Sept. 20, 1891.

squire arch-y, s. [Eng. *squire*, and Gr.
arch (arche) = rule, *arch* (arche) = to rule.]

The squire or gentlemen of a country taken
collectively; the domination or political in-
fluence exercised by the squires considered as
a body. [English.]

"The lower Irish *squire-arches* of these and four gene-
rations ago." *Johnson*, *Letters*, *Int. v.*

squire-om, s. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; dimin.
suff. -om.] A small or petty squire.

squire-hood, s. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; -hood.]
The rank or state of a squire.

squire-ing, squire-lôt, s. [Eng.
squire (1), s.; dimin. suff. -ing, -lôt.] A small
or petty squire; a squiresch.

"A grand political dinner
To bid the *squires* meet."
Johnson, *Letters*, *Int. v.*

squire-ly, a. & adv. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.;
-ly.]

A. As an adj.: Becoming or befitting a

"This *squirely* function." *Johnson*, *Letters*, *Int. v.*

B. As an adv.: Like a squire.

"*Squirely* forth he ran."
Johnson, *Letters*, *Int. v.*

squire-ship, s. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; -ship.]
The state or position of a squire; squiresch.

"What point had thou raised by this thy *squire*
ship?" *Johnson*, *Letters*, *Int. v.*

squir-oss, s. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; -oss.] The
will of a squire.

squirm, v. i. & t. [Perhaps a form of *squirm*
(q. v.).]

1. To move like a worm or reel; to writhe
about. (*Prov.* & *Amer.*)

"Next he *squirms* rapidly through the *lashed*
girl, and he can bring his heels to bear." *Johnson*,
Letters, *Int. v.*

2. To climb by embracing and clinging with
the hands and feet.

squirm, s. [SQUIRM, v.]

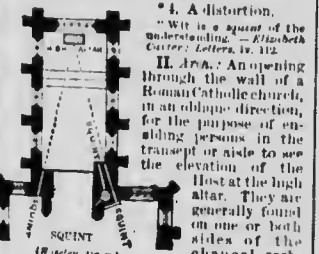
1. *Ord. Lang.*: A wriggling motion, as of
an eel.

2. *Naut.*: A twist in a rope.

squirr, v. t. [SQUIR.]

**squir-rel, squir-el, squir-el, squir-
ello, s.** [Fr. *squirrel*; Fr. *squirrel*; Low
Lat. *scurulus*, dimin. from Lat. *scurus*, from
Gr. *scuros* (scuros). *scira* (skin) = a shadow,
and *scira* (scira) = a tail, hence the name =
the animal that shades or covers itself with
its tail, from its habit of sitting with the tail
curled over its back; *Prov.*, *squirrel*; Sp. &
Port. *squillo*; Ital. *squillo*.]

Zool.: A popular name for any of the
Sciuridae (q. v.), more particularly for the genus
Sciurus, though there are seven genera and
many species in the family all popularly known
as squirrels. They are characterized by their
slender bodies, round, hairy tails, large, promi-
nent eyes, and usually arboreal habits, though
some few excavate subterranean retreats. In
Sciurus the tail is long and bushy and the ears
pointed. Tamias is an United States genus, with
four species, each having cheek-pouches, and



SQUINT
(H. Lat., 1890.)

eyed high and two feet wide. Also called

Magiscope.

squint eye, s. An eye that squints.

"For me that have a squint eye."
Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, August.

sqil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = c

-cian, -tian = sham, -tion, -ston = shun; -tion, -tion = zhun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dio, &c. = bpl, del.

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the back striped light and dark. The Chipmunk or Ground Squirrel is a common example. Squirrels haunt woods and forests, nesting in trees, and displaying marvellous agility among the branches. They feed on nuts, acorns, beech-mast, which they store up, birds' eggs, and the young bark, shoots, and buds of trees, doing no small amount of damage. They pass the winter in a state of partial hibernation, waking up in fine, warm weather, when the provision laid up in the summer is made use of for food. They are monogamous, and the female of *S. vulgaris*, the common European squirrel, produces three or four young. They are often kept as pets, in Lapland and Siberia this species is killed in great numbers for the sake of its winter coat. This, though valuable, is inferior to the fur of the North American Gray Squirrel (*S. carolinensis*).



SQUIRREL.

squirrel-corn, s.

Bot. : *Dicentra canadensis*.

"Dicentra, commonly called squirrel-corn, has nearly the same perfume."—*Burroughs' Peppercorn*, p. 266.

squirrel-cup, s.

Bot. : *Hepatica liver-leaf*.

"The squirrel-cup, a graceful companion, hides in their bells, a soft aerial blue."—*Burroughs' Peppercorn*, p. 120.

squirrel-fish, s.

A sort of perch.

squirrel-flying-phalanger, s.

Zool. : *Petaurus sciuroides*, from South Australia, about eight or nine inches long, with a tail as long as the body. Colour, ash-gray with a black stripe from the nose to the root of the tail, cheeks white with a black patch, under surface white. [*PETAURUS*.]

squirrel-like rodents, s. pl. [*SCIENOMORPHA*.]

squirrel-monkey, s.

Zool. : *Callithrix sciurus*, from South America. It is about ten inches long, with a tail half as long again; fur olive-gray on the body, limbs red, muzzle dark. They are affectionate and playful in disposition.

squirrel-tail, squirrel tail grass, s.

Bot. : *Hordeum maritimum*. Named from the shape of the flower-spikes. The awns are injuries by their mechanical action to the gums of horses.

squirt, squyrte, v. t. & i. [*Sw. dial. skifftr* = to sprinkle all round; *lock. skvitta* = to squirt out, to throw out; *skvitta* = a gush of water poured out; *fun. squitte* = to splash.]

A. Trans. : To eject or throw in a stream out of a narrow orifice or pipe.

"To squirt water into that part."—*P. Bullard Pine Is. Hist.*, ch. xviii.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Fig.* : To be thrown out or ejected in a stream from a narrow orifice or pipe.

"You are so given to squyrting up and down, and chattering that the world would say I had chosen a Jack-pudding for a prime-minister."—*Ch. Lamb's Essays*.

squirt, squyrte, squyrte, s. [*SQUIRT, v.*]

1. An instrument with which water or other liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe.

"But when they have leaped over all they may, The stat-man throws his filthy squyrte away!"—*Young To Mr. Pope*, ep. i.

* 2. A small jet.

"The sailing of those bumps of dung, with squirts of an ink, and the medicine in dangled water."—*Bacon's Nat. Hist.*, 450.

* 3. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhoea.

"Squyrte, a lax; *scire*."—*Petrarch's Letters*.

4. A foppish young fellow; a whipper-snapper. [*Collog.*]

squirt-er, squyrte-or, s. [*Eng. squirt*;

er.] One who or that which squirts; one who uses a squirt.

"Who made squyrte-ers of the hollow metal pen-pondium which were in vogue in those days, and who made a mysterious squyrte of ink for four days before he was found out."—*Berlin's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 74.

squirt-lag, pr. par. or s. [*SQUIRT, s.*]

squirting-cucumber, s. [*squirting-cucumber*.]

Bot. : *Echallium agreste* (formerly *Momordica Elaterium*), a prostrate plant from the south of Europe. Corolla yellow, veined with green; the fruit is a small, elliptical, green gourd covered with prickles. When ripe, it ejects its seeds and juice with some force. [*ECHALLIUM*, *ELATERIUM*.]

squish' op, s. [*Eng. squi(re)*, and (*bi*)slap. [*SQUASH*.]

squyph, s. [*QUITPH*.]

squyer, v. [*SQUIPE* (1), s.]

sradh, sbrat, s. [*Irish-sra, &c. sradh*.]

Irish-sra = a funeral rites, performed on the death of an individual, with out which his soul would have to continue in a suffering state. *Sra* = a day, the period of a month and year, both names of the same festival.

stáb, s. [*stáb, v. t. & i. stábyn* doubtful; *Irish-stab* = to stab, Gael. *stab* = to thrust or fix a stake in the ground, to stab, to thrust, from *stab* = a stake, a pointed iron or stick; cogn. with *Eng. staff* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To pierce or wound with a pointed weapon; to kill with a pointed weapon.

"Clarence is come, false, fleeing, perjured Clarence, That stabbed me in the field by Tewkesbury."—*Shakespeare Richard III.*, i. 4.

2. To drive, thrust, force, or plunge, as a pointed weapon.

"Stab pointed in our flesh."—*Shakespeare Henry VI.*, i. 1.

II. Fig. : To pierce or wound in the heart or feelings; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; to inflict keen or severe pain on.

"Then, to complete her woe, will I expose Hermione: I will stab her to the heart."—*A. Phillips*.

B. Intransitive:

1. Literally:

1. To give or inflict a wound with a pointed weapon.

"None shall dare With shortened sword to stab in closer way."—*Devereux's Poems*, 11. 508.

2. To aim a blow at a person with a pointed weapon.

"Then hidst a thousand daggers in thy thoughts..."—*Shakespeare Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

II. Fig.

1. To inflict pain secretly or maliciously; to mortify, to pain.

"Critic of a many liberal race, Approved or censured with a secret face, ... Not stabd, conceal'd beneath a ruffian's mask."—*Long's Essay to C. Churchill*.

stáb (1), s. [*stáb, s.*]

1. Literally:

1. The thrust of a dagger or other pointed weapon.

"And the possibility of getting rid of him by a lucky stab or of being accidentally discovered."—*Marcus's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.

"His stabd at the look like a breach in nature, For ruin a wasteful entrance."—*Shakespeare Macbeth*, ii. 3.

II. Fig.

1. A wound or injury inflicted in the dark; a secret injury maliciously inflicted.

"This sudden stab of rancour I miscount."—*Shakespeare Richard III.*, iii. 1.

*stáb (2), s. [*See def.*]

An abbreviation employed by workmen for established wages, as opposed to piece-work.

Stá-bát Má-tér, Stá-bát Má-tér, s.

[*Lat.* = The Mother stood, the first words of the hymn. (*See def.*)]

Atene: A well-known Latin hymn on the Crucifixion, sung during Passion week in the Roman Church. Jacopone, a Franciscan who lived in the thirteenth century, is supposed to have been the author of the words. In addition to the ancient setting, probably contemporary with the words, many composers have written music to the Stá-bát Má-tér, but the compositions which are best known are those by Palestrina, Pergolesi (the last effort of his life), and Rossini.

stáb-bór, s. [*Eng. stab, v.*]

1. [*Ord. Lang.* : One who stabs; a privy murderer. (*Browning: Sorello*, i.)

II. Technically:

1. *Imagetic* : A lady'sawl for opening holes for eyelets.

2. *Leather* : A peggingawl; a prick.

3. *Neat* : A marlinpike.

stáb-biag, pr. par., s. & s. [*Stab, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & par. p. adj. (in the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. [*Ord. Lang.* : The act of wounding or piercing with a pointed weapon.

"Special orders were given by Barlow to his sword should be made rather for stabling than for slashing."—*Murphy's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. Technically:

1. Bookbinding:

(1) The puncturing of the boards for the slips.

(2) The perforation of a pile of folded paper for a stitching twice; a cheap substitute for sewing.

2. *Mason* : The picking or roughening of brick wall, in order to make plaster adhere thereto.

stabling-machine, stabling, press, s.

Bookbind. : A machine or press for perforating a pile of folded and gathered sheets to prepare them for the operation of stitching.

*stáb-biag-lý, adv. [*Eng. stabling*; *ly* = in a stabling manner; with intent to stab or injure secretly and maliciously.

"This intention against the countess is as strongly suggested."—*Up. Parker's Reply to Liberator's Prop.*, p. 287 (1878).

*stá-bil-lý, v. t. [*Eng. stable*; *ly* = and 'A' = To make stable, fixed, or firm; to establish. (*Browning*.)

*stá-bil-lý-mént, s. [*Lat. stabilimentum*, from *stabilis* = to make stable (q.v.).] Term of making firm or establishing; firmity.

"Its instrument by the principles of Christian faith have been blessed by the hands of that saint."—*Up. Taylor's Sermons*, vol. iii. ser. 4.

*stá-bil-lý-táte, v. t. [*Lat. stabilis* = stable (q.v.).] To make or render stable; to establish.

"What she most desires She oft before stabilizes."—*Mary's Love*, 1. 1.

*stá-bil-lý-tý, *stá-bil-lý-tye, s. [*Lat. stabilis*, from *stabilis* = to make stable (q.v.).] Firmity.

1. The quality or state of being stable; firm; to resist being moved or overthrown.

"Which number least [the] the most and the least of the stability of that part."—*Mary's Philo. Cabbala*, (Apt.)

2. Firmness or steadiness of character, resolution, or purpose; freedom from fluctuation or changeableness; constancy, firmity.

"But for its absolute self, a life of peace, Stability without regret or loss."—*Wardlaw's Lectures*, 11. 2.

* 3. Fixity, as opposed to fluidity.

"Fluidness and stability are contrary qualities."—*Boyle*.

*stá-bil-lý-ise, v. t. [*Eng. stable*; *ly* = and 'A' = To make stable or firmly established, to establish firmly.

"The language is established."—*Whiting's Grammar of Language*, ch. 11.

*stá-bil-lý, a. [*O. Fr. stable* (*Fr. stable*), *lat. stabilis* = stable, standing firmly, *sto* = to stand; *Syn. stable*; *lat. stable*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Fixed; firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; not fixed, settled, or established.

2. Steady and constant in resolution or purpose; firm in resolution; not liable to change or fluctuation.

"God [with 'A'] is the prince and ruler of all things, one, stable, immovable like to himself."—*Cudworth's Essay*, p. 100.

3. Abiding, durable, lasting; not subject to change or destruction.

"He perfect, stable, but imperfect."—*Subject to change*, and 'A' = To be firm, fixed, settled, or established.

II. Physics: Not easily moved from a state of equilibrium. [*Equilibrium* = 11. 2.]

*Stable & unstable equilibrium. [*Equilibrium* = 11. 2.]

stá, stá, fáre, amidst, what, fáll, fáther; wá, wút, hère, camél, hér, thère; píne, píft, síre, sír, maríne; stá, ór, wóre, wólf, wór, wór, wór; múde, cáb, cáre, qnité, cúr, rúle, fáll; trý, síryan. *st, sc = s; cy = s; qu = k*

stá-bie, *s.* [O. Fr. *estable* (Fr. *étale*), from Lat. *stabilis* = a standing-place, an abode, a stall, a stable, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. *estable*.]

1. A house or building constructed to lodge and feed horses, and furnished with stalls, racks, mangers, and all other necessary equipments.

"Full many a desire horn heads be in stable."
Chaucer. *O. T.*, l. 101. (Fro.)

2. The word is occasionally used in a wider sense, as equivalent to a house, shed, or building for beasts generally, as a cowshed, &c.

3. (Pl.) Mil. : An establishment where race-horses are trained.

"They can insure a straight run for their money in connection with this stable."—*Referee*, April, 24, 1871.

4. (Pl.) Mil. : Attendance on horses in the stables.

"They seem always at stables, on parade, or out doing field duty."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 3, 1873.

stable-boy, *s.* A boy who attends in a stable.

"Served as a stable-boy, errand-boy, porter, and groom."
Westworth. *Farmer of Tisbury Vale*.

stable-man, *s.* A man who attends in a stable; a groom, an outler.

"If a gentleman cannot keep a groom on horse's back when standing on it, I am sure that it is the fault of the stable-man."—*Punch*, Jan. 23, 1860.

stable-room, *s.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

stable-stand, *s.*
Old law. (See extract).

"Stable-stand is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is concluded to intend the stealing of a king's deer in the forest."—*Coventry*. *Law Diet.*

stá-bie (1), *v.t.* [STABLE, *a.*] To make stable, fixed, or firm; to fix, to establish.

"Articles devised by the king's highness to stá-bie Christian gentlemen and unity among the people."—*Strype*. *Life of Archbishop C.anner* (under 1560).

stá-bie (2), *v.t.* [STABLE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.* : To put, place, or keep in a stable.

"He neatly stabled his steed in stall."
Scott. *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, l. 21.

2. *Fig.* : To fix, to stick.

"When they tell the world that do not forget."
In the stuff men are quickly stabled fast."
Drapton. *The Man of Law*.

3. In this sense perhaps belonging rather to STABLE (1), *v.*

B. Intransitive: To dwell or lodge in, or as in a stable; to tarry; to dwell, as beasts.

"In their palaces . . . see monsters whelped and stabled."
Milton. *P. L.*, xl. 752.

stá-bie-nés, *s.* [Eng. *stable*, *a.*, *ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being stable, fixed, or firmly established; fixedness and firmness of position; stability; strength to stand or remain unchanged.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; firmness, strength, resolution, constancy.

"Her constance, that is *stá-bie-nés* of courage."
Chaucer. *Peregrine's Tale*.

stá-bier, *s.* [Eng. *stable* (1), *a.*; or.] One who keeps stables; one who stables horses.

stá-bier-ess, *s.* [Eng. *stable* (1), *a.*; or.] A female who keeps stables.

A scandal is raised on her name that she was *stá-bier-ess*. A scandal is raised on her name that she was *stá-bier-ess*. A scandal is raised on her name that she was *stá-bier-ess*.

stáb-il, *s.* [Eng. *stable* (1), *a.*; or.]

stáb-ling, *s.* [Eng. *stable* (1), *a.*; or.]

1. The act or practice of keeping in a stable or stables.

2. A stable; a house or shed for lodging horses.

"Now stá-b'ld in dust, a stá-b'ling now for wolves."
Thomas. *Library*.

stáb-lish, *s.* [Eng. *stable* (1), *a.*; or.]

stáb-lish-ment, *s.* [Eng. *stable* (1), *a.*; or.]

Establishment; firm settlement.

"Sufficient for their souls health, and the establishment of his monarchy."—*Malmesbury*. *Decript.* *Brit.* *Ch.* 15.

stáb-ly, *s.* [Eng. *stable* (1), *a.*; or.]

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stáb-ly-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stable* (1), *a.*; or.]

5. A columnar, isolated rock; a high rock detached; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea.

"Fenced by many a stack and sherry,
Full of rits, and full of jags."
Blackie. *Lays of Hughlands & Islands*, p. 11.

Stack of arms:

Mil. : A number of small fire arms set up together so that their bayonets cross.

stack-borer, *s.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay to admit air, when the hay has become dangerously heated.

stack-cover, *s.* A cloth or canvas cover suspended over stacks while being built, to protect them from the rain, &c.

stack-funnel, *s.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the centre of a stack, to allow the air to circulate through the stack and prevent the heating of the grain, &c.

stack-guard, *s.* A temporary roof capable of elevation, and designed to protect a stack or rick of hay or grain in process of formation.

stack-stand, *s.* A device for supporting a stack of hay or grain at a sufficient distance

above the ground to preserve it dry beneath and prevent the ravages of vermin; a rick-stand.

stack-yard, *s.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

stack, *v.t.* [Sw. *staka*; Dan. *stække*.] [STACK, *a.*]

To pile or build up into the form of a stack; to make into a pile or stack.

"Stack pease upon hovel almost to the yard."
Tusser. *Hubbards*; August.

To stack arms:

Mil. : To set up arms, as muskets, rifles, or carbines, with the bayonets crossing each other or united by means of ramrods or links attached to the upper part of the weapon, so as to form a sort of conical pile.

stack-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *stack*, *a.*; -age.]

1. Hay, grain, or the like, put up into stacks.

2. A tax on things stacked.

"Portage, lankage, stackage, &c."—*Holmsted*. *Decript.* *Eng.*, bk. II.

stack-er, *v.t.* [STAGGER.] To stagger. (Fro.)

stack-ét, *s.* [STOCKADE.]

stack-hous, *s.* [Named after John Stackhouse, F.R.S. (died 1619), a botanical author.]

Bot. : The typical genus of Stackhouseaceae (q.v.). Plants with white or yellow flowers from Australia and the Philippine Islands.

stack-hous-i-á-pé-s, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stackhousei* (1); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot. : Stackhouseiads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Herbs or shrubs, with simple, entire, alternate, sometimes minute leaves; stipules lateral, minute; apices terminal, each flower with three bracts; calyx monosepalous, five-lobed, tube inflated; petals five, equal; stamens five, distinct, unequal, arising from the throat of the calyx; styles three to five, stigmas simple; ovary inferior, three or five-celled, each with a single erect ovule; fruit of three to five imbricated wings, or wingless pieces. Australian plants. Genera two, species ten. (Lindley.)

stack-hous-i-á-d, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stackhousei* (2); Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (Pl.) : The Stackhouseiads (q.v.).

stack-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [STACK, *v.*]

stacking-band, stacking-belt, *s.* A rope used in binding thatch upon a stack.



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bél, bóy; péut, jówl; cat, yell, cherns, phin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -hag.
-cia, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

wood of the oak and the willow, into the trunks of which it eats its way, and lives for a considerable time before undergoing a metamorphosis. Some of the tropical Stag-beetles are very brilliantly coloured.

stag dance, s. A dance performed by males only; a bull-dance. (Amer.)

stag evil, s.

Fartery: A kind of palsy affecting the jaw of a horse.

stag horned longicorn, s.

Entom. *Antia. phorus serraticornis*, from southern India.

stag hound, s.

Zoology & Sporting:

1. The Scotch deer-hound, called also the Wolf-dog, a breed that is rapidly dying out. These dogs hunt chiefly by sight, and are used for stalking deer, for which purpose a close between the rough Scotch greyhound and the collie or the fox-hound is also often employed. True stag-hounds are



SCOTCH STAG-HOUND.

wire-coated, shaggy, generally yellowish-gray, but the most valuable are dark iron-gray, with white breast. They are of undoubted courage and great speed, and should stand not less than twenty-eight inches high.

2. A breed of dogs hunting by scent. (See *ENTOM.*)

The modern Stag-hound is a tall, Fox-hound of about 24 inches in height. The ancient breed is quite extinct. It was, I believe, last used in the Devon and Somerset pack, to hunt the wild red deer. The old hounds have often been described to me as large white and yellow dogs of the old Talbot-bred. They were heavy and slow, but able, from their exquisite scenting power, to give the stag a grace of an hour or more and kill him afterwards. The music of their baying is spoken of as magnificent. In hunting water they were perfect. — *Keyrick: House Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, pp. 21, 22.

stag's horn, stag-horn, s.

Bot. (1) *Balanophora*; (2) *Cynomys cervicatus*; (3) *Unguisia clavata* (See *CL.*).

That plant which in our tale
We call stag horn, or lion's tail.
— *Worcester: Little Shepherd boys*.

Stag's horn moss:

Bot. (1) *Lycopodium clavatum*; (2) *Hypnum purum*.

stag, stā, s. [STAG, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.** To hunt stags; to go stag-hunting.

2. **Am. Slang:** To act the stag on the Stock Exchange. [STAG, s., 11. 1.]

B. Trans. To watch or dog. (Slang.)

Have been stagg'd this gentleman and me. — *W. B. Yeats: The Wanderer*, ch. v.

stage, s. [O. Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*), as if from a Lat. *statum*, from *statum*, sup. of *sto* = to stand; Ital. *staggio* = a prop.]

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A floor or story of a house.

* 2. A platform of any kind.

* 3. A floor or platform elevated above the level of the ground or surrounding surface, as for the exhibition of any performance or object to public view.

* 4. A floor or story of a house.

* 5. A platform of any kind.

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* 7. A floor or story of a house.

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theatre on which the actors perform. Hence, the stage = the theatre, the profession of an actor, the drama as acted or exhibited.

* 1. To, where the stage, the poor, degraded stage, holds its warped mirror to a passing age. — *Shakespeare: Curiousity*.

7. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field of action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

* 2. When we are born, we cry that we are come in this great stage of fools. — *Shakespeare: Lear*, iv. 4.

8. A landing at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and subsides with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of water.

* 3. A ship may lie afloat at low water, so near the shore as to reach it with a stage. — *Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii, ch. v.

9. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is obtained, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

10. The distance between two such stations or places of rest on a road.

* 4. Brother, you err, the fifteen miles a day, his stage is ten, his beatings are fifteen. — *Shakespeare: Henry VIII*, iv. 2.

11. A single step of a gradual process; a degree of progression or retrogression, increase or decrease, rise or fall; a change of state.

* 5. The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgery called digestion. — *Shakespeare: Surgery*.

12. A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, &c.

* 6. To pay our duty to sweet Mrs. Page. — *Shakespeare: The Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

A place was taken in the standard stage. — *Shakespeare: The Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.** The part between one splayed projection and another in a Gothic buttress; also the horizontal division of a window separated by transoms.

2. **Microscopy:** The support upon which the object is placed for examination. It is often quite plain, with single springs to keep the slide steady. It is often made circular, with graduated divisions and other fittings, which is a Concentric Stage. In high-class instruments, there are generally screw motions giving two rectangular adjustments in the manner of the slide-rest of a lathe, to which the concentric fitting may or may not be added. This is called a Mechanical Stage, of which there are numerous modifications. The simplest stage generally has some fitting on its under-side for receiving a spot lens, neoprisin, or other adjuncts. [See STAGE.]

3. **Three stages:** [THREE-STAGES.]

stage box, s. A box in a theatre close to the stage.

* **stage-carriage, s.** A stage-coach.

stage-coach, s. A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on certain days between two places for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, &c. [COACH, s.] (*Cooper: Retirement*, 492.)

stage-coachman, s. The driver of a stage-coach.

stage-direction, s. A written or printed instruction as to action or the like, which accompanies the text of a play.

stage-door, s. The door giving admission to the stage and the parts behind it in a theatre; the door of entrance for actors, workmen, &c.

stage-driver, s. The driver of a stage-coach; a stage-coachman.

stage-effect, s. Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially.

stage-foreop, s. A device for holding an object upon the stage of a compound microscope.

stage-manager, v. i. & t.

A. Intransitive: To act as stage-manager.

* He possessed two of the essential elements that make success—he could write and stage-manage; his plots were weak and flimsy. — *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 9, 1894.

B. Trans. To superintend the production of upon the stage.

* It can build, he can write, he can stage-manage his own work. — *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 9, 1894.

stage-manager, s. One who superintends the production and performance of a play, and regulates all matters behind the scenes.

stage-micrometer, s. One adapted to the stage of a microscope, to measure an object within the field of view.

stage-plate, s.

Optics: A glass plate 4 x 1½ inches, on the stage of a microscope, having a narrow ledge of glass cemented along one edge to hold an object when the instrument is inclined. It may form the bottom-plate of a growing slide.

* **stage-play, s.** A theatrical representation; a play adapted for representation on the stage.

* This rough-cut unshewn poetry was instead of stage-plays for one hundred and twenty years. — *Dryden: Journal*, (Dedic.)

* **stage-player, s.** An actor on the stage. — *Among eleven who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as stage-players or actors.* — *Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

stage-struck, s. Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama, or to become an actor.

* Or stage-struck Juliet may presume To choose this bower for fitting room. — *Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

stage-wagon, stage waggon, s.

1. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers by stages at regularly-appointed times.

* 2. A stage-coach.

stage-whisper, s. An aside spoken by an actor to the audience, generally out loud, and so used sometimes to mean the opposite of a whisper.

* **stage-writer, s.** A dramatic author; a play-wright.

* The stagers and your stage-wrights too. — *Ben Jonson: Induction of the Author*.

stage, v. t. [STAGE, s.]

1. To place or set on a stage or platform.

* Messrs. H. — also staged examples of their new melons. — *Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 8, 1886.

2. To put upon a stage; to mount and exhibit as a play.

* It was capably staged by Messrs. Chute. — *Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 11, 1886.

* 3. To exhibit publicly.

* But do not like to set for me to their eyes. — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, I. 1.

* **stage-craft, s.** [Eng. *stage*, and *craft*.] The art of dramatic composition.

* The resource only of inexperienced beginner is the art of stagecraft. — *Albion*, Sept. 11, 1886, p. 1.

* **stage-ly, a.** [Eng. *stage*, -ly.] Pertaining to a stage; becoming a stage; theatrical.

* Nor may this be called an historical, a parable, or a stage-ly vision and hypothesis. — *Ben Jonson: Art of Dramatick Poesie*, p. 108.

* **stage-man, s.** [Eng. *stage*, and *man*.] An actor.

stāg-ēr, s. [Eng. *stag*(e), -er.]

* 1. A player, an actor. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, I. 1.)

* 2. A horse used to draw a stage-coach.

* 3. One who has long acted on a stage of life; a person of experience or of skill gained from experience. (Usually with *old*.)

* While Sabrina and Ripley, old staggers at the game, slid along the shore. — *Poet*, Dec. 6, 1854.

* **stāg-ēr-y, s.** [Eng. *stage*; -ry.] Exhibition on a stage; acting.

* Lived in those grave controversies to a piece of stagery or scene-work. — *Milton: Apology for Smecton*.

stāg-ēr-y, s. [Eng. *stage*; -y.] Of or pertaining to the stage; resembling the manner of actors; theatrical. (Used in a depreciatory sense.)

* She was less excitable, less demonstrative, less stagy. — *Chambers: The*.

stag-gard, s. [Eng. *stag*; -ard.] A stag four years old.

stāg-gēr, stag gar, stak ker, v. i. & t.

(A weakened form of *staker*, *staker*, from *stake*, *stake* = to push, to stagger, freq. of *stake* = to grunt, to push; cogn. with Eng. *stake*; O. Dut. *staggeren* = to stagger, to reel; freq. of *staken*, *staken* = to stop or dam up (with stakes), to set stakes.)

A. Intransitive:

1. To reel, to move from one side to the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk steadily.

* My staggering steppes she tell the truth that nature's truth is. — *Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice*, I. 1.

boil, boy, pout, jowl; cat, fell, ehorns, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. dian, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

* 2. To faint; to begin to give way; to cease to stand firm.

"The enemy staggers; if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet."—*Addison*.

* 3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to waver; to become less confident or determined.

"His staggered not at the promise of God through unbelief."—*Romans iv. 20*.

B. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause to reel.

"That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire. That staggers thus my reason."—*Shakespeare: Richard II. v. 4*.

2. To cause to doubt, hesitate, or waver; to make less confident or steady; to shock.

"At this they were so much staggered that they plainly discovered their ignorance of the effect of this music."—*Cook: Third Voyage, bk. iv. ch. iii.*

II. *Vehicles*: To set spikes in a hub so that they are alternately on the respective sides of a median line. [*DODGINS, B. 2.*]

stäg-gör, s. [STAGGER, v.]

1. A sudden awing or reel of the body, as if the person were about to fall.

* 2. (PL.) A sensation which causes reeling or staggering. [*Shakespeare: Cymbeline, v. 5.*]

* 3. (PL.) Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion.

"The staggers, and the careless lapses of youth and ignorance."—*Shakespeare: All's Well, II. 2*.

4. (PL.) A disease of horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness. In the horse it appears in two forms: mad or sleepy staggers and grass or stomach staggers; the former arising from inflammation of the brain, the latter due to acute indigestion. [*CENTRE*]

stagger-bush, s.

Bot.: *Lyonia mariana*.

stäg-görd, pa. par. or s. [STAGGER, v.]

staggered-wheel, s. A wheel whose spokes are set in and out alternately where they enter the hub.

stäg-gör ör, s.

1. One who or that which staggers.

2. Something that staggers one. [*See STAGGER, v. B. 1.1.*] [*Colly.*]

stäg-gör-läg, pr. par. or s. [STAGGER, v.]

stäg-gör-läg-lý, adv. [*Eng. staggering*; -ly.] In a staggering or reeling manner; with doubt or hesitation.

"Then they looked well to their steps, and made a shift to go staggeringly over."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, bk. II.*

stäg-gör, s. pl. [STAGGER, s. 4.]

stäg-gör-wört, s. [*Eng. stagger, and wort.*] Bot.: *Senecio Jacobaea*.

stäg-gio, s. [*Eng. stag, dimin. suff. -ie.*] A little stag; a young deer.

"I've seen the day, Thou couldst have seen like a stag."—*Burns: Auld Reekie to the Maid Mary.*

stäg-i-nésa, s. [*Eng. stony; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stony; theatrical manner, action, or display.

stäg-läg, s. [*Eng. stage(s); -ing.*]

1. A temporary structure, as a stage or platform, of posts and boards, used by builders, painters, and the like.

2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches; the act of travelling in a stage-coach.

Sta-gi-rite, Stäg-y-rite, s. [*See def.*] An appellation given to Aristotle, from the name of the place of his birth, Stagira, in Macedonia. The name of the town is *Sta-gi-rite*, and the appellation should be *Sta-gi-rite*, but Brewer notes that *Stagy-rite* is usually employed in English verse, and gives additional examples from Pope and Wordsworth.

"In one rich soul Plato, the Stagyrus, and Tully joined."—*Thomson: Summer, LMS.*

*stäg-ras, s. [*Gr. στάσις (stasis) = a dropping fluid, from στάω (stao) = to drop, to fall drop by drop.*] Any distilled liquid.

stäg-mär-lý, s. [STAGMA.]

1. A genus of Anacardiaceae. Leaves simple, without stipules. Calyx tubular, the limb irregularly ruptured, deciduous. Petals

five, stamens five, styles one to three, ovary three-lobed. Berry kidney-shaped, one-seeded. *Stigmara verniciflua*, a native of the Indian Archipelago, yields the hard black varnish called Japan lacquer.

stäg-ma-tite, s. [*Gr. στάσις (stasis), genit. στάσιδος (stasidos) = a drop; suff. -itis (Min.)*]

Min.: Protocloride of iron found in certain meteoric iron.

stäg-nan-ty, s. [*Eng. stagnant(-ity); -ty.*]

1. The quality or state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation; stagnation.

* 2. Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

"Though the country people are so wise To sell those rivers, they're but stagnancies Left by the flood."—*Colton: Wonders of the Peaks, p. 44.*

stäg-nant, a. [*Lat. stagnans, pr. par. of stagnare = to stagnate (q. v.); Fr. stagnant; Ital. stagnante.*]

1. Not flowing; not running in a stream or current; motionless; hence, impure or foul from want of motion.

"They seem to be a stagnant fen, Green rank with rushes and with reeds."—*Longfellow: Hapsude Inn. (Interlude).*

2. Without life, spirit, or activity; dull, inert, inactive, torpid, not brisk.

"Immured and benighted in perpetual slumber, That gloomy slumber of the stagnant soul."—*Johnson: Idylls.*

stäg-nant-lý, adv. [*Eng. stagnant; -ly.*] In a stagnant, motionless, inactive, or dull manner.

stäg-näte, v. t. [*Lat. stagnatus, pa. par. of stagnare = to be still, to cease to flow, to form a still pool; stagnatus = a pool, a stank (q. v.); O. Fr. stagnier; Ital. stagnare.*]

1. To cease to flow or run; to be motionless or without current or motion; to have no current; hence, to become impure or foul through want of motion.

"Like stalling water stagnate and gather mire."—*Scott: Christian Life, l. 1. ch. vi.*

2. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull, quiet, or torpid; as, Trade stagnates.

*stäg-näte, a. [STAGNATE, v.] Stagnant.

"A stagnate mass of vapour."—*Tennyson.*

stäg-nä-tion, s. [STAGNATE, v.]

1. The quality or state of being stagnant; cessation of motion, flow, or circulation of a fluid; the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless.

"If the water runneth it is both clean, sweet, and fresh; but stagnation turneth it into a mud and a puddle."—*Isaiah: Second and Third.*

2. Cessation of briskness or activity; a state of dullness or inactivity; torpidity.

"But there's a blank repose in this, A calm stagnation that were bleak."—*Milne: Fair Weather.*

*stäg-ön, s. [STAG.] A stag in its fourth year.

"I find that the young male is called in the fourth year a stag or stag."—*Barnard: Deer, England, bk. III. ch. iv.*

stäg-ön ö löp-lý, s. [*Gr. στάσις (stasis), genit. στάσιδος (stasidos) = a drop; and λέσις (lésis) = a scale.*]

Palæont.: A genus of Cretaceous, from the Trias. It resembled the Camians in general form, but possessed an elongated skull like the Gavials. The body was protected by bony pitted scutes, of which there were only two rows on the dorsal surface; teeth with obtusely-pointed crowns, sometimes showing signs of attrition.

Stäg-y-rite, s. [STAGIRITE.]

*Stahl-i-an-ism, s. [*Eng. Stahlian; -ism.*]

Med.: The doctrine that refers all the phenomena of the animal economy to the soul.

*Stahl-i-an-s, s. pl. [See def.]

Hist. & Med.: The followers of Georg Ernst Stahl, a German physician (1660-1734), who held that the nature, or soul, is the immediate and intelligent agent of every movement and of every change in the body, and that disease was an effort of the soul to expel whatever was deranging the natural order of health. They were also called Animists, and their school the Dynamic School.

stáid, pret. & pa. par. of v. [STAY, v.]

stáid, *stáyd, a. [*Prop. the pa. par. of stay, v. (q. v.).*] Sober, grave, steady; not volatile, flighty, or fanciful; sedate, composed. [*Milton: On Education.*]

stáid-lý, adv. [*Eng. staid, a.; -ly.*] In a staid, sober, grave, or sedate manner; sedately.

stáid-nésa, *stayed-nésa, *stayed-nésa, s. [*Eng. staid, a.; -ness.*] The quality or state of being staid, sober, grave, or sedate; soberness, sedateness, gravity.

"The love of things doth argue staidness in levity and want of experience more than that in valuations."—*Hooker: Arcadia, Politia, l. 1. 1.*

stáig, s. [STAIL, s.] A young horse not yet broken in; a stallion. [*Scottish.*]

stáll, s. [STALE (2), s.]

stáin, *stayne, *steine, v. t. & i. [*It. abbrev. of distain, as spend for distain, for distain, &c.; O. Fr. distaindre, from distain = away, and tingo = to dye.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to spot, to make foul, to maculate.

"The lost blood which stains your northern robe."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth, I. 3. 1.*

2. To colour, as wood, glass, or the like, by means of a chemical or other process.

3. To dye; to tinge with a different colour; as, To stain cloth.

4. To impress with figures or patterns a colour different from that of the ground; as, To stain paper for hangings.

II. Figuratively:

1. To soil or sully with guilt or injury; to disgrace, to tarnish, to bring disgrace on.

"William could not, without staining his honour, refuse to protect one who is so scrupulously employed."—*Macaulay: History, l. 1. 1.*

* 2. To disgrace, to dishonour, to injure, to hurt. [*Shakespeare: Richard II. III. 1.*]

* 3. To darken, to dim.

"Clouds and eclipses stain both sun and moon."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It, I. 3. 1.*

* 4. To pervert, to corrupt, to deprave.

"We must not so stain our judgment."—*Shakespeare: All's Well, l. 1. 1. 1.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To come a stain or discolouration.

"As the berry breaks before it dyes."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I. 3. 1.*

2. To take stains; to become stained; to soil; to grow dim or obscure.

"If virtue's glass will stain with sin."—*Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, I. 2. 1.*

stáin, s. [STAIN, v.]

1. Literally:

1. A spot; a discolouration caused by foreign matter.

"Full of unpleasing spots and blemishes."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It, I. 3. 1.*

2. A natural spot of a color different from that of the ground.

3. A sort of thin paint.

II. Figuratively:

1. A taint of guilt or evil; disgrace, reproach, fault.

"I come thy stains to wash away."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I. 3. 1.*

2. Cause of reproach, shame, disgrace.

"Hereby I will leave her that is the stain of the stain of all women's kind."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I. 3. 1.*

* 3. A tincture, a tinge; a slight touch of quality.

"You have some stain, I believe, in your cheek."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It, I. 3. 1.*

stáin-and, a. [STAIN, v.]

Her.: A term applied to the colors magenta and tenné when used in the colors called alabamens or marks of disgrace.

stáined, *stáyned, pa. par. & s. [STAIN, v.]

A. As pa. par.: [*See the verb.*]

B. As adjective:

1. Having a stain or stains, spotted, dyed, furnished.

2. Produced by staining; caused by stain or disgrace. [*Shakespeare: I Henry VI, II. 1. 1.*]

stained glass, s. Glass painted on its surface with mineral pigments, which are afterwards fired and fixed by the application of heat. [*GLASS-PAINTING.*]

stá, stá, fáre, amidst, what, fáll, fáther; wá, wét, here, camél, hér, thér; píne, píť, síre, sír, maríne; gá, rá or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wóh, són; mûta, cûb, cûre, uníte, cûr, rále, fûll; trý, Sýrian. a, æ = ô; ey = â; ge = kw.

stal-ag-móm-ô-tôr, a. [Gr. *σταλαγμός* (*stalagmos*) = a dripping, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The same as STALAGMETER (q.v.).

stâl-dôr, s. [Eng. *stall* = to set or place.] A treble or stand for casks.

***stald-ing, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A counterfeited coin in the reign of Edward I., worth about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, manufactured abroad, and surreptitiously introduced into England.

stâlê, n. & s. [Sw. *stall* = to put into a stall, to stall-feed; . . . to stall, as cattle; Dan. *stalle* = to stall, to stall-feed; *stalle* = to stall, as a horse; *stall* = a stable.]

A. As adjective:

1. Vapid or tasteless from age or being kept too long; having lost its life, spirit, and flavour from keeping. (*Prior: Alma*, li. 203.)
2. Not new; not newly or lately made; rather old.
"The line had got too stale for them to do much with it."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1884.

3. Having lost the life or graces of youth; long past prime; decayed.
"A stale virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known."—*Spenser: Epithet*, li. 170.

4. Past the prime through overwork. (*Shang*.)
"Some have been disabled and others are stale."—*Field*, April 4, 1884.

5. Out of regard from use or long familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite, common, musty.
"A dull author, still and stale."—*Urgent: Art of Poetry*.

B. As substantive:

1. Urine. (*Shakespeare: Ant. & Cleopatra*, i. 4.)
2. That which is worn out by use, or has become vapid and tasteless, as oil, flat beer.

3. A prostitute. (*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iv. 1.)

stale-cheque, s. An antedated cheque. (*Chubb*, li. 2.)

stale-demand, s.
Law: A claim for a long time dormant and unclaimed.

***stâlê (1), s.** [A.S. *stalu* = theft, from *stelan* = to steal (q.v.).]

1. Something set up to allure or draw others to any place or purpose; a bait, a decoy, a snare. (*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.)

2. A stalling-horse.

3. A lanching-stock; a dupe; an object of ridicule.
"To make me a stale amongst these ladies."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

4. The same as STALEMATE (q.v.).
"Like a stale at chess, where there is no mate, but yet the same cannot stir."—*Bacon: Essays*, of Indolence.

stale mate, s.
Chess: The position of the king, when he is so placed that, though not at the moment actually in check, he is unable to move without placing himself in check, and there is no other piece that can be moved. In such a case the game is considered as drawn.

stale mate, v. t. To subject to a stale-mate; hence, to perish or drive into a corner, to bring to a stand.

stâlê (2), stall, steal, steale, stele, steel, s. [A.S. *stiel*, *stel*; Dan. *stæl*; Ger. *stiel* = a stalk (q.v.).]

1. A long handle.
"It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand."—*Shakespeare: Unlucky*.

2. A round or rung of a ladder.

stâlê, v. t. & i. [STALK, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To make stale, vapid, tasteless, useless, or worthless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of.
"Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale* her minute variety."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, li. 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To make water. (*Said of horses and cattle*.)
"I found my horses unfortunately *staled* in the night."—*Field*, Jan. 31, 1886.

***stâlê-lý, adv.** [Eng. *stale*, a.; *ly*.]

1. In a stale manner.
2. Of old; for a long time. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, li. 1.)

stâlê-nêss, s. [Eng. *stale*, a.; *nêss*.]

1. The quality or state of being stale, vapid,

tasteless, musty, old, or flat; the state of having lost life or flavour; oldness, mustiness.

"Provided our landish principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the *staleness* of its provisions."—*Addison: (Told)*.

2. The state of being out of regard; triteness, commonness; as, the *staleness* of a remark.

stâlk (1) silent, (1), *stâlke, s. [A dimin. from *stale* (2), s. (q.v.), cogn. with *feel*, *stilk* = a stalk; Dan. *stilk*; Sw. *stjêlk*.]

1. Ordinary Language:
"One of the rule-pieces of a ladder."
"To rubben by the rough and the *stalking*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4004.

2. In the same sense as li. 2.
"From a *stale* into an ear forth grows."—*Spenser: Ruines of Rome*.

3. The stem of a quill; anything resembling the stalk or stem of a plant.
"They appear made up of little blades like those in the plum or quill."—*Field*.

4. A tall chimney, usually of a furnace; a stack.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: An ornament in a Corinthian capital, which resembles the stalk of a plant, and which is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes and helices spring.

2. *Bot.*: The stem or support of an organ, as the petiole of a leaf, the peduncle of a flower, or that of a brachiosyl, a barnacle, &c.

3. *Founding*: An iron rod armed with spikes, forming the nucleus of a core.

stâlk-eyed, a.

Zool.: Having the eyes fixed on movable footstalks, as in the Crabs, Lobsters, and Shrimps. A term applied to the Pseudophthalmia, and opposed to sessile-eyed (q.v.).

stâlk (2) silent, (2), s. [STALK, v.]

1. A high, proud, stately walk or step.
"With martial *stale*."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. The act of stalking wild animals.
"Cartridges with heavy shot were chosen, and we commenced our *stalking*."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1884.

stâlk (3) silent, stâlke, v. t. & i. [A.S. *stâlcan* = to go warily; *stâlcan* = a stalking; Dan. *stâlke* = to stalk.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To walk slowly, softly, and warily; to walk in a sly, stealthy manner.
"Into the chamber wickedly *stale*."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, 365.

2. To walk behind a stalking-horse; to pursue game by approaching steadily behind cover.

3. To walk with high, proud, or pompous steps; to walk in a pompous or dignified manner; to pace slowly. It generally conveys the idea of affected dignity or importance. (*Johnson: Child Harold*, li. 19.)

B. *Trans.*: To pursue stealthily, as behind a stalking-horse; to pursue, as game, by creeping and moving behind cover.
"One of our men worked down on a small pond, and then *staled*."—*Field*, Dec. 13, 1884.

stâlked (1) silent, a. [Eng. *stale* (1), a.; *ed*.]

Having a stalk or stem.

stâlked erinoids, s. pl.

Zool.: The Crinoids (q.v.).

stâlk-ôr (1) silent, s. [Eng. *stalk*, v.; *ôr*.]

1. One who stalks.
"De-stalking has been often described, but the adventures of every *stalker* differ in details."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

2. A kind of fishing-net.

stâlk-ing (1) silent, s. pl., a., & s. [STALK, v.]

A & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or practice of pursuing or hunting game by creeping and moving behind cover, until near enough to be able to shoot.

stalking-horse, s.

1. *Lit.*: A horse, or figure like a horse, behind which a fowler concealed himself from the sight of the game he was following.
"When the game was not to be run down with horse and hound, various stratagems were used to get within shooting range of it by the pedestrian hunterman, the chief of which was raised the *stalking-horse*. This was a canvas figure, resembling a horse in the act of grazing; and so light that it could be carried in one

hand. Sometimes the figure represented a stag or other common animal; and under cover of this the hunter, stooping to the ground, that he could bring it down with shaft or bullet."—*Anglo: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, li. 407.

2. *Fig.*: Anything thrust or put forward to conceal some more important object; a snare.
"Let the counsellor give counsel and for his own conscience, for making the good the evil, the *stalking-horse* of his private ends."—*Field: The Providence*, bk. iv, ch. xiv.

stâlk-lêss, a. [Eng. *stale* (1), a.; *lêss*.] Hungry or stark; destitute of a stalk. (*Sessile*.)

stâlk-lêt (1) as k, s. [Eng. *stale* (1), a.; *lêt*, suff. *lêt*.]

Dim. The stalk of a ballet, a scowling petiole, a petiole.

stâlk-y (1) silent, a. [Eng. *stale* (1), a.; *y*.] Resembling a stalk; of the nature of a stalk, in 1 as a stalk. (*Sessile*.)

"It grows up in a round stalk, and at the top has a great *stale* head."—*Mortimer: Hushbury*.

stâl, *stal, stâlê, s. [A.S. *stal*, *stâlê*, *stâlê*, *stâlê* = a stall; *stâlê* = an altar, the *stâlê* = a stable; Sw. *stall*, Ger. *stall* = a stall; Sans. *stâlê*, *stâlê* = a column.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A bench, form, or kind of table in the open air, or within a large building, on which goods are exposed for sale.

"I saw a great deal of good on the *stale* in the place of a small distance from the town."—*Boyer: Voyages* (1804).

2. A small house or shed in the open air, or within a large building, in which goods are exposed for sale, or in which an animal is carried on. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, li. 1, v. 1.)

3. A stable; a place for lodging and feeding horses or cattle.

4. A division or compartment of a stall, in which an ox or horse stands or is kept.

"The fat ox, that would have in the stall."—*Spenser: She Herd's Tale*, li. 1.

5. The chief seat on the dais in a church hall.

6. A fixed seat, wholly or partly enclosed at the back, having shelves at the sides and usually a ledge for books, and a low board in front. Stalls are generally of wood, occasionally of stone, enriched with sculpture.

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ste, fat, fars, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; fā, pā, or, wāre, wolf, work, who, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rôle, full; trī, Syrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

stan-cher, stan-cher (s silent), s. [Eng. *stan-cher*]. One who or that which stanches or stops the flow of blood.

stan-cher, stan-cher (s silent), s. [Fr. *estanche*, *estanche* (Fr. *estanche*), dimin. from *estache* = a situation, a condition, a stance, from Low Lat. *stans* = a house, a chamber, from Lat. *stans*, p. pr. of *sto* = to stand.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. A prop, a support, post, a pillar, a beam, or the like, used as a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof.
2. One of the vertical bars of a stall for milks.

II. Technically:
1. *Stanch*: A principal post of a frame; especially one giving lateral support.
2. *Stanch*: (1) A post, in which man-ropes are attached at a gangway or stairs.
(2) Posts which support the quarter-railing, setting, and wing, etc.
3. *Stanch*: A post for supporting the deck beams.

stanchion-gun, s. A pivot-gun; a duck-gun.

stanch-ion, stan-cher-ion (s silent), s. [Eng. *stanch*, *stanch*] Incapable of being stanch or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

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(2) Not to fall or fail; to be acquitted or approved.

"Readers, by whose judgment I would stand or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian critics."—*Addison, Spectator*.

(3) To remain constant; to be fixed or constant.

"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, in strong."—*1 Corinthians* xvi. 13.

(4) To delay, to pause, to stop.

"They will suspect they shall make but small progress in the books they read, they must stand to stanch and unravel every argument."—*Locke*.

7. To stagnate; to be stagnant; not to flow or run.

"Crane and turtle like a standing pond."—*Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

8. To maintain a fixed, firm, or steady attitude; to take up a fixed or firm position, as of opposition, resistance, or defense.

"From ancient heav'n keep your majesty; And when they stand against you, may they fall."—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

9. To remain or continue in the present state.

"If I must make my brother to offend, I will not do him white the world stands."—*1 Corinthians* xvi. 13.

10. To persevere, to persist.

"Never stand in a life when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends."—*Taylor, Holy Living*.

11. To be pertinacious, unyielding, particular, or obstinate.

"To stand upon every point, and be censorious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story."—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

12. To remain satisfied; to depend.

"Though Page be a secure fool, and stand so firmly on his wits finally, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily."—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

13. To be in a particular state or condition; to be; to fare.

"It stands well with him."—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen*, ii. 1.

14. To be or be exposed or subject.

"Have I lived to stand in the taunt of one that makes flattery of English?"—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

15. To be consistent; to agree, to accord.

"I pray thee, if it stands with honesty, Buy thou the cottage, pasture, and the flock."—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, ii. 4.

16. To be in the place of anything; to represent a thing; to be equivalent.

"Their language, being scanty, had no words in it to stand for a thousand."—*Locke*.

17. To be valid; to continue in force; to have efficacy.

"No conditions of our peace can stand."—*Shakespeare, Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

18. To be or be placed with regard to relative position, rank, or order.

"Me, got down with a flea put, and stood again one up."—*Pope, Epist.*, vi. 106.

19. To measure, as from the top to the bottom, or from the head to the feet; as, the stand six feet high.

20. To become a candidate for an office or the like.

21. To hold a certain course, as a ship; to be directed towards any particular spot.

"On the afternoon of the second of May, he stood out to sea, but on a favourable breeze."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. Transitive:

1. To place or set in an erect position; to set up.

2. To endure, to sustain, to bear, to put up with; to be able to endure or meet; as, to stand cold, to stand expense.

3. To await; to abide by; to suffer; to stand by.

"Bid him disband the legions, And stand the judgment of a Roman senate."—*Addison, Cato*, ii. 1.

4. To resist without yielding; to withstand.

"Stand out, stand out, here, there, and every where, stand the dew."—*Shakespeare, Henry VI.*, i. 1.

5. To be at the expense of; to pay for.

"(He) asked us to stand him a drop of rum."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 3, 1885.

¶ *Stand* with many adverbs assumes an idea of motion as previous to coming to rest or stop, or of a state caused by previous motion, and is almost equivalent to go, step, move, come; as, to stand aloof, to stand aside, to stand back.

(a) To be present, without taking an active part; to be a spectator; to be near.

"Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads, For standing by a hero Richard killed her son."—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iii. 4.

(b) To be placed, left, or set aside; to be neglected or disregarded.

"We make all our addresses to the promissory, and leave them, and in the interim let the consoling stand by neglected."—*Deans of Poetry*.

(2) With by as a preposition.

(a) To support, to assist; not to desert.

"Now, brother Richard, will you stand by us?"—*Shakespeare, Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

(b) To rest in, to repose.

"The world is inclined to stand by the Arundellian marble."—*Pope, Essay on Homer*.

(c) *Stand*: To attend to, and be prepared for action with; as, to stand by the anchor.

3. To stand fire; To remain firm without giving way, while under fire from an enemy.

4. To stand for:

(1) To espouse the cause of; to support, to maintain.

"I stand wholly for you."—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

(2) To represent; to be in the place of.

"Stand here for him."—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, ii. 4.

(3) To offer one's self as a candidate.

"Were he to stand for consul."—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

(4) *Stand*: To direct the course towards.

5. To stand from:

Stand: To direct the course away from.

6. To stand in:

(1) To join in.

(2) To meet; as, It stood me in ten shillings.

(3) *Stand*: To direct the course towards the land or a harbour. (With for before the object of the course.)

7. To stand in for: [¶ 6. (3)].

8. To stand in hand: To be conducive to one's interest; to be advantageous or serviceable.

9. To stand off:

(1) To keep at a distance.

(2) To refuse; not to comply.

"Stand no more off."—*Shakespeare, All's Well*, iv. 2.

(3) To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.

"Such behaviour frights away friendship, and makes it stand off in dislike and aversion."—*Collier, On Friendship*.

(4) To appear prominent; to have relief.

"Picture is lost when it standeth off as if it were carved."—*Wotton, Architecture*.

10. To stand off and on:

Stand: To sail toward the land and then from it.

11. To stand on: [¶ 22].

12. To stand one's ground: [GROUND, s. ¶ 9].

13. To stand out:

(1) To project, to be prominent.

"Their eyes stand out with hatred."—*Psalms* lxxvii. 7.

(2) To have relief.

"All objects on the horizon . . . stand out sharply against the sky."—*Century Magazine*, Aug. 1882, p. 503.

(3) To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield, comply, or give way.

"Scarcely can a good-natured man refuse compliance with the solicitations of his company, and stand out against the reality of his fault."—*Rogers*.

14. To stand to:

(1) To apply or set one's self to; to ply.

"Stand to your tackle, mates, and stretch your oars."—*Dryden, Virgil*, *Æneid* v. 11.

(2) To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion; to maintain.

"I will stand to it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words."—*Stillingfleet, (Toul)*.

(3) To abide by, to adhere to, as to a contract, promise, &c.

"As I have no reason to stand to the award of my enemies, neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends."—*Dryden, (Toul)*.

(4) To be consistent, to accord, to tally; as, That does not stand to reason.

(5) Not to yield, not to fly; to maintain one's ground.

"Who before him stood so, it is the Lord brought his armies with him."—*Psalm* lxxvii. 4.

15. To stand together: To be consistent, to agree.

16. To stand to sea:

Stand: To direct the course from the land; to put to sea.

stanch-ion, stan-cher-ion (s silent), s. [Eng. *stanch*, *stanch*] Incapable of being stanch or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

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stanch-ion, stan-cher-ion (s silent), s. [Eng. *stanch*, *stanch*] Incapable of being stanch or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

17. To stand trial: To sustain the trial or examination of a cause; but to give up without a trial.

* 18. To stand under:

(1) To undergo, to sustain.

"If you write in your complaints And leave them with a constable, he cannot stand under them."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., III. 2.

(2) To be subject.

"None stands under more calumnious tongues."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., V. 1.

19. To stand up:

(1) To rise from sitting; to rise to one's feet; to assume an erect or standing position.

"He stood up and spoke."

Shakespeare: Anthony & Cleopatra, V. 1.

(2) To rise in order to gain notice.

"When the senators stood up, they brought some occasion of such things as I supposed."—*Acts xiv. 19.*

(3) To rise in opposition or resistance; to rise to make a claim or declaration; to rise in arms.

"We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, II. 1.

(4) To rise and stand on end; as, His hair stood up with fear.

20. To stand up against: To rise or place one's self in opposition to; to resist, to oppose.

21. To stand up for: To rise in defence of; to support, to justify.

22. To stand upon:

(1) To concern, to interest.

"Consult how I stand upon my credit."

Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, IV. 1.

(2) To insist on.

"Do not stand upon it."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, II. 2.

(3) To make much of; to attach a high value to.

"You stand upon your honour."

Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, II. 2.

(4) To depend on.

"Your future stand upon the casket there."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, III. 2.

(5) To be becoming to; to be the duty of.

"It stands your grace upon to do him right."

Shakespeare: Richard III., II. 4.

23. To stand with: To be consistent; to accord.

stand, *s.* [STAND, *v.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

The act or state of standing; a cessation of progress or motion; a stop, a halt.

"A strike and a stand."

Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, III. 2.

2. A halt or stop made for the purpose of resisting an attack; the act of opposing or resisting, resistance.

"We are come off like Romans, neither foolish in our stands, nor cowardly in flight."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, I. 4.

3. A point of condition beyond which no further progress is or can be made; a standstill.

"Finding the painter's when at a stand."

Shakespeare: A Flower for the Painter, I. 1.

4. A state of hesitation, perplexity, or embarrassment.

"Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle; make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a stand."

Locke.

5. A place or post where one stands; a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose; a station.

"Some stand from off the earth beyond our sight."

Shakespeare: Venus and Adonis.

6. Rank, post, station, standing.

"Falter, since your fortune did attain."

Shakespeare: I. 1.

7. A small table, frame, or piece of furniture on which an object is placed for support.

"My supper stand was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might drink; but no liquor was forced."—*Dreyden: Life of Cleopatra.*

8. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut; a sapling; also, a tree growing or standing upon its own root, as distinguished from one produced from a seed set in a stock either of the same or another kind of tree.

9. A place or station in a town, where carriages, cabs, and the like, stand for hire; a standing.

10. A temporary or permanent erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings, as at races, cricket-matches, and the like.

11. The place where a witness stands to give evidence in court. (*Amer.*)

* 12. A beer-barrel standing on end.

II. Technically:

1. *Coma*: A weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.

2. *Microscopy*: The table on which the object is placed to be viewed.

3. *Stand of arms*:

MU: A musket or rifle with its usual appendages, as bayonet, cartridge-bag, &c. (*Used also as a plural.*)

"Causing the destruction of many thousand stand of arms."—*Standard: Anglo. Ind. 1867, 12, 300.*

stand crop, *s.*

Bot.: (See *standard*.)

stand pipe, *s.*

1. *Steam-engine*:

(1) A boiler supply-pipe of sufficient elevation to enable the water to flow into the boiler, notwithstanding a pressure of the steam.

(2) Stand-pipes are also used on the suction pipes of steam pumps to absorb the condensations arising from pulsations and irregularities, caused by the unavoidable employment of levers and change in the direction of pipes. Stand-pipes for this purpose are erected on the suction-pipe, as near the pump as possible.

2. *Hydr. eng.*: A curved vertical pipe, arranged as a part of the main in water works to give the necessary head to supply elevated points in the district, or to equalize the force against which the engine has to act.

3. *Gia*: The vertical pipe leading from the return to the hydraulic main.

stand point, *s.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which things are viewed, and in relation to which they are judged and compared.

stand rest, *s.* A kind of stool which supports a person behind whilst standing in an almost upright position at a desk, an easel, &c.

stand still, *s.* A stand, a stop; a state of rest.

"The engine rested short of the line, and was brought to a stand still by coming into collision with the tail of the rail of a lunge."—*Weekly Echo, April 3, 1866.*

stand up, *s.* A term applied in pugilism to a fair looking match, in which the combatants stand up manfully to each other, as, a fair stand-up fight.

stand' age (age as 18), *s.* [*Eng. stand; -age.*]

Mining: Space for water to accumulate in.

stand' ard, 'stánd' ord, 'stánd' ört, *s. & v.* [*Fr. standard, from II. H. Ger. stándin = to stand (q.v.).*]

1. *Fr. standard*, from II. H. Ger. stándin = to stand (q.v.).

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stá, st, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fátter; wé, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; píns, pítt, síre, sír, maríne; sá, pá, or, wóre, wétt, wórkk, whó, són; müte, edh, cüre, üníte, cür, rále, fáll; trý, sýrian, á, ce = e; ey = i; qu = it.

support, also, a shrub, as a tree, grafted on an upright stem.

3. *Standarding*: The sheath of a plough.

4. *Stanch*: A vertical principal post of a machine frame.

5. *Stanch*: A collar of mail, worn in the fifteenth century, for the protection of the neck of an armed soldier.

6. *Stanch*: A knee-timber above deck, having one erect and one prone arm, bolted to the hull, or other object, and to the deck and its beams.

7. *Stanch*: An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the wagon-body laterally.

8. *Stanch*: As adjective: Having a permanent quality; capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by a competent authority; fixed, settled as, *standard weight, standard measure, &c.*

9. *Stanch*: Not tramped on a wall; standing by itself, as, a standard pear-tree, a *standard tree, &c.*

10. *Standard*: A battle fought between the English and the Scotch, at Northallerton, Yorkshire, in 1138. Henry David, fighting on behalf of Matilda, was defeated by King Stephen's general, Robert de Meibourne. The battle received its name from a ship's mast, erected on a wagon, and placed in the centre of the English army. The mast displayed the standards of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon, and on the top was a little casket containing a consecrated host.

11. *Standard bearer*, *s.* An officer of an army, company, or troop that bears a standard.

12. *Standard gauge*, *s.* A gauge for verifying the dimensions, or any particular dimension, of articles, or their component parts, which are made in large numbers, and require to be of uniform size.

13. *Standard piles*, *s. pl.* *Hydrographical*. Piles placed at regular intervals and connected by numbers.

14. *Standard time*, *s.* [UNIVERSAL-TIME.]

15. *Standard wing*, *s.* [SEMIPTERA.]

16. *Stand ard, r.t.* [STANDARD, *s.*] (See extract.)

17. *Stand ard*, *r.t.* [STANDARD, *s.*] (See extract.)

18. *Stand ard*, *r.t.* [STANDARD, *s.*] (See extract.)

19. *Stand el*, *stand ell*, *s.* [STAND.]

20. *Stand el wort*, *stand el worde*, *s.* [Eng. *stand el*, and *word*, of *st.* *stand el* = spotted arches.]

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124. *Stand el wort*, *stand el worde*, *s.* [Eng. <

Stan-ley, s. [New def. of compound.]

Stanley-crane, s.

Crane. *Andropogon distans*, from the East Indies. It is about forty inches long, general plumage bluish. Named by Vigors in honour of Lord Stanley, afterwards thirteenth Earl of Derby (1773-1861).

Stan-ley-qn, s. [Eng. Stanley (q.v.); -qn.] Of or belonging to the thirteenth Earl of Derby, in whose menagerie at Knowsley, near Liverpool, the species was first recognised.

Stanleyan-deerlet, s.

Zool. *Tragulus stanleyanus*. [Tragulid.]

stán-march, s. [A. S. *stán* = stone, and *Mid*, Eng. *marc* = parsley.]

Bot. *Smyrnium Olusatrum*.

stán-ní-ér-oda, s. [Eng. *stannum* (see), and *comp.*]

Chem. (PL). Compounds produced by the action of any acid on an alloy of antimony and tin. The product contains the three compounds, $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{Cl})_2$, $\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{Cl})_4$, and $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{Cl})_2$, homologous with the stannic compounds. They are all unctuous masses, and do not fuse in the air, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, and more soluble in alcohol in proportion as they contain less tin. The stannic compounds reduce silver solutions, and are oxidized by nitric acid.

stán-nér-y, 'stán-nér-y, s. & s. [Low Lat. *stannaria* = a tin mine, from Lat. *stannum* = tin, and *ner* = silver and lead; cf. *Chr.* *stann*; *Wel.* *stann*; *Dut.* *stann*; *Fr.* *stain*; *Ger.* *stain*; *Min.* *stannum* = tin.]

A. *As adj.* Pertaining or relating to tin-mines.

The stannary courts in Devonshire and Cornwall, for the administration of justice among the tinners there, are also courts of record, but of the same private and exclusive nature.—*Blackstone*. *Commentaries*, lib. iii, ch. 6.

B. *As subst.* A tin-mine, tin-works. The term is generally used to include in one general designation all the tin-mines within a certain district, the miners employed in working them, and the customs and privileges attached to the mines and those employed in them.

"If by public law the mint were ordained to be only supplied by our stannaries, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!"—*Sp.* *Mail*. *Notes* *Thoughts*.

stán-níto, s. [Eng. *stannic* (see); -ate.]

Chem. A salt of stannic acid.

stannate of potassium, s.

Chem. K_2SnO_6 . Prepared by dissolving stannic acid in potash-ley, and evaporating over sulphuric acid. It is gummy, incrustable, and strongly alkaline, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

stannate of sodium, s.

Chem. Na_2SnO_6 . Prepared by dissolving stannic acid in soda-ley, and evaporating over sulphuric acid. It is a crystallo-granular body, and is less soluble in water than in cold water, insoluble in alcohol. Used in calico-printing as a mordant, chiefly for mixtures of wool and cotton.

'stán-nól, 'stán-yól, 'stán-nól, s. [Prob. a corrupt, of *stán-nól*, from the habit which the bird has of standing itself in one position, with its head to the wind, by a rapid motion of the wings; cf. its other name, *Wind-laver*.] The Kestrel (q.v.). Called also *Staniel*, *Stanyel*, *Stannyl*, *Stooze-gale*.

"To prevent this danger, therefore, the doves need to have with them the bird which is called *Stannyl*, i.e., a Kestrel, or *stannyl*."—*P. Holland*. *Pinn.*, lib. ii, ch. xxviii.

stán-nól-thýl, s. [Eng. *stannum* (see), and *ethyl*.]

Chem. (PL). Ethyl compounds of tin. Three of these are at present known: viz., stannous ethide, $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, stannous-stannic ethide, $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$, and stannic ethide, $\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$, the first and second acting as organic radicals capable of uniting with chlorine, bromine, oxygen, &c., and the third being a saturated compound.

stán-nól, s. [Eng. *stannum* (see); -ic.] Contained in or derived from tin.

stannic acid, s.

Chem. H_2SnO_4 . Obtained by adding barium or calcium carbonate, not in excess, to a solution of stannic chloride. When recently precipitated, it is gelatinous; but

after drying in the air, it forms hard translucent lumps like gum arabic. It dissolves in two stronger acids forming stannic acids, and forms easily soluble salts with the alkali metals.

stannic-chloride, s. [Tin-tetrachloride.]

stannic-ethide, s.
Chem. $\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. Stannobutyl. A transparent colourless liquid obtained by the distillation of stannous ethide. It has a faint ethereal odour and metallic taste, sp. gr. 1.19, boils at 161°, and is very inflammable, burning with a dark blue-edged flame. It dissolves saline with a brown colour, which gradually disappears.

stannic-oxide, s. [Tin-dioxide.]

stán-ní-ér-oda, s. [Lat. *stannum* = tin, and *fero* = to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing tin.

"The further addition of the oxide of tin produces an enamel of a more white of great purity, which is the characteristic glazing of *stanniferous* or *tin-glazed* ware."—*Potter*. *Metallurg.*, p. 6.

stán-níto, stán-níto, s. [Lat. *stannum* (see); -tin; and *nitro*, -itis (see).] *Fr.* *stain* *nitro*; *tier*, *nitro*; *Min.* *stannum*.

Minerology.

1. An ore of tin, how of rare occurrence, but formerly found in a few mines in Cornwall in fair quantity. Crystallization undetermined, but probably hexagonal; found mostly massive. Hardness, 4.5; sp. gr. 4.3 to 4.5; lustre, metallic; streak, blackish; colour, steel-gray, sometimes with a bluish tarnish; opaque; brittle. *Compos.* sulphur, 29%; tin, 27.2%; copper, 29.3%; iron, 0.5%; zinc, 7.5% = 100.1.

2. Under the name *stannite*, Breithaupt has described an amorphous pale-yellow mineral, which, with much tin oxide, contains also much silica. Now shown to be quartz, in which finely divided cassiterite (q.v.) is mechanically suspended.

stán-nól-thýl, s. [Eng. *stannum* (see), and *methyl*.]

Chem. (PL). Methyl compounds of tin. Compounds analogous in constitution to the stannethyds, and resembling them generally in their properties and modes of formation. Three of these are known, viz., stannous methide, $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, stannous-stannic methide, $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{CH}_3)_3$, and stannic methide, $\text{Sn}^{4+}(\text{CH}_3)_4$.

stán-nól, pref. [Lat. *stannum* = tin.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting more or less of tin.

stán-nól-di-é-thýl, s. [Pref. *stanno*, and Eng. *ethyl*.] [Stannous-ethide.]

stán-nól-sé, pref. [Mod. Lat. *stannosus* = full of tin.] Pertaining to tin, largely consisting of tin.

stannos-stannic chloride, s. [Tin-sesquichloride.]

stannos-stannic ethide, s.

Chem. $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$. Stannobutyl. A slightly yellow refractive oil obtained by digesting an alloy of sodium and tin with ethyl iodide, exhausting the mass with ether, evaporating the ethereal solution, and washing the residue with alcohol. It has a peculiar odour, resembling that of rotten fruit, is insoluble in water and alcohol, soluble in ether, and boils at 180°.

stán-nól-té-tréth-yí, s. [Pref. *stanno*, and Eng. *tetraphyl*.] [Stannic-ethide.]

stán-nól-trí-é-thýl, s. [Pref. *stanno*, and Eng. *trithyl*.] [Stannous-stannic ethide.]

stán-nól-týpe, s. [Lat. *stannum* = tin, and Eng. *type*.]

Photog. A picture taken upon a tinned iron plate.

stán-nólis, s. [Lat. *stannum* = tin.] Of, pertaining to, or containing tin.

stannous-chloride, s. [Tin-dichloride.]

stannous-ethide, s.

Chem. $\text{Sn}^{2+}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. Stannobutyl. A thick yellowish oil, obtained by heating ethyl iodide and tin in a sealed glass tube to 160°, and decomposing the resulting iodide with sodium or zinc. It has a pungent odour, is insoluble

in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and in 1858, does not solidify at -12° and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

stannous-oxide, s. [Tin-monoxide.]

stán-nól, s. [Lat. = tin.] [Tin.]

'stán-t, s. [For *stanneth*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *stanneth*.]

stán-tion-ite, s. [From *stanneth*, being lately after a Mr. Stantion; and *ite*, -itis (see).] *Min.* A black resin found in granitic rocks in East Prussia. Sp. gr. 1.175. *Compos.* carbon, 71.02; hydrogen, 8.15; oxygen, 20.83. Insoluble in benzene, alcohol, &c.

'stán-tiont (stán-sh), s. [STANNION.]

stán-tion, s. [STANNION.]

'stán-yól, s. [STANNIL.]

stán-sq, 'stán-sq, 'stán-sq, 'stán-sq, s.

A dwelling, a stanza, from Low Lat. *stans* as a stave, from Lat. *stans*, pres. part. of *stare*; *Fr.* *stanse*; *Sp.* *Port.* *stanse*.

1. *Poetry.* A number of lines or verses regularly adjusted to each other, and presenting in a full point or sense; a part of a poem ordinarily containing every variety of measure in that poem, a considerable arrangement of lines usually recurring, whether like or unlike in measure. A stanza is variously termed Terzina, Quartetta, Sestina, Ottava, &c., according to its consists of four, six, eight, &c., lines.

"Therefore that not without new fashioning a whole frame I chose Aristotle's stanza, as most compact and best-proportioned, most of all; six interwoven or alternate, and a round base."—*Keats*. *Hyperion*, lib. ii, ch. 1.

2. *Arch.* An apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber.

stán-sq-ic, s. [Eng. *stans*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to a stanza or stanzas; consisting of or arranged as stanzas.

"That revolt against all stannic law for ever was stannic to become so famous."—*Shakespeare*. *John*, lib. iii, ch. 1.

stán-sq-ite (s = ts), s. [After *stans*, Bavaria, where found; and *ite*, -itis (see).]

Min. The same as *ANDALUSITE* (q.v.).

'stán-sq, 'stán-sq, s. [STANZA.]

stá-pé-di-ql, s. [Low Lat. *stapes*; -us; -um.] Stirrup-shaped.

stá-pé-di-ql, s. [Mod. Lat. from *stapes* (q.v.).]

Anat. A muscle of the ear, lying in the cavity of the os petrosus and inserted into the head of the stapes. It is covered by the facial nerve, thickens the tympanic membrane, and is supposed to regulate the movements of the stapes.

stá-pé-li-ql, s. [Named by Linnaeus after John Bodinus Stajel, who died in 1666. He was a physician at Amsterdam, and wrote commentaries on Theophrastus.]

Bot. The typical genus of Stajeliales. Corolla rotate, five-lobed, fleshy, calyx inside it a double staminal column of four or lobes; odour of the flowers like that of carnation; stems succulent. The branches generally four-sided and toothed, and leaves. More than a hundred species are known, are cultivated in greenhouses on account of the beauty of their flowers.

stá-pé-li-ql, s. & pl. [Mod. Lat. from *stapes*, lib. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Bot. A tribe of Asclepiadaceae.

stá-pé, s. [Low Lat. = a stirrup.]

1. *Anat.* The third and innermost bone of the ear, named from its form. It is composed of a head, a base, and two crura. It is the auditory ossicle, which is joined to the *incus* on one side, and corresponds with the columella in *Sauropsida*.

2. *Surg.* A bandage for the foot, made a figure-of-8 round the ankle.

stáph-is-á-grí-a, s. [Lat. *staphis*; -ia; -osis (see del.), and *agros* (q.v.) = living in fields, wild.]

Pharm. The seed of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

stá, stá, fáre, smidst, whát, fáll, fáther: wé, wét, hère, camél, hère, thère; pine, píe, síre, sír, maríne; stá or wère, wólf, wórk, wóh, sòn; mète, cúb, cüre, quíte, cür, rále, fáll; trý, Síryan. *s.* *ce* = *s*; *ey* = *á*; *qo* = *h*.

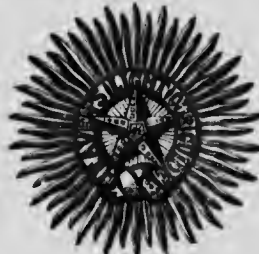
shān, -tīan = shān, -tīan, -sion = shān; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -ciou, -tious, -sious = shūs. -hie, -die, &c. = bei del.

4. Pyrotechny: A small piece of inflammable composition, which burns with a coloured flame.

*** 1. Order of the Star:** An order of knighthood formerly existing in France, founded in 1350, in imitation of the Order of the Garter in England, then recently instituted.

2. Order of the Star of India: An order of knighthood instituted in February, 1861, to commemorate the direct assumption of the government of India by Queen Victoria, and subsequently enlarged in 1866, 1875, and 1876. It is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire.

The collar of gold consists of the lotus of India, palm branches tied together, and alternate red and white roses, the whole enamelled in their proper colours. The badge is an oval onyx cameo of her Majesty, surrounded by the motto and surmounted by a star of



STAR.
(Order of the Star of India.)

diamonds. The star is a five-pointed one composed of diamonds, resting upon a light blue enamelled circle bearing the motto, the whole surrounded by rays of gold. The ribbon is sky-blue, with narrow white stripes towards each edge. The motto on the badge is "Heaven's Light our Guide."

3. Star of Bethlehem:

Bot.: (1) The genus *Ornithogalum* (q.v.), and *ajace*, *O. umbellatum*; (2) *Hypoxis decumbens*; (3) *Stellaria holostea*; (4) *Hypericum calycinum*; (5) Applied to some species of *Allium*. *Ornithogalum* is a genus with somewhat numerous species, almost exclusively confined to the Eastern Hemisphere, many belonging to the Cape of Good Hope, none to the south of Europe. *O. umbellatum* bears 6 to 9 large flowers, white and snow-bell fragrant. It is a native of France, Switzerland, Germany, &c., but is naturalized and a common wild flower in the United States.

4. Star of Jerusalem:

Bot.: *Trigonotis porphyllina* and *T. proteas*. Jerusalem is a corruption of Ital. *Girasole*, from its turning to the sun.

5. Star of night:

Bot.: *Clusia rosea*.

6. Star of the earth:

Bot.: *Plantago Coronopus*. Named because the leaves spread on the earth in star-fashion. (*Prior.*)

*** Star** is largely used in compounds, the meaning being in most cases sufficiently obvious, as *star-aspersion*, *star-leaved*, *star-crowned*, *star-encircled*, *star-jawed*, *star-roofed*, *star-sprinkled*, &c.

star-anise, s.

Bot.: *Illicium anisatum*, a small tree of the order Magnoliaceae, indigenous to China and Japan. The seeds resemble anise, whence the name. In India they are used medicinally. In Europe they are employed chiefly to flavour spirits.

Star-anise oil:

Chem.: A volatile oil extracted from the seeds and seed-capsules of *Illicium anisatum*. It has a pale yellow colour, and resembles anise oil in taste, colour, and nearly all of its reactions, but is more mobile, and remains liquid at +2°.

star-apple, s.

Bot.: The fruit of *Chrysophyllum Cautito*. It is about the size of a large apple, with ten cells, and ten seeds disposed round the centre. [*CHRYSOPHYLLUM.*]

star-bearers, s. pl. [*HEPHAEMERIS*, 3.]

*** star-blasting, s.** The supposed pernicious influence of the stars.

*** Blast** thus from *whitblende*, *star-blasting*, and taking - *blast*. [*Star*, 11.]

Star Chamber, s.

Eng. Hist.: A court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. As originally constituted, it consisted of a committee of the Privy Council. When remodelled by Henry VIII., it consisted of four high officers of state, with power to add to their number a bishop and temporal lord of the council, and two justices of the courts at Westminster. It had jurisdiction in cases of forgery, perjury, riots, maintenance, fraud, libel, and conspiracy, and generally of every misdemeanour, especially those of public importance. It was exempt from the intervention of a jury, and had the power of inflicting any punishment short of death. Under Charles I. its jurisdiction was extended to cases properly belonging to the courts of common law, and its process was summary, and frequently iniquitous, the punishments inflicted being cruel and arbitrary, and mainly, if not solely, for the purpose of levying fines. It was abolished by the Statute 10 Charles I.

"That court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reign, the *Star-chamber*, still keeps its name, which was not taken from the stars with which its roof is said to have been painted (which were obliterated even before the reign of queen Elizabeth, but from the stars (Hebrew *shofar*) or Jewish covenants, which were denoted there by order of Elizabeth I. in chains under three locks. No star was allowed to be valid except found in these repositories: here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I."—*Peckwood's London*, p. 122.

*** Now** used derisively in referring to any inquiry or investigation (especially of a political character) conducted with entire or partial secrecy.

star-cluster, s.

Astron.: A spot or region of the sky thickly studded with stars. [*CLUSTER*, s. 1; *NEBULA*.]

*** star-conner, * star-cooner, s.** One who conns or studies the stars; a stargazer, an astrologer.

*** star-crossed, a.** Not favoured by the stars; unfortunate.

star-diamond, s.

Min.: A diamond, which, when viewed by transmitted light through one of the octahedral planes, displays a six-rayed star.

star-drift, s.

Astron.: (See *extract*).
"It may, indeed, sometimes happen, as Mr. Proctor has pointed out, that stars in a certain region are animated a little common movement in this phenomenon, which has been called *star-drift* by its discoverer, as have traces of a real movement shared in by a number of stars in a certain group."—*Sid. Story of the Heavens*, p. 423.

star falling, s. [*STAR-JELLY*.]

star finch, s.

Ornith.: The Redstart (q.v.).

star fish, s.

1. Zool.: A popular name for any individual of the family Asteridae or Asteriidae (q.v.), applied specifically to the Common Star-fish, *Asterias (Crater) rubens*, a familiar object on the British coasts. The body is more or less star-shaped, and consists of a central portion, or disc, surrounded by five or more lobes, or arms, radiating from the body and containing prolongations of the viscera; but in some forms the central disc extends so as to include the rays, rendering the animal pentagonal in shape. (See illustration under *Asterias*.) The integument is of a leathery texture, and is often strengthened by calcareous plates or spines. The mouth is situated in the centre of the lower surface of the body; and the anus is either absent or on the upper surface. locomotion is effected by means of peculiar tube-like processes (*AMBULACRA*), which are protruded from the under-surface of the arms. The nervous system consists of a ganglionic cord surrounding the mouth, and sending filaments to each of the arms. The young generally pass through a free larval stage, (*Echinopluteus*), and perihelionogenesis seems to occur in *Asterias*. Star-fish are extremely voracious, and are very destructive to fishermen by devouring their bait. They possess in a high degree the power of reproducing lost members, and abound in all seas. [*BRITTLE-STAR*.]

2. Bot.:

Stapelia Asterias.

star-flower, s.

Bot.: (1) *Borreria officinalis*; (2) various species of *Stellaria*; (3) *Ornithogalum bellatum*, from the stellate white flowers; (4) *Trientalis americana*.

star-fort, s.

Fort.: The same as *STAR* (1), II. 4.

star-fruit, s.

Bot.: *Actinocarpus Damasianus*, called also *Damasium stellatum*. It is named from the radiated star-like fruit. [*ACTINOCARPUS*, *DAMASCIUM*.]

star-grass, s.

Bot.: (1) The genus *Callitriche*, named from the grassy appearance and stellate leaves. (*Asperula odorata*); (2) the genus *Hypoxis*, spec. *H. erecta*, a small plant, with green leaves and star-shaped yellow flowers; (3) the genus *Aletris*.

*** star-hawk, s.** Prob. a mistake for Sparhawk = a Sparrow-hawk.

star-head, s.

Bot.: The genus *Asterocarpus*.

star-hyacinth, s.

Bot.: (1) *Scilla autumnalis*; (2) *S. Mollis*, named from the stellate look of the open flowers.

star-jelly, s.

Bot.: *Nostoc commune*, a tremling, gelatinous plant which springs up after rain. Called also *Star-shoot*, *Star-shot*, and *Star-along*, from the old folk-superstition that was part of the remains of a fallen star. (See *extract* for an obsolete hypothesis as to this plant.)

"The gelatinous substance known by the name of *star-shot*, or *star-jelly*, owes its origin to the burst of some of the kind; being a thing but the half-digested remains of earthworms, on which these little led, and often discharge from their stomachs."—*Fossils*, *British Zoology*, vol. II., p. 335.

star-light, s. & c. [*STARLIGHT*.]

star-lizard, s. [*STELLION*.]

star map, s.

Astron.: A map of the stars or constellations visible in a portion of the sky. The observer is supposed to be looking either due north or due south along the meridian of the place.

*** star-monger, s.** An astrologer, a quack.

"A cobbler, *star-monger*, and quack."

Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.

star nose, s.

Zool.: *Condylostoma cristata*, the sole specimen of the genus. It is about five inches long, brownish black in colour, a little paler beneath. At the extremity of the elongated nose is a sort of fringe of about twenty long fleshy processes, forming a regular star, with the nostrils in the centre. Called also *Star-nosed Mole*.

star nosed mole, s. [*STAR-NOSE*.]

star-rood, s.

Bot.: *Aristolochia fragrans*. Its root is used in Peru against dysentery, malarial inflammatory fever, cold, rheumatism, &c.

star-ruby, s.

Min.: A variety of red corundum (q.v.) exhibiting a six-rayed star when cut en cabochon.

star-sapphire, s.

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q.v.) which, owing to an internal lamellar structure, shows, when cut en cabochon, a six-rayed star.

star-shake, s. A defect in timber, consisting in clefts radiating from the pith to the circumference.

star-shaped, a.

Bot.: Stellate (q.v.).

star-shoot, star shot, s. [*STAR-JELLY*.]

*** star-shooter, s.** An old term of contempt for an astronomer. (From their use of optical instruments to observe the stars.)

"When navigators began to make observations with instruments on deck, the sailors used to call the *star-shooters*, and, when a star's altitude was taken, would ask them if they had hit it."—*From Star's Spirit*, by C. D., Pref. by A. B.

star-slash, s. [*STAR-JELLY*.]

star-spangled, a. Spangled with stars, as, The *star-spangled banner* is the national flag of the United States.

stāte, stāt, stāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre: pīne, plāt, sīre, sīr, marīne; cā pā, cō, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōsh, wōsh, mātō, cūh, cūre, quātē, cūr, rālē, fāl: trī, sīrīan. a, cō = ē; ay = ā; qu = kw.

star-spotted, a. Spotted or studded with, or as with stars.

"While evening's solemn bird melodious weeps,
Heard by star-spotted bars, beneath the slugs."
Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

star-stone, s. [STAR-SAPPHIRE.]

star-tail, s.

Ornith. Any individual of the genus *Phaethon* (q.v.).

"On account of its shrill cry, the sailors call it the *Balestachin*. They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers."
Wood: *Atlas Nat. Hist.*, II, 164.

star-thistle, s.

Botany:

1. *Centaurea Calitropa*, a British biennial plant, from one to two feet high, with intermediately junctifid leaves, long spines, and rose-purple flowers. It is rare. [*Jasany* MARTINVILLE.]

2. *Centaurea solstitialis*.

star-wheel, s.

Clock. A wheel having radial projections, which engage with a pin on the hour-wheel, employed in repeating-clocks. Also used in metres and registers.

stars and bars, s. A field of three blue with a number of stars representing the number of States; used as a distinctive flag by the Southern Confederacy. (U.S.)

stars and stripes, s. The flag of the United States: a field of thirteen stripes, representing the thirteen original States, and a blue union with as many white stars as there were States in the Union on the Fourth of July last preceding. (U.S.)

star (2), starr, s. [Mod. Lat. *starron*, from Heb. *שָׂרָר* (*sharr*) = a deed, a contract, *שָׂרָר* (*sharr*) = to write.] An ancient name for all deeds, leases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory.

star, s. & s. [STAR (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle.

"Like a sable curtain starr'd with gold."
Tennyson: *Night Thoughts*, ix, 265.

2. To make a radiating crack or flaw in, as, To star a mirror. (*Collog.*)

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To shine as a star; to be brilliant or prominent.

"such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of starr'd comets that look kingdoms dead!"
Crashaw.

2. To shine above others, as a theatrical or musical performer; to appear as an actor, &c., in the provinces amongst inferior players. (*Theat. slang*)

II. Billards: To buy an additional life at pool. [STAR (1), s., II, 3.]

star-blind, a. [A.S. *stare-blind*; Dut. *ster-blind*; Dan. *stærblind*; Ger. *starrblind*; Dan. *stær*, Ger. *starr* = cataract, glaucoma.] Purblind, seeing obscurely, as from cataract; blinking.

star-board, *star-board, *store-board, *stern burde, s. & a. [A.S. *stard* = the star-board, from *stær* = a star, and *board* = a board, the steersman standing on the right side to steer; Dut. *stardboard*, from *stær* = helm, and *board* = board, tender; Ger. *stardboard* = starboard, from *stær* = storage, and *board* = board, side of a ship; Dan. *stærboard*, from *stær* = storage, and *board* = board; Sw. *stærboard*.]

A. As a substantive:

Naut. The right-hand side of a vessel, looking from aft toward; in contradistinction to port, which was formerly called *larboard*.

"The Kypids heeled over to starboard."—*Scho.*, p. 12.

B. As an adj.: Pertaining to, or on the right-hand side of a vessel, looking from aft forward: as, the starboard quarter, the starboard tack, &c.

star-board, s. & s. [STARBOARD, s.]

A. Transitive:

Naut. To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel; as, To starboard the helm.

bell boy, pout, jōwī; cat, qell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -jian, -gion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl. F. D.—Vol. 4—28

B. Intransitive:

Naut. To turn or put the helm to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

"Whether the steamer starboarded."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1864.

starch, starche, s. & a. [A weakened form of *stark* (q.v.), as *bench* from A.S. *benc*, *arch* from Fr. *arc*, &c.; Ger. *stärke* = (1) strength, (2) starch, from *stark* = strong.]

A. As a substance, s.:

I. Lit. & Technically:

(1) **Chem.** (C₁₂H₁₀O₁₀)_n. Amylum. Fecula. One of the most important and widely diffused substances in the vegetable kingdom, being found, in greater or less quantity, in almost every plant. To prepare it, the root or seed is finely ground, so as to break the cell-membranes, stirred up with water, and the milky liquid, after passing through a fine sieve, allowed to stand for some time, when the starch settles to the bottom of the vessel. It is a glittering white powder, soft to the touch, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water. Sp. gr. 1.505 at 18°. Under the microscope it is found to consist of granules varying in size, according to the plant from which it is obtained, from .002 to .185 millimetre in diameter. The granules consist of a thin envelope or series of envelopes, having the composition of cellulose, and enclosing the true starch matter or granules. In water heated to more than 40°, the granules swell, burst the integument, and the granules diffusing through the liquid make the mass appear like a solution. On cooling, if too much water has not been used, it becomes a transparent or semi-transparent jelly, and dries to a hard mass. Sulphuric acid and diastase change it into dextrine, maltose, or dextrine, according to the temperature and the agent employed. Heated to 160°, starch is converted into dextrin, sometimes called British gum. The most characteristic reaction for starch is the deep blue colour which it gives with iodine.

(2) **Bot. & Physiol.** Starch is deposited in vegetable cells. Starch grains are stored up as reserve food material in bulbs, rhizomes, tubers, the cellular parts of endogenous stems, seeds, &c. It is starch which makes the grains of cereals and the seeds of leguminous plants so nutritive.

Fig. A stiff, formal manner; formality, starchiness, primness; as, To take all the starch out of a person.

B. As an adj.: Stiff, precise, starched, prim, formal.

"Phillips came forth as starch as a Quaker."
Hutchingshawe: *Election of Laureate*.

starch corn, s.

Bot. *Triticum Spelta*.

starch-hyacinth, s.

Bot. *Muscari racemosum*.

starch sugar, s. [GLUCOSE.]

starch, s. & s. [STARCH, s.]

1. To stiffen with starch.

2. To make stiff and heavy with starch.

"These Manchester goods . . . are of fibre heavily starched."—*Pict.*, Oct. 2, 1866.

starched, a. [Eng. starch; -ed.]

I. Literally:

1. Stiffened, stiff, stark.

"While he starr'd and starch'd his old stand."
P. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, vii.

2. Stiffened with starch.

"Who? This is the starched beard?"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iv, 4.

Fig. Formal, stiff, precise, starchy.

"Does the Gospel any where prescribe a starched squeal contumacious, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners?"—*Swift*.

***starch-éd-ness, s.** [Eng. starched; -ness.]

The quality or state of being starched; stiffness in manner; formality, preciseness.

"Chancing to smile at the starchy deportment, as not answering to the starchiness of his own nation."
—*L. Addison: West Barbary*, p. 104.

starch-ér, s. [Eng. starch; -er.] One who starches; one whose occupation is to starch linen, &c.

"The taylor, starchers, sempsters."
Marston: *Com. of What You Will*.

***starch-ly, adv.** [Eng. starch, s.; -ly.] In a starch, stiff, or formal manner; stiffly, primly, precisely.

"I might with good patience enough, talk starchily."
—*Swift: Letter to Stoddard's Life* (1744).

***starch-ness, s.** [Eng. starch, s.; -ness.] Stiffness, starchedness, preciseness.

starch-wort, s. [Eng. starch, s., and wort.]
Bot. *Arum maculatum*. Named because its tubers yielded the finest starch for the ruffs worn in the reign of Elizabeth. [Astruc.]

***starch-y, a.** [Eng. starch, s.; -y.]

1. Consisting of starch, resembling starch.

2. Stiff, precise, formal in manner, prim.

"Nothing like their starch doctors for vanity."
—*G. Elliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxi.

***star-craft, s.** [Eng. star, s., and craft.]

Astronomy.

"Under the sublime aspect of the stars
(O falsehood of all starcraft!) we were born."
Tennyson: *The Lover's Tale*, l.

stäre (1), s. [A.S. *stær*, *stærre*, *stærre*; cogn. with Icel. *stærri*, *stærri*; Dan. *stær*; Sw. *stær*; Ger. *stær*; Lat. *stærna*.] [STARLING.] A starling.

"A gentler, a pye, or a starr."
—*Shyld: Governor*, bk. I, ch. xli.

stäre (2), s. [STARRE, v.] The act of one who starrs; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

"With a dullard starr'd stare."
—*Churchill: The Ghost*, iv.

stäre (3), *starr, s. [Ger. *starr* = rigid.]

Bot. Various coarse sea-side grasses and sedges; spec. *Pharus arenaaria*, *Carex arena-ria*, and *C. vulgaris*.

stäre, *star-yn, v. & s. [A.S. *starian* = to stare; cogn. with Icel. *stærri*, *stærri*; Sw. *stærri*; Dan. *stærri*; Ger. *stærren*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To look with eyes fixed and wide open; to gaze earnestly, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, or the like; to fix an earnest gaze upon some object.

"Wild stared the Minstrel's eyes of flame."
—*Scott: Marmion*.

2. To stand out stiffly; to stand on end; to be stiff, to bristle.

"[Thou] makest my hair to stare."
—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, iv, 3.

II. Art: To stand out with undue prominence. Used of any feature or bit of colour in a picture that claims attention when it should subserve the general effect.

B. Trans. To look earnestly or fixedly at; to gaze at with a look or vacant expression; to affect or influence by staring, as to drive away or abash. (Followed by *out of*.)

"A bear . . . as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way, and stared me out of my resolution."
—*Addison: Guardian*.

† For the difference between *stars* and *stare*, see GAPE.

¶ To stare in the face: To be evident before the eyes; to be clear and obvious. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"This terrible object stared our speculative inquirer in the face."
—*Bolingbroke: The Occasional Worker*.

***stär-er, s.** [Eng. star(er); -er.] A person starr'd at.

"I as starrer, and she as starer."
—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. iii.

stär-er, s. [Eng. stare, v.; -er.] One who stares.

"A starrer is not usually a person to be convinced by the result of the thing."
—*Scott: Spectator*, No. 23.

***starfe, pret. of v.** [STARVE.]

***star-fül, *star-füll, a.** [Eng. star; -füll.] Starry. (*Cylander: Fiction*, 663.)

star-gäs-er, starre-gas-er, s. [Eng. star (1), s., and gazer.]

1. **Ord. Lang.** One who gazes at the stars; a contemptuous name for an astrologer, and sometimes for an astronomer.

"Let now the astrologers, the star-gazers, and prognosticators stand up."
—*Is. xlvi, 1* (1853).

2. **Ichthy. (Pl.).** The group *Uranoscopus* (q.v.).

star-gäs-ing, s. & s. [Eng. star (1), s., and gazing.]

A. As a subst.: The act or practice of observing or studying the stars; astrology.

B. As an adj.: Looking at, observing, or admiring the stars. (*Swift: Elegy on Partridge*.)

***star-1-er, s.** [Eng. star (1), s., -ier.] An astronomer.

"Without any manner of notice of starrerie imagination."
—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. III.

stark-lag, *pr. par., a., & adv.* [STARK, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Gazing fixedly and earnestly with widely opened eyes.

2. Standing stiffly up; stambling on and; bristling.

3. Very bright, glaring, dazzling: as *staring colours*.

C. *As adv.*: Staringly.

"Start, staring mad." *Dryden: Persius, mt. v.*

stark-lag-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *staring*: *ly*.] In a staring manner; with fixed or wild look.

stark, *v.t.* [STARK, a.] To stiffen.

"If horses have not stark'd your limbs."

Taylor: M. Clement's Son, v. 4

stark, **starko**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *stær*; cogn. with Dut. *stark*; local *stark*; Dan. *stark*; Sw. & Ger. *stark*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Stiff, rigid, as in death.

"Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., v. 2

2. Stout, strong, powerful.

"Counted was both sight and stark."

Burns: Elpis

3. Entire, full, perfect, absolute.

"Consider the stark security"

The commonwealth is in now.

Ben Jonson: Catiline, l. 1

4. Mere, gross, downright, pure.

"He is a stark heretic." *Mr. T. More: Works, p. 261.*

5. Naked.

"I stripped and dressed myself, for . . . there was no harm in my being stark." *Walden: Letters, IV, 28.*

B. *As adv.*: Wholly, absolutely, entirely, completely, purely.

"The courtiers who attended him, ten or twelve in number, were stark naked." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

stark-en, *v.t.* [Eng. *stark*: *-en*.] To make stiff; to stiffen. (*Taylor: Edwin the Fair, iv. 4.*)

stark-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *stark*: *ly*.] Stiffly, strongly.

"When it lies starkly in the traveller's house."

Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, IV, 2

stark-ness, **stark-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *stark*: *-ness*.] Stiffness, rigidity.

"The stiffness and starkness of the times." *P. Wilson: Plots, bk. xxi, ch. 1.*

stark-ly-ite, *s. pl.* [Named from the Rev. Samuel Starky, rector of Charlchurch, to whom Prince was curate in 1840.] [PRISCITIA.]

stark-ness, **stark-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *stark*: *-ness*.] Destitute of stars; having no stars visible; not starlight.

"Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night"

Milton: P. L., III, 448

stark-let, *s.* [Eng. *stark*: *let*; *let*.] A little star.

stark-light (*gh* silent), **stark-light**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *stark*: *light*, *gh*, and *light*, *gh*.]

A. *As subst.*: The light emitted by, or proceeding from, the stars.

"Dark in comparison, when this was done, As much of starlight to mortal sun."

Byron: A Memorial Address

B. *As adj.*: Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; starlit.

"Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare A starlight evening and a morning fair."

Dryden: Virgil, Georgics, l. 54

stark-like, *a.* [Eng. *stark*: *like*, *like*.] 1. Resembling a star; radiated like a star; stellated.

"The nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has starlike flowers." *Morimer: Bushbury.*

2. Bright, lustrous, illustrious, luminous.

"With starlike virtue in its place may shine; Shedding benignant influence."

Wordsworth: Recluse

stark-lag (*l*), **stark-lyng**, *s.* [A dimin. from *stark*: *l*, *lyng*.] 1. A popular name for any individual of the genus *Sturnus* (q.v.), sometimes extended to the whole family (STURNIDÆ), but specifically applied to *Sturnus vulgaris*, the Common Starling, abundant in most parts of Britain and the continent of Europe, frequently visiting northern Africa in its winter migrations. The male is about eight inches long, general colour of the plumage black, glossed with blue and purple, the feathers, except those of the head and fore-neck, having a

triangular white spot on the tip. The female is very similar, but has the feathers tipped with broader spots, those on the upper parts being light brown. The eggs are from four to six in number, light blue in colour, and are deposited in some hole or crevice on a scanty lining. Starlings feed on snails, worms, and insects; they are gregarious, uniting in large flocks, and may be readily distinguished from all other birds by their whirling method of flight. They become exceedingly familiar in confinement, and display great imitative powers, learning to whistle tunes and to articulate words and phrases with great distinctness.

stark-like birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-order Sturniformes (q.v.).

stark-lag (*l*), **stark-lag**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] *Hydr.-eng.*: An enclosure consisting of piles driven closely together into the bed of a river, and secured by horizontal pieces at the top. The space between the rows of piling, being filled with gravel or stone, forms an effectual protection for the foundation of a pier.

stark-lag, *a. & s.* [STERLING, a.]

stark-lit, *a.* [Eng. *stark*: *lit*, *lit*.] Lighted by the stars; starlight.

stark-let, *s.* [Polish.] A Polish nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a Starosty (q.v.).

stark-ty, *s.* [Polish.] A name given in Poland to a castle or domain conferred on a nobleman for life.

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2. To shrink, to wince.

"With trial fire touch me his finger end, If he be chaste, the flames will back demand, And turn him to no pain; but, if he start, It is a mark of a corrupted heart." *Shakespeare: Merry Wives, I, 1*

3. To move suddenly; to rise and move abruptly; to make a sudden or unexpected change of place; to spring from a place or position.

"From her betwixt couch she started."

Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, l. 111

4. To set out; to commence a course, as a race, a journey, or the like; to begin or enter upon any career, enterprise, or pursuit.

To start in a race, to start in business, &c.

5. To be moved from a fixed position; to lose hold; to be dislocated.

"You must look to see another plank in the plank cannot once start me." *Shakespeare: Merchant, IV, 1*

6. To change condition at once; to make a sudden or instantaneous change.

B. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause to start; to disturb suddenly; to startle.

"Dresses familiar to my slightrous thoughts Cannot once start me." *Shakespeare: Merchant, IV, 1*

2. To cause to start or move suddenly from concealment; to cause to rise and flee only.

To cause a lion than to start a hare."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., I, 1

3. To produce to view suddenly; to manifest or conjure up.

"Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Cæsar." *Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar, I, 2*

4. To move suddenly from its place; to dislocate.

"One by a fall in wrestling, started the end of the clavicle from the sternum." *Burns: Surgery*

5. To give the signal to for beguine a race; to act as a starter to; as, To start competitors.

6. To bring forward; to raise, to start.

"What exception can possibly be alleged against this starting?" *Hammond*

7. To invent or discover; to originate.

"The secret . . . was agreed in pursuit of every piece they could start." *Temple*

8. To set in motion; to set going; as, To start an engine.

9. To begin, to commence; to put in operation.

"Starting a loan-office, and calling himself Bishop." *Victoria Magazine, Nov. 1860, p. 2*

II. Naut.: To empty, as liquor from a vessel to pour out.

(1) To start after: To set out in pursuit of; to follow.

(2) To start against: To set up as a candidate in opposition to; to oppose.

(3) To start an anchor:

Naut.: To make it lose its hold of the ground.

(4) To start a buck (or a shot):

Naut.: To slack it off a little.

(5) To start for: To set out for; to become a candidate or competitor for.

(6) To start up: To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; to come suddenly into notice or importance.

start (*l*), **start** (*l*), *s.* [START, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sudden, involuntary motion, twitch, or spring, caused by surprise, fear, pain, or the like.

"The fright awakened Arctur with a start." *Dryden: Persius, mt. v.*

2. A sudden voluntary movement, or change of place or position.

3. A quick movement, as the recoil of an elastic body; a shout or spring.

"In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby given in the quick and back the more treble is the sound." *Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

4. A bursting forth; a rally.

"Several starts of fancy, off-hand, look well enough but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in them." *Edwards: Poems*

5. A sudden fit; a spasmodic effort; a sudden action followed by intermission.

"She did speak in starts and intermissions." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II, 2*

6. A sudden beginning of action or motion; a sudden rising to action; the setting of something agoing.

"How much had I to do to calm his soul Now hear I this will give it start and stir." *Bacon: Nat. Hist., p. 113*

ste, stt, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wö, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, plt, säre, sir, marine; gä, pñ or. wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, eüb, cüre, quite, eür, räde, füll; trj, Syrian. a, æ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

***6. Dignity of deportment.**

"With what great state he heard their embassy." *Shakspeare, Henry V., II. 4.*

***7. A person of high rank.** (*Millon: P. L., II. 387.*)

***8. Estate, possession.**

"Strong was their pick,
Their states far off, and they of wary wit." *Daniel, (Told.)*

9. One of the separate commonwealths which are combined to form the United States of America, each of which stands in certain relations of subordination to the central or national government, but possesses an independent power as concerns its internal affairs: as, the State of Pennsylvania. The original thirteen of these were separate colonies, which combined in revolt against Great Britain, and afterwards associated into a federal republic, to which new states have been added till they now number 45. New Mexico and Arizona may soon be made states, leaving only 2 territories.

10. Any body of men constituting a community of a particular character in virtue of certain political privileges, who partake either directly or by representation in the government of their country; an estate: as, The Lewis spiritual and temporal and the Commons are the *states* (or *estates*) of the realm in Great Britain.

11. (*P.L.*) The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of fifty-five persons, including the Bailiff of the island, who is its *officio* president.

"The States of Jersey on Monday passed a measure to enable landlords to evict refractory tenants." *Byronic Newspaper, Feb. 13, 1871.*

***States-General.** The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically, the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

12. A whole people united into a body politic; a civil and self-governing community. (*Often with the.*)

"Our state thinks not so." *Shakspeare, Coriolanus, IV. 2.*

13. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with ecclesiastical.

"The same criminal may be absolved by the church, and condemned by the state; absolved or pardoned by the state, yet censured by the church." *Locke.*

***11. A republic, as opposed to a monarchy.**

15. Stationary point or condition; crisis, height; point, as that of maturity between growth and decline, or as that of crisis between the increase and the abating of a disease.

"Tumours have their several degrees and times: as beginning, augment, state, and declination." *Wise-man, Surgery.*

16. That which is stated or expressed in words or figures; a statement; a document containing a statement.

"He put on his spectacles and sat down to examine Mr. Owen's state." *Scott, Rob Roy, ch. xiv.*

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to, or belonging to the community or body politic; public.

2. Used on, or intended for occasions of state or ceremony; as, a *state* carriage.

3. Stately. (*Sienar: Ship, (al.; Sept.)*)

***For the difference between *state* and *situation*, see SITUATION.**

state-ball, s. A ball given by a sovereign or viceroy.

state-barge, s. A royal barge; a barge used on occasions of state.

state-bed, s. An elaborately-carved or decorated bed.

state-carriage, s. The carriage used by a sovereign, prince, or any public official on occasions of state.

state-craft, s. The art of conducting state affairs; state-management; statesmanship.

"He had guided two kingdoms by state-craft, and a third by conquest." *Macaulay, Hist. Eng. ch. xx.*

state-criminal, s. One who commits an offence against the state; a political offender.

state-house, s. The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings; the capitol of a state.

state-monger, s. One who dabbles or is versed in state affairs.

state-paper, s. A paper or document relating to the interests or government of state.

state-prison, s. A prison or jail in which state-criminals are confined. In America, the name given to a public prison or penitentiary.

state-prisoner, s. A state-criminal; a political offender.

State Rights, s. Those rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the United States Government, nor yet prohibited by it to the individual States. (*U. S. Constitutional Law.*)

state-room, s.

1. A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

2. A small cabin, usually for two persons, and elegantly fitted up, on a steamer.

"Leading to the ladies' saloon and state-rooms and the stateroom of the owner." *Century Magazine, Dec. 1873, p. 303.*

3. An apartment in a railway sleeping-car.

State Sovereignty, s. The theory upheld by the secessionists, that sovereignty ultimately resides, not in the people of the United States as a whole, but in the people of each separate State.

state-sword, s. A sword used on state occasions, being borne before the sovereign by a person of high rank. Called also a *Sword of State*.

state-trial, s. A trial for a political offence, as treason.

State's evidence, s. Testimony introduced by the State prosecutor; also, evidence tendered by an accomplice in a crime.

States-General, s. pl. (*STATS., s. 10. ¶.*)

staté, v. t. (*STATE, s.*)

*1. To set, to settle, to fix, to establish. (*STATÉD.*) (*Pope: Essay on Man, III. 107.*)

2. To express or declare the particulars of; to set down in detail or in gross; to make known specifically; to represent all the circumstances of; to declare fully in words; to narrate, to relate.

"Many other inconveniences there are consequent to this stating of this question." *Hammond: Works, I. 462.*

statéd, pt. par. & a. (*STATE, s.*)

A. As pt. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Settled; regular; occurring at regular intervals; not occasional.

"Men should assemble at stated intervals for the public worship of God." *Bp. Horley, Sermons, vol. I. ser. 21.*

2. Fixed, established, settled: as, a *stated* salary.

***statéd-ly, adv.** (*Eng. statéd; -ly.*) At stated or settled times; at certain intervals; regularly.

staté-li nōss, *state-li nōsse, *state-ly nōss, s. (*Eng. staté; -ness.*) The quality or state of being staté; loftiness of men or manner; dignity, majestic appearance.

"In loft and stateliness of building... there was not any other in the realm comparable." *Holmes, Richard II. (an. 1381).*

staté-ly, a. & adv. (*Eng. staté; -ly.*)

A. As adjective:

1. August, grand, noble; having a noble or dignified appearance.

"Now is the statély autumn here." *Scott, Marmion, I. (introd.)*

2. Elevated or dignified in sentiment; majestic.

"He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is statély without ambition." *Lyden, (Told.)*

***B. As adv.:** In a statély manner; stately, loftily. (*Millon: P. L., v. 201.*)

staté-mént, s. (*Eng. staté, v.; -ment.*)

1. The act of stating, declaring, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.

2. That which is stated, declared, or recited; the embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative, a declaration, a recital.

statér (I), s. (*Eng. stat(e), v.; -er.*) One who states.

***stá-tér (2), s.** (*Gr.*)

Nomis: The name of certain coins current in ancient Greece and Macedonia. The gold



stater of Athens was worth about \$400; the silver stater about 88 cents, and the Macedonian gold stater about \$5.25.

státes'-man, s. (*Eng. states, and man;*

1. One who is versed in the arts of government; one eminent for political ability; a politician, in the best sense.

"The word *statesman*, is of great latitude, sometimes signifying such who are able to manage affairs of state, though never actually called *statesmen*." *Four Works, ch. vi.*

2. One employed in the administration of the affairs of government.

"It is a weakness which attends high and low, the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who guides the plough." *South.*

3. A small landholder, as in Cumberland. (*Iron.*)

státes'-man-ly, a. (*Eng. statesman; -ly.*)

1. Worthy of or becoming a statesman.

"This great land question should be dealt with in a *statesmanlike* manner." *Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1885.*

2. Having the manner or experience of a statesman.

státes'-man-ly, adv. (*Eng. statesman; -ly.*) In a statesmanlike manner; in a manner befitting a statesman; like a statesman.

státes'-man-ship, s. (*Eng. statesman; -ship.*) The qualifications or occupation of a statesman; political skill or experience.

"A perfect connoisseur in *statesmanship*." *Churchill, Golden.*

***státes'-wo-man, s.** (*Eng. state, and woman.*) A woman who mingles in public affairs.

"[She may be] *stateswoman*, know all the news in London." *Silken Woman, II. 1.*

***stát-ic, *stát-ick, a. & s.** (*Gr. *statikos**) = at a standstill, from *stasis* (stand) = placed, standing, from *sta-* (stand) not *terqum* (disturb) = to stand.]

A. As adj.: The same as *STATICAL* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: (*STATICS.*)

***stát-ic-al, a.** (*Eng. static; -al.*)

1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.

2. Acting by mere weight, without producing motion; as, *static* pressure.

statistical electricity, s. (*Fr. *électricité statique**.)

statistical figure, s.

Physics: The figure which results from the equilibrium of forces; as, the *statistical* figure of the earth. (*Lyell.*)

***stát-ic-al-ly, adv.** (*Eng. statícal; -ly.*) In a statistical manner; according to *statics*.

***stát-i-qú, s.** (*Lat., from *stare* (stand) = an astringent herb, probably *Asclepias maritima*.*)

Bot.: Sea-lavender; the typical genus of *Staticeae* (q. v.). Perennial herbs, with radical leaves, and unilateral spikes on a jointed scape; calyx funnel-shaped, plaited, dry, and membranous; petals united at the base, bearing the stamens; styles distinct, globose, stigmas bifid, glandular. Known from the rocky shores in Western Asia and other parts of the north temperate zone. *S. caroliniana*, the Marsh Rosemary of North America, has narrow, alternate leaves, long petioles, and bluish-purple flowers. It is one of the most powerful astringents derived from the vegetable kingdom. It has been used with success in *Gynaeceologia*, and is named: *Statice Limonium*, the *Trépasse*, *S. aurea*, *S. caroliniana*, the *Statice*, *S. maritima*, and *S. caroliniana*, the *Statice*. The first and third have one-lobed, and the second three-lobed leaves. (*APRITA*)

státe, stát, stáre, amidst, whát, stáll, fátther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, thére; píne, pítt, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pít, or, wóre, wélf, wórk, whó, són; müté, cúb, cüre, únite, cür, rúle, fúll; trý, Sýrian, ó, ó = é; ey = é; qu = kw

stāt-i-pō-mō, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *statio(e)*; Lat. *statio*, *pl. stāt.* suff. *-mō*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Plumbaginaceae having the styles free.

stāt-ica, *s.* [STATICS.]

Physics: That branch of dynamics which investigates the relations which exist between forces in equilibrium. A body is said to be in equilibrium when, if two or more forces act upon it at the same time, their united effect is such that no motion ensues. The science of dynamics is divided into kinetics and statics, the former treating of forces considered as producing motion, the latter of forces considered as producing rest. By some authorities statics is used in opposition to dynamics, the former being the science of equilibrium or rest, the latter of motion, and the two together constituting mechanics. The two great propositions in statics are that of the lever and that of the composition of forces.

"John Wallis placed the whole system of statics on a new foundation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.
Social statics: [SOCIOLOGY.]

stāt-i-graph, **stāt-i-gram**, *s.* [Eng. *statistic*; suff. *-graph*, *-gram*.] Terms proposed to denote representations of statistics by means of lines, areas, &c. (*Nature*, Oct. 22, 1885, p. 507.)

stā-tion, **stā-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *station*, from Lat. *stationem*, accusative of *statio* = a standing still, from *stare*, *pa. par.* of *sto* = to stand; *sp. station*; Ital. *stazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act or manner of standing; attitude, posture, pose.

"In *statio* like the herald Mercury."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, III. 4.

*2. A state or condition of standing or rest; a standing.

"His motion and *rest station* are as one."—*Shakspeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, III. 4.

*3. The spot or place where a person or thing stands, especially the spot or place where a person habitually stands or is placed to remain for a time; a post assigned.

"Take up some other *station*."—*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, IV. 4.

*4. Situation, position.

"The *statio* and date, why love they to remain in middle *statio*, and an even place?"—*Prior: Solomon*, I. 68.

*5. Condition of life; social position; rank, state, status.

"And yet my love without ambition grew, I knew thy state, my *station*."—*Byron: Lament of Tasso*, v.

*6. Employment, occupation, business; sphere or department of duty.

"We require new strength and resolution to perform the *statio* in all our several *stations* the week following."—*Jerome: Trid.*

II. Ecclesiastical:

*1. Ecclesiastical and Church History:

(1) A name given to the fast on Wednesdays before Fridays. In the Roman Church these were fasts of devotion, not of precept, and the Wednesday fast died out, while that on Friday became obligatory, about the end of the ninth century.

(2) A church in which a procession of the clergy takes on stated days to say any stated prayers.

(3) A stopping-place in a monastic procession. These are usually three: (a) before, (b) the dormitory, (c) the refectory, and (d) the west door of the church.

(4) Any one of the series of stopping-places in the devotion of the Stations of the Cross.

(5) (in Ireland): (See extract).

"A *station* in this sense differs from a *station* made to any particular spot remarkable for local sanctity. . . . here it simply means the coming of the parish priest and the curate to some house in the townland, on a particular day, to perform the service of the altar for that parish."—*Carleton: Tales of Irish Peasantry: The Station*.

*2. Police: A place or building where the police force of any district has its headquarters; a district or branch police office.

*3. Railroad: A building or buildings erected for the reception and accommodation of passengers and goods intended to be conveyed by railway; a place at which railway trains regularly stop for the getting down or taking up of passengers or freight. [DEPOT.]

*4. Shipbuild: A room and space staff (q.v.).
 *5. Survey: The position of an instrument at the time of an observation.

*6. Zoology & Botany:

(1) The peculiar nature of the locality where any plant grows or any animal lives. In the case of plants, it has reference to climate, soil, humidity, light, and elevation above the sea; in that of animals, it has reference chiefly to food, climate, and elevation. Thus some animals feed only on certain plants, and cannot exist where they are absent. The *station* differs from the habitation or habitat of the plant or animal, which simply means the country of which it is a native. (*Lyell: Principles of Geology*, ch. xxviii., xlii.)

(2) A building, generally on the sea-coast fitted with all appliances for the examination of the animals of the adjacent bay, gulf, &c.; as, the *Granito station*, the *Neapolitan station*, &c.

*7 (1) Military station: A place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.

(2) Naval station: A safe and commodious shelter or harbour for the navy or mercantile marine of a nation, provided with a dock and all other requisites for the repair of ships.

(3) Stations of the Cross:

Ecceles. & Church Hist.: A popular devotion in the Roman Church, consisting of visits, either alone or in procession, to a series of pictures or images, each corresponding to some particular stage in the Passion of Christ, and meditating devoutly thereon. The stations are to be found in nearly every church, and on the continent of Europe they are frequently erected in the open air. The devotion began in the Franciscan order, the official guardians of the Holy Places of the Latins in Jerusalem, and is intended to be a pilgrimage in spirit to the scene of the Saviour's sufferings and death. Many indulgences are annexed to the Stations of the Cross. When the stations are made in procession, a verse of the *Stabat Mater* (q.v.) is sung as the people pass from one station to another. Called also Way of the Cross. There are fourteen stations:

1. Christ condemned by Pilate; 2. Christ receives his cross; 3. His first fall; 4. His meeting with his mother; 5. The bearing of the cross by Simon of Cyrene; 6. Veronica wipes the face of Jesus with a handkerchief; 7. His second fall; 8. His words to the women of Jerusalem; 9. Weep not for me, &c.; 10. His third fall; 11. He is stripped of his garments; 12. The crucifixion; 13. The death of Jesus; 14. The taking down from the cross; 15. The burial.

station-bill, *s.*

Naut.: A list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company when navigating the ship.

station-calendar, *s.*

1. A dial-board at a railway-station, to indicate the hours of starting of trains for given destinations, or the time of starting of the next train for a given place.

2. A contrivance by which the name of the station they are approaching is exposed to the view of the passengers in a railway car. (U.S.)

station-clerk, *s.* A clerk employed at a railway-station.

station-house, *s.* A police-station.

station-master, *s.* The official in charge of a station; specif., the official in charge of a railway-station.

station-pointer, *s.* A circular plotting instrument, having a standard radius and two movable ones. By laying off two observed angles right and left from a central object, and laying it over the objects on a chart, the position of the observer is indicated.

station-staff, *s.*

Survey: A survey instrument for taking angles.

stā-tion, *v.t.* [STATION, *s.*] To place, set, or post in or at a certain station; to assign a station, post, or position to; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

"This youth had *station'd* many a warlike band Of home and ford."—*Boile: Orlando Furioso*, xlii.

***stā-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *station*, *s.*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a station.

***stā-tion-er-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *stationary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being stationary; fixity.

"The *stationariness* of Eastern thought may be more thoroughly appreciated."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.*, I. 2.

stā-tion-er-y, *a. & s.* [Fr. *stationnaire*, from Lat. *stationarius*, from *statio* = a station (q.v.); *sp. stationario*; Ital. *stationario*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Remaining or continuing in the same station or place; not moving, or not appearing to move; fixed, stable.

"No *stationary* clouds."—*Cooper: Task*, IV. 167.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; neither progressing nor receding; neither improving nor getting worse; standing still.

"Though the wealth of a country should be very great, yet if it has been long *stationary*, we must not expect to find the wages of labour very high in it."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I. ch. viii.

II. Astron. (Of a planet): Not changing its relative place in the heavens for some days. This stage occurs at the beginning and ending of the planet's retrogradation.

**B. As substant.*: A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place.

"Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call *scythicks*."—*P. Holland: Plow*, bk. II. ch. xvi.

stationary-diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and which, after prevailing for a certain number of years, give way to others. (*Dungham*.)

stationary-engine, *s.* An engine permanently fixed, as distinguished from a locomotive or portable engine; a fixed engine for drawing carriages on a railway or tramway, by means of a rope extending from the station of the engine along the line.

stā-tion-er, *s.* [Eng. *station*; *-er*.]

1. One who took his station to sell an article. If applied, as it generally was, to those connected with book-selling, it included the publisher as well as the bookseller.

"The right of the printed copies which the *stationer* takes as his own freehold, was dispersed in five or six several hands."—*Gray: Pref. to Dr. Jackson's Works*.

2. One who sells paper, pens, pencil, ink, and other articles connected with writing.

*The Stationers, or Text Writers, constituted one of the London companies. They were formed into a guild in 1403, and received their first charter in 1557.

Stationers' Hall, *s.* The hall of the Stationers' Company in Ave Maria Lane, London. [STATIONER.]

*To enter at Stationers' Hall: To register (a published work) in the books of the Stationers' Company. This formality is necessary before commencing proceedings for infringement of copyright.

stā-tion-er-y, *a. & s.* [Eng. *stationer*; *-y*.]

A. As substant.: The articles retailed by stationers, such as paper, pens, pencils, ink, account-books, writing-cases, portfolios, &c.

B. As adj.: Belonging to or sold by a stationer; as, *stationery* goods.

stationery-office, *s.* A government office in London through the medium of which stationery is supplied to all other government offices at home and abroad. It also contracts for the printing of reports, &c.

***stāt-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *stat(e)*; *-ism*.] The art of government; policy.

"Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*."—*Smith: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 4.

***stāt-ist** (1), *s.* [Eng. *statistics*; *-ist*.] A statistician.

***stāt-ist** (2), *s.* [Eng. *stat(e)*; *-ist*.] A statesman, a politician; one skilled in government.

"Address with that even mixture of fluency and grave as are requested both in a *statist* and a courtier."—*Macmillan: Antiquary*, I. 1.

stā-tis-tic, *a. & s.* [Eng. *stat(e)*; *-istic*.]

A. As adj.: The same as STATISTICAL (q.v.).

B. As substantive:

1. [STATISTICS].

*2. A statistician.

"You were the last *statistic* in Europe."—*Southey: In Memoriam of Taylor of Norwich*, I. 508.

stā-tis-tic-al, *a.* [Eng. *statistic*; *-al*.] Of, relating to, or treating of statistics.

"The narrow views of cold-hearted *statistical* writers."—*Keble: Sermon* 28.

Statistical Society, *s.* [STATISTICS, *q.*]

stāt, *boy*; *pōut*, *jōwī*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; expect, Xenophon, exist. *ph* = *c*
-clan, *-tina* = *shun*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *shūn*; *-tion*, *-sion* = *shūn*. *-clous*, *-tious*, *-sious* = *shūs*. *-ble*, *-dile*, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

što, šit, širo, amidst, what, šall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, šire, air, marine; gā, gā
or, wēre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, šall; trī, Šyrian. a. e. = ē; e. = ē; u. = u.

st. *Intransitive:*

1. To remain or continue in a place; to abide or remain for any indefinite time.
"Stay thou by thy lord."
Shakspeare, *Julius Caesar*, v. 4.

2. To delay, to tarry, to be long.
"Where is Kate? I stay too long from her."
Shakspeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, III. 2.

3. To make a stand; not to flee; to stand.
"Give them leave to fly that will not stay."
Shakspeare, *Henry VIII.*, II. 2.

4. To take up one's position; to stand; to insist.
"I stay here on my bond."
Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*, IV. 1.

5. To stop; to stand still.
"The glorious sun stays in his course."
Shakspeare, *Antony and Cleopatra*, III. 1.

6. To have an end; to come to an end; to cease.
"Here my commission stays."
Shakspeare, *Henry VII.*, II. 4.

7. To continue in a state; to remain.
"The stain upon his cheek will stay."
Shakspeare, *Rape of Lucrece*, 1512.

8. To wait, to attend; to forbear to act.
"Would ye stay for them from having husbands?"
Rochester, *1633*.

9. To dwell in thought or speech; to linger.
"I must stay a little on one action, which proffered the relief of others to the consideration of yourself."
Dryden, *(Told)*.

10. To wait, to attend; to give attendance.
(With on or upon.)
"Worthy Marbeth, we stay upon your leisure."
Shakspeare, *Macbeth*, I. 4.

11. To rest, to depend.
"Ye trust in oppression, and stay thereon."
Psalms, 112.

12. To last in a race or contest.
"He won at Lincoln, . . . and could stay better than Pizarro."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 14, 1888.

stay (2), *v. t. & i.* [STAY (2), *a.*]

Nautical:

A. Trans. To tack; to arrange the sails and move the rudder, so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind.

B. Intrans. To change tack; to be in stays, as a ship.

¶ To stay a mast:

Naut. To incline it forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and back-stays.

stay (1), *stays*, *a.* [STAY (1), *v.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A support, a prop; anything which supports.
"The Lord was my stay" — *Psalms*, xlviii. 12.

2. A stop, a check, an obstacle, an obstruction.
3. Stand, stop; cessation of motion or progression.

"A base spirit has this advantage of a brave one, it keeps always at a stay, nothing tempts it down, not beating." — *Ben Jonson*, *King and No King*, III.

4. Continuance in a place; abode for any indefinite time.
"Your stay with him may not be long." — *Shakspeare*, *Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

5. A lingering or tarrying; delay.
"No more stay; tomorrow thou must go." — *Shakspeare*, *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

6. Continuance in a state or condition.
"The conceit of this inconstant stay."
Shakspeare, *Bonnet*, 14.

7. State.
"It were good we invented some politicks wait. Our matters to address in good orderly state."
New Custom, I. 1.

8. A fixed state; fixedness, stability, permanence.
"Also I what stay is there in human state, And who can shut inevitable fate?"
Dryden, *(Told)*.

9. Restraint of passion; prudence, moderation, caution, steadiness, sobriety.
"With prudent stay he long delayed. The rough contention."
Philips, *(Told)*.

10. A hook or clasp.
"Our ships lay anchored close; nor needed we Fear harness on any side."
Chapman, *Homage*; *Odysses*, x.

11. A station or fixed anchorage for vessels.
"Our ships lay anchored close; nor needed we Fear harness on any side."
Chapman, *Homage*; *Odysses*, x.

12. (Pl.) A coast (q.v.).
"Yet, if you saw her innocent by stays!"
Gay, *The Polly*.

¶ In composition the singular is always used, as stay-maker, staymaker, &c.

II. Technically:

1. **Build.** A piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied.

2. **Mach., &c.** A lean-to, support, brace-tie &c., as the case may be.

3. **Mining:** A piece of wood used to secure the pump in an engine-shaft.

4. **Steam:**

(1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam, as the tube stays, water-space stays, &c.

(2) One of the slings-rods connecting the locomotive boiler to its frame.

(3) One of the rods beneath the boiler supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axis of an English locomotive.

stay-at-home, a. & s.

A. As adj. Not given to roam or travel.
"An indolent stay-at-home man." — *Macaulay*, *Macaulay*, ch. v.

B. As subst. A person not fond of roaming or travelling.
"The quantity of admiration might make a modest stay-at-home man to contemplate." — *Fuller*, *Fuller*, ch. v.

stay-bar, a.

1. **Arch.** The horizontal iron bar which extends in one piece along the top of the mullions of a tracery window.

2. **Steam:** A stay-rod (q.v.).

stay-bolt, a.

Mach. A bolt connecting two plates, on as to make them mutually sustaining against lateral pressure.

stay-bunk, a. (BUNK (3), *a. & i.*)

stay-chain, a.

Vehicles: One of the chains which connect the ends of the double-tree with the fore-axle, so as to limit the sway of the former. In carriages straps effect the same purpose.

stay-pile, a.

Hydraul. eng. A pile driven into a bank and affording an anchor for the main piles which form the face of the quay, to which it is connected by land-ties.

stay-plough, s.

Bot. The same as REST-HARROW (q.v.).

stay-rod, a.

1. **Steam-engine:**

(1) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam.

(2) Any rod in a steam-boiler which connects parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions.

(3) A tension rod in the frame of the marine steam engine.

2. **Build.** Any tie-rod which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

stay-wedge, s.

Locomotive: One of the wedges fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axle, to keep them in their proper position in the stays.

stay (2), *a.* [A.S. *steg*; cogn. with *Dut. stay*; *Ice.*, *Dan.*, *Ger.*, & *Sw. steg*; prob. from its being used to climb by; cf. A.S. *steger* = a stair; *Sw. steg* = a ladder.]

Naut. A strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast in its erect position, by connecting its head to some part of the hull, or to a part stayed from the hull. The fore-and-aft stays lead forward in the vessels line amidships; the back stays pass somewhat abaft the shrouds, and are attached to the side of the vessel, at the chumrels; the breast and standing stays lead from the mast-heads down to the gunwale on each side. Spring stays are preventer stays to assist the principal ones. The fore-and-aft stays support the staymasts by means of hanks. The stays are named from the masts they support; as, the forestay, foretopmast-stay, main-topmast-stay, jib and flying-jib stay, luff-stay, &c. A jumper-stay is a movable stay leading from the head of a mainmast to a pair of eye-bolts in the deck close to the after part of the fore-rigging. The triatic stay is connected at its ends to the bows of the fore and main masts, and has a thimble spliced to its light for the suspension of the stay-tackle (q.v.).

"When the Manila ship first puts to sea, she takes on board a much greater quantity of water than can be stowed between decks, and the bars which contain it are hung all about the shrouds and stays, so as to exhibit at a distance a very odd appearance." — *A Non-Resistant*, bk. II, ch. 2.

stay (1), *stays*, *stays*, *a.* [STAY (1), *v.*]

Naut. The situation of a vessel when she is staying or going about from one tack to another. For details see illustration.

2. To miss stays; to fall in tacking.

3. To have in stays; to put a vessel about by tacking.

4. **Stick in stays:** The situation of a ship when she works slowly in stays.

stay-hole, a.

Naut. This grommet or hole in a stowed through which the hanks pass; by the line the sail runs on the stay.

stay-sail, a.

Naut. A fore-and-aft sail supported by a stay of a vessel.

"It caught suddenly in a squall, the stay-rod was quickly lowered." — *Field*, *Field*, Jan. 2, 1888.

stay-tackle, a.

Naut. Tackle suspended from the right stay, and used for hoisting in heavy boats of water, freight, boats, blubber, &c.

stayed, stayed, a. [STAY (1), *v.*]

(q.v.).

"Whatever is above these preceptible forms of memory, or of want of a stayed and explained situation." — *Barrow*.

stayed-ly, adv. [Eng. *stayed*; *ly* is staid manner; staidly.]

stayed-nose, stayed-nose, a. [Eng. *stayed*; *-ness*.]

1. Solidity, weight.

"When substantialness combined with delicacy, and currentness with strength, has in its language sound other than most full of actual." — *Camden*, *Camden*.

2. Composure, gravity, steadiness.

"Their supposed courage, steadiness and sobriety really nothing else but the dull and selfish staidness of their minds." — *Cadogan*, *Cadogan*, ch. v.

stay-er, a. [Eng. *stay* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which stays; one who or that which supports, stops, or restrains.

"Love the guardian of the capital, the great stay of our life in port." — *Philos*.

2. A man or animal capable of holding a for a long time.

"Monolith has never been thought such a great stay as to prefer two miles to one." — *Field*, *Field*, Oct. 1, 1888.

stay-lace, a. [Eng. *stay* (1), *a.*, *i.* 12 *ad* lace.] A lace for fastening up the stays of the bodice of ladies' dresses.

"A staylace from England should become a habit for custom at visits." — *Swift*.

stay-lass, stay-lass, stay-lass, a. [Eng. *stay* (1), *a.*; *-less*.] Without support.

"They had the field." — *Field*, *Field*, Oct. 1, 1888.

stay-mak-er, a. [Eng. *stay* (1), *a.*, *i.* 12 *ad* maker.] One whose occupation is to make stays.

stays, a. pl. [STAY (1), *a.*, *i.* 12.]

stead, a. & s. [A.S. *stæd*; cogn. with *Dut. steet*; *Ice.*, *Dan.*, *Ger.*, & *Sw. stæd*; prob. from its being used to climb by; cf. A.S. *steger* = a stair; *Sw. steg* = a ladder.]

1. A place, a spot.

"This, this fearful ground stood." — *Spenser*, *Spenser*, I. v. 11.

2. Place or room which another had, or might have had. (Preceded by *in*.)

"Hang the gutless in their stead." — *Field*, *Field*, Oct. 1, 1888.

3. A frame, as of a bed.

"To loil on couches rich with floss." — *Field*, *Field*, Oct. 1, 1888.

ste, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, cāmel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gē, pē, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sēn; mūte, oūh, cūre, unte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. a, æ = ē; oy = ā; qu = kw.

- A. A stealing (q.v.).**
A. A flight, state, condition.
 "In a bad a stand." *Spenser: P. P. IV. iv. 16.*
A. A moment; time.
 "And a little stand." *Spenser: P. P. VI. vi. 10.*
Stand is common as the second element in names of places; as, *Hamstead*. Cf. also *homestead*, *rustlestand*, &c.
Stand (1) *To do stand*: To do service to; to wait. (Usually with an adjective.)
 "Have thy sword man do thee little stand." *Shakespeare: Henry VI., iv. 4.*
(2) To stand in stand: To be of use or advantage. (Usually with an adjective.)
 "The help of one stand me to little stand." *Shakespeare: Henry VI., iv. 4.*

- stand, 'stood, v.t. & i. (STEAD, A.)**
A. Transitive:
 1. To stand in stand to; to benefit, to advantage. (*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen, ii. 1.*)
 2. To supply the place of; to replace.
 "We shall advise this wronged maid to stand up for appointment, and go in your place." *Shakespeare: Henry VI., iii. 1.*
B. Intransitive: To stop, to stay.
 "I shall not stand till I have them thither led." *Twelfth Night, p. 4.*

- stand-a-bye, a. (Eng. stand; -able.)** *Derivative.*
 "Vainly I could not be standable." *Frederick: Richard, iii. 1, ch. 10711.*

- stand-fast, 'stead-fast, 'sted-faste, 'stede-faste, 'stede-vante, a. (A.S. standfast = firm in place, steadfast; stede = a place, and fast = fast; cogn. with O. Dut. *standfast*; Icel. *standfast*, from *stand* as place, and *fast* = fast; Dan. *standfast*.)**
 1. Firmly fixed or established; firm.
 "He reared in the face of this tall pile . . . By its own might made *standfast* and immovable." *Compton: Mourning Bride, ii.*
 2. Constant, firm, resolute; not fickle or wavering.
 "When *stand-fast* in the faith." *1 Peter v. 4.*
 3. Steady, unwavering, firm.
 "We say with word *standfast*, from Balliol Jon." *Robert de Brunne, p. 120.*

- stand-fast-ly, 'sted-fast-ly, adv. (Eng. standfast; -ly.)**
 1. In a *stand-fast* manner; firmly, resolutely; without wavering.
 "Set to the politics of his family he *standfastly* advised." *Morley: Hist. Eng., ch. 52.*
 2. With steady or fixed gaze.
 "Admiring with a look *standfastly* set." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, i.*

- stand-fast-ness, 'sted-fast-ness, a. (Eng. standfast; -ness.)**
 1. The quality or state of being *standfast*; firmness of standing; fixedness in place.
 2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; resolution, constancy.
 "In public actions of many *standfastness*." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, i. 1.*
Stand-I-I, a. (Eng. steady, v.; -er.) One who or that which is *standfast*; in racing slang, a heavy weight to be carried by a horse.
 "Carrying the *stander* of 1200 lbs. on her back." *Field, Dec. 26, 1883.*

- stand-I-ly, 'sted-di-ly, adv. (Eng. steady; -ly.)**
 1. In a steady manner; with steadiness or firmness of standing or position; without shaking or tottering.
 2. Without wavering or irregularity; constantly; without variation.
 "Meanwhile a fire of musketry was kept up on both sides, but more skillfully and more *steadily* by the regular soldiers than by the mountaineers." *Morley: Hist. Eng., ch. 111.*

- stand-I-ness, 'sted-di-ness, a. (Eng. steady; -ness.)**
 1. The quality or state of being steady; firmness or firmness of standing or position; freedom from tottering or shaking.
 "Setting out the *standings* and immutability of the matter." *W. H. P. A. Cabbia (Aps.).*
 2. Firmness of mind or purpose; *standfastness*, constancy, resolution.
 3. Consistent, uniform, or steady conduct.
 "A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure *steadiness* of conduct." *Colley: P. Friendship.*
 4. Uniformity; absence of variation or irregularity.
 "The extraordinary *steadiness* of price." *Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. I, ch. 11.*

stead-ing, a. (Eng. stand, a.; -ing.) The collection of buildings, the house, stables, barns, and other out-houses of a farm.

- stead-y, 'stead-ly, 'stead-i, 'stead-y, 'stead-ye, 'stead-ly, a. (A.S. *steadig* = steady, from *stead* = a place; cogn. with O. Dut. *stellig* = firm, from *stade* = a place; Icel. *stidhugr* = steady, from *stadr*; Dan. *stellig*; Sw. *stellig*; Ger. *stellig* = continual.)**
 1. Firmly fixed; firm in standing or position; fast; not shaking or tottering.
 2. Firm in mind or purpose; constant, resolute; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to change a purpose.
 "O'er moss and moor, and heath and hill, His track the steady bloodhounds trace." *Scott: The Chase, xlv.*
 3. Regular, constant, unvarying, uniform; free from variation or irregularity.
 "He would have seen, wherever he turned, that *steadiness* of industry." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. 111.*
 4. Not loose or irregular in conduct; *steadfastness*.

- stead-y-going, a. Quiet, respectable; that may be depended on.**
 "He has been for many years a prominent member of the House, where his *stead-y-going* qualities and common sense have given him weight and influence." *St. James's Gazette, Feb. 23, 1887.*

- steady-pin, a. Founding:**
 1. One of the pins which connect the parts of a flask.
 2. A dowel-pin in a sectional structure.

- steady-rest, a. Lathe:** A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work, to steady it in turning. Called also a *back-rest*. (*Riser, ii. 6.*)

- stead-y, v.t. & i. (STEADY, A.)**
A. Trans. To make steady, firm, or fast; to hold or keep from shaking or tottering; as, To steady one's hand.
B. Intrans. To become steady; to regain or maintain an upright position; to move steadily.
 "The rapidity with which they *stead-y* down and moving their straightaway motion." *Field, Sept. 4, 1884.*

- 'stead-y, a. (SMITHY.)**
steak, 'steake, 'steake, a. (Icel. *steik* = a steak, so called from its being roasted, which was formerly done by sticking it on a wooden peg before the fire; from *steikja* = to roast; *steik* = a stick; Sw. *stek* = roast meat; *steika* = to roast, *steika* = to stick, to stab; Dan. *steg* = a steak; *steg* = to roast; *stik* = a stick; *stikke* = a stick.) A slice of beef, pork, venison, or the like broiled or cut for broiling.
 "If there want but a collar or steak." *Brown & Pict.: Maid in the Mill, iv. 8.*

- steal, 'steale, 'steale, a. (Icel. *steal* = steal, stole; v. par. *steala*, stolen; v.t. & i. (A.S. *stelan* (v. i. *stiel*, pl. *stelin*, v. par. *stelenstelen*; Icel. *steila*; Dan. *stjæle*; Sw. *stjåla*; Ger. *stehlen*; O. H. Ger. *stehan*; Goth. *stilan*.)**
A. Transitive:
 1. To take and carry away feloniously; to take clandestinely and without right or leave, as the goods of another; to purloin.
 2. To take, to extract, without any idea of felonious intent.
 "And, like the bee, *steal* all the sweets away." *Cooper: As Ode.*
 3. To gain or win secretly or gradually.
 "How many a tear Hath dear religion's love *stolen* from mine eye." *Shakespeare: Sonnet 11.*
 4. To assume hypocritically.
 "Who cannot *steal* a shape that means deceit?" *Shakespeare: Henry VI., iii. 1.*
 5. To withdraw clandestinely, to insinuate, to creep, to sneak furtively. (Used reflexively.)
 "He will *steal* himself into a man's favour." *Shakespeare: All's Well, iii. 4.*
 6. To do, perform, or effect secretly; to try to accomplish clandestinely.
 "Twere good to *steal* our marriage." *Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.*
 7. To abduct.
 "The gentleman That lately *stole* his daughter." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.*

- steal a base:** In base-ball, the act of a base-runner who takes advantage of the slow

passing of the ball between pitcher and catcher to run from one base to the next without waiting for the opportunity afforded by a base-hit or an error in fielding.

- B. Intransitive:**
 1. To thieve; to practice or be guilty of thieving.
 2. To withdraw or pass privily; to go or come furtively; to slip away or in secret.
 "No *stealth* into her chamber." *Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, Act 1.*
 3. To steal a march: To march secretly; hence, figuratively, to gain an advantage by being beforehand. (Usually followed by *on*.)

- steal, a. (STEAL, V.)** Any act of stealing, or one involving a theft; unjust and unlawful appropriation.

- steal-er (1), a. (Eng. steal, v.; -er.)** One who steals; a thief.
 "Yield up Their dear to be the friend of the thief." *Shakespeare: Cymbeline, ii. 6.*

- steal-er (2), a. (STEALER.)**
steal-ing, pr. par., a., & a. (STEAL, V.)
A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)
C. As substantive:
 1. This act of one who steals; theft. (*Lancet, v.*)
 2. That which is stolen; stolen property. (Generally in the plural.)

- 'steal-ing-ly, adv. (Eng. stealing; -ly.)** By stealing; slyly, stealthily, furtively, imperceptibly.
 "They did so *stealthily* slip into one another." *Milnes: Arcadia, bk. 11.*

- stealth, 'stealth, 'stealth, a. (Eng. steal; -th; Icel. *stidhr*; Dan. *stjål*; Sw. *stöld*.)**
 1. The act of stealing.
 "The owner pruned the *stealth* to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner." *Spenser: Maids of Ireland.*

2. That which is stolen; stolen property. (Generally in the plural.)

3. A going secretly; clandestine or furtive motion.
 "Your *stealth* unto the wood." *Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.*

4. Secret, furtive, or clandestine mode of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy; furtive action or procedure. (Used both in a good and bad sense.)

5. By *stealth*: Secretly, in secret, privately.
 "Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame, Deceived by *stealth*, and taught to find his shame." *Pope: Epilogue to satires, l. 10.*

- 'stealth-like, a. Stealthy, furtive, sly.**
 "And then advanced with *stealth-like* pace, Drew softly near her—and nimbly leapt." *Wordsworth: White Doe, vii.*

- 'stealth-ful, 'stealth-ful, a. (Eng. stealth; -ful.)** Given to stealth; stealthily.
 "If thy grave rule Hath any man seen, making *stealth-ful* wale With all these eyes!" *Chapman: Homer: Hymn to Hermes.*

- 'stealth-ful-ly, adv. (Eng. stealthful; -ly.)** Stealthily.

- 'stealth-ful-ness, a. (Eng. stealthful; -ness.)** Stealthiness.

- stealth-I-I, nde. (Eng. stealthy; -ly.)** In a stealthy manner; by stealth; furtively, slyly.

- stealth-I-I-ness, a. (Eng. stealthy; -ness.)** The quality or state of being stealthy.

- stealth-y, a. (Eng. stealth; -y.)** Like one whose object is to steal; done by stealth; done or accomplished clandestinely; furtive, sly, clandestine, privy.
 "Now with'd murder with his *stealthy* pace, Moves like a ghost." *Shakespeare: Macbeth, ii. 6.*

- steam, 'steem, 'stem, 'steeme, a. (A.S. *stēam* = a vapour, smell, smoke; Lut. *stoom* = steam.)**

- 1. Ordinary Language:**
 1. In the same sense as II. 1.
 2. Popularly applied to the visible moist vapour which rises from water, and from all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat; as, the *steam* of boiling water.

3. Haze caused by the sun's heat.

oil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, pell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 man, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -fion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

A. Any exhalation.

"A position and great creative steam.
Like a great big fountain, rising fast."
Casper. *Foot, 1st ed.*

II. Technically:

1. **Physics:** Water in the gaseous form. It is a colourless, invisible gas, quite distinct from the visible cloud which issues from a kettle, &c., which is composed of minute drops of water produced by the condensation of the steam as it issues into the cold air. Under ordinary atmospheric pressure, water boils in an open vessel at a temperature of 212°, and the steam always has this temperature, no matter how fast the water is made to boil. The heat which is supplied simply suffices to do the work of converting the liquid water at 212° into gaseous steam at 212°, without raising the temperature of the steam at all. If the temperature of steam at 212° is lowered by only a very small amount, part of the steam is condensed; hence steam at this temperature is termed moist or saturated steam. At high temperatures and pressures, steam behaves like a perfect gas; but, at lower pressures and at temperatures near the boiling-point of water, its behaviour differs markedly from that of perfect gases; and this change of properties has to be taken into account in all calculations connected with the expansion of steam in steam-engines. [Law, ¶ (2).] The terms high pressure (q.v.) and low pressure (q.v.) are applied to steam without any sharply-defined limit between them. If the steam is superheated by passing it through hot pipes, it is converted into dry steam, which, within certain limits, behaves like a perfect gas. If, instead of allowing the steam to escape freely, the water is boiled in a closed vessel, the steam accumulates, and both pressure and temperature rapidly increase, until the former becomes several times greater than that of the atmosphere. If now the steam is allowed to escape, it rapidly expands, and, if it escapes into the cylinder of a steam-engine (q.v.), the expansion can be utilized and converted into work. As the steam expands, its pressure of course becomes less and less, until it is not greater than that of the atmosphere; and at the same time its temperature is reduced, the reduction depending on the rapidly with which expansion takes place. The economic uses of steam are extremely numerous. The most important is that of an agent for the production of mechanical force on railways, in steam-boats, and in manufactures. It is also largely employed in warming buildings, in heating baths, in brewing, in distilling, and for cooking purposes. [STEAM-ENGINE.]

2. **Geol.:** The explosive force of steam seeking vent is believed to be a potent factor in producing earthquakes and volcanic phenomena.

steam-blower, s. A blower driven by a steam-engine, or one in which the steam is mingled with the air-blast. [BLOWER, s., II. 1.]

steam-boat, s. A boat or vessel propelled by steam acting either on paddles or on a screw. The term especially belongs to steam river-craft; ocean-going craft being called steamers, steamships, &c.

Steam-boat rollers: Rollers armed with steel teeth, and revolving on parallel axes towards each other, by which coal is broken at the mines. The coal falls on to an inclined screen known as the steam-boat screen (q.v.).

Steam-boat screen: An inclined barrel-screen which receives the coal from the steam-boat rollers, and sorts it.

steam-boiler, s. [STEAM-ENGINE.]

steam-box, s. A steam-chest.

steam-brake, s.

Rail-eng.: A device for bringing the power of steam under pressure to act upon the carriage wheels and stop their motion.

steam-buzzer, s. A form of steam-whistle (q.v.) used in the manufacturing districts as a signal for commencing and leaving off work.

"Nothing at all approaching the steam-buzzer, which is still to be found in some manufacturing neighbourhoods, was known to our happy forefathers. The steam-buzzer is a peculiarly ingenious combination of the fire-bell, a threshing-machine, and a locomotive boiler on the point of bursting. When this device 'gives off' at six o'clock in the morning, with the object of summoning workpeople to their daily toil, it is universally recognized in its vicinity that the time for sleep has passed. — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1888.

steam-car, s. A steam-carriage or car or carriage drawn by steam power. [Motor.]

steam-carriage, s. A carriage propelled by steam; especially used of a locomotive engine adapted to work on an ordinary road. [STEAM-ENGINE, RAILWAY.]

steam-casing, s.

Steam-eng.: A steam-jacket around a cylinder or other object to keep in the warmth. Invented by Watt, to prevent the radiation of heat from the cylinder.

steam-chamber, s.

1. The steam-room in a boiler; the space for the collection of steam, above the water-line; a steam-dome.

2. A steam-tank (q.v.).

steam-chest, s.

1. **Steam-engine:** A box or chamber above the boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, and whence it passes to the engine.

2. **Calico-printing:** One form of steam apparatus in which steam is applied to cloth, in order to fix the colours, called steam-colours from this mode of treatment.

3. A chamber heated by steam, and used for softening timber which is to be bent to a curved form, as ships' planking.

steam-chimney, s.

Steam-eng.: An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for super-heating steam.

steam-cock, s. A valve or faucet in a steam-pipe.

steam-pipe, s. A steam-pipe bent into a shape to occupy the bottom or sides of a boiler, so as to have a large surface in compact space. Used in lard-tanks, malt-vats, vacuum-pans, &c.

steam-colours, s. pl. A style of calico-printing in which a mixture of dyestuffs and mordants is typically applied to cloth, while the chemical reaction which fixes the colours to the fibre is produced by steam.

steam-crane, s. A crane worked by a steam-engine; it frequently carries the engine upon the same frame.

steam-cylinder, s.

Steam-eng.: The chamber within which the piston reciprocates. [Piston.]

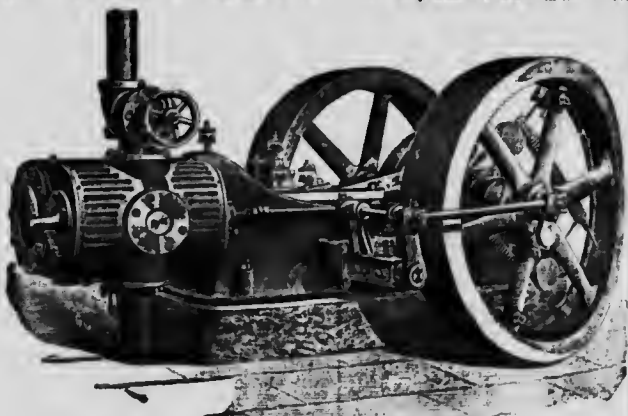
steam-dome, s. [STEAM-CHAMBER, 1.]

steam-dredger, s. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

steam-engine, s.

Steam & Mach.: An apparatus for converting heat into work. The first steam-engine of which we have any account is the engine (q.v.) The Marquis of Worcester (about

described by Papin a few years previous [DUNCAN, II.], and was applied by James Watt, who, in conjunction with James Watt, invented the first self-acting engine in 1769, and used it for working engines in 1774. It consisted of a cylinder in which there was a circular disc or piston fitting tightly, and capable of being moved up and down. It was attached to the centre of the piston by a vertical shaft or piston-rod, and a connecting rod turning about a centre, was attached to the other end of the piston-rod, and a connecting rod was attached to the cylinder at the bottom, and the piston-rod, the pump-rod being pulled down by a counterpoise attached to the end of the beam. When the cylinder was full of steam, the supply was cut off, and no more was injected into the cylinder. The steam was thus condensed, and the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the top of the piston drove it down, raising the opposite end of the beam, and with it the pump-rod. In 1781 James Watt invented the method of condensing the steam in a separate vessel away from the cylinder [CONDENSER, II. 1.]; he also was first to use the pressure of the atmosphere, instead of that of the atmosphere, the steam being condensed in a separate vessel. Watt's first patent was taken out in 1769. Newcomen's engine and Watt's first engine were single-acting (q.v.). In 1781 Watt took out a patent for a double-acting engine (q.v.). Some time previously Watt had introduced the method of allowing steam to work expansively. [EXPANSION, II. 5.], and showed that the condenser might be dispensed with, the waste steam being discharged into the air by means of valves. The non-condensation of the steam and the method of working steam expansively can only be satisfactorily employed in high-pressure engines, in which the pressure of the steam is several times greater than that of the atmosphere; the early engines of Newcomen and Watt were low-pressure engines, in which the pressure of the steam was not more than greater than that of the atmosphere. The essential parts of a modern steam-engine are the steam-boiler, usually called the boiler, in which the steam is generated. It is made of wrought-iron plates, sufficiently thick to be considerably more than the highest pressure which they will be called upon to bear, and the form of the boiler is designed to secure the greatest possible economy of fuel. In boilers of locomotives, and of those of stationary engines, are traversed by a large number of tubes, along which the gas from the fire goes; and in steam fire-engines the boiler consists of a series of comparatively narrow tubes filled with water, the heat from which enables steam to be got up with the greatest rapidity. The height of the water and the pressure of steam in the boiler are



TYPE OF MODERN HIGH SPEED SINGLE VALVE ENGINE WITH AUTOMATIC GOVERNOR

1601-1667) described a steam-engine in his *Century of Inventions*, but no practical result followed. In 1698 Captain Savery described his engine for raising water, and this was the first actually used. The principle had been

described by Papin, of which there are some forms. In order to prevent the pressure from being too high, each boiler is fitted with a safety-valve (q.v.). The engine is made of cast-iron, carefully bored and

Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wāt, hāre, camel, hār, thāre; pine, pit, air, sir, marine; pā, pā, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = k.





Steamship St. Paul International Navigation Co.
Sailing April 1st 1911

-dan, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shàn; -tion.

seat to the [redacted] the Valve
the induction (under port, - the known a
let) port, res. [redacted] tion (out
(of the stall) [redacted] fully, according to the course

steam-power, *s.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any result.

steam-press, *s.* A press worked by steam-power; *specif.*, a piston-machine driven by steam power.

steam-propeller, *s.* The same as **SCREW-PROPELLER** (q.v.).

steam-ram, *s.* [RAM, *s.*, II. 2. (2).]

steam-roller, *s.* A locomotive with wide wheels used for crushing road-metal and leveling roads.

steam-room, *s.* The capacity for steam over the surface of the water in the boiler.

steam-ship, *s.* A ship propelled by steam; a steamer.

steam-sled, *s.* A locomotive constructed to run on ice. The front part rests on a sledge, and the driving wheels are studded with spikes.

steam-stoker, *s.* A gas-retort charger (q.v.).

steam-table, *s.* A hollow table, heated by steam, to keep joints and other viands warm in the dining or carving rooms of hotels.

steam-tank, *s.* A chamber heated by steam, used for various purposes in the arts, such as steaming wood, paper-stock, rendering fats, &c.

steam-tight, *s.* Tight enough to resist the ingress or egress of steam.

steam-tit, *s.* A steam-hammer (q.v.).

steam-toe, *s.*

Steam-rod, *s.* An arm fastened to a lifting-rod to raise it by the contact of the cam or tappet. The toes on the lifting-rods of the inlet and exhaust are steam and exhaust toes respectively.

steam-trap, *s.* A self-acting device for the discharge of condensed water from steam-engines or steam-pipes.

steam-tug, *s.* A small but powerful steam-vessel for towing ships in or out of harbour.

steam vacuum-pump, *s.* A pump for raising water by the condensation of steam in a vessel situated at such elevation above the water supply that the atmospheric pressure will raise the water to the chamber and operate the valves.

steam-valve, *s.* A device for opening or closing a steam pipe or port.

steam-vessel, *s.* A steam-ship.

steam-way, *s.* A passage leading from the steam-port of a valve to the cylinder.

steam-wheel, *s.* The same as **ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE** (q.v.).

steam-whistle, *s.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing the hour of work, signalling, &c. In the ordinary locomotive steam-whistle the foot is bolted on to the fire-box, has an opening (a) for the admission of steam, and is provided with a cock (c), by turning which steam is permitted to rush into the hollow pipe (b), which is provided with holes around its lower and narrower portion, through which the steam rushes into the cavity of the cup (d), and, passing out through the narrow annular opening, impinges against the rim of the bell (d), causing a shrill, piercing sound. Holes in the top of the bell permit the escape of the steam upwardly and increase the volume of sound. The quality of the tone depends on the width of the annular opening, the depth of the bell, and the distance between it and the cup. The calliope (q.v.) is a series of such whistles tuned to a scale and operated by keys.

steam-winch, *s.* A form of hoisting apparatus in which rotary motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam engine, directly or indirectly, through bevel-gearing. The former is more rapid; the latter affords greater power. Specially used for loading and unloading ships.



STEAM WHISTLE

steam-yacht, *s.* A yacht fitted with a screw propeller.

steam, *s.* **steam**, *s.* **steams**, *v.i.* & *t.* [STEAM, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To emit steam or vapour; to give out any vapour or exhalation.

"Ye mistle and exhalations that now rise From hill or steaming lake." *Shakspeare: P. L., v. 128.*

2. To rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapour.

"The fume or vapour thereof steaming." *P. Holland: Plinio, bk. xxix., ch. iv.*

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.

"He steamed into the station at the usual speed." *Daily Chronicle, Oct. 15, 1888.*

B. Transitive:

1. To emit or give up in vapour; to exhale, to evaporate.

"In slouchful slumps his molten heart to steam." *Spenser: P. G. II. vi. 37.*

2. To expose to the action of steam, for the purpose of softening (as wood), cooking, or disinfecting.

steam'ed, *s.* [Eng. steam, *v.*; -ed.]

1. A vessel propelled by steam; a steam-ship.

2. A steam fire-engine.

3. A locomotive for roads.

4. A culinary vessel with a perforated bottom, placed upon a cooking pot, and having a lid to keep in the steam.

5. An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding.

6. A steam-tank (q.v.).

steamer-duck, *s.* [RACEHORSE, 2.]

steamer-lane, *s.* The usual track followed by ocean steamers plying between any two ports, e.g., Liverpool and New York.

"Moving east on a north-easterly track, a little south of steamer-lane." *St. James's Gazette, April 6, 1887.*

steam'-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. steamy, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being steamy or vaporous; mistiness.

"Meanwhile, on that side steamy vapours rise." *Compter: Sonnet.*

steams, *s.* [STEEN.]

stē-ār'-q-mide, *s.* [Eng. stearic, *q.*, and amide.]

Chem.: (C₁₈H₃₅O₂)H₂N. Obtained by heating ethylic stearate with alcoholic ammonia for several days in a sealed tube at a temperature of 120°. It is purified by recrystallization from alcohol and washing with ether. After melting it solidifies at 107°.

stē-ār'-ūn'-h-ide, *s.* [Eng. stearic, *q.*; *nni(h)*, and suff. -ide.]

Chem.: (C₁₈H₃₅O₂)(C₆H₅)HN. Phenyl-stearamide. Formed when excess of aniline is distilled over stearic acid heated to 230° in an oil bath. The product is purified by repeated crystallization from alcohol, when it is obtained as white shining needles, melting at 93°6', and solidifying to a mass of radiated crystals.

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stearic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₈H₃₅O₂. An acid discovered by Chevreul, and found as a frequent constituent of fats derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and especially abundant as a triester in beef and mutton suet. It may be obtained by saponifying the fat with soda ley, decomposing with sulphuric acid, dissolving the fatty acids in alcohol, and repeatedly crystallizing, the first portions of the fatty acid only being taken. When pure it crystallizes from alcohol in acicular laminae or needles, is tasteless and inodorous, and has a distinct acid reaction. Its specific gravity is nearly that of water, it melts at 60-62°, distils in a vacuum without alteration, and is sparingly soluble in alcohol, more so in ether and benzene.

stearic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₈H₃₅O. Formed by the action of stearic chloride on potassic stearate. It is difficult to obtain pure.

stearic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: (C₁₈H₃₅O)₂. Compounds of stearic acid with the alcohol radicals. Methyl stearate, C₁₈H₃₅(CH₃)O₂, is formed by heating stearic acid with methylic alcohol in a sealed tube. It is a neutral crystalline mass, insoluble in water, and melting at 38°. Ethylic stearate, C₁₈H₃₅(C₂H₅)O₂, obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of stearic acid, is a crystalline mass, resembling white wax, melts at 33°, and is tasteless and inodorous.

stē-ār'-īd-īc, *s.* [Eng. stearic, *q.*; *ic*.] (acid) = form, and Eng. suff. -ic. Derived from or containing stearic acid.

stearidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₈H₃₅O₂. Obtained by heating bromostearate of silver with water. It is an amorphous mass with a peculiar faint odour, is soluble in alcohol, melts at 35°, and distils unchanged. With the alkalis it forms soaps.

stē-ār'-īn, *s.* [Gr. *stear* (stear) = fat, *lin*, suet.]

Chem.: (C₁₈H₃₅O₂)₃. Glyceric stearates. These compounds can be formed artificially, but the last is also a constituent of most of the more solid animal and vegetable fats. (1) Monostearin (q.v.). (2) Distearin, C₁₈H₃₅O₂ O₂.

Obtained by heating monostearin with stearic acid to 200° for three hours. It forms microscopic laminae, which melt at 55°. (3) Tristearin (q.v.).

stē-ār'-īn-ār-īc, *s.* [Eng. stearic, *q.*; *ar-īc*.] The process of making stearins from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearine products.

stē-ār'-ō-chlor-hy-drin, *s.* [Eng. stearic, *q.*; *chlorhydric*, *q.*, and suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₁₈H₃₅Cl. Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into a mixture of stearic acid and glycerin heated to 100°. Fused from ether it forms a solid mass, melting at 28°.

stē-ār'-ō-ōn-ōn-ōn, *s.* [Pref. stearo-, and Gr. *konis* (konis) = powder.]

Chem.: Comber's name for a yellow-brown pulverulent fat which he extracted from the brain. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, except in the presence of fixed oils, in which case it dissolves in ether.

stē-ār'-ō-glū-cōse, *s.* [Pref. stearo-, and Eng. glucose.]

Chem.: C₁₈H₃₅O₂ (C₆H₁₂O₆)₂. Glyceric stearate.

Formed when stearin and anhydrous glucose are heated to 120° for fifty or sixty hours. It is obtained in microscopic granules, or as a white fusible mass, is neutral, and emulsifies with oil of vitriol a reddish colour, changing to violet and black.

stē-ār'-ō-lau-rēt-in, *s.* [Pref. stearo-, and Lat. *laurin*, *q.*, and *retin*.]

Chem.: Groscurd's name for the solid fat which separates on standing at + 10° from the oil obtained by warm pressure from the pericarp of bayberries. It crystallizes in warty masses, but has not been further examined.

stē. stē. fīre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wā, wēt, hōre, campl, hār, thäre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gā, pē, cr. wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sēn; mātē, cūb, cūre, quātē, cūr, rālē, fālī; trī, sīrīan. st, se = s; sy = ā; qu = kw

bp1, bōy; pōut, jōw1; eut, pōll, chorua, qhīn, bēnch; gō, gēm; thīn, thī; sīn, ag; expect, Xēnophēm, exist, ph = 2
-sīn, -tīn = shēn. -tīn, -sīn = shūn; -tīn, -gīn = shūn. -sīn, -tīn, -sīn = shūn. -hē, -dī, et = bp1, qh1

• steel-sight, a. Steel-sled.

"And steel-sight nobles wined their o's."

Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, pt. II.

steel-engraving, a.

1. The art of engraving upon steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink upon paper and other substances.

2. The design engraved upon a steel plate.

3. The impression or print taken from an engraved steel plate.

steel-furnace, a. A metallurgical furnace in which ore or iron is treated for the production or refining of steel.

steel-headed, • steel-head, • steel-head, a. Having a head, tip, or top of steel.

"The steel-head spurs they strongly couch, and rest."

Spenser: F. Q. III. ix. 18.

Steel-headed-rail:

Railway: A rail having an upper surface or tread of steel welded on to a body of iron.

steel-hearted, a. Hard-hearted, stern, rigorous.

steel-master, a. A proprietor of steel-works.

"Iron-masters, steel-masters, iron-consumers, and export merchants, from all parts of the kingdom, will be present in great force."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 21, 1884.

steel-mill, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.* A mill with metallic grinding surfaces, usually of steel, but sometimes of cast-iron, as being cheaper and sufficient for the purpose.

2. *Mining.* A steel-wheel revolving in contact with a flint, to make a light in a mine; used before the invention of the safety-lamp.

steel-ore, a.

Min. A name given to the siderite (q.v.) of Nassau, because of the iron it yielded being peculiarly adapted for conversion into steel.

steel-pen, a. A pen made of steel. [PEN (3), s., I. L. (3).]

steel-plate, a.

1. A piece of steel flattened or extended to an even surface, and of uniform thickness. They are used as armour for the sides of warships, and other purposes.

2. A plate of polished steel, on which a design is engraved for the purpose of transferring it to paper, &c., by impressing or printing.

3. An impression or plate taken from an engraved steel-plate; a steel engraving.

steel-toys, a. pl. A manufacturing term applied to small articles such as cork-crowns, buckles, and similar objects, when made of polished steel. Birmingham and Sheffield are the chief seats of their manufacture, which employs a large amount of capital and a considerable number of operatives. (*Chambers*.)

steel-trap, a. A trap with steel jaws and a spring to catch wild animals.

steel-wine, s. Wine in which steel filings have been placed for some time; it is used medicinally.

steel-yard, a. [STEELYARD.]

steel, v.t. [A.S. *stēla*; Icel. *stela*; Ger. *stählen*.]

I. *Lit.* To point, overlay, or edge with steel.

"He had in his hands a great piece, sharp and well shaped."—*Barrow's Prose*; *Crucible*, vol. I, ch. ix.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To fortify as with steel; to make hard, stubborn, obdurate, or unfeeling; to harden, to strengthen.

"Tempered their headlong rage, their courage steeled."—*Scott: Don Roderick*, xiv. (Coul.)

2. To cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities.

steels-ite, a. [After Mr. J. Steele; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min. An altered variety of mordenite (q.v.), occurring in spheres varying in size from one to two and a half inches in diameter at Cape Split, Nova Scotia.

steel-ŭ, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipwright: The foremast or aftermost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stern or stern-post of a vessel.

steel-i-ness, a. [Eng. *steely*; -ness.] The quality or state of being steely; extreme hardness.

steek-lŭg, pr. par. & a. [STEEN, v.]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive*:

1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instrument which is to receive the edge.

2. The process of covering a metal plate with steel by voltaic electricity for the purpose of rendering it more durable. It is applied to stereotype and engraved copper-plates.

steeking-strake, a.

Shipwright: A steeler (q.v.).

steel-y, steel-y, a. [Eng. *steel*; -y.]

I. *Literally*:

(1) Made of steel; consisting of steel.

"Steel through opposing plates the magnet draws, And slowly atoms call from dust and straws."—*Crabbe: Parish Register*.

(2) Resembling the surface of polished steel.

2. *Fig.*: Resembling steel in hardness; hard, firm, stern, inflexible.

"O tough and steele heron, o heron more hard than Styx or other stone."—*Poet: Susan Paulina*, Pt. III, pt. II.

steel-yard, steel-i-ard, • steel-i-arde, a. [Eng. *steel*, and *yard*.]

Meek: A balance or weighing-machine consisting of a lever with unequal arms. It is of two kinds. The Roman balance is formed by suspending the article to be weighed from the end of the shorter arm, or placing it in a scale depending therefrom, and sliding a determinate weight along the longer one till an equilibrium is obtained. The longer arm is so graduated that the figure opposite to which the weight rests indicates the weight of the article at the extremity of the shorter arm. The second form is the Danish balance (q.v.).

"It is usual with butchers and other tradesmen to weigh in the steela, commonly called the *stallaria* (or twenty pounds weight)."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 31.

Steelyard Company, Steelyard Company:

Hist.: A company of German and Flemish merchants to whom Henry III. granted many valuable privileges in 1259. These were confirmed by Edward I., and the company flourished till the reign of Edward VI., when the Merchant Adventurers complained of them, and they were held to have forfeited their liberties, and were expelled from England by Elizabeth in 1597. Their hall was called the Steelyard, according to some authorities, from the steel which they imported, but more probably from the king's steelyard erected on that spot (near what is now Iron Wharf) to weigh the tonnage of all goods brought into London. (*Thornbury: Old & New London*, II. 32-34.)

steēn, stēan, • steanno, s. [A.S. *stēna*.] A vessel of clay or stone.

"Upon a huge great earth pot steanne he stood, From whom wide mouth there flowed forth the Romanes flood."—*Spenser: F. Q. VII. vii. 42*

steēn, stēan, v.t. [STONE, v.] To line with stone or brick, as a well, a cesspool, or the like; to mend with stone, as a road. (*Prov.*)

steēn-bōk, s. [STEINBOK.]

steēn-lŭg, stēan-lŭg, a. [STEEN, v.]

Arch.: The brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil.

Steēn-kirk, a. [STEINKIRK.]

steēn-strŭ-pine, a. [After Steenstrup, who first found it; suff. -ine (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystals and massive at Kangerdluaruk, Greenland, associated with lepidolite and aegirite. Hardness, 4.0; sp. gr. 3.38; colour, brown. Compos.: essentially a hydrous silicate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, thorium, soda, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron.

steēp, • steep, • step, • stepe, a. & s. [A.S. *stēp* = steep, high, lofty; O. Fr. *stēp* = high; Icel. *stępdr* = steep, rising high; A.S. *stēp* = to erect, to exalt.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

2. Not easily accessible; lofty, elevated, high.

3. High-pitched, dear. (*Slang*.)

B. *As subst.*: A precipitous place; a rock

or hill sloping with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

"So eagerly the hand Of bog, or steep, through stalk, &c. drew, or ran, With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursued his way."—*Milton: P. L. II. 1. 28*

• steep-down, a. Precipitous.

"Wash me in steep-down gulf of liquid sin."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, 1. 3

• steep-grass, steep-weed, steep-wort, s.

Bot.: *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

steēp, • stepe, • stepyn, • steeps, v. [Icel. *stępa* = to make to steep, to pour on liquids, to cast (metals); *stępa* = to step (q.v.); Sw. *stępa* = to cast (metals), to step, to sink; Dan. *stębe* = to cast (metals); *stę* = the steeping of grain, steeped corn.]

1. To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to dig and soak in a liquid, to imbue; to extract the essence by soaking.

"A sap in honey steep'd to charm the guard."—*Dryden: Tyrrel*; *Scots*, II. 102

2. To wet, to make wet.

"That night she did but wyle, and often steep Her dainty couch with tears, which cleave the bed."—*Spenser: F. Q. III. 1. 2*

3. To imbue thoroughly.

"With tongue in venom steeped."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, I. 1

steēp, • steape, s. [STEEP, v.]

1. Something steeped or used in steeping; a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are steeped to quicken germination.

2. The state of being steeped, soaked, or imbued.

"Strait to the house she hasten'd; and sweet steep Pour'd on each woe; which as laid in steep, Their drowsy temples, that each brow did steep."—*Chapman: Homer*, *Odyssey*, 1. 1

3. A rennet-bag.

• steep-en, v.t. [Eng. *a. sp. a.*; -en.] To become steep, or steeper.

steēp-ŭr, s. [Eng. *steep*, v.; -ŭr.] A tub in which the indigo-plant is soaked for maceration, previous to soaking in the heating vat.

steēp-i-ness, a. [Eng. *steep*; -ness.] The quality or state of being steepy of steep; steepness.

"The craginess and steepness of places set down in a great advantage to the soldiers."—*Isaac: For Travellers*, p. 148.

steēp-lŭg (1), a. [Etym. doubtful.] A counterfeit coin current in the reign of Edward I. They were manufactured abroad, and were of the value of one-half penny.

steēp-lŭg (2), a. [STEEP, v.] The watering or wetting of flax bauls, to facilitate the separation of the woody matter from the fibre.

steē-pŭ, • ste-pŭl, s. [A.S. *stęp* = a lofty tower, from *stęp* = lofty, high; Icel. *stęp*; Low Ger. *stępel*.] [STEEP, v.] A tower or turret of a church or other public edifice, ending in a point, and generally intended to contain bells; the superstructure above the tower of a church; a steeple, a lantern.

"The whole country was one great lake from which the cities, with their ramparts and steep, narrow islands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

steēple-bush, s.

Bot.: *Spiraea Lamentosa*. [HARD-BACK.]

steēple-chase, s. A kind of horse race across country, in which ditches, hedges, fences, &c. have to be jumped. The name is derived from the fact that these races were originally run in a straight line across country from some point to a conspicuous object, generally a church steeple, which served the purpose of the modern winning-post. The course is now marked out by flags and stakes between which all the riders pass.

steēple-chaser, s. One who rides in steēple-chases; a horse engaged in or trained for steēple-chases.

steēple-crown, a. A tall hat formerly worn by women. (*Hudibras*.)

steēple-engine, s.

Steam. eng.: A form of marine engine, common on American river boats. It derives its name from the high erection on deck required for the guides to the connecting-rod, which works above the crank-shaft.

• steēple-house, s. A contemptuous name for a church.

steē, stē, stē, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, xīr, marine; gīt, pīt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātā, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, rāl, trŭ, sŭrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

bucklers, some of which were spinous, from the Jurassic beds of the Rocky Mountains; *Dinacodon*, and *Amosaurus*.

steg-ô-sân'-rûs, *a.* [Prof. *stego-*, and Gr. *sauros* (sauros) = a lizard.] [STEGOSAURIDÆ.]

steg-ô-sô-mâ, *a.* [Prof. *stego-*, and Gr. *stoma* (stoma) = the mouth.]

Ichthy. : A genus of Belontioidæ, with one species, *Stegotoma tigrinum*, the Tiger Shark (q.v.), from the Indian Ocean. Tail, with caudal fin, measuring one-half the total length; eyes very small; teeth small, trilobed, in many series, occupying a transverse flat patch in both jaws.

stêin, *v.t.* [STEEN, *v.*]

stein'-bûk, **steon'-bûk**, *a.* [Dnt. *stein*, *steen* = a stone, and *bûk*, *boe* = a goat.]

Zoology. :

1. *Antelope tragulus*, from the stony plains and mountains of South Africa; rather more than three feet long, and about twenty inches high at the shoulder; red brown above, white below; tail rudimentary, ears large; horns straight, about four inches long in the male, absent in female; no false hoofs.

2. The ibex (q.v.).

stein'-boil-ite, *a.* [After Mr. Steinbell; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min. : The same as *INULITE* (q.v.).

stêin'-îng, *a.* [STEENING.]

Stein'-kirk, **Steon'-kirk**, *a.* [See def.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steinkirk (1692), for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, powder, &c., and especially large, elaborately ornamented neckties of lace.

"Lace neckcloths were then worn by men of fashion; and it had been usual to arrange them with great care. But at the terrible moment when the brigade of Bourlemont was fighting before the onset of the allies, there was no time for hispers; and the finest gentlemen of the court came hurrying to the front of the line of battle with their rich cravats in disorder. It therefore became a fashion among the levies of France to wear round their necks kerchiefs of the finest lace elaborately disarranged; and these kerchiefs were called *Steinkirk*."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.* ch. xii.



STEINKIRK.

stein'-man-nite, *a.* [After the German chemist, Steinhann; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min. : An impure galena containing arsenic and zinc.

stê-lâ, **stê-lô**, *s.* [Gr. *στήλη* (*stêlê*) = a post, a pillar.]

1. *Arch.* : A small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, milestone, or the like.

2. *Archæol.* : A sepulchral slab or column, which in ancient times answered the purpose of a gravestone.

stêlo, *a.* [STALE (2), *a.*] A handle. (Prov.)

stê-lô-chite, *s.* [Gr. *στειλός* (*stêlôchô*) = the crown of the root from which the stem springs.] A fine kind of storax.

stê-lô-ne, *a.* [STELA.] Resembling or used as a stela; columbar.

stêl-gid-ôp-têr-ÿx, *s.* [Gr. *στελγίς* (*stêlgis*), genit. *στελγίος* (*stêlgios*) = a scapula, and *πτερυγία* (*pterygia*) = a wing.]

Ornith. : A genus of Psittacoprocne, with five species, ranging from La Plata to the United States.

stêl-lâ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *στελέη* (*stêlê*) = a kind of mistletoe.]

Bot. : A genus of Plurorhaliidæ. Known species, about 130. Orchids, most of them small, with solitary leaves, and spikes or racemes of minute green, yellow, or purple flowers. From South and Central America.

stêll (1), *a.* [Allied to *stêll* (q.v.).] [STELL, *v.*] A sort of fenced-in inclosure for cattle or sheep. (Prov.)

"The neighbouring *stêlls* and walls failed to show a single brown stone."—*Poet.*, Oct. 17, 1855.

stê, **stâ**, **fâ**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camp**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pîno**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gâ**, **gâ**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mâte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **râle**, **fâll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. *a.*, *o* = *ê*; *ey* = *â*; *qu* = *hw*.

stêll (2), *a.* [STILL, *a.*] A still. (Scotch.)

"Thou'rt coast horse-leeches o' th' *stêll*,
"Who'rt eek the *stêll* with the *stêll*."
—*Burns' Scotch Drink*.

stêll, *v.t.* [Dut. & Ger. *stellen* = to set, to place.] To fix, to set; to place in a permanent manner; to place against a fixed support.

"To find a place where all distress is stêll'd."
—*Shakspeare: Rape of Lucrece*, l. 666.

stêll-lâ, *a.* [Lat. = a star.]

Surg. : A star-shaped bandage crossed like the letter X, applied to the shoulder in cases of fracture of the clavicle or scapula, or dislocation of the humerus.

stêll-lâr, *a.* [Lat. *stellaris*, from *stella* = a star.]

1. Of or pertaining to stars; astral.

"There was no sign whatever of a *stellar* nucleus."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1866.

2. Starry; full of or set with stars; as, the *stellar* regions.

stellar-indicator, *s.* An instrument for enabling an observer to recognize the different stars and point out their positions in the heavens.

stêll-lâr-i-gâ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *stellaris* = pertaining to a star. So named because the corolla is stellate.]

Bot. : Stitchwort; a genus of Alismæ. Herbs, often glabrous, with the flowers in dichotomous cymes; sepals five; petals five, deeply cleft; stamens ten; styles three; capsules opening with six valves, many seeded. Known species, 70, from temperate or cold climates. The *Stellaria* are frequently known under the popular name of *Stitchwort*. They are small herbs, in moist, shady places. *Stellaria media* is the common chickweed, found as a weed in every situation north of Mexico. The seeds are eaten by poultry and birds. There are in all eight species in the United States. *S. longifolia*, a northern species extending to the Arctic circle, has an open cyme of attractive white flowers. *S. Holandæ*, an European species, bears large white flowers, and is cultivated.

stêll-lâr-y, *a.* [Eng. *stellar*; *-y*.] Stellar, astral.

"An infinite infinity of such groups of *stellary* orbs."
—*Nakagaki: Pulang, Sacra*, p. 43.

stêll-lâ-tê, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *stellatus* = set with stars, starry.]

Bot. : The forty-fourth order in Linnaeus's Natural System. Genera *Gaium*, *Hedysotis*, *Spargelia*, *Cornus*, *C. Colica*, &c. Retained, in a restricted sense, by Ray, DeCandolle, Hooker, &c., as a synonymy of *Gahacæ* (q.v.).

stêll-lâte, **stêll-lât-ôd**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *stellatus*, pa. par. of *stellare* = to set with stars; *stello* = a star.]

A. As adjective (of both forms):

1. *Orn. Lang.* : Resembling a star; radiated.

"A more conspicuous star than I have seen in several *stellate* regulæ."—*Boyle's Works*, l. 825.

2. *Bot.* : Divided into segments, radiating from a common centre.

B. As substantive (of the form stellate):

Bot. : (PL.) The *Galiacæ* (q.v.).

Bot. : (PL.) The *Galiacæ* (q.v.).

stellate-bristle or **hair**, *s.*

Bot. : (PL.) Bristles or hairs growing in tufts from the surface, and diverging a little from their centre, as in the mallows.

stellate flower, *s.*

Bot. : A radiate flower.

stellate-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot. : Leaves in a whorl, verticillate leaves.

stellate-ligament, *s.*

Anat. : The anterior costo-central ligament of the ribs. Called also the Radiated ligament.

stellated-bandage, *s.* [STELLA.]

stêll-lâ-tion, *a.* [STELLATE.] Radiation of light, as from a star.

stêll-lâ-tô, *pref.* [STELLATE.] Radiating, stellate.

stellate-pilose, *a.*

Bot. : Having hairs arranged in a stellate manner.

stêllêd, *a.* [Lat. *stella* = a star.] Starry, stellated.

"The *stêllêd* tree." —*Shakspeare: Lear*, III. 7.

3. By some explained as fixed, from *stêll* = to fix.

Stêll-lâr, *a.* [Georg Wilhelm Steller (1708-1745), a German physician, naturalist, and traveller, for many years in the Russian service.] (See compounds.)

Steller's blue-jay, *s.*

Ornith. : *Cyanocitta stelleri*.

Steller's rhytina, *s.* [RHYTHMA.]

Steller's sea-lion, *s.* [SEA-LION.]

stêll-lâr-id, **stêll-lâr-i-dân**, *a.* [STELLARIDEA.] Any individual of the *Stellaria*, *Stellaria*, or *Stelleridea* (q.v.).

stêll-lâr-i-dâ, **stêll-lâr-i-dêp**, *s. pl.* [STELLARIDEA.]

stêll-lâr-i-dân, *a.* [STELLARIDEA.]

stêll-lâr-id-ê-p, *s. pl.* [Formed from *Stella* = a star.]

Zool. : A term introduced by Lamarck for a section of *Echinodermata*, equivalent to the Linnaean genus *Asterias*. It was afterwards used by Blainville, Pictet, and others, almost the same sense. The names *Stellaria* and *Stelleridea* occur in a similar sense.

stêll-lâr-ine, *a.* [STELLARINE.]

Zool. : An old name for any individual of the genus *Rhytina* (q.v.).

stêll-lâr-ûs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., from *Stella* = a star.]

Zool. : Cuvier's name for the genus *Rhytina* (q.v.).

stêll-lâr-ô-sâ, *a.* [Lat. *stella* = a star, *ô-sâ* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. *stella* = anything resembling stars.]

stêll-lî-form, *a.* [Lat. *stella* = a star, *lî-forma* = form.] Formed like a star; stellate, radiated.

stêll-lî-fy, *v.t.* [Lat. *stella* = a star, *fy* = to make or turn into a star; hence, to make glorious; to glorify.]

"Chloris, in a general council of the Gods, was elected goddess of the flowers; and a star to be born on earth."—*Don Jonson: Chloris*.

stêll-lîng, *a.* [STALLING.] Shells for cups.

stêll-lî-ô, *s.* [Lat. = *Lacerta galea* (Linn.) from its star-like spots; *stêll* = a star.]

Zool. : A genus of *Acanthodactylus*, having the ringed with spinous scales. There are two species, ranging from Greece and the Caucasus.



STELLIO CORDYLINA.

to Arabia, the Himalayas, and Central Asia. The illustration is from a specimen in the British Museum of Natural History, near Kensington.

stêll-lî-ôn, *a.* [STELLIO.]

Zool. : Star-lizard, a popular name for any species of the genus *Stellio* (q.v.).

stêll-lî-ôn-âto, *s.* [Lat. *stellionatus*, from *stellio* = (1) a lizard, (2) a crafty or deceitful person; Fr. *stellionat*.]

Scots & Roman Law. : A kind of crime which is committed in law by a deceitful selling of thing otherwise than it really is; a law set to denote all such crimes, in which fraud is an element, as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law, as when one sells the same thing to two purchasers, when a debtor pledges to his creditors that which does not belong to him, &c.

"The court of star-chamber is composed of great elements for it consisteth of four kinds of great counsellors, peers, justices, and chiefe judges. It dooth with all principallity of these kinds of crimes, frauds, crimes various of wrongs, and treacheries or middle acts, as the crime of perjury, &c. Bacon: *Henry VIII.*, p. 64.

"Smoke and stenchful mists."—*Adams' Works*, II. 24.

sténch-y, a. [Eng. *stench*, a; -y.] Having an offensive smell, stinking.

"Where sténch vapours often beat the sun." *Dyer Poem*, l.

stén-gil, a. (Etym. doubtful. Shewt suggests that it is for *sténal*, the original form of *finial* (q.v.), from O. Fr. *estuciller* = to sparkle, to set with sparkles.) A thin plate of metal, cardboard, leather, or other material (brass generally), out of which patterns, numbers, or letters have been cut. The plate is laid on the surface to be painted or marked, and a brush, dipped in ink or colour, is then rubbed over it, the surface receiving the colour only through the parts cut out of the plate.

stencil-plate, a. The same as **STENCIL**, a (q.v.).

stén-gil, v.t. [STENCIL, a.] To mark or form by means of a stencil or stencil-plate; to paint, colour, or mark with a stencil.

stén-gil-lér, a. [Eng. *stencil*, v.; -ér.] One who works or marks surfaces with a stencil or stencil-plate.

sténd, v.t. [O. Fr. *estendre* = to extend (q.v.).] To leap, to spring; to walk with a long step or stride. (Scott.)

sténd, a. [STEND, v.] A leap, a spring; a long step or stride. (Scott.)

stén-š-lý-trá, a. pl. [Pref. *stén-*, and Eng. *elytra*, pl. of *elytron* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The third sub-tribe or family of Heterosterni in Latreille's arrangement. Oblong, convex beetles, with long legs and antennae, the latter thickened at their extremities. They live under the bark of trees, or on leaves and flowers. Genera: *Helops*, *Ostela*, *Chelone*, &c.

stén-š-lý-bór, a. [Gr. *στενός* (*stenos*), gent. *στενέος* (*stenéos*) = a narrow, confined space, and *λύβος* (*lybos*) = a beaver.]

Palmat.: A genus of Castoridae, from the Mocene of France.

stén-š-lý-rú, a. [Gr. *στενός* (*stenos*), gent. *στενέος* (*stenéos*) = a narrow, confined space, and *σαύρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palmat.: A genus of Amphibian Crocodiles, with six species from the Jurassic. With the exception of their lichenous vertebrae, they present many points of resemblance to the living Gavials. They attained a considerable size; for the skull of one species, *Stenocrasaurus herberti*, is about forty inches long.

stén-š-lý, a. [STENIA.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Steniidae.

stén-š-lý-dm, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sténia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. (-)dm.]

Entom.: A family of Pyralidae. Antennae of the male pubescent, or slightly ciliated; abdomen very long and slender; anterior wings narrow, lanceolate. Four British species.

stén-š-lý-dm, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sténia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. (-)dm.]

Entom.: An old family of Brachelytra, now generally merged in Staphylinidae. Very active little beetles with cylindrical bodies and prominent eyes; found in moist places.

stén-š, stén-, pref. [Gr. *στενός* (*stenos*) = narrow; cf. *stén* (*en sten*) = in a narrow compass.] Small, narrow, confined; in a small compass.

stén-š-brá-kh-chi-m, a. pl. [Pref. *stén-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchia* = gills.]

Ichthy.: A section of Siluridae (q.v.), with one group, Doradina, comprising several genera from South America, and one (the most important) from tropical Africa. (Synonymism.) The rayed dorsal, if present, is short; gill-membranes confluent with the skin of the isthmus.

stén-š-ch-ré-mý, a. [Pref. *stén-*, and Gr. *χρῶμα* (*chroma*) = colour.]

Printing.: The production of many colours at one impression. Mr. E. Meyerstein described his method of doing this at the Society of Arts (Dec. 13, 1876).

stén-š-ch-ré-nina, a. [Pref. *stén-*; Lat. *corona* = a crown, and Eng. suff. -ina.]

Printing.: The production of many colours at one impression. Mr. E. Meyerstein described his method of doing this at the Society of Arts (Dec. 13, 1876).

stén-š-ch-ré-nina, a. [Pref. *stén-*; Lat. *corona* = a crown, and Eng. suff. -ina.]

stén-š-ch-ré-nina, a. [Pref. *stén-*; Lat. *corona* = a crown, and Eng. suff. -ina.]

stén-š-ch-ré-nina, a. [Pref. *stén-*; Lat. *corona* = a crown, and Eng. suff. -ina.]

stén-š-ch-ré-nina, a. [Pref. *stén-*; Lat. *corona* = a crown, and Eng. suff. -ina.]

stén-š-ch-ré-nina, a. [Pref. *stén-*; Lat. *corona* = a crown, and Eng. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: Having narrow-crowned molar teeth.

"It has been suggested to me that the contracted terms of *Stenodermata* and *Stenodermatidae* may mislead, through being supposed to imply a greater amount both of affinity and of difference than is intended. I propose, therefore, to substitute for the former *Stenodermatidae* or *Stenodermatidae*, and for the latter *Stenodermatidae* or *Stenodermatidae*." *Falconer: Falconer, Memoirs*, li. 22. (Note.)

stén-š-dér-má, a. [STENODERMA.] Any individual of the genus *Stenoderma* (q.v.).

stén-š-dér-má, a. [Pref. *stén-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: The type-genus of *Stenodermatidae* (q.v.). Crown of head slightly elevated; muzzle very short and broad; nose-leaf well developed in front of nasal aperture; inter-femoral membrane short. Three species, *Stenoderma acrotaphum*, *S. rufum*, and *S. fulvum*. The genus is divided into several subgenera.

stén-š-dér-má-tá, a. pl. [Mod. Lat., pl. of *sténodér-má* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A group of Bats, family *Phyllostomidae* (q.v.), from the Neotropical region. Muzzles very short, and generally broad in front; nose-leaf generally short, horseshoe-shaped in front and lanceolate behind; inter-femoral membrane always concave behind; no tail; inner margin of lips fringed with conical papillae.

stén-š-grá-ph, a. [Pref. *stén-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A production of stenography; any writing in shorthand.

"The reported room, in which they conduct their busy stenography." *Illustration: English People*, q. 27.

stén-š-grá-ph, v.t. [STENOGRAPH, a.] To write or report in stenography or shorthand.

stén-š-grá-ph, a. [Eng. *stenography* (q.v.); -er.] One who practises or is skilled in the art of stenography; a shorthand-writer.

"The speech as a whole is evolved to a stenographic before it is addressed to an audience." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1888.

stén-š-grá-ph-ic, stén-š-grá-ph-ic-al, a. [Eng. *stenography* (q.v.); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to stenography or the art of writing in shorthand; written or expressed in shorthand.

stén-š-grá-ph-ist, a. [Eng. *stenography* (q.v.); -ist.] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

stén-š-grá-ph-ist, a. [Eng. *stenography* (q.v.); -ist.] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

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stén-š-grá-ph-ist, a. [Eng. *stenography* (q.v.); -ist.] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

ceed the others in length; sails rudimentary or absent. *Monachus* from the Mediterranean, the other genera from the shores of the southern hemisphere.

stén-š-rhýn-chi, a. [Pref. *stén-*, and Gr. *ρήγος* (*rhégos*) = the snout.]

Zoology.: A genus of *Stenorrhynchidae* (q.v.). Elongated; molar with three pointed cusps. Flower recognizes one species, *S. leptorhynchus*, the Sea Leopard, widely distributed in the Arctic and south temperate seas.

2. A genus of *Malloids* (q.v.).

stén-š-rhýn-chi, a. [Pref. *stén-*, and Gr. *ρήγος* (*rhégos*) = the snout.]

Palmat.: A genus of *Berytidae*, with granular scales, from the Upper Chalk.

stén-š-rhýn-chi, a. pl. [STENORHYNCHUS.]

Zool.: A sub-order of *Ctenophora*, having the mouth small and narrow. Families: *Saccata*, *Lobata*, and *Tentaculata*. (*Nelema*.)

stén-š-rhýn-chi, a. A letter of the alphabet, a combination of letters standing for the characteristic of characters of a word or a group of words.

"stént (1), v.t. & c. [A.S. *stentan*, *stentan*].

A. Trans. To keep within limits; to restrain, to stint.

B. Intrans. To cease, to stint, to stop.

stént (2), v.t. [STENT (2), a.]

Scots Law: To assess; to tax at a certain rate.

"stént (1), a. [STENT (1), a.] A stenting, a ceasing; a stint.

stént (2), a. [Low Lat. *sténtus* = valuation, from *sténdus* (O. Fr. *sténdus*) = to estimate.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An allotted portion; a quantity, a task; work to be performed in a certain manner; a stint. (Scott.)

2. *Scots Law*: A valuation of property in order to taxation; a tax, a tribute.

"Our Laird gets his rackled rent, his coin, his kail, and a hie-stent." *Scott: Poet.*

stént (3), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The rubbish constituting the waste-heaps at mines.

stént-ing, stént-on, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An opening in a wall in a coal mine. (Prov.)

stenton-wall, a.

Mining: The pillar of coal between two winning headways.

Stén-tor, a. [See def.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The name of a Greek bard in the Trojan war, famous for the loudness of his voice, which was said to equal that of fifty other men together; hence, a person having a very loud, strong voice.

2. *Zool.*: Trumpet-animalcule; the genus of *Stentoride* (q.v.), cosmopolitan, with numerous species, from salt and fresh water, mostly social. Animalcules sedentary or mobile at will; body conical or trumpet-shaped, brilliantly coloured, covered with cilia, anterior portion widened and fringed with a marginal row of longer cilia, with a spiral line extending from the mouth. They are among the largest and most beautiful of the class, which they are the earliest known members, the first record of them being by Trembley, who described them under the name of Funnel-like Polypes, in *Phil. Trans.* (1744).

They increase by oblique fission, and by gemmation separating from the band-like endoplasm. One species, *Stentor niger*, is common in ponds in Epping Forest.

stén-tór-í-an, a. [Lat. *stentor*; Gr. *στέντορος* (*stentorinos*).]

1. Extremely loud, like the voice of Stentor.

"They who loth in *Stentor* clamor." *Herbert: Tracts*, p. 226.

2. Able to utter a very loud sound as *stentorian* lungs.

stén-tór-í-an, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stentor*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. (-)an.]

Zool.: A family of *Heterostichidae* Infusoria, with three genera. Animalcules free-swimming or temporarily adherent, highly elastic and contractile, more or less elongated.

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sáte, sár, fáre, pmdst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, héra, camél, hór, thére; píne, plt, síre, sír, móraine; gá, ph, or, wóre, wúf, wór, whó, sán; míta, oúh, síre, únite, sír, rále, fúll; trý, sírian. a, e = é; o = á; g = k.

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bol, boy; pòut, fowt; cat, poll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xephophon, exist. ph = 2.
 -cia, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -die, -ce = bpl, dpl.

stereotype-block, a.

Fris.: A block on which a stereotype is mounted to make it type high. Blocks are made with chips, and are adapted to hold plates within a given range of sizes.

stereotype-plate, a. The same as **STEREOTYPE, a.****stereotype-shooting-board, a.** [**SHOOTING-BOARD.**]**stereotype-work, a.** Printed work executed from fixed type or plates of fixed type.**stér-é-é-type, a.** [**STEREOTYPE, a.**]**I. Literally:**

1. To cast, as a stereotype plate.

2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates: as, To *stereotype* a book.

II. Fig.: To fix or establish firmly and unchangeably. (In this sense often pron. *stér-é-é-type*.)

"To stereotype the Liberal creed."—*Standard*, Oct. 2, 1866.

stér-é-é-typed, a. [**STEREOTYPE.**]

1. **U.**: Made, executed, or printed from stereotype plates.

2. **Fig.**: Fixed, formed, or settled firmly and unchangeably; unalterable, unaltered: as, *stér-é-é-typed* opinions, a *stér-é-é-typed* answer.

stér-é-é-typ-ér, a. [**Eng. stereotype**], **v.**:

-ér.: One who stereotypes; one who makes stereotypes.

stér-é-é-typ-ér-y, a. [**Eng. stereotype**], **v.**:

1. The art, work, or process of making stereotype plates.

2. The place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

stér-é-é-typ-ist, a. [**Eng. stereotype**], **v.**:

Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

stér-é-é-typ-ing, a. [**STEREOTYPE, v.**]

The art or process of making stereotype plates, and of producing printed work from such plates.

stér-é-é-typ-ist, a. [**Eng. stereotype**], **v.**:

One who makes stereotype-plates; a *stér-é-é-typ-ist*.

stér-é-é-typ-pér-a-phér, a. [**Prof. stereo-**

and **Eng. typographer** (q.v.).] A stereotype printer.

stér-é-é-typ-pér-a-phér, a. [**Prof. stereo-**

and **Eng. typographer** (q.v.).] The art or practice of printing from stereotype plates.

stér-é-é-typ-y, a. [**Eng. stereotype**], **v.**:

The art, process, or business of making stereotype plates.

***stereu-man, a.** [**STEREOMAN.**]**stér-hy-dráu-líc, a.** [**Gr. *στροφα* (stereus)**

= solid, and **Eng. hydraulic**.] A term applied to a press in which a powerful hydrostatic pressure is obtained by introducing, by a steady, uninterrupted movement, a solid substance into the cylinder of a hydraulic press already filled with liquid.

stér-ig-má (pl. stér-ig-má-tá), a. pl.

[**Gr. *στέριγμα* (stérigma)** = a support, a foundation, a prop.]

Botany (Pl.):

1. Pluriform or pointed protuberances on special cells which develop into spores in fungi, the filaments forming the pedicels of the sporidia in fungi. (*Tubercle*.)

2. The name given by Link and Kützsch to the elevated lines on the stem of various thistles, &c., produced by decurrent leaves.

stér-ig-mám, a. [**STERIGMA.**]

Bot.: Desvany's name for a Carcerule (q.v.).

***stér-ill, *stér-ill, a.** [**STERILE.**]**steril-oral, a.**

Mining: Black clay or shale at the head of a coal-seam.

***stér-ill, a.** (Etym. doubtful.) (See extract.)

"To lead so many thousand sterile or measure of corn out of Macedonia and Sicily custom-free."—*Homod*: Letters, p. 118.

stér-ill, *stér-ill, *stér-ill, a. [**Fr.**

stérile, from Lat. *sterilem*, accus. of *sterilis* =

barren, unfruitful; Ital. *sterile*; Sp. *estéril*. From the same root as *stér-é-é* (stereus) = hard, solid; Ger. *starr* = rigid.]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) Barren, unfruitful; producing little or no crop; not fertile.

"The soil of the barren hills is thin."—*They just*, p. 1. "The soil of the barren hills is thin."—*They just*, p. 1.

(2) Barren; producing no young; of seeds or plants, not germinating, not producing other plants.

(3) Not accompanied with good crops; unproductive.

"In *stér-ill* years, some seeds will grow to an other kind."—*They just*, p. 1.

2. **Fig.**: Devoid of ideas; destitute of sentiment: as, a *stér-ill* author or work.

II. Acad.: Barren. [**STERILITY.**]

"Reading various sterile words of all sorts or fruit."—*They just*, p. 1.

sterile wood, a.

Bot.: *Coprosma pubulinna*, a cinchonaceous plant from New Zealand.

stér-ill-é-té, *stér-ill-é-té, a. [**Fr.**

stérile, from Lat. *sterilitatem*, accus. of *sterilitas*; Ital. *sterilità*.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being sterile; barrenness, unproductiveness, unfruitfulness.

"Sterility has been said to be the base of horticulture."—*They just*, p. 1.

2. Sterility in animals and plants may be constitutional or accidental, and often arises from changed conditions of life. Thus most rapacious birds from the tropics do not lay fertile eggs in captivity in temperate climates, and many exotic plants under cultivation have worthless pollen. Sometimes a little more or less water will decide whether or not a plant will seed. There are various degrees of sterility in first crosses and hybrids; occasionally there is an absence of some element necessary to reproduction, thus in the more sterile kinds of hybrid rhododendrons pollen is wanting. (*Darwin*.)

3. Barrenness, unfruitfulness; want or absence of power of producing young, as of animals.

II. Fig.: Barrenness of ideas or sentiments; want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment.

"One cannot ascribe this to any sterility of expression, but to the genius of his language."—*They just*, p. 1.

stér-ill-i-sá-tion, *stér-ill-i-sá-tion.

a. [**English sterility**], **-ation**.] The act of making sterile, barren, or unproductive.

stér-ill-ise, stér-ill-ise, v. [**Eng. stér-ill-ise**], **-ise**:

1. To make sterile, barren, or unproductive; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility.

2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young.

3. To destroy microbes in (milk, &c.).

stér-ill-i-sér, a. One who, or a substance or an apparatus which, sterilizes.**stér-lét, a.** [**Ger., from Russ. *steril***.]

Ichthy.: *Acipenser ruthenus*, from the Danube and Russian rivers flowing into the Black Sea. It is a small species, rarely exceeding three feet in length, but is highly prized as a food-fish. It has a narrow, elongated, pointed snout, barbels slightly fringed, skin of upper surface dark gray, dorsal shields and belly whitish. The sterlet is a regular article of food at Vienna, and sometimes ascends the Danube as far as Ulm.

stér-ling (1), *stér-ling, *stér-ling.

a. & **a.** [**Prob. for *sterling* or *sterling*, from A.S. *stéran* = from the east, or *stéran* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *sterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Colgrave gives "Sterling, a penny sterling, our penny."]**

stér-ling (2), *stér-ling, *stér-ling.

a. & **a.** [**Prob. for *sterling* or *sterling*, from A.S. *stéran* = from the east, or *stéran* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *sterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Colgrave gives "Sterling, a penny sterling, our penny."]**

stér-ling (3), *stér-ling, *stér-ling.

a. & **a.** [**Prob. for *sterling* or *sterling*, from A.S. *stéran* = from the east, or *stéran* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *sterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Colgrave gives "Sterling, a penny sterling, our penny."]**

stér-ling (4), *stér-ling, *stér-ling.

a. & **a.** [**Prob. for *sterling* or *sterling*, from A.S. *stéran* = from the east, or *stéran* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *sterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Colgrave gives "Sterling, a penny sterling, our penny."]**

stér-ling (5), *stér-ling, *stér-ling.

a. & **a.** [**Prob. for *sterling* or *sterling*, from A.S. *stéran* = from the east, or *stéran* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *sterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Colgrave gives "Sterling, a penny sterling, our penny."]**

stér-ling (6), *stér-ling, *stér-ling.

a. & **a.** [**Prob. for *sterling* or *sterling*, from A.S. *stéran* = from the east, or *stéran* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *sterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Colgrave gives "Sterling, a penny sterling, our penny."]**

stér-ling (7), *stér-ling, *stér-ling.

a. & **a.** [**Prob. for *sterling* or *sterling*, from A.S. *stéran* = from the east, or *stéran* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *sterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Colgrave gives "Sterling, a penny sterling, our penny."]**

stér-ling (8), *stér-ling, *stér-ling.

a. & **a.** [**Prob. for *sterling* or *sterling*, from A.S. *stéran* = from the east, or *stéran* = eastern, and suff. *-ling*; so called after the *sterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "Denarius Anglie, qui vocatur *sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Colgrave gives "Sterling, a penny sterling, our penny."]**

A. As substantives:

1. A penny.

2. Sterling coin; coin of good weight. "Four thousand pound of sterling coin."—*They just*, p. 1.

3. English money; English coin. "Accept this sterling in my hands."—*They just*, p. 1.

4. Standard, rate.

B. As adjectives:

1. **U.**: A term applied to English money of account, signifying that it is of the kind or standard national value.

"An annual revenue amounting to three hundred and fifty millions of pounds sterling."—*They just*, p. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. According to a fixed standard; having a fixed and permanent value.

"If my word be sterling yet in England."—*They just*, p. 1.

2. Genuine, pure, unadulterated; of excellent quality.

"True faith like gold into the furnace put, maintains its sterling firmness to the last."—*They just*, p. 1.

stér-ling (3), a. [**STERLING.**]

stér-ling its (1), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (2), a. [**After Sterling, Massachusetts, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: A variety of *Damonites* (q.v.) occurring with *sterlingus*.

stér-ling its (3), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (4), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (5), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (6), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (7), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (8), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (9), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (10), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (11), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (12), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (13), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (14), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (15), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (16), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (17), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stér-ling its (18), a. [**After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. *-its* (Mik).**]

Mik.: The same as *STERITE* (q.v.).

stern-chaser, a. A gun pointing through a stern-port.

"Constantly firing her single stern-chaser."—*Despatch*, *London Journal*, Sept. 18, 1866, p. 101.

stern-fast, a.

Naut.: A warp or chain moving the after part of a vessel to a wharf or quay.

stern-frame, a.

Shipbuild.: The pieces which make up the stern of a ship—the stern-post, transom, and fashion piece.

stern-knee, a. [STEAMER.]

stern-post, a.

Naut.: Any opening in the stern of a ship to admit cargo, light, or air, or to allow of the service of a gun, as the case may be.

stern-post, a.

Shipbuild.: A slightly raking straight piece, rising from the after end of the keel, to which it is secured by trunks and dovetail plates.

stern-sheets, a. pl.

Naut.: That part of a boat which is included between the stern and the aftermost thwart. It is the place of honour in the boats of a Government or other vessel, and for passengers in ferry-boats and wherries.

stern-way, a. The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

to fetch stern-way: To acquire motion stern.

stern, pref. [STERNO.]

***stern, sterna, v. l.** [STERN, a.] To steer, to guide, to direct.

"Following them which wale in stern their ships."—*Beauchamp's Description of Ireland*, ch. 111.

***stern-ná, a.** [Mod. Lat., from *stern* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Tern; a cosmopolitan genus of Lariæ, subfamily Sternine. Bill longer than head, nearly straight, compressed; nostrils near middle of the beak, placed longitudinally, perched; legs slender, toes four, the three in front webbed; wings long, pointed; the three in front webbed; wings long, pointed; the three in front webbed. In plumage the terns resemble the gulls, but are usually smaller and from their markings and their forked tails they are often called sea-swallows. They are constantly on the wing, catching small fish, insects and other small animals, and frequenting fresh as well as salt water. Those of the north migrate to the south in winter. The species are found everywhere, and some of them have a wide range of habitation. Thus the Common Tern (*S. hirundo*) is found on the coasts of Europe, western Asia and Africa, and eastern North America. Terns lay their spotted eggs on sand or slough, from which it is not easy to distinguish them.



1. STERNA HIRUNDO. 2. STERNA FLUVIATILIS.

***stern-aga (age as íg), a.** [Eng. *stern*, a.; *aga*.] Storage, stern.

"Grapple four hanks to storage of this navy."—*Shelley's Henry F. III.* (Chorus.)

***stern-al, a.** [Lat. *sternum* (q.v.) = the breast-bone; Eng. *stern*, a.]

1. Of or pertaining to the sternum or breast-bone, as the *sternal ribs*.

2. On the same side as the breast-bone; anterior.

sternal ribs, a. pl. [Rin. II. 1.]

***stern ál íg, a.** [Pref. *stern*, and Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = stern.]

Pathol.: Pain in the breast. Applied especially by Baines in 1866 to *angina pectoris*.

***stern-ár-chú, a.** [Pref. *stern*, and Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = the sternum; *ár-chú* (q.v.) = to rule (McNicol).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gymnotidae, with eight species, from tropical America. Tail terminating in a small, distinct caudal fin, dorsal rudimentary, teeth small, branchiostegals

four. Some of the species have the snout compressed and of moderate length, in others it is produced into a long tube.

***stern-ár-pl-dá, a. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sternon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. *sternon*, suff. *-da*.]

Zool.: A family of Tubicolæ. Annelids having very short bodies, the fore part thick, and with three rows of setæ and a dorsous shield on the under surface, near the extremity. The setæ are locomotive organs.

***stern-ár-plá, a.** [Pref. *stern*, and Lat. *sternon* (q.v.); Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = a round shield, an asp.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Sternaphilæ (q.v.).

***stern-bérg-l-a, a.** [Named after Count Caspar Sternberg, a botanist and patron of botany.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Amariellæ. *Sternbergia lutea*, which resembles an autumnal crocus, is cultivated in gardens.

2. Palæobot.: A pseudo-genus of fossil plants. It is a cylindrical stem with transverse markings, now known to be the cast of the pith cylinder of some tree. One so-called species from the Carboniferous rocks.

***stern-bérg-l-a, a.** [After Count Caspar Sternberg of Prague; suff. *-l-a* (McN.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of rare occurrence. Hardness, 1 to 1.5; sp. gr. 4.315; colour, pitchblack-brown, blackening on exposure; streak, black; opaque; very brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 30.4, silver, 34.2; iron, 35.4 = 100, which yields the formula Ag₂S + 3FeS + FeS₂.

***sterns, a.** [STERN, a.]

***sterns, a.** [STERN, a.]

***sterned, a.** [Eng. *stern*, a.; -ed.] Having a stern; used in composition, as square-sterned, &c.

***stern-ér, a.** [Eng. *stern*, v.; -er.] A director, a guide.

"He that is 'stern-ér' the stern-ér of the ocean."—*Dr. Clarke's Sermon*, p. 13. (1861.)

***stern-fál, a.** [Eng. *stern*, a.; *-fál* (q.v.).] Stern.

***stern-fál-lý, adv.** [Eng. *stern*; *-lý*.] Sternly. (*sternward*.)

***stern-mí-ná, a. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sternon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. *sternon*, suff. *-na*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Lariæ. It includes three genera: Hydrochelidon, Sterna, and Anous.

***stern-láca, *stern-láca, a.** [Eng. *stern*, a.; *-láca*.] Having no rudder or helm.

"No... *stern-láca* ship steers."—*Thomas's School of Shells*, p. 70.

***stern-lý, *stern-lý, *stern-lýche, adv.** [Eng. *stern*, a.; *-lý*.] In a stern manner; with sternness, severity, or austerity; severely, harshly.

"The sternest words he sternly said."—*Scott's Lord of the Isles*, II. 2.

***stern-most, a.** [Eng. *stern*, a., and *most*.] Nearest the stern or rear; farthest in the rear; furthest stern.

***stern-núma, *stern-núma, a.** [Eng. *stern*, a.; *-núma*.]

1. The quality or state of being stern; severity of look; a look of austerity, rigour, or severity.

"Should I, in these my borrow'd slannels, behold The sternness of his [pretence]."—*Shelley's Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigour.

"I have sternness in my soul enough To bear of soldiers' work."—*Shelley's Cenci*, iv. 4.

***stern-nó, stern-, pref.** [Mod. Lat. *sternum* (q.v.) = the breast-bone; Of, belonging to, or situated on or near the sternum (q.v.).]

sterno-clavicular, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sternum and the clavicle.

sterno-clavicular, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle and the mastoid process. There is a *sterno-clavicular* or a *sterno-mastoid* muscle.

sterno-hyoid, a.

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone. There is a *sterno-hyoid* muscle.

sterno-mastoid, a.

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process. There are *sterno-mastoid* arteries, and a *sterno-mastoid* muscle.

sterno-thyroid, a.

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and to the thyroid cartilage. There is a *sterno-thyroid* muscle.

***stér-nón, a.** [Gr.] The breast-bone; the sternum.

"A soldier was shot in the breast through the sternum."—*W. G. Smith*.

***stér-nóp-tych-l-dá, a. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *sternon* (q.v.); Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = sternum; *-tych-l-dá* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A family of Physoclonæ; pelagic and deep-sea fishes of small size, usually naked, or covered with thin, dentulous scales; gill opening very wide; air bladder single, if present; adipose fin generally rudimentary; series of phosphorescent bodies along the lower parts. The eggs are enclosed in the sacs of the ovary, and incubated by vivipara. Another enumerates nine genera.

***stér-nóp-tyx, a.** [Pref. *stern*, and Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = sternum.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Sternoptichæ (q.v.). Body compressed and elevated, tail short; covered with a silvery pigment, regular scales absent; phosphorescent spots on lower surface. Specimens are occasionally picked up in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They most probably live at a small depth during the day, and come to the surface at night.

***stér-nóp-tyx, a.** [Pref. *stern*, and Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = sternum.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gymnotidae, with four species, from tropical America. Caudal and dorsal absent; small villiform teeth in both jaws and on each side of the palate; body scaly.

***stér-nó-thér-ús, *stér-nó-thér-ús (or as ér), *stér-nó-thér-ús, a.** [Pref. *stern*, and Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = sternum; *-thér-ús* (q.v.) = a hinge.]

Zool.: A genus of Chelydridæ, with six species, from tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar. Head depressed, with great plates, jaws without dentitions, no nuchal plate; sternum wide, with narrow lateral prolongations; free anterior portion of plastron rounded and movable.

***stér-nó-thér-ús, *stér-nó-thér-ús, a. pl.** [Pref. *stern*, and Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = sternum; *-thér-ús* (q.v.) = a hinge.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Pentamerus Beetles. Preteritum produced in front into a lobe, and behind into a spine received into a small cavity of the mesosternum. Families, Elateridae and Ruprestidae.

***stér-nó-thér-ús, *stér-nó-thér-ús, a.** [Pref. *stern*, and Gr. *sternon* (q.v.) = sternum; *-thér-ús* (q.v.) = a hinge.]

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bell, bý; póik, jóví; cat, fell, chorns, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist, -íag, -clan, -lian = shan. -tion, -sion = shún. -tion, -sion = shún. -clous, -tious, -sious = shús. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dol.

u = shūa. -bie, -die, &c. = beɪ, deɪ.

to pierce, stick (pa. t. *-stuck*, pa. par. *stuck*); Ger. *stechen* = to sting, to pierce, stick, stab (pa. t. *stach*, pa. par. *gestochen*). Also A.S. *stician*, a weak verb (pa. t. *sticod*); cogn. with *Dot*, *steken* = to stick; *teel*, *stika* = to drive piles; Dan *stikke* = to stab; Sw. *stikka* = to stab, to sting, to prick; Ger. *stecken* = to stick, to set, to plant. *Sting* is a nasalized, and *stick* a softened form of *stick*.)

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To pierce with a sharp instrument; to stab with a weapon.

"You were hurt *stick* her."

Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen, I. 1.

2. To cause to pierce; to thrust in so as to pierce or wound.

"*Stick* it a dagger in me."

Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, III. 1.

3. To fasten or cause to remain by piercing; to thrust in.

"A *stick* pierce to stick pine on."

Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen, II. 1.

4. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, To *stick* a stamp on a letter.

"*Stick* your rosemary on this fair crown."

Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet, IV. 3.

5. To fasten or attach in any manner.

"*Stick* your rosemary on this fair crown."

Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet, IV. 3.

6. To fasten, to fix, to place, to settle, to set.

"*Stick* my choice upon her."

Shakspeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream, V. 1.

7. To set; to fix in; hence, to set with something, stick in or pointed; to furnish by inserting in the surface; as, To *stick* a cushion full of pins.

8. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, To *stick* an apple on a fork.

II. Technically:

1. *Print*: To compose or arrange in a composing-stick; as, To *stick* type.

2. *Wood-work*: To plane as the mouldings on such bars and rails.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cleave or adhere to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere.

"I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stick* unto thy scales."

Isaiah, XLII. 3.

2. To be fastened or fixed by insertion, or by piercing, or by being thrust in.

"*Stick* your glove whereon her words *stick*."

Shakspeare: Henry IV., Part 1, III. 1.

3. To remain or continue attached naturally.

"*Stick* fruit surer to the tree."

Shakspeare: Hamlet, III. 2.

4. To continue where attached or fastened.

"There *stick* up plumes in any English crest."

Shakspeare: King John, II.

5. To hold fast or to continue in any position; to adhere closely; to abide.

"In their quarrels they pressed in calling names, but they fight upon one that is sure to *stick*."

Swift

6. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

"There is a friend that *sticks* closer than a brother."

Proverbs, XVII. 24.

7. To remain, abide, or continue in a place.

"And there they must have *stick* till famine and desertion had broken the quiet."

Harriet Beecher Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin, I. 15.

8. To be hindered from proceeding or making progress; to be restrained from moving forward, or from action of any kind; to be arrested in a course, career, motion, passage, or the like.

"*Stick* in my throat."

Shakspeare: Macbeth, II. 2.

9. To be brought to a standstill; to be embarrassed or puzzled.

"A truth that *sticks*."

Locke: Human Understanding, I. 10, ch. 11.

10. To scruple, to hesitate.

"*Stick* not to affirm that the world is other than it is."

Locke: Human Understanding, I. 10, ch. 11.

11. To cause difficulty, trouble, or embarrassment.

"This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution."

Swift

12. (1) To *stick* expresses more than to cleave; things are made to *stick* either by insertion into the substance, or through the intervention of some glutinous matter; they are made to *stick* by the intervention of some foreign body; what *sticks*, therefore, becomes so fast joined as to render the bodies inseparable; what *cleaves* is less tightly bound, and more easily separable. Two pieces of clay will *stick* together by the incorporation of the substance in the two parts; paper is made to *stick* to paper by means of glue; the tongue

in a certain state will *cleave* to the roof. *Stick* is seldom employed in the moral sense, except in familiar and inelegant style; *cleave* is peculiarly proper in the moral acceptation.

(2) For the difference between *stick* and *stake*, see *Fix*.

1. To stick by:

(1) To adhere closely to; to be constant to; to support steadily.

"We are your only friends; *stick* by us, and we will *stick* by you."

Shakspeare: Hamlet.

(2) To be troublesome by adhering.

"I am *stuck* to trifles away my time, rather than let it *stick* by me."

Page: Letters.

2. To stick out:

(1) To project; to be prominent.

"The house that were not soon *stick* out."

Job said.

(2) To hold out; to refuse to treat, surrender, or come to terms; as, They *stick* out for a rise of wages.

3. To stick to:

(1) To adhere closely; to be constant to; to stick by.

(2) To be persevering in holding to, or in continuing at; to abide or continue firmly and steadily at.

"Two gentlemen, fishing at Aldermaston, *stick* to it all day."

Field, Oct. 3, 1866.

4. To stick up:

(1) To stand on end; to assume an erect position; to stand up; as, His hair *sticks* up.

(2) To run into debt for; to run credit for; as, to *stick* up a suit of clothes. (*slang*.)

(3) To put a stop to; to cause to fail; as, To *stick* up a game.

(4) To attack and plunder. (*Australian slang*.)

"Having attacked, or in Australian phrase, *stuck* up the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates."

Leisure Hour, March, 1866, p. 100.

5. To stick up for: To maintain the cause of; to fight or contend for; as, To *stick* up for one's rights.

6. To stick upon:

(1) To adhere to; to stick to.

"Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they *stick* upon the memory."

Hall

(2) To dwell upon; not to give up; to stick to.

"The mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick* upon it with tenacity and thought."

Locke

7. To stick up to:

(1) To court. (*Colloq.*)

(2) To stand up to, to fight.

stick, a. [*A.S. sticca* = a stick, a staff, a stake; *teel*, *stika* = a stick, a yard measure.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, but generally long and rather slender; a branch of a tree or shrub broken or cut off; a piece of wood chopped for burning, or cut for any purpose. (*lower: C. A. V.*)

(2) A rod, a wand, a staff, a walking-stick.

(3) Anything shaped like a stick; as, a stick of sealing wax.

(4) A thrust with a pointed instrument, which penetrates the body; a stab.

(5) The number of twenty-five rods; ten sticks make one bund. Called also a *Strike*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who perseveres; one who sticks to anything.

(2) A term of contempt for an awkward, incompetent, or stupid person.

"A great actor may not exhibit himself as a '*stick*' for half an hour together, and still be esteemed by some as a fine instrument."

Long: The Great Actor, p. 100.

II. Technically:

1. *Stick*: A rammer used in filling cartridge.

2. Printing:

(1) A composing-stick (q.v.). A stickful is as much as the stick will hold, and the matter is then lifted and placed in the galley.

(2) Furniture for locking up a forme in a chase or galley. Known according to position as head-stick, foot-stick, side-stick, or gutter-stick, the latter being between the pages.

3. *Parade-stick*: The staff which trails behind a rocket, and directs its flight.

4. (1) *Gold-stick*, *Silver-stick*: (See *Gold and Silver*.)

(2) *To beat all to sticks*: To overcome, to surmount.

(3) *To go to sticks and staves*: To go to pieces, to be ruined.

(4) *To stick a point*: To settle the matter.

stick-and-groove, a.

Antiquary: One of the simplest means of producing fire, out of which the *friction* (q.v.) was developed. Till recently it was a common use in the South Pacific.

"One of the simplest machines for producing fire that which may be called the *stick-and-groove*."

Mr. Darwin says that the very light wood of the *Platanus* *diversa* was alone used for the purpose.

Taylor: Early Hist. Man, p. 207.

stick-chimney, a. A chimney made with sticks laid crosswise and plastered with clay inside and out. Common in the Western States of America in log-cabins.

stick-insects, a. pl.

Entom.: The Phasmoda (q.v.). Called also Walking-sticks. Most of them resemble sticks, either green growing twigs or brown and withered branches, hence their popular names. [*PHYLLOM, LEAF-INSECTS.*]

stick-lae, a. [*Laos*]

stick seed, a.

Bot.: The genus *Echinoperum* (q.v.)

stick-aling, a.

Antiquary: The simplest and earliest form of aling, consisting of a stick split for a distance down one end, so as to form a hole, in which the stone is placed; the elasticity of the two halves of the stick, which are kept asunder by the stone, retaining it then until the proper moment for its discharge.

stick-a-dore, stick-a-dore, stick-a-dore, a. [*A corruption of the (Hind.) Strychnia* = the flower from the Strichalia or Strychnia Island, near Marcellis. (*Fraser*)]

Bot.: *Larandula Strichia*

stick-er, a. [*Eng. stick, v.; -er*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which stabs or sticks; one who kills; as, a pig-sticker.

(2) One who or that which causes to stick or adhere; as, a bill-sticker.

(3) *Printing*: A piece of paper bearing the name of a favored candidate, prepared with a view to affixing it on a regular ticket in place of another name, who is thus rejected by the voter. Also called *poster*. (*U.S.*)

2. Figuratively:

(1) An article or commodity which does not meet with a ready sale. (*U.S.*)

(2) A sharp remark, very pointedly made, and calculated to silence a person or put him completely down.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech. (U.S.)*: The arms of a crank are employed to plunge the piston and discharge of a reciprocating motion. For details the arms are thus named when they act as compressors, and trackers when they act as tracers. The axis is fixed and a roller.

2. *Mech.*: A rod connecting the fixed end of the key of an organ-valve with the lever which the valve is opened, to allow the steam to pass from the chest to the appropriate part of the organ.

stick-fil, a. [*Eng. stick, v.; -fil*]

Print.: [*Stick, a., II. 2.*]

stick-floss, a. [*Eng. stick, v.; -floss*]

The quality or state of being sticky; viscid, glutinousness, tenacity, adhesive quality & nature.

stick-fing, pr. par. a. & v. [*Stick, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. a. particip. adj. [*Stick, v.*]

C. As substantive:

1. (*Pl.*): The same as *Stick-finger* (q.v.)

2. *Carp.*: The act of running or striking a molding with a mallet, to plane.

3. *Mining*: A narrow wind-funnel.

ste, fit, fure, amidst, what, full, father: wē, wēt, hore, camel, hār, thäre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gē, pē, or, were, welf, work, whā, sōn; mūte, eab, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Syrian. *a, æ = ē; oy = ē; qu = k.*

sticking-plate, s. A joint of beef cut from the neck of the ox; it is considered coarse meat, fit only for gravy-beef or pies.

sticking-place, s. The point of determination. (*Shakspeare: Macbeth, i. 7.*)

sticking-plaster, s. An adhesive plaster for closing wounds.

stick-it, v. (*Stick, v.*) (*Scotch.*)

stickit minister, s. A clerical student or preacher unqualified for the ministerial office from intellectually or immoral conduct; spec. one who breaks down an endeavoring to deliver his first sermon, and never has the courage to attempt a second. (*Scotch.*)

"But also partly from his own bashfulness, partly owing to a strong and obvious disposition to riotously which pervaded the congregation upon his first attempt, he became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse—grinned, grimaced, hideously rolled his eyes till the congregation thought them flying out of his head—shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit stairs, tripping upon the old women who generally take their station there—and was ever after designated a stickit minister."—*Scott: My Man Friday, ch. 11.*

stie-ke, v. t. & t. [*O. Eng. stighle = to rule.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Orig.* To interfere, as seconds were accustomed to do, in a duel, when the principals were imagined to have satisfied the laws of honour. It is supposed they bore sticks, wands, or sceptres, as symbols of their authority. Sometimes also, quarrelling with each other, they fought with their sticks.

"The same steel [in Tasso] when half of the Christians were already killed, and all the rest are in a fair way of being killed, strikes behind the remainder of false hosts and the race of devils, pulls the devils back into the basin, and drives them from their quarry."—*Dryden: Juvenal, (Book.)*

2. To take part with one side or the other.

3. To contend, contest, or alternate pertinaciously or obstinately on insufficient grounds, to stick up pertinaciously or obstinately for some trifle.

"The proclater and independent."—*Butler: Hudibras, lib. 2.*

4. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other.

B. Trans. To intervene in; to part the combatants in; to arbitrate in or between.

stie-ke (1), s. [*A.S. stiel = a prickle, a sting.*] A prickle.

***stickle-haired, a.** Rough-haired.

"Then dogs, that serve for that purpose are prickled, and not unlike to the Irish greyhound—*Wells: Travels, p. 76.*

stie-ke (2), s. [*Elym. douglafol*] A rapid shadow in a stream. (*Prose.*)

"The same stickle, which may occasionally produce a big trout."—*Fish, March 6, 1866.*

stie-ke-bäck, *stik-ke bag, *styk-yi bak, s. [*Eng. stickle (1), s., and back.*]

Isis: A popular name for any of the species of *Gasterosteus* (p.p.). The Fifteen-spined Stickleback, lives in all or brackish water, the others are fresh-water fish; and all, though small in size, are active, greedy, and extremely destructive to the fry of other fishes. Gauthier (*Study of Fishes, p. 503*) says that that that a young three-spined stickleback (*G. aculeatus*) the common European species, kept in an aquarium, devoured in five hours time seventy-four young clare, which were about a quarter of an inch long, and 4 the thickness of a horse hair. Two days after it swallowed sixty-two, and would probably have eaten as many every day could they have been preserved. In the breeding season the male stickleback constructs a nest, about three inches wide and six inches deep, of mud, grass and other materials, cemented together with mucus which exudes from his skin. The nest is barrel-shaped and has eight or ten inches, and the current of water needed in the development of the ova. The nest, which is kept in a jealously guarded hole, even those of much larger size. After the eggs are hatched the male takes similar active care of the young, keeping them within the shelter of the nest till large enough to care for themselves.

stie-cher, s. [*Eng. stickle (1), v. t. & t.*]

*1. One who as a second helped to separate combatants when the fight fought long enough to satisfy what was deemed to be the claims

of honour; a second to a duellist; an umpire or arbitrator of a duel.

"But Basilisk rising himself came to part them, the stickler authority scarcely able to persuade choleric brawlers; and part them he did."—*Milnes: Arcadia, lib. 1, l. 1.*

2. An obstinate and pertinacious contender about anything, especially a thing of little or no consequence.

"The Englishman—in his own country greatest of all sticklers for the correct thing in reason."—*Fish, April 4, 1866.*

***stickler-like, adv.** Like an arbitrator or umpire in a duel.

"The dragon-wing of eight o'clocks the earth, And, stickler-like, the autumn separates."—*Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.*

***stick-ling, s.** [*STRICKLE (1), s.*] A fish, probably the stickleback (p.v.). (*Promp. Pure.*)

stick-y, *stick-le, s. [*Eng. stick, v. t. & t.*] Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive, viscous, glutinous, viscid, tenacious.

"A sort of strong smell, and with a sticky stalk."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., l. 553.*

stie-ta, s. [*Gr. στέρτος (stérto) = pricked, punctured.*]

Bot.: A genus of Parmellidae. Lichens, some of them very large, with circular white or yellow pits on the underside, whence their generic name. They grow on trees, and some have a strong smell. *Sticta pulmonaria*, or *pulmonaria*, is used for dyeing, &c.

stie-tie, s. [*Mod. Lat. sticta; Eng. suff. -ie.*] Derived from *Sticta pulmonaria*.

stictic-acid, s.

Chem.: An acid discovered by Knop and Schenckemann in *Sticta pulmonaria*. It has a peculiar bitter taste, is slightly soluble in water and in ether, very soluble in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated by acids, acetate of lead, and silver salts.

stid-dy, s. [*STITHY.*] An anvil, a stithy.

***stie, v. t.** [*A.S. stiga = to mount.*] To soar, to mount.

"Here and there, and round about, stie stie."—*Spenser: F. Q., IV, 12, 22.*

stieve, s. [*STEVE.*]

stieve-ly, adv. [*STEVEELY.*]

stif, *stif, *stife, *styl, *stiffe, *stieve, *styre, s. & a. [*A.S. stif; cogn. with Dut. stif = stiff, hard, rigid; Dan. stiv; Sw. styf; Ger. steif. Allied to stuff.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Not easily flexible, bent, or pliant; not fluid; rigid.

"Where stiff the hand, and still the tongue."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet, act 3, sc. 4.*

2. Not liquid or fluid; not easily yielding to the touch; thick and tenacious; not soft nor hard.

"Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and became one stiff and firm, making but one substance."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

3. Drawn very tight; tense.

"This said, another arrow forth from his stiff string he sent."—*Chapman: Homer, Iliad, lib. 1.*

4. Not easily moved; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working or moving smoothly or easily; as, a stiff joint.

5. Hard to work, tough, strong, heavy; as, a stiff soil.

6. Not natural, smooth, or easy; not flowing or graceful; cramped, constrained; not easy in action or movement.

"Your composition need not be at all the stiff, but may be the free, for the poem thus employed upon it."—*Waller: A Charge to the Clergy of Canterbury.*

7. Rigidly ceremonious, formal, precise, constrained, affected, starched.

"The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved."—*Adam: On Italy.*

8. Not easily subdued; firm or resolute in resistance or perseverance; obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious.

"A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause, Stiff to defend their impudible law."—*Horace: Epistles, lib. 1, l. 1.*

9. Impetuous in motion, strong, violent.

"Rise on the poop and fully stretch the sail."—*Page: Homer: Iliad, lib. 1, l. 1.*

10. Strong; as, a stiff timber of junich.

11. Heavy, costly; as, He paid a stiff price for it. (*Slang.*)

12. Dear, high-priced. (*Common Slang.*)

"Yarns were very stiff."—*Daily Chronicle, March 21, 1867.*

13. Harsh, grating, disagreeable.

"This is a stiff news."—*Shakspeare: Antony & Cleopatra, l. 1.*

14. Severe, hard, strict; as, a stiff examination. (*Colloq.*)

II. Noun.: Bearing a press of canvas without catwinding; as, a stiff vessel. (*Opposed to crank.*)

B. As substant.: A cadaver. (*Med. Slang.*)

stif-bit, s.

Harness: A bit without a joint, like a snaffle; or branches, like a curb-bit.

***stif-orne, s.** Carried on with unpleasant or stauy.

"Could restrain the stiff borne action."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV, l. 1.*

***stif-rit, s.** Obstinate.

***stif-hearted, s.** Obstinate, stubborn, continuant.

"They are invadent children, and stiff-hearted."—*Richard II, 4.*

stif-neck, s.

Pathol.: A kind of rheumatism, generally produced by sitting in a draught. The muscles of the neck become very painful, and to relax them the patient bends the head to the affected side. The muscles in consequence become rigid, whence the name stiff- or Wry-neck.

stif-necked, s. Stubborn, obstinate, continuant.

"This people is a stiff-necked people."—*Exod. xxi, 2.*

stif-neckedness, s. The quality or state of being stiff-necked; obstinacy, stubbornness.

stif-tailed ducks, s. pl.

Ornith.: The genus *Eristalis*, with six species from America, the south-east of Europe, and Africa. The tail-feathers are narrow, pointed, and extremely rigid, and not covered at the base by the upper tail coverts.

***stiff, v. t.** [*STIFF, a.*] To be stiff; to persevere.

"Dido afflicted stiff also in her obstinate heart."—*Margaret: Virgil: Aeneid, lib. 6.*

stif-en, *stifne, v. t. & t. [*Sw. stifon; Dan. stiene; Dut. stijgen; Ger. steigen.*] [*STIELE.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make stiff or more stiff; to make less pliant or flexible.

"The blood that whistles over the hills, stifens his locks in curls."—*Scott: Marion, iv. (Intro.)*

2. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous; as, to stifene paste.

3. To make torpid; to deprive of the power of motion; to paralyze.

"Stifened with the like dizziness was Menelaus too."—*Chapman: Homer, Iliad, lib. 1.*

*4. To make stubborn, obstinate, or continuant.

"The man . . . who is settled and stifened in vice."—*Burton: Sermons, vol. 1, ser. 10.*

5. To make still, constrained, or formal in manners.

"And binds a wreath about their baby brows, When education stifens into state."—*Comper: Table Talk, 186.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To become stiff or stiffer; to become more rigid or less flexible.

"Though faint with wasting toil and stifening wind."—*Byron: Corsair, lib. 1.*

*2. To become more thick or less soft; to become inspissated; to approach to hardness.

*3. To become more obstinate or stubborn; to grow less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding.

"Some souls we saw Grow hard and stifened with adversity."—*Byron: Corsair, lib. 1.*

4. To become violent, strong, or more bold; to increase in strength or violence; as, A breeze stifens.

5. To become higher, to rise; as, Prices stifened.

stif-en-er, s. [*Eng. stifon; -er.*] One who or that which stifens; specif., a piece of stiff material inside a neckcloth.

stif-en-ing, v. p. p. r. a. & s. [*STIFFEN.*]

A. & B. As p. p. r. a. & s. participles: (See the verb.)

stie-bey, pout, jowl; cat, coll, chorua, qhm, bench: go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -ian, -tion, -sion = shun; -fion, -gion = shun. -ious, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dic, &c. = bpl, dpl.

these cases. "The subjects have been persons of strongly emotional temperament, who fell into a state of profound reverie, in which their minds were wholly engrossed by the contemplation of their Saviour's sufferings, with an intense direction of their sympathetic attention to his several wounds; and the power which this state of mind would have on the local action of the corresponding parts of their own bodies gives a definite physiological rationale for what some persons accept as genuine miracles and others repudiate as the tricks of imposture."

"Stigmatization seems only to have occurred where the subject had earnestly and decisively turned away from the world and its pleasures, and had embraced the Saviour in the fervour of a glowing love; but it was nevertheless an endowment conferred by God. As a phenomenon, permitted rather than caused by him, it must be regarded rather as a negative than a positive effect of his divine working."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclopedia*, 18, 1, 108.

stig-ma-tize, stig-ma-tise, v.t. [*Fr. stigmatiser* = to brand with a hot iron, to defame publicly, from *Gr. stigmatizō* (*stigmatizō*) = to mark or brand, from *stigma* (*stigma*), *genit. stigmatos* (*stigmatos*) = a mark, a prick, a brand, from *stige* (*stige*) = to prick.]

1. *Tr.* To brand; to mark with a brand or stigma.

"They had more need some of them have their cheeks stigmatized with a hot iron, I say, some of our *Levites*, instead of their *Levites*, if they were well served."—*Barnes: Ant. Metaphorical*, 1, 10.

2. *Fig.* To set a mark of disgrace on; to attach disgrace or infamy to; to brand; to reproach; to hold up to disgrace, reproach, and censure.

"Stigmatized by the popular branch of the legislature as a law-breaker and a scoundrel that they distinguished from others."—*Macaulay: Hist.*, 10, 312.

stig-ma-tized, stig-ma-tise, a. [*STIGMATIZE.*]

A. *As a part.* (See the verb).

B. *As an adjective.*

1. Marked with a stigma; branded with disgrace.

2. Resembling stigmata; as, the stigmatized skin in measles.

stig-ma-toph-ōr-a, s. [*Gr. stigmatos* (*stigma*), *genit. stigmatos* (*stigmatos*), and *phoros* (*phoros*) = bearing.] [*STIGMA.*]

Bot. A genus of Syngnathina (*q.v.*), from the Australian seas.

stig-ma-toph-ōr-ia, s. [*STIGMATOPHORA.*]

Bot. The part of the style of composites which bears the stigmata.

stig-ma-tose, a. [*Gr. stigmatos* (*stigma*), *genit. stigmatos* (*stigmatos*); *Eng. suff. -ose.*]

Bot.

1. Of or relating to the stigma; stigmatic.

2. Having the stigma long and lateral or on one side of the style. (*Eastw.*)

stig-ma-tō-stō-mōn, s. [*Gr. stigmatos* (*stigma*), *genit. stigmatos* (*stigmatos*) = a mark, and *stomatos* (*stomatos*) = a mouth.] [*STIGMA.*]

Bot. A body formed by the union of anthers with the stigma.

stig-mite, s. [*Gr. stigmatos* (*stigma*) = a spot; *suff. -ite* (*ite*).]

Min. A name given by Brongniart to the polytypic varieties of pitchstone (*q.v.*).

stig-mō-nō-ta, s. [*Gr. stigmatos* (*stigma*) = a puncture, and *nos* (*nos*) = the lack.]

Bot. The typical genus of Stigmatoideae.

stig-mō-nō-ti-dae, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. stig-mō-nō-ti*, *lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.*]

Entom. A family of Tortricinae. Anterior wings varying in length, costa regularly curved. Larva feeding in rolled leaves or between unrolled leaves or under bark, or on the young shoots of trees. Species widely distributed.

stig-mōn dān cū, s. [*Gr. stigmatos* (*stigma*) = one who marks, *genit. stigmatos* (*stigmatos*) = to prick, to mark, and *cū* (*cū*) = together, derivation.]

Divination by writing on the back of a tree.

stike, v.t. [*Stike, v.t.*]

stik-ple, stik-pyle, s. [*A.S. sticlan* = to pierce, and *ple* = a pillow.]

Bot. *Indocalamus curticornis*. (*Driscoll & Roland.*)

stil-lē-in-ā-gō-s, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. stilago, genit. stilaginis*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.*]

Bot. Antididyma; an order of Dicotyledonous Exogens, alliance Urticales. Trees or shrubs with simple coriaceous alternate leaves, and twin deciduous stipules. Flowers minute, in axillary scaly spikes. Flowers unisexual, with a two-, three-, or five-parted calyx, and no corolla. Males, stamens two or more, arising from a tufted receptacle; females with a three- or four-toothed sessile stigma, and a one- or two-celled ovary, with the ovules suspended in pairs. Fruit drupaceous. Found in the East Indies and Madagascar. Known genera three, species about twenty. (*Linley.*)

stil-lē-gō, s. [*Lat. stilus, stylus* (*STYLE*), perhaps with reference to its length.]

Bot. The typical genus of Stilaginaceae (*q.v.*), not sufficiently distinct from Antididyma (*q.v.*). The shining, subacid fruit of *Stilago* *Banksia* is eaten. The leaves are acid and diaphanous; the young ones are boiled with potteries, and given in India in syphilis.

stil-lē-ar, s. [*Eng. stil(e)* (*1*), *s. -or.*] Pertaining or belonging to the stile of a dial.

"Laying a ruler to the centre of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the stile line."—*Maxon.*

stil-lē-gō-s, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. stilago, lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.*]

Bot. Stilbidae; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Gentianales. Shrubs, with rigid, leathery, narrow leaves in whorls, articulated at the base, without stipules. Flowers in dense spikes at the point of the branches, sessile, each with three bracts at the base. Calyx tubular, campanulate, limb five-cleft, the segments equal, corolla monopetalous, the limb four-, rarely five-parted, somewhat two-lipped; stamens as many as the divisions of the corolla, if five, then one abortive; ovary superior, with two cells, each with an erect ovule; fruit dry, indehiscent. All from the Cape of Good Hope. Genera three, species seven.

stil-lē-gō-l, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. stilagum*; *Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -ae.*]

Bot. An obsolete sub-order of Hyphomycetous Fungals, having a wart-shaped receptacle composed of conjoined filamentous or hexagonal cells and spores, borne singly on the apices of free filaments. Nine British genera are placed under it, but some may be immature states of other fungi. They grow on decaying animal or vegetable matter, or on bark or leathery leaves.

stil-lē, s. [*Gr. stilagō* (*stilagō*) = a lamp, from *stilagō* (*stilagō*) = to glitter, to shine.]

Bot. The typical genus of Stilbaceae (*q.v.*). Flowers in straight flowering spikes; corolla lobes narrow. Known species four, from the Cape.

stil-lē-nō, stil-lē-nā, s. [*Eng. stilagō* (*stilagō*) = lustre, and *Eng. ben(e)* (*ben*).]

Chem. $C_{12}H_{10}$ = $C_{12}H_5CH=CHC_6H_5$. Picramyl. Toluylene. Prepared by passing the vapour of toluene over heated picric acid, or by the action of sodium on benzoic acid. It crystallizes in thin, colourless plates, having a mother-of-pearl lustre, is insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, melts at 115°, and boils at 306°. It acted with hydriodic acid, it is converted into dibenzyl.

stilbene-oxide, s.

Chem. $C_{12}H_{10}O$. Laurent's name for oil of bitter almonds.

stilbene-peroxide, s. [*STILBENE-ACID.*]

stil-lē-sō, a. [*Gr. stilagō* (*stilagō*) = lustre; *s. connect.*, and *suff. -ic.*] Derived from or containing stilbene.

stilbeneic-acid, s.

Chem. $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$. Obtained by passing chlorine gas into crude bitter-almond oil, pressing the product between paper, and washing with a mixture of ether and alcohol. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, is very slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but soluble in alcoholic ammonia, and melts at 105°.

stil-lē-bī, s. [*STILBINE.*]

Entom. The typical genus of Stilbidae (*q.v.*)

stil-lē-bī, a. [*Eng. stil(e)* (*ae*), *-ic.*]

Chem. A term sometimes used as a synonym of Benzil (*q.v.*)

stil-lē-bī, s. [*Mod. Lat. stilbe, and Gr. stilagō* (*stilagō*) = form.]

Bot. (*Pl.*) Lindley's name for the Stilbaceae (*q.v.*)

stil-lē-bī-dae, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. stilbin*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.*]

Entom. A family of Noctuidae. Thorax smooth; abdomen long, smooth; anterior wings narrow, in repose forming a very inclined roof. Larva smooth, with sixteen legs, feeding on grasses. Only British species, *Stilbia aromata*.

stil-lē-bī-lē, a. [*Eng. stilbin*; *-ic.*] [*STILBINE.*]

stil-lē-bī-lē, s. [*STILBINE.*]

stil-lē-bī-lē, s. [*Gr. stilagō* (*stilagō*) = lustre; *suff. -ite* (*ite*).]

Mineralogy.

1. An orthorhombic or monoclinic mineral belonging to the group of zeolites. Occurs commonly in sheaf-like bundles of crystals; divergent, also globular. Hardness, 3.5 to 4; sp. gr. 2.034 to 2.205; lustre of cleavage faces, pearly, of others vitreous; colour, white, yellow, brown, red; transparent to translucent. Compos.: silica, 57.4; alumina, 16.5; lime, 8.9; water, 17.2 = 100, which corresponds to the formula $68H_2O, Al_2O_3, CaO, SiO_2$. Mostly found in cavities in micaceous igneous rocks, but sometimes in micaceous veins, also in fissures in granites and gneiss.

2. The same as HEULANDITE (*q.v.*)

stil-bō-lē, a. [*Eng. stilbin*; *-ous.*] Derived from or containing stilbic acid.

stilbeneic-acid, s.

Chem. $C_{12}H_{10}O_2$. Stilbilineic acid. A compound formed by treating bitter almond oil with fuming sulphuric acid. It crystallizes from ether in monoclinic prisms, from alcohol in trimetric prisms, is insoluble in ammonia, and melts at 360°. When boiled in caustic potash, it is resolved into benzoic acid and benzoic hydride.

stil-lē-būm, s. [*Gr. stilagō* (*stilagō*) = glittering.]

1. *Bot.* The typical genus of Stilbaceae. Receptacle stalked at the base, capitate or clavate at the summit. Various milky-like fungals, often brightly coloured, on decaying wood, herbs, &c.

2. *Entom.* A genus of Chrysodidae (*q.v.*). *Stilbum splendens* is more than half an inch long, blue or emerald, often with the abdomen golden red. It occurs in the south of Europe and in Asia and Africa.

stil-lē-bī-lē, s. [*Eng. stilbin*; *-yl.*]

Chem. $C_{12}H_{11}$. The hypothetical radical of stilbene.

stile (*1*), *s.* [*STYLE* (*1*), *s.*] A pin set on the face of a sundial to form a shadow.

"Reel the stile perpendicularly over the sub-stilae line."—*Maxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

stile (*2*), *style, s.* [*A.S. stigel*, from *stian*, to climb, to mount; cogn. with *O. H. Ger. stiga* = a stile; *stiga* = to climb.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps which may be ascended or descended by a pedestrian for getting over a fence or wall, but stopping the passage of horses, cattle, &c.

"Did you not see a little below these mountains a stile that led into a meadow on the left hand of the way?"—*Hampden: Pilgrims Progress*, pt. 1.

2. *Corp.* One of the vertical bars in a wooden fence, as of a door or aisle. In the former they receive the rails and panels, in the latter the rails and bars.

"To help over a stile. To help a lame dog over a stile. To help one over a difficulty; to render assistance."

stil-lēt-tō, stil-lēt-tō, 'ste-let-to, 'stil-lēt-o, s. [*Ital. stiletto* = a little dagger; dimin. from *stilo* (*1*). *Ital. stillo* = a dagger, a quillon, from *Lat. stylus*, accus. of *stylus* = a style (*q.v.*)]

1. *Ordinary Language.*

1. *Lit.* (*Of the forms stiletto, stiletto and stiletto*)

(1) A small dagger with a round, pointed blade, about six inches long.

"Your pocket dagger, your stiletto out with it!"—*Booth: A Day in the Country*, 1, 1.

(2) A pointed instrument for making eyelet holes.

stīl, bōy; pōt, jōwī; cat, cōll, cōrnus, cōin, bōnch; go, gōm; thīn, thī; sīn, a; expect, Xēnophon, cōist. ph = f.
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*2. Fig.: A beard trimmed into a sharp, pointed form.

II. Surgical (Of the form stilette):

1. A small, sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in a canula, and used for making openings for the introduction of the said canula into dropsical tissues or cavities, into tumours, &c.

2. A wire placed in a flexible catheter to give it the required form and rigidity.

***stil-lét-té**, ***stil-lét-ô**, v.t. [STILETTO, a.]

To stab or kill with a stiletto.
"This king likewise was *stilletted* by a royal votary, which had been enchanted for the purpose."—*Baron's Charges against W. Talbot.*

***stil-lî-fër**, a. [Lat. *stilus* = a stake, a pale, a style, and *féro* = to bear.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Stilleriidae (q.v.) (Tate), a genus of Pyramidellidae (S. P. Woodward). Shell hyaline, globular, or subulate, with a tapering apex; the animal with slender cylindrical tentacles, having at their outer bases small sessile eyes; foot large. Parasites, attached to the spines of sea-urchins or immersed in living starfishes and Corals. Known species sixteen, from the West Indies, Britain, the Philippines, &c.

***stil-lî-fër-i-dæ**, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stiller*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Holostomata, separated by Tate from the Pyramidellidae.

still (1), **stille**, ***stille**, v.t. [A.S. *stillan*, from *stille* = still (a); cogn. with Dut. *stillen* = to be still; *stelles* = to place, from *stal* = a stall; Dan. *stille* = to still, to set, to place, from *stall*, *stall* = a stall; Sw. *stilla* = to quiet, from *stall* = a place; Ger. *stilles* = to still; *stellen* = to place, from *stall* = a place.]

1. To make quiet, to stop, as motion or agitation; to check, to restrain, to quiet, to make motionless.

"Thus ruled the raging of the sea: when the waves thereof were then *stilled* down."—*Psalms* lxxv. 2.

*2. To appease, to calm, to quiet, to lull, to allay.

"I'll walk.

To *still* my beating mind."—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. To make silent, to silence, to bring to silence.

"The merry, 'tis merry, in good green wood. Though the birds have *stilled* their singing."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 14.

***still** (2), v.t. & i. [A contr. of *distill* (q.v.); in sense B, directly from Lat. *stille* = to fall in drops.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to fall in drops.

2. To expel spirit from liquor by heat, and condense it in a refrigerator; to distil.

"The knowledge of *stilling* is one pretty test."—*Passer: Husbandry*; May.

B. Intransitive:

To fall in drops, to drop.

"From her fair eyes *stilled* the dewy wet."—*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, iv. vii. 25.

still, ***stille**, ***stille**, a., adv., & s. [A.S. *stille*, from *stall*, *stall* = a place, station, stall; hence, remaining in a place, fixed, at rest, still; cogn. with Dut. *stil* = still; Dan. *stille*; Sw. *stilla*; Ger. *stille*.] [STILL (1), a.]

A. As adjective:

1. At rest, in motionless.

"By the greatness of thine arm they shall be as *still* as a stone."—*Isaiah* lv. 12.

2. Quiet, calm; undisturbed by noise or agitation.

"At *still* midnight."—*Shakespeare, Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

3. Uttering no sound; silent, noiseless.

"And the pebble himselfe deems that that scholde be *stille*."—*Worcester: Matthew* 22.

4. Not loud, gentle, low, soft.

"After the fire a *still* small voice."—*1 Kings* xix. 12.

5. Not sparkling or effervescent; as, *still* hock.

*6. Continual, constant.

"*Still* use of grief makes wild grief tame."—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, iv. 4.

B. As a verb:

1. Continually, abidingly, ever, constantly.

"Like *still* plume Tantalus he sits."—*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*, 202.

2. Ever; in future no less than now or formerly.

"Hourly joys be *still* upon you!"—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, iv.

3. In an increasing or increased degree; even yet; with repeated or added efforts; even

more. (Often with comparatives, as *still* more, *still* further, &c.)

"The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed."—*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*, 222.

4. To this time; till now; yet; now no less than formerly.

"She holds them prisoners *still*."—*Shakespeare, Two Gentlemen*, ii. 4.

5. Nevertheless; notwithstanding what has happened or been done; yet; in spite of all that has occurred; all the same.

"They fright him, but he *still* pursues his fear."—*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*, 202.

6. After that; after what has been stated; in continuance.

"*Still* and anon: Ever and anon; continually.

"*Still* and anon cheered up the heavy time."—*Shakespeare, King John*, iv. 1.

*C. As *substantive*: Calm, quiet, stillness; absence of noise, agitation, or disturbance.

"All things passed in a *still*."—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, vii.

***still-birth**, s. The state of being still-born; birth of a lifeless thing; an abortion.

still-born, a.

1. *Still*: Born lifeless; dead at the birth.

"Many casualties were but matter of sense; as, whether a child were abortive or *still-born*."—*Ground: Bills of Mortality*.

2. *Fig.*: Abortive, unsuccessful.

***still-closing**, a. Always uniting or coalescing again.

"The *still-closing* water."—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, iii. 2.

***still-gazing**, a. Continually & silently gazing.

still hunt, s.

1. Noiseless hunting; stalking.

2. A canvass, especially a political one, carried on in secret or unfairly. (U.S.)

still-hunt, v.i. To carry on a still-hunt.

still hunter, s. One who still-hunts.

still life, s.

Art.: A term applied to that class of pictures representing fruit, flowers, groups of furniture, dead game, or other articles, which generally form adjuncts to a picture only, and none of which have animate existence.

***still-peering**, a. Motionless in appearance (C) (*Shakespeare, All's Well*, iii. 2.) Many amusements have been proposed.

***still-stand**, s. A halt, a stop, a stand.

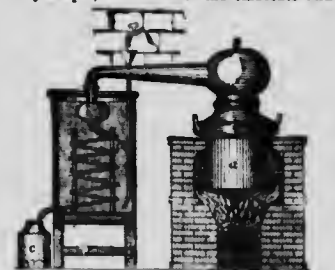
"As with the tide, swells up unto his height. That makes a *still-stand*, running rather way."—*Shakespeare, 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

***still-voiced**, a. In a state of continual agitation or disturbance.

"The *still-voiced* Bernothan."—*Shakespeare, Tempest*, i. 2.

still, s. [STILL (2), v.]

1. A vessel or apparatus employed for the distillation of liquids. It is made in various forms and of various materials, some being very simple, whilst others are elaborate and



SIMPLE FORM OF STILL.

complicated. They all consist essentially of a body or boiler (a), a worm (b) enclosed in a refrigerator, and a receiver (c). The body is generally made in two parts: the pan or copper to which the heat is applied, and the head or neck, which is removable. (ALAMBIC, DISTILLATION, RETORT.)

"On the 21st I ordered the *still* to be fitted to the largest copper, which held about sixty-four gallons."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv, ch. 2.

2. The house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery.

still-burn, v.i. To burn in the process of distillation; as, To *still-burn* brandy.

still-house, s. A distillery, or the part containing the still.

still-room, s.

1. An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.

2. An apartment where liquors, presens, and the like are kept.

still-age (age as *lâ*), s. [Ety. doubtful.]

A low stool to keep cloths on the floor of a bleachery.

***still-lâ-tim**, adv. [Lat. from *stilles*, drop.] Drop by drop.

***still-lâ-ti-tious**, a. [Lat. *stilletus*, from *stilletum*, sup. of *stille* = to drip; *stilletus*, drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

***still-ô-tê-y**, s. [STILL (2), v.]

1. An alembic, a still, a vessel for distillation.

"Put water into the bottoms of a *still*, on the top stopper."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, i. 11.

2. A place or room in which distillation is performed; a laboratory, a still room.

"These are nature's *stilleries*, in whose huge caverns the ascending vapours are condensed into universal aqua vitae."—*Mora: Antients*, bk. ii, ch. 11.

***stille**, a. [STILL, a.]

still-ër, s. [Eng. *still* (1), v.; -er.] One who stills or quiets.

still-i-gide, s. [Lat. *stillecium*, from *stille* = a drop, and *cido* = to fall; Sp. & Port. *stillecido*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A consecration of drops; a continual falling in drops.

"We see in liquors, the threatening of them in *stille*, as hath been said."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, i. 11.

2. Law: The right to have the roof of one's roof to drop on the land or not of another.

***still-i-gid-i-ôis**, a. [STILLECIDIA] Falling in drops.

"Crystal is found sometimes in rocks and in places not unlike the stupor of *stillecido*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, i. 11.

***still-i-gid-i-um**, a. [Lat.]

Low: [STILLECIDIA, 2.]

still-i-form, a. [Lat. *stilla* = a drop, *forma* = form.] Having the form of a drop (Owen.)

still-lâg (1), s. [STILL (2), v.] The act, process, or operation of distilling; distillation.

still-lâg (2), s. [Low Ger. *stellig*, from Ger. *stille* = to place, to set.] A stand for cases; a stillion.

still-lin (1), s. [Named after Dr. Becham's Stillingfleet (1702-1771), an English botanist, grandson of Bishop Stillingfleet.]

Bot.: A genus of Hippuridaceae. Myrtaceae or Umbelliferae with alternate leaves, on pinnate which have two glands at the apex; flowers monochlamydeous, the males usually in crowded terminal spikes, with a trigonular bract at the base; calyx cup-shaped; stamens 10, with their filaments united at the base; fruit solitary; calyx tridentate or triid; stamens three, simple; ovary three-lobed, three-angled; fruit capsular, globose, with three cells, each one-seeded. From the tropics of Asia and Australia. *Stillingia schimperi* is the Chinese Yellow-tree (q.v.). The root of a *stillingia* is considered in Carolina and Florida to be a remedy for syphilis.

still-lôn (1 as *y*), a. [STILL (2), v.] The act as STILLING (2).

still-lî-stê-ër-ic, a. [N-L. Lat. *stilleus*, and Eng. *stearic*.] (See dict. of compounds.)

stillestearic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$. It took its name from the fatty acid obtained by the saponification of Chinese tallow.

***still-lî-tôr-y**, s. [STILLATOR.]

still-nêss, ***stil-nesse**, ***styl-nesse**, s. [Eng. *still*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being still; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or noise; calm, quiet, silence.

"Passing and relaxing, in great *stillness* broad the ship."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v, ch. 17.

stê, st, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gâ, pâ, or, wôre, wêl, work, who, sôn; mûta, oû, cûre, quite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. m, œ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

2. Freedom from agitation or excitement; the *stillness* of the passions.

3. Habitual silence or quiet; taciturnity.

"In peace, there is nothing so becoming a man, as modest *stillness* and humility." *Shakespeare: Henry V., III. 1.*

still-ly, a. & adv. [Lat. *stilla* = a drop, and *Gr. hēlē* (hēlē) = a stone.]

Mis.: A variety of siliceous sinter (geyser-ink).

still-y, a. & adv. [Eng. *still*, a.; -y.]

A. As adv.: Still, quiet.

"Off in the *still* night." *Moore: Irish Melodist.*

B. As adverb:

1. Silently, quietly; without noise or disturbance.

"How easy to creep through the foul womb of the hum: either army *still* sounds." [night] *Shakespeare: Henry V., IV. (Chorus).*

2. Quietly, calmly, gently, softly.

"The mission of what idle men will say, He takes his own, and *still* goes his way." *More: Philosophical Poems, 11647.*

still-ném-é-lāne, s. [Gr. *στύλινος* (*stilpinos*) = shining, and *μέλας* (*melas*) = black.]

Mis.: A mineral occurring as foliated plates, also fibrous. Hardness, 3.4; sp. gr. 2.78; lustre, in parts pearly, sometimes sub-metallic; colour, shades of black, yellowish and greenish bronze. Composed of a hydrated silicate of alumina, proto- and sesquioxides of iron, with some magnesia. Found in several places associated with iron ore.

still-né-al-dér-ite, s. [Gr. *στύλινος* (*stilpinos*) = shining, and Eng. *stilette*.]

Mis.: The same as LIMONITE (q.v.).

stilt, stilté, stytle, s. [Sw. *stilla*; Dan. *stille*; Norw. *stille* = a still; Dan. *stille* = to walk on stilts, to stalk; Dut. *stelt* = a stilt; Ger. *stiel*. Allied to Eng. *stalk* and *stale*, s.; Gr. *στῆλαι* (*stēlai*) = a column, from the same root as *stand* (q.v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A staff or pole having a rest for the foot, and in pairs, to raise a person above the ground in walking.

(2) The handle of a plough.

(3) Applied to the leg of a heron or other long-legged bird.

"The heron, and such like fool that live on fishes, when long *stilt* like the people in the marshes." *More: Against Atheism.*

(4) A root which rises above the surface of the ground, supporting a tree above it, as in the mangrove.

"Neither the black nor white mangrove grow lower than upon roots or rising roots, as the red do; but the last immediately under the ground, like other trees." *Temper: Vegetation, 166.*

2. Fig.: Conceit, self-esteem, bombast.

"When I see a where ignorance in *stilt*, With part of his part performed the scholar's part." *Compter: Task, II. 736.*

II. Technically:

1. Arch. & Engin.: One of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a sluicing.

2. Pottery: A small piece of pottery placed between two pieces of biscuit ware in the mazar to prevent the adherence of the pieces.

3. Ornith.: The Stilt-plover (q.v.).

stilt plover, stilt-bird, s.

Mis.: *Ilomopos caudatus* (or *melanopos*), which owes its popular name to the great length of its legs, which are about twenty inches long.

The prevailing colour of plumage among the stilt is black and white.

Though New Zealand has a pure black species, the common stilt breeds in the marshes of the Rhine, and is common in the marshes of the Lower Danube and the shores of the Black Sea, extending into Africa and Asia. The male in about thirteen inches long, and after part of the plumage white,

all, boy; poult, jōwī; cat, poll, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, at; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

clan, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dia, &c. = bel, del.

back and wing deep black glossed with green; in the female the back and wings are brownish-black. Collectively, the name is applied to two genera: *Ilomopos* and *Recurvirostra*.

stilt, v.t. [STILT, s.]

1. Lit.: To set or raise on stilts.

"This antic picture of antique events, Where dwells are often *stilted*." *Young: Night Thoughts, VI. 100.*

2. Fig.: To raise, to excite, to stir up.

"It takes the whirlpool of a general election to *stilt* the ideal of an English or Scotch voter." *Daily Telegraph, Jan. 10, 1866.*

stilt-éd, a. [Eng. *stilt*; -ed.]

1. Lit.: Raised or set on stilts.

2. Fig.: Bombastic, pompous; stiff and inflated. (Said of language.)

"It is a fault, no longer so common as it formerly was, with story writers, to be *stilted*." *Daily Telegraph, Aug. 20, 1866.*

stilted-arch, s.

Arch.: A term applied to a form of the arch which does not spring immediately from the impost, but from a vertical piece of masonry resting on them, so as to give the arch an appearance of being on stilts. Arches of this kind occur frequently in all the mediæval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when arches of different widths are used in the same range.

stilt-i-fy, v.t. [Eng. *stilt*; i connect, and suff. -fy.] To raise, as on stilts.

"Cushioned and *stilted* into great fat giants." *Bosch: Cluster & Hearth, ch. 137.*

stilt-tōn, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Applied to a highly-esteemed, noble, rich, white cheese, originally made at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicestershire.

B. As subst.: Stilton cheese. [A.]

stilt-y, a. [Eng. *stilt*; -y] Stilted, inflated, pompous, bombastic.

stīne, s. [Cf. A.S. *stīn* = a gleam, brightness.] A glimmer, a glimmer; the slightest or faintest form of anything; the slightest degree imaginable or possible.

sti-mle, s. [STIM, s.]

stim-part, s. [Eym. doubtful.] The eighth part of a Winchester bushel. (See h.)

"A heapt *stim-part*, I'll reserve and lend by for you." *Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.*

stim-q-lā-tōn, s. [Fr., from Lat. *stimulationem*, accus. of *stimulatio*, from *stimulus*, pa. par. of *stimulo* = to stimulate (q.v.).]

1. Orig. Lang.: The act of stimulating or exciting; the state of being stimulated; that which stimulates; a stimulus.

"The secret *stimulation* of vanity, pride, or envy." *Watts: On the Mind, pt. I, ch. v.*

2. Physiol.: A quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy.

stim-q-lā-tive, a. & s. [Eng. *stimulac(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of stimulating.

B. As subst.: That which stimulates or rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant, a stimulus.

"So many *stimulations* to such a spirit as mine." *Richardson: Clarissa, I. 225.*

stim-q-lā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who stimulates.

stim-q-lā-trēs, s. [Eng. *stimulac(e)*; -trēs.] A female who stimulates or lures.

stim-q-li, a. pl. [STIMULA.]

stim-q-lose, a. [Lat. *stimulosus*.]

Mis.: Covered with stings or stimuli.

stim-q-lūs (pl. stim-q-li), s. [Lat. = a prick, a goad.] [STIMULANT.]

1. Orig. Lang.: A goad; hence, that which stimulates, excites, or animates to action or greater exertion; anything that rouses or excites the spirits or mind; an incitement, a spur.

"Its issue, in the absence of mercury or monetary stimulus, was stripped of all its attractions." *Daily Telegraph, March 12, 1867.*

II. Technically:

1. Bot. (Pl.): Stinging hairs (q.v.).

2. Pharm.: A stimulant.

sti-mý, v.t. [Eym. doubtful.]

Golf: To place one's ball close to the hole, and exactly in a line between the hole and the adversary's ball, so that the latter, whose turn it is to play, is unable to make the hole with out touching the first ball. [STIVV.]

"Kirk once wore *stimed* MacIntyre." *Flood, Sept. 4, 1866.*

sti-mý, sti-mle, s. [STIM, s.]

Golf: The position of a ball as described under the verb.

"Indem... said his opponent a dead *stimle*." *Flood, Sept. 4, 1866.*

stinch, v.t. [STANCH.]

sting, v.t. & i. [A.S. *stingan* (pa. t. *stang*, pa. par. *stungen*); cogn. with Dan. *stinge*; Sw. *stinga*; Icel. *stinga*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To pierce or wound with a sting, or the sharp-pointed organ with which certain animals and plants are furnished; to poison or goad with a sting.

2. Applied improperly to the biting of a serpent or the like; to bite.

"Anno the peters gonne her for *sting*." *And also her death recueth with a colchere.* *Chaucer: Legend of Good Women: Cleopatra.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To prick, to goad; hence, to rouse, animate, or excite to action or greater exertion by persuasion or some powerful motive; to spur on, to incite, to urge on.

"That crisis would have paralyzed the faculties of an ordinary captain: it only *stung* and *stimulated* those of Lancelotti." *Decadence: Hist. Eng., ch. 315.*

2. To excite or arouse greater vitality or keenness in; specif., in medicine, to produce a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in; to excite the organic action of, as any part of the animal economy.

B. Intransitive:

1. To act as a stimulus; to goad or urge on; to instigate.

"Used by the stimulating goad." *Gay: To a Poor Man.*

stim-q-lā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *stimulationem*, accus. of *stimulatio*, from *stimulus*, pa. par. of *stimulo* = to stimulate (q.v.).]

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B. Intransitive:

1. To prick, to goad; hence, to rouse, animate, or excite to action or greater exertion by persuasion or some powerful motive; to spur on, to incite, to urge on.

"That crisis would have paralyzed the faculties of an ordinary captain: it only *stung* and *stimulated* those of Lancelotti." *Decadence: Hist. Eng., ch. 315.*

2. To excite or arouse greater vitality or keenness in; specif., in medicine, to produce a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in; to excite the organic action of, as any part of the animal economy.

B. Intransitive:

1. To act as a stimulus; to goad or urge on; to instigate.

"Used by the stimulating goad." *Gay: To a Poor Man.*

stim-q-lā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *stimulationem*, accus. of *stimulatio*, from *stimulus*, pa. par. of *stimulo* = to stimulate (q.v.).]

1. Orig. Lang.: The act of stimulating or exciting; the state of being stimulated; that which stimulates; a stimulus.

"The secret *stimulation* of vanity, pride, or envy." *Watts: On the Mind, pt. I, ch. v.*

2. Physiol.: A quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy.

stim-q-lā-tive, a. & s. [Eng. *stimulac(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adj.: Having the power or quality of stimulating.

B. As subst.: That which stimulates or rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant, a stimulus.

"So many *stimulations* to such a spirit as mine." *Richardson: Clarissa, I. 225.*

stim-q-lā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who stimulates.

stim-q-lā-trēs, s. [Eng. *stimulac(e)*; -trēs.] A female who stimulates or lures.

stim-q-li, a. pl. [STIMULA.]

stim-q-lose, a. [Lat. *stimulosus*.]

Mis.: Covered with stings or stimuli.

stim-q-lūs (pl. stim-q-li), s. [Lat. = a prick, a goad.] [STIMULANT.]

1. Orig. Lang.: A goad; hence, that which stimulates, excites, or animates to action or greater exertion; anything that rouses or excites the spirits or mind; an incitement, a spur.

"Its issue, in the absence of mercury or monetary stimulus, was stripped of all its attractions." *Daily Telegraph, March 12, 1867.*

II. Technically:

1. Bot. (Pl.): Stinging hairs (q.v.).

2. Pharm.: A stimulant.

sti-mý, v.t. [Eym. doubtful.]

Golf: To place one's ball close to the hole, and exactly in a line between the hole and the adversary's ball, so that the latter, whose turn it is to play, is unable to make the hole with out touching the first ball. [STIVV.]

"Kirk once wore *stimed* MacIntyre." *Flood, Sept. 4, 1866.*

sti-mý, sti-mle, s. [STIM, s.]

Golf: The position of a ball as described under the verb.

"Indem... said his opponent a dead *stimle*." *Flood, Sept. 4, 1866.*

stinch, v.t. [STANCH.]

sting, v.t. & i. [A.S. *stingan* (pa. t. *stang*, pa. par. *stungen*); cogn. with Dan. *stinge*; Sw. *stinga*; Icel. *stinga*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To pierce or wound with a sting, or the sharp-pointed organ with which certain animals and plants are furnished; to poison or goad with a sting.

2. Applied improperly to the biting of a serpent or the like; to bite.

"Anno the peters gonne her for *sting*." *And also her death recueth with a colchere.* *Chaucer: Legend of Good Women: Cleopatra.*

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"The secret *stimulation* of vanity, pride, or envy." *Watts: On the Mind, pt. I, ch. v.*

2. Physiol.: A quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy.

stim-q-lā-tive, a. & s. [Eng. *stimulac(e)*; -ive.]

A. As adj.: Having

zâte, zăt, färe, amidst, what, fäll, fäther; wö, wët, here, camöl, hër, thäre; pine, pīt, sirö, sir, marine; sä, sä
or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, öüb, öüre, unäte, öär, räde, fäll: trÿ, Sÿrian. a, æ = ö; ey = ä; qu = kü

3. To restrain within certain limits; to bound, to confine, to limit; to restrict to a given allowance.

"The river, stented in its supplies, ran at a very low level."—*Chambers Journal*, July, 1876, p. 206.

4. To serve. (Sahl of mares.)

"The mare would have haled and been stented again."—*Field*, March 12, 1866.

5. *Intrans.* To stop, to cease, to leave off.

"But I will never stint, nor rest, until I have got the full and exact knowledge thereof."—*Mr. T. More*: *Copia*; *Notes to Students*.

stint (2), *v.t.* [STINT (2), *s.t.*] To assign a certain task or labour to, on the completion of which the person employed is excused for the day or for a certain time.

stint (1), *s.t.* [STINT (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Limit, bound, restriction.

"Without being ever able to come to any stop or quit."—*Lect. Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. VII.

2. *Ornith.*: A popular name for several species of the genus *Tringa* (q.v.). The Stint, or common Stint (*T. alpina*), is known also as the Huhin (q.v.). *Purra*, *Churr*, *Ox-hird*, and *Sea-snip*. Many species are known as sandpipers. Of United States species may be named the American Stint (*T. macularia*), and the Solitary Sandpiper (*T. solitaria*).

"In the household books of the L'Estrange family, and of the Duke of Northumberland, *seynt* seems to have varied from a dozen to six for a penny, but that of the smaller species were comprised under the name."—*Forsell*. *Birds*, third ed., with list etc.

3. Common without stint.

4. *Law*: An unmeasured right of common lasting all the year, and permitting a commoner to put an unlimited number of cattle upon the common. It is possible in law, but very rarely exists, being ultimately out short by admeasurement (q.v.).

stint (2), *s.t.* [STINT (2), *v.*] A quantity assigned; proportion; allotted task or performance.

"While in Birmingham and other workhouses able-bodied men were required to pick 2 lb. of butter or 4 lb. of unskinned onions, the stint in the Wallasey workhouse was only 2 lb. of butter."—*Scho*, Jan. 27, 1866.

stint-ance, *s.* [Eng. *stint*; -ance.] Restriction, stoppage, stint.

"I shall sleep without any stintance."—*London Prodigy*, L. L. (1666).

stint-éd, *pr. par. or a.* [STINT (1), *v.*]

stint-éd-née, *s.* [Eng. *stinted*; -née.] The quality or state of being stinted.

stint-ér, *s.* [Eng. *stint* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who or that which stints.

"The great hinderer and stinter of it."—*Southey*, *Reveries*, Vol. II, sec. 2.

stint-ing, *s.* [Eng. *stint* (1), *s.*; -ing.] Stint, restriction.

stint-lée, *s.* [Eng. *stint* (1), *s.*; -lée.] Without stint; unstinted.

"The stintless tears of old Heracles."—*Murton*. [Webster.]

sti-pé, *s.* [Gr. *στῆπε* (*stipe*) = tow.]

Bot.: Feathergrass; the typical genus of Stipe (q.v.). Inflorescence an erect, somewhat contracted panicle; spikelets one-flowered; glumes two, membranaceous, larger than the floret, outer one involute, with a very long, twisted awn, which finally separates at a point near its base. Stended describes 104 species, which are widely distributed, but are most abundant in warm countries. *Stipa pennata* is the common Feathergrass. It has rigid, setaceous, grooved leaves, and exceedingly long awns, feathery at the point. It is very ornamental in gardens in summer, and if gathered before the seeds are ripe it retains its long feathery awns, and is sometimes dyed of various colours and used for decorative purposes.

stipe, *sti-pé*, *s.* [Lat. *stipes* = a log, a stick, the trunk of a tree.]

Botany:

1. The petiole of a form.

2. The stalk supporting the pileus of a fungus.

3. The ramex of an endogen, especially of a palm.

sti-pé, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stip(u)*; Lat. fem. *stip(u)*; *stip(u)*, suff. -er.]

Bot.: A tribe of Grasses.

sti-pé, *s.* [STIPULE.]

Bot. (Pl.): Stipules at the base of each leaflet of a pinnated leaf in addition to the two at the base of the common petiole.

sti-pénd, *s.* [Lat. *stipendium* (from *stipendium* or *stipendium*, from *stips*, genit. *stipis* = small coin, and *pénd* = to weigh out); Sp. & Port. *estipendio*; Ital. *stipendio*.] A periodical payment for services rendered; an annual salary or allowance, especially the income of an ecclesiastical benefice, and in the Roman Church the sum which a priest may demand for saying mass for a special intention. In Scotland, a term applied specifically to the provision made for the support of the pastoral minister of the Established Church. It consists of payments made in money or grain, or both, varying in amount according to the extent of the parish, and the state of the free tithes, or of any other fund specially set apart for the purpose.

"It is evident, therefore, that an official man would have been well paid if he had received a fourth or fifth part of what would now be his adequate stipend."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. III.

sti-pénd, *v.t.* [STIPEND, *s.*] To pay by a settled stipend, salary, or allowance.

"I, sir, am a physician; and am stipended in this island to be so to the governors of it."—*Shelton*: *Don Quixote*, ch. XXII.

sti-pén-dár-i-an, *a.* [Eng. *stipend*; -arian.] Mercenary, hired; acting from mercenary motives; stipendiary.

sti-pén-dár-i-an, *a.* [Eng. *stipendiary*; -an.] Acting from mercenary motives; hired stipendiary.

sti-pén-di-á-rý, *a. & s.* [Lat. *stipendiarius*, from *stipendium* = a stipend (q.v.); Fr. *stipendiaire*.]

A. As adj.: Receiving pay, wages, or salary; performing services for a fixed stipend or salary.

"The usual pay of a curate or of a stipendiary parish priest."—*Arncliffe*: *Words of Jurisdiction*, bk. I, ch. 2.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who performs services for a settled stipend, payment, or allowance.

"If thou art become a tyrant's vile stipendiary."—*Shelton*: *Don Quixote*, bk. I, ch. VIII.

2. *II. Law*: A feudatory who owed service to his lord.

stipendiary-estate, *s.*

Law: A feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.

stipendiary-magistrate, *s.* A civil magistrate acting in large towns, and appointed by the Home Secretary on behalf of the Crown. (English.)

sti-pén-di-á-té, *v.t.* [STIPEND.] To endow with a stipend or salary.

"Providence stipendized by the great cardinal."—*Edgins*: *Diary*, Sept. 15, 1664.

sti-pénd-lée, *a.* [Eng. *stipend*; -lée.] Having no stipend, allowance, or compensation.

sti-pér-stone, *s.* [A.S. *stipere* = a pillar (?), and Eng. *stone*.]

Geog. (Pl.): The local name of natural quartzite eminences forming the summits of the hills flanking the mining district of Shelve, at Newcastle, varying from 1,500 to 1,600 feet. (Murchison.)

stipertone-group, *s.*

Geol.: The lowest beds of the Lower Silurian. Called also the Arenig group.

sti-pép, *s.* [STIPE.]

sti-p-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *stipes*, genit. *stipitis* = a trunk, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Having an unbranched trunk like that of an endogenous tree, as the Papaw.

sti-p-i-tâte, *s.* [Lat. *stipes*, genit. *stipitis* = the trunk of a tree.]

Bot.: Elevated on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle; furnished with a stipe.

sti-p-ite, *s.* [Lat. *stipes* = a trunk; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of lignite named from the fact that the woody texture of trunks of trees is apparent.

sti-pit-i-form, *a.* [STIPIFORM.]

Bot.: Resembling a stalk or stem.

stip-ple, *v.t.* [But. *stipplen* = to speckle, to cover with dots, from *stippen* = a speckle, dimin. from *stip* = a point; Dut. & Ger. *stippen* = to make dots or points; Dut. *stip*; Low Ger. *stippe* = a dot, a point.]

1. *Engrave*: To engrave by means of dots, as distinguished from engraving in lines.

2. *Paint*: To paint by means of small touches rather than by broad touches or washes.

"Those who colour and stipple their pictures to the semblance of highly finished miniatures."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 26, 1866.

stip-ple, *stip-pling*, *s.* [STIPPLE, *v.*] A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawing, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines. Each dot, when magnified, is, however, a group of smaller ones. Used also of painting [STIPPLE, *s. 2*].

stip-plér, *s.* [STIPPLE, *v.*] An artist's brush, used for stippling. [STIPPLE, *v. 2*].

"A stippler made of hog's hair."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. 2, p. 204.

stip-pling, *pr. par. or a.* [STIPPLE, *v.*]

stippling-machine, *s.*

Metal work: A machine or tool for giving a roughened, or, as it is termed, matted surface to metal in order that the dead portions may form a foil to the more lustrous ones.

stip-tic, *a. & s.* [STYPTIC.]

stip-q-lá (pl. *stip-q-lá*), *s.* [STIPULE.]

stip-q-lá-cocós (oc as sh), *a.* [Eng. *stipule*; -cocós.]

Bot.: Occupying the place of stipules, as the prickles at the base of the petiole in *Falturnia australis*.

stip-q-lar, *a.* [Eng. *stipule*; -ar.]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or standing in the place of stipules.

stipular-buds, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A bud enveloped by the stipules, as are those of the Tulip-tree.

stip-q-lar-y, *a.* [Eng. *stipule*; -ary.]

Bot.: Relating to stipules; stipular.

stip-q-lâte, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *stipulatus*, *pa. par.* of *stipular* = to settle an agreement, to bargain; lit. = to make fast, from O. Lat. *stipulus* = fast, firm; allied to *stipes* = a post; Fr. *stipuler*; Sp. & Port. *estipular*; Ital. *stipulare*.]

A. Intrans.: To make a bargain, agreement, or covenant with any person or persons to do or to forbear to do any thing; to bargain, to contract, to make terms. (Often followed by *for*: as, To stipulate for a longer time.)

"The parties stipulating must both possess the liberty of consent and refusal."—*Foley*: *Moral Philosophy*, bk. IV, ch. III.

B. Trans.: To settle by agreement or covenant; to arrange.

"Those articles which were stipulated in their favour."—*Bonell*: *Lectures*, bk. I, let. 20.

stip-q-lâte, *a.* [Eng. *stipule*; -ate.]

Bot.: Having stipules on it.

stip-q-lât-éd, *a.* [STIPULATE, *v.*] Agreed on, contracted, covenanted, bargained; determined by stipulation; as, He finished the work in the stipulated time.

stipulated-damage, *s.*

Law: Liquidated damage (q.v.).

stip-q-lât-ion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *stipulationem*, accus. of *stipulatio*, from *stipulatus*, *pa. par.* of *stipular* = to stipulate (q.v.); Sp. *estipulación*; Ital. *stipulazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of stipulating, bargaining, agreeing, or covenanting; a bargaining, contracting, or agreeing.

"Without the express stipulation of any other condition."—*Sp. Horace*: *Sermos*, vol. III, sec. 42.

2. That which is stipulated or agreed on; a contract or bargain; a particular article, item, or condition in a contract or covenant.

"Being obliged under the same laws and stipulations."—*Scott*: *Christian Life*, pt. I, ch. VIII.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The situation and structure of the stipules.

stip, *boy*; *pout*, *jowl*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sir*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *z*; *-clan*, *-tian* = *sham*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *shün*; *-tion*, *-sion* = *shün*. *-clous*, *-tious*, *-sious* = *shün*. *-bä*, *-die*, &c. = *böl*, *döl*.
E. D.—Vol. 4—30

(2) A fund consisting of a capital debt due by Government to individual holders, who receive a fixed rate of interest on their shares; money funded in Government securities; as, the Three per Cent. Note.

"It was customary when money was borrowed for State purposes to reward the transaction by means of tickets on a stock (commonly bonds), and then to split the stock through the auction. The holder took one half as a proof of his claim against the Government, and it was called his *stock*. The Government kept the other half, which was called the counterstock. (Pictorial, 11.) In this way stock came to be understood as money lent to the Government, and eventually to any public body whatever, and the divided ticket mentioned from time to time came to be called *The Stock*.—*Sketches of Living Men*, London, 1872.

10. A supply provided; provision, store, fund, accumulation.

"Till all my stock of infant sorrow spent,
I heard of last consolation to my lot."
—*Proper*. *My Mother's Picture*.

11. That portion of a pack of cards which is not dealt out in certain games, but is allowed to remain on the table, and may be drawn from, as occasion requires.

"12. A covering for the leg; a stocking."

"Our built like stocks and spanish leather shoes."
—*Madrigal*. *Madrigal*, 178.

13. A kind of stiff white band or cravat worn round the neck.

14. Bags and material for making paper, and also of other material used in business.

15. Liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c. have been boiled, used as a foundation for soups and gravies.

"16. A counterstock [9. (1)]."

17. Technically:

1. Agriculture:

(1) The collective animals reared or reared on a farm; called also *live stock*.

"The facilities he has for making ready disposal of surplus stock.—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1868.

(2) The implements of husbandry and produce stored for use; called also *dead stock*.

2. Bot. & Hort.: An abbreviation of Stock Gillyflower, *Matthiola incana*, extended in botanical works to the genus *Matthiola* under which article a number of species are described. Various species have furnished the garden stocks, which have run into varieties and sub-varieties, some of them probably hybrids. All the garden varieties of the Brompton or Simple-stemmed Stock and of Queen's Stock have been derived from *M. incana*; those of Ten-necked Stock, from *M. annua*, and the Smooth-leaved annual stocks from *M. green*. The Wallflower-leaved Stock, *M. fruticosa*, a small plant, with narrow hoary leaves and dingy brown flowers, growing in the south of Europe, is the Night-scented Stock, which is cultivated in green-houses for its fragrance by night, as are *M. frida* and *M. odoratissima*, &c. *M. fenestralis*, the Window-stock. (GILLYFLOWER, *MATTHIOLA*, VIRGINIA-STOCK.)

3. Build: Red and gray bricks used in particular brickwork.

4. Fulling: The beater of a fulling-mill.

5. Shipbuilding: The frame which supports a vessel and its cradle while building.

6. Timber: Timber of regular market size. (BLOCK-STOCK.)

B. As adv.: Kept in stock; kept on hand ready for service; habitually used, standing, permanent.

"Anything was thought good enough for the staging of a stock piece.—*Illustrator*, Jan. 6, 1868.

¶ (1) Stock and die: The screw-cutting die in its holder.

(2) Stock-and-stone worship:

Comp. Relig.: A term embracing all forms of worship offered directly or indirectly to stocks and stones; i.e., whether they are considered as fetiches, or as mere ideal representatives of deities.

"The frequent stock-and-stone worship of modern India belongs especially to races non-Hindu or partially Hindu in race and culture. Among such may serve as examples the bones which stand for the *Stock-gods* of the Hindu, and for her receives the annual homage, and the monthly eggs offered by the women; the stone under the great cotton tree of every Khond village, shrine of Nagan Fenu, the village deity. &c.—*Types of Man*, Cult. vol. 10, p. 103.

(3) Stock in trade: The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; the tools and appliances of a workman; hence, fig., a person's resources or capabilities.

(4) To take stock: To make an inventory of goods on hand; hence, fig., to make an estimate, to set a value.

(5) To take stock in: To believe in, to be influenced by; generally in the negative. (Taking.)

stock account, a. (Comm.): The account in a ledger, showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount withdrawn.

stock-bill, a. [A corrupt. of *stock's bill*.] *Ed. J. Heronism Robertsonum*. (Holland.)

stock-blind, a. Blind as a stock; stone-blind.

"True lovers are blind, stock-blind.—*Whitaker's Country Life*, II. 1.

stock-board, a.

1. Music: The board above the arrangement of register slides by which is regulated the passage of air to the respective systems of pipes, or reeds which form the stops of an organ. The stock-board is pierced with holes, in which rest the lower ends or feet of the pipes.

2. Brick-making: The board over which the brick-mould slips, and which forms the bottom of the latter while the brick is moulding.

3. Chess: A body of brokers engaged in the purchase and sale of stocks.

stock-breeder, a. One who devotes his attention to the breeding of live stock, or domestic animals, as horses or cattle.

stock broker, a. A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks as the agent of others.

stock brush, a. A brush for whitening and distemping. The tufts are on each side of a long head.

stock-certificate, a.

Law & Comm.: A certificate of title to certain stock or any part of it, with coupons annexed, entitling their bearer to the dividend on the stock.

stock dove, a.

Ornith.: *Columba oenas*, an European species more locally distributed, smaller in size, and darker in colour than *C. livia*, the Wood-pigeon (q.v.), and with no white on the neck or wings. It is the Hohltaube or Hole-dove of the Germans.

"By *Montagu*, *British Fowling*, and some of the earlier authors the *stock-dove* was confounded with the *Rock-dove* (*C. livia*). From which, however, it is now well known to be perfectly distinct. While this confusion lasted, the name was supposed to be owing to its being considered to be the origin of our domestic stock; but the appellation is now generally attributed to its habit of feeding in the stocks of trees, particularly such as have been headed down, and have become ragged and lanky at the top.—*Farwell's Bird*, *Illustrated*, 1844, II. 8.

stock-exchange, a.

1. The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.

2. An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations connected to the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, banks, manufactures, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

stock-farmer, a. A farmer who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock, as horses and cattle.

stock-father, a. A progenitor.

stock-feeder, a.

1. A stock-farmer.

2. A contrivance for automatically supplying feed to stock in limited quantities at certain times.

stock-fish, a. [Dut. *stok-fisch*.] Fish, as cod, ling, haddock, split open and dried in the sun without salting.

stock-fowler, a. A blunderbuss; a short gun with a large bore.

stock-gang, a. An arrangement of saws in a gate, by which a log or trunk is reduced to boards at one passage along the ways.

The stock-gang makes stock-lumber, or regular market-lumber, as distinguished from dimension-lumber, which is sawn to a specific size.

stock-gillyflower, a. [Stock, A. H. 2.]

¶ Stock here means the trunk of a tree or the woody stem of a shrub, to distinguish it from the Clove Gillyflower. (Prior.)

stock-gold, a. Gold hoarded or stored up, as to make a store.

stock-hole, a.

Building: The opening through which the crude metal, or stock, is inserted. It is closed by a door which is counterweighted and raised by a lever.

stock-jobber, a. One who deals in stocks and shares; one who speculates in stocks, &c., for profit.

"A succession of speculators, which opened the activity of stock-jobbers.—*Quarterly Rev.*, 1844, 241.

stock jobbing, "stock jobbery, a.

The act or business of dealing in stocks and shares; the business or profession of a stock jobber.

stock-list, a. A list published and issued periodically in connection with a stock exchange, enumerating the leading stocks, in the actual transactions, and the present current.

stock lock, a. A lock adapted to be placed on an outer door. It is enclosed in a outer wooden case, and is opened and locked from the outside by the key, and holds inside.

"There are locks for several purposes, as *stock* locks, called *stock* locks; *chained* stock locks, and *spring* locks; and *explained* stock locks.—*Butcher's*, 1844, 184.

stock man, a. One having the charge of stock; a herdsman. (Austr.)

stock-market, a.

1. A mart where stocks and shares are sold; a stock-exchange.

2. A cattle market.

stock moral, a.

Bot.: *Heliotropium scutellaria*.

stock-nut, a.

Bot.: *Corylus avellana*.

stock-pot, a.

Cook.: A pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled. (STOCK, a. A. 1. 13.)

stock-pump, a. An arrangement in which the weight of the animal coming to drink is made to work the pump.

stock-punished, a. Punished by being set in the stocks.

"Whipped from titling to titling, and now punished.—*Illustrator*, 1844, 184.

stock-purse, a.

1. Ord. Lang.: A common purse.

2. Mil.: Savings made in the outfit of a corps, and applied to regimental purposes.

stock-range, a. A range in pasture for cattle, sheep, &c.

"The hill country is all open as a *stock-range*.—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1872, p. 311.

stock-shave, a. A form of shave and by block-makers.

stock-shears, a. pl. Shears used in shearing cloth.

stock-sleeve, a. A truncated or half sleeve.

stock-station, a. A station or depot where stock is raised. (Austr.)

stock-still, a. Still as a fixed post; perfectly still; motionless.

"Our preachers stand stock-still in the pulpit, will not so much as move a finger to set the air in motion.—*Illustrator*, 1844, 184.

stock-stone, a. A rubbing tool used by curriers on the grain side of leather to stock and straighten it before currying.

stock-tackle, a.

Naut.: A tackle applied to the stock of an anchor, when used, to prevent perpendicular.

stock-taking, a. A periodical counting of the stock, inventory, and valuation of the stock of a shop, warehouse, or other business premises.

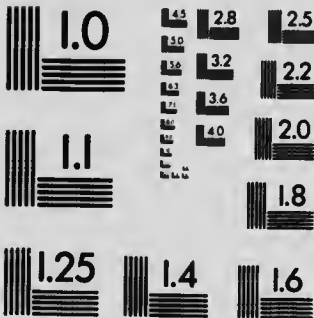
stock-trail, a. A form applied to carriages which have a stock between the cheeks supporting the axle. The trail is the end of the stock resting upon the ground when the gun is in position for firing. When lumbered up, a loop on the extremity of the trail is passed over the pantlehook of the lumber.

stale, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, hér, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; ge, gè, or, wôre, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cure, unite, cûr, râle, rûll; try, Syrian. a, o = â; ey = â; qu = kv.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) In the same sense as II. 1.
(2) The throat, the gorge, the gullet.

2. Figuratively:

- (1) The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite.
"West let that takes from thee thy stomach!"
Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 2.

(2) Inclination, liking.

(3) Courage.

"He who hath no stomach to this fight
Let him depart."
Shakespeare: Henry V., IV. 2.

(4) Violence of temper; anger, resentment.

"The wild grow high; so do your stomachs, lords."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 1.

(5) Sullenness, resentment, stubbornness, wilful obstinacy. (*Shakespeare: Temp., I. 2.*)

(6) Pride, laughlessness, arrogance.

"He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with slaves."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., IV. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Compar. Anat.: A membranous sac,

formed by a dilatation of the alimentary canal, in which food is received and subjected to the processes of digestion among the vertebrates. The human stomach is an elongated, curved pouch, from ten to twelve inches long, and four or five inches in diameter at its widest part, lying almost immediately below the diaphragm, nearly transversely across the upper and left portion of the abdominal cavity, and having the form of a bag-pipe. It is very dilatible and contractile, and its average capacity is about five pints. The left and larger extremity is called the cardiac, great, or splenic extremity; the right and smaller is known as the pyloric, from its proximity to the pylorus (q.v.). The food enters the stomach through the oesophagus by the cardiac or cardiac orifice, and, after having been acted on by the gastric juice, is passed on in a semi-fluid or pulpy state through the pylorus into the small intestines. The stomach has four coats, named from without inwards: (1) the serous, (2) the muscular, (3) the areolar or sub-mucous, and (4) the mucous coat. The last is a smooth, soft, rather thick and pulpy membrane, generally reddish in colour from the blood in its capillary vessels; often ash-gray in old age. After death it becomes a dirty brown, and in acute inflammation, or from the action of strong acid poisons, it becomes of a bright red, either continuously or in patches. Corrosive poisons also affect its coloration. The surface of the mucous membrane is beset with secreting glands. The stomach is supplied with blood from the coeliac artery, which gives off arterial branches that ramify freely, and the veins return the residual blood into the splenic and superior mesenteric veins, and directly into the portal vein. The lymphatics of the stomach are very numerous, and arise in the mucous membrane. The nerves are large, and consist of the terminal branches of the two pneumogastric nerves belonging to the cerebro-spinal system, and of offsets from the sympathetic system derived from the solar plexus. Their ending has not been traced. In the lower mammals three forms of stomach have been distinguished: (1) Simple, consisting of a single cavity, as in man; (2) Complex, in which there are two or more compartments communicating with each other, as in the kangaroo, the porcupine, and the squirrel; and (3) Compartmental, in which the stomach is separated into a reservoir and a digestive portion [RUMINATION.] In birds there are three small but distinct dilatations of the alimentary canal [ROCK, GIZZARD, PROVENTRICULUS], and in most reptiles the simplicity of the respiratory system extends to the stomach. In fishes, two forms are found, the aliphonal stomach (q.v.) and the oecal, in which the upper portion gives off a long blind sac. In the

higher invertebrates, there is a digestive tract with functions analogous to those of the stomach of Vertebrates. In the lower there may (Hydra) or may not (Amoeba) be a gastric cavity in which food is ingested and absorbed. In the latter case the living protoplasm closes over its prey, and, after a time by a reversing process, the indigestible remains are ejected. In these tracts or cavities, the name stomach is often applied. [DIGESTION, II. 4.]

2. Pathol.: The human stomach is subject to ulceration, cancer, cadaveric softening, perforation, catarrh, &c.; besides which, chiefly through errors in food, and want of exercise on the part of the individual, it may fail in its proper function of digestion. [INDIGESTION.]

*** stomach-animals, a. pl.**

Zool.: Oken's name for the Infusoria.

*** stomach-piece, s.**

Shipbuilding.: A compass-timber fayed to the stem and keel; an apron.

*** stomach-pump, s.**

Surg.: A suction and force pump for withdrawing the contents of the stomach in cases of poisoning, &c., and also used as an injector. It resembles the ordinary syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, in which the valve opens different ways, so as to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage.

*** stomach-qualified, a.** Sick at heart.

"Or stomach-qualified at land, a drum of this
Will drive away distemper."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, III. 4.

*** stomach-staggers, s.** A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. In this disease the animal droops in the stable, and rests his head in the manger; he then wakes up and fails to eat, which he continues to do till the stomach swells to an enormous extent, and the animal at last dies of apoplexy or his stomach bursts.

*** stomach-timber, s.** Food.

stóm'-ach, 'stóm'-gok, v. t. & i. [Lat. stomachus = to be or become indignant.]

[STOMACH, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To resent; to remember with anger and resentment.

"Believe not all; or, if you must believe,
Stomach not all."
Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, III. 4.

2. To bear without resenting or opposing; to put up with; to brook.

"English theatrical audiences, who will not stomach
the most outrageous realism with which temporary
French dramatists set forth the workings of the
desire state."
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 20, 1885.

3. To encourage.

"When he had overcome them by the Holy Ghost."
Bible. Select Works, p. 303.

B. Intrans.: To be angry; to show resentment.

"'Tis not a time for private stomaching."
Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 2.

*** stóm'-ach-ál, a. [Fr. stomacal.] Stomachic, cordial.**

*** stóm'-ached, a. [Eng. stomach; -ed.] Filled with resentment. (Chiefly in composition.)**

stóm'-ach-ér, s. [Eng. stomach; -er.]

1. One who stomachs.

2. An ornamental covering for the breast, forming part of a lady's dress. (In this sense, pron. stóm'-a-chér.)

"These bodices are of peculiar cut with a sort of full stomacher, always of a different colour to the bodice."
Pict., Oct. 2, 1885.

*** stóm'-ach-fúl, a. [Eng. stomach; -full.] Sullen, stubborn, perverse, wilfully obstinate.**

"A stomachful Esau knows that his good father cannot but be disgusted with his Pagan matches."
Sp. Dict.: Remains, p. 138.

*** stóm'-ach-fúl l'y, adv. [Eng. stomachful; -ly.] In a stomachful, obstinate, or perverse manner; perversely, angrily.**

*** stóm'-ach-fúl-nés, s. [Eng. stomachful; -ness.] Stubbornness, perversity, obstinacy, sullenness.**

"Pride, stomachfulness, headiness—all but little."
Granger: On Eccles., p. 248.

stó-mách'-ic, a. & s. [Eng. stomach; -ic.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the stomach.

"Various shades of stomachic and cerebral discomfort."
Locke: Refutation, p. 41.

2. Strengthening and comforting to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; correal.

B. As subst.: A medicine which strengthens the stomach, and excites its action.

"There are stomachic tonics or stomachics proper, i.e., medicines which act directly upon the stomach, improve appetite, and aid the digestive function, as calumba, gentian, quassia, hops, strychnia, cinchona bark, sulphate of quinine, salts of iron, &c.; stomachic stimulants or carminatives, as ginger, capsicum and chillies, mustard, nutmeg, dill, fennel, &c.; and stomachic sedatives, as dilute hydrocyanic acid, nitrate of silver, bicarbonate of soda, bicarbonate of potash, belladonna, opium, &c. (Garrod.)

*** stó-mách'-ic-ál, 'stó-mách'-ic-ál, a. [Eng. stomachic; -al.] Stomachic.**

"The drooping and the diffusion stomachic."
P. Holland: Pung. M. M. ch. vii.

*** stóm'-ach-ing, 'stóm'-gok-ing, s. [Eng. stomach; -ing.] Resentment, anger.**

"There was great stomaching betwixt the people of the two provinces."
Holinshead: Chron. of England; Henry I. (an. 1100).

*** stóm'-ach-léss, 'stóm'-gok-léss, a. [Eng. stomach; -less.]**

1. Lit.: Destitute of a stomach; having no stomach.

2. Fig.: Having no appetite; without any appetite.

"Why else is thy countenance so dejected, thy cheeks pale, and watered so oft with thy tears, thy sleep broken, thy meals stomachless?"
Sp. Dict.: Ham. III. viii. 22.

*** stóm'-ach-óus, a. [Eng. stomach; -ous.] Sullen, obstinate, stubborn.**

"But with stern looks, and stomachous alabian,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 22.

*** stóm'-ach-y, a. [Eng. stomach; -y.] Obstinate, sullen, stubborn.**

stóm'-a-pód, s. [STOMAPODA.]

Zool.: Any member of the order Stomapoda (q.v.).

*** stó-máp'-ô-dô, s. pl. [Gr. stoma (stoma) = the mouth, and pous (pous), genit. podos (podos) = a foot.]**

1. Zool.: An order of Crustaceans, legion Polydiplosia. The gills are composed of plates or simple filaments attached to the feet; carapace shorter, and body narrower and less compact than in the Decapoda. Under it are ranged Squilla (the type), sometimes made a family (Squillidae), Mysis (with some forms of Erechtia), to which similar distinction is sometimes given (Mysidae), and an anomalous group, Daistylidae, consisting of three genera: Cumia, Alanna, and Bodotria.

2. Paleont.: *Pycnophthalmus huxleyi*, from the Coal-measures, probably belongs to this division. True Squilla and Mysis-like forms occur in the Jurassic.

stó-máp'-ô-dôus, a. [Eng. stomapod; -ous.] Pertaining or belonging to the Stomapoda.

stó-má-tô, s. pl. [STOMA.]

*** stó-má-tô, a. & s. [STOMA.]**

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Having stomata.

B. As subst.: [STOMA.]

stóm'-a-tál'-ia, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. stoma (stoma) = a mouth, an aperture.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Turbellaria, with thirty-three recent species, found on rocks and under stones at low water in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Shell ear-shaped, regular, spire small, aperture oblong, very large and oblique; interior pearly, lip thin and even, operculum circular, horny, and multispiral. They commence in the secondary. (Nicholson.)

stó-má-ti-á (ti as shi), s. [Mod. Lat., from stoma (q.v.).]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Haliotidae, akin to Haliotis, but with a prominent spire, and a furrow instead of perforations on the shell. Recent species twelve, found under stones at low water, from Java, the Philippines, Torres Straits, and the Pacific; fossil eighteen, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk of North America and Europe.



TYPICAL MAMMALIAN STOMACH.

a. Oesophagus; b. Stomach; c. Small intestine; d. Large intestine; e. Cecum; f. Rectum.

The respiratory system extends to the stomach. In fishes, two forms are found, the aliphonal stomach (q.v.) and the oecal, in which the upper portion gives off a long blind sac. In the

ból, bóy, pout, jowl; eat, coll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -sha, tian = shan. -stor. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -dio, &c. = bel, del.

stō-māt'-le, s. & a. [Gr. *stomatikos* (*stomatikos*) = pertaining to the mouth; *stomatikos* (*stomatikos*) = a medicine for diseases of the mouth.]

A. As subst.: A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata.

stōm-ā-tif-ēr-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *stomatia*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing stomata.

stōm-ā-ti-tis, s. [Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*), genit. *stomatos* (*stomatos*); suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mouth, a disease commonly occurring in young children. There are three forms of it: follicular stomatitis, affecting the mucous follicles of the mouth; ulcerative stomatitis, attacking the gums; and gangrenous stomatitis, occurring *orally*, or sloughing pharyngitis of the mouth, affecting the tissues of the cheek.

stō-mā-ti-tūm (ti as shi), s. [STOMA.]

stōm-ā-tō, pref. [Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*), genit. *stomatos* (*stomatos*) = a mouth.] Pertaining to or connected with the mouth.

***stōm-ā-tō-dā, s. pl.** [Pref. *stoma*(o), and Gr. *eidos* (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An old order of Infusoria, characterized by the possession of a mouth.

stōm-ā-tō-de, a. & s. [STOMATODA.]

A. As adj.: Possessing a mouth; belonging to the Stomatoda (q.v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Stomatoda.

stomatode-protoczoa, s. pl.

Zool.: The Infusoria.

stōm-ā-tō-dēn-drōn, (pl. stōm-ā-tō-dēn-drā), s. [Pref. *stoma*(o), and Gr. *dendron* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Zool. (Pl.): The dendritic branches of the Rhizostomidae. They end in minute polypites, which cover them.

stōm-ā-tō-gās-tric, a. [Pref. *stoma*(o), and Eng. *gastric* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach. Used chiefly of the system of nerves distributed upon the stomach and the intestinal canal. (*Uvea*.)

stōm-ā-tō-mor-phous, a. [Pref. *stoma*(o), and Gr. *morphē* (*morphē*) = form.]

Bot.: Mouth-shaped. (*Trees*, of *Bot.*)

stōm-ā-tō-plas-tic, a. [Pref. *stoma*(o), and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).]

Surg.: Applied to the operation of forming a mouth, where the aperture has been contracted from any cause. (*Dangleton*.)

stōm-ā-tō-rhā-gi-ē, s. [Pref. *stoma*(o), and Gr. *rhēgnum* (*rhēgnum*) = to break.]

Pathol.: Discharges of blood from the mouth and throat. As a rule, it is not a formidable disease.

stō-māt-ō-scope, s. [Pref. *stoma*(o), and Gr. *skopeō* (*skopeō*) = to observe.] An instrument for keeping the mouth open for purposes of inspection.

stōm-ā-toūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *stomata*; Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Furnished with stomata.

stōm-ē-chi-nūs, s. [Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth, and Mod. Lat. *echinus* (q.v.).]

Palaeont.: A group of star-fishes, family Echinidae, occurring in the Jurassic.

stō-mi-ās, s. [Gr. *stomias* (*stomias*) = hard-mouthed.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Stomiidae (q.v.), with three species. Body elongate, compressed, covered with delicate deciduous scales; head compressed, snout very short, mouth-cleft very wide; series of phosphorescent dots along the lower side of head, body, and tail. Specimens have been dredged at depths varying from 400 to 1,800 fathoms.

stō-mi-āt-i-ēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stomias*, genit. *stomiatum* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-i-ēs*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi (q.v.); deep-sea fishes from the Atlantic, characterized chiefly by their formidable array of

teeth. Skin naked, or covered with very delicate scales; eggs enclosed in the sacs of the ovarium, and excluded by oviducts. Dr. Gunther enumerates the following genera: *Astronesthes*, with two dorsals, the posterior adipose; *Stomias*, *Echistoma*, *Malacosteus*, and *Bathynophis*, in which the rayed dorsal is opposite to the anal fin.

stō-mi-tūm (pl. stō-mi-ēs), s. [Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a small mouth, dimin. from *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot.: The same as STOMA, 2. (1), (2).

stōm-ōx-ys, s. [Gr. *stoma* (*stoma*) = a mouth, and *oxys* (*oxys*) = sharp.]

Entom.: A genus of Muscivora. *Stomoxys calcitrans* resembles the house-fly, but has a long, sharp proboscis, by means of which it sucks the blood of man and the inferior animals.

stōmp, s. & v. [STAMP.]

***stōnd, s.** [STAND.]

1. A stop, a stand; an impediment or hindrance.

"The removing of the stands and impediments of the mind, doth often clear the passage, and current to a man's fortune."—*Shakespeare: Letter to Sir Henry Neville*.

2. A stand, a post, a station.

3. An attack.

"On the other side, the assailed castle's ward."

"Their steadfast stands did mightily maintain."

Shakespeare: F. & C. II. II. 11.

***stōnde, *stōnd-en, v.** [STAND, n.]

stōne, *stōn, *stōon, s. & a. [J. S. *stān*; cogn. with Dut. *steen*; *teel*, *stein*; Dan. & Sw. *sten*; Ger. *stein*; Goth. *stains*; Russ. *stien* = a wall; Gr. *stia* (*stia*) = a stone, a pebble.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The material obtained from rocks or stones; the kind of substance they produce.

"There be some of marble stone was built."—*Shakespeare: F. & C. I. viii. 28.*

(3) A gem; a precious stone.

"I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels."

(4) Something made of stone: as—

(a) A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; a gravestone.

"Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die."

(b) A gun-flint.

(c) Something which resembles a stone: as—

(a) A calcareous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. [CALCULUS, 2.]

"Past earthquakes—ay, and gout and stone."

(b) The nut of a drupe or stone fruit; the hard covering enclosing the kernel, and itself enclosed by the pericarp; the hard and bony endocarp of a drupeaceous fruit.

"Cracking the stones of the prince."

(c) A testicle.

(d) In composition used by the old heralds for an orchis, as dog-stones = dog-orchis (*Urchis mascula*).

(e) The glass of a mirror; a mirror.

"Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
Why then she lives."

(6) A hailstone.

(7) A thunderbolt.

"The gods throw stones of sulphur on me."

(8) A measure of weight in use throughout the north-west and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different places. The English imperial standard stone is a weight of 14 lbs. avoirdupois, but there are stones of other weights for particular commodities; thus the stone of butcher's meat or fish is 8 lbs., of cheese 16 lbs., of hemp 32 lbs., of glass 5 lbs., &c.

2. Fig.:

Used as the symbol of hardness, torpidity, or insensibility: as, He has a heart of stone.

II. Technically:

1. *Pl. & Geol., Arch., &c.*: Stone is not

used as a technical term in either Petrology or Geology, though it enters into the composition of words in those sciences, as Portland-stone. By masons, builders, &c., it is continually used, and is especially contrasted with brick as material for the construction of edifices. "That portion of it," says Watt, "which is used for building purposes is a dense, coherent, brittle substance, sometimes of a granulated, at others of a laminated structure, these qualities varying according to its chemical constitution and the mode in which it has been deposited." The qualities which render a building stone valuable are strength to resist superincumbent pressure, durability, and a capability of being easily wrought. The chief building stones at present in use are granite of various colors, syenites, porphyries, sand-stones, &c. stone grit, dolomite, marbles, the mountain limestone, and others. The art of working stone is of great antiquity, the Egyptians being especially celebrated for their granite obelisks, sculptures, &c. Among the most remarkable was usually employed for the great temples and other edifices.

2. *Print.*: The same as IMPOSING-STONE (q.v.).

B. As adj.: Made of stone.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."

Locke: In Athens, from France.

(1) **Artificial stone:** A compound material used for many purposes, as making building blocks, flag-stones, tiles, vases, statuary, sewer pipes, &c. Many substances have been used for its production. That which has been used on the largest scale, and until a comparatively recent period, exclusively, was cement, Roman, or, still better, Portland cement, which hardens after being mixed with water. Ordinary concrete and beton are of this kind. Terra-cotta employed for architectural ornaments, statuary, &c., is in the nature of a fine brick.

(2) **Meteoric stone:** [AKROLITE.]

(3) **Philosopher's stone:** [PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.]

(4) **To leave no stone unturned:** To use all available or practicable means to effect a object; to omit or spare no exertions.

stone-age, s. [AGE, s. 3. 3.]

stone-axe, s. An axe with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in squaring and hewing stone.

stone-basil, s.

Bot.: *Melissa Clinopodium*.

stone-bass, s.

Ichthy.: *Polyprius setatulus*, about 4 glen inches long, and valued for the table. It occurs round the European coasts, and is often met with accompanying flat-fish, being attracted by the small marine species generally surrounding such objects and after lug a supply of food.

stone-blind, a. Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

stone-blue, s. A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

stone-boat, s.

1. A large used for carrying stones.

2. A flat-bottomed sled for hauling heavy stones for short distances.

stone-boilers, s. pl.

Anthrop.: Any race of people practicing stone-boiling (q.v.). [HIDE-BOILING, HIDE-BOILER, A. 2.]

"The Australians, at least in modern times and be counted as stone-boilers."—*Tylor: Early Man* (ed. 1878), p. 265.

stone-boiling, s.

Anthrop.: (See extract).

"It is even likely that the art of boiling as commonly known to the natives of the Amazon basin, &c., is a relic of the stone-boiling."

They die a hole in the ground, take a piece of the animal's raw hide, and press it down with their hands close to the sides of the hole which thus becomes a sort of pot or basin. The hole fill with water, and they make a number of small red-hot in a fire close by. The next is to put the water and the stones (being in the hole) into the boiler. —*Tylor: Early Man* (ed. 1878), p. 265.

stone-borer, s.

Zool.: A popular name for any of the Libellulids (q.v.).

stō, stā, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther: wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sūrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; q = kv.

stone-bow, s. A cross-bow for shooting stones.

"O for a stone-bow to hit him in the eye."
Shaksp.: *Ten. & Night*, II. 6.

stone-bramble, s.

Botany:

1. *Rubus sandifolia*, a bramble having the barer stems procumbent, unarmed, or with scattered bristles, trifoliate leaves, and very small petals. Found on the stony banks of subalpine and alpine rivulets in Britain, Europe, and Asia to the Himalayas.

† 2. *Rubus Chamemorus*. (*Oxycalis*.)

stone-brash, s.

Aggr.: A subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

stone-break, s.

Bot.: Any saxifrage (q.v.). Gerard calls *Saxifraga granulata* the White Stone-break, and *Saxifraga oppositifolia* the Gouty Stone-break. (Britten & Holland.)

stone-buck, s. The steinbok (q.v.).

stone-butter, s. A sort of alum.

stone-canal, s. [SAND-CANAL.]

stone cast, s. A stone's cast; as far as one could throw a stone.

"Almost a stone-cast from the wall."

Tennyson: *Mariana*, 37.

stone-cement, s. A hard composition of the nature of mortar, which will harden and form a water-tight joint.

stone circles, s. Circles of standing stones, occurring in the British Isles, where they are popularly known as Druidical circles; in Scandinavia, where they are called *høvings*, or *høvings*; in France, where they receive the popular name of *Concelles*, and in other countries. All these titles are given under erroneous ideas, since the origin of these circles precedes historical times, and there is little evidence as to their purpose. In some localities they are very numerous, and some are of such size and weight that it is remarkable how they were erected. In certain places they seem connected with burial customs.

stone coal, s.

Min.: A name applied in America and England to a lignite (q.v.), but in Germany it is distinguished from the more recent lignites or brown coals (Ger. *braunkohle*) of the Tertiary period.

stone-cold, a. Cold as a stone; very cold.

"At last as marble rocks he standeth still,
Stone-cold without, within, burnt with inner flame."
Purcell: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, xlvii.

stone-color, s. & a.

A. *s. subst.:* The color of a stone; a grayish color.

B. *As adj.:* Of the color of a stone; of a grayish color.

stone corn, s. Massive, as distinguished from branched, coral.

stone-crny, s. A distemper in hawks.

stone crash, s. A sore on the foot occasioned by a bruise, or as if by a bruise. (*Fr.*)

stone curlew, stone-plover, s.

Ornith.: *Idonopne scolopax* (*crepitans*); called also the Thick-knee, Thicknee, or Norfolk Plover. An European bird, whose common name comes from swelling at the joints in the young.

stone cutter, s. One whose occupation is to cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes; a machine for working a large stone or marble.

"A stone-cutter, even had the vesper's of his lungs
Gathered with dust that in rutting, he knive went
And thrash a heap of sand."—Barnum: *Phys. Theol.*

stone-cutting, s. The business or occupation of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, &c.

stone-dend, a. Dead, or lifeless as a stone; quite dead.

"Then looke he went, and left the Hart stone-dead."
Worcester: *Hart-Leap Well*.

stone-deaf, a. Deaf as a stone, perfectly deaf.

stone-dresser, s. One who dresses, shapes, or tools stone for building purposes.

stone-eater, s. [STONE-BONI.]

stone-falcon, stone-hawk, s.

Ornith.: The merlin (q.v.).

"From this habit of perching on pieces of stone, it has derived the name of *stone-falcon*, a title which has been applied to this bird in Germany and France as well as in England."—Wood: *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, II. 17.

stone-fern, s.

Botany:

1. *Ceterach officinarum*. So named because it grows on stone walls.

2. *Allosorus crispus*. (Britten & Holland.)

stone-fly, s. [PERLA.]

stone-fongasse, s.

Mil.-eng.: A mine covered with stones.

stone-fruit, s. Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, plums, cherries, &c.; a drupe.

"We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree from which we expect some other sorts of stone-fruit."—B. 16.

stone-gall, s.

1. The name given by quarrymen to nodules or round masses of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone, and rendering it less valuable as a building stone.

2. The same as STANSEL (q.v.).

stone-grig, s.

Lithy.: The young of the Mud-lamprey, *Petromyzon branchialis*.

stone-hag, s. The name given to the pit-houses, divided into apartments by partition-walls, and all snugly lined with stone, so as to be the favorite quarry of the road-menders, probably 2,000 or 3,000 years old, found in such numerous clusters at Gouthland and elsewhere in the easterly moorlands of north Yorkshire. (Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1861, p. 563.)

stone-hammer, s. A chipping hammer used by stone-masons in rough dressing stone.

stone-hard, a. Hard as stone, unfeeling. (Shaksp.)

stone-harmonicon, s. A musical instrument consisting of a number of bars or slabs of stone supported on wood or straw, and played like the dulcimer.

stone-hatch, s.

Ornith.: (See extract.)

"The nest is only a slight hollow in the sand, in which four eggs are deposited; but sometimes this cavity is lined or covered with a number of small stones about the size of peas, upon which the eggs are laid, and this habit has earned for the Ringed Plover (*Spizella monticola*) in some countries the provincial name of *stone-hatch*."—Parrot: *Br. Birds* (ed. 4th), III. 258.

stone-hawk, s. [STONE-FALCON.]

stone-head, s.

Mining: The rock immediately below the alluvial deposit.

stone-hearted, a. Hard-hearted, pitiless, unfeeling, stony-hearted.

stone-hore, stone-hot, s.

Bot.: (1) *Sedum acre* (Britten & Holland); *S. rupestris* (Prior).

stone-horse, s. A horse not castrated, an entire horse.

"The Scythians chuse rather to see their mares in water-service than their stone-horse."—P. Redland: *Pitts*, bk. viii, ch. xiii.

stone-house, s. A house built of stone.

stone-jug, s. A prison. (*Slang*.)

stone-lichen, s.

Bot.: *Parma (in fukluensis)*. (Rossiter.)

stone-lily, s. [ESCHINITE, ENGRINUS.]

stone-lugger, s.

Lithy.: *Camptostoma*, an American genus of Carps.

stone-marten, s.

Zool.: *Mustela foina*, a species allied to the Pine-marten (q.v.), from which it differs in cranial and dental characters, and in having the throat white instead of yellow. It is also known as the Common or Birch Marten. It, with the Pine Marten, is a native of Europe.

stone-mason, s. One who dresses stones for building or other purposes; one who builds with stone.

stone-merchant, s. One who deals in building, paving, or other stone.

stone-mortar, s. A large mortar formerly used in sieges for throwing a mass of small stones or hand-grenades upon an advancing enemy.

stone-oak, s.

Bot.: *Lithocarpus javanica*, a mastwort; named from the hardness of its fruit.

stone ochre, s. An earthy oxide of iron which forms a yellow pigment of considerable permanence in oil or water-colours.

stone-oil, s. Rock-oil, petroleum.

stone-orpine, s.

Bot.: *Sedum reflexum*. Corrupted into Stone-hore or Stenor.

stone-parsley, s.

Bot.: *Silene Anemum*.

stone-pillar, s. A standing-stone; a monolith worshipped as the representative or embodiment of a deity. [PILLAR-DEITY, PILLAR-SYMBOL, STONE-WORSHIP.]

"A curious inquiry, whether this point of Ireland, on the utmost western verge of Europe, be not the last spot in Christendom in which a trace can now be found of stone-pillar worship."—Notes & Queries, Feb. 7, 1852, v. 141.

stone-pine, s.

Bot.: *Pinus Pinea*; a tree about sixty feet high, with cones five inches in length, the kernels of which are eaten in Italy, France, and China. It is the *pinus* (pinea) of Dioscorides.

stone-pit, s. A pit or quarry where stone is dug.

stone-pitch, s. Hard, impervious pitch.

stone-plant, s. [LITHOPHYTE.]

stone-plover, s. [STONE-CURLEW.]

stone-pock, s. An acrid and hard pimple which suppurates.

stone-priest, s. A lecherous priest.

stone-quarry, s. A stone-pit (q.v.).

stone-rag, stone raw, s. [STAKE-RAW.]

stone-rollers, s. pl. [RED-HOUSES.]

stone-root, s.

Bot.: *Collinsonia canadensis*, a labiate plant, having light-yellow flowers with a lemon-like odour. [HORSE-BALM.]

stone-se d, s.

Bot.: *Lithospermum officinale*, the Common Gromwell.

stone-shot, s.

1. An early form of projectile for a cannon, consisting of a lump or ball of stone.

2. The distance to which a stone can be shot or cast; a stone's cast. (Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 51.)

stone-snipe, s. [STONE-CURLEW.]

stone-squarer, s. One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter. (1 Kings v. 18.)

stone-still, a. or adv. Still as a stone; perfectly still.

"I will stand stone-still."
Shaksp.: *King John*, IV. 1.

stone-toter, s.

Lithy.: *Exoglossum*, an American genus of Carps. Called also Cut-lips.

stone-wall, s. A wall built of stones.

stone-ware, s. A species of pottery or ceramic ware largely in use for domestic and other purposes.

"The stone-ware of London is made of pipe clay from Dorsetshire and Devonshire, collected and ground fine from Stanbury, and sand from Walsingham and Charlton. The dry clay is pulverized and sifted. The ingredients are compounded in sufficient proportions, according to the fineness of the ware, in size, and purpose. The round articles are turned on a wheel, dried, and shaven in a lathe. Articles of other shapes are moulded. The articles are then stacked in the kiln, with pieces of well-sanded clay placed between them, to prevent their adhering. A slow fire dries the ware, and the heat is then raised until the flame and ware have the same colour. The charge is then added by pouring twenty or thirty bushels of common salt into the top of the kiln. This is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids."—Anst. Dict. Technol., s.v. *stone-ware*.

stone-work, s. Work consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.

"They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the stone-work."—Mortimer.

bell, boy; pout, fowl; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -clous, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -die, &c. = bpl, dpl.

ward; to bend down the head and upper part of the body.

2. To stoop low down, with bent knees, as a man bowing to another.
3. To stoop over, with bent knees, as a man bowing to another.

2. To bend or lean forward with the head and shoulders; to walk or stand with the back bowed or bent; to become bent or bowed in the back; as, Men stoop from age or infirmity.

3. To come down, as on a prey, as a hawk; to pounce, to swoop, to swoop.

4. To sink my dove; stoop at her, if you dare.
5. To sink when on the wing; to alight.

6. To sink when on the wing; to alight.
7. To sink when on the wing; to alight.

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stoop—ér, s. [Dut. & H. Ger. *stooper*.] A small silver coin in Holland, valued at two and a half stivers, or about five cents.

stoop—ing, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Arch: A provincial term for battening.

stop, stoppe, s. t. & f. [A.S. *stoppan*; cogn. with Dut. *stoppen* = to fill, to stuff, to stop; Sw. *stoppa*; Dan. *stoppe*; Ger. *stopfen*; Ital. *stoppare*; from Low Lat. *stapo* = to stop up with tow, to stop, from Lat. *stupn*, *stupet* = to stop; Gr. *stopn*, *stoppon* (*stupn*, *stuppon*); O. Sp. *stopar*; Fr. *stopper*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise obstructing; to fill up a cavity or cavities in.

2. To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise obstructing; to fill up a cavity or cavities in.

3. To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise obstructing; to fill up a cavity or cavities in.

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46. To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise obstructing; to fill up a cavity or cavities in.

3. The act of stopping, filling up, or closing; stoppage.

4. A breach that craves a quick expedient stop.
5. A state of embarrassment or perplexity.

6. A point or mark in writing intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading; a punctuation mark. [PUNCTUATION.]

II. Technically:

1. Joinery: One of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.

2. Music:

(1) The pressure by the fingers of the strings upon the fingerboard of a stringed instrument.

(2) A fret upon a guitar or similar instrument; a vent-hole in a wind instrument.

(3) The handle and leverage which act upon the valves of pipes in an organ; a register.

(4) The series of pipes thus acted on. Organ-stops are of two kinds, flue and reed: the tone of flue-pipes is produced by directing a current of air against a sharp edge called the lip; the tone of reed-pipes is produced by setting a metal tongue in motion at the opening of a tube. Flue-stops are opened or closed at the top; as, open diapason, stopped diapason, &c. The tone of a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length. An open pipe of 8 ft. in length gives the note c, the lowest note on the manuals of a modern organ; it is customary, therefore, to write on stop-handles the length of the longest pipe of the series, thus informing the player of the pitch of the stop, e.g., double diapason, 16 ft.; open diapason, 8 ft.; stopped diapason, 8 ft. tone (4 ft. stopped); octave or principal, 4 ft.; flute, 4 ft. tone, &c. The 8 ft. flue-stops constitute the foundation stops. Stops containing more than one rank of pipes, such as mixture, sesquialtera, &c., are called compound stops. Stops sounding the interval of a twelfth, or thirteenth (and sometimes also the octave and the fifteenth), are called Mutation stops.

3. Naut.: A projection at the upper part of a mast, outside of the cheeks.

4. Optics: A perforated diaphragm between two lenses, to intercept the extreme rays that might disturb the perfection of the image.

stop-cock, s. A faucet in a pipe, to open or close the passage.

stop-finger, s. The same as FALLER-WIRE, s.

stop gap, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. That which closes or stops a gap or other opening.

2. Fig.: A temporary expedient.

B. As adv.: Acting as or serving the purpose of a stop-gap; temporary.

3. As a mere stop-gap Government he admits they may be allowed to hold office a little longer.—*Daily Chronicle*, Nov. 14, 1855.

stop motion, s. An arrangement in a machine by which the breakage or the failure of supply of the material under treatment, causes an arrest of the motion.

stop-order, s.

Law: An order for the stoppage of the transfer of any stock till notice has been sent to the person by whom the stop-order has been obtained.

stop plank, s.

Hydraul. eng.: One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing walls of a lock or w.r. to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

stop-ship, s. The Ret. ra (q.v.).

stop-valve, s.

1. Hydr.: A valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. The large valve used in water-mains is known by this name. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passage-way through

stoop (1), 'stoup, s. [Stroop, v.]

1. The act of stooping or bending the head and upper part of the body forward and downward; an habitual bend or bow of the back or shoulders; as, He walks with a stoop.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority; act of condescension.

3. The fall or swoop of a bird on its prey.
4. Now I will wander through the air.
5. I seek make a stoop at every fair.
6. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.

stoop (2), 'stope, 'stoup, s. [A.S. *stæp* = a cup; cogn. with Dut. *stap* = a gallon; but, *stap* = a stoop, a beaker, a cup; Sw. *stap* = a measure, about three pints; O. H. Ger. *stap*, *stoupe*; Ger. *stapf*.] A vessel of liquor, a flagon.

7. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.
8. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.

stoop (3), s. [Etyim. doubtful; cf. *stab*.]

1. A post fastened in the earth; a stump.
2. A post fastened in the earth; a stump.

3. A post fastened in the earth; a stump.
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stoop (4), 'stope, 'stoup, s. [A.S. *stæp* = a cup; cogn. with Dut. *stap* = a gallon; but, *stap* = a stoop, a beaker, a cup; Sw. *stap* = a measure, about three pints; O. H. Ger. *stap*, *stoupe*; Ger. *stapf*.] A vessel of liquor, a flagon.

7. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.
8. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.

stoop (5), 'stope, 'stoup, s. [A.S. *stæp* = a cup; cogn. with Dut. *stap* = a gallon; but, *stap* = a stoop, a beaker, a cup; Sw. *stap* = a measure, about three pints; O. H. Ger. *stap*, *stoupe*; Ger. *stapf*.] A vessel of liquor, a flagon.

7. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.
8. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.

stoop (6), 'stope, 'stoup, s. [A.S. *stæp* = a cup; cogn. with Dut. *stap* = a gallon; but, *stap* = a stoop, a beaker, a cup; Sw. *stap* = a measure, about three pints; O. H. Ger. *stap*, *stoupe*; Ger. *stapf*.] A vessel of liquor, a flagon.

7. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.
8. To stoop the stoop: To yield, to knock under.

stoop (7), 'stope, 'stoup, s. [A.S. *stæp* = a cup; cogn. with Dut. *stap* = a gallon; but, *stap* = a stoop, a beaker, a cup; Sw. *stap* = a measure, about three pints; O. H. Ger. *stap*, *st*

store-house, s. (Eng. *store*, and *house*.)

1. A house in which things are stored; a building for storing grain, supplies, goods, &c., a warehouse, a repository.

"As that the common storehouse and barns be particularly stored."—*More*. *Chron.*, bk. ii. ch. ii.

2. A repository, a magazine, a store.

"An illustration of this may again be taken from the rich storehouse of facts furnished us by Hudson."—*Wright's Magazine*, July, 1880, p. 254.

3. A store, a great quantity. (*Sjæner*.)

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"As the ancient art could stain Achievements on the stored pane."—*Scott*. *Marmion*, v. (Intro.)

2. Related, referred to, or celebrated in story or history; having a story or history attached.

"Ye Valer! blue-eyed störs of the wood!"—*Whitby*. *Old and New*; *stör-storm*.

"Rightly tread your way to the north."—*Lopin*. *The Tale of a Foundling*.

stör-led (2) a. (Eng. *story* (2), a.; -ed.)

Having a story, stories, or stages.

"When we speak of the interminutism or distance which is due to each order, we mean in a certain sense, a certain order, or order, or the fact of the interminutism, and not in stored buildings."—*W. H. H.* *Journal*, p. 24.

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Erallium machadonis (Britten & ...)

1. A house in which things are stored; a building for storing grain, supplies, goods, &c., a warehouse, a repository.

"As that the common storehouse and barns be particularly stored."—*More*. *Chron.*, bk. ii. ch. ii.

2. A repository, a magazine, a store.

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mate, māt, māre, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wūt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, air, marine; gē, mē, er, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūla, fāl; trī, Sfrīan. a. o. = ā: e. = ē: ā = au = āw.

100

bell, boy; pout, jowl; oat, gall, chertus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion, -sion = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bei, dei.

Sāte, sāt, säre, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, häre, camel, här, there; gūne, plī, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pō
or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāio, fāl; trī, sīrian. so. oo = ē; ay = ā; qu = kw.

straight-way (ph silent). **'straight-way**, *adv.* [Eng. *straight* (1) *s.*, and *way*.] Forthwith, at once, without loss of time; on the spot.

"Strapless on that last lone voyage fare."
Spenser: *P. Q.*, l. 2.

strick (1), *s.* (STROKE). A stroke. (*Scotch*.)

strick (2), *s.* (STRAKE.)

strick, **'straine**, **'strayne**, **'strein**, **'strye**, **'stryne**, *et. & l.* (1) *Fr.* *strindre*, from *Lat. stringo* = to draw tight; *Fr. strindre*. From the same root come *constrict*, *restriction*, *strict*, *straight*, *stringer*, &c.

A. Transitive:

1. To stretch; to draw out with force; to extend with great effort; as, To *strain* a rope.

2. To make tighter; to bind closer.

"Thus the more he strives for me, he more To strain his letters with a stricken cap."
Spenser: *Virgil*, George IV, 200.

3. To exert to the utmost.

"He strained his feeble voice to thank his benefactor, quelling the affectionate and loyal services of thirty years."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 22.

4. To injure or weaken by stretching or over exertion; to subject to too great exertion or effort; to injure by a twist or wrench; to strain; as, To *strain* the neck of a man.

5. Used figuratively, in an analogous sense.

"The latter is naturally in a condition which justifies the statement that his relations with the Abolitionists are strained."
—*Am. Statesman*, Dec. 22, 1860.

6. To push beyond the proper extent; to stretch or carry too far.

"With this catalogue of decisions to strain, he proceeds that the law was fairly strained."
—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*, 1811, 1812.

7. To urge, to ply, to press.

"Note that your lady's in his entertainment."
—*Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, 11, 4.

8. To press, to squeeze.

"Altho' they rest or yett your grapes, no make them not quite as loose to strain and leave the stalks of the vine in the state manner reason."
—*Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, 11, 4.

9. To press or squeeze in an embrace.

"Our king has all the ladies in his arms."
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII*, 11, 4.

10. To confine.

"We were the feet of him in a tree."
—*W. W. R.*, *Deeds*, 11, 4.

11. To press or raise to pass through some porous substance, originally by squeezing; to filter; to purify and separate from extraneous matter by filtering; as, To *strain* milk.

12. To remove by straining or filtering. (Followed by *out*.) [Gnat, *s.*, &c.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To exert one's self; to make violent efforts; to struggle.

"The frantic crowd amain Strained at subject's bursting rain."
—*W. W. R.*, *Deeds*, 11, 4.

2. Used figuratively, of exerting the bowels.

3. To be filtered; to percolate; as, Water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

4. To constrain.

5. 1. To draw a point.

2. To make a special, and generally inconvenient effort to oblige another.

3. To exert one's duty; to overstep one's commission.

4. To strain courtesy.

5. To use a remedy; to insist that another or others shall take precedence.

6. To strain one's self to be so strict.

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breaking them; but a door or a lock may be strained by putting the hinges or the spring out of place. For, likewise, a person may be said to *strain* himself to speak, when by a violent exertion he gives utterance to his words; but he *strains* his throat or his voice when he exercises force on the throat or lungs so as to extend them.

strain (1), **'straine**, **'strayne**, **'strein**, **'strye**, **'stryne**, *et. & l.* (1) *Fr.* *strindre*, from *Lat. stringo* = to draw tight; *Fr. strindre*. From the same root come *constrict*, *restriction*, *strict*, *straight*, *stringer*, &c.

A. Transitive:

1. A violent effort; an excessive exertion or straining of the limbs, muscles, or mind.

"Trunkless offers and strains in the way without doing anything."
—*P. Hall's*, *Pliny*, 11, 4.

2. An injury caused by excessive or injudicious exertion, drawing, or stretching; an injudicious straining of the muscles or tendons.

3. Internal action; motion of the mind; impulse, feeling.

"Well my thoughts to any aim of pride"
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 11, 4.

4. Manner of speech or of writing.

"Each take his high and low at the first, and are as much as they can be."
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 11, 4.

5. A song, a poem, a tale.

"You will hear, and have heard the strain."
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 11, 4.

6. The subject or theme of a poem, discourse, conversation, &c.; manner of speaking or writing, style.

"In this strain the venerable sage Bowed forth his aspirations."
—*Wordsworth*, *Racine*, 11, 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: The force which acts on any material, and which tends to disarrange the component parts or destroy their cohesion; also, any definite alteration in the form or dimensions of a given portion of matter. In solid bodies strain is always accompanied with internal stress, and this property of verting stress when strained is called elasticity.

2. *Music*:

(1) Generally, a tune; a melody or part of a melody.

(2) More strictly, a musical subject forming part of, and having relations to, a general whole.

strain (2), **'straine**, **'strein**, **'strye**, **'stryne**, *et. & l.* (1) *Fr.* *strindre*, from *Lat. stringo* = to draw tight; *Fr. strindre*. From the same root come *constrict*, *restriction*, *strict*, *straight*, *stringer*, &c.

1. Rare, stock, generation, descent, lineage; quality or line as regards breeding.

"If thou wert the noblest of thy strain"
—*Shakespeare*, *Julius Cæsar*, 11, 4.

2. Herein — or national disposition; turn, tendency.

"You have shown today your valiant strain"
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 11, 4.

3. Rank, character, kind, sort.

"But thou who, letel, of the strain, a strain, Wert one of us"
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 11, 4.

'strain-a-bile, **'strain-a-bly**, **'strain-a-bly**, **'strain-a-bly**, *et. & l.* (1) *Fr.* *strindre*, from *Lat. stringo* = to draw tight; *Fr. strindre*. From the same root come *constrict*, *restriction*, *strict*, *straight*, *stringer*, &c.

1. The side of being a — or pushed beyond the proper extent.

"A thin, capacious and desirable"
—*Bacon*, *Of Care*, 11, 4.

2. Violent strain.

"A Portuguese ship was driven and drowned by force of a tremendous strain into the shore of the North Isles"
—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Scotland*, 11, 4.

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2. Saddle: A piece of canvas or leather, which, being drawn tightly over the tree, forms the foundation for the seat of a saddle. It receives its name from the fact that the stretch is taken out of it by repeated wettings and strainings.

straining beam, straining piece, s.

Carps: The piece situated between the upper end of the quene of a frame to resist the thrust of the catena.

straining fork, s.

Saddlery: A tool used in straining the webbing over saddle-trees.

straining leather, s.

Saddlery: A kind of web forming the seat of a harness-saddle.

straining piece, s. (STRAINING-BEAM.)

straining post, s. A post firmly fixed in the ground, from which wire fences are strained or stretched tight.

straining reel, s.

Saddlery: A tool for taking the stretch out of webbing before putting it on the tree, as a foundation for the saddle-seat.

straining will, s.

Physic: A piece of wood on the tie beam, between the feet of the posts, to hold them against the thrust of the catena.

'strain, *s.* (STRAIN, *s.*) A strain, as effort, a pressure.

"That with the strain his wound high he least"
—*Spenser*, *P. Q.*, l. 2.

'strait (1), *s.* (STRAIGHT, *s.*)

strait (2), **'straight** (ph silent), **'strayt**, **'straye**, **'streight**, **'stret**, **'stretle**, **'stretly**, *et. & l.* (1) *Fr.* *strait*, *stret*, *stretle*, *stretly*, from *Lat. stratus* = straight, strict (p. v.); *Fr. stratus*, *Ital. stretta*. *Strait* and *strict* are doublets.]

A. As adjective:

1. Narrow, close, not wide.

"Enter ye in at the strait gate."
—*Matthew*, 23, 13.

2. Confined, small.

"The place where we dwell is too strait for us."
—*Alfred*, 11, 4.

3. Tight, close, not loose.

"In your strait strivers"
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry V*, 11, 4.

4. Close, apparently, stingy, mean, avaricious.

"You are so strait and so ingrateful"
—*Shakespeare*, *King Lear*, 11, 4.

5. Strict, rigorous.

"Such a strait whet"
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 11, 4.

6. Close, familiar, near, intimate.

"He forgetting all former injuries, had straited that naughty Prospero into a straited desire of revenge"
—*Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, 11, 4.

7. Illustrious, distressful.

"But to make your strait circumstances yet straiter"
—*Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, 11, 4.

B. As adverb:

1. Tightly.

"His horse worn of the strait rode."
—*Chaucer*, *C. T.*, *Prologue*, 11, 4.

2. Strictly, severely, harshly.

"Proceed no straiter against our uncle Gloucester."
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 11, 4.

C. As substantive:

1. A narrow pass or passage.

"He brought him through a dark and narrow strait, To a broad gate all built of beaten gold"
—*Spenser*, *P. Q.*, l. 2.

2. A strip of land between two seas; an isthmus.

3. A narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans. (Often used in the plural; as, the Straits of Dover.)

"Though Helles stormy straits and oyster-breeding sea"
—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 11, 4.

4. Distress, difficulty.

"The strikes continue, and the people are in great straits"
—*Weekly Rev.*, Sept. 4, 1856.

strait-braced, a. Braced or laced tightly.

"The dreadful bellowing of whose strait-braced drums, To the French sounded like the dracoon of the English"
—*Scott*, *Antiquary*, 11, 4.

'strait-handed, a. Close-fisted, parsimonious, niggardly.

"If you are strait-handed"
—*Gentleman*, *Instructed*, 11, 4.

'strait-handedness, a. Niggardliness, parsimony, closeness.

"The British doctrine means their strait-handedness"
—*Scott*, *Antiquary*, 11, 4.

bull, boy; pout, jowl; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -clan = shan. -tion, -tion = shun. -clon, -clon = shun. -clon, -clon = shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.
E. D. — Vol. 4 — 31

strait-jacket, s. A strait-waistcoat (q.v.).

strait-laced, a.

I. Literally:

1. Having the stays or bodice tightly laced; laced or braced tightly.
2. Stiff, constrained.

II. Fig.: Rigid in opinion; over-strict in morals or manners.

"I know not what philosopher he was, that would have women loose but their heads all their time, to be lapped, married, and buried, but he was too strait-laced."—*Burton Anat. Melancholia*, p. 622.

strait-waistcoat, s. A garment made of some strong material with long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be drawn out; used to restrain a lunatic or a person laboring under violent delirium. Called also a strait-jacket.

strait, *straight (ph silent), v.t. [STRAIT (2), a.]

1. Lit.: To narrow; to make narrower or closer; to contract.

"[Drausus] set his ranks wide, casting his shoulders into a square battle; yet afterward he changed his mind again, and straitened the battle of his footmen, following it like a hawk, more long than broad, making a front and showing their faces every way."—*North Plutarch*, p. 478.

2. Fig.: To embarrass.

"You were straited."

For a reply. *Shakspeare Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

strait-en, *straight-en, *straight-en (ph silent), v.t. & i. [Eng. strait (2), a.; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To make narrow or strait; to narrow, to confine, to contract.

"The breadth of the waters is straitened."—*Job xxxviii* 11.

2. To make tense or tight; to draw tight.

"Stretch them at their length."

And pull the straitened cords with all your strength."—*Drausus*, *Quintus*.

3. To diminish, to reduce, to lessen.

"[She] does a mischief while she lends a grace, straitening its growth by such a strict embrace."—*Cooper's Red Rover*, 204.

II. Fig.: To place in a state of distress or difficulty; to embarrass, to press; to put in pecuniary difficulties.

"That we may not pretend to want objects of compassion and charity, or to grow straitened and narrow in our affection, all mankind have an interest and concern in them."—*Waterland*, i. 106, viii. 534.

B. Intransitive: To become narrow or narrower; to contract.

"Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream divides their perfect tanks."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 19.

***strait-for-ward, a. [STRAIGHTFORWARD.]**

strait-ly, *straight-ly, adv. [Eng. strait (2), a.; -ly.]

1. In a strait manner; narrowly, closely.

2. Strictly, rigorously.

"He straitly charged him, and forthwith sent him away."—*Mark*, i. 43.

3. Closely, intimately.

strait-néas, s. [Eng. strait (2), a.; -ness.]

1. Narrowness.

"The host was hard to beside, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the straitness of all the places."—*2 Maccabees* xii. 21.

2. Strictness, rigour.

"If his own life answer the straitness of his proceeding, it shall become him well."—*Shakspeare Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

3. Distress, difficulty.

"Since the late cold weather, there is complicated with it a more austere straitness of respiration than is ordinary."—*Watson's Dictionary*, p. 467.

4. Want, scarcity.

"In the show and in the straitness wherewith things mendicants shall distress thee."—*Isaiah* xlviii. 54.

***strake, pret. of v. [STRAKE, v.]**

strake (1), s. [STRAKE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A streak, a band.

"He took him rods of green poplar, end of the hawthorn, and the last tree, and pulled white strakes in them."—*Chaucer* xiii. 27.

2. A narrow band.

3. A band on the felly of a wheel, in sections, and not continuous like a tire.

II. Technically:

1. Mining: An inclined trough for separating ground ore according to gravity, by means of a flow of water; a lammie.

2. Shipbuilding: A continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side; reaching from stem to stern.

*strake (2), s. [STRAKE, v.] A bucel.

*strake, v.t. [A.S. *strac*, pa. t. of *stracan* = to go, to strike.] [STRAGGLE.] To go, to pass, to roam.

"They over land straked." *Piers Plowman's Creed*, 68.

strak-ô-nitz-ite, s. [After Strakonitz, Bohemia, where it occurs; suff. -ite (Mn.).]

Mica: A steatitic mineral substance occurring in greenish-yellow crystals, pseudomorphous after angite (q.v.).

*strale, s. [Ger. *strahl* = a ray.] The pupil of the eye. (Ullrich.)

sträm, v.t. & i. [Cf. Low Ger. *strammen*; Dan. *stramme* = to strain, to stretch; strain = stretched.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To spring or recoil violently. (Procr.)

2. To spread out the limbs; to walk ungracefully; to straddle. (Lover.)

B. Trans.: To dash down violently; to beat. (Procr.)

stra-mash, s. [Fr. *extramash* = a blow, a cuff, from Ital. *stramazzare* = to knock down, from *stracci* = a club, a mace (q.v.).] A tumult, a fray, a fight, a struggle. (Procr. & Scotch.)

"What a fearful stramash they're all in." *Burton's English Legends*, House Warming.

stra-mash, v.t. [STRAMASH, s.] To strike, beat, or bang; to break, to destroy.

*sträm - ô - soun, s. [Fr. *extramash*.] [STRAMASH, s.] A descending blow or cut with a sword, as distinguished from a stuccado or thrust.

"I... made a kind of stramash, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 3.

stra-min-ô-ôis, a. [Lat. *stramineus*, from *stramen*, genit. *straminis* = straw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Strawy; consisting of straw.

"The stramineous blades will at first a little need."—*Robinson Crusoe*, p. 125.

2. Fig.: Chaffy; like straw; light.

"In all other discourse, dry, barren, stramineous, dull, and heavy."—*Burton's Anat. Melancholia*, p. 148.

II. Bot.: Straw-colored (q.v.).

sträm-mel, s. [STRAMINEOUS.] Straw. (Scotch.)

"Sleep on the strämnel in his barn."—*Scott: Guy Riquart*, ch. xxviii.

stra-mô-ni-üm, sträm-ô-ný, s. [Mod. Lat. abbrev. of Gr. *στυμας* (*strichnos*) = nightshade, and *μανικός* (*manikos*) = mad.]

Bot., &c.: The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*, a herbaceous plant about three feet high, with a green stem; ovate, angulate, sinuate, glabrous leaves; generally white flowers; calyx and ovary erect fruit, clothed externally with numerous small-equal spines, and internally four-celled at the base and two-celled at the apex. A native of the East Indies, but introduced into the United States, &c. A variety occasionally occurs with purple stems and flowers. The *Stramonium* is a dangerous narcotic. [Datura, Daturin.]

stramonium-cigar, s. A cigar made from the leaves of *Datura Stramonium*, or *D. tatula*. Such cigars are highly recommended for asthma.

stränd (1), strand, s. [A.S. *strand*; cogn. with Dut. *strand*; Ital. *strand*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *strand*.]

1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, rarely of a navigable river.

"On the dreary strand of the estuary of the Lagan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A shore, a country, a land.

"As home his footsteps he hath turned, From wandering in a foreign strand."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, vi. 1.

3. A small brook or rivulet; a passage for water; a gutter. (Scotch.)

strand mois-rat, s.

Zool.: *Barbarycus maritimus*, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is about ten inches long, tail two inches; fur grayish white, yellowish on under-surface. It frequents sandy localities near the sea-shore.

strand-wolf, s.

Zool.: *Hyena strata*, the Striped or Crested Hyena. [HYENA.]

stränd (2), s. [Det. *ström*; Ger. *Ström* = a stream, a bank.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed; an assemblage of several twisted yarns wound together. If a yarn is twisted into a yarn; and several of the latter are twisted together, or, as it is called, laid up, into a rope.

strand (1), v.t. & i. [STRAND (1), a.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To drive, run, or force aground on the sea-shore.

"A whale, with a tongue seventeen feet long and seven feet broad, had been stranded near Abasco."—*Marine: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxviii.

2. Fig.: To bring to a standstill; to stop; to embarrass.

"Then came shallow water where both ran, and began to be a slight stranded."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To drift or be driven or forced aground on the sea-shore; to run aground.

"Stranded on an idle at anchor."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

2. Fig.: To constitute stranding in law it is necessary that the ship which runs aground and remains stationary for some time.

3. Fig.: To have progress interrupted; to come to a standstill.

strand (2), v.t. [STRAND (2), a.] To land one of the strands of, as of a rope.

sträng, a. [STRONG.] (Scotch.)

stränge, *strange, a. & adv. [Fr. *étrange* (Fr. *étranger*, from Ital. *estrano*, a foreign, from *extra* = without, outside, *estrano*; Ital. *estraneo*, *estraneo*.)] [Extra.]

A. As adjective:

1. Foreign; belonging to another country.

"One of the strange queens of the East."—*Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

2. Foreign.

"Where wast thou born, Sicardus, and when, in what strange country, out of the world?"—*Cooper's Red Rover*, i. 1.

3. Not one's own; not pertaining to one's self or one's belongings; belonging to another or others.

"Some such strange bull headed you fellows are."—*Shakspeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

4. New; unused before; not before heard, or known; unknown.

"The signet is not strange to you."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

5. Wonderful; causing wonder or surprise; exciting curiosity; extraordinary, remarkable, unusual, singular.

"The strange but true; for truth is always a stranger than fiction."—*Byron: Don Juan*, x. 11.

6. Odd, unusual, singular; not according to the ordinary way.

"Full of strange customs, and beside like things."—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, i. 1.

7. Distrustful, reserved, restrained.

"Why do you look so strange, as if you were a ghost?"—*Shakspeare: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

8. Unacquainted; not knowing.

"Joseph... made himself strange unto them."—*Genesis* xlii. 7.

9. Backward, slow.

B. As adv.: Strangely.

"She will speak most bitterly and strange."—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

C. Strange is often used as an adjective elliptically, for It is strange.

"Strange, all this difference should be."—*Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

"To make it strange." To act as if something extraordinary had happened; to act as if shocked.

"She makes it strange, but she would be best pleased to be so angry with an ill letter."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

*strange achieved, a. Acquired for one's self, but for the benefit of others.

"Canst thou be so strange, and not be so good?"—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

*strange-disposed, a. Of a peculiar disposition or nature.

"Indeed, it is a strange-disposed time."—*Shakspeare: Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

strange-sail, s.

Naut.: A vessel heaving in sight, of which the particulars are unknown. (Synth.)

ste, sit, sire, smidst, what, cill, father; wê, wêt, hère, campel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, air, marine; gî, pî, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, wêd, cên: mûte, oth, cûre, quite, oâr, rôle, sîll; trî, Syrian. a, o = ô; ey = ê; qu = kv.

*strange, *str.* & *i.* [STRANGE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To alienate, to estrange.
2. To change. (*Gower: C. A., II.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To wonder; to be astonished.
2. To be alienated or estranged.
3. To be or become strange. (*Gower: C. A., II.*)

*strange'-ful, *strange'-full, *a.* [Eng. *strange*; *-full*.] Strange, wonderful. (*Syl. order*.)

strange'-ly, *strange'-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *strange*, *-ly*.]

1. As belonging to some one else; in a foreign place; at or to a distance.

"As by strange fortune
It came to us, I do in justice charge thee
That thou command it strangely to some place,
Where chance may have or will it."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, II. 2.

2. In a distant or reserved manner, as one who does not know another.

"They were by strange."
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, III. 2.

3. In a strange, odd, remarkable, or singular manner; in a manner to excite surprise or wonder; wonderfully, unusually, remarkably.

"Men who had never before had a scruple had on a sudden become strangely scrupulous."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

strange'-ness, *strange'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *strange*, *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being strange or foreign; foreignness; the state or condition of belonging to another country.

"If I will have the gospel, no distance of place, no strangeness of country, can make any man a stranger to me."
Spenser: Epith.

2. The quality or state of being strange, odd, remarkable, or singular; wonderfulness, singularity; the power or quality of exciting surprise or wonder by novelty.

"Thus above all strangeness."
Shakespeare: Lear, IV. 6.

3. Distance in behaviour; reserve, coldness, withholding manner.

"I heard thy strangeness, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, IV. 1.

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

"I have a distance and mutual strangeness between them."
Scott: Chaucer's Life, bk. II, ch. vi.

5. Remoteness from common manners or notions; unusualness.

"[Men] worthier than himself
Here told the strange strangeness he took on."
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, II. 2.

strang'-er, *strange'-or, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *stranger*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Colloquial Language:*

1. A foreigner; one who belongs to a foreign country. (*Shakespeare: Henry VIII, II. 2.*)

2. One of another place in the same country; one whose home is at a distance from where he is.

"To see the faulted stranger fed."
Crabbe: Woman.

3. One unknown or not familiar; as, He is a stranger to me.

4. A guest, a visitor; one not belonging to the host.

5. A non-member, a visitor.

6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship; one having no community.

7. One not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted.

8. But lately there are many that are upon the road, whether he be then alive or dead, to the knowledge of his friends and family on earth."
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, II. 2.

9. A non-member, a visitor.

10. In college halls at Oxford, guests are often entertained at a special table known as the Strangers' Table, and in the principal clubs there is a Strangers' Room.

11. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship; one having no community.

12. One not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted.

13. But lately there are many that are upon the road, whether he be then alive or dead, to the knowledge of his friends and family on earth."
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, II. 2.

14. A non-member, a visitor.

15. In college halls at Oxford, guests are often entertained at a special table known as the Strangers' Table, and in the principal clubs there is a Strangers' Room.

16. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship; one having no community.

17. One not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted.

18. But lately there are many that are upon the road, whether he be then alive or dead, to the knowledge of his friends and family on earth."
Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, II. 2.

19. A non-member, a visitor.

20. In college halls at Oxford, guests are often entertained at a special table known as the Strangers' Table, and in the principal clubs there is a Strangers' Room.

the attention of the Speaker to the fact that strangers were present, he had no alternative but to order them to withdraw, and then the reporter's gallery was also cleared; this rule is now modified.

4. *Congress (H.).* All persons other than members or persons officially connected with the House or Senate are considered strangers, and subject to an order to withdraw when private business is to be transacted, as when the Senate goes into executive session. In case of undue applause or confusion the sergeant-at-arms may be directed to clear the galleries.

5. *As adj.:* Strange.

"This stranger guest
Followed and entered with the rest."
Longfellow: Macbeth's Tale, vi.

*strang'-er, *v.t.* [STRANGER, *a.*] To estrange, to alienate.

"Dowered with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath."
Shakespeare: Lear, I. 1.

strang'-gle, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *estrangler* (Fr. *étrangler*, from Lat. *strangula*, from Gr. *στραγγαλίζω* (*strangallizō*), from *στραγγαλίζω* (*strangallizō*) = a halter; *στραγγαλίζω* (*strangallizō*) = twisted; Sp. & Port. *estrangular*.]

1. *Transitive:*

1. *It.* To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe; to choke.

2. *Figuratively:*

1. To suffocate by drowning.

2. To suppress; to keep back from birth or appearance; to stifle.

"Strangle such thoughts."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, IV. 4.

3. *Intransitive:*

1. To be choked or suffocated.

2. To be strangled; to be choked.

"I pray God if it were so I should be of the breed."
Robert de Brouwer, 1600.

*strang'-gle, *strang'-gl, *s.* [STRANGLE, *v.*] Strangulation.

"This is the prison in the dark, cold
This is the strangling and hanging by the throat."
Chaucer: C. T., 2, 100.

strangle-taro, *s.*

1. *Botany:*

1. *Vicia lathyroides* and *V. hirsuta*, tares which strangle other plants.

2. *Cuscuta europaea*, and the Orobanchae, because they strangle tares. (*Triv.*)

strangle-wood, *s.*

1. *Bot.* (1) The genus *Cuscuta*; (2) The genus *Orobanchae*.

*strang'-gle-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *strangle*; *-able*.] Capable of being strangled.

strang'-glor, *s.* [Eng. *strangle* (*v.*); *-or*.]

1. One who or that which strangles or destroys.

"The hand that seems to tie their friendship
Together, will be the very strangler of their unity."
Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 4.

2. [*Triv.*]

strang'-glor, *s. p.* [STRANGLE, *v.*]

Furriery: A disease attacking horses, generally between the ages of three and five years. It consists of an abscess, which occurs between the branches of the lower jaw. It is considered contagious. Also applied to a similar infectious disease in swine.

"Sideritis has a peculiar virtue for to cure swine of their squames or strangles."
P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xxi, ch. xv.

strang'-gu-late, *a.* [Lat. *strangulatus*, *pa. par.* of *strangula* = to strangle (*q.v.*).]

Bot. The same as STRANGULATED (*q.v.*).

*strang'-gu-late, *v.t.* [STRANGULATE, *a.*] To strangle.

"Suck their food, like the lye, from what they strangulate and kill."
Southern: Doctor, intercalary vii.

strang'-gu-lat-ed, *a.* [STRANGULATE.]

1. *Bot.* Irregularly contracted and expanded.

2. *Surg.* Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression; as, a strangulated hernia; that is, one so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and to cause dangerous symptoms.

strang'-gu-lat-ion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *strangulatio*, *accus.* of *strangula*, from *strangula*, *pa. par.* of *strangula* = to strangle (*q.v.*); Sp. *estrangulacion*; Ital. *strangulazione*.]

1. *Bot. Lang.* The act of strangling; the state of being strangled; a sudden and forcible

compression of the windpipe, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and life.

2. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* The state of being irregularly contracted and expanded.

2. *Pathol.* The state of a part too closely constricted, as the throat in hysterics, or the intestines in hernia.

*strang'-gur'-i-an, *s.* [STRANGURY.] Strangury.

"The goat, colic, stoma, or stranguria."
Ward: Sermons, p. 60.

strang'-gur'-i-ous, *a.* [Lat. *strangurius*, from *stranguria* = strangury (*q.v.*).] Suffering from strangury; of the nature of strangury; denoting the pain of strangury.

"I was often afflicted with strangurious symptoms."
Chayne: English Malady, p. 221.

strang'-gu-r'y, *s.* [Lat. *stranguria*, from Gr. *στραγγυρία* (*stranguryia*) = retention of the urine, when it falls by drops, from *στραγγαλίζω* (*strangallizō*), *gent.* *στραγγαλίζω* (*strangallizō*) = a drop; and *οὐρα* (*oura*) = urine; Sp. *estranguria*; Ital. *stranguria*.]

1. *Bot.* A swelling or other disease produced in a plant by the pressure of too tight a ligature.

2. *Pathol.* A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is excreted in drops.

"I hope they got better of their colds, toothaches, fevers, stranguries, scalds, swellings, and sore eyes."
Stowe: Pauline's Story, vol. III, ch. 10.

stráp, stróp, *stropo, *s.* [A. S. *stropp*, from Lat. *stroppus* = a strap; Dut. *strop* = a halter; Fr. *strap*; Dan. *stroppe*; Sw. *stropp*; Ger. *stripp*, *strappe*, *struppe*, *strupp*, *strapp*; allied to Gr. *στρόφος* (*strophos*) = a twisted band or cord, *στρέφω* (*strophō*) = to twist.]

[STROP, STROTHER.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A narrow band or strip of cloth, leather, or other material used to form a fastening; they are generally provided with a buckle, and are made in various forms; as, the strap of a shoe or boot, i.e. a short strap connecting the two sides of each leg of a pair of trousers, by passing under the shoe or boot, the object being to keep the trousers well over the ankles.

"These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an they be not, let them hang themselves in their own straps."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I. 3.

2. A piece of leather prepared with fine emery or polishing powder, to sharpen a razor or knife; a strop.

3. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

- (1) The flat part of the corolla in a ligulate flower, specially in the florets of the ray in a composite plant.

- (2) The leaf without the sheath in some grasses.

2. *Carp.* An iron plate placed across the junction of two or more timbers, either branched out or straight, as may be found requisite, and each branch bolted or keyed with one or more bolts or keys, through each of the timbers, for the purpose of securing them together.

3. *Harness:* A leathern thong, provided with a buckle, by which separate parts of a set of harness are connected together.

4. *Mach.* A band over the end of a rod to hold a connecting pin or wrist.

5. *Mil.* A strip of worsted, silk, silver, or gold, worn on the shoulder that has no epaulet. [*SIMULERS-STRAP.*]

6. *Nautical:*

- (1) One of the rudder bands, which also holds a phitole, which hooks into an eye on a brace bolted to the stern-post.

- (2) A band of rope or metal around the shell of a tackle block, by which its hook, eye, or tail is attached thereto.

7. *Vehicles:*

- (1) A plate on the upper side of the tongue, and resting upon the double tree, to assist in holding the wagon-hammer.

- (2) A clip, such as that which holds the spring-bar or to the axle.

- (3) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis.

4. *Black-strap:* [*BLACK-STRAP.*]

bell, bōy; pōit, jōwī; cat, celi, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -tan, -tion, -sion = ahān; -tion, -sion = ahūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = ahūa. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

strap-block, s.

Naut.: A block with a strap around it, and an eye worked at the lower end for attachment to a hook upon deck for a purchase.

strap-box, s.

Mach.: A journal-box secured by a strap to connecting rod.

strap-hinge, s. A hinge with long flaps, by which it is secured to the door and post.

strap-joint, s.

Mach.: A connection by strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman.

strap-oil, s. A thrashing. (Cf. *STIRRUP-OIL*.)

strap-shaped, a. [LIQUATE.]**strap-work, s.**

Arch.: A style of architectural ornamentation, representing a band or bands crossed, folded, and interlacing. There exist specimens of it, which must have been executed as long ago as the eleventh century, but it was far more general in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.



STRAP WORK.
(From the door of St. Maclou, Rouen, c. 1542.)

strap, v.t. [STRAP, s.]

1. To fasten or bind with a strap.

"With spotted boots, strapped waist, and frozen locks." *Cooper, Task, iv. 6.*

2. To beat or chastise with a strap.

3. To sharpen with or on a strap or strip.

4. To hang. (*Scotch.*)

strap-pa'-dō, s. [Ital. *strappata* = a pulling, winging, from *strappare* = to pull, to wing; O. Fr. *strappade*; Sp. *estrappada*.] A kind of military punishment, formerly practised in drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which dislocation of a limb usually happened.

"Were I at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion." *Shakespeare, Henry IV., ii. 4.*

strap-pa'-dō, v.t. [STRAPPADO, s.] To torture or punish with the strappado.

"Strappado'd with an oath 'ex officio' by your bowmen of the arches." *Milton, Animad. Remon. Defence.*

strap-për, s. [Eng. *strap*; *er*.]

1. One who uses a strap.

2. Something bulky or large; a tall, strapping person.

"She's a strapper, a real strapper." *C. Bronte, Jane Eyre, ch. 12.*

strap-ping, a. [STRAP, v.] Tall, lusty, strong, well-made. (From the idea of large size being connected with violent action. Cf. *bouncing, thumping, thundering, whacking, &c.*)

"The police, fine strapping fellows, usually Irish, wear white ducks in fine weather." *Daily Telegraph, Aug. 25, 1885.*

strapping-plato, s.

Mining: One of the straps or bands which bind the connecting rods to each other at the points where they are secured together.

strap-ple, v.t. [A frequent. from *strap* (q.v.).] To bind or tie with a strap; to strap.

"Strapped strait
One of his longest axes."
Chapman, Homer; Hymn to Hermes.

strap-wört, s. [Eng. *strap*, and *wort*. Named from its trailing habit.]

Bot.: The genus *Corrigiola*, and specially *Corrigiola littoralis*.

sträss (1), s. [Named after the inventor, a German chemist.]

Min.: A name applied to an artificial compound used to imitate precious stones. Compos.: silica, potash, and lead, with various metallic oxides according to the colours required.

sträss (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Silk: The refuse of silk in the process of working into skeins.

strä-tä, s. pl. [STRATUM.]

fäte, füt, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camél, hòr, there; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gö, pò or, wòre, wöl, wòrk, wòh, sòn; müte, cüb, cüre, quíte, öür, rále, füll; trý, Sýrian. se, ce = é; ey = ä; qu = kv.

strät-a-gēm, *strat-a-geme, s. [Fr. *stratagème*, from Lat. *strategema*; Gr. *στρατήγημα* = the device or act of a general, *στρατήγος* (*stratēgos*) = a general; *στράτος* (*stratos*) = an army, and *ἄγω* (*agō*) = to lead; Sp. *estrategema*; Ital. *stratagemma*.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which the enemy is deceived.

"Their wondrous wiles and stratagems provide,
To aid their great acknowledged victor's side."
Rowe, Lucius; Pharsalia, iv.

2. Any artifice or trick by which an advantage is gained.

"An innocent stratagem to draw their attention to his book." *Har. Winter Evening, even. 10.*

3. A cabal; a combination for the commission of some unlawful act.

"The man that hath no music to himself,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils."
Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, v.

strät-a-gēm-lo, *strät-a-gēm-lo-al, a. [Eng. *strategem*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of the nature of, or containing a stratagem.

"His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this stratagemical epistle." *Swift, Tripos, assigned to him by Dr. Barrow.*

strät-a-rith-mët-rý, s. [Gr. *στρατήγος* (*stratēgos*) = an army; *ἀριθμός* (*arithmos*) = number, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = measure.]

Mil.: The art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure.

strät-ö-gët-lo, *strät-ö-gët-lo-al, a. [Eng. *strategic*; *-etic, -etial*.] Strategic.

strät-ö-gët-lo-al lý, adv. [Eng. *strategically*; *-ly*.] Strategically.

strä-tä-g, strä-tä-g-al, a. [Gr. *στρατήγος* (*stratēgos*), from *στρατήγος* (*stratēgos*) = strategy (q.v.); Fr. *stratégique*; Ital. *strategico*.] Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy; of the nature of strategy.

strategie-line, s.

Mil.: An imaginary line joining strategic points.

strategie-point, s.

Mil.: A point or object in the theatre of military operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent.

"A strategic point on the railway west of Philippopolis." *N. James's Gazette, Sept. 25, 1885.*

strä-täg-los, *strät-ö-gët-los, a. [STRATEGIC.]

Mil.: The same as STRATEGY (q.v.).

strät-ö-gist, s. [Eng. *strategy*; *-ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

strä-täg-üs, s. [Gr. *στρατήγος* (*stratēgos*).] [STRATEGEM.] An Athenian general officer.

strät-ö-gý, s. [Gr. *στρατήγος* (*stratēgos*) = generalship, from *στρατήγος* (*stratēgos*) = a general; Fr. *strategie*; Sp. *estrategia*; Ital. & Lat. *strategi*.]

1. *Mil.*: Science, as distinguished from the art of war, the direction of a campaign; the combination and employment of his available forces, by a commander-in-chief, to bring a campaign to an end, as distinct from the minor operations by which it is sought to effect that result, and which are subsidiary to the general plan. [Tactics.]

2. The use of artifice, stratagem, or finesse in carrying out any project.

sträth, s. [Gael. *srath*; Wel. *ysrath* = a valley.] A valley through which a river runs. (*Scotch.*)

"Arrived at the bottom of the strath on the sea coast." *Macfarlane, Hants & Islands, p. 10.*

2. A hillock; a little mound or hill.

"Here and there are peckets, knolls, or straths of gravel." *Times, Nov. 4, 1881.*

sträth's-pöy, s. [See def.]

1. A kind of dance in duple time, so called from having been first practised in the district of Strathpey. It resembles the reel, but is slower in movement. It was invented about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

"The best dance of a *strathpey* in the whole strath." *Scott, Waterloo, ch. xviii.*

2. A kind of dance music adapted to this dance.

strät-i-fí-cä-tion, s. [Eng. *stratify*; *c* connective; *-ation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.

2. The state of being stratified; an arrangement of strata or layers one upon another.

"A mass in which there is no stratification." *De Kon. Theory of the Earth, ii. 307.*

II. Technically:

1. *Elect.*: A term used of the electric light when it does not appear as an undiminished brush, but is arranged in zones of different width and intensity. The cause of this phenomenon is not satisfactorily ascertained.

2. *Physiol.*: The disposition of tissues in layers in certain organs.

strät-i-fied, pa. pres. or a. [STRATIFY.]

stratified-lichens, s. pl. [STRATIFIED-ROUS LICHENS.]

strät-i-foria, a. [Eng. *stratum*, and *fora*, in the form of *strata*; applied to rock masses, whether aqueous or igneous, having more or less a stratified appearance.]

strät-i-fý, v.t. [Eng. *stratum*; *suff. -ify*, *stratifier*.] To form into strata or layers; range in strata.

"Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, keeping it red hot, stratified with cold dust and cold water." *Hill, Materia Medica.*

strät-i-graph-ic, strät-i-graph-ic-al, a. [Eng. *stratigraphic*; *-ic, -ical*.] Pertaining or relating to strata or their disposition, relating to the manner in which substances are arranged in strata in nature.

"The fifth book is paleontological; the sixth, stratigraphical." *De Kon. October 28, 1882.*

strät-i-graph-ic-al lý, adv. [Eng. *stratigraphical*; *-ally*.] In a stratigraphical manner, as regards stratigraphy or the disposition of strata.

strä-tig-ra-phý, s. [Eng. = a stratum, and Gr. *γράφω* (*grapō*) = to write, to describe.] *Geol.*: That department of geology which deals with the disposition or arrangement of strata, or the order in which they succeed each other.

strät-i-ö-mý-i-dös, s. pl. [Lat. *stratiomyi*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -i-dös*.] *Entom.*: A family of Notoptera. Antennae three-jointed, and having in most cases a terminal stylet with five or six rings. When this is absent, the third antennal segment is fusiform. Wings in many species covered one upon the other. There are two subfamilies—Stratiomyinae and Xylomyiinae.

strät-i-ö-mý-i-nae, s. [Nod. Lat. *stratiomyi*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -inae*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Stratiomyiinae. Abdomen with five free segments.

strät-i-ö-mý-a, s. [Gr. *στρατιώτης* (*stratiōtēs*) = warlike, and *αἶμα* (*aima*) = a fly.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stratiomyiinae. The best-known species is *Stratiomyia clausenii*, a large housefly, a little more than half an inch long, the colour brassy-brown with tawny hairs; the scutellum yellow, with two long spines; the abdomen black with yellow spots and bands. The female deposits her eggs on the lower side of the water-plants *Alisma Plantago*; the pupa floats like a beetle.

strät-i-ö-tö-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *stratiotides*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Hydrocharitaceae, having the ovary six, eight, or nine-celled.

strät-i-ö-täg, s. [Lat. from Gr. *στρατιώτης* (*stratiōtēs*) = (1) a soldier; (2) a water-plat (see def.), so named from the sword-like foliage.]

Bot.: Water soldier; the typical genus of Stratiotides (q.v.). Only known species, *Stratiotides aloides*, a stomiloidous submerged aquatic herb, with the leaves, which are triangular, acuminate, serrate, or deeply four-toothed, long, compressed, thickened; the petiole six-parted, white; the stamens twelve or thirteen, with twenty-two or twenty-four staminal; six stigmas and a six-celled, many-seeded, lanceolate fruit. It is a very ornamental plant, and occurs in Britain, especially in the fens of Norfolk and Lincolnshire. It remains under water during the greater part of the year, but appears to the surface at the time when the seeds are to be fertilized.

strā-tō-rā-qū, s. [Gr. *στράτης* (*strates*) = an army, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = to rule.] Military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

*Morbidly anxious for the support of a composite government and a decaying despotism.—*Daily News*, Nov. 11, 1884.

strā-tō-rā-phū, s. [Gr. *στράτης* (*strates*) = an army, and *γραφία* (*graphia*) = to write, to describe.] A description of armies or of what belongs to an army.

strā-tō-m-ē-tār, s. [Eng. *strata*, and *meter*.] An instrument for determining in what manner geological strata press upon each other. (*Méyne*.)

strā-tō-n-ic, a. [Gr. *στράτης* (*strates*) = an army.] Pertaining or relating to an army.

strā-tō-pō-ite, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral resulting from the alteration of rhodonite, the manganese passing from protoxide to sesquioxide. Dana makes it a variety of neovite, but it is a doubtful compound. Found with rhodonite at Filipstad, Sweden.

strā-tō-t-ic, a. [Gr. *στράτης* (*strates*) = an army.] Warlike, military.

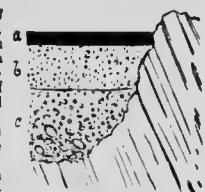
strā-tūm (pl. **strā-tā**), s. [Lat. = that which is laid flat or spread out, neut. sing. of *stratus*, pa. par. of *strare* = to strew (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A bed or layer artificially made of any material.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: A layer of tissue.

2. *Geol.*: A bed or mass of matter spread out over a certain surface, in most cases by the action of water, but sometimes also by that of wind. The method in which stratification by the agency of water has been effected in bygone times may be understood by a study of the manner in which successive layers of gravel, sand, mud, &c., are deposited in a river or running brook. The same process has been at work through untold periods of time. The greater part of the earth's crust, in nearly every land, is found to be thus stratified. Strata may be conformable (q.v.), or unconformable (q.v.). In the former case there generally is a considerable approach to parallelism among them. It is, however, in-



SEDIMENTARY STRATA.

a. Mud; b. sand; c. pebbles. They all rest unconformably on older beds dipping at a high angle.

fer to that of cleavage planes. Stratification by water, as a rule, retains fossil remains of the animals and plants imbedded in them when they were soft and plastic. Metamorphism generally destroys these organic remains, but leaves the stratification undisturbed; thus there are two kinds of strata—sedimentary and metamorphic—nearly synonymous with fossiliferous and non-fossiliferous stratified rocks. Most strata have a dip (q.v.) and a strike (q.v.). The fossils will in most cases show whether strata are lacustrine, fluvial, or marine. They prove that deposit was very slow. One stratum may overlap another, or a stratum may thin out, or in one respect it may exist. As a rule, the lowest are the oldest, but some great convulsions may have tilted over strata in limited areas, so that the oldest have been thrown uppermost. A study of the country prevents error. In estimating the relative age of strata thus reversed. The thickness of the stratified rocks is believed to be about twenty miles, or 10,000 feet. They are not all present at one place, or even in one country. Though a large number are to be found in the United States, yet many foreign beds require to be inserted in the series, and even then great gaps remain, each representing a lapse of time. For the order of superposition, see Fossiliferous. [*Geology*]

strā-tū, s. [Lat. = a strewing, a covering.] [*Stratum*.]

Nature: A very large and continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, looking, in many cases,

as if it rested on the ground. It occurs chiefly at sunset and disappears at sunrise. It is common in autumn 'till rare in spring.

strā-tū, **strā-tū**, s. [Gr. *στράτης* (*strates*), v.t. [*STRAUGHT*, pa. t.] To stretch out; to make straight. (*Scott*.)

*Hand of woman, or of man either, will sever straight him.—*Scott*: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xviii.

***strā-tū** (*gh guttural*), pa. t. & pa. par. [*STRETCH*, v.]

strā-vā-dī-ūm, s. [Mahabar name Latinised.]

Bot.: A genus of Barringtoniaceae; calyx four-parted, ovary two-celled, fruit four-sided, ribbed. The root of *Stratidium racemosum* is somewhat bitter, but not unpleasant to the taste. Hindoo doctors consider it aperient, deobstruent, and cooling. The bark is supposed to possess qualities like those of Ciuchona.

strā-vālg, **strā-vāgne**, v.t. [O. Fr. *estravager*, from Lat. *extrahere*, from *extra* = beyond, and *trahere* = to wander; Ital. *stravagare*.] To wander; to tramp about idly. (*Scott*.)

strā-vālg-ēr, s. [Eng. *strawling*; -er.] One who wanders about idly; a tramp, a stroller, a vagabond. (*Scott*.)

strāw, **strāwe**, **strē**, **stree**, s. & a. [A.S. *straw*, *straw*, *strād*; cogn. with Dut. *stroo*; Irel. *strā*; Dan. *straa*; Sw. *strå*; O. H. Ger. *stron*; Ger. *stroh*; Lat. *stramen* = straw; *struo* = to heap up.] [*SEW*.]

A. As substantive:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., especially of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and pease; it is principally used for plaiting, thatching, paper-making, and litter.

(2) A piece of such a stalk or stem.

"When shepherds pipe on *straw*."—*Shakespeare*: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

(3) A bundle or mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut and after being thrashed; as a load of *straw*. (In this sense the word does not admit of a plural.)

2. *Fig.*: Used proverbially for anything worthless or of no account; a fig, a jot.

"And when that they had accomplished, yet ben they not wroth a *straw*."—*Chaucer*: *Tale of Melibee*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Linnaeus's name for the culm or stem of grasses.

2. *Mining*: A fine straw filled with powder, and used as a fuse.

B. As adj.: Made, plaited, or composed of straw; as, a *straw* bed, a *straw* bonnet, a *straw* hat, &c.

¶ (1) A man of straw: The figure of a man formed of; out of old clothes stuffed with straw; hence, the mere resemblance of a man; one of no substance or means; an imaginary person.

(2) In the straw: Lying-in, as a mother; in childbed.

¶ Fuller (*Worthies*: *Lincoln*) says that "this English proverb . . . shows feather-beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation." Burgoyne (*Heire*, i. 1) suggests that it arose from the practice of laying down straw before the houses of persons who were ill.

¶ (3) To break a straw: To quarrel.

¶ (4) To lay a straw: To pause.

¶ Straw is commonly used in compounds, most of which are self-explanatory; as, *straw-roofed*, *straw-stuffed*, &c.

straw bail, s. Bail given by a person without property on which the court can levy in case the person bailed absconds.

straw-belle, s. Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Aspilota gilvata*. The caterpillar feeds on the yarrow.

straw-board, s. Thick paper-board made altogether or principally from straw; usually that of wheat or rye.

straw-braid, s. The same as *Straw-PLAIT* (q.v.).

straw-built, a. Built or constructed of straw. (*Mauclary*: *Cayss*, xvii.)

straw-carrier, s.

1. An endless apron in a thrashing-machine to lift the straw as it comes from the cylinder, and discharge it at the tail of the machine. The carrier being of open work, the grain and chaff are sifted out on the way.

2. A straw elevator at the end of the thrasher to lift the straw on to the rack.

straw-color, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The color of dry straw; a pale yellow.

B. As adj.: Straw-colored.

straw-colored, a. Of the color of dry straw; of a pale yellow color.

Straw-colored bat: *Zor. Natalus albicenter*, from South and Central America.

straw-cutter, s. An instrument or machine for cutting straw for fodder or other purposes.

straw-drain, s. A drain filled with straw.

straw-fiddle, s. A name sometimes given to the claque-bols (q.v.), when the rods rest on cylinders of twisted straw instead of on cords. (*Tyndall*: *On Sound*, lect. iv.)

straw-house, s. A house or shed for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

straw-paper, s. Paper made wholly or principally from straw.

straw-plait, **straw-plat**, s. A plait or braid formed of straw, chiefly of rye, plaited together, and generally from half to an inch wide. These plaits when sewn together are used to form different descriptions of ladies' bonnets, hats for both sexes, &c. For hats the whole straw is used; for bonnets it is split, and the part under the hush removed. The braids are plaited with from eleven to thirteen straws each. Their length is from 300 to 350 feet, their width and the quantity of straw entering into them varying according to quality.

straw ride, s. A country ride taken for pleasure in a wagon or a sleigh full of straw on which the members of the party sit.

straw-rope, s. A rope made of straw twisted, and used to secure the thatch of corn ricks and stacks and of cottages.

straw-underwing, s.

Entom.: A British night-moth, *Cerigo Cythera*, the hinder wings of which are straw-colored, with a broad, smoke-colored marginal band. The larva feeds on the grasses which grow on dry and stony hills; the chrysalis is subterranean.

straw-worm, s. A worm bred in straw; the caddis-worm.

***strāw**, v.t. [*SEW*, s.] To spread, strew, or scatter. [*SEW*.]

"The scene of his body was after his death strewed about through the sale of Salustiana."—*North*: *Familiar*, p. 51.

strāw-bēr-rŷ, s. [Eng. *straw*, and *berry*; A.S. *stræberig*, its runners being like straws (*Slent*), or from the ancient practice of laying straw between the rows, to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean (*Louden*).]

Bot. & Hort.: In Lucany, the genus *Fragaria* (q.v.); in horticulture, its cultivated species, spec., *Fragaria vesca*, of which there are wood and alpine varieties; *F. elatior*, the Haultbois, *F. virginiana*, the Virginian or Scarlet, *F. grandiflora*, the Pine, and *F. chiloensis*, the Chilean Strawberry. The magnificent fruit now produced by cultivation is the outcome of American species; the Virginian, a native of the State of Virginia and neighboring states; the Pine, probably from Carolina, a species unsurpassed in flavor or texture; and the Chilean, from Chill, South America, which has yielded some of the finest varieties. The Virginian or Scarlet Strawberry has the leaves usually smooth, dark green, of thin texture, with sharp serratures, the fruit mostly small. The Pine Strawberry has the leaves almost smooth, dark green, of firm texture, with obtuse serratures, the flower and fruit large; the latter white to nearly purple. The Chilean Strawberry has very villous or hairy leaves, with small thick leaflets, having obtuse serratures, the fruit large but insipid. All have run into varieties and sub-varieties, besides producing various

bell, boy; poñt, jōw; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, lem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -fion, -qion = zhūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

lan. *so, os = ō; ey = â; qu = kw.*

iste, sit, sare, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wôt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sûre, sir, marine; gâ, gô, or, wêro, wolf, wêrk, whê, sôn; mûta, eûb, eûre, unite, eûr, râle, rûll; trê, syrian. a. ce = â: av = â: an = kw.

stream

stream, *v.* [STRAM, *s.* & *v.*]
1. To send out or forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow.

"As fast as they [wounds] stream forth thy blood."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, III. 1.

2. To cause to hang or fly at full length.

"Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross."
Shakespeare: Richard III., IV. 1.

3. To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracts. (Bacon.)

4. To stream a buoy: To let it drop into the water previously to casting anchor.

stream, *s.* & *v.* [STREAM, *s.* & *v.*]

stream, *s.* [Eng. stream; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A long narrow flag; a pennon streaming or flowing in the air.

"There are banners and streamers, and shamrock devices and banners on every side."
Thackeray: The Virginians, p. 100.

2. A stream or column of light shooting from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

"The moon was hidden at the full, and the northern streamers were shining brilliantly."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. **Entom.**: A handsome British geometer moth, *Antonia derisuta*. Wings with a delicate gloss, the fore-pair purple brown, with markings, the hinder pair gray, with few markings; expansion about an inch. The caterpillar feeds on the buds and stems of the bog rose in June and July, the perfect insect appearing in the following April and May.

2. **Mining**: A person who works in search of stream-tin.

stream, *adj.* [Eng. stream; *ström*.] Full of streams or of currents.

"Shed by the winds against the streamful tide."
Dryden: Pers. Quercus.

stream, *adj.* [Eng. stream; *ström*.] In quality or state of being streamy.

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alley: applied to the houses as well as the open way.

The Street: A commercial term signifying the market, especially the stock market; also, the traders therein collectively.

street arab, *s.* A neglected, outcast boy or girl of the streets.

street car, *s.* A car for local or city travel, running on rails on the surface of the public streets.

street door, *s.* That door of a house which opens into the street or road.

street-orderly, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.*: A man employed to sweep and scour the streets of a town; a scavenger.
"The first appearance of the street-orderlies in the metropolis was in 1842."
Hobson: London Labour, II. 260.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to scavenging; carried out by scavengers.

"The street-orderly system is the only rational and efficacious mode of street-cleaning."
Hobson: London Labour, II. 260.

Street-orderly bin: An iron receptacle in the street in which horse manure is deposited during the day by brigades of boys organized for that purpose. (English.)

street-orderlyism, *s.* The system of cleaning the streets of a city by means of street-orderlies.

street-railroad, street railway, *s.* A railroad constructed on the surface of the streets; (in England) a tramway.

street-sweeper, *s.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specif., a machine provided with scrapers and brushes for gathering up street-dust and mud.

street-walker, *s.*

1. A common prostitute who walks the streets.

2. An idler.

street-walking, *s.* The practice of a street-walker; prostitution.

street-ward, *s.* An officer who had the charge of the streets.

street ward, *s.* [Eng. street; *ward*.] Adjoining the street; looking into the street.

street-way, *s.* [Eng. street; and *way*.] The open space in a street; the roadway.

street-y, *s.* [Eng. street; *y*.] Belonging to the streets; hence, town-bred.

"I am of the streets, and street-y—*via ten polin* in my haven."
G. A. Sala: A Journey due North (1849), p. 4.

straight (*gh* silent), *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [STRAIT.]

A. *As adj.*: Narrow, strait.

B. *As adv.*: Strictly, straitly.

C. *As substantive*:

1. A narrow, a strait.

2. Difficulty, distress, straits.

3. An old name for a narrow alley in London frequented by house jostlers.

straight-on (*gh* silent), *adv.* [STRAIGHTS.]

strains, *v.t.* [STRAIN, *v.*]

strålitz, *s.* [RUSS. *strålitz* = an archer, a shooter; *strål* = an arrow.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

strålitz-lila, *s.* (Named by Acton after the queen of George III., who was of the house of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz.)

Str.: A genus of France (q.v.). Fine herbageous plants, akin to the liliacea and the plantain, with large leaves and handsome flowers; the outer segments of the perianth (sepals) generally bright orange, two of the three inner large and bright purple, the third one small and hooded. From the Cape of Good Hope. Several species are cultivated in our greenhouses, and of these *Stralitzia regina* is the finest; its seeds are eaten by the Caffres.

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strains, *v.t.* [STRAIN, *v.*]

strains, *v.t.* [STRAIN (2), *v.*]

1. Race, offspring.

2. Descant, lineage.

string, *s.* [STRON.]

strong-ite, *s.* [After Prof. A. Strong, of Gweneen; *str.* -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An orthoclombic mineral occurring in small spherical groups of radiating fibres, rarely in crystals. Hardness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 2.97; lustre, vitreous; colour, shades of red. Composed of phosphoric acid, 37.97; sesquioxide of iron, 42.75; water, 19.25 = 100, which gives the formula [Fe] P₂O₅ + 4aq.

strongth, *s.* [A.S. *strongth*, from *strong* = strong (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That property, attribute, or quality of an animal body, by which it is enabled to move itself or other things. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. For the purpose of comparing the strength or the effects produced by the energy exerted by different animals, or by the same animal under different circumstances, it is usual to assume as a dynamic unit the force required to raise one pound of weight through one foot of space in one minute of time. [HORSE-POWER.]

"But their lot had fallen on a time when men had discovered that the strength of the muscles is far inferior to the strength of the mind."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. 22.

2. The quality or property of bodies by which they resist the application of force without breaking or giving way; solidity, toughness, tenacity. The strength of a body is tested by forces acting in different ways: thus a body may be torn asunder by a tensile or stretching force, or by a direct pull in the direction of its fibres, as in the case of a rope, &c.; or it may be broken across by a transverse strain, crushed by a pressure exerted in the direction of its length, twisted, shorn across, &c.

3. Force proceeding from motion, and proportioned to it.

4. Power of resisting attacks.

"Our castle's strength will laugh a siege to scorn."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, v. 1.

5. Power or vigour of any kind; ability to do or bear; capacity of exertion, intellectual, moral, or physical.

"Though she was a woman of great strength of mind."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. v.

6. Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a fleet, or the like.

"To decay the strength of the enemy."
Shakespeare: Lear, iv. 6.

7. Hence, an armed force; a body of troops; an army.

"Discover your united strength."
Shakespeare: King John, II. 1.

8. One who or that which constitutes or is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness; a person or thing on which reliance or confidence is placed; support, security.

"God is our refuge and strength."
Psalm i. vi. 1.

9. A fortification, a stronghold, a fortress.

"The invincible high strength."
Milton: P. L., vi. 101.

10. That quality which produces or tends to produce results; the effective power in an institution, established custom, or the like; legal or moral force; binding, constraining, or influencing force or power; force, efficiency, weight, influence.

"With all its glorious strength."
King John, II. 1.

11. Intensity or degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the quality or property of producing sensible effects on other bodies. (Said of liquids and the like.)

12. Force or power in the expression of meaning in words; vigour of style; nervous diction or style; the quality or power of fully and forcibly expressing ideas.

"And praise the easy vigour of a line."
Where Debutants were, A and Waller's sweetest join."
Pope: Rape on Criticism, 611.

13. Vividness, intensity, brilliance, brightness.

"His countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength."
Revelation, I. 16.

14. High degree, vehemence, force.

"You will shake the strength of your dissonance."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, v.

bál, báy; pout, jóv; cat, cell, ehorna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -elous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, del.

II. Art: Boldness of conception or treatment.

"Character's strength, Corregio's softer line."

"On (or a) the strength of: to reliance on; on the faith of; in dependence on."

"The allies, after a successful summer, are to apt upon the strength of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign."—Addison.

strénth, v. t. [STRÉNTH, s.] To strengthen.

"Hath he not made me in the Pope's defence."

"To spend the treasure that should strengthen my land?"

"Morrow: Massacre at Pa. 16. 11. 1."

strengthened, a. [Eng. *strenght*; -ed.] Endowed with strength.

"And his arms and legs well lengthed and strengthened."—Psalms: Chronica, ch. xiv.

strengthen-en, v. t. & i. [Eng. *strenght*; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make strong or stronger; to give greater strength to physically, legally, or morally; to confirm, to establish.

"Retreating them to come up without delay to London, and to strengthen the hands of their metropolitan at this conjuncture."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. viii.

2. To animate, to encourage.

"Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and strengthen him."—Deut. iii. 24.

3. To make stronger or greater; to add intensity to; to intensify.

"To strengthen that impatience."

"Shakespeare: Julius Caesar; it. i."

4. To cause to increase in power, authority, or security.

"Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest."

"With powerful policy strengthen themselves."—Shakespeare: Henry VI., l. 1.

B. Intransitive: To grow or become strong or stronger; to increase in strength.

"The young disease that must subside at length."

"Olivia with his growth, and strengthen with his strength."—Pope: Essay on Man, l. 135.

¶ Whatever adds to the strength, be it in ever so small a degree, *strengthens*; exercise *strengthens* either body or mind; whatever gives strength for a particular emergence fortifies; religion fortifies the mind against adversity; whatever adds to the strength, so as to give a positive degree of strength, fortifies; morning exercise to fine weather invigorates.

strenght-en-er, *strenght-nér, s. [Eng. *strenghten*; -er.] One who or that which strengthens; one who or that which adds or increases strength, moral or physical; specif., in medicine, something which, when taken into the system, increases vital energy and confirms the stamina.

"Garlic, . . . a great *strengthen* of the stomach."

"Sir W. Temple: Health & Long Life."

strenght-fúl, a. [Eng. *strenght*, s.; -ful.] Abounding in strength; strong.

***strenght-fúl-nésa, s.** [Eng. *strenghtful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being full of strength; fullness of strength.

***strenght-lóg, s.** [Eng. *strenght*; -ing.] A fortress, a fortification, a stronghold.

***strenght-léss, *strenght-lesse, a.** [Eng. *strenght*, s.; -less.] Wanting in strength; destitute of strength, force, power, potency, efficacy, or the like; weak.

"Then lawless *strenghtless*, sick for lack of food, He crept beneath the coverture."

"Cato: in *Imagines of Nations*."

***strenght-nér, s.** [SCEN THENER.]

***strenght-ý, a.** [Eng. *strenght*; -y.] Strong; having strength.

strén-ú-i-tý, s. [Lat. *strenuus*, from *strenus* = strenuous (q. v.).] The same as STRENUOUSNESS (q. v.).

"Bred like *strenu* in both."

"Chapman: Homer: Iliad xv. 648."

†strén-ú-ús-i-tý, s. [Eng. *strenuous*; -ity.] The state or condition of being strenuous; a straining after effort.

"Evenness in style is not quite the same thing as strength."—Academy, Jan. 30, 1894, p. 72.

strén-ú-ús, a. [Lat. *strenuus* = vigorous, active, strong; allied to Gr. *strenus* (*strénus*) = strong; Sp. & Port. *estrenuo*; Ital. *strenuo*.]

1. Zealous, ardent; eagerly pressing or urgent; earnest, enthusiastic, active, vigorous, energetic, as, a *strenuous* supporter of a cause.

2. Strong, bold, vigorous.

"He gave his prime to often blows, short answers and faithful and strenuous services."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xxiii.

3. Necessitating vigour or energy; accompanied by labour or exertion.

"Nations grown corrupt."

"Love bondage more than liberty."

"Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty."

"Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 671."

strén-ú-ús-lý, adv. [Eng. *strenuous*; -ly.] In a strenuous manner; with eager or pressing zeal; ardent, earnest, vigorously.

"This improvement was, as usual, *strenuously* resisted."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. iii.

strén-ú-ús-nésa, s. [Eng. *strenuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being strenuous; eagerness, zeal, earnestness, enthusiasm, ardour, vigour.

***strepe, v. t.** [STRIP.]

***strép-út, a.** [Lat. *strepsis*, pr. par. of *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy, loud.

"Peace to the *strepsis* here."

"Shakespeare: Rural *Strepsis*."

***strép-ér-ús, a.** [Lat. *streps* = to make a noise.] Noisy, loud, boisterous.

"In a *strepsis* or *stipon*, a sixth against *stré*."—Browne: *Fulgar *Strépsis**, l. ii. ch. vi.

***Stréph-ón, s.** [See *Stréph*.] The name of a shepherd in Sir P. Sidney's *Arcadia*, in love with the shepherdess Chloe; hence, applied as a generic term to any sentimental or languishing lover.

stré-pí-tó-só, adv. [Ital.]

"Music: A direction that the passage to which it is attached is to be played in a noisy, hoarse manner."

***strép-it-ús, a.** [Lat. *strepsis* = a noise; *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy.

"The *strepsis* ministrations of the electric 'awakeners.'"—Daily Telegraph, Dec. 1, 1891.

strép-sí, pref. [Gr. *στρέψω* (*stréphō*), fut. *στρέψω* (*stréphō*) = to twist, to turn.] Twisted or turned; having any process twisted or turned; turning.

***strép-sí-ér-sé, a. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from *strepsicerus* (q. v.).]

Zool.: An old group of Antelopes, with spirally-twisted horns. Genera: *Strepsicerus*, *Ovis*, *Tragelaphus*, and *Porax*.

strép-sí-géro, s. [STRÉPSICEROS.]

Zool.: Any antelope belonging to the *Strepsicerota* (q. v.).

strép-sí-ér-ús, s. [Lat., from Gr. *στρέψω* (*stréphō*) = prob. the *akiax* (q. v.): *στρέψω* (*stréphō*), fut. *στρέψω* (*stréphō*) = to twist, and *akiax* (*akiax*) = a horn.]

Zool.: Kooloo (q. v.); the type-genus of *Strepsicerota* (q. v.), with spiral-keeled horns.

There is a single species, *Strepsicerus kooloo*, often included in the genus *Tragelaphus*.

Sir Victor Brooke, in his arrangement of the revised family Bovidae, has a sub-family (*Tragelaphinae*) of the same extent as the old *Strepsicerota*.

strép-sí-lás, s. [Pref. *strépsis*, and Gr. *λάς* (*lās*) = a strain.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidae, by some authorities made the type of a sub-family, *Strepsilinae* (q. v.). Beak strong, forming an elongated cone as long as the head; nostrils basal, lateral, linear, pervious, partly covered by a membrane; wings long, pointed; feet four-toed, three in front (united by a membrane at base) and one behind. There are two species, almost cosmopolitan: *Strepsilas interpres*, the Turnstone (q. v.), is a native of Europe.

strép-sí-lá-tí-nés, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *strepsilae*, genit. *strepsilae* (is); Lat. fem. adj. suff. -tue.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Charadriidae, with three genera: *Pluvialis*, *Aphriza*, and *Strepsilas* (q. v.).

†strép-síp-tér, s. [STRÉPSIPTERA.]

Entom.: Any insect of the group *Strepsiptera* (q. v.).

†strép-síp-tér-s, a. pl. [Pref. *strépsis*, and Gr. *στρίψω* (*strípsō*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A group of insects parasitic on the Hymenoptera. By some writers they are made a distinct order, whilst others regard them as a degraded group of Coleoptera, and place them in a family *Stylopidae* (q. v.).

strép-síp-tér-s, a. [STRÉPSIPTERA.] In same as STRÉPSIPTERA (q. v.).

strép-síp-tér-ús, a. [Eng. *strépsis*; -us.] Of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera* (q. v.).

†strép-sí-rhí-né, a. pl. [Pref. *strépsis*, and Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhís*), genit. *ῥήνος* (*rhínos*) = the nose.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Lemniscata, from their having twisted or curved horns at the end of the snout.

†strép-sí-rhí-ne, a. [STRÉPSIRHINA.] Of belonging to, or characteristic of the *Strepsirhina* (q. v.).

strép-sí-dón-tó-só-rús, s. [Gr. *στρέψω* (*stréphō*), fut. *στρέψω* (*stréphō*) = to turn; *δόντος* (*dontos*), genit. *δόντος* (*dontos*) = a tooth; *ῥίς* (*rhís*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A doubtful genus of *Amphibians* found in the Newcastle and the Belgian Coal measures.

strép-sí-dús, s. [Gr. *στρέψω* (*stréphō*), fut. *στρέψω* (*stréphō*) = to turn, and *δόντος* (*dontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Holozoa*, from Devonian and Carboniferous strata.

strép-tó-pús, s. [Gr. *στρέπτος* (*stréptos*) = twisted, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot. Named from the bent flower-stalks.]

Bot.: A genus of *Uvularia*. Perennial, herbaceous plants, with creeping root-stems, a six-parted, campanulate corolla, a three-lobed ovary, and succulent leaf. The genus *Streptopus* *amphifolius*, a native of Hungary, have been used in gougles.

strép-tó-spón-dý-lús, s. [Gr. *στρέπτος* (*stréptos*) = turned, and *σπονδυλός* (*spondylós*) = a vertebra.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Crocodylia*, found on vertebrae from *Cadit* and *Wenden* formations. It was placed by Owen in his personal group *Opisthocœlia*, but is now referred to the *Amphicœlia*.

stréss, *stress, s. [An abbreviation of *distress* (q. v.).] [STRESS, v.]

1. Ordinary *Langage*:

1. Distress, trouble, affliction.

"With this and herald of his heavy *stress*."

"Shakespeare: Henry VI., l. 1."

2. A distress; goods taken under a distress (II. 2.)

"Stress or wet take by strength and *stress*."

"*Rademacher*."—*Frank. Post*.

3. A stretching or straining; strain.

"The single *stress* may be a *stress*."

"As cables brayed three-fold may together wind."

"*Shakespeare: Hamlet*."

4. Effort or exertion made; strain.

"Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* of their strength."—Locke.

5. Constraining, urging, or impelling force, power, or influence; pressure, force, violence, to be driven out of the course by *stress* of weather.

6. Weight, importance, or influence imputed or ascribed; important part or influence; emphasis.

"So much *stress* should never be laid on such a my other motive of action as to exclude motives."—*Colson: Beasts for *Stress**, vol. i, l. 1."

7. Accent, emphasis.

"These syllables which I call *stress* possess no *stress* of voice from their acute accent."—*Latham: On *Stress**, p. 48."

II. Technically:

1. Mech.: Force exerted in any direction on matter between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies, and taking upon the name of *stress* according to its direction or mode of action, as:

(1) *Compressive stress*: Tending to crush a body.

(2) *Shearing stress*: Tending to cut it through.

(3) *Tensile stress*: Tending to draw it apart the parts of a body asunder.

(4) *Torsional stress*: Tending to twist it asunder, the force acting with leverage.

(5) *Transverse or lateral stress*: Tending to bend it or break it across, the force being applied laterally, and acting with leverage.

2. Scots Law:

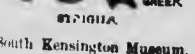
(1) The act of distraining; distress.

(2) An ancient mode of taking up judgments for circuit courts.

¶ *Stress* is general in sense and application:

Sté, sté, fáre, amidet, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hér, théro; pine, pítt, síre, sír, maríne; cá, cá, or, wóre, wétt, wórk, wóh, sóh; múte, cúh, cúre, únite, cúr, rále, fáll; trý, Síryan. s, ó = í; éy = á; qu = kv.

ball, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph =
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -dile, &c. = bel, del.



(Dialn. of *strigosa*.)
small slender stem

- 3. To strike a centre (or centring):**
Arch.: To remove the centre or centring from an arch.
- 4. To strike a jury:**
Law: To constitute a special jury ordered by a court, by which party striking out a certain number of names from a pre-arranged list of jurors, so as to reduce it to the number required by law.
- 5. To strike a rate:** To assess and seal a rate formally.
"Each body had struck rates."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 20, 1886.
- 6. To strike at:** To make or aim a blow at; to make an attack on; to attack.
"A puny subject strikes at thy great glory."—*Shakespeare: Richard II.*, iv. 2.
- 7. To strike down:** To prostrate by a blow or blows; to fall.
- 8. To strike home:** To give an effective blow.
- 9. To strike in:**
(1) To go in suddenly; to disappear from the surface, with internal consequences, as an eruption on the skin.
(2) To interrupt, to interpose.
- 10. To strike into:**
(1) To break forth or out into; to be put into any state by some sudden act or motion.
"It struck in."—*Don Quixote*, ch. 10, where he is thrown into a ditch.
(2) To turn into quickly and abruptly; to betake one's self quickly into.
- 11. To strike in with:** To conform to; to suit itself to; to agree with at once.
"He immediately struck in with them but described this match to the temple with so much horror, that he shivered every joint."—*Madame de Sevigné*.
- 12. To strike off:**
(1) To knock off or separate by a blow or any sudden action.
(2) To erase, to strike out.
"The czar's ukase striking Prince Alexander of the Russian army list."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1885.
(3) To erase or delete from an account; as, he struck off ten shillings.
(4) To impress, to print; as, a thousand copies were struck off.
- 13. To strike off the rolls, to strike one's name off the rolls:** To erase the name of from a list or roll; specif., of a solicitor or an attorney, to strike his name off the list of persons qualified to practise. This may be done at his own request, but it is the allowable penalty in cases of gross professional misconduct.
"There had been no misconduct on the part of a character to justify striking the name of the rolls."—*Full Mill Gazette*, Aug. 8, 1884.
- 14. To strike out:**
(1) To produce by striking or collision; as, to strike out the fire with a steel.
(2) To blot out, to erase, to efface.
(3) To plan or exorcise by a quick effort; to hit upon, to invent, to devise, to contrive; as, to strike out a new line.
(4) In boxing, to deliver a blow straight from the shoulder.
(5) To direct one's course in swimming; as, he struck out for land.
(6) To wander; to make a sudden excursion.
"When a great man strikes out into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a referee."—*C. O. R.*
- 15. To strike some things:**
Naval: To ascertain the depth of water with the hand-lead, &c.
- 16. To strike up:**
(1) Transitive:
(a) To drive up with a blow.
(b) To begin to play or sing.
"Strike up the drum."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, v. 2.
(c) To enter into, to contract.
"He is distressed at the notion of Faustus having struck up an acquaintance with the next-door neighbour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 18, 1885.
(2) Intransitive:
(a) To begin to play or sing.
(b) To begin to work; to have off work, especially in order to compel an increase or to prevent a reduction of wages, &c. [A. 13.]
"The colliers have struck work against a proposed reduction in wages."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 8, 1885.
(c) To strike hands: To shake hands.
- 17. Strike me luck, Strike me lucky:** An

expression formerly used by the lower orders when striking a bargain, and alluding to the custom of striking hands on ratification of the bargain, when the buyer left in the hand of the seller an earnest penny. (Now only used as a slang oath or ejaculation.)
"Come strike me luck with me and draw the strings."—*Bo. and B. P.*: *Deceitful Lady*, II.

strike, s. (STRIKE, v.)

- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. An instrument, consisting of a strip of wood or metal, with a straight edge, used in levelling a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off what is above the level of the measure; hence the term struck measure as distinguished from heaped measure.
2. A bushel; four pecks.
3. A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. (English.)
4. A number (twenty-five) of eels: ten strikes make a bind. (English.)
5. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence.
6. The act of workmen, in any trade or branch of industry, when they leave their work with the object of compelling the masters to concede certain demands made by them, as an advance of wages, the withdrawal of a notice of reduction of wages, a shortening of the hours of work, the withdrawal of any obnoxious rule or regulation, or the like.
7. Strikes have become of increasing frequency and extent during recent years, as workmen have become more thoroughly organized, and are often attended with a violence that renders military intervention necessary. Of strikes of this character the first of great importance was the railroad strike of 1877, during which immense damage was done in the city of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. The depression of business in 1884 was signified by two strikes of great dimensions, one by the coal-miners for an advance of wages, and one of a different character by railroad employees. The great strike of the Philadelphia street-railway employees in December, 1885, although warmly supported by the public and amicably adjusted in January, 1886, through the intervention of a volunteer committee made up of prominent citizens, did not result in any apparent benefit to the strikers.

8. Full measure; hence, excellence of quality. (Temple.)

II. Technically:

- 1. Brick-making:** A small piece of wood used to remove the superfluous clay from the mould.
- 2. Flax:** A handful of flax that may be struck at once.
- 3. Founding:**
(1) A hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.
(2) A paddle or straight-edge. (STRIKLE.)
- 4. Base-ball:** Neglect to strike at, or failure to hit a good ball on the part of the batsman or striker.
- 5. Metal-work:** A puddler's stirrer; a rabble.
- 6. Mining:**
(1) The prolongation or extension of a stratum in a direction at right angles to the dip. The strike is also called the line of leaning. If a stratum dip to the north, the strike is east and west.
"The true strike of the reef being from N. 60° W. to S. 60° E."—*Standard*, March 1, 1884.
(2) The place where the vein crops out.
- 7. Sugar:** The quantity of syrup, the contents of the last-pan, emptied at once into the coolers.
- 8. (1) By the strike:** By measure not heaped up; having what is above the level of the measure scraped off.
(2) Strike-of day: Break or dawn of day.
(3) Strike-or-silent:
Horol.: A piece in a clock which acts the striking parts in or out of action.
(4) To make a strike: To make an effort, especially a successful one. (Colloq.)
- strike-a-light, s.**
Anthrop.: A flint implement resembling a scraper in form, but of much smaller size, often found in burial places. Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 283) believes that they were used "for scraping iron pyrites, and not improbably, in later days, even iron or steel, for procuring fire."

strike-block, s.

Corp.: A plane, shorter than a pointer and for shooting a short joint.

strike-hand, s. A hand, (L., a v. hand, on strike.)

"The strike-hand, however, are on the dot."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1884.

strike-pay, s. Pay granted in a strike on strike by the trade-union of which he is a member.

striker, s. (Eng. strik(er), v.; -er.)

- I. Ordinary Language:**
1. One who strikes; one who uses force (formerly applied especially to a soldier, a blacksmith's assistant.
"Whilst the immoderate strike a miscreanting law Had almost borne the striker from his life."—*Chapman: English Grammar*, p. 10.
2. One given to quarrelling person. (1) *Forced*, (2) *quarrelsome* person. (1) *Forced*, (2) *quarrelsome* person. (1) *Forced*, (2) *quarrelsome* person.
3. A harpsman, also a harpsword.
"Where ever we came to an old house we found out our strikers, and put our hands and feet to work to try for fish."—*Chapman: English Grammar*, p. 10.
4. A wenchler.

5. A workman who is on strike.
"When the train arrived with the men to open the place of the strikers it was found that they were all out of the station."—*Chapman: English Grammar*, p. 10.

II. Technically:

- 1. Forging:**
(1) A species of steam-hammer, striking in a manner similar to the trip-hammer, but operated directly from the engine, the hammer being disposed with. It may be applied to strike either vertically or horizontally, and any angle.
(2) A hardened mould, or former, upon which a softened steel block is struck, to receive a concave impression from the striker. Strips are made in this way, the two parts receiving their grooves from a strike between them. (SWAGE, s.)
- 2. Games:** The player whose turn it is to strike the ball in cricket, lawn tennis, ball, golf, billiards, &c. In lawn tennis the player who first delivers the ball is called the server or striker-in, the other the striker-out. (SWAGE, s.)

striker-in, s. (STRIKER, s., II. 1.)

striker-out, s. (STRIKER, s., II. 2.)

striker-ing, pr. part, a. & s. (STRIKER, s.)

- A. As pr. part.:** (See the verb.)
- B. As adj.:** Affecting with strong emotion; surprising, forcible, expressive, very noticeable.
"The flowers of the normal form are golden yellow, while those of the variety are pale yellow and nearly as striking."—*Field*, Feb. 15, 1884.
- C. As substantive:**
I. Ordinary Language:
1. The act of one who strikes.
2. The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.
II. Technically:
1. Arch.: The removal of a centre upon which an arch has been built. It is done by striking the wedges on which the rib is set.
2. Join.: Running a moulding with a moulding-plane.

striking-distance, s. The distance through which a given effort or instrumentality will be effective.

striking-knife, s. A triangular steel knife for smoothing blades.

striking-machine, s.

1. Leather: A knife for scraping hides.
2. Metal: A machine for stamping metal.

striking-plate, s.

Corp.: The device by which the axis centring of an arch is lowered when the arch is completed.

striking-rod, s.

Music: A percussion rod in harmonica.

striking-up press, s. A press for striking up or raising sheet-metal in making dishes, pots, cups, &c.

striking-watch, s. A watch which indicates the time of day by striking automatically or in response to the pulling in of a knob.

strike, st. strike, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gā, pē or wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, cōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, rūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. s, c = ē; ey = ā; qu = ī.

strikingly, *adv.* [Eng. *strikingly*; *dy.*] In a striking manner or degree; so as to affect or surprise; surprisingly, forcibly, strongly, impressively.

"The superiority of the present age . . . is strikingly conspicuous." — *Good Words* (1860), p. 10.

strikingness, *s.* [Eng. *strikingness*; *ness.*] The quality or state of being striking; impressiveness.

string, *s.* [STRICKLE.]

string, *strong*, *stringe*, *strong*, *s.* [A. S. *strong* (from its being strongly or tightly twisted), from *strang* = strong (q.v.); cogn. with *but strong*, from *strong* = strong; *feel strong*; *lean strong*; *Sw. strong*; *Ger. string*; *Gr. στρίγγω* (*stringō*) = a halter, from *στρίγγω* (*stringō*) = hard twisted.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. A small rope, line, twine, or cord; a strip of leather, or other like substance, for tying or fastening things.

"I'll knit it up in other strings" — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, IV, 2.

2. A piece of thread, or the like, upon which anything is strung or filed; hence, a set of things strung or filed on a line.

"These caught two of those dark underlining vermin, and used to make a string of them, in order to hang them." — *Adrian's Spectator*.

3. A succession of things following in a line.

"Strings of words were perpetually traversing the daily track." — *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1906.

4. Hence, a series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things; as, a string of arguments.

5. A strip of leather or the like by which the covers of a book are held together.

6. The reed of a musical instrument, as of a harp, a violin, a pianoforte. [H. 4.]

"Among the strings his fingers range." — *Scott: Roderick*, v. 12.

7. Hence, in the plural, the stringed instruments of an orchestra, as distinguished from the brass and wind instruments.

"With the orchestra little fault could be found by and the weakness of the strings." — *Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1907.

8. The line or cord of a bow.

"When loosed an arrow from Love's mystic string." — *Coleridge: In the manner of Spenser*.

9. A ribband.

10. A fibre, as of a plant.

"In pulley brown up, the least strings left behind will grow." — *Wentworth: Bushland*.

11. A nerve or tendon of an animal.

"The string of his tongue was loosed and he spoke plain." — *Mark iv. 11*.

12. A resource, a resort. (Only used in the phrase, a second string = a second horse entered for a race.) [S. 2.]

"In three instances the second string, according to the market, was successful." — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 20, 1907.

II. Technically:

1. Arch: A string-course (q.v.).

2. Billiards:

(1) The number of points made in a game.

(2) The act of stringing for lead. [STRING, 1. b.]

3. *String*: A small vein of ore, diverging from the main vein and passing off into the rock. Still smaller veins are called threads.

A string is often worn following to great distances from the vein from which it diverges.

Whereas view strings as feeders of such a vein, and believe that, as a rule, its productiveness is proportioned to their number.

4. *Musical*: Prepared wire or catgut, plain or covered, used for musical instruments. Strings of steel or brass wire are used for all instruments which are struck with hammers or plectra, as dulcimers, zithers, mandolines, and pianofortes, and strings of catgut for instruments played with the unprotected finger, or with a bow, as guitars, harps, violins, etc.

Violoncellos, and double basses. Violin strings are made of catgut, each string being of a different thickness, according to the tone and tension required. The fourth string being covered with a fine wire, either of silver or white metal; hence it is called the silver string. The covered strings on the guitar are upon a basis of silk instead of catgut, and the double bass strings are of thick gut uncovered; the two lowest strings on the violoncello are silver strings.

5. *Shipwright*: The uppermost row of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the upper edge of the upper deck-ports and the gunwale.

6. (1) *To talk upon one string*: To talk incessantly upon one subject or thing. [Colloq.]

(2) *To have two strings to one's bow*: To have two expedients or resources for attaining some object; to have two objects in view.

string-band, *s.* A band of musicians playing only or mainly on stringed instruments; that portion of the orchestra which consists of stringed instruments, as opposed to the wood and brass bands respectively.

string-beans, *s. pl.* French beans, from the string-like fibre, stripped from them in preparing them for the table.

string block, *s.*

Musical: A block in the wooden frame pianoforte into which were driven the studs upon which the strings were looped.

string-board, *s.*

Corp.: One of the slanting pieces of stairs into which the steps are notched.

string-course, *s.*

Arch.: A course of brick or stone projecting slightly from the face of the wall and forming a horizontal line. It may be flat, moulded, or enriched.

string-gauge, *s.*

Musical: A small instrument for measuring the thickness of strings for violins, guitars, etc., consisting of a disc or an oblong piece of metal, with a graduated slit and engraved table.

string organ, *s.*

Musical: A musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by the association of a free reed and wire string.

string-piece, *s.*

Corpus: (1) A horizontal connecting-strip or plank of a frame.

(2) The timber beneath a staircase which forms the soffit or ceiling.

(3) A timber in a floor framing.

string-plate, *s.*

Musical: An iron bar in a pianoforte frame into which are inserted the studs to which the strings are secured.

string, *vt. & t.* [STRING, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To furnish with a string or strings; to furnish with nerves.

"Orpheus' lute was strung with poet's sinews." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, III, 2.

2. To tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

"Here the muse so oft her harp has strung, That not a mountain rears its head unused." — *Addison*.

3. To put on a string.

"As these stars were but so many beads strung on one string." — *Dante: Progress of the Soul*.

4. To make tense; to impart vigour to; to tone.

"By chase our long-fid brothers earn'd their food; To string the nerves and purged the blood." — *Dryden: Fables for John Dryden*, 11.

5. To deprive of strings or fibres; as, To string beans.

6. To tie up or hang by a string.

"Give the dogs their portion of liver and lights, and string up the carcasses." — *Field*, Sept. 24, 1906.

7. To bind with string.

8. To excite or deceive by false or exaggerated statements. (*Slang*.)

B. Intransitive:

Billiards: To determine who shall lead off, each player striking his ball so that it shall hit the top cushion and come back towards him; he whose ball stops nearest the back-line being entitled to choice of playing first.

stringed, *a.* [Eng. *string*; *-ed*.]

1. Having strings.

"We will sing in songs to the stringed instruments." — *Isaiah* (1901), 20:13.

2. *Violoncello*: A stringed instrument.

As: *added voice* (house), *added capture look* (Milton: *The Satirist*).

string-gon, *s.* [Eng. *string* (q.v.); *-gon*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being stringent; strictness.

2. *Comm.*: Hardness, dearthness, scarcity.

"Within the last few days Eastern rates are much stronger, owing to a stringency in the value of money in India." — *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1907.

string-gon-dé, *adv.* [Ital.]

Musical: A direction to accelerate the time.

string-gut, *s.* [Lat. *stringens*, 1:1 part. of *stringo* = to draw tight.] (*String*.)

1. Binding tightly, drawing tight.

2. Making strict claims or requirements; strict, binding, rigid, severe.

"What is more exceptionally stringent and forcing" — *Morse: A Guide to the States*, bk. II, ch. vii.

string-gut-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *string* (q.v.); *-ly*.]

In a stringent manner; strictly, rigidly.

"Feeling more stringently that . . . do" — *Morse: Journal of the West*, bk. II, ch. vi.

string-gut-ness, *s.* [Eng. *string* (q.v.); *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being stringent; stringency.

string-er, *s.* [Eng. *string*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who strings, as—

(1) One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow.

"The office of the bowmaker, the fletcher, and the stringer were all kept separate." — *Anglo-Pictorial*, 1897, p. 10.

(2) One who files or arranges on a string; as, a stringer of beads or pearls.

3. A fencer, a wrestler.

"It is an old stringer in his days." — *Devereux: A Night of Burning Poets*, I.

II. Technically:

1. *Corp.*: A horizontal timber connecting posts in a frame; as—

(1) A tie-timber of a truss-bridge.

(2) A horizontal tie in a floor framing.

2. *Build.-eng.*: A longitudinal balk or timber on which a railway rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.

3. *Shipwright*: An inside stake or plank of planks, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams; a shelf-piece.

string-halt, *s.* [Eng. *string*, and *halt*.]

Farr.: (See extant).

"Stringhalt is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough." — *Farr's Dictionary*.

string-I-ness, *s.* [Eng. *string*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being stringy; stringiness.

string-less, *a.* [Eng. *string*; *-less*.]

Having no strings.

"His tongue is now a stringless instrument." — *Shakespeare: Richard II.*, II, 1.

string-gō-qōph-ā-lūs, *strig-ō-qōph-ā-lūs*, *s.* [Gr. *στρίξ* (*strix*), genit. *στρίγος* (*strigos*) [STRIX], and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Terrestrial. Shell pectate, suborbicular, with a prominent beak. *Stringopneustes burtoni* is found in the Middle Devonian. There is a *Stringopneustes* schist and a *Stringopneustes* limestone in the Devonian of Germany. The latter occurs also in the same formation in Devonshire.

string-gōp-I-dōs, *strig-ō-pi-nōs*, *strig-ō-pi-nōs*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stringopneustes* (q.v.). Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idos*.]

Ornith.: A family of Reichenow's Psittacidae, of the same extent as Stringopneustes (q.v.).

string-gō-pi-nōs, *strig-ō-pi-nōs*, *strig-ō-pi-nōs*, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stringopneustes* (q.v.). Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idos*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidae (q.v.), with a single genus, *Stringopneustes* (q.v.).

string-ōps, *strig-ōps*, *s.* [Gr. *στρίξ* (*strix*), genit. *στρίγος* (*strigos*) = an owl, and *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the face.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the family Stringopneustes or the sub-family Stringopneustes (q.v.), with one species, *Stringopneustes hawaiiensis*, the Kakapo or Kakapo (q.v.). Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*, p. 28), considers *S. greyi*, provisionally recognised by Gray (*Ibis*, 1862, p. 230), to be only a variety.

string-wood, *s.* [Eng. *string*, *e.*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: *Acalypha rubra*.

22. boy, pout, jowl; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench, go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2. -ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

strō-mā (pl. **strō-mā-tē**), *s.* [Gr. *στρώμα* (*strōma*), gent. *στρώματος* (*strōmatos*) = a bed.]

1. *Arch.*: A layer, bed, or stratum.

2. *Bot.*: A thallus (q.v.), specially the substance in which certain perithecia or fructifying cells are immersed.

strō-mā-tē-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *stromatolite* (pl. *stromatolites*), Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-lā*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii Cotto-gomorphous, with two genera, *Stromatens* and *Centrodorops*. Body oblong and compressed, covered with very small scales; eyes lateral; dentition feeble; oesophagus armed with numerous horny, barbed processes; dorsal single, long, without distinct spinous division.

strō-mā-tē-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *στρώμα* (*strōma*) = a bed.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Stromatolidae, with ten species, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. There are no ventral fins in the adult.

strō-māt-ic, *a.* [Gr. *στρωματικός* (*strōmatikos*) = a covilet (pl. patchwork), from *στρώμα* (*strōma*) = a bed.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

strō-mā-tōl-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. *στρωματολογία* (*strōmatologia*) = a bed; suff. *-logia*.]

Geol.: Stratigraphy (q.v.).

strōmb, *s.* [STROMBES.]

Zool.: Any individual of the family Strombidae (q.v.), though some authors confine the name to the genus *Strombus* (q.v.). The Strombidae are very active, and feed on carrion. *Strombus gigas*, the Faint-shell of the West Indies, is one of the largest living shells, sometimes weighing four or five pounds. They are imported in large numbers from the Bahamas for the manufacture of porcelain and to be cut into canes. (See illustration under Strombidae.)

strōm-bi-dē, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *strombidus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idē*.]

Zool.: *Palaeont.*: Wing-shells; a family of Strophostoma (q.v.). Shell with expanded lip, deeply notched near canal; operculum claw-shaped, serrated on outer edge. Animal with large eyes on thick pedicels, from the middle of which the slender tentacles arise; feet narrow, adapted for creeping; lingual teeth single; murch three on each side. Genera, *Strombus*, *Pteroceras*, *Rostellaria*, and *Seraphia*. They commence in the Liass.

strōm-bid-ī-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *strombus* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of Peritrichous Infusoria, family Halterididae, from salt and fresh water. Animals free-swimming, globose, or turbinate. Their movements are extremely rapid and irregular.

strōm-bū-lī-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *strombulus*, from Lat. *strombus* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Bot.*: Twisted in a long squire, so as to resemble the convolution of a Stromb, as the legume of *Lotus strombulifera*.

2. *Geol.*: Shaped like a top.

strōm-bū-lī, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *στρωβίλος* (*strōbilos*) = a spiral shell, a top.]

1. *Zool.*: Stromb; the type-genus of Strombidae (q.v.). Shell sub-ventricose, tubercular or spiny; spire short; aperture long, with a short canal above, truncated below; outer lip expanded, lobed above, and annulated near the



STROMBUS GIGAS.

notch of the anterior canal. Woodward puts the species at sixty five, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Red Sea, India, Mauritius, China, New Zealand, Pacific, and Western America. Found on reefs at low water, ranging to ten fathoms.

stāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēro; pine, pīt, sīro, sir, marine; gā, pā, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, oūre, unite, oūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. *Palaeont.*: Five species from the Chalk and three from the Miocene of the south of Europe.

strō-mōy-ēr-ins, strō-mōy-ēr-ite, *s.* [After Stromeyer, the discoverer of Cadmium; suff. *-ins, -ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, but occurring mostly massive. Hardness, 2.5 to 3; sp. gr. 6.2 to 6.3; lustre, metallic; colour, dark steel gray, tarnishing on exposure; streak silvery; fracture, subconchoidal. Composed of sulphur, 15.8; silver, 5.1; copper, 81.1 = 100, corresponding to the formula $Ag_2S + CuS$. Occurs with copper pyrites at a few localities.

strōm-nīte, *s.* [After Stromness, Orkney, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral supposed by Thomson, who discovered it, to be a carbonate of strontium, barium, and calcium. Now regarded as a mixture.

strōnd, strōndo, *s.* [STRAND, *s.*]

strōnd-ward, *adv.* [Mod. Eng. *strand* = strand; *-ward*.] Towards the strand; in the direction of the strand.

"So wading to the strand we barynyl by the way."

strōng, strōng, strōnge, a. & adv. [A.S. *strong*, *strong*; cogn. with Int. *strong*; Lat. *strōngis*; Dan. *strōng*; Sw. *strōng*; Ger. *strōng* = strict. From the same root as *strōin*, *strait*, *straight*, *stretch*, *strict*, *stringent*, *strangle*, &c.]

A. An adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; endowed with strength or bodily force; vigorous, robust.

"The strongest body shall it make most weak."

Shaksp. Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

2. Having ability or power to bear or endure; having physical or mental passive power.

3. Firm, solid, compact; not easily broken.

"Though the ship were no stronger than a nutshell."

Shaksp. Tempest, i. 1.

4. Acting by physical force.

"If by strong hand you offer to break in."

Shaksp. Comedy of Errors, III. 1.

5. Naturally sound or healthy; hale, hearty; not readily affected by disease.

"Better is the poor, being sound and strong in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body."

Eccles. xiv. 14.

6. Able to sustain attacks; well fortified.

"From his strong hold of heaven."

Milton P. L., vi. 22.

7. Having great military or naval forces; powerful, mighty.

"Compass is strong at sea."

Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

8. Having great wealth, means, or resources; as, a strong firm.

9. Powerful to the extent of. (In a relative sense when preceded by numerals.)

"Seven thousand strong."

Shaksp. Henry IV., iv. 1.

10. Having force from rapid motion; violent, forcible, impetuous, fierce.

"How long shall the world of thy mouth be like a strong wind?"

Job viii. 2.

11. Having great force, vigour, or power, as of the mind, intellect, or other faculty.

"Direct strong minds to the course of altering things."

Shaksp. Sonnet 115.

12. Having great power to act; furnished with abilities or resources; having great resources; powerful, mighty.

"The Deed is strong within him."

Shaksp. Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

13. Powerful, forcible, cogent; having power to make a deep or ethical impression on the mind or imagination; effectual, impressive.

"Strong reasons make strong actions."

Shaksp. King John, III. 4.

14. Ardent, eager, zealous, enthusiastic, strenuous; as, a strong partisan, a strong liberal.

15. Having virtues of great efficacy; having a particular quality in a high degree.

"This poison is so strong and violent."

Chaucer, i. 7, 12, 79.

16. Full of spirit; intoxicating, heady; as, strong liquor.

17. Affecting the senses forcibly; as,

(1) Affecting the sight; disagreeably or forcibly bright; glaring; as, a strong light.

(2) Affecting the taste forcibly; as, a strong flavour of onions.

(3) Affecting the smell powerfully; as, a strong odour.

18. Of a high degree; great, violent, intense.

"So strong a liking." *Shaksp. As You Like It*, i. 1.

19. Substantial, solid; not of easy signification.

"Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age." *1st Peter*, v. 12.

20. Loud, powerful.

"Harried with a strong voice." *Rev. viii. 13.*

21. Well established, valid, confirmed; not easily overthrown or altered.

"An ingeniously custom grown strong as law." *1st Peter*, iv. 16.

22. Having great force; firmly pressed; comprising much in few words.

"Like her sweet voice is thy harp's music." *As high, as sweet, as easy, and as strong.*

23. Numerous, large; as, a strong number.

II. Technically:

1. Common: Tending upwards in position; rising; as, a strong mark.

2. Gram.: Applied to inflected words the inflection is effected by inflection, change, and not by addition of a syllable or sign, stem, suffix, is a strong verb. *1st Peter*, ii. 10.

3. As adv.: Strongly.

4. To go (or come) at strong: To do anything with energy or force. *(Strong.)*

5. Strong is largely used in comparative meanings of the compounds being in cases self-explanatory, as strong belief, strong smelling, strong-winded, &c.

strong-barred, *a.* Shit with strong bolts. *(Shaksp. King John*, ii.)

strong-based, *a.* Standing upon a firm foundation. *(Shaksp. Tempest*, i.)

strong-besieged, *a.* Besieged by strong force. *(Shaksp. Love's Labour's Lost*, i.)

strong-bonded, *a.* Imposing a strong obligation.

strong fixed, *a.* Firmly established.

"Strong fixed in the house of Isaac." *Shaksp. Henry V.*, i. 1.

strong framed, *a.* Possessed of strong frame of body.

"Tut, I am strong framed, he cannot prove me so." *Shaksp. Richard III.*, i. 1.

strong hold, *s.* [STRONGHOLD.]

strong-jointed, *a.* Having strong limbs.

"O well-kilt Samson! strong jointed Samson!" *Shaksp. Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

strong-knit, *a.* Firmly-jointed or compacted.

"Large proportion of his strong knit limbs." *Shaksp. Henry V.*, i. 1.

strong man's weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Pteris aquilina*.

strong-minded, *a.*

1. Having a strong or vigorous mind.

"Catherine, clever, strong minded, intent of conscience of her power, refused to be won by King Rich. 3d." *Ch. vi.*

2. Not womanly or feminine; not according to female characteristic manners. (Applied to women claiming equality with men.)

strong-room, *s.* A fire-proof and burglar-proof room in which valuables are deposited for safety.

strong-sand, *s.*

Founding: Sand containing a large quantity of clay, and therefore tenacious.

strong-set, *a.* Firmly set or compacted.

strong-siding, *a.* Strongly siding or supporting.

By a strong-siding champion. *1st Peter*, ii. 10.

strong-tempered, *a.* Very hard or strong-tempered steel.

strong-waters, *s. pl.* Distilled or arid spirits; formerly applied to acids.

"Yet he melting of metals when they have been calcined formerly by the strong waters has a good use of alchemists, as did the late alchemist and alchemist." *1st Peter*, ii. 10.

strōng, n. par. [STRONG, *s.*]

strōng-hānd, *s.* [Eng. strong, *s.* and hand.] Violent; as, a strong arm.

"Another would thrust him out by a strong hand." *State of Ireland*.

struc-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *structura* = a building; prop. fem. sing. of *structurus*, fut. part. of *struo* = to build; cogn. with Goth. *straujan*; Ger. *struen* = to strew, to lay.] [STREW.]

1. The act of building; construction or erection of buildings.

"His son built on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in structure spent."
Dryden. (Told.)

2. A building of any kind; more especially, a building of some considerable size or pretensions; an edifice.

"One of these petty structures."
Henslow. *F. excursion*, bk. II.

3. Manner of building or construction; form, make, construction.

"Sense describes his baths to have been so mean a structure."—*Contes*: *Assays*: *Salutade*.

4. Figure, outline, form.

"An idol that Iphigenia did present
In structure of her every lineament."
Chapman. *Banner*: *Odyssey* IV.

5. The arrangement of the parts in a whole, as of the elements of a sentence or paragraph; the arrangement of the constituent particles of any substance or body.

"Insight into the structure and constitution of the tetrapneustic globe."—*Il volu*.

6. Manner of organization; the manner in which the different organs or parts, as of animals or vegetables, are arranged.

7. *Structure of rocks*:
Min. & Petrol.: The arrangement of the granules in a mineral or rock.

struc-tured, *a.* [Eng. *structur(e)*; -ed.] Having a regular organic structure.

struc-ture-less, *a.* [Eng. *structure* + -less.] Devoid of structure.

"Myriads of darting dots of structureless jelly seem to be glancing about."—*Scientific Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 128.

struc-tu-rist, *s.* [Eng. *structur(e)*; -ist.] One who makes structures; a builder, a constructor.

strude, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stock of breeding mares; a stud. (*Bailey*.)

strug-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A violent effort or series of efforts with contortions of the body; agonized effort; agony.

"The uneasy struggles of a man fast bound and fettered."—*Waterland*: *Works*, IV, 54.

2. A forcible and strong effort to obtain an object or to avert an evil; an effort.

"Then came a desperate struggle for a tremendous stake."—*Marquise*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. VI.

3. Contest, contention, strife; as, a struggle between troops.

4. *Struggle for existence*:

Biol.: A term introduced by Darwin to signify the result of the increase of animal life in a greater ratio than the means of subsistence.

"All organic beings, without exception, tend to increase at so high a ratio, that in district, no station, not even the whole surface of the land or the whole ocean, would hold the progeny of a single pair after a certain number of generations. The inevitable result is an ever recurring struggle for existence."—*Darwin*: *Variation of Animals & Plants*, I, 6.

strug-gler, *s.* [Eng. *struggle*; -er.] One who struggles, strives, or contends.

"Often she cast a kind admiring glance
On the bold struggler for delight."
Buckinghamshire: *Life on Brutus*.

strull, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bar so placed as to resist weight.

strum, *v.t. & i.* [A word of imitative origin.]

A. Transitive:

1. To play, as on a stringed instrument, noisily and unskillfully.

"The ability to strum a few airs on the piano."—*Daily Telegraph*, April 1, 1885.

2. To affect, by playing noisily and unskillfully on a stringed instrument.

"To strum my father to sleep after a fox-chase."—*Meridian*: *School for Deacons*, II, 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To play noisily and unskillfully on a stringed instrument; to thrum.

stru-ma (pl. **stru-mas**), *s.* [Lat. = a scrofulous tumour.]

1. Botany:

(1) A swelling or protuberance where the petiole meets the lamina of a leaf, as in *Mimosa sensitiva*.

(2) A dilatation or swelling on one side at the base of the sporangia of some mosses.

2. Pathol.: External scrofula, attended by glandular swellings, extensive ulcerations, and indolent abscesses. Called also King's evil and *tubercle glandularis*.

stru-mat-ic, *a.* [STRUMA.] The same as STRUMOSE (q.v.).

stru-mi-form, *a.* [Lat. *struma*, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or appearance of a struma.

strum-ming, *pr. par. a., & s.* [STRUM.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of one who strums.

2. The noise made by one who strums.

"Guitars and every other sort of strumming."
Byron: *Beppo*, II.

stru-mose, **stru-mos**, *a.* [STRUMA.]

1. Bot.: Covered with protuberances.

2. Pathol.: Scrofulous. There are *strumous abscesses*, a *strumous diathesis*, &c.

stru-mos-ness, *s.* [Eng. *strumous*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being strumous.

strum-pet, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A vulgar name for a prostitute, a harlot.

"I am no strumpet; but of life as honest,
As you that thus abuse me."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, v, 1.

2. A vulgar name for a strumpet; false, dishonest.

"The strumpet wind."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, II, 4.

strum-pet-ry, *s.* [STRUMPET; -ry.]

1. Tindalch. (*Shakespeare*: *Comedy of Errors*, II, 2.)

2. To call or give the reputation of a strumpet to; hence, to belie, to slander.

"Penthes, poor Penthes, name is strumpet."
Ford: *Broken Heart*, IV, 2.

strum-strum, *s.* [A redup. of *strum* (q.v.).] A rude musical instrument, a tontoon.

"The strumstrum is made somewhat like a pittern: most of those that the Indians use are made of a large gourd cut in the middle, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed."
Bamper: *Voyages* (1804).

stru-mu-lous, *a.* [A dimin. of *strumous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Furnished with a small atruma.

strung, *pret. & pa. par.* [STRING, v.]

strunt, *v.t.* [A nasalized form of *strut* (q.v.).] To walk sturdily or pompously; to strut. (*Scott*.)

strunt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Spirituous liquor of any kind. (*Scott*.)

"Bye, with a social glass of strunt,
They parted all carefree."
Burns: *Hallowe'en*.

2. A huff, a pet; silliness.

strun-tain, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse, narrow, worsted braid.

stru-sé, *s.* [Russ.]

Naut.: A river-craft of Russia for carrying produce and goods.

strut, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *strut* = to strut.]

1. To walk with a jolting step; to strut.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

2. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

3. To swell out, to protuberate.

"Of grass the only sort
That makes each under strut abundantly with
Drum: *Polyporus* II.

4. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

5. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

6. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

7. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

8. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

9. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

10. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

11. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

12. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

13. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

14. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

15. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

16. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

17. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

18. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

19. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

20. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

21. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

22. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

23. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

24. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

25. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

26. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

27. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

28. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

29. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

30. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

31. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

32. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

33. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

34. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

35. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

36. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

37. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

38. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

39. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

40. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

41. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

42. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

43. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

44. To walk with a proud, pompous, and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow strutting before her with a strut."
Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 2.

struthious, *a.* [Lat. *struthio* = an ostrich.] pertaining to or resembling the ostrich; belonging to the Rallies (q.v.).

"Gallinaceous and struthious birds retain the same shape in their skulls for a long time."—*Darwin* *Formation of Vegetable Mould*, ch. v.

strut-tör, *s.* [Eng. *strut*, *v.*; *-ör*.] One who struts; a pompous fellow.

"What a mere nothing it is, that this *strutter* has procured with such enormous rhetoric."—*Amos*, in *Amos's* *Prevalence*.

strut-tiáng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Strut, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

Corp. Diagonal braces between joists to prevent side deflection. When the pieces are crossed alternately it is called herring-bone strutting.

***strutting beam, *strut-beam, s.**

Corp. An old name for a collar-beam (q.v.).

strutting piece, s.

Corp. A straining piece (q.v.).

strüt-tiáng lü, *adv.* [Eng. *strutting*; *-lū*.] In a strutting manner; with proud or pompous walk; pompously, boastfully.

strüt-ite, s. [After the Russian statesman, V. Struve; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min. An orthorhombic mineral occurring only in isolated crystals. Hardness, 2.0; sp. gr. 1.65 to 1.7; colour, yellowish to brown, becoming white on exposure, by loss of water of crystallization; lustre, vitreous; translucent. Composed of phosphoric acid, 20; magnesia, 16.5; ammonia, 10.6; water, 44.1 = 100, corresponding to the formula $H_2O \cdot 2MgH_2PO_4 \cdot 12H_2O$. Found originally in a lead of iron, above which a large amount of cattle dung existed; since found in gneiss at various localities.

strych-nô-së, strych-nô-së-cô-së, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *strychnos*; Lat. fem. pl. *adj.* suff. *-së, -acë*.]

Bot. A tribe of Loganiaceæ, having the retention of the corolla valvate.

strych-ni-p, s. [STRYCHNINE.]

strych-nic, a. [Eng. *strychnine* (*nic*); *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from strychnine.

strychnic-acid, s. [HOASURIC ACID.]

strych-ni-nä, s. [STRYCHNINE.]

strych-nine, s. [Mod. Lat. *strychnine* (*ne*); *-ine* (Chim.).]

Chim. $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_8$. Strychnine. A highly poisonous alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in *St. Ignatius* beans, and shortly afterwards in *Nux vomica* seeds. It is obtained, together with brucine, by boiling *Nux vomica* seeds in dilute sulphuric acid and they become soft, crushing the seeds, and adding to the expressed liquid an excess of calcium hydrate, which throws down the strychnalkaloids. On washing with cold alcohol, brucine is dissolved, leaving strychnine in an aqueous state. When pure, it crystallizes in colourless, tetragonal prisms, having a very bitter and somewhat metallic taste, is almost insoluble in water, also dilute alcohol, and ether, but soluble in spirit of wine and chloroform. Strychnine is scarcely heard of as a means of poisoning before the year 1855, the date of the *Razley* murders, for which Palmer was tried at the Old Bailey in 1860, and executed. The symptoms are very marked, and composed of violent tetanic convulsions, laborious respiration, from the tightening of the chest muscles, spasmodic contraction of the heart, and rigidity of the spinal column. These are succeeded by a short calm, after which they are again repeated until death or progress towards recovery ensues, the time being about ten hours after taking the poison. From 14 to 2 grains and upwards generally proves fatal, and the presence of the poison can be best recognised by the colour-test. When strychnine is brought under the influence of nascent oxygen, the former instantly acquires a rich blue colour, successively passing into purple, violet, crimson, orange, and yellow. (*Woodman & Lidy*.)

strych-nô, s. [Lat., from Gr. *στυρνός* (*strychnos*) = nightshade.]

Bot. The typical genus of Strychnaceæ.

Calyx five-parted; corolla tubular, funnel-shaped, limb spreading; stamens five, inserted into the throat of the corolla; ovary two-celled; style one; stigma capitate; fruit, a berry with a hard rind and a pulpy sarcocarp; seeds many, peltate. Natives of Asia, America, and Australia. *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, the Snake-wood, Strychnin-tree, or Nux Vomica tree, is a moderate-sized evergreen, with dark gray bark and no spines; the leaves entire, strongly three- to five-nerved; the flowers small, in corymbs, greenish white; the fruit round, like an orange in colour, but smaller, with a brittle rind, a white, gelatinous pulp, and many seeds. It is found on hills and in forests in India and Burmah. The seeds, which are about the size and shape of a halfpenny, constitute *Nux vomica* and contain strychnine (q.v.), and, it is said, a brown dye. The wood is very bitter, especially the root, which has been given in intermittent fevers and as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. *S. pedunculata*, a tree about forty feet high, with only one seed, is the Clearing-nut tree of India; so called because the seeds render muddy water clear. They are used also in diseases of the eye. The fruit, which is like a black cherry, is eaten by the natives; the wood is used for carts, agricultural implements, and building. *S. toxiferæ*, the Guiana Poison-plant, is a climber, having its stem covered with long, spreading, red hairs, and five-nerved, acuminate leaves. It furnishes the chief ingredient of the poison called *Woorah*, or *Woorah*. *S. Toxicæ*, from Java, has elliptical, acuminate, three-nerved, glabrous leaves, with simple tendrils opposite to them. It yields another deadly poison. *S. ligustrina* is said by Blume to furnish the genuine *Lignum colubrinum*. It is given in Java in paralysis of the lower extremities and as an anthelmintic. *S. pseudopalmæ*, a Brazilian tree about twelve feet high, has a corky bark (said to be equal to Cinchona as a febrifuge), and short-stalked, ovate, quincuple-nerved leaves; all parts of it are intensely bitter except the fruit, which is eaten by children. The fruit of *S. colubrina*, a large Indian climbing shrub, is esteemed by the Telegus as an antidote to the bite of the cobra. The fruit of *S. inacua* is eaten in Egypt.

***stry-fall, *stry-ful, a.** [STRIFEFUL.]

stryph-nô-dên-drôn, s. [Gr. *στυφνός* (*stryphnos*) = rough, astringent, and *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot. A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. Stamenster; legume indehiscent, leathery, pulpy within, ultimately becoming baccate. *Strophodendron Barbatenas* and *S. Jarens* are used in Brazil as astringents.

stüb, *stubble, *stob, a. [A.S. *stūb, steb* = a stump; cogn. with *Dot, stubbe*; *level, stubbi, stubler*; *lan, stub*; *Sw. stubbe*; *Dan. stob*; *Lith. stebas* = an upright pillar; *Lat. stipes*; Sansc. *stambha* = a post; *stambh* = to strike fast; Gr. *στύπος* (*stypos*) = a stub, a stump.] [STRUP, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The stump of a tree; that part of a tree which is left in the ground when the tree is cut down; hence, the inner end of a blank in a check book or the like, which is left in the binding after the check (receipt, &c.) has been torn off and upon which a memorandum of said check is preserved.

2. An old horseshoe nail; iron formed therefrom. [STRUB-IRON.]

3. A blockhead, a dolt, a log, a dillard. "Our dullest and latest youth, our stocks and stobs."—*Milton*, *Education*.

II. Locksmith: A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their bolts are in engagement therewith.

stüb-axle, s. A short axle attached to the end of a principal axle-tree. It is variously made and secured. Sometimes it is a sort of jury axle, made as a temporary expedient when the arm of an axle has broken off. It occurs frequently on horse-hay-rakes and some other kinds of agricultural implements.

stüb-book, s. A book containing only stubs. [See *STRUB*, *s.* 1. 1.] (C. S.)

stüb-end, s.

Arch. The enlarged end of a connecting-rod, in which the boxes are confined by the strap.

stüb-iron, s. Iron formed from stub-nails. It is used especially for gun-barrels of superior quality.

stüb-mortise, s.

Corp. A mortise which does not pass through the object in which it is made.

stüb-nail, s. A short, thick nail.

stüb short, stüb shot, s.

1. The unsawed portion of a plank where it is split from the butt or log.

2. **Turning:** The portion by which an object to be turned is grasped or chucked.

stüb-tenon, s.

Corp. A short tenon at the foot of an upright.

stüb-twist, s. A gun-barrel made of a ribbon of combined iron and steel, the iron being derived from stubs.

stüb, v.t. [STRUB, *v.*]

1. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"In every green, if the fence be not thin,
Now stüb up the bushes, the grass to be fine."
Tusser: *Harvesting*; January.

2. To clear of roots; as, To stüb land.

3. To strike, as the toes or foot, against a stump, stone, or other fixed object. (Amer.)

***stüb-béd, a.** [Eng. *stüb*; *-ed*.]

1. Cut down to a stub or stump.

"Against a stübed tree he treads."
Ainslie: *Memorial*; Court of Fairs.

2. Short and thick, like something truncated; stubby.

"While each with stübed knife removed the roots."
Boswell: *A Personal Description*.

3. Harshly; not over nice or delicate; obtuse.

"The hardness of stübed vulgar constitutions renders them insensible of a thousand things."
Berkeley: *Seria*, § 10.

***stüb-béd-nëss, a.** [Eng. *stübed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being stübed; obtuseness.

stüb-bí-nëss, s. [Eng. *stubby*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being stubby.

2. Stubbliness.

stüb-bie, *stob-ll, *stob-le, a. [O. Fr. *estable*, *estable* (Fr. *étale*), from O. H. Ger. *stugila*; Dut. & Ger. *stoppel* = stubble, from *Lat. stypus*, dimin. of *stipes* = a stock, a stalk.] The stumps of wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, &c., left in the ground when the corn is cut; the part of the stalk left in the ground by the sickle or reaping machine.

"But I suppose, that you by this much scene,
Know by the stubble, what the corn hath been."
Chapman: *Homer*, *Odyssey* xiv.

stubble fed, a. Fed on the natural grass growing amongst stubble.

stubble-goose, s. A goose fed amongst stubble, as opposed to green goose, which is killed before the corn is cut.

stubble-land, s. Land covered with stubble.

"Show'd like a stubble land at harvest home."
Shakspeare: *Henry IV.*, 1. 2.

stubble-plough, s.

Arch. A plough for turning up stubble land.

stubble-quail, s.

Ornith. *Coturnix pectoralis*, from Australia and Tasmania.

stubble-rake, s.

Arch. A rake for gleaming lately-reaped fields of small grain.

stüb-bly, a. [Eng. *stübbly* (*e*); *-y*.]

1. Covered with stubble.

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff; as, a stubbly beard.

stüb-börn, *stib-orn, *stib-borna, *stüb-urn, *stob-urne, *stüb-born, *stüb-born, *stüb-burn, *stüb-burne, *stüb-urne, a. [From *stüb, s.* (q.v.), hence = stockish, blockish, like a stub or stump. From A.S. *stūb* we should have an *adl. stūbor* = stūb-like, stubborn, and a *subst. stūbornes* = stubbornness; and the form *stibborn* doubtless arose from the misdividing *stibbornes* as *stibborn-nes*. (Skert.)]

1. Unreasonably obstinate or fixed in opinion

stüb, boy: pout, fowl: cat, cell, oborus. **chin, bench:** go, gem; thin, this: sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. **-ing.** **-tian:** shun. **-tion, -sion:** shün; **-tion, -sion:** shün. **-clous, -tious, -sious:** shüs. **-ble, -dle, &c.:** bel, del.

or purpose; not to be moved or persuaded by reason; inflexible, refractory.

"Tara'd her obedience to stubborn hardness."

Shaksp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, l. 1.

2. Persevering, persistent, steady, constant.

"And strong with pain, by many a weary stroke
Of stubborn labour hewn from heart of oak."

Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 18.

3. Carried on with stubbornness or obstinacy; lasting long; persistent.

"Shout were their hearts, and stubborn was their
strife."

Scott: The Peverell.

4. Stiff, not flexible.

"Bow, stubborn knees." *Shaksp.: Hamlet, III. 2.*

5. Hardy, firm; enduring without complaint.

6. Rough, rugged, harsh.

"Your stubborn usage of the Pope."

Shaksp.: King John, v. 1.

7. Not easily melted or worked; refractory; as, a stubborn metal or ore.

8. Ruthless, insensible, hard-hearted.

"Thou art said to have a stubborn will."

Shaksp.: Measure for Measure, v.

9. Difficult to deal with.

"Thus the main difficulty is answered; but there
is another near as stubborn." *Warburton: Divine
Legation, bk. iv. (Note a and a.)*

stüb-börn ly, *stub-berne-ly, adv.

[*Eng. stubborn; ly.*] In a stubborn manner;

obstinately, inflexibly, contumaciously; per-

sistently. [*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*]

stüb-börn-ness, *stub-berne-ness, s.

[*Eng. stubborn; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being stubborn;

perverse obstinacy; contumacy, inflexibility.

"But stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience,
must be mastered with force and blows." *Locke: Of
Education, § 75.*

2. Stiffness; want of pliancy.

3. Roughness, harshness, ruggedness.

"Translate the stubbornness of fortune
into so quiet and so sweet a state."

Shaksp.: As You Like It, II. 1.

4. Refractoriness; as, the stubbornness of
metals or ores.

stüb-bý, a. [*Eng. stub; -y.*]

1. Abounding with stubs.

2. Short, thick, and coarse; short and
strong.

"The base is surrounded with a garland of black
and stubby bristles." *Trow: Museum.*

stüb-wört, s. [*Stoswort.*]

stüo-öö, s. [*Ital., from O. H. Ger. stucchi =*

a crust.]

1. Fine plaster used for coating walls. It
is usually made of pure lime slaked and
sifted, mixed with clean sand. Stucco varies
in quality and composition with the purpose
for which it is intended. For internal
decoration gypsum and pounded marble enter
into its composition, as well as gelatine or
glue in solution. Being mixed with water
till it is of the proper consistency, it is applied
to the corners, mouldings, &c., of rooms, and
soon begins to set or harden, in which state
it is moulded, and is finished off with metal
tools. For external work the stucco employed
is of a coarser kind, and is variously prepared,
the different sorts being generally distin-

guished by the name of cements. Some of
these take a surface and polish almost equal
to that of the finest marble. In Bastard stucco
a small portion of it is employed. Rough
stucco is merely floated and brushed with
water, but the best kind is trowelled.

"Grottoes rock, and stucco flows."

Pope: Imitation of Horace, sat. 4.

2. The third coat of plastering when pre-

pared for painting.

3. Work made of stucco.

4. A popular name for plaster of Paris or
gypsum.

stucco-work, s. Ornamental work com-

posed of stucco, such as cornices, mouldings,
and other ornaments in the ceilings of rooms.

stüo-öö, n. [*Stucco, s.*] To plaster; to

overlay or decorate with stucco.

"The roof is beautifully stuccoed." *Pennant:
Journey from Chester, p. 113.*

stüo-öö-er, s. [*Eng. stucco, v.; -er.*] One

who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to
walls, &c.; one who deals or works in stucco.

***stüok (1), s.** [*Stocco.*] A stocco, a
thrust. [*Shaksp.: Twelfth Night, III. 4.*]

***stüok (2), s.** [*Stocco.*]

stüok, pret. of v., pa. par., & a. [*Stucco, v.*]

A. & B. As pret. & pa. par. of v. [*See the*

verb.]

C. As adj.: Thrust through; fastened.

stuck-moulding, s.

Corp.: A moulding worked on to the edge

of a frame.

stuck-on, a.

Corp.: A term indicating a moulding worked

on the edge of a frame; in contradistinction

to one worked out of a detached strip.

stuck-up, a. Giving one's self airs of

importance; puffed-up, vain, conceited;

affectedly self-important or vain; assuming

the dignity, bearing, or importance of one's

superiors. [*Collier.*]

"He's a nasty stuck-up monkey." *Dickens: Nicholas
Nickleby, ch. 12.*

stüo-kle, s. [*A dimin. from stook (q.v.).*] A

number of sheaves laid together in the field;

a stook. [*Prov.*]

"Some paid their tithes in sheaves scattered about
the field; some in stüokes and cocks." *Dr. Colbatch:
Case of Prosser, p. 101.*

stüok-liñg, s. [*Etym. doubtful.*] An apple

pasty, thin, somewhat circular in shape, and

not made in a dish. [*Prov.*]

stüd (1), *stod, *stood, s. [*A.S. stōd, stood;*

cogn. with Icel. stōd; Dan. stød; Ger. gestalt;

O. H. Ger. stant, stant = a stand; Russ. stado

= a herd or drove; Lith. stodas = a drive of

horses.] [*Strook.*]

1. A collection of breeding horses and mares,

or the place where they are kept.

2. A number of horses kept for riding,
racing, &c.

"I did not feel justified, with a small stud, in riding
twelve miles to meet one race." *Field, Feb. 26, 1887.*

stud-book, s. A book containing a

genealogy or register of horses or cattle of

particular breeds, especially of thorough-bred

animals.

stud-farm, s. A breeding establishment

for horses.

stud-groom, s. A man in charge of the

horses in a stud-farm.

stud-horse, s. A breeding-horse; a stall-

ion.

stüd (2), s. [*A.S. stūdu = a post; cogn. with*

Dan. stød = a stūh, a stump; Sw. stød = a

prop, a post; Icel. stōdh = a post.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A nail with a large head, inserted in

work chiefly for ornament; a large-headed

ornamental nail.

"Nails, studs, and tacks employed about log-har-

rels." P. Holland: Plims, bk. xiv. ch. xiv.

2. An ornamental movable button or catch

for a shirt-front, inserted in holes made for

the purpose.

3. A supporting beam; an upright post or

scantling.

"In many places there are not above four, six, or
nine inches between studs and studs." *Edinburgh:
Dyce, Bp., bk. ii. ch. xii.*

4. A contrivance for fastening loose papers

together. It may consist of a head with two

strips of flexible metal, which are passed

through a hole in the papers, and bent in con-

trary directions; or may be a small threaded

piece of metal with a fixed head and movable

nut. Called also Paper-fastener.

5. An eyelet with an ear attached so that,
for expedition, the lace may be passed under
the ear instead of through the eyelet hole.

6. A stem, a trunk.

"Seest not thills same Hawthorne stude,
How truly it begins to bud?" *Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar: March.*

II. Technically:

1. Machinery:

(1) A loss or protuberance designed to hold

an attached object in place.

(2) A short rod fixed in and projecting from

something, sometimes forming a journal.

2. Naut.: A cast-iron brace across the

minor diameter of a cable-link, to prevent

collapse.

stud-bolt, s.

March.: A bolt with a thread at either end

or be screwed into a fixed part at one end,
and have a nut screwed on it at the other.

stüd, v.t. [*Stud (2), s.*]

1. To adorn or set with studs or ornamental

knobs. [*Shaksp.: Venus & Adonis, v.*]

2. To set with detached ornaments or pro-

minent objects; to set thickly.

"Orion's studded belt is dim."

Keats: Leg of the Lost Minerva, l. 2.

stüd-dēn, pa. par. [*STAND.*] [*Stuck.*]

***stüd-dēr-y, *stud-der-le, s.** [*Eng.*

stud (1), s.; -ery.] A breeding establishment

for horses; a stud-farm.

"For whose breed and maintenance King Henry the
eight erected a noble studerie." *Spenser: Shep.
Aug., bk. iii. ch. i.*

stüd-dle, s. [*STIRRY.*] An anvil. [*Scott.*]

"And like stüd-dle came he his anvil."

Burns: Kelpie on Crag, Burns.

stüd-diñg, a. [*Either from stud (2), s.;*

support, or a corrupt. of stüd-diñg, s.]

compound.)

studding-sail, s.

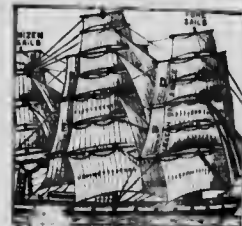
Naut.: An additional sail spread by the aid

of light booms beyond the beam of a main

sail, in order to extend the area of sail, and

in light winds. They may be able to be

reeled of a square sail. The protruding of



the yard by which a studding-sail is spread

is a studding-sail boom, which is supported

by hooks on the yard called quarter and

yard-arm irons. It is rigged out by a

fold purchase called a boom-lifter. Trawl

and topgallant studding-sails are set on the

outside of the topgallant and topgallant

boom.

"At two, we set studding-sails, and started out."

Cook: Third Voyage, bk. v. ch. xii.

Studding-sail boom, s.

Naut.: A long pole sliding through

trons at the extremities of the yards and

the vessel's sides to spread the studding-sails.

[*Lat. stūdens, pr. par. of stūdu = to study*

(q.v.).]

1. A person engaged in study; a scholar;

one who studies; one who is devoted to

engaged in learning.

"A student shall do more in one hour than
things concern to write him to any scholar; as
in four at a dull season." *Watts: Logic.*

2. A man devoted to books; a book

person.

"Keep a gamister from dice, and a gambler
from his book." *Shaksp.: Merry Wives, l. 1.*

3. One who studies or examines; a re-

quirer; as, a student of nature.

***stü-dent-ry, s.** [*Eng. student; -ry.*] A

body of students. [*Kingsley: Hypothesis, ch. 1.*]

stü-dent-ship, s. [*Eng. student; -ship.*]

The state of being a student; the proper

character of a student.

stü-dēr-ite, s. [*After Prof. Stuber; -ite*

(Min.).]

Min.: A variety of bi-hyaline quartz

containing over 5 per cent. of zinc. Found at

Aussersberg, Wallis, Switzerland.

stüd-led, pa. par. & a. [*STUDY.*]

A. As pa. par.: [*See the verb.*]

B. As adjective:

1. Made the subject of study; examined

into; read with diligence and attention; well

considered.

2. Well versed in any branch of learning;

well read; qualified by study; learned.

"Some man, reasonably stüded in the science of
the world."

3. Premeditated, deliberate; stüdedly

**stü, fat, färe, amidst, what, fällt, father; wö, wët, here, camel, hér, thère; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; go, pö
or, wöre, wölf, work, wöh, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, quite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ e; cy a; qu -kw.**

2. To put a batsman out of play by knocking of the balls, or knocking the stumps of his wicket down while he is out of his ground. (Formerly often used with out.)

"The Captain *stumped* the next man off a leg-stump."—*Cricket*. Two *Cricket* Stumps, p. 11.

3. Intransitive:

1. To walk stiffly, clumsily, or awkwardly. "You are a clown, who never dream of love, by chance are *stumping* to the neighbouring grove."—*King of Cyrenia & Iphigeneia*.

2. To make elucubrations or other speeches from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform. (Amer.)

3. To stump it:

(1) To run off; to get away; to take to flight. (Slang.)

(2) To travel about making stump-speeches.

4. To stump up: To pay or hand over money. (Slang.)

"Why don't you ask your old governor to stump up?"—*London Sketches by Bos: Watling's Tale*.

stump-age (age as *lag*). *s.* [Eng. *stump*; -age.] A tax on the amount of timber cut, and regulated by the price of lumber. (Amer.)

stump-er, *s.* [Eng. *stump*; -er.]

1. One who stumps.

2. A bluster.

3. Something, as a story, that puzzles or creates incredulity. (Amer.)

stump-ic, *s.* [Eng. *stump*; dimin. suff. -ic.]

A little stump. (Slang.)

"See I sat paper in a block, And down and stump in the ink."—*Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik*, Ap. 21, 1793.

stump-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stumpy*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being stumpy.

stump-ling, *s.* [Eng. *stump*; -ling; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little stump.

"Root out stumps and stumpings."—*Wolcott: P. Pindar*, p. 104.

stump-y, *a. & s.* [Eng. *stump*; -y.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Full of stumps.

2. Short and thick; stubby.

B. *As substant.* Money. (Slang.)

"I was with the stumpy."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. 11.

stun, *stun-i-on*, *stoun-i-on*, *v.t.* [A.S. *stunan* = to make a din, to resound; *stun* = a din; cogn. with *leel*, *stynja* = to groan; *stun* = a groan; Ger. *stöhnen* = to groan.]

1. To confound or make dizzy with noise; to overpower the sense of hearing of; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing of.

"If Nature thunder in his opening ears, And stuns him with the music of the spheres."—*Pope: Essay on Man*, l. 702.

2. To render insensible or dizzy by force or blow; to render senseless with a blow.

"One lung a pole as at his saddle bow, And one a heavy mace to stun the foe."—*Dryden: Palamon & Arcite*, III. 3.

3. To surprise completely; to overpower; to stupefy.

"At the sight thereof of this river, the pilgrims were much stunned."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, l.

stung, *part. of a.* [SING. *s.*]

stunk, *part. of a.* [SING. *s.*]

stun-ner, *s.* [Eng. *stun*; -er.]

1. One who or that which stuns.

2. Something which astonishes by wonderful appearance, excellence, or other quality; something exceedingly fine; something first-rate. (Slang.)

"For the port-master of 'Gettin' up Stairs,' I have heard of mine out 'I'd it was a stunner.'"—*Thackeray: The Virginians*, ch. 23.

stun-ning, *pr. par. & a.* [SING. *s.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:* Of unusual or extraordinary quality; first-rate; astonishingly fine, large, or like. (Slang.)

stunt, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *stunt* = dull, obtuse, stupid, from *stundan* = to stop, to be weary; *stunt* = smart, stunted; O. Sw. *stunt* = cut short.]

A. *Trans.* To hinder from growth; to check or shorten in growth or progress.

"To stunt the natural growth of a new colony."—*Qua. Journ. of Nat. Hist.*, ch. vii.

B. *Intrans.* To become stunted.

stunt, *a. & adv.* [STUNT, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A check in growth.

2. That which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing.

3. A young whale, two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean and yields little blubber.

B. *As adv.* Abruptly, sharply, short; as, To turn *stunt*.

stunt-ed, *pr. par. or a.* [STUNT, *v.*]

stunt-ed-ness, *s.* [STUNT; -ness.] The quality or state of being stunted.

stunt-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stunt*; i connect., and suff. -ness.] Stuntedness.

stunt-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stunt*; -ness.] Stuntedness, shortness, abruptness.

stū-pe (1), *s.* [STUPE.]

stū-pe (2), *s.* [TOPE.]

stūpe (1), *stū-pe*, *s.* [Lat. *stupa*, *stuppe*; Gr. *στύπη* (*stypē*) = the coarse part of flax.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Tow, flax, flannel, &c., used as a pledge, compress, or as a wad in fontanelles.

"Blinding a stūpe over it."—*Wicliam: Burghers*, bk. v, ch. 1.

2. *Bot.*: Filamentose matter; a tuft of long hair; tow.

stūpe, *v.t.* [STUPE (1), *s.*] To apply a stūpe or stūpe to; to foment.

"I took off the dressing, and found the heat somewhat allayed, and the ulcer well disposed to discharge."—*Wicliam: Burghers*, bk. II, ch. 11.

stūpe (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of *stupid* (q. v.).] A stupid person.

stū-pē-fā-ō-ent (a na sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *stupefaciens*, *pr. par. of stupefacio* = to stupefy (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Stupefactive; having a stupefying power.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

stū-pē-fā-ō-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stupefactio*, accus. of *stupefactio*, from *stupefactus*, *pr. par. of stupefacto* = to stupefy (q. v.).]

1. The act of stupefying; the state of being stupefied.

"It produced that kind of stupefaction which is the consequence of using opium."—*Cock's Third Voyage*, bk. II, ch. viii.

2. A stolid or senseless state; dulness, torpor, stupidity.

"Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere stupefaction and brokenness of heart."—*Macleay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

stū-pē-fā-ō-tive, *a. & s.* [Lat. *stupefactus*, *pr. par. of stupefacto* = to stupefy (q. v.); Fr. *stupefactif*.]

A. *As adj.*: Causing stupefaction or insensibility; stupefying, narcotic; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

"Opium hath a stupefactive part, and a heating part: the one moving sleep, the other a heat."—*Boerhaave: Nat. Hist.*, § 34.

B. *As subst.*: That which stupefies; a specific, a medicine which produces stupor; a stupefactive.

"Opium hath a stupefactive part, and a heating part: the one moving sleep, the other a heat."—*Boerhaave: Nat. Hist.*, § 34.

stū-pē-fā-ō-ed, *pr. par. or a.* [STUPEFV.]

stū-pē-fā-ō-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stupefied*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stupefied; stupefaction, stupor, insensibility.

"From the stupefaction of the past."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 6.

stū-pē-fā-ō-er, *s.* [Eng. *stupefy*; -er.] One who or that which stupefies.

"Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs any additional stupor."—*Burke: The Quarterly Review*, § 14.

stū-pē-fā-ō, *stū-pē-fā-ō*, *v.t.* [Fr. *stupefier*, from *stupefactus* = stupefied, from Lat. *stupefactus*, *pr. par. of stupefacto*, from *stūpeo* = to be amazed, and *facio* = to make.]

1. To blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make dull or dead to external influences; to make torpid.

"Stupified by toil, and drugged with sin."—*Scott: The Peverel*.

2. To deprive of material mobility.

"It is not immobile: but yet is not fluent, but *stupified*."—*Boerhaave*.

stū-pē-d, *a.* [Lat. *stupendus* = amazing, to be wondered at, *pr. par. of stupeo* = to be amazed.] Stupendous, wonderful.

"They [demons] can work stupend and admirable conclusions."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 204.

stū-pē-d-ō-s, *a.* [STUPEND.] Stupendous, marvellous.

"It is a stupendous eminence, built on the top of a huge land rock."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. I, let. 23.

stū-pē-d-ō-s-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *stupendous*; -ly.] Stupendously, marvellously.

"The complexion may prove stupendously ravishing."—*Mora: Discourse on Enthusiasm*, p. 14.

stū-pē-d-ō-s, *a.* [STUPEND.] To be wondered at; striking dumb by magnitude; marvellous, amazing; of astonishing magnitude or elevation.

"And this was then thought a stupendous sum."—*Macleay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lii.

stū-pē-d-ō-s-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *stupendous*; -ly.] In a stupendous manner or degree; marvellously.

"So stupendously high were the almost perpendicular walls."—*Field: Rev. 17, 1807*.

stū-pē-d-ō-s-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stupendous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stupendous.

"Works, which from their stupendousness, should have taught them the greatness of the former."—*Kilse: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 270.

stū-pē-d, *a.* [Lat. *stupens*, *pr. par. of stupeo* = to be amazed.] Confounded, astounded, stunned into silence.

"The human mind stands stupent."—*Carlyle: Diamond Neticles*, ch. li. (Note.)

stū-pē-d-ō-s, *a.* [Lat. *stupens*, *pr. par. of stupeo* = to be amazed.] Resembling tow; having long loose scales, or matted filaments like tow; stūpeose.

stū-pid, *a. & s.* [Fr. *stupid*, from Lat. *stupida* = stupid, from *stūpeo* = to be amazed; Sp. & Port. *estupido*; Ital. *stupido*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Deprived temporarily or permanently of the perceptive, thinking, or reasoning faculties; in a state of stupor; stupeled; bereft of feeling.

"With age and ailing phrenia? can he speak? hear? know man from man?"—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

2. Devoid of understanding; silly; dull of apprehension.

"Anne, when in good humour, was meekly stupid, and when in bad humour, was sulkily stupid."—*Macleay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Characterized by or resulting from stupidity; senseless, nonsensical; as, a stupid mistake.

B. *As substant.*: A stupid, silly person; a blockhead.

stū-pid-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *stupidité*, from *stupida* = stupid (q. v.).]

1. Insensibility to external influences; numbness of feeling; stupor, torpor.

"The dreadful howling of whose strait-braced drums, To the French sounded like the dreadful doom; And then with such stupidity benumbed, As though the earth had groined from her womb."—*Byron: The Battle of Don*, v.

2. Extreme dullness of apprehension; dull foolishness, senselessness, folly.

"Whose look of vulgar errors so finely expresses the monkish stupidity of the times."—*Goldsmith: Poole Learning*, ch. vi.

stū-pid-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *stupid*; -ly.]

1. In a stupid manner; with suspension or inactivity of understanding.

"That space the extreme abstracted stood From his own evil, and for the time remain'd Stupidly good."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 443.

2. Without the exercise of reason or judgment; foolishly, senselessly.

"How stupidly never all his interpreters would have Hector being stroke into a frenzied and almost dead turn about like a whirlwind."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad*, bk. xiv.

stū-pid-ness, *s.* [Eng. *stupid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stupid; stupidity.

"Not limiting his rest by the insatiable lust of a sluggish and drowsy stupidity."—*Sp. Hall: The Christian*.

stū-pi-fi-er, *s.* [STUPEFIER.]

stū-pi-fy, *v.t.* [STUPEFY.]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shān; -fion, -gion = shūn. -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

sty on sty: Low Ger. *styg, stige*; Norw. *styg, stig*, from *stige* = to rise. A small inflammatory tumour of the nature of a boil on the edge of the eyelid, most frequently near the inner angle of the eye.

sty (1), v.t. [STY (1), a.] To shut up in or as in a sty.

"Have you sty me
In this hard rock, while you do busy from me
The rest of the island." *Shakespeare, Tempest, I. 2.*

sty (2), a. *stye, sty*, v.t. [A.S. *stigan*; Ger. *stigen*; Dut. *stigen*; Ice. *stiga*; Sw. *stiga*; Dan. *stige*.] [STAYE.] To mount.

"Though with his wings to sty above the ground."
Shakespeare, P. Q. I. 2. 25.

sty-an, s. [STY (2), a.]

sty-ey, s. [A.S. *stic, stye*.] An Anglo-Saxon coin, value half a farthing. It was principally, if not wholly, coined in the kingdom of Northumberland.

sty-ger-ine, s. [Eng. *steryl*, and (*g/y*) *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{48}O_3 = C_{26}H_{45}CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_2OH$. Phenyl glycerine. A trivalent alcohol, obtained by heating a mixture of styryl triformate and water for eight or ten hours. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, and on evaporation is left as a gummy mass.

stye, s. [STY (2), a.]

stye, v.t. [STY (2), v.]

styg-i-an, a. [Lat. *Stygus*, from *Styx*; Gr. *Styx* (*Styx*), genit. *Stygios* (*Stygios*) = the Styx, from *stygion* (*stygion*) = to hate.] Pertaining to Styx, a river of hell, over which the shades of the dead were ferried by Charon; hence, hellish, infernal.

"Who see Stygian throats breathe the darkness all day long."
Shakespeare, Troil. II. 135.

sty-gón-én-ty, s. [Gr. *Stygón* (*Stygón*), genit. *Stygónos* (*Stygónos*) = the Styx (q.v.), and *tyvón* (*tyvón*) = to produce. Named from their supposed volcanic abode.]

Ichth.: A genus of *Hypostomatina* (*Silur.*), the *silurid* of the natives. They are small Silurids, abundant in the lakes and torrents of the Andes, and have attracted considerable attention from the fact that Humboldt adopted the popular belief that they live in subterranean waters within the bowels of the active volcanoes in the Andes, and are ejected with streams of mud and water during eruptions, though he considered it singular that they were not cooked when vomited forth from craters or other openings. The explanation of their appearance during volcanic eruptions is that they are killed by the sulphuretted gases escaping during an eruption, and swept down by the torrents of water issuing from the volcano.

sty-l-a-gál-má-íe, a. [Gr. *stýlos* (*stýlos*) = a pillar, and *gál-má-íe* (*gál-má-íe*) = an image.]

Arch.: Performing the office of a column; as, *stylopædic* figure. Used also substantively of a figure performing the office of a column.

sty-lar, a. [Eng. *style*(*r*); -*ar*.] Of or pertaining to a style; *stylar*.

sty-lá-tér, s. [Gr. *stýlos* (*stýlos*) = a pillar, and *stér* (*stér*) = a star.]

Zool.: The type-genus of *Stylasteridae* (q.v.), formerly classed with the *Corals*, and made a genus of *Obolinitidae*.

sty-lá-tér-íd, s. [STYLASTERIDÆ.] Any individual of the family *Stylasteridae* (q.v.).

sty-lá-tér-íd-á, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stylaster*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: *Polysiphon.*: A family of *Hydrocorallinae*, with several genera, living principally at considerable depths in the warmer seas. The skeleton is a branched calcareous structure, with cup-like depressions, each with a central chamber, surrounded by secondary chambers, separated from each other by short partitions. The colony consists of two sets of zooids, the perfect ones inhabiting the central chambers, whilst the smaller ones are occupied by imperfect zooids, resembling tentacles in appearance. The cavities of the zooids communicate by canals in the form of *Stylaster* tubes, developed within the skeletal cavity in the skeleton. One fossil genus, *Dutcherpora*, from the Tertiary of France.

styl-eto, a. [Eng. *style* (2); -*eto*.]

Bot.: Having a persistent style.

style (1), a. *stille (1), a.* [Fr. *stille*, *style*, from Lat. *stilus* = an iron-pointed pen used for writing on wax-tablets, a manner of writing. From the same root as *sting*, *stimulus*, *stigma*, &c.; Sp. & Port. *estilo*; Ital. *stilo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A piece of iron or other material pointed at one end, used by the ancients for writing by scratching on wax tablets. The other end was made blunt and smooth, and was used to make scratches. Hence,

2. A hard point for tracing, in manifold writing.

3. A pointed tool used in graving.

4. Manner of writing with regard to language; the peculiar manner in which a person expresses his ideas or conceptions; the particular mode or form of expressing ideas in language which distinguishes one writer or speaker from another; the distinctive manner of writing characteristic of each author, or of each body of authors, allied as belonging to the same school, country, or epoch.

"Though an author's plan should be feasible, and his story ever so well contrived, yet if he be feeble, or flat in style, the state of affecting scenes, and deficient in poetical colouring, he can have no success." *Blair, Rhetoric, lect. 10.*

5. Mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts; characteristic or peculiar mode of developing an idea or accomplishing a result; the peculiar manner in which an artist expresses his ideas; it is exhibited in his choice of forms and mode of treating them, and is determined in different ways, according to the changes of thought at different times and stages of its development. Besides the individual style, there is also a national style; as, the Egyptian, the Grecian style of architecture. Each of the various branches of art has its peculiar style: as, the epic, lyric, and dramatic styles of poetry; the historical and the landscape styles of painting, &c.

"In quiet poems of simple narrative, where there are no sketches or scenery to set off the words, the forcible style of the drama might interfere with the utility of the poem, by attracting to the words the interest that should be concentrated on the narrative; hence a simple style may be desirable. Thus poetic style may be roughly divided into (1) the elevated, (2) the graceful, (3) the forcible, (4) the simple." *Abbott & Bailey, English Lessons for English People, 245.*

6. The peculiar manner or mode of action characteristic of a performer of an art; as, the style of rowing of an oarsman, a batsman's style in cricket, a land style of walking, &c.

7. External manner or fashion. Manner deemed elegant and appropriate in social demeanour; fashion; as, An entertainment in given in style.

8. Phrase of address or appellation; formal or official designation; title.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A particular character as to the general artistic idea prevailing a building; as, the Gothic or Norman style. [*ARCHITECTURE*.]

2. *Chron.*: The method of reckoning time with reference to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. Old Style being founded on the former and New Style on the latter. The Julian Calendar (q.v.) prevailed in Europe to A.D. 1582. Pope Gregory XIII. published the Gregorian Calendar (CALENDAR, II. 3) enacting that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582 by calling the day which by the Julian calendar would have been Oct. 5, Oct. 15, 1582. The alteration took place that same day in Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy. In France and Lorraine the change was made on Dec. 10 (20); in Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Artois, and Hainault on Dec. 15 (25) of the same year. In Switzerland the Roman Catholics adopted the new style in 1583 or 1584, as did those of Germany in 1584. The Danes did so in 1582, the Poles in 1586, the Hungarians in 1587, the German Protestant city of Marburg in Feb. 1582, the States of Utrecht on Dec. 1 (12), 1700, the other German Protestants about the same date. Till 1751 both the Julian, or Old Style, and the practice of commencing the legal year on March 25 subsisted in England. But by 24 Geo. II., c. 23, it was enacted:

1. That throughout all His Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America the computation according to which the year of our Lord began on March 25 should not be used after the last day of December, 1740, and that the first day of January next following shall be reckoned as the first day of the year 1741, and so on in all future years.

2. That . . . the natural day next immediately

following September 3, 1740, shall be called and reckoned as the fourteenth day of September, notwithstanding the eleven intercalary nominal days.

3. That the several years of our Lord 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, . . . shall not be deemed bissextile or leap years . . . and that the years of our Lord 1000, 1001, 1002, . . . shall for the future be esteemed bissextile or leap years.

The difference between the Old and New Styles was progressive. 1. To 1582 it was only ten days, after 1700 it was eleven, and after 1800 twelve days. The year 1751 had no January, February, March 1-24, and September had only nineteen days. (*Nicholas, Chron. of Hist.*)

3. *Surg.*: A pointed surgical instrument; a probe.

"For the difference between style and diction, see DICTION."

¶ (1) *Juridical styles*:

Scots Law: The particular forms of expression and arrangement necessary to be observed in formal deeds and instruments.

(2) *Style of a court*:

Law: The practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

style (2), a. *stille (2), a.* [Lat. *stylus*, from Gr. *stýlos* (*stýlos*) = a pillar, a post.]

1. *Bot.*: The part of a pistil intermediate in position between the germ or ovary below and the stigma above. It is considered to be an elongation of the ovary, and morphologically the upper narrow part of a carpellary leaf supporting the stigma. It is not more essential to a pistil than a petiole is to a leaf, and in fact is often absent. It may be taper or thick, is generally terete, but may be angular, or thin, flat, and coloured. Sometimes it is continuous with, and at others articulated with the ovary; as a rule it arises from the apex, but occasionally from the sides of the latter. Its surface is generally smooth, but in *Compositæ*, *most Campanulaceæ*, &c., it is densely covered with hairs called collectors, which in *Lobelia* become an indurium (q.v.). Sometimes styles as completely cohere that they look like one style with a plurality of stigmas. In fully describing the styles of a plant mention should be made of their number, length, figure, surface, direction, and position.

2. *Dialling*: The gnomon of a sundial.

style (3), s. [STYLE.]

style v.t. [STYLE (1), a.] To entitle, to name, to designate, to denominate.

"In this tract of Gloucestershire (where to this day many places are styled vineyards)."
Dragon, Polyglotton, a. 14. (Note)

styl-ét, a. [A dimin. of *style* (1), a., or a contract of *stiletto* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A style, or stiletto.

"Grown as with iron stylét his brow."
Shakespeare, Volupt. III. 2. 1.

2. *Surg.*: A probe.

style-wört, s. [Eng. *style* (2), and *wört*.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Stylidium* (q.v.).

2. (Pl.) The *Stylidiaceæ* (Lindley).

sty-lid-i-á-qé-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stylidium* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: *Stylidiaceæ*; an order of *Epigynous* Exogens, alliance *Campanulales*. Herbs or undershrubs; the hairs, if present, sometimes glandular; leaves scattered, sometimes whorled, exstipulate, entire, their margins naked or ciliated. Pedicels of the flowers generally with three bracts; calyx superior, with two to six divisions, two-lipped or regular, persistent; corolla monophyllous, its limb generally irregular, with five to six divisions. Stamens two, filaments connate with the style into a longitudinal column; ovary with two, rarely with one cell, many-seeded. Fruit capsular. Swamp plants, chiefly from Australia. Known genera five, species 121. (Lindley.)

sty-lid-i-úm, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *stýlos* (*stýlos*) = a pillar. So named because the stamens and style are united.]

Bot.: *Stylis*; the typical genus of *Stylidiaceæ*. Beautiful little plants with red, pink, violet, white, or yellow flowers, occurring in Australia and India. Many are cultivated in greenhouses.

styl-i-form, a. [Eng. *style* (1), a., and *form*.] Having the shape of or resembling a style, pin, or pen; *styloid*.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

styl. & maks. D'-lar y. a. [Prof. styl. m.
Eng. maxillary (q.v.)]

Adm. - Of or pertaining to the study of
commerce and the law. There is a school of

ligament.

pillar, and King meter.) An instrument for measuring volume.

Zool.: A genus of Oxytrichidae, with four species. Living in soil.

species, living in salt, fresh, and stagnant water. Animals free-swimming, joined in shape, uncinous, ovate or elliptical, etc.

sty-ləph-ər-ūa, a. | Pref. stylo-, and the

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachypterids (q.v.) with a single species, *Stell.*

with a single species, *Argo panus* is a larva of which only one example is known. Length about eleven inches; ventrals absent, and terminating in a very long, cord-like appendage. It was obtained between Gila

Martinique, and has been transferred from the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) South Kensington.

stý-löp'-l-äse, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stylus*,
Lat. fem. pl. with suff. *-äsa*]

Etymology: An aberrant family of Coleoptera, parasitic on hymenopterous insects. F.

Females are viviparous, apterous, and wingless, living permanently in the bodies of the hosts; the males are winged and active.

lives but a few hours, solely to propagate its kind. The mouth-organs of the latter are rudimentary: head short and broad, with a curved

forked antennae; wings membranous and expanded; the elytra do not serve as a

divers, but life reduced to slender appendages which, in dried specimens become rod-like, whence the name of the order in which it

are sometimes placed. (STREPTIPTERA) The females are very prolific, each hatching with her body many thousands of eggs, and the

larvae escape from a hole in a part of the parent projecting from the abdomen of the host. The family is widely distributed.

contains three genera: *Stylops*, *Isocha*, and *Plecothrum*.

† stýl' - ô pōd, stýl' ô pō'-dl ūm, : (PM
style-, and Gr. revē (pōus), Genit. redos (pōus)

Bot.: Hoffmann's name for the disk is *Umbrellifer*, which is tilted outwards.

stylus - Bone. (Gr. *stylus* (stylus) = a pillar and

Entom.: The type-genus of Stylopidae (1).

* **styl'-o-spore**, s. {Pref. *styo-*, and *Ge*.

Bot. (Pl.): Tulane's name for the seed anore in certain fungi.

styl'-ō-stē'-mōn, a. [*Pref. stylō-*, and *Ge-*
gnomon (*gēnōmōn*) = *GEN*, or *KNOW*.] (*SHAW*)

Bot. : An epigynous stamen.

styl-o-to-gi-um, styl-o-to-gi-um, i
(Pref. st-, to-, and Gr. teyos (teyos), stayer (st-
gos) = a roof.)

Bot.: The whole mass of a coral (q.v.) as in *Stapelia*. Called also *Orbicularis* and *Sagitta*.

stýl'-ô-týp, stýl'-ô-týp'-ita, & [Ind

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring

In columnar crystals in Cg. ap. Chili. Lustre, 3.0; sp. gr. 4.70; lustre, mts 4. colour and streak, bl. Colour, number.

24.9; antimony, 31.6; copper, 28.2, *etc.*
8.0; iron, 7.3 = 100, which yields the formula

stýl'-űa, a. (Lat.) {SRYLZ (l), z}

stý phöl'-i-a, *a.* (Gr *στυφάλες* (*stufalés*)
= close, solid, hard, rough. Named from the

Root: The typical roots of *Strophelia* Beautiful Australian and Tasmanian shrub.

with scattered, oblong or lanceolate leaves and drooping red or green flowers. Some are

pīno, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gā, f

ŷrian. $ae, oe = \bar{e}$; $ey = a$; $qu = kw$.

100

= **thun.** -ulo, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

3. The quality or state of being suave; graciousness and pleasantness of manners; amiability, agreeableness, blandness.

"The . . . refined diplomatist, whose docility and amity had been rewarded at the most polite courts of Europe."—*Monsey*. *Phil. Mag.*, 18. 211.

sub-, pref. [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A Latin preposition, meaning literally, under, below. It is largely used as a prefix to English words, to denote an inferior position or intention, subordinate degree, some degree, and sometimes the least sensible degree of that expressed by the word to which it is prefixed. The *h* is frequently changed into the letter with which the next syllable begins, as in *secret*, *suggest*, *suppress*, &c.

2. *Chem.*: A prefix used in compounds to denote that the metal is in excess of one atom of the negative element or radical, e.g., Hg_2Cl_2 , suboxide of mercury; $SPb(C_2H_3O_2)_2PbO$, subacetate of lead.

sub-acromial, a.

Anat.: Situated under the acromion. There is a sub-acromial bursa.

sub-agency, a. A subordinate agency.

sub-agent, s.

Law: The agent of an agent.

sub-alate, a.

Bot.: Having a narrow wing or margin.

sub-almoner, a. A subordinate or deputy almoner.

"Subalmoner of his Majesty's chapel . . . and sub-almoner to him."—*Prod. Pedigree*, 11.

sub-angular, a. Slightly angular.

sub-Antichrist, a. An inferior Antichrist. (*Milton*.)

sub-apical, a. Under the apex; of or pertaining to the part under the apex.

sub-aquaneous, a. Being or living under water; subaqueous.

sub-arachnoid, a.

Anat.: Situated under the arachnoid.

Q. Used of the space between the arachnoid and the pia mater.

sub-arborescent, a. Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

sub-arctic, a. Applied to the region or climate next to the arctic; approximately arctic.

sub-bas, -base, a.

Music: A pedal register in the organ, of 32 feet tone.

sub-beadle, a. An inferior or subordinate beadle.

"They ought not to execute these precepts by simple messengers, or sub-beadles."—*Apoc.* *Paraphrase*.

sub-blush, v. i. To blush slightly.

"Sub-blushing as she did it."—*Memoir*: *Triumph* *Shandy*, vi. 178.

sub-bourdon, a. The same as SUB-BASS (q. v.).

sub-breed, a. A distinctly marked subdivision of a breed. (*Darwin*.)

sub-cartilaginous, a.

1. Situated under or beneath cartilage.

2. Partly cartilaginous or gristly.

sub-caudal, a. Being or situated under the tail.

sub-celestial, *sub-celestiall, a. Placed or being beneath the heavens or heavenly things.

"Even he [Solomon] possesseth the same sentence of vanity, vexation, and unprofitableness, upon this as upon all other sub-celestial things."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 14.

sub-central, a.

1. Being or lying under the centre.

2. Nearly, but not quite central.

sub-chanter, s. A deputy or under-chanter; the deputy of the precentor of a cathedral; a succentor (q. v.).

sub-class, s. A subdivision of a class, consisting of orders allied to a certain extent.

sub-columnar, a.

Min. & Petrol.: Nearly columnar. Used of basalt, &c.

sub-committee, s. An under-committee;

a part or subdivision of a committee appointed for special business.

"Their object being to sub-committee about men for the most part of impenetrable woods, and social disloyalty."—*Edison*. *Phil. Mag.*, 18. 111.

sub-compressed, a. Partially or imperfectly compressed; not fully compressed.

sub-concave, a. Slightly concave.

sub-conformable, a. Partially conformable.

sub-conical, a. Slightly or partially conical.

***sub-conscious, a.**

1. Partially or imperfectly conscious.

2. Occurring without attendant consciousness. (Said of states of the mind.)

***sub-constellation, a.** A subordinate or secondary constellation.

"The Pleiades, or sub-constellation upon the back of Taurus."—*Brown*. *Pulley Service*, bk. v, ch. 112.

sub-contract, s. A contract under a previous contract.

***sub-contracted, a.** Contracted after a former contract, betrothed for the second time.

"Your claim, I fear it is in the interest of my wife. The she is sub-contracted to this lord."—*Shakespeare*. *Love*, v. 4.

sub-contractor, s. One who takes a portion of a contract from the principal contractor.

sub-contrary, a. & s.

A. & S.: Contrary in an inferior degree. Specifically—

1. *Geom.*: Applied to two similar triangles when they are so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex and yet their bases not parallel. In such triangles the angles at the bases are equal, but on the contrary sides. Thus, the triangles $A B C$ and $A D E$ are sub-contrary, and the angles $A C B$, $A D E$ are equal to the angle $A B C$, $A D E$ respectively.

2. *Logic*:

(1) A term applied to each of two particular propositions when one is affirmative and the other negative. Thus, "Some man is learned," "Some man is not learned," are sub-contrary propositions with respect to each other. Sub-contrary propositions cannot be both false, for then their contradictories, which are contrary propositions with regard to each other (in this case, "No man is learned," "All men are learned"), would both be true. But, as in the examples given above, two sub-contraries may both be true.

(2) Applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, but in such a way that as one increases the other decreases.

B. As substantive:

Logic: A sub-contrary proposition.

Sub-contrary section:

Geom.: In any surface of the second order, if two planes be passed perpendicular to the same principal plane, but not parallel to each other, and so that the sections are similar, both the planes and the sections are sub-contrary with respect to each other.

sub-cordate, a. Somewhat cordate; somewhat resembling a heart in shape.

sub-costal, a. Situated or lying under the ribs.

Sub-costal muscles:

Anat.: Small muscles lying on the inner aspect of the thoracic wall close to the surface of the intercostals near the angles of the ribs.

sub-crystalline, a. Imperfectly crystallized.

sub-cylindrical, a. Imperfectly or somewhat cylindrical.

sub-dilated, a. Partially or imperfectly dilated.

sub-dural, a.

Anat.: Situated under the dura mater. Applied to the space between the dura mater and the arachnoid.

sub-editor, s. The assistant editor of a newspaper, periodical, or other publication.

sub-elliptical, a.

End.: Resembling the Red Dove of the elaphine, especially in the formation of the antlers. The elaphine type of antler has a brown type duplicated, while the myeloid is developed at the expense of the tree, and not divided up in well grown animals. In an elaphine deer (the genus *Pelecanus* of Linné) the relative proportion of the types much the same, but the brown type is quite simple.

sub-epidermal, a. Situated at or immediately under the epidermis of an skin, or outer bark.

sub-family, s.

Nat. Science: A grade between a family and a genus.

sub-fundation, a. The same as SUB-IMPERATION (q. v.).

sub-fundatory, a. An inferior person who held a fief from a feudatory or a crown or other superior.

sub-furrow, a. Somewhat or slightly furrowed.

sub-generic, a. Of or belonging to sub-genus (q. v.).

sub-genus, s.

Nat. Science: A division of a genus consisting of species having common characters differing more or less from the type, but not of sufficient importance to title them to generic distinction.

sub-globose, a. Partially or imperfectly globose.

sub-governor, a. An under or subordinate governor.

"The sub-governor general . . . might as well sleep that was daily expected from Oakes."—*Third Voyage*, bk. vi, ch. 9.

sub-group, s.

Nat. Science: A sub-division of a group.

sub-judice, phr. [Lat. = before the judge.] Not yet decided; undecided.

sub-kingdom, s.

Nat. Science: A grade between a class and a class.

sub-lessee, s. The receiver or holder of a sub-lease.

sub-librarian, a. An assistant or subordinate librarian.

sub-lieutenant, a. A subordinate or second lieutenant.

sub-marshal, s. A subordinate or subordinate marshal.

***sub-mineal, a.** Situated or being under the mine.

"A favourite resort for those sub-mineal species is a steep bank where the water is sub-mineal."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1884.

sub-officer, a. An under or subordinate officer.

sub-orbital, *sub-orbital, a. And beneath the orbital cavity.

sub-porphyrritic, a. Allied to porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.

sub-reader, a. An under reader in the House of Commons.

***sub-rector, a.** The deputy or subordinate of a rector.

sub-region, s.

Geography: A division of a zoogeographical region founded on the distribution of faunas and genera. (*Rhodes*, 11. 2.)

***sub-religion, a.** A faith, doctrine, or belief approaching the sacredness of religion; an inferior religion.

***sub-resid, s.** That portion of a resid which is left in boiling alcohol, and precipitated again as the alcohol is distilled, forming a kind of seeming crystallization.

sub-sizar, sub-sizer, s. An under-sizar; a student of lower rank than a sizar. (*Cambridge Univ.*)

"A sub-sizar of Peterhouse in Cambridge."—*Field*. *Athena* *Glean*.

sub-species, s.

Nat. Science: A grade immediately below species. In the case of plants sub-species

the, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wöt, here, camel, hör, there; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; sá, pá, or, wöre, wöf, work, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, Syrian. a, æ = é; éy = ä; qu = kv.

also produced by cultivation, and when the characters are hereditarily transmitted with continuity through the seed, races arise.

sub-spherical, a. Of or belonging to a sub-sphere (q.v.).

sub-spherical, a. Partially or imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching a sphere.

sub-spiral, a.
Sub. Partially spiral. Used esp. of the operculum of Mollusca, &c.

sub-treasury, a. One of the nine branches of the United States Treasury, located for the convenient receipt and disbursal of public moneys, at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and St. Louis, respectively.

sub-tribe, a.
Sub-tribe. A grade immediately below a tribe.

sub-variatal, a. Of, belonging to, or having the characters of a sub-variety.

sub-variety, a.
Sub-variety. A grade next below a variety.

sub, a. [See def.] A colloquial contraction for a subordinate or for substitute; an inferior officer, &c.; a subaltern, or a substitute.

sub, v. To act as a substitute; to take one's place temporarily. [*Printer's slang.*]

sub-ā-lid, a. & s. [Prof. sub., and Eng. alid (q.v.).]
A. As adj. Slightly acid, scrub, or so.

"The juice of the skin is like the style in an animal body, and sufficiently augmented by stimulation, and is commonly reduced in all plants."—*Arbutus* of *Arbutus*, ch. 11.

B. As subst. A substance moderately or slightly acid.

sub-ā-rid, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. arid (q.v.).] Slightly or moderately acid, sharp, or pungent.

"The green color of a new heated vessel, bitter, sub-ā-rid, or a little pungent."—*Pliny*: *On Concomitant*.

sub-ā-ri, v. [Lat. *subari*, pa. par. of *subari* to subside; sub = under, and *ari* = to bring.] To subside; to reduce to any state.

"So thoroughly sub-ā-ri, that he takes his head from the case, so the cause from his master, upon his knees."—*Shakespeare*: *Of Content*, l. 10.

sub-ā-tion, a. [Lat. *subactio*.] [SUBACT] The act or process of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or heating anything to a powder. [*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, l. 100.]

sub-ā-ūts, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. acute (q.v.).] Moderately acute; acute in a modified degree. [*Lat. & Eng.*]

sub-ā-dar, a. [SUBADAR.]

sub-ā-ī-lal, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. aerial (q.v.).]

1. **Ord. Lang.** : Being or lying under the air or sky.

2. **Geol.** : Taking place or produced by the action of the atmosphere.

subaerial denudation, a.

Geol. : Denudation produced by the action of the air or rocks exposed to its influence, as opposed to submarine denudation (q.v.). When the sun heats rocks, the component minerals expand to a different extent, and afterwards, as they cool, contract differently. The alternations of heat and cold make rocks brittle, ice tends to split them; the carbon-dioxide of the air helps to decompose and weather them; the sand blast of the desert or of sand dunes erodes them. The aggregate effect of these causes, continued through many ages, is very great.

sub-ā-g-i-tā-tion, a. [Lat. *subagitatio*, from *subagere* = to get under one, to lie with illicitly.] Canal knowledge; sexual intercourse.

sub-bah, sub-bah, a. [Hind. *suba*.] A province. [*Anglo-Indian*.]

sub-bah dar, sub-bah dar, a. [Hind. *suba-dar*.] The holder of a province; a provincial governor. [*Anglo-Indian*.]

sub-bah dar, sub-bah dar, a. [Hind. *suba-dar*.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a subahdar (q.v.).

sub, boy; pout, jowl; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2

-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shān; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūa. -bia, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl,

sub-ā-lid, v. [Prof. sub., and Eng. alid (q.v.).] To give secret or private aid to; to aid secretly or in an underhand manner.

"To hold that kingdom from sub-ā-lid, such, who also could not sub-ā-lid."—*Scott*: *War*, viii.

sub-ā-lpine, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. alpine.] Not quite alpine, though approaching it. Used in botany, &c., for the zone on a mountain side just below the alpine zone.

sub-ā-l-torn, sub-ā-l-torn, sub-ā-l-torn, a. & s. [Prof. sub., and Eng. al-torn, from Lat. *subalternus*, from *sub* = under, and *alter* = another.]

A. As adj. : Holding a subordinate or inferior position; subordinate, inferior; specif., in the army, being below the rank of captain.

"The sub-ā-ltorn officers must be selected among the Dulwich Waverley, of the eagle's feather."—*Macaulay*: *War*, ch. viii.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.** : One who holds a subordinate or inferior position; specif., a commissioned officer below the rank of captain.

"How could sub-ā-ltorn like myself expect leisure or leave to occupy the field?"—*Browning*: *Letter*, iii.

2. **Logic** : A subaltern proposition.

"Two propositions are said to be opposed to each other, when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity or quality, or both. . . . In ordinary language, however, and in some logical treatises, propositions which do not differ in quality are sub-ā-ltorn, are not supposed as opposed. . . . In sub-ā-ltorn, the truth of the particular (which is called the sub-ā-ltorn) follows from the truth of the universal (which is called the sub-ā-ltorn). . . . sub-ā-ltorn differ in quantity alone; contraries, and also sub-contraries, in quality alone."—*Whately*: *Logic*, ch. ii, ch. 11, l. 1.

subaltern opposition, a.

Logic : The opposition which exists between a universal and a particular proposition of the same quality.

subaltern propositions, a. pl.

Logic : Universal and particular propositions agreeing in quality, but not in quantity. Thus, Every vine is a tree, Some vine is a tree; and, No vine is a tree, Some vine is not a tree, are subaltern propositions.

subaltern species (or genus), a.

Logic : That which is both a species of some higher genus, and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.

sub-ā-l-torn-ant, a. [Eng. *subaltern*; and (q.v.).]

Logic : A universal as opposed to a particular. (See extract under Subaltern, B. 2.)

sub-ā-l-torn-ate, a. & s. [Eng. *subaltern*; and (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Successive; succeeding by turns.

2. Subordinate, subaltern, inferior.

"The service, maple, lime-tree, hornbeam, quick-beam, larch, hazel, &c., together with all their sub-ā-ltorn and several kinds."—*Keats*: *Hyperion*, l. 1.

B. As substantive:

Logic : A particular, as opposed to a universal.

sub-ā-l-torn-ā-tion, a. [SUBALTERNATE.] Succeeding by turns; subalternation.

sub-ā-l-torn-ā-tion, a. [SUBALTERNATE.] A state of subordination, inferiority, or subjection.

"So that woman being created for man's sake to be his helper, in regard of the seed before mentioned, namely, the bearing and bringing up of children, whereas it was not possible they could concur, unless there were sub-ā-ltornation between them, which sub-ā-ltornation is naturally grounded upon inequality."—*Hooker*: *Eccl. Polity*, bk. v, l. 14.

sub-ā-l-gled (le as gl), (Prof. sub., and Eng. asgled.) Somewhat a. ed.

subangled-wave, a.

Entom. : A British geometer moth, *Acidalia pruriaria*.

sub-ā-p-ā-nine, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. Apennine.] Situated or being under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains.

subapennine beds, or series, a. pl.

Geol. : Older Pliocene beds constituting a range of low hills flanking both sides of the Apennine chain. They are about 3,000 feet thick, becoming more massive towards the south. They exhibit a finer development of

the Pliocene than any other in Europe, and constitute its typical series. There are numerous alternations of light brown or gray calcareous and argillaceous marls. They are chiefly marine, but fluviatile or lacustrine strata also occur. There are many plants of the genera *Pinus*, *Taxodium*, *Myrica*, *Ilex*, *Quercus*, *Platanus*, *Prunus*, *Alnus*, *Ulmus*, *Fraxinus*, *Laurus*, *Cassia*, *Juglans*, *Acer*, *Betula*, *Thalictrum*, *Rumex*, &c. The upper portion contains the mammalian remains of *Mastodon americanus*, *Elephas meridionalis*, *Hippopotamus major*, with species of the genera *Ursus*, *Lynx*, *Felis*, &c.

sub-ā-quā-lē, sub-ā-quā-lē, a. [Lat. *sub* = under, and *aquā* = water.]

1. **Ord. Lang.** : Being, lying, or living under or beneath the surface of water.

"The northern naturalists will perhaps say, then this community must be the purpose of plunging into their sub-ā-quā-lē water quarters."—*Forster*: *British Zoology*, l. 100.

2. **Geol. (of strata)** : Formed under water.

sub-ā-quā-lē, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. aquila (q.v.).] Having a form resembling that of a hawk; somewhat arcuate or incurved.

sub-ā-rā-tion, a. [Lat. *sub* = under, and *arā* = to raise or exalt.] An old manner of betrothing; betrothal.

"By these tokens of marriage are to be understood rings of money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man; which said giving is called betrothing, i.e., wedding or betrothing, especially when it is done by the giving of a ring."—*Boetius*: *Common Prayer*, ch. 2, l. 1.

sub-ā-tral, a. [Lat. *sub* = under, and *astrum* = a star.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

"By the aid of improved astronomy he compares this sub-ā-tral astronomy with the system of the fixed stars."—*Warburton*: *Norman*, vol. 12, ch. 11.

sub-ā-strin-gent, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. astrigent (q.v.).] Somewhat astringent; moderately astringent.

sub-ā-ud, v. [Lat. *subaudire*.] To understand or supply when an ellipsis occurs.

sub-ā-ū-dition, a. [Lat. *subauditione*, pa. par. of *subaudire* = to understand or supply a word omitted; sub = under, and *audire* = to hear.] The act of understanding or supplying something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from what is expressed.

"This [expression] has always now an ironical sub-ā-ū-dition, which it was very far from having of old."—*French*: *Nat. History*, p. 60.

sub-ā-ū-lar-y, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. axillary (q.v.).]

1. **Ord. Lang.** : Situated or placed beneath the armpit or the cavity of the wing.

2. **Bot.** : Situated under the axil formed by a petiole and a stem or branch, or by a branch with a stem.

sub-brāch-i-āl, a. [SUBBRACHIALES.] The same as Subbrachian, A. (q.v.).

sub-brāch-i-āl, sub-brāch-i-āl, a. pl. [Prof. sub., and Lat. *brachium* = with bows or branches like arms; *brachium* = an arm.]

Ichthy. : A group of Anacanthini, having ventral fins. Families, Gadidae and Pleurocentridae.

sub-brāch-i-āl, a. & s. [SUBBRACHIALES.]

A. As adj. : Pertaining or belonging to the group Subbrachiales (q.v.).

B. As subst. : Any individual of the group Subbrachiales.

sub-cāl-cār-ē-ōs, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. calcareous (q.v.).] Somewhat or moderately calcareous.

sub-cīr-cū-lar, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. circular (q.v.).] Somewhat or nearly circular.

sub-clā-vi-āl, a. [Lat. *sub* = under, and *clavus* = a key, used in sense of Gr. *clavus* (clavus) = a key, a collar-bone.] Situated under the clavus or collar-bone, as the subclavian artery and vein.

sub-crā-ni-āl, a. [Lat. *sub* = under, and *cranium* = the skull.] Under the cranium or skull, as the subcranial or pharyngeal arches.

sub-cū-tā-nē-ōs, a. [Prof. sub., and Eng. cutaneous.]

rian. *ae, oe = ē; sy = ō; qu = kw*

ste, fāt, fāro, amidst, what, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēr; pīne, pīt, aīre, air, marine; gā, gā
ox, wēre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; trī, Syriān. so, se = s; ay = a; qu = kw

bill, boy; pout, jow1; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
-dan, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shân; -tion, -sion = shûn. -sious, -tious, -sious = shûn. -ble, -dile, &c. = bôl, del.

2. Gram. Applied to a mood or form of a verb expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb or clause, and preceded by a conjunction.

3. As substantive:

Gram. The subjunctive mood.

sub-lā-nāte, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lanate* (lā-nā).]

1. Somewhat lanate or woolly.

sub-lāp-sār-i-ān, a. & s. [Lat. *sub-* = later than; *lāp-sār* = a slipping, a fall, and Eng. suff. *-arian*.]

A. As adjective: The same as **INFRALAPSARIAN** (q.v.).

B. As subst.: An infralapsarian (q.v.).

sub-lāp-sār-i-ān-ism, s. [Eng. *sub-lapsarian*; *-ism*.]

Church Hist. Infralapsarianism (q.v.).

sub-lāp-sā-r-y, a. & s. [SUBLAPSARIAN.] The same as **SUBLAPSARIAN** (q.v.).

sub-lāte, vt. [Lat. *sublatu*s, *usq*ue as pa. pr. of *tolō* = to take away.] To take or carry away; to remove.

1. To remove the mischief sublated and plucked away. —*Wall. Henry VII.* (an. 1).

sub-lā-tō, s. [SUBLATRE.] The act of taking away or removing; removal.

1. He could not be forsaken by a sublation of union. —*Busby Hall. Kermanshah*, p. 164.

sub-lā-tive, a. [SUBLATRE.] Tending to take away or remove; of depriving power.

sub-lease, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lease*, *e* (q.v.).]

Law. A lease of a farm, house, &c., granted by the original tenant or leaseholder; an underlease.

sub-lease, vt. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lease*, *v* (q.v.).] To let under a sublease.

sub-lē, vt. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *let* (lēt) *v* (q.v.).] To let to another person, the party letting being himself a lessee of the subject; to underlet.

sub-lē-vām-in-ēnā, a. [Lat. *sublevar*es, *gent.* *sublevatus* = a supported.] [SUBLEVATION.] Supporting, upholding.

1. Gods upholding and sublevatus providence. —*Palmer. Hymns*, II, 2.

sub-lē-vā-tion, s. [Lat. *sublevatio*, from *sublevar*es, *gent.* *sublevar*es = to lift up from below, to raise up; *sub* = under, and *lev* = to lift.]

1. The act of raising up or lifting on high; elevation.

2. The act of raising up, right of the pole in that region. —*Wall. Henry VII.* (an. 1).

3. A rising or insurrection.

4. Any general commotion or sublevation of the people. —*Wall. Henry VII.* (an. 1).

sub-lē-gā-tion, s. [Lat. *subligatio*, from *subligat*es, *pa. pr.* of *subligo* = to bind below; *sub* = under, and *ligo* = to bind.] The act of binding underneath.

sub-lim-a-ble, a. [Eng. *sublimable*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being sublimated.

2. I found the salt itself to be sublimable. —*Boyle. Works*, p. 629.

sub-lim-a-ble-nēss, s. [Eng. *sublimable*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being sublimable; the quality of admitting of sublimation.

2. He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy sublimation, as common: salt ammoniac. —*Boyle. Works*, p. 615.

sub-lim-a-r-y, sub-lim-a-r-y, a. [SUB-LIMABLE.] Elevated.

1. First to the master of the feast, the health is consecrated.

2. Time to each sublimed guest. —*Brome. Painter's Entertainment*.

sub-lim-a-tō, vt. [Lat. *sublimatus*, *pa. pr.* of *sublimo* = to raise, to elevate; *sublimis* = raised, sublime (q.v.).]

1. To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, by heat into the state of vapour which, on cooling, returns to the solid state. [SUBLIMATION.]

2. To refine and exalt; to heighten, to elevate.

3. And as we rise, so raise they still their vein in words, whose weight least suits a sublimated strain. —*Drayton. Poly-Otton*, s. 4.

sub-lim-a-tion, s. [Lat. *sublimatio*, *pa. pr.* of *sublimo* = to raise, to elevate; *sublimis* = raised, sublime (q.v.).]

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sub-lim-ate, s. & a. [SUBLIMATE, *v*.]

A. As substantive:

Chem. The result of the process of sublimation; a body obtained in the solid state from the cooling of its vapour, *e.g.*, sulphur, iodine, sal-ammoniac, mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate).

B. As adj.: Sublimated; brought to a state of vapour by heat, and again condensed.

1. Blue sublimate, Corrosive sublimate: (CORROSIVE).

sub-lim-a-tion, s. [SUBLIMATE.]

1. Lit. & Chem.: An operation by which a solid body is changed by heat into vapour, and then condensed into the solid form again.

2. Fig.: The act of heightening, refining, and exalting; that which is highly refined, purified, or improved.

3. The act of raising up or lifting on high; elevation.

4. Any general commotion or sublevation of the people. —*Wall. Henry VII.* (an. 1).

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power whose energy is repressed." He then proposes, instead of the ordinary division of the Sublime into the Theoretical and Practical (or, according to Kant, the Mathematical and Dynamical), a three-fold division: (1) The Sublime of Extension or Space; (2) Protension, or Time; (3) Intension, or Power; and quotes the following passage from Kant as an admirable example of the sublime in all its three forms:

"Two things there are which, the oftener and the more steadily we consider, fill the mind with an ever new, an ever rising admiration and reverence—the starry Heaven above, the Moral Law within. Of neither am I compelled to seek out the reality, as I am in darkness, or only to conjecture the possibility, as beyond the hemisphere of my knowledge. Both I contemplate lying clear before me, and connect both immediately with my consciousness of existence. The one departs from the place I occupy in the outer world of sense; expands beyond the bounds of imagination this connection of my body with worlds lying beyond worlds, and systems blending into systems; and presents it into the illimitable times of their periodic movement—to its commencement and continuation. The other departs from my invisible self, from my personality, and presents me in a world, truly infinite indeed, but whose infinity can be tracked out only by the intellect, with which also my connection, unlike the fortuitous relation I stand in to all worlds of sense, I am compelled to recognize as universal and necessary. In the former, the view were, my importance as an animal product, which, after a brief and that incomprehensible endowment with the power of life, is compelled to refund its constituent matter to the planet—least an atom in the universe—in which it grew. The aspect of the other, on the contrary, elevates my worth as an intelligence on the contrary, and that through my personality, in which the moral law reveals a faculty of the intellectual world; at least, if it be permitted to infer as much from the regulation of my being, which a conformity with that law exacts; proposing, as it does, my moral worth for the absolute end of my activity, conceding no compromise of its imperative to a necessity of nature, and spurring in its infinity, the conditions and boundaries of my present transitory life."

Hamilton adds: "Here we have the extensive sublime in the heavens and their interminable space, the protensive sublime in their illimitable duration, and the intensive sublime in the omnipotence of the human will as manifested in the unconditional imperative of the moral law."

sublime-geometry, s. A name given by the older mathematicians to the higher parts of geometry, in which the infinitesimal calculus, or something equivalent, was employed.

Sublime Porte, s. [PORTE, *q*.]

sub-lime, vt. & i. [Lat. *sublimo*, from *sublimis* = sublime (q.v.); *Fr.* *sublimar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To raise on high; to elevate.

1. Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong, Yet ere thy head, not help'd itself sublime, Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb. —*Ben Jonson. Old Agr.* 155.

2. To exalt, to heighten, to raise, to improve.

3. To sublimation.

4. To digest, to convert.

5. To sublimation.

6. To sublimation.

7. To sublimation.

8. To sublimation.

9. To sublimation.

10. To sublimation.

11. To sublimation.

12. To sublimation.

13. To sublimation.

14. To sublimation.

15. To sublimation.

16. To sublimation.

17. To sublimation.

18. To sublimation.

19. To sublimation.

20. To sublimation.

21. To sublimation.

22. To sublimation.

23. To sublimation.

24. To sublimation.

25. To sublimation.

***süb lim-i-tä-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *limitation* (q.v.).] A subordinate or secondary limitation.

süb lim-i-tä-tion, *s.* [Fr. *sublimité*, from Lat. *sublimitatem*, accus. of *sublimitas*, from *sublimis* = sublime (q.v.); Sp. *sublimitad*; Ital. *sublimità*.]

1. The quality or state of being sublime; that quality or character of anything which marks it as sublime; as—

(1) Height of place or position; local elevation.

(2) Height in excellence; moral grandeur; loftiness of nature or character.

"Being held with admiration of their own sublimity and honour."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i. § 4.

(3) Loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style.

"Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the sublimity of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient. Homer only excepted."—*Adams: Spectator*, Nov. 25.

(4) Grandeur, vastness, majesty, whether of works of nature or of art: as, the sublimity of scenery.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

"The particle of these sublimities which have belonged to Clarendon."—*Hyron: Childe Harold*, lv. 54.

*3. The sublimest, supreme, or highest degree of anything; the height.

"The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying."—*Jersey: Taylor: Holy Living & Dying*.

4. The emotion produced by that which is sublime; a feeling produced by the contemplation of great or grand scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence; a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe excited by the contemplation of something sublime.

***süb lin-ä-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lineation* (q.v.).] The mark of a line or lines, under a word or sentence; underlining.

"I have compared his transcription, in which he hath made use of sublineation in lieu of asterisks."—*Letter to Archbishop: 1709*, p. 304.

süb lin-gual (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lingual* (q.v.).]

1. Anat.: Situated or being under the tongue; as, the sublingual gland, the sublingual artery.

*2. Pathol.: Placed under the tongue.

"These sublingual humors should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by sublingual pills."—*Bursey*.

sublingual gland, *s.*

Anat.: The smallest of the three salivary glands. It is situated along the floor of the mouth, where it forms a ridge between the tongue and the gums of the lower jaw, covered only by the mucous membrane.

süb lin-tion, *s.* [Lat. *sublitus*, pa. par. of *sublitare* = to smear, to lay on as a ground colour.]

Paint: The act or art of laying the ground colour under the perfect colour.

***süb lit-tör-äl**, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *littoral* (q.v.).] Under the shore.

süb-löb-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lobule*.] Situated under a lobe or lobule; as, the sublobular veins of the liver.

***süb-lü-nar**, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lunar* (q.v.).] Situated beneath the moon; sublunary.

"Now had night measured with her shadowy cone half way up till this vast sublunary vault."—*Shelton: P. L.*, lv. 777.

süb-lü-nar-y, ***süb-lü-nar-y**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *sublunary*; *y.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Situated beneath the moon.

"Man, like this sublunary world, is born. The spirit of two cross passions, love and scorn."—*Shelton: The Microcosm*.

2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial, earthly, worldly.

"To seek no sublunary rest beside."—*Cooper: Trial*, v. 576.

*B. As substant.: Any worldly thing.

"These sublunaries have their greatest freshness placed in only hope."—*Pelham: Letters*, pt. i, res. 60.

süb-lux-ä-tion, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *luxation* (q.v.).]

Surg.: An incomplete or partial luxation; a sprain.

süb mäm-mär-y, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *mammery* (q.v.).] Situated or being under the mamma or paps.

süb-mar-gin-äl, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *marginal* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Situated near the margin.

süb-mar-rins, *a. & s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *marine* (q.v.).]

A. As adjective: Situated, being, existing, acting, or growing at some depth beneath the surface of the sea; remaining or acting at the bottom or under the surface of the sea.

"By the appellation of *submarine* regions it is to be supposed that the places so called are below the bottom of the sea, but only below the surface of it."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 342.

B. As substant.: A submarine plant.

submarine battery, *s.* A vessel capable of being submerged and maintained at a given depth below the surface of the water, and provided with means for penetrating the hull of an enemy's ship below the water-line, or of blowing her up—usually a torpedo arrangement, which may be detached from the battery and attached to the bottom of the ship.

submarine boat, *s.*

Naut.: A boat capable of being propelled under the water. The first was probably that constructed by Dredel, a Dutchman, for James I., and Robert Fulton made an effort in the same direction in 1801, constructing a boat in which he remained for four hours at a depth of 25 feet, and successfully blew up an enemy's ship with a torpedo. In 1845 the Confederate vessel *Houma*, in a harbor in Louisiana, was the first submarine boat going down with the vessel. The later successful experiments with submarine boats may be named those made in France in 1850 and later. The boats used had electricity for their motive power. Other countries have made similar experiments and some good results have been obtained in the United States. Yet submarine navigation, for warlike purposes, must always be dangerous. Little speed is attainable, and the limit of vision is small, which detracts from usefulness.

submarine cable, *s.*

Tele.: A wire, or combination of wires, protected by flexible non-conducting water-proof material, designed to rest upon the bottom of a body of water, and serve as a conductor for the currents transmitted by an electro-magnetic telegraphic apparatus.

submarine denudation, *s.*

Geol.: Denudation produced by the action of marine currents on the bed of the sea. Though during storms the sea is agitated only to the depth of a few fathoms from the surface, yet extensive currents can operate at greater depths; besides which the now existing depth of particular portions of the sea may have been much less at some former periods. The amount of denudation which takes place on the sea cliffs is probably only an insignificant fraction of the whole volume of marine denudation. (*Hyd.*)

submarine forest, *s.*

Geol.: The remains of a forest beneath the present level of the sea. Such a forest exists along the northern shore of Pilesire, and beyond that area. It consists of a peat bed, with the roots, leaves, and branches of trees. The Rev. Dr. Fleming attributed it to the encroachment of the sea; Lyell (*Principle of Geol.*, ch. xx.) thought that it more probably arose from subsidence. A smaller forest of oak, yew, &c., with their trunks and roots as they grew, occurs at the mouth of the Parret in Somersetshire. It was described by Mr. Leonard Horner in 1815, and attributed by him to subsidence. (*Ibid.*, ch. xx.) A forest beneath the sea-level at Bonningmouth, discovered by Mr. Charles Harris in 1831, is believed to have reached the present low level by the encroachment of the sea. (*Ibid.*, ch. xlviii.) Many others are known.

submarine lamp, *s.* A lamp designed to burn and show light under water. One was used in exploring the breaches of the Thames Tunnel, 1825-27, and others have since been constructed.

submarine telegraph, *s.* [TELEGRAPH.]

submarine torpedo, *s.* [TORPEDO.]

submarine valve, *s.* A part of the valve in the side of a vessel, opening beneath the surface of the water, for the purpose of admitting a torpedo, the muzzle of a submarine weapon, or some other device.

submarine volcano, *s.* [Volcano.]

süb mäs-il-lar-y, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q.v.).] Situated or being under the jaw.

submaxillary gland, *s.*

Anat.: One of the three salivary glands. It is situated immediately below the lower surface of the inferior maxilla.

***süb-mä-di-äl**, ***süb-mä-di-äl**, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *medial*, *median* (q.v.).]

I. Anat. Lang.: Situated or being under the middle.

II. Geol.: Of or belonging to the second Transition rocks (q.v.).

süb-mä-di-äl, *s.* [SURNAMED.]

Music: The sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and the dominant; thus, in the scale of C, *mi* is *süb-mä-di-äl*.

süb-män-täl, *a.* [Lat. *sub=under*, and *mentum* = the chin.]

Anat.: Situated or being under the chin; as, a submental artery or vein.

süb-mörge, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *submerger*, from Lat. *submergo*, from *sub=under* and *mergere* = to plunge; Sp. *sumergir*; Port. *sumergir*; Ital. *summergere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To plunge or put under water.

2. To cover with water; to overflow with water; to inundate, to drown.

"So tell my Egypt was submerged in floods. A cistern for world's woe."—*Shelton: P. L.*, lv. 777.

B. Intransitive: To plunge under water; to be buried or covered, as by a flood; to sink out of sight.

süb-mörge, *pa. par. or a.* [SURNAMED.]

submerged pump, *s.* A well pump which is placed under water, the pump rod and discharging pipe reaching to the surface of the ground to the pump.

süb-mörge-nçe, *s.* [Lat. *submergo*, pa. par. of *submergere* = to submerge (q.v.).] The act of submerging or plunging under water; submersion.

süb-mörge-i-ble, *a.* That may be submerged; submersible.

***süb-mörse**, *v.t.* [Lat. *submerso*, pa. par. of *submergere* = to submerge (q.v.).] To submerge; to plunge under water; to drown.

***süb-mörse**, ***süb-mörse**, *s.* [SURNAMED.]

Bot.: Buried under water.

süb-mörse-i-ble, *a.* That may be buried under water; submersible.

süb-mörse-sion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *submersio*, accus. of *submersio*, from *sub=under* and *mergere* = to plunge (q.v.).] The act of submerging or plunging under water or other fluid, the act of drowning or overflowing.

2. The state of being submerged or put under water or other fluid, or of being flooded, inundated, or drowned.

***süb-min-is-tär**, *s.* [Lat. *subministrare*, from *sub=under* and *ministrare* = to attend, to serve.]

A. Trans.: To supply, to afford, to provide, to minister.

"The interior animals have subministrated the invention of the very first things of natural and artificial and mechanical."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 342.

B. Intrans.: To serve, to subserve, to be useful.

"Positions, as fire and water, are good and useful."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 342.

***süb-min-is-trant**, *a.* [SURNAMED.]

Subservient, subminister.

"The attending of that which is subministrant and subministrant."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 342.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wët, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; sâ, pî, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müto, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, fäll; trÿ, syrian. a, oe = e; cy = s; qz = x.

sub-min-is-trate, *v.t.* [Lat. *subministra*, pa. par. of *subministrare* = to subminister (q.v.)] To supply, to afford.

"Subministrated after matter to be converted into pestilent humours than streams of unity took."—*Harvey, in Consumption.*

sub-min-is-trā-tion, *s.* [SUPERMINISTRATE.] The act of sub-ministering or supplying; supplying.

"Which [means] the election of Monte and Oden have taken by permission of Rhodius; may, divers ways by subministration of commodities to his army."—*Belshazzar's Feast*, p. 120.

sub-mis-sive, *a.* [Lat. *submissus*, pa. par. of *submittere* = to submit (q.v.).]

1. Submissive, humble, obsequious.
"In adoration at his feet. I fell
Sub-mis-sive."—*Milton, P. L.*, viii, 316.

2. Low, soft, gentle.
"As gentle as a man, the grindings are weaker,
And the coarser. I then more sub-mis-sive."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, p. 118.

sub-mis-sion (as *as* *sh*), *s.* [O. Fr. *submission*, from Lat. *submissio*, accuss. of *submittere*, from *submittere* = submit (q.v.); Fr. *submission*; Sp. *submisión*.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. The act of submitting or yielding to power; surrender of the person and power to the control and government of another.
"Asking a pardon to the soldiers fled,
That in submission will return to us."—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*, v, 4.

2. The state of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority and dependence; humble and suppliant behaviour; weakness.
"He bowed from the republic of Girona the most humiliating submission."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.
"For I sometimes in submission
Acknowledge."—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, iv, 4.

4. Compliance with the commands, laws, or will of a superior; obedience; as, the submission of children to their parents.

II. Law: An agreement by which parties agree to submit a disputed point to arbitration.

sub-mis-sive, *a.* [Lat. *submissus* = sub-mis-sive (q.v.).]

1. Ready, disposed, or willing to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient.
"With a submissive spirit was to me
Rule and restraint."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, bk. II.

2. Testifying, showing, or expressing submission; pertaining to or characteristic of submission.

"It had no bad effect on their behaviour, which was remarkably civil and submissive."—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, p. 100.

sub-mis-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *submissive* + *-ly*.]

1. In a submissive manner; with submission; with obedience or acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

"Being there made suitable how much we need to learn, humbly to supply for it."—*Abb. Butler, Sermon*, p. 100.

sub-mis-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *submissive* + *-ness*.]

1. The condition or state of being submissive; submissiveness; temper or disposition.

2. Humility, acknowledgment of inferiority, submission.

3. Confession or acknowledgment of fault; penitence.
"Finally gets pardon by submissiveness."—*Herbert, Church Porch.*

sub-mis-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *submissive* + *-ly*.]

1. Humbly, submissively, meekly.
"Some time he spent in speech; and then began
Sub-mis-sive-ly to answer to the name of Pan."—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, bk. II, c. 1.

sub-mis-sive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *submissive* + *-ness*.]

1. Submissiveness, humility, submission, obedience.
"I honor your times and persons, and with all
submissiveness of spirit, my whole to your pleasure and
service."—*Bacon, Adv. Learning*, p. 160.

sub-mit, *v.t.* [Lat. *submittere*, pa. par. of *submittere* = to submit (q.v.).]

1. To let down; to lower; to can-s to sink.
"Some times the hill submit to a white
flood, which doth its height beguile."
—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, p. 118.

2. To put or place under. (Chapman.)

3. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, control, or will of another. (Used reflexively.)
"Wee submit ourselves unto your own husband."—*Rhodesius, v. 22.*

4. To place under the control of another; to surrender, to subject, to resign.
"I submit my fancy to your eyes."—*Shakespeare, All's Well*, II, 4.

5. To leave, commit, or refer to the discretion, judgment, or decision of another; as, To submit a question to the court.

B. Intransitive:
1. To yield one's person to the power, will, or control of another; to surrender.
"And courage never to submit or yield."—*Milton, P. L.*, l. 104.

2. To be subject, to yield; to acquiesce in or acknowledge the authority of another.
"About twenty-nine thirds of the profession
submitted to the law."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To yield one's opinion, to the opinion or authority of another; to give way in an argument.

4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.
"No, quoth I, not if the willingest returned to the
church the knowledge of his fault. Xeno to please all
here, and penitently submitted himself to pen-
itence."—*Sur T. More, Works*, p. 214.

sub-mit, *a.* [SUBMIT, *v.*] Submissive, obedient.
"For I am full submit to his will."
—*Chaucer, La Belle Dame sans Merci*.

sub-mit-ter, *s.* [Eng. *submit*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who submits.
"I seek but confidence, submitters of themselves to this
court's coat of the eye."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.

sub-mit-tion, *s.* [Eng. *submit*, *v.*; *-ion*.] The act of submitting; submission; the state of being submitted to; the state of being subject to; the state of being obedient to.

sub-mit-tion-ist, *s.* [Eng. *submit*, *v.*; *-ist*.] One who submits.
"I seek but confidence, submit-ers of themselves to this
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court's coat of the eye."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*.

sub-nor-mal, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *normal* (q.v.).]

Conic Sections: That part of the axis on which the normal is taken, contained between the foot of the ordinate through the point of normality of the curve, and the point in which the normal intersects the axis. In all curves the subnormal is a third proportional to the tangent and the ordinate. [NORMAL.]

sub-nō-tā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subnotatio*, from *subnotatus*, pa. par. of *subnotare* = to mark under.] The same as *subscript* (q.v.).

sub-nū-de, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and *nude* (q.v.).]

1. Almost naked or bare of leaves.
2. *sub-nū-vō-lar*, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Ital. *nubila* = a cloud.] Somewhat cloudy; partially obscured by clouds.

sub-ōb-scū-re-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *obscurely* (q.v.).] Somewhat or rather obscurely or dimly.
"The looks of nature, where, though sub-obscurely
and in shadows, the face of the world is expressed
in a more image."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, p. 118.

sub-ōb-tuse, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ob-tuse* (q.v.).] Somewhat obtuse.

sub-ōc-cip-it-ā-l, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *occipital* (q.v.).]

1. Situated or being under the occiput; as, the suboccipital nerves.

sub-ōc-tā-ve, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *octave* (q.v.).]

1. *Oct. Laag*: An eighth part, or octave.
"This is the course taken for our school, which has
the part for its sub-octave."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.

2. *Music*: A compound in the organ which pulls down keys one octave below those which are struck.

sub-ōc-tū-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *octuple* (q.v.).] Containing one part of eight.
"Two of them also half of that which remains,
and twice a sub-octuple, proportion, three a sub-
example, four a sub-tuple."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*.

sub-ōc-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *subocularis*, from *sub-*, under, and *oculus* = the eye.] Being under the eye.

sub-ō-sō-phāg-ē-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *esophageal* (q.v.).]

1. Situated beneath the gullet. (*Ovary*.)

sub-ō-pēr-cu-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *suboper-cularis*; Eng. *sub-operc-*, *-er*.] Of or pertaining to the suboperculum.

sub-ō-pēr-cu-lum, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *operculum*.]

1. One of the pieces forming the gill-cover, present in most Teleostomus and many Ganoid fishes. With the interoperculum, it forms the inferior margin of the gill-opening.

sub-or-bic-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *orbicular*, *orbiculate* (q.v.).] Almost orbicular or orbiculate; nearly circular.

sub-or-bit-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *orbital*, *orbital* (q.v.).] Situate or being beneath the orbital cavity; infra-orbital; as, the suborbital artery.

sub-or-dā-in, *v.t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ordinare* (q.v.).] To ordain to an inferior position.
"That Power omnipotent
That Nature subordinated chiefly to us
Of falling creatures while they endure."
—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*, p. 118.

sub-or-din-a-cy, *s.* [Eng. *subordinate* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being subordinate; subordination, subordination.

sub-or-din-ā-ge, *s.* [SUBORDINATE.]

1. The quality or state of being subordinate; subordination.

2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.
"The subordination of the government changing
hands so often makes an uncertainty in the pursuits
of the public interest."—*Temple*.

sub-or-din-a-ry, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ordinary* (q.v.).]

1. A figure borne in charges in coat

bell, boy; put, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.
-cian, -tial, -han, -sion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -cious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

armour, not considered to be so honourable as an ordinary, to which it gives place and cedes the principal points of the shield. According to some writers, an ordinary, when it comprises less than one-fifth of the whole shield, is termed a subordinary.

sub-or-din-ate, *a. & s.* [As if from a Lat. *subordinatus*, from *sub* = under, and *ordinatus*, *ps. par. of ordinis* = to set in order; *ordo*, *genit. ordinis* = order; *Sp. subordinado*; *Ital. subordinato*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; occupying a lower position in a regular descending series.

"The several kinds of subordinate species of oaks are easily distinguished."—Woodward.

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, importance, or the like.

"The fashion of funeral grandeur is limited by all inferior and subordinate sorts of it."—Cowley: *Of Greatness*.

B. As subst.: One who is inferior in order, power, rank, dignity, office, or the like; one who stands below another in rank, or order; an inferior; one below and under the orders of another.

"He next subordinates
Awakening, thus to him in secret snake."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 671.

subordinate-clause, *s.*

Gram. & Law: A clause governed by another one, as distinguished from a coordinate clause. [Coordinate, *q.*]

sub-or-din-ate, *v.t.* [SUBORDINATE, *a.*]

1. To place or set in a position, order, or rank below another person or thing; to make or consider as of less value or importance.

"I have before subordinated picture and sculpture to architecture, as their mistress."—*Salomon*: *W. C. Seman*, p. 66.

2. To make subject; to subject; as, To subordinate the passions to reason.

sub-or-din-ate-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *subordinate*, *a.*; *ly*.] In a subordinate manner or degree; in a lower order, class, rank, dignity, or the like; of inferior importance.

"All things else which were subordinated to be desired."—Cowley: *Essay*, *Agriculture*.

sub-or-din-ate-ness, *s.* [Eng. *subordinate*, *a.*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being subordinate or inferior; subordination.

"The subordination of the creature doth not take away from the right, from the rank, of the first mover."—*Sp. Hall*: *Five Leaves & Two Fishes*.

sub-or-din-ation, *s.* [SUBORDINATE, *a.*]

1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position.

2. The quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority in rank, position, importance, or the like.

"This subordination, in fact, pervades all the works of God."—*Allyn*: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 41.

3. Place of rank amongst inferiors.

"Persons who in their several subordinations would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors."—*Bacon*.

4. The state of being under control or government; subjection to rule; obedience.

Sub-or-din-ation-ist, *s.* [Eng. *subordination*; *-ist*.] [EPHESIAN, B.]

sub-or-din-ative, *a.* [Eng. *subordinate*; *-ive*.] Tending to subordinate; causing or implying subordination or dependence; employed to introduce a subordinate clause in a sentence; as, a *subordinative* conjunction.

sub-orn, *'sub-orne*, *v.t.* [Fr. *suborner*, from Lat. *subornare* = to furnish or supply in an underhand way or secretly; *sub* = under, and *orno* = to furnish, to adorn; *Sp. sobornar*; *Port. sobornar*; *Ital. sobornare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. To procure by underhand or indirect means.

"Throw off the burden and suborn their death."—*Shakespeare*: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1, l. 100.

3. To induce to give false testimony, or to commit other crime, by means of bribes or the like.

"Thou hast suborned the goldenmouth to arrest me."—*Shakespeare*: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1, l. 100.

II. Law: To procure or cause to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.

sub-or-na-tion, *'sub or na ci on*, *s.* [Fr. *subornation*, from *subornare* = to suborn (*q. v.*); *Sp. sobornacion*; *Ital. subornazione*.]

5to, 6to, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hōr, thōre; pine, plē, sire, sir, marine; so, pē or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, gr'te, cūr, rāle, fūll; trē, Sŷrian. a, e = ē; o = ē; q = kw.

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of procuring or inducing one by bribes, persuasion, or the like, to do a criminal or bad action.

"The duchess, by his subornation,
Upon my life, began her devilish practice."
Shakespeare: *A Henry VI*, III. 1.

2. Law: The crime of suborning; the act of secretly or in an underhand manner procuring, preparing, or inducing a witness to give false testimony; any act that allures or disposes to perjury.

Subornation of perjury:

Law: The offence of procuring another to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury in the principal. It is punishable in the same manner as perjury.

sub-orn-er, *s.* [Eng. *suborn*; *-er*.] One who suborns; one who procures another to take a false oath, or do other bad action.

"Therefore you are to inspire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the Kings courts, you of court-barrons and the like, and that as well of the actors, as of the procurer and suborners."—*Bacon*: *Charge to the Judges*.

sub-ō-val, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *oval* (*q. v.*)] Somewhat oval.

sub-ō-vate, **sub-ō-vāt-ōd**, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *ovate*, *adv.*] Somewhat ovate; approaching an egg in shape, but having the inferior extremity broadest.

sub-pār-āl-lōl, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *parallel* (*q. v.*)]

Bot.: Nearly parallel. Used of the primary veins of a leaf when they diverge from the midrib at an angle between 10 and 20°.

sub-pē-dūn-cū-lōtē, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *pedunculate* (*q. v.*)]

Zool.: Supported on a very short stem. (*Nicholson*.)

sub-pē-lū-gid, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *pellucid* (*q. v.*)] Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid.

sub-pē-nā, *s.* [SUBPENA, *s.*]

sub-pēn-tān-gū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *pentangular* (*q. v.*)] Nearly or almost pentangular; not quite pentangular.

sub-pēr-i-tō-nē-āl, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *peritoneal* (*q. v.*)]

Anat. & Pathol.: Situate or occurring beneath the peritoneum; as, the *subperitoneal* tissue, a *subperitoneal* hamatocoele.

sub-pēr-pēn-dīc-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *perpendicular* (*q. v.*)] A subnormal (*q. v.*).

sub-pēt-i-ō-lōtē, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *petiolate* (*q. v.*)]

Bot.: Having a very short petiole.

sub-pleū-rāl, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *pleural* (*q. v.*)]

Pathol.: Situated or occurring under the pleura; as, *subpleural* emphysema.

sub-plīn-th, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *plinth* (*q. v.*)]

Arch.: A second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

sub-pō-nā, **sub-pē-nā**, *s.* [Lat. *sub pena* = under a penalty.]

Law: A writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served under a penalty. It commands the person to whom it is addressed, laying aside all pretences and excuses, to appear at the trial at the place specified under a penalty of a fixed amount if not complied with. If the witness refuses or neglects to attend, and has no legal excuse, such as serious illness, he may be sued in an action of damages, or imprisoned for contempt of court; but if required to proceed to a distance he may claim his travelling expenses.

Subpena duces tecum:

Law: A writ commanding the attendance of a witness at a trial, and ordering him to bring with him all books, writings, or the like, bearing on the case.

sub-pō-nā, **sub-pē-nā**, *v.t.* [SUBPENA, *s.*]

To serve with a writ of subpoena; to command the attendance of in a court of justice.

"Several fresh witnesses have been subpoenaed on that behalf."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 19, 1865.

sub-pō-nal, **sub-pē-nal**, *a.* [SUBPENA, *s.*] Subject to legal authority and penalties.

"These meetings of ministers must be sub-pō-nal."
—*Golden*: *Power of the Church*, p. 102.

sub-pō-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *pole* (*q. v.*)] Under or below the poles of the earth; adjacent to the poles.

sub-pō-lŷ-ōn-āl, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *polygonal* (*q. v.*)] Nearly or imperfectly polygonal; somewhat polygonal.

sub-ī-r-phŷ-rī-ŷe, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *porphyritic* (*q. v.*)] Allied to porphyry but containing smaller and less distinct marked spots or crystals.

sub-prō-fect, *s.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *profect* (*q. v.*)] A subordinate deputy or assistant prefect; an under-prefect.

sub-prō-hēn-sile, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *prehensile* (*q. v.*)] Imperfectly or partially prehensile; having the power of prehension in an inferior degree.

sub-prin-ŷi-pāl, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *principal* (*q. v.*)]

I. Ord. Lang.: A subordinate, deputy, or assistant principal.

II. Technically:

1. **Carp.:** An auxiliary rafter or principal brace.

2. **Music:** An organ stop, consisting of pipes, of 32 feet pitch on the pedals and 16 feet pitch on the manuals.

sub-pri-ōr, **sub-pri-our**, **sub-pri-ōr**, *s.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *prior* (*q. v.*)] *Eccles.:* One under and in place of a prior; the viceregent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists a prior.

"The superior of hogs has the muleken claustral."
—*Robert of Gloucestre*, p. 10.

sub-pū-blic, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *public* (*q. v.*)] Situated or being under the public pulvis; as, the *subpublic* arch.

sub-pūr-chas-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *purchaser* (*q. v.*)] A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

sub-quād-ratē, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *quadratus* (*q. v.*)] Nearly quadrate or square.

sub-quād-rū-plē, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *quadruple* (*q. v.*)] Containing one part of four.

"Two of them shate half of that which remain and cause a subquadruple proportion."
—*Robert of Gloucestre*, p. 10.

sub-quin-quē-fid, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *quinquifid* (*q. v.*)] Almost quinquifid.

sub-quin-tū-plē, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *quintuple* (*q. v.*)] Containing one part of five.

"If unto the lower pulvis there were added one, then the power would be unto the weight sub quintuple proportion."—*Robert of Gloucestre*, p. 10.

sub-rā-mē-āl, *a.* [Lat. *sub* = under and *ramus* = a bough.] Growing on a branch beneath a leaf.

sub-rā-mōse, **sub-rā-mōsa**, *a.* [Lat. *sub*, and Eng. *ramose*, *ramosus* (*q. v.*)]

Bot.: Slightly ramose; having few branches.

sub-rēp-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subreptio*, from *subreptus*, *ps. par. of subripere* = to snatch away secretly; *sub* = under, and *ripere* = to snatch.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of obtaining favour by surprise or unfair representation; that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

"Let there should be any subreption in the said business."—*Sp. Hall*: *Remains*, p. 104.

2. Scots Law: The obtaining gifts of estates, &c., by concealing the truth. [Observed.]

sub-rēp-ti-tious, *a.* [Lat. *subreptivus*, from *subreptio*, *s.*] Falsely kept in; fraudulently obtained; surreptitious.

sub-rēp-ti-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *subreptivus*; *-ly*.] Surreptitiously; by stealth.

sub-rēp-tive, *a.* [SURREPTION, *s.*] Surreptitious, surreptitious.

sub-rig-id, *a.* [Pref. *sub*, and Eng. *rigid* (*q. v.*)] Somewhat or moderately rigid or stiff.

us = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

100. bəy : pout, jawl : cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench : go, çem : thin, çis : sin, aç : expect, Xərophən, oxışt : ph = f
 -ciar, -tiao = çan. -tion, -sion = şün; -şion, -şion = şün, -cions, -tions, -sions = şin, -ble, -dle, -ce = be, çé

sub-sér-vi-én-çe, sub-sér-vi-én-çy, s. [Eng. *subservience*(?); *-ce, -cy*.] The quality or state of being subservient; instrumental likeness, use, or operation; aid or support in an inferior capacity.

"The... of the House of Stuart needed his help... willing to purchase that help by un-
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

sub-sér-vi-én-çy, s. [Lat. *subserviens*, pr. par. of *subservire* (q.v.).]

1. As an instrument to affect or promote an end.

2. As a subordinate instrument; disposed to serve in an inferior capacity.

3. Wherefore the many gods of the intelligent pagans were derived from one God, and but for Philarch somewhere (else then) the subaltern powers, or ministers of the one supreme unmade Deity. —*Quaker: Intell. System*, p. 24.

sub-sér-vi-én-çy, s. [Eng. *subservient*.] In a subservient manner.

sub-sér-vi-én-çy, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *sessile* (q.v.).]

1. Nearly sessile; all but destitute of a stalk.

sub-sér-vi-én-çy, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *seuple* (q.v.).]

1. Containing one part in six.

2. One of these under pulleys states half of that having the weight both and covers the power to be in a submultiple proportion into it is of being a submultiple proportion, three a submultiple. —*Wilson: Mathematical Memoirs*.

sub-side, v.t. [Lat. *subsida*, from *sub* = under, and *sida* = to settle, allied to *siden* = to sit.]

1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees.

2. A large tract of country, of which it was part, sub-
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11, ch. 12.

3. To sink downwards; to sink.

4. With terror trembled heaven's subside hill. —*Dryden: Homer: Iliad*, 711.

5. To settle down; to fall into a state of calm or quiet; to be calmed or quieted; to become tranquil.

6. When the storm of laughter had subsided, several members stood up to vindicate the accused statesman. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sid-én-çe, sub-sid-én-çy, s. [Lat. *subsidentia*, from *subsiden*, pr. par. of *subsido* = to subside (q.v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or state of subsiding, sinking, or falling to the bottom, as the lees of liquors.

2. The act of sinking or settling down; a sinking or settling into the ground.

3. The act of sinking down; the state of becoming calm or quiet.

4. By the subsiding or subsidence of the more violent passions. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

5. The sinking of the land, or of a sea, lake, or river bed, the result in very many cases of earthquake action. In the Lisbon earthquake of Nov. 1, 1755, a new quay disappeared, with all the people who had taken refuge upon it, the depth of water where it sunk being a hundred feet. On June 16, 1819, a violent earthquake occurred at Cutch, in the delta of the Indus, and, among other effects of the convulsion, the estuary at the foot of Luckput, previously a foot deep at low water, was increased to eighteen feet, the adjacent village of Sindree being submerged to the house-tops. Other earthquakes have produced similar effects. Subsidence is in progress at present over wide areas in the Pacific.

6. It may take place in elevated inland regions, and the inhabitants not be aware that a change of level has occurred. Lyell (*Geol. Geol.*, ch. XI, xxviii) suggested that subsidence might arise from the melting of perma-
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

7. From the subsidence of lava driven to some volcanic orifice and there forced outwards; or from the shrinkage of solid and stony masses during refrigeration. Prof. Seeley considers that depression is inseparable from elevation just as every synclinal

fold is a portion of an anticlinal. Hence, beyond the geographical limit of upheaval, a coast is found to be subsiding, and the regions where this condition is seen are necessarily adjacent to those which are being raised.

sub-sid-én-çy, s. [Eng. *subsidiary*.] In a subsidiary manner or degree.

sub-sid-én-çy, s. [Lat. *subsidiarius* = belonging to a reserve; *subsidius* = a reserve, alt.; Fr. *subsidiare*.] [Subsidy.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rendering or lending some aid or assistance; assistant; aiding; auxiliary.

2. It is a sinking fund in a subsidiary fund, always at hand to be mortgaged in aid of any other doubtful fund. —*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v, ch. 11.

3. Furnishing additional supplies; as, a subsidiary stream.

4. Pertaining or relating to a subsidy; furnished or connected with a subsidy or subsidies.

B. As *subsid*: One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary, an assistant.

5. Which plentiful considerations drew on Palestine... at last to take in one after another, five sub-
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

subsidiary-organs, s. pl.

1. Appendages to the organs normally present. They are tendrils or cirrhi, apices, prickles, hairs, &c.

subsidiary-quantity, or symbol, s.

1. A quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The term is applied particularly to angles in trigonometrical investigations.

subsidiary-troops, s. pl. Troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

sub-sid-én-çy, s. [Eng. *subsidy* (s); *-ize*.] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; to assist an individual or an undertaking with money, as when a state subsidizes a theatre.

sub-sid-én-çy, s. [Lat. *subsidius* = a body of troops in reserve, alt., assistance, from *sub* = under, behind, and *sideo* = to sit; Fr. *subsidi*.]

1. Pecuniary aid; aid given in money.

2. Specific: An aid or tax formerly granted by Parliament to the Crown to meet urgent or pressing necessities, and levied on every subject of ability, according to the value of his lands or goods.

3. A sum paid, often under a treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

4. Eng. Hist.: Subsidies were the successors of scutages, hydrage, and tallage. By 14 Edw. III, c. 20, passed in 1346, a subsidy was granted the king to defray the expense of the French war. The first subsidies amounted to 4s. a pound for lands, 2s. 6d. for goods, and twice as much for alms. The clergy first taxed themselves in Convocation, the Parliament afterwards confirming the vote; the rate was 4s. in the pound on the value of their livings. The last ecclesiastical subsidies given were confirmed by 15 Charles II, c. 10, after which taxation was levied indiscriminately upon clergy and laity. The last lay subsidy was in 1670. Britain granted subsidies to various continental powers to oppose France during the wars of the first Revolution.

sub-sign, (s) silent, v.t. [Lat. *subsigno*; *sub* = under, and *signo* = to sign, to seal.] To sign under; to write beneath; to subscribe.

1. Subscribed with crosses and single names, without sur-names. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

2. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

3. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

4. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

5. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

6. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

7. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

8. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

9. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

10. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

11. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

12. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

13. This is as good as a subsignation of your hand writing, that you wish her well and are enamored of her. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 12.

sub-sig-ná-tion, s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pr. par. of *subsigno* = to sub-sign (q.v.).] The act of subsigning or writing the name under anything for attestation.

sub-sist, v.t. & t. [Fr. *subsister*, from *la subsister* = to stand still; to stay, to abide; *sub* = under, and *sisto* = to make to stand in, stand, from *sto* = to stand, *sp.* & *Port.* *asister*; Ital. *assister*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To exist; to have continued existence; to be.

2. To continue; to abide; to remain in present state or condition; to remain.

3. To have means of living; to be maintained or supported; to live.

4. To adhere; to have existence by way of something else.

5. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

6. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

7. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

8. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

9. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

10. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

11. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

12. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

13. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

14. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

15. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

16. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

17. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

18. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

19. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

20. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

21. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

22. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

23. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

24. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

25. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

26. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

27. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

28. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

29. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

30. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

31. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

32. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

33. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

34. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

35. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

36. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

37. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

38. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

39. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

40. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

41. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

42. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

43. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

44. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

45. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

46. To be a part of the whole; to be a part of the whole.

Site, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wô, wôt, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîro, sîr, marîno; gu, pû, oz, wôro, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, eûre, qûite, cûr, rûle, stûll; try, Sýrian. se, oe = é; ey = a; qu = kw.

Sub. As substitutive:

1. A person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose; one who acts for another; one who takes the place of another. *Specif.*: One who is hired to serve in place of another who has been drafted into military service. (*L. B.*)

2. Something put in the place of another; one thing serving the purpose of another.

"Manner is all in all, what or is with."

The substitute for genius, sense and wit.

—Compter. Table Talk, 184.

sub-sti-tū-tion, *sub-sti-tū-tion*, *n.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. substitutio*, *substitutio*, *substitutio*, *substitutio* = substitute (*q.v.*); *Sp.* *substitución*; *Ital.* *substituzione*, *substituzione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another to serve the same purpose.

"The Rabbin of the Jews who lived since the dispersion of the nation, thought all would be well if for tutelar deities they substituted tutelar angels. From this substitution the system which I have described arose."—*Sp. History*, *Narrative*, vol. II, sec. 20.

2. The state of being substituted or put in the place of another to serve the same purpose.

3. The office of a substitute; delegated authority.

"He did believe
He was the duke from substitution,
And executed the outward face of royalty."

—Shakespeare. Tempest, I. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Alb.*: The operation of putting one quantity in place of another, to which it is equal, but differently expressed.

2. *Chem.*: A term denoting the replacing of one element or group of elements for another. It is the great agent, and covers nearly the whole field of chemical change, and is always attended with some alteration in properties in the compound, the alteration increasing with the amount of the substitution. (1) When chlorine replaces hydrogen in marsh gas, forming hydrochloric acid and methyl chloride, $\text{CH}_4 + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{HCl} + \text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$. (2) When an alcohol radical is replaced one for the other, as when $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} + \text{HCl} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. (3) A basic radical is replaced one for the other, as when $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl} = \text{AgCl} + \text{NaNO}_3$. (4) When hydrogen is replaced by an alkali radical, as in the case of acting on ammonia with iodide of ethyl, $\text{H}_3\text{N} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I} = \text{H}_2\text{N} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$. (See *SALTS*, *EQUIVALENTS*.)

3. Gram.: Syllepsis (*q.v.*).**4. Law:**

(1) *Civil Law*: A conditional appointment of an heir.

(2) *Sole Law*: The enumeration or designation of the heirs in a settlement of property.

5. *Theol.*: The doctrine that in the Crucifixion Christ was divinely substituted for, or took the place of, the elect (CALVINISM), or of all mankind (ARMINIANISM), obeying the law in their stead, suffering the penalty, expiating their sins, and procuring for them salvation. (*ATONEMENT*.) Used also of the principle involved in the bloody sacrifices of the Jewish economy (in which the animals were types of Christ), and in a still wider sense of the offering of the lower animals in the place of men, and of unbloody in the place of bloody sacrifices in ethnic religions. (*SACRIFICE*, s. II. 1. (4).)

sub-sti-tū-tion-al, *a.* [*Eng.* *substitution*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying the place of another.

sub-sti-tū-tion-al-ly, *adv.* [*Eng.* *substitution*; *-al-ly*.] In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution.

sub-sti-tū-tion-ar-y, *a.* [*Eng.* *substitution*; *-ar-y*.] Pertaining to or making substitution; substitutional.

sub-sti-tū-tive, *a.* [*Eng.* *substitut(e)*; *-ive*.] Making substitution; tending to afford or provide substitution; capable of being substituted.

"These substitutional particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence, couplet, part of it, are called interjections."—*Wilkins*, *Real Character*, pt. III, ch. 15.

sub-sti-tū-tōr-y, *a.* [*Eng.* *substitut(e)*; *-ōr-y*.] Substitutional; capable of being substituted for another.

sub-strā-tōr, *v.t.* [*For* *sub-strā-tōr* = under, and *tr.* = to draw, on an erroneous supposed analogy with *abstract* (*q.v.*).]

1. To subtract.

"Whatever time and attendance we bestow upon one thing, we must necessarily subtract from another."—*Scott*, *Christmas Eve*, pt. I, ch. 15.

2. To withdraw.

"Subtracting his gracious direction and assistance, he giveth them over to their own hasty lusts."—*Horace*, *Sermone*, vol. III, sec. 18.

sub-strā-tion, *a.* [*Substraction*.] Subtraction. (Now only in vulgar use.)

"I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered and only by the change of the style, but by addition and subtraction."—*Isidore*.

sub-strā-tōr, *s.* [*Eng.* *subtractor*; *-ōr*.] One who subtracts; a subtracter; hence, a detractor, a slanderer.

"They are moulders and subtractors that say = of him."—*Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

sub-strā-tōr, *a.* [*SUBSTRATE*, *v.*] A substratum (*q.v.*).

sub-strā-tōr, *v.t.* [*Lat.* *substratus*, *pa. par.* of *substrere*; *sub* = under, and *strā* = to stretch.] To stretch or lay under something.

"The melted glass being supported by the sub-strated sand."—*Boyle*, *Works*, II. 222.

sub-strā-tum (*pl.* **sub-strā-ta**), *s.* [*Lat.*, neut. sing. of *substratus*, *pa. par.* of *substrere*.] [*SUBSTRATE*, *v.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lat.*: That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies something; specif., a stratum of earth lying under another; sub-soil.

2. *Fig.*: That which underlies anything; as, there is a substratum of truth in the statement.

II. Philos.: The same as *SUBSTANCE*, II. 2.

"That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their subject, or substance, or substratum."—*Hemmelin*, *Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), I. 167.

sub-strūct, *v.t.* [*Substruction*.] To build beneath; to lay as the foundation of.

sub-strūct-ion, *a.* [*Lat.* *substruction*, from *substruere*, *pa. par.* of *substrere* = to build under; *sub* = under, and *struere* = to build.] An underbuilding; a mass of building under another; a foundation.

"To found our habitation firm—assuming the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the under-tilings, or substruction, as the ancients called it."—*Hutton*, *Remarks*, p. 17.

sub-strūct-ure, *a.* [*Prof. sub.*, and *Eng.* *structure* (*q.v.*).] An understructure; a foundation.

"Being adapted in modern times to various uses, for example, as the substructure of a windmill."—*Langford*, *Sketches in Armour*, (Edinburgh).

sub-sty-lar, *sub-sti-lar*, *a.* [*Eng.* *substyle* (*q.v.*); *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the sub-style; consisting of the substyle.

substylar-line, *substilar-line*, *a.*

Dwelling: A right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.

"Erect the style perpendicularly over the substilar line, so as to make an angle with the dial plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place."—*Hogson*, *Neck*, *Exercises*.

sub-style, *a.* [*Prof. sub.*, and *Eng.* *style* (*q.v.*).]

Dwelling: The line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the plane of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

sub-sūl-tive, *a.* [*Lat.* *subultus*, *anp.* of *subulere* = to leap up; *sub* = under, and *sūlto* = to leap.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; bounding; leaving a spasmodic character.

"The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot;—this sort of subultive motion is ever accounted the most dangerous."—*Richard Berkeley*, *Letters*, p. 167.

sub-sūl-tōr-i-ly, *adv.* [*Eng.* *subultory*; *-ly*.] In a subultory or bounding manner; by leaps; by fits and starts.

"The quietest great even, and more not subultory; for that will make the parts close and plant."—*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, p. 325.

sub-sūl-tōr-y, *a.* [*Subultive*.] Subultive, spasmodic.

"Falseness opposed to solemnity, the subultive to the continuous, these are the two frequent attributes to which the French manner betrays itself."—*De Quincey*, *Works*, I. 167.

sub-sūl-tū, *a.* [*Med. Lat.* from *Lat.* *subultus*, *pa. par.* of *subulere*.] *Subultive*.

Pathol.: Leaping, twitching. Used chiefly of a spasmodic or chore convulsion, perceptible mainly in the tendons of the arm. In more general sense it is applied to all voluntary twitching or spasmodic contractions of muscular parts. Subultive convulsions are general convulsions; it frequently occurs during the course of continued fever, and is generally an unfavourable symptom.

sub-sūmō, *v.t.* [*Lat.* *subsumo*, *anp.* of *sumo* = to take.] To include under a general class or category; to place under as being comprehended in a wider notion.

"St. Paul cannot name that evil, which is not straight subsumed in a parenthesis, 'I am the chief.'"—*Hammend*, *Works*, I. 14.

sub-sūmption (*p. silent*), *s.* [*Lat.* *subsumptio*, *anp.* of *sumo* = to take.]

1. The act of subsuming; the act of including under something more general as particular under a universal, a species under a genus, &c.

2. That which is subsumed; the main clause or premises of a syllogism.

3. Subsumption of the label:

Secta Law: A narrative of the above criminal act, which must specify the place, place, and time of the crime, the person injured, &c.

sub-sūmpt-ive (*p. silent*), *a.* [*Subsumptivus*.] Of or relating to a subsumption, of the nature of a subsumption.

sub-tāc-k, *a.* [*Prof. sub.*, and *Eng.* *tactile*.]

Secta Law: An under-base; a base to farm tenement, &c., granted by the lord tenant or leaseholder.

sub-tāc-gent, *a.* [*Prof. sub.*, and *Eng.* *tactile*.]

Conic Sections: That part of an axonoid between the points in which a tangent to it and the foot of the ordinate through its point of contact. The sub-tangent and sub-normal are projections of the tangent and normal upon the axis on which the axonoid, or to which they are referred. The sub-tangent and the sub-normal, whose sum are the tangent and the normal, have as square of the ordinate of the point of contact is always equal to the product of the sub-tangent and sub-normal.

sub-tār-tār-ō-gent, *a.* [*Prof. sub.*, and *Eng.* *tartarus* (*q.v.*).] Situated, being, or arising under Tartarus; infernal.

"From the infernal house
Invokes the subtle subterranean power."
—*Pope*, *Homage*, *Book II*.

sub-tāc-ō, *a.* [*Lat.* *sub*, *anp.* of *subsumo* = to cover below.] A talentless covering.

"This is true Path's entire sub-tāc-ō."
—*Thomas*, *My Book*, p. 8.

sub-tāc-ō-lā-mō-ō, *a.* [*Lat.* *sub*, *anp.* of *subsumo* = to cover below, and *lā-mō-ō* = roof.] Under the eaves or roof; within.

sub-tāc-ant, *a.* [*Prof. sub.*, and *Eng.* *tactile* (*q.v.*).] An under-tenant; a tenant under-tenant; one who rents a house, land, &c., from a tenant.

sub-tāc-ō, *v.t.* [*Lat.* *subtendo*, from *sub* under, and *tendo* = to stretch.]

Geom.: To extend under or be opposite to. "If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides which subtend, or are opposite to the equal angles, are equal to one another."—*Euclid*, I. 6.

sub-tāc-ō, *s.* [*Lat.* *subtensio*, *pa. par.* of *subtendo* = to subside (*q.v.*).]

Geom.: A line subtending or stretching across; a chord of an arc; a line or angle opposite to a line or angle spoken of.

"An equal subtensio from each subtense at right angles, a greater subtensio, and a lesser subtensio."—*Barrow*, *Mathematical Exercises*, book II.

sub-tāc-ō, *a.* [*Prof. sub.*, and *Eng.* *tactile* (*q.v.*).] Moderately warm; slightly tepid.

sub-tār, *prof.* [*Lat.*] A Latin preposition meaning under, and used in composition with much the same force as *sub*.

sub-tār-sū-ent, *sub-tār-sū-ent*, *a.* [*Lat.* *subterfugus*, *pa. par.* of *subterfugere* = to flow under; *sub* = under, and *terfugere* = to flow under; *sub* = under, and *terfugere* = to flow under.] Flowing or running under or beneath.

fatē, *fat*, *fare*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fāll*, *fāther*: *wē*, *wēt*, *hōre*, *camēl*, *hār*, *thōre*: *pīno*, *pīt*, *āire*, *āir*, *marīno*; *gē*, *pē*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*: *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, *quīte*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *fūll*; *trī*, *Syrian*. *a*, *o* = *ō*; *ey* = *ē*; *qu* = *kv*.

3. Law: A withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws it, or neglects to perform it.

"The suit for restitution of a marital right is brought to recover the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtrahendo, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason." *Blackstone, Comment. bk. III, ch. 5.*

sub-trac-tive, a. [Eng. subtract; -ive.]

1. Genl. Lang.: Tending or having power to subtract.

2. Math.: Having the minus sign (-) placed before it.

sub tra-hend, s. [Lat. subtrahendum, neut. sing. of subtrahere, fut. pass. part. of subtrahere = to subtract (q.v.).]

Math.: The sum, number, or quantity to be subtracted or taken from another. (*Subtraction*, II. 1.)

sub trans-lu-cent, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. translucent (q.v.).] Partially, or imperfectly translucent.

sub trans-pár-ent, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. transparent (q.v.).] Partially or imperfectly transparent.

sub tri-án-gu-lar, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. triangular (q.v.).] Nearly but not quite triangular.

sub tri-fid, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. trifid (q.v.).] Slightly trifid.

sub tri-hé-dral, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. trihedral (q.v.).] Shaped somewhat like a three-sided pyramid.

sub trip-le (to a et), a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. triple (q.v.).] Containing a third, or one part of three; as, 3 is subtriple of 9.

subtriple ratio (or proportion), s. The ratio or proportion of 1 to 3.

"The power will be in a subtriple proportion to the weight." *Hutton, Math. Magic.*

sub trip-le óste, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. triplicate (q.v.).] In the ratio of the cube roots, as, $\sqrt[3]{a}$: $\sqrt[3]{b}$ is the subtriple ratio of a : b .

sub tróp-ic al, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. tropical (q.v.).] Adjoining the tropics; indigenous to, or characteristic of the regions adjoining the tropics.

sub trúde, v.t. [Lat. sub = under, and trude = to thrust.] To insert or place under.

sub tur-rile-g-late, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. turritate (q.v.).]

Zool.: Slightly turriculate.

sub tú-tor, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. tutor (q.v.).] An under or assistant tutor.

"He [Paul, Ep. of Solitaires] had been his [the king's] sub-tutor." *Barnet, trans. from ch. II. in the*

sub ú-lar-l-a, s. [Lat. subula = an awl. So named from the shape of the leaves.]

Bot.: A waterwort; the typical genus of Subulariidae (q.v.). Sepals spreading; petals small, white; pod oval, pointless, with two valves and many seeds. *Subularia aquatica*, the sole species, is a small, submerged, herbaceous plant, with a naked, few-flowered scape, growing on the gravelly bottoms of alkaline lakes, the flowers, even when fully in bloom, remaining some feet below the water. It occurs in the temperate parts of Asia and America and in parts of Europe.

sub ú-lar-l-a-dae, s. [Mod. Lat. subulariidae; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Duple-culidae.

sub ú-lar-l-a-té, sub ú-lar-l-a-té, a. [Lat. subulat = an awl.] Shaped like an awl; awl-shaped, nearly cylindrical, but tapering to a point.

sub ú-lar-l-i, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. subula = an awl, a small weapon.]

Bot.: The aculeate or sharp processes formed by some fungi. (*Trass*, of Bot.)

sub ú-lar-l-i cor-ni-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. subula = an awl, and cornu = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of Neuroptera, or, if that

order be divided, of Pseudoneuroptera. It contains two families, Ephemeroidea and Libellulidae, having a common character in the form of the antennae, which are short, awl-shaped, and composed of few joints. The wings are membranous, generally much reticulated; the eyes, especially in the males, of comparatively large size; and the preparatory stages, as in the Perlidae, are passed in the water. The group, which was founded by Latreille, is by no means a natural one, but is retained for the sake of convenience.

sub ú-lar-l-i form, a. [Lat. subula = an awl and -form = form, shape.] The same as SUBULATE (q.v.).

sub ú-lar-l-i-pál, a. [SUBULIPALM.] Any individual of the Subulipalmi (q.v.).

sub ú-lar-l-i-pál pí, a. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. subula = an awl, and Mod. Lat. palpus = a feeler.] [PALP.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a section of the Libellulidae (= the Libellulidae of Westwood). The terminal parts of the maxillary and labial palpi are very minute and acute.

sub ú-lar-l-i-nál, a. [Lat. sub = under, and nábil, gent. ambonia = the boss of a shield.] **Zool.:** Under or beneath the umbra or bi-valves.

sub ú-lar-l-i-tion, a. [La. sub = under, and -tion = a wave.] A flow, a deluge, an inundation.

sub ú-lar-l-i-guál, sub ú-lar-l-i-guál (n a w), a. [Lat. sub = under, and -guál = a : d.] Under or beneath the nail.

sub ú-lar-l-i-guál-tá, a. pl. [Pref. sub-, and Mod. Lat. -guál (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palaeont.: A group or section of Ungulata (q.v.), distinguished from True Ungulata (Ungulata vera), by the structure of the carpus. The group embraces three sub-orders, Hystrioides, Proboscidea, and Amblypoda, all of which are in many classifications treated as orders.

sub úrb, s. & a. [Lat. suburbium, from sub = under, and urbs = a town, a city.]

A. As substantive:
1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part without the city boundaries, but in the neighborhood of a city; as, Ardmore and the Bronx are suburbs of Philadelphia. (Generally used in the plural.)
"But shall all our houses of resort in the suburbs be pulled down?" *Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, I. 2.*

2. The confluence; the con part.
"They on the smoothed bank,
The suburbs of their straw built citadel,
Expatriate." *Milton, P. L., l. 772.*

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the suburbs.

"It will do well for a suburb house." *Ben Jonson Every Man in his Humour, I. 2.*

sub úrb-an, s. & a. [Lat. suburbanus.]

A. As city: Pertaining to, situated in, or inhabiting the suburbs.

"The old ballad of King Christen
Should from suburban tavern
Longfellow, *Ten old English Song Book*

B. As subst.: One who lives in the suburbs of a city.

sub úr-bed, a. [Eng. suburb; -ed.] Having a suburb, or something resembling a suburb.
"Bedreux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the north sea, and suburbed with a poor wretched town." *Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 199.*

sub úr-bi-al, sub úr-bi-an, sub úr-bi-can, a. [Eng. suburb; -ial, -ian, -ian.] Suburban.

"Poor churches the suburban Muse affords,
And Pastor waging harvest war with words."
*Trident, *Madrigals*, 22.*

sub úr-bi-cár-l-a-n, sub úr-bi-cár-ý, a. [Low Lat. suburbicarius, from Lat. suburbium = a suburb (q.v.).] Being in the suburbs; a term applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

"The pope having stretched his authority beyond the limits of his suburban precincts." *Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

sub úr-bes, sub úr-bes, s. pl. [SUBURB.]

sub vón, v.t. [Lat. subvenio = to come to, to come to one's aid. sub = under, and venio = to come.] To come under anything

as a support or stay; to arrive or happen as to prevent anything.

"A future state must needs begeth to prevent the whole suffer from falling into ruin." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub vón-tá-mé-cta, a. [Lat. subveni, from sub = under, and -ctus = affected by means of the wind.]

"Subtle sub: the relation of the name is from and their subtrahendo exception from the other wind." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub vón-tion, s. [Lat. subveni, from subveni, sup. of subveni = to subvene (q.v.).]

1. The act of coming under.
"The manner in which our storm is said to have arisen up, was by a subvention of a storm raised him from the ground." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

2. The act of coming to relief, aid, support.

3. A government grant or aid; power and granted, as, an imperial subvention of local taxation.

sub vón-tion, v.t. [SUBVENTION, s.] Subventionize (q.v.).

"The new German subvention and subsidy bill." *Edin. June 4, 1868.*

sub vón-tion-ise, v.t. [Eng. subveni, -ise.] To grant a subvention to; to support by a subvention; to subsidize.

"The managers of subventionized theatre." *Edin. Telegraph, March 2, 1868.*

sub vón-ti-nous, a. [SUBVENTION, s.] Supporting.

"Grant them any subventionous farthing." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub vón-ti, v.t. [Lat. subveni, past part. subveni = to overturn, to subvert (q.v.).] To subvert, to overthrow.

"Empire subverted, when ruling fate burst
The subverted host." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub vón-sion, s. [Fr. from Lat. subvenio, accus. of subveni, from subveni, sup. of subveni = to subvert (q.v.).] The act of subverting, overthrowing, or turning the state of being subverted or overturned, utter ruin, destruction, or overthrow.

"The utter subversion of that state." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub vón-sion-ary, a. [Eng. subveni, -ary.] Subversive, destructive.

sub vón-sive, a. [Lat. subveni, past part. of subveni = to subvert (q.v.).] Tending to subvert or overthrow; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.

"Literary subversion of liberty estimation of the doctrine." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub vón-t, v.t. [Fr. subveni, from Lat. subveni, from sub = under, and veni = to come.]

1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to run utterly, to destroy.

"Strong to subvert a position of power." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

2. To corrupt, to turn, to pervert.

"Active act about words to pervert the subverting of the heaves." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

3. To tempt, to overturn.

"Beneath one foot a subverted vase, exposed
her chariot as a trophy of the fountain." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub vón-ant, sub vón-éd, s. [Subvert, -er.]

Iter.: Reversed; a subvert inside out, contrary to the natural position or order of bearing.

sub vón-ér, s. [Eng. subvert; -er.] One who subverts or overturns; an overthrower.

"The victorious subverters of tyrants." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub vón-ér-l-ble, a. [Eng. subvert, -ér.] Capable of being subverted or overturned.

sub vón-ér-ile, a. [Lat. sub, and Eng. vón (q.v.).] Timid, shifty, or inconstant.

"People of subversive temper." *North, *Annales*, p. 240.*

sub vón-gar, a. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. vulgar.] Somewhat vulgar or common.

"A subvulgar diet as it were a more accurate and vulgar diet." *Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, I. 3.*

sub-way, s. [Pref. sub-, and Eng. way (q.v.).] An underground way of passage; an accessible passage or tunnel beneath the street surface, in which the gas and water pipes of sewers are lodged, so that they can be reached

Sub, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère; pine, pit, sîre str. marine; sâ, sâ or, wère, wêlf, work, whô, sôn; mâte, sub, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Syrián. s, o = o; ey = e; qu = h

Gibraltar (July 24, 1704) by the English and Dutch fleets, under Sir George Roke. The war was practically concluded by the Peace of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, between France and the English and Dutch. The emperor abandoned the struggle in the following year.

succession-duty, *s.* A duty imposed on every succession to property, according to the value and relationship of the parties to the person from whom the property comes.

¶ A duty of this character exists under English law, and to some extent in this country as in the case of the estates of unmarried persons.

succ-cess-lôn-ál (as as sh), *a.* [Eng. *succession*; *-ál*.] Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive.

¶ He presented a calculation of the costs of growing a crop of autumn-sown wheat, and a *successional* one of brass. — *Daily Telegraph*, March 14, 1884.

succ-cess-lôn-ál-lý (as as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *successional*; *-lý*.] In a successional manner; in succession; consecutively.

succ-cess-lôn-íst (as as sh), *a.* [Eng. *succession*; *-íst*.] One who adheres to succession, especially to apostolic succession.

succ-cess-ive, *a.* [Fr. *successif*, from Lat. *successivus*, from *successus*, pa. par. of *succedo* = to succeed (q.v.); *Sp. successivo*.]

1. Following in order or uninterrupted succession; consecutive; following in regular course, as a series of persons or things, either in time or place.

2. Having or giving the right of succession to an inheritance; inherited by succession; hereditary, legitimate.

"Countrymen,
Flead my *successive* title with your swords."
— *Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, l. 4.

succ-cess-ive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *successive*; *-lý*.]

1. By order of succession and inheritance.

"So thou the gairland wearst *successively*."
— *Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, iv. 4.

2. In a successive manner; in a series or uninterrupted course; consecutively.

"We *successively* saw a remarkable hill near Santa Espirito, then Cape St. Thomas, and then an island just without Cape Frio." — *Cook*, *First Voyage* bk. i., ch. ii.

3. Successfully, completely, fully.

succ-cess-ive-ness, *a.* [Eng. *successive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being successive.

"All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations." — *Male*, *Orig. of Manhood*, p. 118.

succ-cess-lôn, *a.* [Eng. *success*; *-lôn*.]

Having no success; unsuccessful, unlucky, unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

"I found not the experiment *successless*." — *Boyle*, *Works*, iii. 78.

succ-cess-lôn-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *successless*; *-lý*.] In a successless manner; unsuccessfully.

"Then shall the end come, to wit, when the gospel having been preached through all the cities of Judaea *successlessly*." — *Hammond*, *Works*, iii. 121.

succ-cess-lôn-ness, *a.* [Eng. *successless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being successless; unsuccessfulness.

"His apprehensions of the *successlessness* of his endeavours." — *Anglo*, *Works*, vi. 30.

succ-cess-ôr, *succ-cess-ôr*, *a.* [Fr. *successeur*, from Lat. *successor*, *agens*, of *succedo* = to succeed (q.v.).] One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character. (Correlative to *predecessor*.)

"I here declare you rightful *successor*, And heir immediate to my crown." — *Dryden*, *Secret Love*, v.

succ-cess-ôr-lý, *a.* [Eng. *successor*; *-lý*.] Following in line of succession.

succ-çid-ô-ô, *a.* [Lat. *succidus* = sinking, falling, from *succedo* = to fall under, to sink down; *succ* = under, and *cedo* = to fall.] Ready to fall; falling.

succ-çif-êr-ô, *a.* [Lat. *succus* = juice, and *fero* = to bear.] Producing or conveying sap.

succ-çin succ-çin-ite, *s.* [SUCCINELLITE.]

1. The same as AMBER (q.v.).

2. A name given to a yellow variety of garnet found in globular aggregations enclosed in asbestos, in Switzerland.

succ-çin-âm-îe, *a.* [Eng. *succin(e)*, and *am(e)*.] Derived from or containing succinic acid and ammonia.

succinamic-acid, *a.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7(COOH)(COH_2N)$. Its barium salt is obtained by leaving a solution of succinimide and barium hydrate in equivalent proportions to evaporate over oil of vitriol and recrystallizing several times from weak alcohol. By decomposing with sulphuric acid, impure crystals of succinamic acid are obtained, which soon decompose into succinate of ammonia.

succ-çin-â-mide, *a.* [Eng. *succin(e)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_7(COOH)(COH_2N)$. Obtained by mixing ethylic succinate with strong aqueous ammonia. It forms small white crystals, soluble in boiling water, nearly insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether.

succ-çin-â-nil, *a.* [Eng. *succin(e)*, and *anil(ine)*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_7O_2(C_6H_5)N$. Obtained by heating pulverised succinic acid with dry aniline, and then dissolving it out with boiling water. It crystallizes from alcohol in fine interlaced needles sublimable without decomposition. It is insoluble in cold water.

succ-çin-â-nil-îe, *a.* [Eng. *succinam(e)*; *-îe*.] Derived from or containing succinam.

succinamlic-acid, *a.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7(COOH)(COH_2N)$. Prepared by dissolving succinam in dilute ammonia and alcohol, boiling for a time, and neutralising with nitric acid. It forms elongated laminae, very slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water; melts when heated to 100°, and at a higher temperature decomposes into phenyl succinimide.

succ-çin-âs-phâit, *a.* [Eng. *succin(um)*, and *asphalt*.]

Chem.: A resinous substance resembling amber, obtained from the granular clay iron ore of Bergen.

succ-çin-âto, *s.* [Eng. *succin(e)*; *-âto*.]

Chem.: A salt of succinic acid.

succinate of ammonium, *a.*

Chem.: $C_8H_7(COOH)(COH_2N)$. Obtained by supersaturating succinic acid with ammonia, and leaving it to evaporate over quicklime. It crystallizes in hexagonal prisms; sp. gr. 1.367; very soluble in water and alcohol.

succ-çin-ât-êd, *a.* [Eng. *succinat(e)*; *-ât-êd*.] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

succ-çin-ât, *a.* [Lat. *succinatus* = prepared, short, small, contracted, pa. par. of *succingo* = to gird below, to gird or tuck up; *succ* = under, and *cingo* = to gird.]

1. Lit.: Tucked up, girded up so as to leave the legs free.

"Fæ hædri 9t for speed *succin*et."
— *Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 424.

2. Fig.: Compressed into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; brief, short, concise.

"A tale should be judicious, clear, *succin*et, The language plain, and incidents well linked." — *Camp*, *Conversations*, 228.

succ-çin-ât-ti, *a. pl.* [Mas. pl. of Lat. *succinatus*.] [SUCCINAT.]

Entom.: Girded; a term applied to the chrysalides of the Papilionidae, which are not only attacked by the fall, but also supported by a belt of silk passing round the middle of the body and fixed firmly on each side. (Newman.)

succ-çin-ât-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *succin(e)*; *-lý*.] In a succin(e) manner; briefly, concisely, shortly.

"He [John Pell] hath also *succin*etly and clearly demonstrated the second and tenth books of Euclid." — *Wood*, *Parsi Urani*, vol. ii.

succ-çin-ât-ness, *s.* [Eng. *succin(e)*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being succin(e); brevity, conciseness.

"In fine, levity and *succin*etness of speech is that which, in philosophy or speculation, we call maxim, and first principle." — *South*, *Sermoes*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

succ-çin-â-s, *a.* [Lat. *succineus* = of or pertaining to amber.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Amber small, a genus of Heliidae (q.v.), with 155 recent species, universally distributed. Shell imperforate, thin, ovate or oblong; spine small, aperture large; columella and peristomes simple, acute; animal large, with short thick tentacles and broad foot; lingual teeth like Heliæ (q.v.). These snails inhabit damp places, but rarely enter the water. Several fossil species from the Eocene of Britain.

succ-çin-âll-îe, *a.* [Lat. *succinum* = amber.]

Min.: A name given by Dana to an orthorhombic mineral substance obtained from amber by distillation. Hardness, 10; sp. gr. 1.55; lustre, vitreous; colourless or white; odour, aromatic; soluble in water. Comp.: carbon, 40.7; hydrogen, 5.1; oxygen, 54.2 = 100.

succ-çin-âll-pl-ône, *a.* [Lat. *succin(um)* and *Eng. eupione*.]

Chem.: A name applied by Elsner to a very light oil, obtained by rectifying oil of amber with sulphuric acid. (Watts.)

succ-çin-îe, *a.* [Eng. *succin(um)*; *-îe*.] Derived from or contained in amber.

succinic-acid, *a.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_4 = C_2H_3(COOH)_2$. Volatile salt of amber. A dibasic acid belonging to the oxalic series, first recognised by Agricola in 1557. It occurs ready formed in amber in certain plants, and in many animal fluids, and is a product of the oxidation of fatty acids of high molecular weight, and of the alcoholic fermentation of sugar. It is prepared by bringing calcium succinate in contact with one-twelfth of its weight of dry acid cheese, suspended in three parts of water, and kept for some days at a temperature of 30° to 40°. Succinate of lime is formed, which is collected on a filter, decomposed with sulphuric acid, purified by recrystallization. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, is readily soluble in water, less easily in alcohol; is soluble in ether, melts at 180°, and boils at 235°. It forms neutral and acid salts, those of the alkalis being very soluble in water. A characteristic reaction of succinic acid and soluble succinates is the formation of a brown precipitate with ferric salts.

succinic-anhydride, *a.*

Chem.: $C_4H_2O_3$. Obtained by distilling succinic acid once or twice with phosphoric anhydride. It is a white mass, soluble in boiling absolute alcohol, and deposited from the solution in needles on cooling, insoluble in ether. Melts at 119°.

succinic-chloride, *a.*

Chem.: $C_4H_2O_3Cl$. Produced by distilling succinic anhydride with phosphoric pentachloride. It is a fuming, strongly fracturing liquid, boils at 120°, and with water yields succinic acid.

succinic-ethers, *a. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of succinic acid with alcohol radicals. Ethylic succinate = $C_4H_2(COOH)(COH_2O)$. Is prepared by distilling ten parts succinic acid, twenty parts alcohol, and five parts strong hydrochloric acid, and purifying the product by distillation over lead oxide. It is an oil, boiling at 214°; sp. gr. 1.036, slightly soluble in water. Methyl succinate = $C_4H_2(COOH)(COH_2O)$ is similarly prepared. It forms a crystalline mass, dissolves in alcohol and ether, boils at 198°, melts at 20°, the liquid having a sp. gr. of 1.118.

succ-çin-âm-îe, *a.* [Eng. *succin(e)*; and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_7(COOH)(COH_2N)$. Formed by the action of dry ammonia gas on succinic anhydride. It is obtained in large transparent crystals, which melt at 125-126°, soluble without alteration, and are easily soluble in water and alcohol.

succ-çin-îe, *s.* [SUCCIN.]

succ-çin-ône, *s.* [Eng. *succin(um)*; *-ône*.]

Chem.: The name applied to the volatile

sûc, sât, sûre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêrs; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gû, pû, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. *s.*, *oe* = *ô*; *ey* = *ê*; *qu* = *kw*.

late, fat, färe, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wöt, höre, camel, hër, thäre; pine, pit, säre, sir, marine; gö, pö, or, wöre, wolf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, quite, cür, rähe, still; trü, Strian. a. ce = ä; ev = ä; qu = kw.

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things, and for various other purposes, as stuffing, &c. Mutton fat melts at 50°, and beef fat at 47°. If melted and put over potted meat, it excludes the air and retards decay. It has been employed by botanists to preserve the fleshy fungi by permeating their pores. In pharmacy it is employed as an emollient in the preparation of certain ointments and plasters, or as an addition to poultices.

sust-pudding, s.

Cook.: A boiled pudding, the paste of which is made of flour, bread crumbs, chopped suet, milk, and eggs; it may be plain, or flavoured to taste.

sū-št-y, a. [Eng. *sust*; *y*.] Consisting of or resembling suet.

"If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *sūsty* substance, it is called *stetous*."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

***suffe, s.** [A phonetic spelling of *sough* (2), s.] *Shuff* (q.v.).

"The *suffe* of the sea setteth her lading dry on land."—*Blackst: Voyages*, vol. II, pt. I, p. 247.

***sūf-fet, v.t.** [Lat. *sufficit*, pa. par. of *sufficio* = to supply, to suffice (q.v.).] To substitute.

"Suffecting Amadeus Duke of Savoy, a married man, in the rooms of Eugenius."—*Blackst: Hall.*

***sūf-fet, a.** [Suffect, v.] Chosen in place of another; performed by a substitute.

"The date of the *suffect* consulship of Sulla the younger is not known."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 24, 1882.

sūf-fēr, *suf-fer, *suf-fra, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *suffrir*, *suffrir* (Fr. *souffrir*), from Lat. *suffero* = to undergo, to endure; *suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *fero* = to bear; Sp. *sufir*; Port. *sufir*; Ital. *suffere*, *sufferire*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To feel or bear, as something painful, distressing, or disagreeable; to submit to with distress, pain, or grief; to undergo, to endure.

"To suffer here
Chains and these torments."—*Milton: P. L.*, II, 196.

2. To endure or undergo without sinking or giving way; to sustain; to support unflinchingly; to bear up under.

"Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to suffer and support our pains."—*Milton: P. L.*, I, 147.

3. To be affected by; to undergo; to have to pass through or experience; to be acted on or influenced by.

"He shall not suffer indignity."—*Shaksp.: Tempest*, III, 2.

4. To permit, to allow; not to forbid or hinder.

"But the king suffered the auspicious moment to pass away."—*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

B. Intransitive:

1. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind.

"O, I have suffered
With those that I saw suffer."—*Shaksp.: Tempest*, I, 2.

2. To undergo punishment; specifically, to be executed. (1 Peter II, 21.)

3. To bear pain of body or mind with patience or fortitude.

"A Roman with a Roman's heart can suffer."—*Shaksp.: Cymbeline*, v, I.

4. To be injured; to sustain injury, loss, or damage.

"The Great Harry suffered so severely an almost to be sunk at her anchorage."—*Proude: Hist. Eng.*, IV, 423.

sūf-fēr-a-ble, *suf-fra-ble, a. [Eng. *suffer*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being endured or borne.

2. Capable of being tolerated or permitted; allowable.

"It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing."—*Sir H. Wotton*.

3. Capable of enduring or suffering; tolerant, enduring.

"And with a man is more reasonable
Than woman is, ye musten len *sufferable*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4, 631.

***sūf-fēr-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *sufferable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sufferable or endurable; tolerableness.

***sūf-fēr-a-bly, adv.** [Eng. *sufferable* (v); *-ly*.] In a sufferable manner or degree; tolerably.

"Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The tugreen glances of his leamy hair."
Addison: *Claudian: de Rapt. Proas*, bk. II.

sūf-fēr-enge, *suf-fraunce, s. [O. Fr. *suffragane* (Fr. *suffragane*), from Low Lat. *suffraganeus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of suffering; the bearing of pain; endurance of pain; patience under pain. (*Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice*, I, 3.)

2. Pain or suffering endured; distress, misery, suffering.

"Her *sufferance* made
Almost each pang a death."—*Shaksp.: Henry VIII.*, v, I.

3. Damage, loss, injury.

"A grievous wreck and *sufferance*
On most part of their fleet."—*Shaksp.: Othello*, II, I.

4. Death by execution.

"Which I in *sufferance* heartily will rejoice."
—*Shaksp.: Henry VI.*, II, I.

5. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration, allowance, permission.

"Thou shalt reign but by their *sufferance*."
—*Shaksp.: Henry VI.*, I, I.

II. Customs: A permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.

¶ (1) *On sufferance*: By passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented, and yet without being positively forbidden.

(2) *Estate at sufferance*:
Law: (See *extract*).

"An *estate at sufferance*, is where one comes into possession of lands by law but title, but keeps it without any title at all."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. II, ch. 8.

sufferance-wharf, s. A wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid, by permission of the Commissioners of Customs. (*English*.)

sūf-fēr-ār, s. [Eng. *suffer*; *-er*.]

1. One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes bodily or mental pain or suffering.

"All suffering doth destroy, or is destroy'd,
Even by the sufferer."—*Byron: Child Harold*, IV, 12.

2. One who sustains damage or loss; as, a sufferer by a fire.

3. One who suffers, permits, or allows.

sūf-fēr-īng, pr. par. a. & s. [*Suffer*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The state of enduring pain, whether of body or mind.

2. Pain, inconvenience, or loss endured or incurred.

"Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you."—*Colossians*, I, 26.

***sūf-fēr-īng-lī, adv.** [Eng. *suffering*; *-ly*.]

With suffering or pain.

"An affect or moving *sufferingly* to become matter."
—*Cabbalistical Dialogues* (1683), p. 2.

sūf-fīc, *suf-fice, *suf-fice, v.t. & i. [Fr. *suffire*, stem of *suffire*, pr. par. of *suffire* = to suffice, from Lat. *sufficio* = to make or put under, to substitute, to supply, to suffice; *suf* (for *sub*) = under, and *ficio* = to make.]

A. Intrans. To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end or object proposed.

"A report that arms were hidden in a house, *sufficed* to bring a furious mob to the door."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 241.

B. Transitive:

1. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to meet the demands or requirements of.

"Let it *suffice* thee: speak no more to me of this matter."—*Isaiah*, XL, 26.

2. To supply or provide; to furnish.

"Nor Juno, who sustain'd his arms before,
Dares with new strength *suffice* the exhausted store."—*Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid*, IX, 1, 990.

***sūf-fīc-ēnce (e as sh), *suf-fice-ēnce, s.** [Fr. *suffisance*.] Sufficiency.

"He could in little thing have *suffisance*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 468. (Prod.)

sūf-fīc-ēnt-lī (e as sh), s. [Eng. *sufficiency* (v); *-ly*.]

1. The quality or state of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed.

"The natural *sufficiency* of the soul without the spirit of God in order to its own happiness."—*Nightingale: Hermann*, vol. III, ser. 12.

2. Supply equal to wants; ample supply.

3. Adequate qualification for any purpose; ability.

"Then no more remains
But that your *sufficiency*, as your worth, is able,
And let them work."—*Shaksp.: Measure for Measure*, I, 1.

4. Adequate substance or means; competence.

***s. Concoit; self-sufficiency; self-sufficiency.**

"*Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance."—*Temple*.

sūf-fīc-ēnt (e as sh), *suf-fice-ēnt, s. & a. [Lat. *sufficiens*, pr. par. of *sufficio* = to supply (q.v.); Sp. *suficiente*; Port. & Ital. *sufficiente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Equal to any end or purpose proposed; adequate to meet any wants or demands enough, competent, ample.

"My grace is *sufficient* for thee."—*1 Cor.*, X, 1.

2. Possessed of adequate talents, accomplishments, or resources; competent, qualified, capable.

"You'll never meet a more *sufficient* man."—*Shaksp.: Othello*, II, 1.

3. Capable of paying one's debts; solvent, rich.

"My meaning in saying he is a good man, is to say you understand me that he is *sufficient*."—*Shaksp.: Merchant of Venice*, I, 2.

4. Self-sufficient, self-satisfied, content.

B. As subst.: Sufficiency.

"One man's *sufficiency* is more available than thousands' multitude."—*Milnes: Arcadia*, p. 11.

¶ For the difference between *sufficient* and *enough*, see *ENOUGH*.

sufficient reason, determining reason, s.

Philos. A term adopted from the following passage of Leibnitz's *Theodice* (p. 146): "Nothing is done without a sufficient reason; that is, nothing happens without its being possible to one knowing the causes of all things to render a reason which is sufficient why it is so, and not otherwise." He divides the principle of Sufficient Reason, as that in virtue of which we know that no fact can be found real, no proposition true, without sufficient reason why it is in this way, than in another." After stating that this maxim was obliged to take for granted that there be a balance in which everything is alike on both sides, and if equal weights are hung on the two ends of that balance, the whole will be at rest, because no reason can be given why one side should weigh more than the other, Leibnitz goes on to say: "Now by this single principle of sufficient reason may be demonstrated the being of a God, and all other parts of metaphysics or natural theology, and even some measure, those physical truths that are independent of mathematics, such as the dynamical principles or the principles of forces." The Principle of Sufficient Reason is a law of thought is usually stated by Leibnitz thus: Every judgment we accept must rest upon a sufficient reason; and from this the following principles have been derived:

1. Granting the reason, what follows from it reason must also be granted. On this *q.v.* inference depends.

2. If all the consequences are held to be true the reason must be true.

3. If the consequent is rejected, the reason must also be rejected.

4. If the consequent is admitted, we do not necessarily admit the reason, as there may be other reasons or causes of the same effect.

Mansel (*Proleg. Log.*, p. 198) asserts that the Principle of Sufficient Reason is not a law of thought, but only the statement that every act of thought must be governed by some law.

¶ **Axiom of determining (or sufficient) reason:**

Logic: A judgment can be derived from another judgment (materially different from it), and finds in it its sufficient reason, when the (logical) connection of the two corresponds to a (real) causal connection. (*Ueberweg: Logic* (Eng. ed.), § 81.)

sūf-fīc-ēnt-lī (e as sh), adv. [Eng. *sufficient*; *-ly*.]

1. In or to a sufficient degree; in or to a degree answering the end or purpose proposed; enough, ample.

"The tongue of the new First Lord of the Treasury was not *sufficiently* ready."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 17.

2. To a considerable degree.

"He himself was *sufficiently* vain-glorious."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, (Ved.)

sūf-fīc-ēnt-lī, pr. par. or a. [*Sufficient*.]

***sūf-fīc-ēnt-lī, adv.** [Eng. *sufficient*; *-ly*.]

So as to suffice or satisfy; sufficiently.

***sūf-fīc-ēnt-lī-nēss, s.** [Eng. *sufficient*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sufficient, sufficiency.

sue, sū, sūre, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, aire, cīr, marine; gē, pē or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, rūll; trī, Sýrian. s, e = ē; o = ā; q = ū

expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
= shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl

sug-ar (sə sh), ***sucra**, ***suger**, ***sugra**, s. & a. [Fr. *sucra*, from Sp. *azúcar* = sugar, from Arab. *sakkar*, *sakkar* = sugar; Pers. *shakar*, from Sansc. *śaṅkara* = gravel, sugar; allied to Lat. *saccharum*; Gr. *sákchar*, *sákcharon* (*sakhar*, *sakharon*); Port. *açúcar*; Ital. *zucchero*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A sweet, crystallized substance manufactured from the expressed juice of various plants, especially of the sugar-cane (q.v.).

(2) Any substance more or less resembling sugar in any of its properties: as, *sugar of lead*.

2. Fig.: Sweet, honeyed, or soothing words or flattery, used to disguise or hide something distasteful.

II. Chem. & Sugar Manuf.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. The generic name for a large number of bodies occurring naturally in the animal or vegetable kingdom, or produced from glucosides by the action of ferments or dilute acids. They are all more or less soluble in water, and their solutions exert a rotatory action on polarized light. Some reduce alkaline solutions of copper, whilst others either do not, or do so only to a limited extent. They may all be classed under two heads, viz. fermentable sugars, as mannite, dulcitol, sorbitol, &c., and fermentable sugars as cane-sugar, glucose, maltose, &c. Cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, called also *Saccharose*, *Sacrose*, and *Caneose*, is found in the juice of many grasses, in the sap of several trees, and in beet and several other roots. It appears to be the transition product between starch and invert-sugar in all plants which yield the latter compounds. Wheat, almonds, and St. John's bread contain only cane-sugar. It is extracted most easily from sugar-cane, but on the continent of Europe is manufactured on a large scale from beet-root. The expressed juice is heated nearly to the boiling point, and a small quantity of slaked lime added. The clear liquid which separates from the coagulum is evaporated as rapidly as possible, and transferred into shallow vessels to crystallize. Drained from the syrup or molasses, it yields the raw sugar of commerce. When further refined by treatment with animal charcoal, poured into moulds, and then dried in a stove, the product is loaf-sugar. When the crystallization is allowed to proceed very slowly, sugar-candy results. Moderately heated it melts, and solidifies on cooling to an amorphous mass, familiar as barley-sugar. Pure sugar separates from its solution in transparent colourless crystals, having the figure of a modified monoclinic prism. It has a pure, sweet taste, and requires for solution only one-third of its weight of cold water. Its crystals have a specific gravity of 1.6. Heated above 210°, water is given off and a brown substance known as caramel remains. Cane-sugar is transformed into invert sugar by boiling in presence of dilute acids, mineral acting more rapidly than organic acids. Strong sulphuric acid completely decomposes cane-sugar, and nitric acid converts it into saccharic acid. It turns a ray of polarized light to the right, $\alpha_D = 73.8$. [INVERT-SUGAR, MAPLE-SUGAR.]

B. As adj.: Made of sugar.

sugar-baker, s. One who refines sugar.

sugar-bean, s.

Bot.: (1) *Phaseolus saccharatus*; (2) *P. lunatus*.

sugar-beet, s. A variety of the Common Beet, *Beta vulgaris*, cultivated on the Continent, and occasionally to a small extent in England, from which is extracted sugar equal to that of the cane. [BEETROOT-SUGAR.]

sugar-berry, s.

Bot.: *Celtis occidentalis*; called also the Nettle-tree and the Hackberry.

sugar-birds, s. pl.

Ornith.: The family Corvidæ, a group of delicate little birds, allied to the Dendroica and the Drepantidae, but with protruding tongues, and confined almost entirely to the tropical parts of America.

sugar-bush, s. [SUGAR-ORCHARD.]

sugar-camp, s. A place in or near a maple forest where the sap from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar.

sugar-candy, ***sugar-candian**, s. Cane-sugar crystallized on threads by slow evaporation.

"Her breath was as sweet as sugar-candian."—*J. Taylor: Poetical Pilgrim.*

sugar-cane, s.

1. Bot., Hort., &c.: *Saccharum officinarum*, a strong, cane-stemmed grass, from eight to twelve feet high, producing a large, feathery plume of flowers. It is wild or cultivated in India, China, the South Sea Islands, the West Indies, Louisiana, &c., flourishing in the zone or belt from the equator to 35° or 40° north and south. In India the land chosen for its cultivation is usually a good loam or light clay well manured. The leafy ends of the canes of the preceding season are cut off, or the whole cane is cut up, each piece being made to contain two nodes or joints. Twenty thousand of these are planted on each acre in January and February, the harvest begins early in December, and the cutting and crushing of the canes are carried on till January or February. There are several varieties of the sugar-cane. It was calculated that in 1876 2,140,000 tons of sugar were manufactured from the cane all over the world. It is probable that the amount has since increased.

2. Hist.: It has been supposed that the sugar-cane was the "sweet cane from a far country" of Jeremiah (vi. 20; cf. also Isa. xlii. 24). The scripture plant was, however, more probably *Andropogon columnaris arundinacea*. [CANE.] According to Strabo, Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander the Great, describes a kind of honey (probably sugar) from an Indian reed, as did Theophrastus and other writers. Dioscorides uses the term *saccharum*, derived from the Indian name of the sugar-cane. Europe seems to have been first introduced to the cane by the Saracens, who introduced it into Rhodes, Cyprus, Sicily, Crete, and Spain, in the ninth century; the Crusaders, in the twelfth, found it in Syria; the Spaniards and Portuguese carried it to the Canary Islands and Madeira early in the fifteenth. Thence, on the discovery of America, it was transported to the West Indies, where a large sugar industry speedily arose.

sugar-clarifier, s. [CLARIFIER, 2.]

sugar-evaporator, s. A furnace and pan for condensing saccharine juices or solutions.

sugar-filter, s. The vessel employed for cleansing and decolorizing the defecated syrup by the aid of bone-black.

sugar-fungus, s. [TORULA, YEAST-PLANT.]

sugar-furnace, s. A furnace in which pans are set for boiling sugar-cane juice, the sap of the maple, or other saccharine solutions.

sugar-house, s. A building in which sugar is refined.

sugar-kettle, s. A kettle for boiling the sap of the sugar-maple, the sorghum, or the cane; a sugar-pan.

sugar-loaf, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. Lit.: A conical mass of refined sugar.

2. Fig.: A high-crowned conical hat, resembling a sugar-loaf in shape.

B. As adj.: Conical and tall, like a sugar-loaf; as, a sugar-loaf hat.

sugar-louse, s. [SUGAR-MITE.]

sugar-maple, s.

Bot.: *Acer saccharinum*, an American tree, sometimes eighty feet high, largely prevailing in the United States, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The leaves are cordate, very smooth, and glaucous beneath. They have five lobes, which are taper, pointed, and toothed, becoming red in autumn. It is tapped in the spring for its juice, which yields sugar. [ACER.]

sugar-mill, s. A mill for expressing the juice from sugar-canes. It has usually three rollers; two in the same horizontal plane, and the third over and between these. The canes are fed in between the upper and first horizontal rollers, where they receive their first squeeze, the juice running down into a trough at the base of the mill; they then travel onward, receiving a second squeeze between the top roller and the second horizontal roller, which extracts the remaining juice. The residual woody fibre, termed bagasse, when cut is used as fuel for the furnace-boiler.

sugar-mite, **sugar-louse**, s.

Entom.: The genus *Leptania*, sp. *Lep. saccharina*.

sugar-mould, s. A conical iron mould in which sugar is placed to crystallize and allow the molasses to drain away.

sugar-nippers, s. A tool or instrument for cutting loaf-sugar into small pieces.

sugar of acorns, s. [QUERCITE.]

sugar of lead, s. [NEUTRAL PLEURAL ACETATE; ACETIC-ACID.]

sugar-orchard, **sugar-bush**, s. A collection or small plantation of maples and for making sugar.

sugar-pine, s. The *Pinus lambertiana* of the Pacific coast of the United States, a large pine, which, when partly tanned, yields a sweetish exudation, whence its name.

sugar-planter, s. One who owns a manured land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

sugar-plum, s. A kind of sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, coloured and flavoured with various ingredients, and formed into balls or disks.

sugar-refiner, s. One who refines sugar.

sugar-refinery, s.

1. A building where sugar is refined.

2. The process of purification of raw brown sugar. The sugar is (1) dissolved in water, a little blood and lime-water being added; (2) filtered in large, to remove impurities; (3) filtered through animal charcoal to remove colour; (4) boiled in a vacuum, to concentrate it; and (5) crystallized a mould.

sugar-squirrel, s.

Zool.: *Petaurus sciturus*.

sugar-tongs, s. A small instrument of silver or plated metal, used for lifting small pieces of sugar at table.

sugar-tree, s.

Bot.: (1) *Myoporum platycarpum*; (2) *Acacia*, the sugar-maple (q.v.).

sug-ar (sə sh), ***sug-er**, s. & a. [SUGAR, 1. Lit.:

To impregnate, flavor, color, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. [SUGAR, 1.]

2. Fig.: To cover or hide, as with eggs, to sweeten, to disguise as something agreeable or distasteful, so as to render acceptable.

"With devotion's incense, And pious action, we do sugar o'er The devil himself."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet III.*

sug-ar-i-nous (sə sh), s. [Eng. sugar, -ness.] The quality or state of being sugar or sweet.

sug-ar-ing (sə sh), s. [Eng. sugar; day.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of sweetening, mixing, or sweetening with sugar.

2. Sugar used for sweetening, &c.

3. The act or process of making sugar.

II. Entom.: A method of catching moths introduced in 1842, and since largely used. A compound of coarse brown sugar dissolved in water and beer, and having a little gum of some essential oil added, is spread on the sheltered side of trunks of trees by a painter's brush. The collector visits the sugar-tree after dark with a bull's eye lantern and catches any moths he may find.

sug-ar-léss (initial s ə sh), a. [Eng. sugar, -less.] Free from sugar.

sug-ar-y (s ə sh), ***sug-rie**, s. [Eng. sugar; -y.]

1. Containing, resembling, or composed of sugar; sweet.

"And with the sugar sweetest thereof, all the Chest-ladles eases to his sweetest."—*Shakspeare: Much Ado About Nothing.*

2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things; a sugary palate.

sug-ges-cent, s. [Lat. *sugere*, pr. p. *sugens* = to suck.] Persuading or relating to sucking.

Suc, **sit**, **sire**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fäll**, **fäther**: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pine, plāt, sīre, sir, marine; gū, gū, or, wāre, wōlf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, füll; trȳ, Sȳrian. s, c = ē; ey = ā; q = k.

sug-gest, s. & t. [Lat. *suggestus*, pa. par. of *suggero* = to carry or lay under, to supply, to suggest: *sug* (for *sub*) = under, and *gere* = to carry.]

A. Transitive:

1. To introduce indirectly into the mind or thoughts; to cause to be thought of by the agency of other objects.

"The growing mode of wisdom, that suggest . . . Defective such as mortifies the heart." *Chapman* *Faust*, III. 228.

2. To propose with diffidence or modesty; to propose indirectly or guardedly; to hint, to insinuate.

"Thou hast suggested Aragon; and I answered." *Shakespeare* *Hot. Eng.*, ch. 2.11.

3. To inform secretly; to prompt.

"We must suggest the people, in what hatred He still hath held them." *Shakespeare* *Coriolanus*, II. 1.

4. To tempt, to seduce.

"To suggest thee from thy master." *Shakespeare* *Titus Andronicus*, IV. 3.

5. *Transitive*: To make suggestions; to present evil thoughts to the mind.

sug-gest-er, s. [Eng. *suggest*; -*er*.] One who suggests; one who makes suggestions.

"The spirit of evil in person is not the immediate suggester of this conclusion." *Sp. Bull.* *Works*, II. 228.

sug-ges-ti-ō sal-si, phr. [Lat. = the suggestion of something false or untrue.]

1. *Logic & Ethics*: A term used when one, instead of telling a positive truth, makes a statement which, though not false, is yet partly sure to be misunderstood, and is intended to be so.

2. *Law*: One of the branches of fraud. If a person who is practised in drawing out legal questions, releases, or agreements, its detection affords a ground for setting them aside.

sug-gest-lōn (t. & y), s. [Fr., from Lat. *suggestio*, accus. of *suggestio*, from *suggestus*, pa. par. of *suggero* = to suggest (q.v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of suggesting, hinting, or proposing guardedly or with diffidence. (Either in a good or bad sense.)

2. That which is suggested; a hint; a first intimation or proposal.

"One slight suggestion of a senseless fear, kindled with evil, serves to ruin me." *Drummond* *Journal*, Oct. 2.

3. A prompt suggestion to evil; a secret intimation; hint, often, seduction.

"Why do I yield to that suggestion?" *Shakespeare* *Macbeth*, I. 2.

4. Presentation of an idea to the mind; as, the suggestion of fancy or imagination.

5. A crafty device.

"One that by suggestion Pled all the kingdom." *Shakespeare* *Henry VIII.*, IV. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: Information without oath: as, (1) An information drawn in writing, show cause to have a prohibition.

(2) A summary or representation of something, enclosed under the record of a suit or action, at the instance of a party thereto.

2. *Metaph.*: The same as ASSOCIATION (q.v.).

(3) *Principle of suggestion*: Association of ideas.

(4) *Relative suggestion*: Judgment. Dr. Thomas Brown (1778-1820), Prof. of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, divided "the Intellectual States of Mind" into Simple and Relative Suggestion; the first corresponding to what others have called Association, and the latter to Judgment. He places under Simple Suggestion: Conception, Memory, Imagination, and Habit; under Relative Suggestion: Consideration and Reflection. (Brown: *Philos. Human Mind*, lect. 22, 23, 24.)

sug-gest-ive, s. [Eng. *suggest*; -*ive*.] Containing a suggestion or hint; calculated or tending to suggest ideas or thoughts; suggesting more than appears on the surface. (Very often in a bad sense.)

sug-gest-ive-ly, adv. [Eng. *suggestive*; -*ly*.] In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion.

sug-gest-ive-ness, s. [Eng. *suggestive*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being suggestive.

"His manner was constant exemplification of the due for human reason, and a habit of idealizing to make a point or statement an illusion—was characteristic." *Reverend Magazine*, May, 1886, p. 218.

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sug-gest-mēt, s. [Eng. *suggest*; -*mēt*.] The act of suggesting; suggestion.

sug-gest-rice, s. [Eng. *suggest*; -*rice*.] A female who suggests.

sug-gill, v. t. [Lat. *sugillo*, *sugillo* = to beat black and blue, to insult, to revile.]

1. To beat black and blue; to make livid by bruises.

2. To defame, to sully, to blacken.

"They will not shrink to offer their blood for the defence of Christ's verity. If it be openly impugned, or secretly suggested." *Archbishop Parker's Works*, App. to Life.

sug-gill-āte, v. t. [Lat. *sugillatus*, pa. par. of *sugillo*.] To beat black and blue; to beat livid.

"The head of the os humeri was bruised, and realized suggested long after." *W. M. M. Surgery*.

sug-gill-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *sugillatio*.] A livid or black and blue mark; a blow, a bruise, erythema. Also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

sug-re, s. & v. [SUGAR.]

sū-i-qid-ā-l, s. [Eng. *suicide*(s); -*al*.]

1. Partaking of the nature of the crime of suicide: as, *suicidal* mania.

2. Destructive to one's self, or one's own interests.

"The obstinacy of the English authorities in keeping the army so reduced a footing is considered simply suicidal." *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 16, 1885.

sū-i-qid-ā-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *suicidal*; -*ly*.] In a suicidal manner.

sū-i-qid-ā, s. [Formed in sense 1 from Lat. *sui*, genit. of *se* = one's self, and *cidium* = a slaying, from *cado* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill; in sense 2, from *sui*, and *-cid* = a slayer, on the analogy of *homicide*, *fratricide*, &c.; Fr. *suicide*. Trench says that till the middle of the seventeenth century this word had not established itself in the language; self-homicide was used instead.]

1. Self-murder; the act of wilfully and deliberately destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide in the legal sense, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind, in which case he is termed a *felo-de-se* (q.v.). By the common law the consequences of suicide were deprivation of the rites of Christian burial, the suicide being interred at night at cross-roads, with a stake driven through his breast, and the forfeiture of all his goods and chattels in the Crown, including debts to him at the time of his committing the crime, but not including freehold property, and the forfeiture did not involve corruption of blood. These severe laws are now obsolete. In the United States eleven states have Constitutional provisions that the property of suicides shall not be forfeited. Christian burial is also the rule.

"Not less to be exploded is the word *suicide*, which may as well seem to participate of *mad*, as of *se*, as of the pronoun *sui*." *Phillips* *New World of Words*. [I refer to *suicide*.]

2. One who commits self-murder; a *felo-de-se*.

3. Ruin or destruction of one's own interests.

"In countries pretending to civilization there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political suicide." *Emerson* *Letter to a Young Nobleman*.

sū-i-qid-ā-l-ic, s. [Eng. *suicide*(s); -*ic*.] Suicidal.

sū-i-qid-ism, s. [Eng. *suicide*(s); -*ism*.] A disposition or tendency to suicide.

sū-i-qism, s. [Lat. *sui*, genit. of *se* = one's own; Eng. suff. -*ism*.] The seeking of what is personal to one; selfishness, egotism. [ALTRUISM.]

"But his *suicide* was no suicide, that any of Ahal's relations whom he made run out all they had might read it." *A. Whittell* *Grand Schismatics*.

sū-i-dō, sū-i-dā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *su(s)*. Lat. fem. pl. *su(s)*, suff. -*ida*, or neut. -*ida*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Artiodactyle Mammals, of the Balaenopter group (in which the crowns of the molars are tuberculated). The feet have only two functional toes, the other two being much shorter, and hardly touching the ground. Molars, incisors, and canines are present, the last very large, and, in the males, usually constituting formidable tusks.

projecting from the side of the mouth. The stomach is generally slightly divided, but is by no means so complex as in the *Mammalia*. Snout truncated and cylindrical, capable of considerable movement, and adapted for rooting up the ground. The skin is covered with hair to a greater or less extent; tail very short, in some cases rudimentary. The family is divided into three well-marked groups or sub-families: *Suina*, *True Swine* (*Sus*, *Potamocheirus*, *Balistrus*, and *Porcus*); *Hyocichla* (*Peccaries*, with the single genus *Hyocichla*, often classed as a family); and *Phacocichla* (*Wart-hogs*, with one genus, *Phacocichla*).

2. *Palaeont.*: The family probably commenced in the Eocene tertiary. The most noteworthy genera are described in this Dictionary under their names.

sū-i-gén-ér-ia, phr. [Lat.] Of his or its own peculiar kind; singular.

sū-i-lage (age as lig), s. [Fr. *soufflage*, from *souffler* = to snuff, to snuff. A drain or collection of filth; sullage.

"Some Italian dig wells and cisterns, and other contrivances, for the sullage of the house." *Hutton* *Remarks*, p. 18.

sū-i-līne, s. & s. [Lat. *sull(us)* = pertaining to swine; Eng. suff. -*ine*.]

A. *Adverb.*: Belonging to, or characteristic of the genus *Sus* or the family *Suidæ* (q.v.).

"There are, however, extinct types, with many *Suidæ* affinities." *Nicholson* *Paleont.*, II. 343.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the genus *Sus* or the family *Suidæ* (q.v.).

"All these early *Suidæ* . . . appear to have had at least four toes." *Morse* *Journal*, I. 200.

sū-i-nō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *su(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. *su(s)*, suff. -*inæ*.] [SUIDÆ.]

sū-i-ſing, s. [Fr. *suer* = to sweat; Lat. *sudo*.] The process of soaking through anything.

"Note the penetration of *suing* of the varices through the wood; for varices of itself would never have passed through the wood." *Shakespeare* *Hamlet*, I. 2.

sū-i-ſing, pr. par. or a. [SUD.]

sū-i-ſing-ly, sū-yag-ly, adv. [Eng. *suing*, s. -*ly*.] Following to, in succession, after.

"My uncle & my dear both have passed in toiling God, and for the prophet's path were *suingly*, my refuge or kidneys, hath chosen me into the night." *Shakespeare* *Works*, p. 20.

sū-lat, s. [Fr.] The natural grease of wool. It consists of insoluble saponaceous matter, together with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash.

sū-lam, s. [SUIST.] Selfishness.

sū-lat, s. [Lat. *suis* = one's own.] One who seeks to gratify himself; a selfish person; an egotist.

"A man with more liberty might be delirious to the Jews of Malta, than one for centuries to this selfish *suit*, that hath with lesser favour to snuff for greater." *R. Whittell* *Grand Schismatics*, p. 20.

suit, s. [Fr. *suite* = a chase, a suit, a train of attendants, from Lat. *sui* = a following, a suit (q.v.); in Low Lat. extended to mean a suit-at-law, a series, a suit of clothes, &c., from Lat. *sequor* = to follow.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of following; pursuit, chase, as of game, &c.

2. Consequence, succession, series.

"Every five and thirty years the same kind and suit of weather comes about again." *Bacon*.

3. The act of suing; a seeking for something by petition or application; petition; address of entreaty; request, prayer.

"Many shut make suit unto thee." *Job* 21. 2.

4. A petition made to one of exalted position or authority, as a monarch or great prince.

"I can but be thy guide, sweet maid, With Scotland's king thy suit to aid." *Scott* *Lady of the Lake*, VI. 2.

5. A morose solicitation; courtship, wooing; an attempt to win a woman in marriage.

"Relate your loves, each rival suit attendant, Till this funeral web my labours end." *Pope* *Burton*, *Epitaph* 612, 614.

6. The object of one's request, petition, or seeking; that which is sought or begged for; request, prayer.

"Thou hast obtained thy suit." *Shakespeare* *Merchant of Venice*, II. 2.

7. A set, a number of things used together,

boy; pout; jowl; cat; cell, chernus, chin, banch; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

shan, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shān; -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

and in a degree necessary to be united in order to serve their purpose: as, a suit of armour, a suit of sails for a ship, &c.; especially used absolutely for a set of clothes; dress, apparel.

"He bath his change of *suits*, yet he search not to go in his silks and velvet."—*William of Wyndesore*, p. 54.

8. Things which follow in a series or succession; a set of things of the same kind or stamp; the collective number of individuals composing a series: as, a suit (more generally a suite) of rooms.

9. Specifically, one of the four sets (of thirteen cards each) which compose a pack.

"To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences."—*Chaucer*, *Treat. & c.*

10. Kind, class, sort, description.
The tapes of hire white velvets
Were of the same *suit* of hire colors.—*Chaucer*, *C. T.*, p. 341.

11. Retinue, attendants; number of followers, train. (Now written *suite*.)

12. Outward covering or dress.

"But I have that within which *suiteth* show;
These but the trappings and the suits of woe."—*Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, i. 3.

II. Law:

1. Feudal law: A following or attendance: as—

(1) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court; called also *Suit-court*.

(2) Attendance for the purpose of performing some service; called also *Suit-service*.

(3) The retinue, chattels, offspring, and appurtenances of a villain.

2. Civil Law:

(1) An action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court of justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal: as, a *suit* in Chancery. When the remedy is sought in a court of law, the term *suit* is synonymous with *action*, but when proceedings are taken in a court of equity the term *suit* alone is used. In Britain it is applied to proceedings in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts.

"Of a strange nature is the *suit* you follow."
Shakespeare, *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(2) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.

¶ (1) *Out of suit*: No more in service and attendance on; at odds with.

(2) *To follow suit*: [FOLLOW, ¶ (2)].

¶ Wear this for me; *one out of suit* with fortune.
Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, i. 1. 2.

¶ *suit-broker*, s. One who made a regular trade of obtaining favours for court petitioners.

¶ *suit-court*, s. [SUIT, s. II. 1. (1)].

¶ *suit-covenant*, s.

Law: A covenant by the ancestor of one man with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. (*Barley*.)

¶ *suit-like*, *sute-like*, s. Suitable, adapted.

"Then she put her into man's apparel, and gave her all things *sute-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle."—*North*, *Piers Plowman*, p. 60.

¶ *suit-service*, s. [SUIT, s. II. 1. (2)].

¶ *suit*, v. t. & i. [SUIT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To adapt, to accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

"*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you overstep not the modesty of nature."—*Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. To be adapted or suitable to; to become.

"Such furniture as *suits* the greatness of his person."
Shakespeare, *Henry VIII*, iii. 1.

3. To fit: to be adapted to.

4. To be agreeing to; to fall in with; to please; to be convenient or agreeable to: as, *To suit one's tastes*.

5. To dress, to clothe.

"It is the use for Tyron maids to wear
Their bow and quiver in this modest sort,
And *suit* then serve in purple for the nonce."
Mirra, *India, Queen of Carthage*, i. 1.

B. Intransitive: To agree, to accord, to match, to correspond, to tally. (Often followed by *to* or *with*.)

"I'll win King James's mood that day,
Suted gay feast and merrily lay."
Scott, *Lays of the Last of the*, p. 22.

¶ For the difference between *suit* and *to suit*, see FIT.

suit-e-bi-l-t-y, s. [Eng. *suitable*; -ty.] The quality or state of being suitable; suitability.

suit-e-bis, s. [Eng. *suit*; -bis.] Capable of suiting; suiting or being in accordance; according, agreeable, fitting, convenient, proper, becoming.

"In his f-
Youth smiled celestial, and to—
Suitable grace diffused."—*Warton*, *P. L.*, iii. 11. 11.

¶ For the difference between *suitable* and *becoming*, conformable, convenient, or correspondent, see BECOMING, CONFORMABLE, &c.

suit-e-bis-mem, s. [Eng. *suitable*; -mem.] The quality or state of being suitable, fit, adapted, agreeable, proper, becoming, or convenient; agreeableness, fitness, propriety.

"There is a continued *suitableness* and applicability to the text of *Moses* all along."—*Morse*, *Ex. of Phil. Obedience*, [A. 19. 1]

suit-e-bis, adv. [Eng. *suitable*(e); -ly.] In a suitable manner or degree; fitly, agreeably, conveniently, becomingly.

"The most notable of these offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that *suitably* to his issue, is the translocation of the soul of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them."—*Morse*, *Inmortal of the soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

suite (as *swët*), s. [Fr.] (SUIT, s.)

1. A company or number of attendants or followers; a retinue, a train.

2. A number of things having a connection together, spoken of as a whole; a collection of things of the same kind; a set, a series: as, a *suite* of rooms, furniture, &c.

suit-ör, *sut-ör*, s. [Eng. *suit*, v.; -ör.] A suitor (q. v.).

"Now in all judgments being two parties, the first we call the *indemner*, *enter*, *demander*, or *claimant*, and the second the *plaintiff*."—*Smith*, *Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

suit-höld, s. [Eng. *suit*, and *hold*.]

Feudal Law: Tenure in consideration of certain services to a superior lord.

suit-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [SUIT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Cloth for making suits of clothes.

suit-ör, *sut-ör*, s. [Eng. *suit*, v.; -ör.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who prefers a suit; a petitioner, an applicant.

"*One*, that follows *Omne* at the heels,
Of *Pretors*, *consulors*, *dictors*."
Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, iii. 4.

2. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer, a lover.

"My court quickly swarmed full of *suitors*."—*Shakespeare*, *As You Like It*, i. 1. 2.

II. Law: A party to a suit or litigation.

suit-ör, v. t. [Eng. *suitör*, s.] To court, to woo.

"Counts a many, and dukes a few
A *suitör* came to my father's hall."
Shakespeare, *King Lear*, i. 1. 1.

suit-rösa, s. [Eng. *suitör*; -rosa.] A female suitor or supplicant.

"Behrew me, but I were pity of his heart,
That could refuse a boon to such a *suitress*."
Shakespeare, *Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

suit-y, *sut-ye*, a. [Eng. *suit*; -y.] Fitting, becoming, suitable.

"This to *suites* to *suitie*."
Shakespeare, *Henry IV*, p. 11.

sul-la, s. [Latinised from the Icelandic name of the Soland-geese (q. v.).]

trank: Gannet; a cosmopolitan genus of Pelicanidae, with eight species. Bill forming an elongated cone, very large at base, compressed at point, which is slightly curved; mandibles serrated; angle of gape below the line of the eyes; face and throat naked; nostrils basal, obliterated; legs strong, short, three toes in front, one behind, all articulated by a membrane.

sul-cato, *sul-cät-öd*, a. [Lat. *sulcatus*, pa. par. of *sulco* = to furrow; *sulcus* = a furrow.] Furrowed, grooved; having longitudinal furrows, grooves, or channels. (Applied especially to stems, leaves, seeds, &c., of plants, the surfaces of various molluscan shells, &c.)

"All are much chopped and *sulcated* by having lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather."—*Woodward*, *On Fossils*.

sul-cät-tion, s. [SULCAVE.] Acheated game or furrow.

sul-cä-tö, prof. [SULCAVE.] Furrowed.

sulcato-rimosa, s.

Bot.: Furrowed and cracked, as the edge of a Spanish chestnut.

sul-cä-tör, s. [Lat. = one who dresses, a plougher.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipod Crustacea, *Sulcator armatus*, living on the sandy shore, leaves tracks like those of *Amblyopus* the impressions of plants, which have been compared with those on some of the fossil rocks.

sul-cä-tör, s. [Lat. = a furrow.]

1. Anat.: A furrow, a groove, as the auriculo-ventricular *sulcus* of the heart and the sulcus of the brain.

2. Bot. (Pl.): The lamellæ of certain sponges.

sulc, v. t. [SHOULDER.] (See *shoul*.)

sulc-ä-t-ä-l-ä-phä-ne, s. [Fr. *sulc* = to plough, and Eng. *aliphane*.]

Min.: A mixture of aliphane and sulphate of alumina.

sulc-ä-t-ä-l-ä-phä-ne, s. [Fr. *sulc* = to plough, and Eng. *aliphane*.]

Min.: A white porous silica, having an acid taste and impregnated with sulphate of alumina.

sulc, s. [Lat. *sulcus*.] A furrow.

"The *sulcus* of the *mandibula*."
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, p. 11.

sulc, v. t. [SULCAVE.] To be sulky; to sulk; to be in a sulky fit or mood. (Colloq.)

sulc, s. [SULCAVE.] A sulky fit or mood.

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"Never was *thriftier* trader more willing to *sulk* his *commodity*."
Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, p. 11.

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säte, sät, säre, amidst, what, säll, säther; wä, wöt, häre, camöl, här, thäre; pine, pät, säre, sär, marine; gä, pä, or, wöre, wöl, wörk, wöd, sön; mäte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, räll; trj, säryan. so, ce = ö; ey = ä; qu = ä.



SULKY.

pleasure-carriage and for trials of speed between trotting-horses. (*Amst.*)

¶ Used also adjectively = having a sulky seat: as, a *sulky* cultivator, *sulky* plough, &c., in which there is a sulky seat for the driver.

sull, s. [A.S. *sull*.] A plough.

sull-äge (age as *lög*), s. [SULLAGE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A collection of filth; a drain; a cess-pit.

2. Anything which is sullied or defiled.

3. Silt and mud deposited by water.

II. Founding: The scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the *sull*, and which is held back when pouring, to prevent porous and rough casting.

sulph-ida, a. [Eng. sulphide] -ida.]

Chem. & Min. A neutral salt of sulphuric acid.

Sulphide of arsenic = *Orpiment* and *Realgar*; Sulphide of antimony = *Sibthite*; Sulphide of bismuth = *Bismuthite*; Sulphide of cadmium = *Greenockite*; Sulphide of copper = *Chalcocite*; Sulphide of iron = *Pyrite*; Sulphide of lead = *Galena*; Sulphide of manganese = *Almandite*; Sulphide of mercury = *Cinnabar*; Sulphide of molybdenum = *Molybdenite*; Sulphide of nickel = *Millerite*; Sulphide of silver = *Argentite* and *Acanthite*; Sulphide of silver and copper = *Stromeyerite*; Sulphide of zinc = *Blende* and *Wurtzite*.

sulphide of crocidol, a.

Chem. $\text{As}_2(\text{CH}_3)_2$. Sulphurine. Formed by adding barium sulphide to crocidol. It is a transparent liquid, fluid at 40°, and boiling at 100°.

sulphide of chlorine, a.

Chem. Cl_2S . Prepared by passing dry chlorine gas into a retort in which sulphur is sublimed, and collecting the distillate in a receiver surrounded by cold water. It is a mobile reddish-yellow liquid, having a penetrating, disagreeable odour, and flaming strongly in the air. Sp. gr. 1.487; boils at 130°.

sulphide of iron, a. [Ferro-sulphide.]

sulph in di gôt-ic, a. [Pref. sulph., and Eng. indigotic.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and indigo-tine.

sulphindigotic acid, a.

Chem. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$ = $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{SO}_3\text{OH}$. Nitrogenous sulphuric acid. A deep blue pasty mass, obtained by heating one part of indigo with fifteen parts concentrated sulphuric acid for three days, at 40 to 50°. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and is used in dyeing.

sulph in dyt-ic, a. [Pref. sulph., Eng. indigotic, and suff. -yl, -ic.] [Sulphurindigotic.]

sul-phin-ic, a. [Eng. sulphuric, is connect., and suff. -ic.] Containing, derived from, or pertaining to hyposulphurous acid.

sulphino-acids, a. pl.

Chem. Compounds analogous to sulphonic acids or acid esters of hyposulphurous acid. Formed by the action of sulphur dioxide on the zinc compounds of the alcohol radicals.

Methyl sulphino acid = SO.

—OH.

sulph i-ôn, s. [Eng. sulphur, and ion (q.v.).]

Chem. SO_4 . A term applied in electro-chemistry to a supposed radical, resulting from the electrolysis of sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , the hydrogen being carried to the negative electrode, and sulphur set free; this, however, being immediately broken up into SO_2 + H, the latter passing over to the positive electrode.

sulph is-a-tin, s. [Sulphinate.]

sulph is-a-tyde, sulph is-a-tin, s. [Pref. sulph., and Eng. isatic, isatic.]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$. A grayish yellow powder obtained by passing sulphuric acid into an alcoholic solution of isatin, filtering, and precipitating by the addition of water. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water.

sulph-ite, s. [Eng. sulphurous; -ite.]

Chem. A salt of sulphurous acid.

sul-phé, sulph-, -phé [Sulphur.] Of, belonging to, or containing sulphur.

sulpho-acid, s.

Chem. An acid in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur; thus, from cyanic acid, CONH_2 , sulphocyanic acid, CSNH_2 , is obtained.

—io-base, s.

C. A base in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur; K_2O becomes K_2S .

sulpho-compounds, s. pl.

Chem. Compounds of organic radicals with sulphuric and sulphurous anhydride, as sulphonic and sulphuric acids (q.v.).

sulpho-naphthalidamic acid, s. [Naphthomellonic acid.]

sulpho purpuric acid, s.

Chem. $2\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_5$. Sulphomellonic acid.

[Indigo-purple. A purple-red powder obtained by mixing one part indigo-blue with eight parts strong sulphuric acid, keeping it at a temperature of 60° for three days, diluting with water, filtering, washing the residue with dilute hydrochloric acid, and drying on an oil-bath at 100°. It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in sulphuric acid.

sulpho quinic acid, s. [Quinic sulphate.]

sulpho-salt, s. [Sulphur-salt.]

sul-phô-bén-zâm-ic, a. [Eng. sulphobenzamide.] -ic. Derived from or contained in sulphobenzamide.

sulphobenzamic acid, s.

Chem. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{N}_2\text{SO}_2 = (\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2)_2\text{N} \cdot \text{A}$

monobasic acid produced by heating sulphobenzamide in strong nitric acid for some hours in a water bath. It crystallizes in rhombic prisms or needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in ether, but soluble in hot water and in alcohol; melts above 100°, and solidifies on cooling in a crystalline mass. Its salts are all more or less soluble in water.

sul-phô-bén-zâm-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. benzamic.]

Chem. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{SO}_2 = (\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2)_2\text{N} \cdot \text{O} \cdot \text{H}$

tained by treating anilinebenzamide with strong ammonia. It dissolves readily in hot water and in alcohol, melts at 170°, and is slowly decomposed at 270°-280°.

sul-phô-bén-zâm-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, Eng. benzic, and suff. -ic.]

Chem. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{SO}_2$. A compound formed by the action of sulphuric anhydride on benzol, and treating the product with a large quantity of water. It crystallizes in rhombic plates, insoluble in water and in alkalis, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 125°, and boils at a much higher temperature.

sul-phô-bén-zâm-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. benzic.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and benzoic acids.

sulphobenzic acid, s.

Chem. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2\text{S} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{OH}$. A monobasic, aromatic, deliquescent acid, formed by heating benzoic acid with Nordhausen sulphuric acid, or by passing the vapour of sulphuric anhydride over dry benzoic acid. It is obtained in strongly-acid crystalline masses readily soluble in water.

sul-phô-car-bâm-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. carbanic.] Derived from or containing sulphur, carbon, and ammonia.

sulphocarbamic acid, s.

Chem. $\text{CH}_3\text{N}_2\text{S} = \text{C} \cdot \text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{S}$. A reddish, oily liquid obtained by passing ammoniacal gas into carbon disulphide and decomposing the salt formed with dichloric acid. It solidifies at ordinary temperatures to a crystalline mass, which soon decomposes into sulphocyanic acid and hydric sulphide.

sul-phô-gy-ân-âte, s. [Eng. sulphocyanic; -ate.]

Chem. A salt of cyanic acid.

sulphocyanate of potassium, s.

Chem. KCNK . Obtained by gradually heating to low redness a mixture of dried potassium, ferrocyanide, sulphur, and pure potassium carbonate, exhausting with water, and evaporating the aqueous solution to dryness. It crystallizes in long, slender, colourless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, and deliquesces when exposed to a moist atmosphere.

sul-phô-gy-ân-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. cyanic.] Containing cyanic acid and sulphur.

sulphocyanic acid, s.

Chem. HCNS . Hydrogen sulphocyanate. A monobasic acid obtained by decomposing lead sulphocyanate suspended in water, with sulphuretted hydrogen. It is a colourless, very acid liquid, with a pungent acetone odour, and solidifies at -125° to hexagonal plates. Heated to 100° it boils, but the

greater part suffers decomposition. It forms ferric salts of an intense blood-red, and is soluble in water, in the form of very soluble salts, to detect traces of iron.

sul-phô-gy-ân-ô-gên, s. [Eng. (pref. phocyanogen).]

Chem. The old name for per-sulphocyanate (q.v.).

sul-phô-dra-côn-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, Eng. draconic.] Derived from or containing sulphur and draconic acid.

sulphodraconic acid, s.

Chem. A conjugated acid produced according to Laurent, by treating oil of wine tartar with a large excess of sulphuric acid.

sul-phô-form, s. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. form.]

Chem. An oily liquid produced in small quantity by distilling benzoic acid with anhydrous sulphuric acid. (Boissard.)

sul-phô-glû-gic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, Eng. glucic.] Derived from or containing sulphur and glucic acids.

sulphoglucic acid, s.

Chem. $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_6\text{S})_2$. Sulphoglucic acid; an unstable acid formed by treating glucose with strong sulphuric acid. It is obtained in the form of a liquid having a sweet taste, and which does not precipitate barium salts.

sul-phô-glû-tin-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, Eng. glutic; and suff. -ic.] (For def., see point.)

sulphoglutinic acid, s.

Chem. A glutinous acid formed, together with other products, by the action of sulphuric anhydride in excess, on naphthalene (see notes).

sul-phô-hip-pûr-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. hippuric.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and hippuric acids.

sulphhippuric acid, s.

Chem. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{SO}_2$. Formed by treating hippuric acid with sulphuric anhydride, by decomposing its lead salt with sulphuric acid. It is obtained as a brown, acrid, deliquescent mass. It is a base, its barium salt having the composition, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{SO}_2$.

sulph ô-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. oleic.] Derived from or containing sulphur and oleic acids.

sulpholeic acid, s.

Chem. An oily acid, similar to oleic, but in the same way as sulphomellonic acid not separable from it (q.v.).

sul-phô-lig-nic, a. [Lignosulphuric.]

sul-phô-mân-nit-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. mannic.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and mannite.

sulphomannitic acid, s.

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_6\text{S}$. An acid formed by dissolving mannite in strong sulphuric acid. It appears to be tribasic, forming deliquescent salts with the alkalis, and a crystalline salt with baryta. (Batta.)

sul-phô-mar-gâr-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. margaric.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and margaric acids.

sulphomargaric acid, s.

Chem. An oily acid, produced according to Fremy, by the action of strong sulphuric acid on olefin at low temperatures. It separates as an oil from the acid liquid, but is soluble in both water and alcohol, as are its salts of the alkalis.

sul-phô-mél-lôn-ic, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. mellonic.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and melleic acid.

sulphomellonic acid, s.

Chem. $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_5 = \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_7\text{N}(\text{SO}_3\text{H})_2$. Obtained as a potassium salt by boiling persulphocyanogen with sulphocyanate of potassium. It is separated from sulphur by treatment with aqueous ammonia and afterwards purified by animal charcoal. It forms small, colourless needles, tasteless, nearly insoluble in

fâte, fat, fâte, amidst, what, fall, father: wê, wôt, hère, carnol, hêr, thêre: pine, pit, aire, air, marine; gô, ph or, wêre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûta, cûb, cure, unite, cûr, cûle, fûll; trý, Syrian. so, co = ô; cy = ô; et = ê

old water, alcohol, and ether, but slightly soluble in boiling water. It is monobasic, the potassium salt $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$ being colourless shining prisms soluble in water and alcohol.

sulphomethylene-sulphurate, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. methylene-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and methyl.

sulphomethylene-sulphurate, a.

Chem. $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_4)_2$. Methylene-sulphuric acid, produced when one part of wood spirit is added to two parts of sulphuric acid, and obtained pure by decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid. It forms colourless needles soluble in water and alcohol, and combines with the alkalis and metallic bases to form salts. The barium salt $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_4)_2$ is a tiller in obtained in beautiful nacreous tables of laminae, very soluble in water.

sulphomethylene-sulphurate, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. methylene-]

Chem. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_4$. Obtained by acting on an excess of fused naphthalene with the vapour of sulphuric anhydride. It crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in tasteless, inodorous needles, melts at 70° , is slightly soluble in water, more soluble in boiling alcohol.

sulphomethylene-sulphurate, a. [Eng. sulphur-; Gr. *saio* (from = bromine, and *sul* = *acid*)] Containing sulphuric acid.

sulphonic acids, a. pl.

Chem. And others of sulphuric acid in which one of the bonds of sulphur is united to the carbon of the organic radical, as methyl- C_6H_5 .

sulphonic acid, a. They are formed by heating the alcohol esters with solution of sodium sulphite.

sulphonic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phenol.

sulphonic acid, a.

Chem. $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_3)_2 = (\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH} \cdot \text{SO}_3)_2$. Phenylsulphuric acid. Prepared by treating phenol with strong sulphuric acid, converting the compound into the barium salt, and, after purification, decomposing it with an equivalent of sulphuric acid. Evaporated in a vacuum, it may be obtained in needle-shaped crystals. It forms well-defined but unimportant crystalline salts with the alkalis and metals.

sulphonic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phenyl.

sulphonic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phenyl.

sulphonic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phenyl.

sulphophenyl chloride, a.

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SOCl}$. Produced by adding to solid phenylsulphite small quantities of chloride of phosphorus until a syrup is formed, distilling the product, rectifying the residue, and collecting the portion boiling at 24° . It is a colourless, strongly refracting oil having the smell of bitter-almond oil and a sp. gr. of 1.375 at 20° .

sulphophenyl amide, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phloramine.

sulphophoramic acid, a.

Chem. Produced by treating phloramine with strong sulphuric acid, converting the compound into a barium salt and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It forms colourless needles, yielding a deep-violet colour with ferric chloride, even in very dilute solutions.

sulphophoramic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phloramine.

sulphophoramic acid, a.

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SOCl}$. Produced by the action of sulphuric anhydride on phloramine. It forms a very oily syrup, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and forming crystalline salts with baryta and lime.

sulphophoramic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] A synonym of sulphogluce (q.v.).

sulphophoramic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and salicylic acid.

sulphophoramic acid, a.

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SOCl}$. Produced by the action of sulphuric anhydride on perfectly dry salicylic acid. It crystallizes in beautiful needles which dissolve in all proportions in alcohol, water, and ether, and melt at 120° . It is a strong permanent acid, dissolving due with evolution of hydrogen, and forms neutral and acid salts, nearly all of which are soluble in water, and produce a deep violet coloration with ferric salts.

sulphophoramic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-]

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SOCl}$. Titration: a pulverulent substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on hydro-*s*ulphuric acid. It forms salts with the alkalis, and colours ferric salts violet-red.

sulphophoramic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphur and salicylic acid.

sulphophoramic acid, a.

Chem. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SOCl}$. Known only in combination with a base. Its salts are formed by the direct union of allylic sulphocyanate with a metallic sulphide, as in the case of the potassium compound $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SOCl})_2\text{K}_2$, which is obtained in large transparent rhombic crystals, readily decomposing on exposure to the air.

sulphophoramic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-]

Chem. (Pl.). Tin sulphides.

sulphophoramic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric anhydride and succinic acid.

sulphosuccinic acid, a.

Chem. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{SO}_3$. A tribasic acid produced by exposing succinic acid to the vapour of sulphuric anhydride for several hours.

The acid thus obtained forms mammillated crystals very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It forms salts with the alkalis and metallic bases, some of which are crystallizable.

sulphosuccinic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-]

Chem. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{SO}_3$. Formed in the same way as sulphophenylamide, and obtained in needles or laminae.

sulphosuccinic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and various alcohols.

sulphosuccinic acid, a.

Chem. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{SO}_3$. Formed in the same way as sulphophenylamide, and obtained in needles or laminae.

sulphosuccinic acid, a. [Pref. sulpho-, and Eng. phos-] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and various alcohols.

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times directly with the great majority of the elements. In its chemical relations it resembles oxygen, and is interchangeable with it by double decomposition of their respective compounds. It is inflammable in air or oxygen, burning with a clear blue flame, being converted into sulphurous oxide, SO_2 .

Various fruits, seeds, and bulbs, as radish, turnip, &c., derive their flavour from oils having sulphur in their composition.

2. Agate. A term applied to impressions taken by the epidemics of the sixteenth century from the engravings executed on plate, paper, &c., and obtained by spreading a layer of melted sulphur on the face of the plate, producing a cast in relief of the lines engraved. They are extremely rare.

3. Mica. A mineral occurring in nature in crystals belonging to the orthorhombic system, also massive. Hardness 1.5 to 2.5; sp. gr. 2.972; lustre, resinous; streak, sulphur yellow; brittle. Occurs in magnificent crystals in the Mexican mines. It is abundant in parts of the United States, but not much worked, being the main source of commercial sulphur. Found in abundance in the regions of extinct and active volcanoes, and in hydrothermal districts.

4. Pharm. Sublimed sulphur is given internally as a stimulant in chronic diseases of the skin, as impetigo and prurigo, also in chronic bronchitis, piles, and necrotic phlegmon, and to children as a mild laxative. Used externally it kills animal and vegetable parasites, as the vermin of itch, &c.

5. Sound of sulphur: Thunderbolts.

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sul-phu-rá-tion, 'sul-fu-rá-tion, s. [SULPHURATE, s.]

1. The act of dressing or associating with sulphur.

"Chemical sulphurations diphenyl in the case, settings all day on the ground."—*Century on Free-Pressing*, p. 10.

2. The same as SULPHURING (q.v.).

sul-phu-rá-tor, s. [Eng. sulphurate(s); -or.]

An apparatus for impregnating with, or according to the action of sulphur; specifically, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur.

sul-phú-rá-s, s. [SULPHUR.]

Chem. : CSN_2H_2 . Sulpho-carbonyl diamide. Obtained by heating dry ammoniac sulphocyanate slowly at 100°, keeping at that temperature for 24 hours, cooling to 100°, dissolving in water, and weight of water at 60°, filtering, and allowing the filtrate to crystallize. It is a white, crystalline, soluble in water and in alcohol, and in ether, and fuses at 140°.

'sul-phú-rá-s, s. [Eng. sulphur; -sity.]

The quality or state of being sulphureous. (See SULPHUREOUS, s.)

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sul-phú-rá-s, s. [Eng. sulphur; -sity.]

1. Bleaching: A process of bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur. It is adopted with straw, bread, straw hats, silks, woolsens, &c. Sulphurous acid is the bleaching agent, and may be applied by means of a watery solution.

2. Calico-printing: The process of exposing printed calicoes to sulphurous acid fumes. It is an incident in the dyeing of steam-colours.

sul-phú-rá-s, s. [Fr. sulphureux, from lat. sulphureus, sulpheus.]

Containing, or impregnated with sulphur; resembling sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; sulphureous.

"Sulphureous and left into the air were blown with powder sulphureous smoke."—*Dragon: Polytechnic*, s. 2.

sulphureous acid, s.

1. Chem. : SO_2H_2 . Produced by passing sulphurous oxide into water. The hydrated solid acid is formed by passing moist sulphurous oxide into a freezing mixture. Water at 15° dissolves forty-five times its volume of sulphurous oxide, forming the sulphurous acid of commerce. It then has a specific gravity of 1.04, is colorless, and has the smell of burning sulphur. It possesses bleaching properties.

2. Pharm. : It is not often given internally, except in the form of spray to remove the fetid exhalations in the mouth in malignant fevers. Externally it destroys vegetable life, and is of use in tinea, favus, and scald sores.

sulphureous-chloride, s.

Chem. : SO_2Cl_2 . A compound derived from sulphurous acid by the substitution of chlorine for hydroxyl. It is a colorless, strongly-refracting liquid, and boils at 82°.

sulphureous-waters, s. pl. [SULPHURETTED-WATERS.]

sul-phú-rá-s, s. [Eng. sulphur; -sity.]

So called, according to Gerard, because the roots have a yellow sap, which, when hard and dry, smells like sulphur.

Bot. : *Prunella officinalis*.

sul-phú-rá-s, s. [Eng. sulphur; -sity.]

Partaking of the nature or qualities of sulphur; sulphureous.

"Jura... its covered all with sulphureous clouds."—*Hayman: Homer: Iliad*, s. 1.

sul-phú-rá-s, s. [Eng. sulphur; -sity.]

Chem. : SO_2 . The radical of sulphuric acid and its derivatives.

sulph y drate, s. [Eng. sulphhydr(ic); -ate.]

Chem. : A salt of sulphydric acid.

sulph y dric acid, s. [Prof. sulph, and Eng. hydric] (See compound.)

Containing sulphur and hydrogen.

sulphydric acid, s. [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]**Sul-pli-clan, Súl-pli-tian (ti as sh), s.**

[See def.]

Church Hist. (PL) :

A congregation of secular priests, founded in 1645 by Jean Jacques Olier de Verneuil, parish priest of St. Sulpice, Paris. The members are specially devoted to training candidates for the priesthood. The congregation was suppressed by Napoleon in 1812, and re-established at the Restoration. Besides their seminaries in France, the Sulpicians have establishments at Montreal and Baltimore.

sul-tán, s. [Fr. from Arab. sultān = victorious, a ruler, a prince.]

The ordinary title of a Mohammedan sovereign, specif. applied to the Emperor of Turkey.

"The uplifted spear of their great sultan waving to direct their course."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 848.

sultan-flower, s.

Bot. : *Amberboa*; a genus of Centaureae. The Sweet or Purple Sultan-flower is *Amberboa moschata*, and the Yellow Sultan-flower *A. odorata*.

sul-tá-na, s. [Ital. sultana, fem. of sultano = a sultan.]

1. Ordinary Language :

The wife of a sultan; the empress of the Turks.

'sul-tá-na, s. [Eng. sultan; -ness.]

The rule or dominion of a sultan; sultanehip.

sul-tán-ia, s. [Eng. sultan; -ia.]

The quality or state of being sultan; imperial.

'sul-tán-ia, s. [Arab.]

1. A former Turkish money of account worth 120 aspers; also a small gold worth ten aspillings.

2. The Venetian gold sequin.

'sul-tán-ry, s. [Eng. sultan; -ry.]

The title of a sultan.

"I affirm the name of the sultan of the Turk."—*Barrow: Holy War*.

sul-tán-ship, s. [Eng. sultan; -ship.]

The office, position, or rank of a sultan.

'sul-tán-y, s. [Eng. sultan; -y.]

The quality or state of being sultan; sultancy (q.v.).

sul-trí-ly, adv. [Eng. sultry; -ly.]

Oppositely; so as to cause or suffer heat.

"Earth turned to her sleep."—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

sul-trí-née, s. [Eng. sultry; -ness.]

The quality or state of being sultry; sultriness.

"Terra aequa: it does not play And chase the sultriness of day."—*Byron: The Giaour*.

sul-trí, s. [Eng. sultry; -ness.]

Very hot, burning, sultry.

"Beneath the sultry sky."—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

sul-trí, s. [Eng. sultry; -ness.]

Very hot, close, and moist; very moist heat; heavy, sweltering.

"Squalls attended with rain and hot sultry wind."—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

sul-trí, s. [Eng. sultry; -ness.]

The quality or state of being sultry; sultriness.

"The sun and sultriness of day."—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

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SULTANA

śūta, śāt, śare, śamidst, whāt, śāll, father, wā, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, there; pīno, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīno; śā, śā or, wōre, wēl, wōrk, whō, sēm; mūte, śab, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, śāll, trī, Śyrian. śa. co = ē; ev śa: ou = ē.

expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
= shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

metallic prominences, and mount up at the rate of 250 miles a second. The sun spots, the faculae, and the metallic prominences are at a maximum at the same time. [SUN-SPOT.]

Immediately surrounding the chromosphere is the inner corona. Its outer part is about 100,000 miles from the surface of the photosphere. Like the chromosphere, it is seen only in eclipse. It is constituted by certain red flames, prominences, or protuberances, which pass through the chromosphere from the photosphere. The inner corona is composed mainly of hydrogen.

The next envelope is the outer atmosphere, from half a million to a million of miles high, with its outer margin constituting an irregular outline full of strange and varying forms.

The external envelope, the existence of which is yet uncertain, is the outer corona.

Kirchhoff considered that the following elements were present in the sun: sodium, iron, calcium, magnesium, nickel, barium, copper, and zinc. Angstrom and Thalen found sodium, iron, calcium, magnesium, and nickel, but failed to detect the rest. In their place they met with chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, manganese, and titanium. The intense heat not only vaporizes them, but drives them into forms spectroscopically different from any known to exist in the earth.

The sun's heat raises vapor from the earth, ultimately producing rain, supplying a necessary element for the growth of plants and the sustenance of animals. Stored up in coal, it supplies us with fuel and gives us steam as a creator of energy, while the sun's light abundantly stored furnishes the gas which illumines houses and cities.

Though the sun may obtain as fuel a few meteors, it would expire if it had nothing else to burn. But the enormous radiation from its disc into space is partly, if not entirely, counteracted by fresh heat generated by the contraction of its volume. Hence, on the hypothesis now generally accepted, the sun was at one time an enormous mass of incandescent vapour, which, becoming more condensed as ages roll on [NEBULAR-HYPOTHESIS], is slowly diminishing in size, and will at length cease to give forth light and heat. Some authorities think this will not come to pass for ten millions of years, but Sir Wm. Thomson considers "that it would be rash to reckon on more than five to six million years of sunlight for the future."

2. Pyrotechny: A kind of firework. A strong paper case is filled with a composition which does not burn so fast as rocket-composition, driven solid. Numbers of these are attached, at short intervals, to wooden frames, usually circular. The suns emit a steady and brilliant stream of light, and are called stationary or revolving according to the nature of the frame on which they are fixed.

3. (1) 7 have the sun in one's eyes: To be intoxicated.

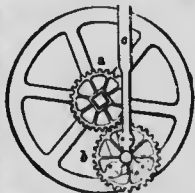
"He furthermore took occasion to apologise for any negligence that might be perceptible in his dress, on the ground that last night he had had 'the sun very strong in his eyes'; by which expression he was understood to convey to his hearers, in the most delicate manner possible, the information that he had been extremely drunk."—*Decker's Geo. Chronicle*, ch. ii.

(2) Under the sun: In the world; on earth.

"There is no new thing under the sun."—*Eccles. i. 10*

4. Sun is very largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most instances sufficiently obvious: as, sun-lit, sun-scorched, &c.

sun-and-planet wheels, s. pl. An ingenious contrivance invented by Watt as a substitute for the crank in converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. The central gear (a) is called the sun-gear, and the outer one (b) the planet-gear. In the form shown in the illustration, the revolution of the planet-wheel rotates the sun-wheel, together with its shaft and the fly-wheel. For this purpose the planet-wheel (b) is fast to the pitman (c), and its axis is caused to revolve around the wheel without the rotation of the planet-wheel on its own axis. [PLANET-WHEEL.]



SUN-AND-PLANET WHEELS.

Sun, sit, sare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, bār, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marhe; gā, gā or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, quātē, cūr, rātē, fāl; trī, sīrīan. a, o = ē; ēy = ā; qu = kw

sun-animalcule, s.

Zool. : *Actinophrys* sol. [ACTINOPHYRUS.] "It consists of a small bit of globular protoplasm, with spines radiating in every direction from its surface; and when seen in perfect condition for the first time under the microscope with proper illumination it seems to shine like the sun in its brightness. Hence the original observers gave it the name of the sun-animalcule. Indeed, any old ordinary picture of the sun would do very well for Actinophrys, so conveying a general idea of its form."—*John Sadler's Vignettes from Inniside Life*, p. 104.

sun-bear, s.

Zool. : A popular name for two Bears:

1. *Ursus tibetanus*, from Nepal, Assam, Eastern Siberia, and China. It is about five feet long, of slender make, with close black fur. The chin is white, and there is a broad Y-shaped mark on the chest.

2. [MALAYAN-BEAR.]

sun-beat, sun-boaten, s. Shone on brightly by the sun.

"And warbles fruitful Nilus to convey
His sun-beat waters by a long way."
—*Dryden's Juvenal*, l. 27.

sun-beetle, s.

Entom. : (See extract.)

"The last species of *Amara* and *Psephenus* are termed *sun-beetles* from their habit of running about foot paths during hot sunshiny weather."—*W. Edwards: Class. of Insects*, l. 28.

sun-bird, s.

1. **Anthrop.** : An unidentified bird, mentioned by Rochefort (*Des Antilles*, bk. ii., ch. viii.).

"When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar through the hole or shaft pierced for this purpose in the rocky vault of the cave, through which the sun-birds, the *Tonatzili*, were let fly up toward the messengers."—*Taylor's Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1874), ii. 208.

2. **Ornith.** : A popular name for any of the Nectariniæ (q.v.), divided by Capt. G. E. Sclater (*Monograph of the sun-birds*), into two sub-families, *Nectariniæ* and *Promeropiæ*, the former containing the Sun-birds proper, and the latter the Long-tailed Sun-birds. They are found over the whole of Africa, ranging through Palestine to India, thence through the Indian and Malayan Islands to Northern Australia, where a single species inhabits Cape York peninsula and Northern Queensland. They are small birds, in nearly every case of brilliant and metallic plumage, with a striking external resemblance to Humming-birds, with which they are not infrequently confounded, but differing from them in the structure of the feet and tongue, the shape of the sternum, and other important characteristics. They feed chiefly on insects, small berries, and fruit, and sip the juices of flowers, and from this habit the name of the type-genus (*Nectarinia*) is derived. The majority of the Sun-birds build nests of an oval form, suspended from the branch of a tree at a considerable height from the ground, so as to be out of the reach of serpents and lizards.

sun-bittern, s.

Ornith. : *Eurypyga helias*, from the northern parts of South America. It is about sixteen inches long; body small and thin, neck long and slender, head like that of a heron, with a long, powerful beak compressed at the sides and slightly arched at the culmen; the plumage is minutely variegated with bars and spots of many colours. It is often made a pet by the Brazilians, who call it *Pavão* (= Peacock), whence it is sometimes called the Peacock Heron.

sun-hlink, s. A flash or glimpse of sunshine. (Scott.)

sun-bonnet, s. A lady's bonnet having a shade as a protection against the sun.

sun-bow, s. An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts or of any rising vapour.

"The circling sun-bow did appear
Its fall down the hoar precipice of spray."
—*Shelley's Witch of Atlas*, 611.

sun-bright, s. Bright as the sun; resembling the sun in brightness; bright with the sun; sunny.

"Upon the landscape of the sun bright vale,
Seen from the shady room in which we sat."
—*Wordsworth's Excursion*, bk. viii.

sun-burn, s. To discolour or scorch by the sun; to tan, to freckle.

sun-burn, sun-burning, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.** : The discoloration produced on the skin by the rays of the sun.

"The heat of the sun may darken the colour of the skin which we call *sun-burning*."—*Boyle*

2. **Veg. Pathol.** : [HÆLIOSIS.]

sun-burner, s. A large reflecting cluster of burners placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, for lighting and ventilating a public building.

sun-chief, s.

Anthrop. : In solar hierarchies a chief ruler who was at the same time priest of the Sun or the Sun-god, with whom he claimed relationship.

"Every morning the great Sun-chief stood in his house-door facing the east, shrouded and veiled himself thrice, and smoked first towards the sun and then towards the other three quarters."—*Tylor's Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1874), ii. 208.

sun-clad, s. Clothed in sunshine or radiance.

"And woods were brightened, and soft rain
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vale."
—*Longfellow's Curriers on the Sea*.

sun-crack, s.

Geol. (PL.) : Cracks left upon rocks at the time when they were being consolidated.

"The sun-cracks . . . divide the surface into a variety of planes and shelves, and which, as we descend, the superficial layer of sand and gravel has the stone, show themselves well in relation to the lower stratum."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1872.

sun-dazzling, s. A shining like the sun; bright, brilliant.

"Your eyes sun-dazzling ceremony will rise at the clouded vapour of heart-fermenting believe."—*J. Taylor's Works* (1830), p. 111.

sun-dew, s. [For reason of name, see extract. Prior and Britton & Holland derive it from A.S. and Fria. *sun* = ever, and *dag* = dew.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Drosera* (q.v.), of which about 100 species are known; often applied specifically to *D. rotundifolia*, the Common Sundew, a very remarkable insectivorous plant. Various experiments seem to show that the insects captured and absorbed by the species supply them with the nitrogenous matter that the soil in which they grow is too poor to furnish. It thus assimilates (Insect. Plants, p. 18) the manner in which these plants are nourished: "A plant of *Drosera*, with the edges of its leaves curled inwardly, so as to form a temporary stomach, with the glands of the closely inflected tentacles pouring forth their acid secretion, which dissolves animal matter the wants to be absorbed, may be said to feed like an animal. But, differently from an animal, it drinks by means of its roots, and must drink largely, so as to retain many drops of viscid fluid round the plants, glowing as many as 200, exposed during the whole day to a glaring sun."

"The tentacles on one side are inflected over all of meat placed on the disc. The glands are not surrounded by large drops of extremely viscid mucus, which, glittering in the sun, have given rise to the plant's poetical name of *sundew*."—*Jarvis's Insectivorous Plants*, p. 4.

2. (PL.) : The *Droseraceæ* (q.v.) (Lindl.)

sun-dial, s. [DIAL.]

sun-dog, s. **Meteor.** : A luminous spot sometimes visible a few degrees from the sun. It is believed to be formed by the intersection of two air halos.

sun-dried, s. Dried in the sun.

sun-drops, s. pl.

Bot. : *Chenopodium frutescens* and *C. ripens*.

sun-fern, s.

Bot. : *Polypodium Phlegmaria*.

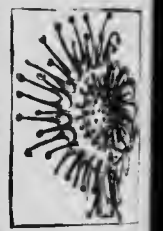
sun-festival, s.

Compar. Relig. : A festival in honour of the Sun, or of the Sun-god (q.v.).

"The ancient rites of solar worship are recorded in modern Christianity in the custom of the great sun festival, commemorated by a festival in Christianity."—*Tylor's Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1874), ii. 208, 207.

sun-fever, s.

Pathol. : A fever produced by the heat of



LEAF OF SUNDEW.
With the tentacles on one side inflected over all of meat placed on the disc.

of the sun. (Mrs. Hemans.)

dian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -sion, -sion, -sion = shūn. -ble, -ble, &c. = bēi, dēi.

***sūn'-dāwn, s.** [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *dawn*.]
The light of the rising sun.

"Under you broke where sundawn feeds the stalks
Of withered corn with gold."
Browning: Borealis, l. 11.

Sūn'-day, *Sun-day, *Some-day.
***Son-en-day, s. & a.** [A.S. *sunnan dæg* = day of the sun; Dut. *sondag*; Dan. *søndag*; Ger. *sonntag*.]
A. As *subst.*: The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath. [SABBATH.]
"He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining, belonging, or relating to the Lord's day or Christian Sabbath.
C. *Month of Sundays*: A long and indefinite period.
"I haven't heard more sweet or passionate English
this month of Sundays."—C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xxvii.

Sunday-closing, s. The principle or practice of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, or of allowing it only during certain hours. The laws on this subject differ in the different states, Sunday closing being required in certain states, but not in others. The strictness of its enforcement greatly varies. Sunday closing is required in Wales, and to some extent in Ireland. Partial closing is enforced in England and Scotland.

Sunday-letter, s. The same as DOMINICAL LETTER (q.v.).

Sunday-saint, s. One whose conduct during the week does not correspond with his professions on Sunday.

Sunday-school, s.
Church Hist.: A Sunday-school is defined by Schaaf (*Cyclop. Rel. Knowl.*, lit. 2, 331) as "an assembly of persons on the Lord's Day for the study of the Bible, moral and religious instruction, and the worship of the true God. It is a method of training the young and ignorant in the duties we owe to God and to our neighbour." Sunday-schools may be said to have passed through three distinct phases:

1. *Early Christian Catechetical Schools*, for the preparation of converts for church-membership, and the instruction of the young and ignorant in the knowledge of God and of Salvation. The scholars committed passages of Scripture to memory, and their books comprised parts of the Bible in verse, Jewish antiquities, sacred poems, and dialogues. Schaaf remarks that "it might be an interesting problem for a modern scholar to define important features of the present system not to be found in the early Bible Schools."

2. *Schools of the Reformation Period*: Luther founded schools for catechetical instruction in 1529, and this custom spread wherever the Reformation gained a foothold. In the Roman Church St. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, about 1560, introduced into his diocese a system of schools, which continues to the present day; and in 1699 the Venerable de la Salle opened a Sunday-school (*école dominicale*) at St. Sulpice. Sunday-schools were opened in Scotland about 1590 by Knox; at Bath, in 1650, by Joseph Alleine; in Roxbury, Mass., in 1674, and at many other places in Great Britain and America between that date and 1778.

3. *Modern Sunday Schools*: These date from 1780 or 1781, when Robert Raikes, a printer of Gloucester, began to collect a few children from the streets of that city on Sundays, and paid teachers to instruct them in religious knowledge. The improvement in the conduct and morals of the children was so marked that, when Raikes published an account of his success, his example was followed in several other places, and in 1785 a society was formed for the establishment and maintenance of Sunday-schools in all parts of the kingdom, a large sum being expended in the payment of teachers. In 1803 the Sunday School Union was formed, to secure continuous instruction by unpaid teachers, and to publish books and tracts for the benefit of the cause. The first Sunday-schools united secular with religious instruction, as did those of Borromeo and La Salle; but the spread of elementary education has to a large extent removed the necessity of teaching reading and writing on Sundays. The Society of Friends have, however, retained the practice in their large Sunday morning schools, with great benefit as regards influence over the working

classes above the age of childhood, and in some of the Wesleyan Sunday-schools, classes for elementary instruction are held. In the United States efforts at Sunday-school instruction were made before the systematic action of Raikes. The example of Raikes was soon followed. Bishop Ashbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is said to have established a Sunday-school in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1786, and in 1789 the Methodist Conference resolved to establish Sunday-schools for both white and black children. A Sunday-school Union was formed in Philadelphia in 1791; one in New York in 1816; and the American Sunday-school Union was founded in 1824. Within sixty years it organized more than 74,000 schools, with 463,000 teachers and over 3,300,000 scholars. There are also separate church organizations, and the United States stands first in regard to the excellence of buildings for Sunday-school purposes, and the earnestness and vigor with which the work is pushed. The Chautauque Summer School sprang from a Sunday-school convention. In 1890 the Sunday-schools of the United States had 9,649,131 scholars; those of the remainder of the world about 9,000,000 scholars.

sūn'-dār (1), *son-dre, *sun-dren, v. t. & i. [A.S. *sundrian, gemundrian, symundrian* (in comp.), lit. = to put asunder, from *sundur* = asunder; cogn. with Ice. *sundra* = to sunder, from *sundr*; Sw. *sundra* from *sunder*; Ger. *sundern*, from *sunder* = separate; Goth. *sundro* = separately; Dut. *sunder* = but.]

A. *Trans.*: To part, to separate; to set or keep apart; to divide, to disunite, to put apart.

"Ah, ye pretty pair
Two or three sunder you
Beauties & Pies."—*Low's Cure*, tit. 2.

*B. *Intrans.*: To part, to separate, to be separated.
"Strangers and foes do sunder and not lie."
Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, l. 1.

sūn'-dār (2), v. t. [SUN (1), *s.*, and Eng. dry, v.] To expose to or dry in the sun. (*Trans.*)

sūn'-dār, s. [SUNDER, v.] A separation or division into parts. Used only in the adverbial phrase *In sunder* = in t.

"He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder."—*Psalms* xlii. 3.

***sūn'-dār-mēt, s.** [Eng. *sunder*; -ment.] Separation.

"The survivors in case of sunderment."—*Madden's Dictionary*, *Diary*, vol. 316.

sūn'-dawn, s. [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *dawn*.] The setting of the sun; sunset.

sūn'-dri, s. [SOONDRY.]

sūn'-driep, s. pl. [SUNDREY.] Various small articles or miscellaneous matters, too minute, trifling, or numerous to be individually specified.

***sūn'-dri-ly, *sun-dre-ly, *sun-dre-lye, adv.** [Eng. *sundry*; -ly.]

1. In sundry ways; variously.

"Divers sundry, diversely and sundrely reports and wryte."—*Palgrave: Chronicle*, ch. cxxx.

2. Separately; not together.

"[I] have also divers and manye tymes sundrelye talked with almost all such."—*Sir F. More: Works*, p. 258.

sūn'-dry, *son-drie, *son-dry, a. & adv. [A.S. *sundrig*, from *sundur* = asunder, a part.]

A. As *adj.*: Several, divers; more than one or two; various.

"Here I had ended; but experience finds
That sundry women are of sundry minds."
Tryphena: Tristram of Lyones.

*B. As *adv.*: Apart, separately.

"Those three in those three rooms did sundry dwell."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 46.

*C. *All and sundry*: All, collectively and individually.

sundry-man, s. A dealer in sundries or in a variety of different articles.

sūn'-vik-ite, s. [After Sundvik, Finland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).] A silicate.

Mia.: An altered anorthite (q.v.).

sune, adv. [SOON.] (Scotch.)

sūn'-gō-ār, s. [Eng. *sun*, and *flower*.] The name is popularly accounted for by the assertion, which has no foundation in fact, that these flowers turn so as to follow the sun in its course. It probably has reference to the re-

semblance of the flower to the disk of the sun surrounded by rays.]

Botany:

1. *Helianthus annuus*, an annual, biennial, composite plant, six to twenty feet high. The leaves, which are rough, are serrate, crenulate, or dentate, the base of flowers one to two feet in diameter, the rays yellow. It is a native of Mexico and is common in the United States and Europe. It flowers in July and August, but is of no use in native country. Its seeds yield a useful oil, sometimes used for the table; they are eaten with avidity by cows, horses, and poultry. The fiber furnishes a good paper. The plant is used in Russia for mops. The quantity of nitre in the stalk makes it good fuel. Since the aesthetic movement, which began about 1875, the sunflower has been much used in decoration.

2. *Helianthemum vulgare*.

"Round her spread round the golden arched
shrub."—*D. G. Rossetti: House of Life*.

The Little Sunflower: *Calceolus vulgaris (Trans. of Bot.)

sūn'-g, pret. & pa. par. of v. [SINK.]

sūn'-g, pret. & pa. par. of v. [SINK, v.]

sunk-oak, s.

Carp.: A mortise or recess in the end face of a timber, and designed to receive the counterpart oak or tenon of the other timber.

sunk-fence, s. A ditch with a retaining wall on one side; a haub.

sunk-motions, s. pl.

Gearing: The driving-gear of a rolling mill, &c., which is below the level of the floor.

sūn'-gū, pa. par. of v. [SINK, v.] Lying at the bottom of the sea or other water, and pressed down low.

sunken-battery, s. [BATTERY, B. II.]

sūn'-kēp, s. pl. [Etyml. doubtful.] Laccades. (Scotch.)

"There's thirty hearts there, that wad be mair
bree'd ere ye had wanted seed, and that the blood
ere ye had scratched your light."—*Scott: The Monastery*, ch. viii.

sūn'-kē, s. [SINK.] A low seat. (Scotch.)

"Many a day has I wrought my stocking, and
my sunke under the saugh."—*Scott: The Monastery*, ch. xiii.

sūn'-lēss, a. [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *less*.] Devoid or deprived of the sun or its rays, not warmed or lighted by the sun; shaded, cool.

"The rugged miners poured to war from Mole's
sunless caves."—*Maryland: The Iron*.

sūn'-light (ph silent), s. [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *light*.] The light of the sun.

"The light of the sun."
To star or sunlight spread their sails and sail."
Milton: Paradise Lost, l. 10.

sūn'-lit, a. [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *lit*.] Lit by the sun.

sūn, sūn (2), s. [Beng. & Hind. *sun*.]

Botany:

1. [SUNN-HEMP.]

2. *Hibiscus cannabifolius*, a plant six to eight feet high, with a prickly stem and large flowers with a purple blotch. A native of India, and cultivated there as a substitute for hemp.

sunn-hemp, s.

Bot.: *Crotalaria juncea*, an annual, erect, pedicellate plant, with a purple blotch. A native of India, and cultivated there as a substitute for hemp.

sūn'-mā, sūn'-mā, sūn'-nūt, s. [Arab. = traditional law.]

Muhammadanism: The oral precepts of Muhammad, not contained in the *Qur'an*, but now collected into a volume. It occupies the same place in Muhammadanism, that the *Mishnah* does in Jewish theology.



SUNN-HEMP.

Sūn, sūn, sūn, amidst, what, fall, father: wā, wēt, hān, cān, hār, thār; pīn, pīt, ān, sīr, marīn; gā, gā, or, wār, wāt, wōk, whā, sūn; mūt, cū, cūr, uūt, cūr, rūt, fūt; trī, Syrian. *as, as = o; oy = a; qu = k.*

and Eng. *acidulated* (q.v.) *Acidulated* to excess.

sū-pēr-ādd', v. t. [Lat. *superaddo*: *super* = above, beyond, and *addo* = to add (q.v.).] To add over and above; to add in addition. —Field, April 4, 1888.

"To the rain was superadded a gale of wind." —Field, April 4, 1888.

sū-pēr-ādd-ī-tion, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *addition* (q.v.).] 1. The act of superadding, or adding something over and above.

"(ed) adjoined to in the creation and superaddition of grace." —Sp. Taylor: *Sermone*, v. l. i, ser. 20.

2. That which is superadded.

"To which the ceremonial law was but a superaddition." —Hodg: *Christian Life*, pt. II, ch. viii.

sū-pēr-ādd-vē-nī-ent, s. [Lat. *super* = above, beyond, and *adveniens*, pr. par. of *advenio* = to come to, to arrive.] 1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of anything.

"Obtattered by superadventitious impressions." —Hodg: *Antislavery*, ch. 12.

2. Coming unexpectedly.

sū-pēr-āl-tār, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *altar* (q.v.).] 1. Ecclesiology:

1. A portable altar-stone, blessed, and let into a wooden altar-frame. This was the general form of altar in use in England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

2. A shelf or ledge behind or upon an altar, for holding candles or vases. More properly called a *Retable*.

sū-pēr-ān-gēl-īe, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *angelic* (q.v.).] More than angelic; having a nature, being, or existence superior to that of the angels; relating to or connected with the world beyond that of the angels.

sū-pēr-ān-nāte, v. t. [Lat. *superannatus* = that has lived beyond a year; *super* = above, beyond, and *annus* = a year.] To live beyond the year. (Use of annual plants.)

"Note, that the dying, in the winter, of the roots of plants, that are annual, seemeth to be partly caused by the over-ripeness of the sap into stalk and leaves; which, being prevented, they will superannate, if they stand warm." —Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, p. 44.

sū-pēr-ān-nū-āte, v. t. & i. [SUPERANNUATE.] **A. Intransitive:**

1. To live beyond the year; to superannate.

2. To become impaired, weakened, or disabled by length of years; to live until weakened, disabled, or useless.

"This goodly ancient city methinks looks like a disconsolate widow, or rather some superannated virgin that hath lost her lover." —Shooll: *Letters*, bk. i, let. 12.

B. Transitive:

1. To impair, disable, or disqualify through length of years and infirmity.

"There might be about a thousand fifty years old, and consequently superannuated." —Waterland: *Works*, v. 12.

2. To allow to retire from a service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity.

3. To abolish or do away with, as obsolete or out of date.

"To think that this religion can be ever superannuated." —Hodg: *Def. of Moral Cabbala*, ch. vi.

sū-pēr-ān-nū-ā-tion, s. [SUPERANNUATE.] 1. The state of being superannuated, or disabled, or disqualified for office or business by reason of old age or infirmity; senility, decrepitude.

"To admire them merely as they are antique, is not the spirit of ancient learning, but the mere doting of superannuation." —Fennell: *On Antiquity*, p. 64.

2. The state of being superannuated or removed from office or employment with a pension, on account of old age, long service, or infirmity.

3. The pension or annual allowance granted to a person superannuated on account of old age or infirmity.

sū-pēr-b', s. [Fr. *superbe*, from Lat. *superbus* = proud, from *super* = above.] 1. Grand, magnificent, splendid, superexcellent, stately.

"Where piles superb, in classic elegance arise." —Chapman: *The Beggar's Opera*.

2. Rich, elegant, sumptuous, showy.

"In a superb and feathered house." —Chapman: *The Beggar's Opera*.

3. Very fine, first-rate, excellent: as, a superb show.

superb-ly, s.

Bot. & Hort.: *Malthonia superba*. (MALTHONICA.)

sū-pēr-bī-ōn, s. [Lat. *superbus* = proud.] Proud, haughty.

"Superbious Briton, thou shalt know too soon The force of Number and his Boythins." —Learning, II & 4.

sū-pēr-bī-par-ti-ent (ti as shī), s. [Lat. *super* = over, above; *bi* = twice, and *partiens*, pr. par. of *partire* = to divide.] A number which divides another number nearly, but not exactly, into two parts, having the one part somewhat larger than the other.

sū-pēr-bī-ly, adv. [Eng. *superb*; *-ly*.] In a superb manner or degree; splendidly, magnificently.

"In painted plumes superbly dressed." —Cooper: *The Parrot*.

sū-pēr-bī-nēn, s. [Eng. *superb*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being superb; magnificence.

sū-pēr-brūā-chī-āl, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *branchial*.] Situated above the gills. (Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 514.)

sū-pēr-car-gō, s. [Partially Latinized from Sp. *sobrecargo*, from *sobre* (Lat. *super*) = above, and *cargo*.] A person in charge of the cargo of a ship; an official in a merchant ship, whose business is to superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

"Thieves, supercargoes, sharpers, and directors." —Bacon: *Antislavery*, ch. 12.

sū-pēr-cē-lēs-tī-āl, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *celestial* (q.v.).] 1. More than celestial; having a nature higher than celestial; superangelic.

"What supercelestial beings they must be." —Daily Telegraph, Sept. 22, 1888.

2. Situated or being above the firmament or vault of the heaven.

"Many were for fetching down I know not what supercelestial waters for the purpose." —Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

sū-pēr-cē-mō-nī-ōn, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *ceremonious* (q.v.).] Excessively ceremonious; addicted to rites and ceremonies.

"They were tried for superstitious and supererogatory pieties." —Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 24.

sū-pēr-charge, v. t. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *charge*, v. (q.v.).] Her.: To place one charge upon another.

sū-pēr-charge, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *charge*, s. (q.v.).] Her.: One figure borne upon another.

sū-pēr-chī-ōn, s. [Fr. *supercherie*.] Deceit, cheating, fraud.

"They bring nothing to the light but vertue and courage, without any craft, superchery, or hewing." —Trotter: *Works*, p. 102.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn, s. [Lat. *supercilium* = the eyebrow; *super* = over, above, and *cilium* = an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow; situated or being above the eyelid.

superocillary arch, s.

[Comp. *anat.*: The upper bony arch of the orbit.

superocillary ridge, s.

[Comp. *anat.*: A curved elevation of varying prominence, above the margin of the orbit, and below the frontal eminence. It is small in women and absent in children; extremely prominent in men of races of low culture and in the higher anthropoid apes. Called also Brow-ridge.

"In so trifling a character as the superocillary-ridge, the moles of certain monkeys differ from the female, and agree in this respect with mankind." —Darwin: *Descent of Man*, ed. 2, p. 124.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn, s. [From the fact that a person expressing contempt for another usually raises his eyebrows.] [SUPEROCILLARY.]

1. Lofly with pride; dictatorial, overbearing, haughty, arrogant, disdainful.

"To see our supercilious wizards frown." —Chapman: *Born*; concluding *Verona*.

2. Characterized or marked by haughtiness, arrogance, or disdain; arrogant.

"With a harsh voice and supercilious brow." —Dryden: *Verona*, p. 124.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn-ly, adv. [Eng. *supercil-*

ous; *-ly*.] In a supercilious manner; haughtily, disdainfully.

"He, who was a punctual man in point of time, received this address superciliously enough." —Learning, II & 4.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn, s. [Eng. *supercilious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being supercilious; haughtiness, arrogance.

"He would have lost a battle in order to break her superciliousness." —Victoria Magazine, v. 1, p. 12.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn (pl. sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn) (Lat. = an eyebrow).

1. Anat.: The eyebrow (q.v.).

2. Arch.: The upper member of a cornice, also applied to the small fillets on each side of the scotia of the Ionic base.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn-ī-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *columnation* (q.v.).] Arch.: The placing of one order upon another.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn-ī-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *conception* (q.v.).] A conception upon a former conception; superlativity.

"In those superconceptions, where one thing is like the father, the other like the son." —Bacon: *Antislavery*, ch. 12, ch. 10.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn-ī-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *conformity*.] Superfluous attention to unimportant rites and ceremonies.

"A perivish conformity or a pragmatical conformity." —Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 12.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn-ī-ā-tion, s. [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *consequence* (q.v.).] A remote consequence.

"They are fain to omit their supererogatory figures, or tropologies." —Bacon: *Antislavery*, ch. 12, ch. 10.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn-ī-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *super* = above, and *crescere*, pr. par. of *cresco* = to grow.] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite.

"Wherever it [the mistletoe] growth, it had no plant shape, and insinuates regular figure, and supererogates, and such as living upon forested others are termed parasitical plants." —Bacon: *Antislavery*, ch. 12, ch. 10.

sū-pēr-ōn-ī-ōn-ī-ā-tion, s. [SUPEREROGATORY.] Growing upon some other growing thing; parasitic.

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šāte, šāt, šāre, amidst, whāt, šāl, šāther; wā, wēt, šāre, camēl, hār, thāre; pīnē, pīt, šāre, šār, marīnē; šā šā or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, šām; mūte, oūh, oūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, šāl, trē, šāyran. šā, šā = ē; ēy = ā; qu = kv.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gāto, *v.t.* [Lat. *supererogatus*, *pa. par. of supererogare*.] (SUPEREROGATE.) To do more than duty requires; to make up some deficiency in another by extraordinary exertion.

"Thus Aristotle acted his own instructions; and his disciples and followers have supererogated in obeying him."—*Blackwell*: *Faculty of Dogmatical*, ch. xvii.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [SUPEREROGATE.] The act of one who supererogates; the performance of more than duty requires.

¶ (1) *Doctrine of supererogation*:

Church Hist.: The doctrine, founded on that of the communion of saints, that the merit of good works done by one Christian belongs to the whole body of the faithful. The principle was affirmed in the *Institution of a Christian Man* published by authority of Convocation (A.D. 1537):

"I believe that whatsoever spiritual gift or treasure is given by God unto any one part or member of this mystical body of Christ, although the same be given particularly unto this member, and not unto another, yet the fruit and merit thereof shall, by reason of that incomprehensible union and bond of charity which is between them, redound necessarily unto the profit, edifying, and increase in Christ's body of all other members particularly."

The Council of Trent decreed nothing on the subject, but the language of the *Tridentine Catechism* (pt. i, ch. x, q. 23) is in accord with that quoted above. At the time of the Reformation the sale of indulgences had brought discredit on the doctrine of supererogation, so "as it might more properly be called, the communion of saints in good works, and Article XIV. was directed against the popular belief. (*Ibid.*)

¶ (2) *Works of supererogation*:

Church Hist.: A controversial phrase borrowed from Article XIV. of the Church of England, and there defined as "voluntary works, besides, over, and above God's Commandments." In this sense the expression is used chiefly of the Councils of perfection—Beverly, Clarity, and Obedience—which, according to Roman theologians, though not universally necessary to salvation, are yet necessary, and become absolute precepts, in the case of those called to such states of life.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *supererogative*.] *adv.* The same as SUPEREROGATORY (q.v.).

"Another of an high birth and low-sloping spirit, who can only bring of nothing of his own, but live by the supererogative deeds of his ancestors."—*Staford*: *Notes*, pt. ii, p. 9.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tōr-ry, *c.* [Eng. *supererogatory*.] *adv.* Partaking of the nature of supererogation; performed beyond what duty strictly requires.

"Supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence."—*Bacon*.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *essential* (q.v.).] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

"But the spirit of God was the vehicle of the eternal wisdom and of the supernatural goodness."—*Moro*: *Præc. abbas*, ch. i.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *ethical* (q.v.).] Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical; of greater authority than ethics.

"Mind theology contains a supererogatory doctrine, in some grade dimly and philosophically called it."—*Shakespeare*: *Ant. in Matters of Religion*, p. 6.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *v.t.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *exalt* (q.v.).] To exalt to a superior degree; to exalt to a position or rank above all others.

"Having supererogated him, and bestowed on him a name above all names."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. ii, p. 21.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *elevation* (q.v.).] Elevation above all others; elevation in a superior or pre-eminent degree.

"In a supererogation of courage, they seem as great as death and victory."—*Holmes*.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *excellence* (q.v.).] Superior excellence.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *excellence* (q.v.).] Excellent in an unusual or extraordinary degree.

"Blessedness is supererogatory, that all must receive and share."—*D. C. of Pity*.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super*,

and Eng. *excessiveness* (q.v.).] Something supererogatory growing.

"I joined the supererogation with a vitriol stone."—*W. G. Mason*: *Supernatural*, bk. i, ch. v.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *fecundation* (q.v.).] The impregnation of a woman already pregnant; superfetation, superfecundation.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *fecundation* (q.v.).] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.

"In strict connection with another property of animal nature, viz., superfecundity."—*Foley*: *Natural Theology*, ch. xvi.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *v.t.* [Lat. *superfeto*, *pa. par. of superfeto*; *super* = above, after, and *feto* = to breed.] To conceive after a prior conception.

"The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to superfeto, which, with Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another."—*Barrow*.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [SUPERFETATE.]

1. *Lat. & Forensic Medicine*: The conception of a second embryo during the gestation of the first; the products of the two conceptions being born together or at different times. Early authorities were strongly convinced that superfetation was not only possible, but common, and though in the present day opinion is divided on the subject, many cases are quoted of which it is claimed that no other explanation than superfetation is possible. Woodman & Tidy (*Forensic Medicine*, p. 819) suggest that many of these may be accounted for by the fact that the uterus is sometimes found to be double, and in others they doubt the accuracy of the recorded observations; adding: "There is a residuum of unexplained cases, and without pronouncing formally in favour of the doctrine of superfetation, we must admit that it is difficult to explain some of the recorded facts on any other supposition than that a second impregnation took place, while the uterus or womb contained one ovum or fetus partially developed."

2. *Fig.*: An excrement growth.
"His lordship's false conceptions are always attended with superfetations."—*Wardlaw*: *Alliance* (Foster), to ch. vi.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *v.t. & t.* [Lat. *superfeto*.] [SUPERFETATE.]

A. *Trans.*: To superfetate.
"It makes me pregnant and to superfeto; such is the vigor of his genius and heart."—*Howell*: *Royal Present to his Majesty* (1841).

B. *Intrans.*: To conceive after a former conception.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *superficie*.] A surface; a superficies (q.v.).

"Then if it rise not to the former height. Of superfetation, conclude that soil is light."—*Dryden*: *Virgil*, *Georgic* ii, line.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *superfici* *ci*, *all*, *a.* [Fr. *superficie*, from Lat. *superficius*.]

1. *Lat.*: Pertaining to or lying on the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface; not sinking deep.

"From these phenomena several have concluded some general rupture in the superficial parts of the earth."—*Barnes*: *Theory of the Earth*.

2. *Fig.*: Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep, profound, or penetrating; not learned or thorough; shallow.

"His knowledge both of the Church which he quitted and of the Church he entered was of the most superficial kind."—*Marsden*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

superficial deposits, *s. pl.*

Med.: Deposits on or near the surface of the ground, and belonging to the recent period, as vegetable soil, gravel, clay, peat (q.v.), &c. [RECENT, II.]

superficial fascia, *s.*

Anat.: The layer of loose tissue, of varying density, immediately below the skin in every part of the body. It contains the subcutaneous fat, and in some places superficial muscles. Called also the subcutaneous fascia.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *s.* [Eng. *superficial*; *lat.*] One who attempts to anything superficially; one who has only a superficial knowledge in, or acquaintance with anything; a sciolist, a smatterer.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *superfici* *ci*, *al*, *y*, *ta*, *s.* [O. Fr. *superficielle*.]

1. The quality or state of being superficial; shallowness.

"The colors of bodies are sensibly qualified, and receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, superficiality or profundity."—*Brown*: *Philosophy of Vision*, bk. vi, ch. 2.

2. That which is superficial or shallow; a superficial person or thing.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *v.t.* [Eng. *superficial*; *lat.*] To treat or regard in a superficial, slight, or shallow manner.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *adv.* [Eng. *superficial*; *lat.*]

1. In a superficial manner; on the surface only; as, a thing superficially coloured.

2. Without close attention; without penetration; without going deeply into matters; alighty; not thoroughly.

"It is no wonder if many considering their theology but slightly and superficially have been led into an error."—*Cudworth*: *Intel. System*, p. 264.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *s.* [Eng. *superficial*; *lat.*]

1. The quality or state of being superficial; position on the surface; shallowness.

2. Shallowness of observation or knowledge; show without substance.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *a. & s.* [Lat. *superficialis*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Situated on the surface; superficial.

"The outermost and superficial parts of the body."—*Temple*: *Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 411.

2. *Law*: Situated on another man's land (Smith).

B. *As substantive*:

Law: One to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion (*as sh*), *s.* [Lat., from *super* = above, and *ficies* = a face. *Superficies* and *surface* are doublets.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geom.*: The surface; the area of a surface. It may be rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex, or concave. It consists of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forms no part of the substance or solid contents of a body. The difference between this term and the term surface, is simply this. The term surface is abstract, and simply implies that magnitude which has length and breadth without thickness, whilst the term superficies does not refer to the nature of the magnitude, but simply refers to the number of units of surface which the given surface contains.

"The idea of filling a place equal to the contents of its superficies, being annexed to our idea of body, I think it is a self-evident proposition, that the bodies cannot be in the same place."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii, ch. viii.

2. *Law*: Everything on the surface of a piece of ground or of a building which is closely connected with it by art or nature, so as to constitute a part of the same, as houses, trees, and the like; particularly everything connected with another's ground, and especially a real right that is granted to a person (Burrill).

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *fine*, *as* (q.v.).]

1. Exceedingly or remarkably fine; very fine; surpassing others in fineness or quality; as, superfine cloth.

2. Excessively or faultily nice or subtle; over nice, over subtle.

"This much for them that out of a superfine delicacy cannot live but by sweet meats."—*Tennant*: *Fin. Recta*, p. 246.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *superfine*; *lat.*]

The quality or state of being superfine.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *finical* (q.v.).] Spruce or foppish in the highest degree.

"A superfine rogue."—*Shakespeare*: *Leir*, ii, 2. (*Quarto*.)

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *superflu*; from Lat. *superfluitas*.] Superfluous (q.v.).

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *super* = above, over, and *fluere*, *pt. par. of fluere* = to flow.] That which is superfluous; a superfluity.

"The superfluity of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of lower fruits, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace."—*Barrow*.

būl, *boy*; **pōit**, *bow*; **cat**, *cell*; **chorus**, *ghin*; **bengh**, *go*; **gom**, *thin*; **this**, *sin*; **aq**, *expect*; **Xenophon**, *exist*. **ph** = **z**; **-tlan**, *-shan*; **-tion**, *-sion* = **shūn**; **-tion**, *-sion* = **shūn**; **-cleus**, *-tious*, **-sious** = **shūn**; **-ble**, *-dle*, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.
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sū-pēr-sū-it-ē-ō, a. [Eng. *superfluous* (a.); *an*.] The act or state of floating over or on the surface; that which floats on the surface.

"Out of the crown, or superfluities, the float dishes are made; out of the residence, the mortar."—*Bruno's Vulgar Erroneus*, bk. ii, ch. v.

sū-pēr-sū-it-ē-ant, a. [Lat. *superfluitans*, pr. par. of *superfluit*; *super* = above, and *fluit*, *lutens*, of *fluo* = to flow.] Floating above or on the surface.

sū-pēr-sū-it-ē-y, 'sū-pēr-sū-it-ē, 'sū-pēr-sū-it-ē, s. [Fr. *superfluité*, from Lat. *superfluitatem*, adv. of *superfluitas*, from *superfluo* = superfluous (q.v.); Sp. *superfluido*; Ital. *superfluita*.]

1. The quality or state of being superfluous.

"Gross disease."—*Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet*, act ii, sc. 1.

2. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a quantity greater than is needed; superabundance, redundancy.

"The superfluity and waste of wit."—*Dryden's Essay of Criticism*, l. 100.

3. Something more or beyond what is necessary; something used or kept for show or luxury rather than for comfort or necessity; something which could easily be dispensed with.

"Nor did any thing we offered them appear acceptable but heads, as an ornamental superfluity of life."—*Coat's First Voyage*, bk. i, ch. v.

4. For the difference between *superfluity* and *excess*, see *Excess*.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, a. [Lat. *superfluo* = overflowing, from *super* = above, over, and *fluo* = to flow; Fr. *superflu*; Sp. & Port. *superfluo*.]

1. More than is necessary or sufficient; unnecessary, from being in excess of what is needed; excessive, superabundant, redundant.

"Superfluous branches we lop away."—*Shakespeare's Richard III*, act i, sc. 1.

2. Overflowing, exuberant.

"Dont them with superfluous courage."—*Shakespeare's Henry IV*, act i, sc. 1.

3. Too great or high; excessive.

"Purchased at a superfluous rate."—*Shakespeare's Henry VIII*, act i, sc. 1.

4. Having more than is necessary; supplied with superfluities.

"The superfluous and last allied man."—*Shakespeare's Lear*, act iv, sc. 1.

5. Unnecessarily concerned about anything.

"I see no reason why thou shouldst be so superfluous to demand the time of day."—*Shakespeare's Henry IV*, act i, sc. 2.

superfluous interval, s.

Music: An interval greater by a semitone than major or perfect.

superfluous polygamy, s.

Bot.: The term applied when in a composite flower the florets of the disc are hermaphrodite and bear seeds, and the flowers of the ray, which are only female, do so likewise, so that the latter appear superfluous. Linnaeus ranked the plants thus constituted under *Polygamia superflua*, which he made an order of the class Syngenesia.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-l-y, adv. [Eng. *superfluous*; *-ly*.] In a superfluous manner or degree; in or to a degree beyond what is necessary; with, so, or in excess.

"Doing nothing superfluously or in vain."—*Moses' Autobiography*, bk. ii, ch. ix.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-nē-s, s. [Eng. *superfluous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being superfluous; superfluity.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *aut* (q.v.).] That which is superfluous, or is more than is wanted; a superfluity.

"Leaving of life, the superfluity of death."—*A. C. Cunningham's Treatise of Lymass*, (Pref.)

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [SUPERFLUITY.]

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-ation* (q.v.).] Excessive solution.

"The pathology of plants may be the disease of superfluity, mentioned by Theophrastus."—*Bruno's Microscopic Treatise*.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tal, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-tal* (q.v.).]

Eccles.: The part of an altar-cloth that covers the top, as distinguished from the antependium, or part which hangs down in front.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, v.t. [Lat. *superfluo*, pa. par. of *superfluo* = to pour over or upon; *super* = over, and *fluo* = to pour.] To pour over or on the top of.

"Pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and then superfluing on it another."—*Boyle's Works*, bk. i, ch. 10.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, v.t. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] To heat to an extreme degree, or to a very high temperature; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water until it resembles a perfect gas. [STREAM.]

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-ted, pa. par. or a. [SUPERFLUOUS.]

superheated steam, s.

Physics: Steam to which an additional amount of heat has been given to that required for its production from water. No advantage is gained by heating steam above 315° Fahr.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-ted, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).]

Steam-engine: A contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder. This end is frequently attained by making the steam travel through a number of small tubes several times across the uptake or foot of the chimney before it enters the steam-pipe.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-ted, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] A heresy arising out of a former heresy; the further corruption of erroneous teaching.

"Even in the doctrine heretical there will be superheresia."—*Bruno's Religio Medici*, sect. 6.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] A kind of upper story to a hive, removable at pleasure.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] Above or beyond what is human; above the power or nature of man.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, s. [Lat. *super* = above, and *umerus* = the shoulder.]

1. Ord. Lat.: A burden, a load.

"A strange superumerus, the point whereof was to be seen on his shoulder."—*Andersen's Sermon*, l. 24.

2. Eccles.: A term of no very definite application, being sometimes applied to an archbishop's pallium and sometimes to an amice. (Pugin.)

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, s. [SCERPHUM-MERUS.] To place over or on one's shoulders; hence, to assist in bearing, as a burden.

"Early to superumerate the burden which was his."—*Fellous's Rhetoric*, bk. i, ch. 12.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a, v.t. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] To lay or impose upon something else.

"The united clay or 'mud' or 'body' varied in composition according to the nature of the glass to be superimposed."—*Bureau's Memoirs*, bk. i, ch. 1.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] The act of superimposing; the state of being superimposed.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] The act of superimposing upon a prior impregnation; superimposition, superimposition.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] The state of being superimposed; the state of lying upon something.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] Lying or re-lying on the top of something else.

"By the pressure of the super-... atmosphere."—*Boyle's Works*, bk. i, ch. 10.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] To bring in upon as an addition to something.

"No new order under another name should be superinduced."—*Feller's Worthies*, Berkshire.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] The act of superinducing; superinduction.

"The superinduction of greater perfections and other qualities destroys nothing of the essence or perfection that were there before."—*Locke's Human Understanding*, bk. iv, ch. 11.

2. Something superinduced or brought in as an addition.

"Corrupted with many human superinductions."—*Whiston's Hist. Religion*, bk. i, ch. 10.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] The act of superinducing.

"Mr. Locke's superinduction of the faculty of thinking."—*Whiston's Hist. Religion*, bk. i, ch. 10.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] To induce over.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] An injection coming another.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] To inscribe one's own name on another inscription.

"It was put into an envelope addressed to H. P. Quaker, President of the Chamber and Parliament in another envelope to the Secretary of the Parliament."—*Boyle's Works*, bk. i, ch. 10.

sū-pēr-sū-ō-a-tion, s. [Prof. *super*, and Eng. *-o* (q.v.).] To induce over.

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Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father: wā, wēt, hōra, camel, hēr, thäre; pine, pīt, sūr, sir, marine; sū, pā, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sām; mātē, cūh, cūre, qātē, cūr, rūle, fāl; trī, sīrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; q = k.

su-pér-i-ôr, 'su-per-i-ôr, 'su-per-y-ôr, a. & s. [Fr. *superior*, from Lat. *superius*, a. acc. of *superior* = higher, compar. of *superus* = high, from *super* = above; *su* = Fort. *superior*; Ital. *superiore*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. More elevated in position or situation; higher, upper.

Its superior part, which is the first prism suffered the greater refraction. — *Newton Opticks*.

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in position or dignity.

"With due respect to my body I incline."

As to some being of superior kind. — *Forster Plummer & Lamb, 1800*.

3. Higher in excellence; surpassing others in greatness, goodness, value, extent, or other similar quality.

"In these 4 mind and extent of knowledge he was superior to most all." — *Newton Opticks*.

4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great, firm, or strong to be liable for or affected by; above.

"A great man superior to his sufferings." — *Johnson*.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) *(Of a calyx or corolla)*: Situated apparently above the ovary. Really, however, they rise from beneath it, but have contracted adhesion to its sides.

(2) *(Of an ovary)*: Free from the calyx and corolla, so that they rise from beneath it.

2. *Logic*: Greater in extension or comprehension; more comprehensive; wider.

"The same class which is a genus is with reference to the extension of species included in it, may be itself a species with reference to a more comprehensive one, or it may be a species with reference to a genus, but a genus with reference to the species mathematicians." — *Johnson*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is superior to or above another; one who holds a higher position, rank, dignity, or post than another; one superior to another in excellence, abilities, or qualities of any kind.

"With confidence, happier than in ancient years, When no superior but the first she fears." — *Johnson*.

2. *Spent*, the head of a monastery, convent, or other religious house.

II. Technically:

1. *Proof*: A character which stands above the general line of the lower-case letters; commonly employed for notes and references.

2. *So*: A line; one who, or whose predecessor, has made an original grant of heritable property on condition that the grantee (termed the vassal) shall annually pay to him a certain sum (commonly called *feud-duty*), or perform certain services.

Superior limit of a quantity:

Note: A limit towards which the quantity may approach to within less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; it is always greater than the quantity.

Superior conjunction, s.

Meaning: The conjunction (q.v.) of a heavenly body when it is on the side of the sun most distant from the earth.

Superior courts, s. pl.

Law: The highest courts in a state. In this country applied to the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of the several states, in England to the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer.

Superior planets, s. pl.

Astronomy: Planets more distant from the sun than the earth is. They are Mars, the Asteroid, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Superior slope, s.

Fort.: A slope extending from the crest of the parapet to the summit of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle.

su-pér-i-ôr-ess, s. [Eng. *superior*; *-ess*.]

A woman who acts as the head of a convent, abbey, nunnery, or the like; a female superior; a lady superior.

su-pér-i-ôr-i-ty, s. [Fr. *supériorité*, from

Low Lat. *superioritas*, a. acc. of *superiorior*, from Lat. *superior* = superior (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being superior; the condition of one who is that which is superior, higher, more advanced, greater, or more excellent than another; pre-eminence, ascendancy.

"The Newfoundland, if they had not required their superior superiority, might at least have been that they had none in superior." — *Johnson*.

2. *Soc. Law*: The right which the superior enjoys in the land held by the vassal (see *feud*, s. 11, 12). The superiority of all the lands in the kingdom was originally in the sovereign.

3. *For*: The difference between superiority and excellence, see *EXCELLENCE*.

su-pér-i-ôr-i-ty, adv. [Eng. *superior*; *-ty*.]

1. In a superior position.

2. In a superior manner.

"An act of his talents superiority." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-nés, s. [Eng. *superior*; *-ness*.]

"I don't see the great superiority of learning." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-ant, a. [Lat. *super* = above, over, and *ferre*, pr. par. of *ferre* = to lie.]

Lying on or above something else.

su-pér-i-ôr-tion, s. [Lat. *superlatio*, from

superlativus, pr. par. of *superferre* = to carry over or beyond.] (SUPERLATIVE.) Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

"Superlatio and overmuchness supplies; it may be above truth, but not above a man." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *superlatif*, from

Lat. *superlativus* = superlative (in grammar), from *superlativus*, pr. par. of *superferre* = to carry beyond, to exaggerate: *super* = above, over, and *ferre* = to bear, to carry; *su*, Fort. & Ital. *superior*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Raised above all others; raised in or occupying the highest degree, position, or place; preeminent; surpassing; all others.

"No far superior." — *Johnson*.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to that form of an adjective or adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner denoted by the adjective or adverb.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which is of the highest or greatest degree or position.

"The superlativus of hardness and courage." — *Johnson*.

2. *Gram.*:

1. The superlative degree of an adjective or adverb; in English it is formed by the termination *-est*, as high, highest; or by prefixing *most*, as beautiful, most beautiful.

2. A word in the superlative degree.

"To show the lack of him that really lives." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *superlative*; *-ly*.]

1. In a superlative manner; in a manner expressive of the highest degree.

"I shall not speak superlatively of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world." — *Johnson*.

2. In the highest or utmost degree.

"We... look down with contempt on those conquerors of ours who superlatively loved and little." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-tive-ness, s. [Eng. *superlative*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being superlative or in the highest degree.

su-pér-i-ôr-itate, s. [Lat. *super* = above, and *ferre* = to gain.] To gain in addition; to earn over and above.

"As has been proved, the people of England do thrive and that it is neither they might superlatively twenty-five millions per annum." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-nar-, 'su-pér-i-ôr-nar-y, a. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *innar*, (Latin) (q.v.).]

Being above the moon. (Opposed to sub-lunary, q.v.)

"The head that turns at superlunary things." — *Johnson*.

"Pointed with a tail, may show on Wilkins' wings." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-nal, a. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *metial* (q.v.).]

Lying or being above the middle.

su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, s. [Pref. *super-*, and

Eng. *metial* (q.v.).] A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *metial* (q.v.).]

Being above or superior to the world.

"The supermundane and the mundane gods; the eternal and generated gods." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, s. [Lat. *super* = above, and *mundus* = the world.] Supermundane.

"Plato conceiveth that there are certain substances far above, incorporeal, supermundane, divine, and eternal." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, s. [SUPERNATURAL.] Having the quality of supernatural; of extraordinary quality; very great. (Said of liquor.)

su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, s. & adv. [Law Lat. from Lat. *super* = above, and *ter*, *angel* = a nail (q.v.).]

A. As substant.: Liquor, so called because a tankard or glass of it was to be so thoroughly emptied as to drain off on the nail without showing more than a single drop. This would stand like a pearl on the nail without running off, which it would do if too much of the liquor were left.

"Bacchus, the god of brewed wine and sugar, grand patron of the public, the very tippling, and super-natural liquor, head-quarters of Vice's Hall, also called of the 'Maddening' Virgin Mary, it is."

B. As adv.: A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean "upon the nail," used formerly by lawyers. (Nurex.)

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1. Being or situated in a higher or upper place, position, or region.

"High over the stars you take your morning flight, And rose the regions of immortal light." — *Johnson*.

2. Pertaining or relating to things above; celestial, heavenly.

"On ornate of super-nal grace." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, a. [Lat. *super-natus*, pr. par. of *super-natus* = to swim over or above: *super* = over, and *natus* = to swim.] Swimming above; floating above or on the surface.

"The super-natural liquor was highly tinged with blue." — *Johnson*.

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"Cures wrought by medicines, are natural operations; but the miraculous cures wrought by Christ and his apostles, were supernatural." — *Johnson*.

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su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, s. [Eng. *super-natural*; *-ity*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being supernatural.

2. *Theol.*: The same as SUPERNATURALISM (q.v.).

"Roman Catholics are coming out of their shell and joining their forces to the land who are denouncing supernaturalism against naturalism." — *Johnson*.

su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, s. & a. [Eng. *super-natural*; *-ist*.]

A. As subst.: One who upholds the doctrine or principles of supernaturalism; a supernaturalist (q.v.).

B. As adj.: Supernaturalistic.

"The level from which this school set out, when it left the old orthodox or supernaturalist point of view a century ago." — *Johnson*.

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The quality or state of being supernatural.

Eng. molecule (q.v.). A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

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su-pér-i-ôr-nal-ty, s. [Eng. *super-natural*; *-ity*.]

sū-pēr-nāt-ū-rā-lī-ze, *v.t.* [Eng. *supernaturalize*; -ize.] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a supernatural state; to elevate into the region of the supernatural; to render supernatural.

sū-pēr-nāt-ū-rā-lī-ty, *adv.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -ly.] In a supernatural manner or degree; in a manner or degree above or beyond the course or power of nature.

"For when he rewards men supernaturally, it is for those actions that carry a natural reward with them."—*Handi Christian Life*, pt. II, ch. I.

sū-pēr-nāt-ū-rā-lī-nēs, *a.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -ness.] The quality or state of being supernatural.

sū-pēr-nā, *a.* [Lat. *supernus*.] Supernal, celestial.

"Also they seemed and were very apt in dele into the *superna* and celestial Jerusalem."—*Peter's Penitential Psalms*, ps. 124, st. 11.

sū-pēr-nū-mēr-ū-rā, *a. & s.* [Fr. *super-numerice*, from Lat. *supernumerus* (us), from *super* = above, and *numerus* = number.]

A. As adjective:
1. Exceeding or in excess of a number stated or prescribed.

"Thrown out an *super-numerary* To say just number found."

Milton: P. L., l. 507.

2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.
"The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *super-numerary* expense this year."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person or thing in excess of the number stated or prescribed, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially a person not formally a member of an ordinary or regular staff or body of officials or employees, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of absence, death, or the like. [*Super*, *a.*]

2. *Theat.*: A person whose presence adds to the stage effect, but is not essential to the action of the play. *Super-numeraries* usually appear as retainers, peasants, soldiers, etc.

sū-pēr-nū-mēr-ō-sa, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *numerous*.] More than is right or proper; over many, superabundant.

"The Earl of Oxford was heavily fined for *super-numerous* attendance."—*Puller: Worthies*, li. 162.

sū-pēr-ūm-niv-ū-lēnt, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *omnivulent* (q.v.).] Supremely powerful over all. [*Univ.*: *Nivum* in *Modum*, p. 22.]

sū-pēr-or-dīn-ā-tion, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic to fill his office when it becomes vacant by his own death or otherwise.

sū-pēr-ōx-ide, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *oxide*.] [*PEROXIDE*.]

superoxide of lead, *a.* [PLATTENITE.]

sū-pēr-par-ti-ō-lar, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *particular* (q.v.).] A term applied to a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit, as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4.

sū-pēr-par-ti-ent (as *sh*), *a.* [Lat. *super-partiens*, from *super* = above, and *partiens* pt. par. of *partire* = to divide.] A term applied to a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit, as the ratio of 3 to 5, or of 5 to 7.

sū-pēr-phōs-phāte, *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *phosphate*.]

Chem.: A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

superphosphate of lime, *s.*

Chem.: $P_2O_5(HO)CaO_2$. A compound of phosphoric acid and lime in which only one-third of the acid equivalents is saturated with lime. Technically, it is used to describe an important kind of manure, made by treating ground bones with from one-third to two-thirds of their equivalent of sulphuric acid, whereby a 1 phosphate of lime is formed, together with a quantity of sulphate of lime corresponding to the sulphuric acid used. By substituting superphosphate for bones, a manure of nearly identical composition is obtained. This kind of manure is of the highest value, from its stimulating effects.

sū-pēr-plānt, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *plant*, *a.* (q.v.).] A plant growing on another plant; a parasite, or epiphyte.

"We find an *superplant*, that is a second plant, but mistaken."—*Deane: Nat. Hist.*, l. 166.

sū-pēr-plēge, *v.t.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *plene* (q.v.).] To please exceedingly.

sū-pēr-plūs, *a.* [Lat. *super* = above, and *plus* = more.] The same as *STAPLUS* (q.v.).

"To employ the *superplus* in acts of private benevolence."—*Johnson: Chrysol.*, l. 16.

sū-pēr-plūs-age (age as *lā*), *s.* [*Superplus*, *a.*] That which is more than enough; excess, superabundance, superplunge.

"And after this there yet remained a *superplus* for the assistance of the neighbor parish."—*Full Life of Hummell*, p. 2.

sū-pēr-pō-lit-ic, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *politic* (q.v.).] More than politic.

sū-pēr-pōn-dér-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *super* = above, and *ponderatus*, pt. par. of *ponderare* = to weigh; *pondus*, neut. *ponderis* = weight.] To weigh over and above.

sū-pēr-pōse, *v.t.* [Fr. *superposer*, from Lat. *super* = above, over, and *ponere* = to place.] To lay upon.

sū-pēr-pōse, *pt. par. or a.* [*Superpos*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Id.*: Placed above anything, as one ovule above another in the ovary.

sū-pēr-pō-sition, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of superposing; a placing above or over; a lying or being situated above or upon something.

2. *Technically*:

1. *Geol.*: The position of one aqueous deposit above another. If the strata are horizontal, and have been undisturbed, the lowest is the oldest and the uppermost the newest; if, in any district, they are curved, fractured, or vertical, the test of superposition in that district may be fallacious, and to ensure certainty the strata must be studied in one less disturbed. In the case of volcanic rocks, superposition is in most cases a test of relative age.

2. *Geom.*: The process by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another, so as exactly to cover it, or so that every part of each shall exactly coincide with every part of the other. Magnitudes which thus coincide must be equal.

sū-pēr-prāise, *v.t.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *praise*, (q.v.).] To praise to excess.

"To row and swear, and *superpraise* my parts."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, li. 2.

sū-pēr-prō-pōrtion, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *proportion* (q.v.).] Excess of proportion.

sū-pēr-pūr-gā-tion, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *purgation* (q.v.).] More purgation than is necessary.

"There happening a *superpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge."—*Wierman: Surgery*.

sū-pēr-rē-flec-tion, **sū-pēr-rē-flec-tion** (x as *ksh*), *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *reflection* (q.v.).] The reflection of an image reflected; reflection over or upon a reflection.

"There be three kinds of reflection of sounds: a reflection concurrent, a reflection transient, which we call *echo*; and a *superreflexion*, or an *echo* of an *echo*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 241.

sū-pēr-rē-gal, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *regal* (q.v.).] More than regal.

"You may consider him as king, and so you may present him with regal worship; or as king of kings, and then it will be *superregal*."—*Waterland: Works*, li. 166.

sū-pēr-rē-wārd, *v.t.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *reward*, *v.* (q.v.).] To reward to excess.

sū-pēr-rōy-āl, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *royal* (q.v.).] Larger than royal; a term applied to a size of drawing and writing paper measuring 27 x 19 inches, and weighing according to quality and thickness.

sū-pēr-sā-lī-en-gy, *s.* [Lat. *superaliens*, pt. par. of *superare* = to leap upon; *super* = above, and *salio* = to leap.] The act of leaping on anything. (Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. lii, ch. 1.)

sū-pēr-sā-lī-ent, *a.* [*Supersalient*.]

Leaping on or upon.

sū-pēr-sā-t-ū-rā-tō, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *saturate* (q.v.).] To saturate to excess.

sū-pēr-sā-t-ū-rā-tion, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *saturate* (q.v.).] The act or process of saturating to excess, the state of being supersaturated.

"The addition may prevent a remarkable action of double supersaturation."—*Proc. Phys. Soc. Lond.*, p. 66.

sū-pēr-scap-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *scapula* (q.v.).] Situated above the scapula or shoulder-blade.

sū-pēr-scribe, *v.t.* [Lat. *superscribere*, *sup* = above, and *scribere* = to write.]

1. To write, inscribe, or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to put an inscription or superscription on.

"An ancient monument found in this way [sculpture] and *super-scrib* of Fortuna's head."—*Scott: Italy*.

2. To write the name and address of a person on the outside or cover of.

"That which you meant for the queen's signature, To his dear wife."—*Shakespeare: Letters*, li. 1, st. 2.

sū-pēr-script, *a.* [Lat. *super-scriptus*, pt. par. of *super-scribere* = to superscribe.]

The address of a letter; a superscription. (*Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, li. 2.)

sū-pēr-scrip-tion, **sū-pēr-scrip-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *superscription*, from Lat. *superscriptionem*, accus. of *superscribere*, a par. of *super-scribere* = to superscribe (q.v.).]

1. The act of superscribing.

2. That which is superscribed, written, engraved above or on the outside, surface, or cover of something else, especially the name of a letter.

"As it appeared by the *superscription*, the house was the workhouse."—*P. Holland: King's Hist.*, ch. 17.

sū-pēr-scrip-tion, **sū-pēr-scrip-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *super*, and Eng. *scrip* (q.v.).] Being above the end or secular things.

"Let us, with him, celebrate this feast, not in a carnal but in a spiritual manner."—*Sp. Hall: Germanus*, p. 2.

sū-pēr-scrip-tion, **sū-pēr-scrip-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr. *super-scrip-tion*; Fr. *super-scrip-tion* = to erase, to blot off, from Lat. *super-scribere* = to sit upon, to preside, to decide, from *super* = above, and *scribere* = to sit.]

A. Intrins.: To decide, to follow, to stay proceedings.

"He would also *super-scrip-tion* the statute of what he was deliberated to do."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, li. 100.

B. Transitive:

1. To make void, inefficacious, or null by superior power; to act aside, to supersede, to render unnecessary.

"The other doctrine there is which certainly supersedes the doctrine of the doctrine of the doctrine."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, li. 100.

2. To come or be placed in the room of; to displace.

"They have, according to this calculation, superseded men with telegraphers, telegraphists, and type-writers."—*Long: Telegraph*, pt. 1, ch. 100.

3. To remove from office, or the like by placing or appointing another in the room of.

"Yet the very *super-scrip-tion* of the law reduced to *super-scrip-tion*, must still be the law as usual times of man's law exclusive."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, li. 100.

sū-pēr-scrip-tion, **sū-pēr-scrip-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *super-scrip-tion*, from subjunctive of *super-scribere* = to superscribe (q.v.).]

1. *Lat. & Law*: A writ having the special effect of a command to stay of action, a good cause shown, any ordinary process which might otherwise be proceeded with.

2. *Fig.*: A stay, a stop.

"To give a *super-scrip-tion* to industry."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, li. 100.

sū-pēr-scrip-tion, **sū-pēr-scrip-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *super-scrip-tion*.]

One who superscribes.

"The *super-scrip-tion* is a *super-scrip-tion*."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, li. 100.

sū-pēr-scrip-tion, **sū-pēr-scrip-tion**, *s.* [*Supersede*.]

Scott Law:

1. A private agreement amongst creditors under a trust-deed and assignment, by which will supersede or stay diligence for a certain period.

Site, sit, sare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīnē, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīnē; sū-pēr, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sēm; mūtē, cūh, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Sīrian. so, se = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

2 A judicial act by which the court, where it sees cause, grants a debtor protection against diligence, without consent of the creditor.

sup-er-sti-tious, *a.* [Eng. *superstitious*]; *sup-er-sti-tious-ly*, *adv.* The act of superstitiousness; superstitiousness.

sup-er-sti-tious-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *superstitious* (q.v.).] To scatter seed over or above; to disseminate.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [SUPERSTITIOUSNESS.] A sowing on the top of something sown before.

"The various means of superstitiousness, or sowing of seed above the seed."—*Bremhall*: *Words*, II, 142.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *superstitious* (q.v.).] Above or beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception; supernatural.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *superstitious* (q.v.).] That which is above the reach of the senses; that which is supernatural.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *superstitious* (q.v.).] Excessive sensitiveness; morbid sensitiveness.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *superstitious* (q.v.).] Above or beyond the reach of the senses.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *superstitious* (q.v.).] 1. Excessively sensitive; more than sensitive.

2. Supernatural, superstitious.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *superstitious* (q.v.).] Over serviceable or efficient: doing more than is required or desired.

"A close shelling, superstitiousness, final reason."—*Bacon*: *Letter*, II, 142.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness (as *as* sh), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *superstitio*, pa. par. of *superstitio* = to supercede (q.v.).] The act of superceding, setting aside, or displacing; supercedure, replacement.

"It has in every case been the supercession of common sense and scientific feeling by an unwelcome revelation to the voice of fact."—*Manning*: *Poet*, I, 142.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *superstitious* (q.v.).] Above the sun.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *superstitio*, pa. par. of *superstitio* = to supercede (q.v.).] 1. A belief or system of beliefs by which religious veneration or regard is shown towards objects which deserve none; or the assignment of such a desire or such a kind of veneration or regard towards an object, as such object, though worthy of some reverence, does not deserve; a faith or article of faith based on insufficient evidence, or on no evidence at all; belief in and reverence of things which are not proper objects of worship.

"All who have their reward on earth, the fruits of painful superstition and blind zeal, bought seeking, but the price of loss."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, III, 428.

2. A practice or observance founded on such a belief; a rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden.

3. Credulity regarding the supernatural or matters beyond human powers; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain events, as a belief in witchcraft, apparitions, magic, omens, charms, or the like; a belief that the fortunes of individuals are or can be affected by things deemed lucky or unlucky, or that diseases can be cured by charms, incantations, or the like.

"It is a really superstitious, he exclaimed, when he heard that at the time of Lent his palace was besieged by a crowd of this sort."—*Maryland*: *Hist.*, Eng., 4, 142.

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.

sup-er-sti-tious-ness, *a.* [Eng. *superstitious*]. One given to superstitious belief or practices.

"These kind superstitiousness, the Jews."—*Bacon*: *Words*, I, 142.

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2. Proceeding from, partaking of, pertaining to, or characterized by superstition; of the nature of superstition.

"Regarded the king with superstitious veneration."—*Bacon*: *Hist.*, Eng., 4, 142.

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2. *Fig.*: Anything erected or built up on a foundation or basis.

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Lat.: The use of land, &c., for the propagation of



5. To give, to grant, to furnish, to provide.

*"But neither cure I'll pardon it if I supply
Sight to my breast and sorrow to my eye."
Prior: Celia to Damon.*

6. To serve instead of; to fill or take the place of.

*"Where burning ships the launch'd sea supply,
And no light shines but that by what we see."
Walter: Instructions to a Painter, 181.*

7. To fill up; particularly applied to places that have become vacant.

*"I being absent, and my place supplied."
Shakespeare: Othello, II. 2.*

sûp-plý, a. (Supply, v.)

1. The act of supplying, providing, or furnishing what is wanted; provision; cure of deficiencies.

*"Why are useful things good? because they minister to the supply of our wants and desires."
Lodge: Lights of Nature, vol. 1, pt. II, ch. xiv.*

2. That which is supplied; a sufficiency or provision of things needed; a quantity, stock, or store of things on hand.

3. Especially in the plural, the stock of provisions necessary to supply the wants of an army or other large body of persons; necessities collected; stores.

4. Additional troops, reinforcements, succour.

*"The Earl of Salisbury craveth supply."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., I. 1.*

5. One who takes the place of another; a substitute. (Used especially of a Nonconformist minister or student who does duty in the absence of the regular pastor.)

6. A grant of money provided by a national assembly to meet the expenses of government. The right of voting supplies in the United States is vested in the House of Representatives, and the necessary exercise of this right is practically a law for the annual meeting of Congress. But an appropriation bill must be introduced by the Senate and signed by the President, or passed over the President's veto, before it can become operative.

*"That paragraph of the king's speech which related to supply preceded the paragraph which related to the fleet."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

Commissioners of supply: Commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties. (Scotch.)

sûp-plý-ant, a. (Eng. supply; -ant.)

Suppletory, auxiliary, supplemental.

sûp-plý-mént, s. (Eng. supply; -ment.)

The furnishing or provision of further supplies; a continuation of supply.

*"You have me, right, and I will never fail
Beginning, not supplemant."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, III. 4.*

sûp-pone, v. (Lat. suppono, from sup (for sub) = under, and pono = to place.)

To suppose (q. v.).

sûp-port: v. t. (Fr. supporter, from Lat. supporto = to carry, bring, or convey to a place; in Low Lat. = to endure, to sustain; sup (for sub) = under, and porto = to carry; Sp. superior, superior; Port. supportar, suportar; Ital. supportare.)

1. To bear up, to sustain, to prop up; to keep from falling or sinking.

*"Support him by the arm."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, II. 7.*

2. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; to keep from fainting, yielding, or giving way.

*"But waged with death a losing strife,
Supported by despair, I live."
Cowper: The Castaway.*

3. To back up by being in readiness to come to the aid of; as, One regiment supports another.

4. To endure without being overcome; to bear up under; to endure, to sustain.

*"I a heavy interim shall support
By his due absence."
Shakespeare: Othello, I. 3.*

5. To be able to furnish funds for, or the means of continuing; to be able to meet; to meet, to meet.

*"The costs charges, and expenses which the king's highness necessarily hath been compelled to support and sustain."
Burnet: Records, vol. 1, pt. II, ch. II. [Note B.]*

6. To be able to carry on; to be able to continue; as, To support a war, contest, or argument.

7. To maintain with the necessary means of living; to provide for; to provide with a livelihood; as, To support a son at college.

8. To keep up by nutriment; to nourish, to sustain; as, To support life.

9. To keep up in reputation; to sustain, to maintain; as, To support a good character.

10. To take the part or character of; to represent on the stage; to act; as, To support a character in a play.

11. To verify, to substantiate, to bear out, to make good, to maintain.

*"The question is whether the mystery be supported by evidence."
Sheldon: Hermeneutic, vol. 1, ser. 2.*

12. To assist, to aid, to help, to further, to second; as, To support a party.

13. To maintain; to defend successfully; to vindicate, to uphold; as, To support one's own cause.

14. To accompany as an honorary assistant; to uphold or aid by attendance on.

15. To second or back up, as a proposal or motion, at a public meeting.

¶ (1) To support arms:

Mil. To carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder, supported by having the hammer rest on the left forearm, which is passed across the breast.

(2) To support a rule:

Law: To argue in answer to the arguments of the party who has shown cause against a rule nisi.

sûp-port, s. (Support, v.)

1. Ordinary Language:

The act, operation, or state of supporting, upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling or sinking; sustaining effect or power.

2. That which supports, upholds, maintains, or keeps from falling; as—

(1) A stand, frame, prop, pillar, base, foundation, or the like, on which anything stands.

(2) That which maintains life; sustenance; necessities of life.

(3) Maintenance, subsistence, livelihood.

*"A thousand poules a year, annual support
Out of his grace he sells."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., II. 2.*

(4) One who or that which supports or maintains a person, family, &c.; as, He is the support of the family; Agriculture is their chief support.

(5) That which upholds or relieves; aid, help, succour, assistance; specifically, troops in reserve to support and back up those in front.

(6) Aid, countenance; assistance by speaking or acting; as, He gave his support to the motion.

3. The maintenance, sustaining, or keeping up of anything, without allowing it to sink, fall, decline, or give way; as, the support of health, the support of spirits, courage, or the like.

II. Law: The right of a person to have his buildings or other immoveable property supported by his neighbour's house or land.

¶ Points of support: (POINT, s., ¶ 15).

sûp-port-â-ble, a. (Eng. support, v.; -able.)

1. Capable of being supported, upheld, sustained, or kept up.

2. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; tolerable, bearable, endurable.

*"The loss of all
That can ennoble man and make frail life,
Shall so be supported."
Cowper: Task, v. 4.*

3. Capable of being supported, maintained, or defended; as, an opinion or statement is supportable.

sûp-port-â-ble-ness, s. (Eng. support, v.; -able.)

The quality or state of being supportable.

*"It hath an influence on the supportableness of the barbed."
Bacon: Works, IV. 477.*

sûp-port-â-ble-ly, adv. (Eng. supportable; -ly.)

In a supportable manner.

sûp-port-â-ge, s. (Eng. support, v.; -ance.)

1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which supports or upholds; support, prop.

*"Give some support to the bending telegraph."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, II. 4.*

2. That which keeps from falling or sinking; maintenance.

*"Draw for the supportance of his wife."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, III. 4.*

II. Scots Law: Assistance rendered to enable a person, who is otherwise incapable, to go to kirk or market, so as to render valid a conveyance of heritage made within sixty days before death.

sûp-pôr-tâ-tion, sûp-pôr-tâ-ti-ôn, (Eng. support; -ation.)

Support, maintenance.

*"The term provision and supportance of a house
God."
Bishop Hall: Kemevile, p. 202.*

sûp-pôr-t-â-d, p. pr. or a. (Support, a.)

As p. pr. (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

Her: Applied to an ordinary that is another under it, by way of support, as a chief supported.

sûp-pôr-t-â-r, s. (Eng. support; -er.)

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who supports or maintains; as—

(1) One who supports, upholds, or keeps from falling or sinking. (Cowper: Task, v. 4.)

(2) One who gives aid, assistance, or countenance; an advocate, a defender.

*"Regarding the English and French as the chief literary supporters of the present age."
Scott: Poetic Learning, ch. vii.*

(3) An adherent; one who goes with a party.

(4) A sustainer, a comforter.

*"The saints have a companion and supporter in their journey."
Scott.*

(5) One who accompanies another on some public occasion as an aid or attendant; as, who second, supports, or strengthens, as a chairman of a meeting and his supporters.

2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a support, a base, a pillar, a foundation, or the like.

*"They have no seats, nor any other support, but the twelve, than several round tables."
Scott: The Rhymer, ch. II.*

II. Technically:

1. *Her:* A figure on each side of a shield of arms, appearing to support the shield. They may be figures of beasts or birds, male or female, as the lion and unicorn in the arms of Great Britain, or of men, sometimes naked and some-times clad in armour. They may have originated in the ceremonial bearing of the knightly shield to tournaments and jousts by squires or retainers of a noble house. They are borne by all peers of the realm, Knights of the Garter, Knights Grand-Crosses of the Bath, by many Nova Scotia baronets and by the chiefs of Scottish clans, also by many municipalities, and the municipal corporations of the city of London.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A piece of timber bolted firmly beneath the calked, to resist the weight of the anchor.

(2) A piece bolted to the bows of a ship for supporting the trestle tree.

3. *Surg.:* A broad, elastic, or cushioned band or truss for the support of any part or organ; as, an abdominal supporter.

sûp-pôr-t-fâll, sûp-pôr-t-fâll, (Eng. support; -fall.)

Abounding with support; giving abundance of support.

*"The sea is full of support."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey, III.*

sûp-pôr-t-léss, a. (Eng. support; -less.)

Destitute of support; having no support.

*"The true supportless, who lie upon the ground."
Burnet: History of English Kings, II. 1.*

sûp-pôr-t-mént, s. (Eng. support; -ment.)

Support.

*"Precisely in her bodily supportment."
Bacon: Essays, ch. II.*

sûp-pôr-t-réss, s. (Eng. support; -ress.)

A female supporter.

sûp-pôg-â-ble, sûp-pôg-â-ble, a. (Eng. support; -able.)

Capable of being supported or imagined to exist.

*"Every one of these things is rationally supportable."
Locke: Reason, vol. 1, ser. II.*

sûp, sît, sûr, amidst, what, fâll, father: wô, wêt, hère, camél, thère, pine, pît, air, sir, marino; gâ, pû, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, who, sôn; mûta, oûa, oure, unite, cur, rule, fâll; trý, Syrian. a, æ = é; ey = é; qu = kw

sup-pôz-ai, sup-pôz-all, s. [Eng. *suppose*; -ai.] The act of supposing something to exist; supposition, opinion, belief.
"Holding a weak supposal of our worth."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, I. 2.

sup-pôz, v. t. & i. [Fr. *supposer*, from *sup* (L. *sub*) = under, and *pos* = to place.]

A. Transitive:
 1. To place or substitute, as one thing by itself in the place of another. (A Latinian.)
 2. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position; to imagine or admit to exist for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true or to exist; to assume hypothetically; to state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to exist or be true.
"Suppose he should relent, And publish grace to all." Milton: P. L. II. 237.
 3. To imagine; to be of opinion; to think or believe to be the case; to presume.
"Who loosing, or supposing lost, The goal on earth they valued most." Cooper: *Attona Mirabilis*.
 4. To form in the mind; to figure to one's self; to imagine.
"More furious raging bridle Than can be imagined or supposed." Shakespeare: *Henry VI.* IV. 1.
 5. To require to exist or be true; to imply; to presuppose; to involve by inference.
"This supposes something, without evident ground." —Baird: *Orig. of Manhood*.
B. Intrans. To make or form suppositions; to imagine, to think.
"There are no drunken, as he supposes." —Acts II. 14.

sup-pôz, s. [Suppose, v.] Supposition; position without proof; opinion, belief.
"We come short of our supposes so far, That after six years sleep, yet Tris, wells stand." Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

sup-pôz-ed, pa. par. & o. [Suppose, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).
B. As adj.: Laid down or imagined as being or true; imagined, believed.
supposed-beas, s.
Muscle: Any bass note in an inverted chord, as contrasted with the real bass, not, or generator, as the bass note E or A in the inverted common chord of C.

sup-pôz-ed-ly, adv. [Eng. *supposed*; -ly.] By supposition; presumably.
"A little supposed good private water." —Morning Advertiser, Dec. 19, 1866.

sup-pôz-er, s. [Eng. *supposer*; -er.] One who supposes.

sup-pô-zi-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *suppositio*, accus. of *suppositus* = a substitution, a supposition, from *supponere*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to place under, to substitute; *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pono* = to place; Sp. *suposición*.]

1. The act of supposing; the laying down of an hypothesis; reasoning by hypothesis.
"But all's not true that suppositional saith."
Drayton: Barons Wars, III.
 2. That which is supposed or assumed hypothetically; an assumption, an hypothesis.
"He had used language which was quite startling, but he was not supposing that he had a guilty conscience of the contents." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 10.
 3. A surmise, a conjecture, a guess.
 4. An imagination, a conceit.
"And that of some supposition think Begun by death that hath such promise to die."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, III. 2.

sup-pô-zi-tion-al, a. [Eng. *supposition*; -al.] Founded or based upon supposition; hypothetical, supposed.
"It is not accurate, but only suppositional." —Baird: *Orig. of Manhood*, ch. 11.

sup-pô-zi-tious, a. [Lat. *suppositivus* = false, fraudulently substituted, from *supponere*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to place under, to substitute; (S) position.]

1. Not genuine, fraudulently substituted for another; also put by trick in the place or character of another; counterfeit.
"There were in the same stricken vessel supposititious as well as there were real ones." —Cudworth: *Intel. System*, p. 10.
 2. Founded upon supposition; hypothetical, supposed.
"Some attention in the globe lend rather to the interest of the earth, and its poor nations, than their destruction, as all these supposititious ones manifestly show." —Bacon: *Advancement of Learning*, p. 10.

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Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, III. 2.

sup-pô-zi-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. *suppositivously*; -ly.]

1. In a supposititious manner; apuriously; not genuinely.
 2. Hypothetically; by supposition.
"Suppositivously he derives it from the Latin Monist." —Prof. T. Herbert: *Travels*, p. 11.

sup-pô-zi-tious-ness, s. [Eng. *suppositivousness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being supposititious.

sup-pô-zi-tive, a. & s. [Suppose, v.]

A. As adj.: Including or implying supposition; supposed.
"As to continuatives, they are either suppositives, such as 'if' or 'positively,' such as 'because,' therefore, as, &c." —Harris: *German*, bk. II, ch. 11.
B. As subst.: A word denoting or implying an supposition.
"The suppositives denote connexion, but assert not actual relation." —Harris: *German*, bk. II, ch. 11.

sup-pô-zi-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *suppositively*; -ly.] With, by, or upon supposition.
"The unreformed student may have some hope suppositively, if he do change and repent." —Hammond.

sup-pô-zi-tor, s. [Lat. *suppositus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to lay under.]

1. An all (C), an inferior (C).
"Monetization, suppositives, quack-salvers, mineralists, wizards, eichymists, and apothecaries, old wives and barbers, are all suppositives to the right worshipful doctor, as I take it." —Ford: *Love's Maliciousness*, I. 2.
 2. A suppository.
"Clysters, suppositories, and a barbarous pothecary's bill." —Dryden: *See Martin Marcellus*, IV.

sup-pô-zi-tor-y, s. [Lat. *suppositorius* = placed under; Fr. *suppositoire*.]

1. A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.
 2. A medicinal ball introduced into the vagina or rectum.
 3. The chief suppositories are tannic acid, mercury, lead, opium, and morphia.

sup-pô-zi-tor-ure, s. [Eng. *suppositor*; -ure.] Supposition, hypothesis.

sup-press, sup-press, v. t. [Lat. *suppressus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to press under, to suppress; *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pono* = to press.]

1. To overpower, to crush, to subdue; to reduce to subjection.
"Great Hercules . . . wholly did suppress Our lawless prince."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad XI.
 2. To put down; to subdue, to quell.
"Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger." —Davies: *On Ireland*.
 3. To keep in or back; to restrain from utterance or vent.
"The host, with smile suppressed and eye, The toil unwonted saw him try."
Keats: Lady of the Lake, I. 24.
 4. To keep back or hinder from circulation; to stop, to still.
"They were not powerful enough to suppress newspapers right and left." —Daily Telegraph, May 5, 1867.
 5. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; to keep back.
"Still she suppresses the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense." —H. More: *On the Indignity*.
 6. To retain without making public; as, To suppress a letter or manuscript.
 7. To stop by remedial means; as, To suppress a hemorrhage or the like.
 8. To suppress, to displace.
"To crown himself king, and suppress the prince."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., I. 3.

sup-press-or, s. [Eng. *suppressor*; -or.] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

sup-press-i-ble, a. [Eng. *suppress*; -ible.] Capable of being suppressed; possible to be suppressed.

sup-press-ion (as as sh), s. [Fr. from Lat. *suppressionem*, accus. of *suppressio*, from *supponere*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to suppress (q. v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:
 1. The act of suppressing, crushing, destroy, ing, putting down, or quelling.
"The suppression of idolatry in the Roman empire, and the establishment of the Christian church upon its ruins, was one of the most wonderful events in the civil world." —H. More: *German*, vol. I, sec. 1.
 2. The state of being suppressed, crushed, destroyed, or quelled.

2. The act of retaining or keeping back from utterance, vent, disclosure, or circulation.
 3. The act of retaining or keeping back from public notice.
 4. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharge.
"The suppression or difficulty of avoiding 'r'." —P. Holland: *Plants*, bk. xii, ch. xv.

II. Gram.: Omission, ellipsis; as, the suppression of a word or words in a sentence.
 3. (1) *Suppression of monasteries:*
Church Hist.: The closing of religious houses and the appropriation of their revenues to other purposes. There have been many hostile suppressions, and suppressions carried out with the approval of the Roman See. Of the former class the most considerable were: (1) in England (1535-40); (2) in France, during the Revolution (by a law passed in February, 1790); (3) in Italy, commenced by the Sarlinian Government in 1855, and (4) in Germany. Of the latter class were the suppressions in England of religious houses that their revenues might be transferred to Jesus, Christ's, and St. John's Colleges at Cambridge; still later, those in favour of Christ Church and Brasenose, Oxford.
 (2) *Suppression of parts in a flower:*
Bot.: A term used when parts which normally belong to a flower are wanting.
 (3) *Suppression of the menses:*
Path.: A kind of amenorrhea in which the flux having been properly established becomes prematurely arrested.
 (4) *Suppression of urine:*
Pathol.: Retention of the urine. It may arise from mechanical obstruction caused by a calculus or a tumour, from blood poisoning, in cholera, senility, and the more malignant fevers, or from hysteria.

sup-press-ion-ist (as as sh), s. [Eng. *suppression*; -ist.] One who suppresses or advocates suppression.
"Think of it, ye modern suppressivists!" —Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1866.

sup-press-ive, a. [Eng. *suppress*; -ive.] Tending to suppress; suppressing; keeping down.
"A work that had been received by the English press with suppressive silence." —Daily Chronicle, Sept. 24, 1866.

sup-press-ive-ly, adv. [Eng. *suppress*; -ive.] One who suppresses, quells, or subdues; one who prevents utterance, disclosure, or circulation.

sup-py-râte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *suppuratus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to gather pus underneath; *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pus* (gent. *puris*) = pus.]

A. Intrans. To grow to pus; to generate pus.
B. Trans. To cause to generate pus.
"In the space of three weeks it suppurated it." —German: *Surgery*, bk. IV, ch. 1.

sup-py-râte-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *suppuratio*, accus. of *suppuratio*, from *supponere*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to suppurate (q. v.).]

1. The process of producing pus or purulent matter, as in a wound or abscess.
 2. I applied again the Malacian which caused a suppurative of the remainder. —H. More: *Surgery*, bk. IV, ch. 1.
 3. When extensive its commencement is characterized by hectic fever.
 4. The matter generated by suppurative.
*"Those impostures or swellings, that grow to an head or suppurative (which the Greeks call Apoktema)." —P. Holland: *Plants*, bk. xii, ch. 11.*

sup-py-râte-tive, a. & s. [Fr. *suppuratif*.]

A. As adj.: Tending to produce pus or purulent matter; attended by suppurative as, suppurative phlebitis.
B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation that promotes suppurative.
"I applied over the whole tumour some of the suppurative ointment in the method of cure." —H. More: *Surgery*, bk. IV, ch. 1.

sup-py-tâte, s. [Lat. *suppuratus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to reckon; *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *puto* = to reckon.] To reckon, to compute.
"Supputated especially for the elevation and mortification of London." —Wood: *Athena Ionia*, vol. 1.

sup-py-tâte-tion, s. [Lat. *supputatio*, (S) PUTATE.] Reckoning, account, computation. (Boyle: *Works*, III. 610.)

1. The act of retaining or keeping back from utterance, vent, disclosure, or circulation.
 2. The act of retaining or keeping back from public notice.
 3. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharge.
"The suppression or difficulty of avoiding 'r'." —P. Holland: *Plants*, bk. xii, ch. xv.

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sup-py-râte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *suppuratus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to gather pus underneath; *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pus* (gent. *puris*) = pus.]

A. Intrans. To grow to pus; to generate pus.
B. Trans. To cause to generate pus.
"In the space of three weeks it suppurated it." —German: *Surgery*, bk. IV, ch. 1.

sup-py-râte-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *suppuratio*, accus. of *suppuratio*, from *supponere*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to suppurate (q. v.).]

1. The process of producing pus or purulent matter, as in a wound or abscess.
 2. I applied again the Malacian which caused a suppurative of the remainder. —H. More: *Surgery*, bk. IV, ch. 1.
 3. When extensive its commencement is characterized by hectic fever.
 4. The matter generated by suppurative.
*"Those impostures or swellings, that grow to an head or suppurative (which the Greeks call Apoktema)." —P. Holland: *Plants*, bk. xii, ch. 11.*

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A. As adj.: Tending to produce pus or purulent matter; attended by suppurative as, suppurative phlebitis.
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sup-py-tâte, s. [Lat. *suppuratus*, pa. par. of *suppono* = to reckon; *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *puto* = to reckon.] To reckon, to compute.
"Supputated especially for the elevation and mortification of London." —Wood: *Athena Ionia*, vol. 1.

sup-py-tâte-tion, s. [Lat. *supputatio*, (S) PUTATE.] Reckoning, account, computation. (Boyle: *Works*, III. 610.)

1. The act of retaining or keeping back from utterance, vent, disclosure, or circulation.
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sup-pu-te, *v.t.* [Fr. *supputer*, from Lat. *supputo*.] [SUPPUTATE.]

1. To reckon, to compute, to calculate.

2. To impute.

"And the stout floods stand free from this supposed shame."

sup-prə, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, much in the same way as *super* (q.v.), with the force of over, above, beyond.

supra-acromial, *a.*

Anat.: Above the acromion: as, the supra-acromial artery and nerve.

supra-axillary, *a.*

Bot.: Springing from above the axil. Used of a branch or other process.

supra-coraline, *a.*

Geol.: Resting upon coralline beds. Applied to such portions of the beds above the Middle Oolite as are found naturally resting upon it, or are in some way connected with the upper part of the formation. They are not very fossiliferous. (*Etheridge*.)

supra-costal, *a.*

Lying or situated above or upon the ribs: as, the supra-costal muscles.

supra-decapound, *a.*

Bot.: Having various compound divisions or ramifications. In leaves it is used of those whose petiole bears whorled petioles, as the leaf of *Mimosa purpurea*.

supra-esophageal, *a.*

Anat.: Situated above the gullet.

supra-orbital, *a.*

Anat.: Being above the orbit of the eye.

Supra-orbital artery:

Anat.: A branch of the ophthalmic artery terminating upwards in the forehead. It distributes branches to the eyelids and communicates with the temporal artery.

Supra-orbital notch or foramen:

Anat.: A notch or foramen in the orbital arch which transmits the supra-orbital nerve and artery.

supra-orbital, supra-orbital, *a.*

Supra-orbital (q.v.).

sū prə ǝl ǝr ǝ, *a.* [Pref. *supra*, and Eng. *iliary* (q.v.).] Superciliary (q.v.).

sū prə ǝl-vio ǝr ǝ, *a.* [Pref. *supra*, and Eng. *clavicular* (q.v.).] Supraclavicular (q.v.).

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2. *Pathol.*: In 1855, Dr. Thomas Addison attempted to prove that a disease, often attended by bronze skin, and fatal in from six months to five years, has its seat in the suprarenal capsules. [BRONZEN, 5.]

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of the sovereign in all causes, as well ecclesiastical as civil, was asserted. The Royal Supremacy was one of the main causes of the civil war in the seventeenth century; it received a check at the Revolution of 1688, which enforced toleration of Nonconformity, but in the latter half of the nineteenth century more than one clergyman has been committed to prison for disobeying the ruling of the law courts in ecclesiastical matters.

suprême, **su-prém**, *a.* [Fr. *suprême*, from Lat. *supremus* = highest, from *super* = above; *sp.* and Ital. *supremo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The highest in authority or power; holding the highest place in authority, power, or government.

"Verily, there cannot really be more than one supreme power in a society."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng. ch. xxi.*

2. Highest or most extreme in degree; highest possible; utmost.

"Above all the luxury supreme And his chief glory, was the gospel theme."—*Cowper, Conversation, etc.*

II. Bot. Situated at the highest point or part.

1. The Supreme:

(1) The highest of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.

(2) The highest point or pitch.

"To the supreme of power."

Keats: Sleep & Poetry.

2. **Supreme Court:** The highest court of the United States, established by the Constitution, its purpose being to decide upon the Constitutionality of Acts of Congress, and also to serve as the final court of appeal in suits of a national character. Each state has its Supreme Court, which performs like duties within the state. The Supreme Court of Judicature in England is a court of final appeal.

suprême, *a.* [Fr.]

Cook: The best part. (*VELOUTÉ, VOLAILLE*.)

suprême, *adv.* [Eng. *supreme*; *ly.*]

1. With supreme or the highest authority;

a. To rule supremely.

2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent. (*Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen*.)

suprém-i-ty, *s.* [Lat. *supremitas* = the highest pitch of excellence.] Supremacy

(*q.v.*)

"When [the Pope] supremely he had suppressed in his dominions."—*Palmer: Worthen, ch. vi.*

sur (*ly.*), *prof.* [Lat.] The form assumed by the prefix *sub* before words beginning with *r*, as *substitution*.

sur (*ly.*), *ref.* [Fr., contracted from Lat. *super* = above, upon, as in *surcharge*, *surface*, &c.]

A prefix used in the sense of above, upon, &c., or sometimes intensively.

sur-ancree, *a.*

Her.: A term applied to axes with double anchor flukes at each termination.

sur-renal, *a.*

Ant.: The same as *SO-PRE-RENAL* (*q.v.*)



SUR-ANCREE.

sur-rā, *a.* [Arab.] A chapter of the Koran.

sur-rā-dif-tion, *s.* [Pref. *sur* (*q.v.*) and Eng. addition (*q.v.*)] Something added or applied, as to a name.

sur-sh, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of silk material.

sur-sh, *s.* [Lat. *surra* = the calf of the leg.]

In or pertaining to the calf of the leg.

sur-ange (*s. sh*), *s.* [Eng. *sur* (*q.v.*) and *ance*; or a contract of insurance (*q.v.*)] Assurance, surety, warrant.

sur-rā-sé-phône, *s.* A ribboned instrument, resembling the ophicleide, pitched in E-flat.

sur-rā, *s.* [See *def.*] Coarse, short cotton goods in the neighborhood of Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

sur-bāse, *s.* [Fr. *sur* (*q.v.*) and Eng. *base*, *s.* (*q.v.*)]

1. A base or a series of mouldings at the top of a pedestal, pediment, &c.

sur-bāse, *s.* [Fr. *sur* (*q.v.*) and Eng. *base*, *s.* (*q.v.*)]

1. An extra charge or load; an excessive

load or burden; an overload; a load greater than can be borne.

"The air, after receiving a charge, both to receive a surcharge, or greater charge, with the opposite as it both the first."—*Bacon Nat. Hist.* § 22.

2. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.

II. Law:

1. An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable.

2. A charge made by an auditor upon public officials, as guardians of the poor, for amounts improperly paid by them.

3. The showing of an omission in an account for which credit ought to have been given.

(1) **Surcharge and falsification:** In taking accounts in the Court of Chancery a surcharge is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed, and a falsification applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous. (*English*.)

(2) **Surcharge of forest:** The putting of more cattle into a forest by a commoner than he has a right to do. (*English*.)

sur-charge, *s.* [Eng. *surcharge*, *v.* (*ment*)] Surplus, overplus.

"That continual surcharging of people."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.* p. 25.

sur-charge, *s.* [Eng. *surcharge* (*q.v.*)]

1. One who encharges, overloads, or overstocks.

2. The same as *Surcharge of forest* (*q.v.*)

sur-ghā-gle, *s.* [O. Fr. *surghā-gle*, from Lat. *super* = above, and *cingulus* = a belt.]

1. **Saddlery:** A belt or girth to be passed around a saddle, pad, or blanket, to fasten it to the horse's back.

2. The girth with which clergymen of the Church of England bind their cassocks.

sur-ghā-gle, *v.t.* [*SURCINGOLE*, *a.*] To furnish with a surcingle; to bind or attach with a surcingle.

sur-ole, *s.* [Lat. *surculus* = a young twig or branch.] A little shoot, a sucker, a twig.

"Boughs and surculs of the same shape unto the tree."—*Brown: Faigir Grove*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

sur-oley, *v.t.* [Pref. *sur* (*q.v.*) and Eng. *oley*, *v.*] To sur-ley (*q.v.*)

"A greedy eater of much food, which was provided for himself."—*Byron: Quixote*, ch. i.

sur-coat, *s.* [Lat. *surcoatus*, from *super* = above, and *coatus* = a coat.]

1. An outer garment worn from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries by both sexes. It was made in a great variety of forms, short and long.

2. Any garment worn over defensive armour; more especially applied to the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armour, and frequently emblazoned with the family arms.

"He erect a broken yoke, and in his shield Red flames he bore, upon a yellow field."—*With Gains his surcoat was emblazoned.*—*Byron: Orlando* p. 100, l. 111.

3. A short robe worn over the long robe or tunic, terminating a little below the knee, forming part of the costume of ladies at the close of the eleventh century.

sur-coate, *s.* [O. Fr. *surcoate*, *surcoate* = an overgrowth; *sur* = over, and Lat. *coatus* = to increase.] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

"The surcoate grew so great, as bore down the last."—*Byron: Poly Olmon*, a. 1.

sur-crew (*ow as ô*), *s.* [Fr. *sur* = over,

2. **Joinery:** A board running round a room on a level with the top of the chair-lacks.

sur-bāsed, *a.* [Eng. *surbase* (*q.v.*) and *sed*]

Arch.: Having a surbase, or moulding above the base.

sur-bāsed, *a.*

Arch.: An arch whose rise is less than half the span.

sur-bāse-mēt, *s.* [Pref. *sur* (*q.v.*) and Eng. *base-mēt* (*q.v.*)]

Arch.: The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.



SURBĀSED ARCH.

sur-bāse, *s.* [Fr. *solbasse*, from *sol* (Lat. *solus*) = a sole (a foot), and *basse* = to beat.]

1. To make sore, as the sole of the feet, by walking; to bruise with travelling.

"Least they their fingers should bruise, and surbāse sore their tender toes."—*Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 24.*

2. To fatigue by marching.

"Their march they continued all that night, the horses often slaking that the foot might rest, but however they could not but be extremely weary and surbāsed."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

sur-bāse, *v.t.* [Pref. *sur* (*q.v.*) and Eng. *base*, *v.* (*q.v.*)] To set edgewise, as a stone, that is, to set it in a position different to that which it had in the quarry.

sur-bāt, *a.* [*SURBATE*] Surbated; bruised or sore with walking.

"A traveller with feet surbāt."—*Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 24.*

sur-brave, *v.* [Pref. *sur* (*q.v.*) and Eng. *brave*, *v.*] To belittle (*q.v.*); to excel in finery (*q.v.*)

"The Persian proud (th. Surbrave was in their hands) With plates of gold surrounded all their lands."—*Hudon: Judith*, l. 22.

sur-gēas-ānce, *s.* [Eng. *surgeance*; *ance*] Constition, surseance.

"To purposed two things, 1. A surseance of crime, 2. An imperial dict."—*Keats: Wottons, p. 107.*

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surf-cooter, a.

Ornith. *Colinus peregrinus*; An United States duck, common on the Atlantic coast, and extending its migrations to Europe. Length about twenty-one inches; plumage black, with an oval patch of white on the top of the head and on the back of the neck; beak, legs, and toes orange-yellow. Called also Surf-duck.

surf (2), s. [Scot. (1), a.]

Agric. The bottom or conduit of a drain. (Prov.)

surf-face, a & o. [Fr. from *sur* = above, upon, and *face* (Lat. *facies*) = face; cf. Lat. *superficies*, from *super* = above, and *facies* = a face. *surface* and *superficies* are therefore doublets.]

A. A substantivo:**I. Ordinary Language:****1. Literally:**

(1) The upper face of anything; the exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminate a solid; the superterrestrial, the outside; as, the surface of a cylinder, the surface of the sea, &c. Popularly surface is used to designate not only the superterrestrial, or exterior part of anything, but also a certain thickness or depth below the outside; as, To pore off the surface of a field; the surface of the earth, &c.

"His passions like the wat'ry stores that sleep beneath the smiling surface of the deep." *Comper: Hope*, 186.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. **Fig.** Outward or external appearance; that which appears or is perceived in a slight or superficial view, without examination; as, On the surface of it the proposition appears fair.

II. Technically:

1. **For.** That part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion.

2. **Geom.** That which has length and breadth only, and so distinguished from a line which has length only, and a solid which has length, breadth, and thickness. Surfaces are distinguished algebraically by the nature and order of their equations; thus a plane surface is a surface of the first order; a curved surface is a surface of the second order. Surfaces are also distinguished by their mode of generation.

3. **Physics.** When geometrical reasoning is applied to the propositions of physics, the word surface is used in the ordinary geometric sense, that is, length and breadth without thickness (2.), but when the abstract is modified into the concrete, the surface in physics has, in an indefinitely small amount or thickness, depth, a geometrical surface existing only as a mental conception.

4. **Acad.** Of or pertaining to the surface; situated or being on the surface; external; hence, figuratively, superficial, specious, insincere; as, more so face loyalty.

5. **For the difference between surface and superficies, see SUPERFICIALS.**

(1) **Curved surface:** A surface which may be cut by a plane through any given point, so that the line of common section of the plane and surface may be a curve, as the surface of a sphere, cylinder, or cone.

(2) **Irregular surface:** A surface that can be measured in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surface of the cylinder and cone.

(3) **Plane surface:** [PLANE, s. A. II. 2.]

(4) **Rect. l. surface:** A surface described by the motion of a straight line, which neither remains parallel to a given line, nor always passes through a given point, as a conoidal surface.

(5) **Cylindrical surface:** A surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its centre on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve.

(6) **Conoid surface:** A surface that cannot be described in the plane.

surface chuck, s.

Lathe: A two plate chuck to which a flat object is secured for turning.

surface condenser, s.

1. **Steam:** A chamber or congeries of

pipes in which steam from the cylinder is condensed.

2. A steam-heated apparatus, consisting of pipes or chambers over which a solution is conducted in order that its watery particles may be driven off.

surface-gauge, s. An implement for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

surface-grub, s.

Entom. The grub or caterpillar of *Triplaxia pronuba*. [TAIPHANA, UNDERWING.]

surface-joint, s. A joint uniting the ends or edges of metallic sheets or plates.

surface-man, s.

Rail-eng. A person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order.

surface-plane, s.

Wood-work: A form of planing-machine for truing and smoothing the surface of an object run beneath the rotary cutter on the bed of the planer.

surface-printing, s. Printing from an inked surface in contradistinction to the plate-printing process, in which the lines are filled with ink, the surface cleaned, and the ink absorbed from the lines by pressure upon the plate. Books, newspapers, woodcuts, and lithographs are all surface-printed; Bank of England notes have been printed by this process since January 1, 1855.

surface-roller, s.

Calico-print: The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing.

surface-twitch, s.

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum articulatum*; (2) *Agrostis stolonifera angustifolia*. [Britten & Holland.]

surface-water, s. Water which collects on the surface of the ground; it is usually run off into sewers or drains.

surface-working, s.

Mining: The operation of digging for gold or other minerals on the top soil.

surf-face, v.t. [SURFACE, s.]

1. To put a surface on; to give a surface to; espec., to give a line surface to; to make smooth or polished.

2. To work the surface of, as ground, in searching for gold, &c.

3. To bring to or place on the surface; to raise to the surface.

"To surface the trustful now accumulated." *Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1866.

surf-face-er, s. [ENG. SURF(s), v.; -er.]

1. A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

2. One who digs for gold, &c., in the surface soil.

***surfe, *sur-fell, *sur-fe, *sur-fyll, v.t.** [Prob. corrupted from *superfuit*.] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic, supposed to have been prepared from sulphur.

"She shall no longer powder her bare surfell but cheeks, cleanse her teeth, or conform the lines of her eye-brows, &c." *Ford: Love's Sacrifice*, II. 1.

surf-felt, *sur-fet, *sur-foyle, v.t. & t. [SURFEIT, s.]**A. Transitive:**

1. **Lit.:** To feed to excess so as to overload and oppress the stomach, and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed so as to produce sickness or nausea.

II. Figuratively:

1. To overburthen; to weigh down.

"So more would watch, when sleep on surfetted Their laden eyelids." *Chapman: Homer: Iliad*, II.

2. To fill to satiety or disgust; to cloy.

"To surfet and injure ourselves by excessive indulgence." *Amos: Sermons*, vol. VI., ser. 20.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. **Lit.:** To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or nausea results.

"Who before pampered himself with all sorts of delicacies, even to surfeting." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, vol. VI., ser. 1.

2. **Fig.:** To feel uneasy in consequence of excess.

"Love surfetts not, but like a glutton dies." *Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 608.

surf-felt, *sur-fet, *sor-fait, s. [O. Fr. *surfait* = excess, orig. pa. par. of *surfaitre*, sur-

faire; to overprize, to make of excessive value; O. Fr. *sur*; Fr. *sur* = above, and *fait*, pa. par. of *faire* (Lat. *facio*) = to do, to make, to deem.]

1. Literally:

1. Excess in eating and drinking; an excessive or glutinous meal by which the stomach is overloaded, and the digestion deranged.

"He was half-killed with a surfet of those pippins." *Spenser: English Works*, vol. II., p. 11.

2. Fulness and oppression of the system, arising from excess; or glutinous eating or drinking.

"So prodigious in quantity, as would at another time have produced a fever or surfet." *Johnson: bk. II., ch. II.*

II. **Fig.:** Disgust caused by satiety; satiety, satiation.

"Zelma thought it not good for his stomach to receive a surfet of too much favour." *Shelley: A Poet's Life*, bk. II.

* **surfet-swelled, a.** Swelled out with gluttony or other over-indulgence. (*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, v. 5.)

* **surfet-water, s.** Water for the cure of surfets.

"A little cold-distilled poppy-water, which is the true surfet water, with acid and opium, often aids digestion in the beginning." *Lowe*.

surf-fet-er, s. [ENG. SURF(s), v.; -er.] A glutton, a reveller, a rioter.

"I did not think This shrewd surfet would have done him harm." *Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, II. 1.

surf-fet-ing, s. [SURFEIT, v.] The same as SURFEIT, s. (q.v.).

* **surf-flow (ow as o), s.** [Pref. *sur-* (2), and *flu*.] (See EXTRACT.)

"What usually are termed therein [the Granville coast of Jersey] reefs, being the handles of spears thrust roundly in tilting to break their nearest neighbours, are called by some cracked surfers, being necessary expedients to secure conveying wind unto them, as it were, their dubious form as represented in the accurate sketch, as above, answer to both." *Fuller: Worries: Cornwall*.

surf-man, s. [ENG. SURF (1), and *man*.] A sailor who manages a surf-boat (q.v.).

"Rescued from drowning by the surfman, who rushed into the breakers and snatched the man ashore." *Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1899, p. 322.

surf-man-ship, s. [ENG. SURFMAN: -ship.] The art, or skill in managing a surf-boat (q.v.).

"Surfman-ship was not a standard of qualification." *Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1899, p. 324.

surf-y, a. [ENG. SURF (1), a.; -y.] Consisting in or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming.

surge, s. [Lat. *surgo* = to rise; O. Fr. *sourgeon* = a spring.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A rising, a spring, a fountain.

"All great rivers are gorges and assemblies of diverse surges and springs of water." *Berners: Frontiers: Voyage*, vol. I., ch. 1.

2. A large wave or billow; a large rolling swell of water.

"The fore part of the ship is most affected by the motion of a head sea and by the sound and shock of the waves." *Century Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 604.

3. A swelling or rolling prominence.

4. The act or state of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.

II. **Naut.:** The swell on a windlass-barrel upon which the cable or messenger surges or ships back.

surge, v.t. & t. [Lat. *surgo* = to rise.]

A. Intransitive:

1. **Und. Long.:** To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

"The surging air receives Its plucky burden." *Thompson: Spring*.

2. **Naut.:** To ship back, as, a cable surges.

B. Transitive:

Naut.: To let go a portion (of a rope) suddenly; to slack (a rope) up suddenly when it renders round a pulley, a winch, windlass, or capstan.

* **surge-ful, a.** [ENG. SURGE, s.; -ful (6).] Full of, or abounding with surges; rough.

"Like Thetis' goddess self majestically girded: Upon her spacious bed tossing the surges of thine." *Drayton: Polydoron*, s. 14.

* **surge-less, *surge-lesse, a.** [ENG. SURGE, s.; -less.] Free from surges; smooth, calm.

"In surgeless seas of quiet rest." *Milton: for Magistratus*.

bill, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tlan -shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -sion, -sion = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

sur-mis-ent, a. [Eng. *surmise*; -ent.]
One who surmises.
"His hypothesis is information, or rather surmise."
—*Richardson*. *Clarissa*, vi. 173.

sur-mise, 'sur-myse, v.t. & i. [Dua-
mis, a.]
A. Transitive:
1. To charge; to accuse.
"Surmised anyone him felony and murder."
—*Chaucer*. *Canterbury Tales*, vi. 173.
2. To guess or imagine to be the case, with
but little ground or reason to go on; to con-
jecture; to suspect; to have a suspicion.
"Surmises and
He presses to these narrow bounds of life."
—*Milton*. *P. L.*, xi. 240.

B. Intransitive:
1. To charge; to make a charge or accu-
sation.
"He surmised to the king . . . that his mild secret
should be excited him to combine with his enemies."
—*John Trumbull*. *McClure*, vi. 130.

2. To imagine, to conjecture, to suspect, to
suppose.

sur-mis-er, a. {O. Fr. *surmis* = an accusa-
tion, prop. fem. of *surmis*, pa. part. of *surmettre* =
to charge, to accuse; lit., to put upon; *sur-*
upon, and *mettre* to put.]
1. A charge, an accusation.
"To relieve the truth, and to confound false sur-
mises." —*Shakespeare*. *Twelfth Night*, i. 1, 14. 15. No. 10.

2. The thought, imagination, suspicion, or
conjecture that something may be, though
based on no certain or strong evidence; con-
jecture, guess.
"Many surmises of evil alarm the hearts of the
people."
—*Longfellow*. *Excelsior*, l. 3.

3. Reflection, thought.
"He surmised the feeling of his own grief brought
by day surmises of others' detriments."
—*Shakespeare*. *King Lear*, i. 1, 179.

sur-mis-er, a. [Eng. *surmise*; -er.] One
who surmises.
"I should first desire these surmises to point out
the true." —*Longfellow*. *Excelsior*, l. 3.

sur-mis-ing, a. [Eng. *surmise*; -ing.] A
surmise.
"En surmising and vague disquisitions." —*John*.
v. 1. 14. 15.

sur-mis-er, 'sur-myrt, v.t. & i. [Fr. *surmettre* =
to charge.]
A. Trans: To put forward, to charge.
"The petitioners say that John Paston has hitherto
surmised all of his letters, &c."
—*Shakespeare*. *King Lear*, i. 1, 179.

B. Intrans: To surmise.
"Only so in my dream I did surmise." —*Shakespeare*.
Hamlet, i. 1, 179.

sur-mount, v.t. [Fr. *surmonter*, from *sur* =
over, above, and *monter* = to mount (q. v.).]
1. To mount or rise above; to overtop.
"The mountains of Olympus, Atlas, and Atlas, over-
topped and surmounted all lands and clouds." —*Keats*.
Hyperion, l. 1.

2. To overcome, to conquer.
"He set himself therefore to surmount some diffi-
culty, and to evade others." —*Macaulay*. *History of England*,
v. 1. 14. 15.

3. To surpass, to exceed.
"By what earthly prince it doth far surmount."
—*Shakespeare*. *P. L.*, ii. 1, 179.

4. For the difference between to surmount
and to conquer, see CONQUER.

sur-mount-a-ble, a. [Eng. *surmount*; -able.]
Capable of being surmounted or over-
come; surmountable, conquerable.
"The difficulty is easily surmountable by common
sense." —*John*. *Letter to a Young Soldier*.

sur-mount-a-ble-ness, v. [Eng. *surmount*-
able, -ness.] The quality or state of being
surmountable.

sur-mount-ed, p. par. & a. [SURMOUNT.]
A. As p. par. (see the verb).
B. As adjective:
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Overcome, conquered, sur-
passed.

2. *Fig.*: A term used of a charge when it
has another charge of a different metal or
color laid over it. When it is an animal
it has a charge placed over, the term used
is defaced (q. v.).

surmounted arch or dome, s.
An arch or dome that rises higher
than a circle.

sur-mount-er, s. [Eng. *surmount*; -er.]
One who surmounts.

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sur-mal-lé, a. [Fr. *surmalé* = the red
mullet, for *surmalé*: O. Fr. *sur* (Fr. *sur*) =
sorrel (q. v.), and *malé* = a mullet. [MUL-
LET (l).]
1. A light outer or over garment.
"Here now a surmalé, though Robert's coat
shows that surmalé did not do it."
—*Robert de Broussais*, p. 301.

2. The outer garment of an officiating priest,
deacon, or chorister, in the Church of Eng-
land and Roman Catholic Church, worn over
their other dress during the performance of
religious services. It is a hose, flowing vest-
ment of white linen, generally reaching almost
to the feet, with broad full sleeves. It differs
from the alb in being fuller, and in having no
girdle, nor embroidery at the foot.

"From the dislike of rap and surprise, the very next
step was a suggestion to the whole parliament against
the whole government of education." —*John*.
History of Education, p. 101.

sur-mal-lé, a. [Fr. from O. Fr. *sur* = sorrel,
and *malé* (from Lat. *malus*) = a mouse.]
Zool.: *Mus decumanus*, the Brown Rat.
[LAT. a. 11.]

sur-nâ-mo, 'sor-nom, 'sour-noun, s.
[Fr. *surnom*, from *sur* (Lat. *super*) = over, and
nom (Lat. *nomen*) = name; Sp. *surnombre*,
Ital. *soprannome*.]
1. An additional name superadded to the
Christian or baptismal name, and ultimately
converted into a family name. Surnames
originally denoted occupation, residence, or
some particular characteristic or event con-
nected with the individual, as William Rufus
(or Red), John Smith (or the Smith), John
Bowler (or the Bowmaker), &c. They were
also commonly formed at first by adding the
name of the father to that of the son, as
Thomas, John's son, whence Johnson; John,
Harry's son, whence Harrison, &c. So, in
French, they were formed by prefixing *Fils* =
son, to the name of the father, as *Fils-Gerard* =
son of Gerard, &c. In Scotch, the prefix
Mae = son of, was used, as *Mae-Bowling*, *Mae-
Andrew*, &c. In Wales, the prefix was *Ap*,
with the same meaning, as *Thomas Ap Iwan*,
whence Parry, John Ap Rice, whence Price,
&c. In Ireland *O'* was prefixed, as John
O'Donnell, Thomas O'Flanagan, &c.

"In the authentic record of this Echequer called
Domesday, surnames are first found brought in then
by the Normans, who not long before first took
them; but most noted with the prefix a place, as de-
fendus de Manville." —*Camden*. *Remaines*; *Surnames*.

2. An appellation added to the original
name.
"My surname is 'Cordulone.'"
—*Shakespeare*. *Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

sur-nâ-mo, 'sur-nâ-mo, v.t. [SURNAMP, s.]
To name or call by an appellation superadded
to the original name; to give a surname to.
"How he, surnamed of Africa, denuded
In his prime youth the fair Libian maid."
—*Milton*. *P. L.*, ii. 1, 179.

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In his prime youth the fair Libian maid."
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ste, sit, sure, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sure, Suf, marine; sē, se, were, wolf, work, who, son; suite, cub, cure, unite, cūr, rule, still; try, Syrian. a, æ = o; eγ = ē; qu = kw

sur-ré-gâ-tâm, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *surrogatus*, pa. par. of *surrogo*.] [SURROGATE, s.]
See **Law**: That which comes in place of something else.

sur-round, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *surround* = to sit on the waves; Low Lat. *superando*, from *super* = above, over, and *undo* = a wave.]

A. Transitive:
 1. To overflow; to inundate; to flood.
*"The sea ... hath decayed, surrounded and drowned
 up most hard ground."*—*Act 7 James I., c. 20.*
 2. To pass over; to travel over; to circumnavigate.

"Captain (Swedish) surrounded the world."—*Puller (Lancet) Nov. 11, 1860.*
 3. To encompass; to environ; to inclose on every side; specif., to inclose, as a body of troops, between hostile forces, so as to cut off means of communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.

4. To be or be situated on all sides of; to form an inclosure round; to shut in, to environ, to encircle.

*"Cloud instead, as if over-arching dark
 Aromas rose from the cheerful ways of men
 Out-off."*—*Milton P. L., l. 11, 46.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To overflow.

"Surrounds it sleep surround."
Wagner: Atlantic England, VIII. 217, 197.

2. To circle, to go round.

"To dance the thy in surrounding vagaries"
Carlyle: Theat. Pol., Flying Insects, 10.

3. To form an inclosure or circle round something else.

*"And angels seen
 On wings under the burning of the belt."
 Tennyson: The Idylls of the Kings, 100.*

sur-round, a. & s. [SURROUND, v.]

A. Adverb: Flooded.

"My heart surrounded with grief is swollen so high."
Pletcher: Atlas, 221.

B. As subst.: A method of hunting some animals, as buffaloes, by surrounding them, and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine, or other place from which they cannot escape; a place where animals are so hunted. [TENN.]

*"He unfortunately killed a man on the surround
 a few miles from the stockade."*—*Field, Feb. 26, 1862.*

sur-round-er, s. [Eng. surround; -er.]

1. Overflow, inundation.

*"What crowds lie within the hurt or danger of
 water, either within the surround by the sea, or
 the inundation of fresh waters."*—*Collins: Statute of 1800, 12.*

2. One who surrounds.

sur-round-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [SURROUND, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Circling, revolving.

2. Encircling, inclosing.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of inclosing or encompassing.

2. Something belonging to those things that surround or environ; an external or encompassing circumstance; one of the conditions environing a person or thing. (Generally in the plural.)

"Two have their particular talents and their surroundings are usually always the same."—*Burroughs: Python, p. 2.*

sur-round-ry, s. [Eng. surround; -ry.]

General, round.

*"Altho' I find within the surroundry of the house
 a most agreeable solitude."*—*1793.*

sur-roy, south roy, s. [Fr. *sur* (Eng. *super*), and *roy* = king.] [CLARENCEUX.]

sur-roy-al, s. [Fr. *sur* (2), and Eng. *royal* (3).] The crown or title of a stag.

sur-se-nure, s. [Fr. *sur* = above, and *se* = health, sound; Lat. *sanus*.] A wound being or healed outwardly only.

"My wound is both like a surse-nure"
Chaucer: Flowers of Fortitude.

sur-se-ance, s. [Fr.] [SURSEANCE] Sub-

stituted, quiet.

*"... he, especially such as be of good temper,
 and have a little more of the same, ought to be
 called 'sur-se-ance' or 'sur-se-ance'—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure.*"*

sur-sis, v.t. [Norm. Fr. *sur-sis* = neglect.]

To forbear.

sur-tax, s. [Prof. *sur* (2), and Eng. *tax* (s.v.).]

A. As substantive:

Meth.: The fifth power of a number; the product of the fourth multiplication of any number taken as the root. Thus, 243 is the surtax of 3, since 3 x 3 = 9 (square of 3); 9 x 3 = 27 (cube of 3); 27 x 3 = 81 (fourth power of 3); 81 x 3 = 243 (fifth power or surtax of 3).

B. As adj.: Of, pertaining to, or involving the fifth power.

sur-solid-problem, s.

Meth.: A problem which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than conic sections.

sur-style, v.t. [Prof. *sur* (2), and Eng. *style* (s.v.).] To surmount.

"(Hilke) was also surmounted Quercus."—*Puller: Warrington: Democrat, 11, 246.*

sur-tax, s. [Prof. *sur* (2), and Eng. *tax* (s.v.).]

An additional or extra tax; a tax levied for some particular purpose.

*"The House subsequently agreed to the continuance
 of the surtax on sugar."*—*Daily Telegraph, June 23, 1864.*

sur-tax, v.t. [SURTAX, s.] To put a surtax on; to increase the tax on.

sur-tout, (final t silent), s. [Fr. = over all; *sur* = above, over, and *tout* (Lat. *totus*) = whole.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Originally, a man's coat, to be worn over his other garments; now, an upper coat with long wide sleeves; a frock-coat. [S. PERTONIS.]

*"The surcoat it almost you
 Reveal the figure of the
 man."*—*Pratt: Alma, III. 420.*

2. *Her.*: An emblem placed upon the centre of a shield of arms; a shield of pretence. The arms figured are those of William III.

sur-tur-brand, s. [Dutch. *sur-tur-brand*, from *sur-tur* = black, and *brand* = a firebrand.]

Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood found in the north of Ireland. It resembles the black oak found in logs, is used for fuel, and is also capable of being manufactured into articles of furniture.

sur-ve-ance, s. [Fr.] Surveiance, superintendence, surveillance.

"You're in the charge of all his surveance."—*Chaucer: C. T., 12, 99.*

sur-vêt-llance (or ll as y), s. [Fr., from *surveiller*, pr. par. of *surveiller* = to watch over; *sur* (Lat. *super*) = above, over, and *vet* (Lat. *vetus*) = to watch.] Oversight, inspection, watch, superintendence, supervision.

*"Well, my lord, you may give orders for their release; of course a little surveillance will be ad-
 visable."*—*Maryat: Scandalous, vol. III, ch. xvii.*

sur-vêt-llant (or ll as y), s. & a. [Fr., pr. par. of *surveiller*.] [SURVEILLANCE.]

A. As subst.: One who watches over another; a watch; a spy, a supervisor.

B. As adj.: Watching over another or others; overseeing, watchful.

sur-vê-ne, v.t. [Fr. *surveiner*; Lat. *super-venire*.] To come as an addition to; to super-vene (s.v.).

*"Hippocrates mentions a supposition that *surveine* letters, which commonly terminates in a consump-
 tion."*—*Hiccup.*

sur-vê-nue, s. [SURVEINE.] The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly; the act of supervening.

sur-vê-y, v. [Fr. *sur* = over, and *o* (Fr. *voir*, *voir* (Fr. *voir*) = to see, from Lat. *videre*.]

1. To overlook; to inspect or take a view of, as from a height.

*"Thence *surveys*
 From out a little watch-tower raised there
 The country round about."*—*Shakespeare: Henry V., 1, 1.*

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine closely.

3. To see, to perceive.

*"The New even had surveying vantage ...
 Began to fresh assault."*—*Shakespeare: Macbeth, 1, 1.*

4. To examine with reference to condition,

situation, value, or the like, carefully with a view to ascertain the condition, value, &c., of

*"The surveyors are drawn, one more principle;
 They survey the quagmire lands with the dutchy."*—*Shakespeare: Commemoration, bk. II, ch. 1.*

5. To determine the boundaries, form, extent, area, position, contour, &c., of, as of any portion of the earth's surface, by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; to determine and accurately delineate on paper the form, extent, contour, &c., of, as of tracts of ground, line of coast, &c. [SURVEYING.]

6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenures of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.

7. To inspect; to examine into.

"We first survey the plot."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., 1, 1.

sur-vê-y, s. [SURVEY, v.]

1. The act of surveying; a general view; a sight, a prospect; as, To take a survey of the country about.

2. A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of anything, with a view to ascertain the condition, quantity, quality, value, &c.; as, To make a survey of roads or bridges; a survey of states, &c.

3. The operation of determining the boundaries, form, extent, area, position, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, tract of country, coast, harbour, &c., and of delineating the same accurately on paper. Also the measured plan, account, or description of such an observation. [SURVEYING.]

4. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.

5. Inspection, examination.

"To take a survey of our own understandings."
Locke: Human Understanding, bk. I, ch. 1.

6. (1) *Geological Survey*: The survey of a country with the view of making geological maps, &c. That of the United States began after the Civil War, there having been only partial and doubtful proceedings in preceding years. Each state presented its own survey, the work done by some of them being of an exhaustive and very satisfactory character. The United States confined its labors to a survey of the territories, which began in 1847 under Dr. F. V. Hayden. Others engaged in it as leaders were Major Powell, Lieutenant Wheeler and Mr. Clarence King.

(2) *Ordnance Survey*: [ORDNANCE SURVEY.]

sur-vê-y-al, s. [Eng. survey; -al.] The act of surveying; survey, view, inspection.

*"The declaration and *surveys* of those respects according to which Christ is regarded the saviour of men."*—*Barrow: Sermons, vol. III, ser. 19.*

sur-vê-y-ance, s. [SURVEYANCE.] Survey, inspection.

sur-vê-y-er, s. [SURVEYOR.]

sur-vê-y-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [SURVEY, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As subst.: The act or art of determining the boundaries, form, area, position, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, tract of country, coast, &c., by means of measurements taken on the spot; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, and delineating it accurately on a map or plan.

1. *Land surveying* is the art of applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry to the measurement of land. The principal operation is laying down or driving base lines, and triangles on either side of the base. In large surveys it is desirable to lay down these triangles by measuring each angle with an instrument called the theodolite (s.v.), by which the accuracy of the measurement of the sides may be checked.

2. *Geodesic surveying* comprises all the operations of surveying carried on under the supposition that the earth is spherical. It embraces marine surveying (s.v.).

3. *Marine or hydrographical surveying* ascertains the forms of coast-lines, harbours, &c., and of objects on the shore, the entrances to harbours, channels, their depth, width, &c., the position of shoals, the depth of water thereon; and it embraces all the operations

sur-vô-y, pout, fowl; cat, cell, eburna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cia, -tia = shan. -tion, -sion = shân. -cion, -cion = shân. -cions, -cions = shân. -bia, -dia, &c. = bel, del.
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necessary to a complete determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbour or other sheet of water.

4. **Mining surveying:** [*Reconnaissance*]. A mining surveying may be either for the purpose of determining the situation and position of the shafts, galleries, and other underground excavations of a mine already in existence; or it may be for determining the proper positions for the shafts, galleries, &c., of a mine not yet opened.

5. **Plane surveying:** [*PLANE-SURVEYING*]. A surveying intended to ascertain the best line of communication between two given points; it also includes all surveys for the construction of aqueducts for the supply of water to towns, &c.

6. **Topographical surveying** embraces all the operations incident to finding the contour of a portion of the earth's surface, and the various methods of representing it upon a plane surface. When only a general topographical map of a country is wanted, it is in general sufficient to survey the country with reference to its fields, roads, rivers, &c. Levels are run along the principal lines, as fences, roads, &c., and the highest of the most prominent points of the country are determined with respect to some plane of reference. Then the general outlines of the topography are sketched in by the eye; after the general outline is finished, the principal objects worthy of note are represented by a system of conventional signs.

sûr-vêy-ôr, sûr-vêy ôr, sûr-voi-ôr, s. [Eng. survey, v.; or.]

1. An overseer, a superintendent, an inspector.

"To make the *sûr-voier* of the field."
—*Shakespeare, A Henry VI., iii. 1.*

2. One who surveys, examines, or inspects for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, quality, or value of anything; as, a surveyor of roads, a surveyor of shipping, &c.

3. One who surveys or measures land; one skilled in or practicing the art of surveying.

surveyor-general, s.

1. The chief surveyor of lands; as, the surveyor-general of the United States or of a particular state.

2. A principal or chief surveyor; as, the surveyor-general of the king's manors or of woods and parks in England.

sûr-vêy-ôr ship, s. [Eng. surveyor; -ship.]
The office or position of a surveyor.

sûr-view (low as ū), sûr-views, s.t. [Pref. sur- (2), and Eng. view (q.v.).] To survey, to overlook.

"And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it surveyed, as hills do lower ground."
—*Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 48.*

sûr-view (low as ū), s. [Survieu, v.] A survey, an inspection, an examination.
"After some *surveys* of the state of the body, he is able to inform them."
—*Banders, n. Remond, p. 17.*

sûr-vîs, v.t. [Fr. sur=over, above, and vis=to look.] To look over; to supervise.

"It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous superstition that ever this eye surveyed."
—*Ben Jonson, Every Man Out of His Humour, tit. 1.*

sûr-viv-âl, sûr-viv-âl, s. [Eng. survive; -al.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of surviving or outliving another or others; a living longer than others.

2. *Anthrop.*: A term introduced by Tylor to denote any process, custom, opinion, &c., which has been carried on by force of habit into a new state of society different from that in which it had its original home, thus remaining as a proof and an example of an older condition of culture out of which a newer has been evolved.

"Among evidence adding to trace the course which the civilization of the world has actually followed, to that great chain of facts to denote which I have found it convenient to introduce the term 'survivals' . . . I know an old superstitious woman whose hand, from dates from the time before the introduction of the 'Flying Shuttle,' which now 'engaged' her, she has never even heard of, and I have seen her throw her shuttle from hand to hand in true classic fashion; this old woman is not a century behind her time, but she is a case of *survival*. Much examples often lead us back to the habits of hundreds and even thousands of years ago. The origin of the key and Bible, still in use, is a *survival*; the Midsummer bonfire is a *survival*; the British peasant's All Souls supper for the spirits of the dead is a *survival*."
—*Tylor, Prim. Cult. (ed. 18. 21, 1. 14).*

Survival of the Fittest:

Phil.: A phrase introduced by Herbert Spencer to signify what Darwin called Natural Selection.

"The preservation during the battle for life of variation which possess any advantage in structure, constitution, or nature, I have called Natural Selection; and Mr. Herbert Spencer has well expressed the doctrine by the phrase of the *Fittest*."
—*Forbes, Variation of Animals & Plants, L. 6.*

sûr-viv-ân-s, sûr-viv-ân-s, s. [Eng. survive; -an-s, -ancy.] Survival, survivor-ship.

"It mentioneth the survivors but of one of them."
—*Shakespeare, Richard III.*

sûr-viv-â, s. & s. [Fr. survive, from Lat. supervire, to super=above, beyond, and vivo=to live.]

1. *Transitive*: To live longer than; to outlive; to live beyond the life of.

"Christ's soul survived the death of his body; therefore shall the soul of every man survive the death."
—*Shakespeare, Henry VIII., v. 1. 1. 1.*

2. *Intransitive*: To last longer than; to last after.

"His art survived the waters."
—*Comenius, Poet. c. 120.*

3. *Intransitive*: To remain alive; to live after the death of another or others, or after some event has happened.

"Look if your hapless father yet survive."
—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus, v. 1. 1. 1.*

sûr-viv-ân-s, s. [Eng. survive; -ancy.] Survival.

sûr-viv-ôr, s. [Eng. survive; -or.] One who survives or outlives; a survivor.

sûr-viv-ing, pr. par. & s. [Survive.]

1. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

2. *As s.*: Remaining alive; yet living or existing.

sûr-viv-ôr, s. [Eng. survive; -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who lives after the death of another or others, or after some event has happened.

"Men, dogs, and horses, all are dead;
He is the sole survivor."
—*Wordsworth, Simon Lee.*

2. *Law*: The longer lives of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in anything.

sûr-viv-ôr-ship, s. [Eng. survivor; -ship.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of surviving or outliving another or others, or of living after some event has taken place.

"But as to any interesting speculations concerning the state of *survivorship* 'tis plain they had none."
—*Warburton, Divine Legation, bk. v. 1. 6.*

2. *Law*: The right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

"From the same principle also arises the remaining grand incident of joint-tenants; viz. the doctrine of *survivorship*, by which two or more persons are considered as joint estate, or as jointly possessed of any chattel, until one of them dies, or as jointly possessed of any interest, the entire benefit upon the death of any of them remains to the survivors, and at length to the last survivor; and he shall be entitled to the whole estate, whether it be, whether an inheritance or a common, freehold only, or even a lease estate."
—*Blackstone, Comment. bk. II. ch. 12.*

2. *Specifically, in French Law*: The chance of survival not only between persons of different ages but also of different sexes. The Civil Code declares that if those who died together were under fifteen years of age, the eldest is supposed to have survived longest. If all were over sixty the youngest is supposed to have survived longest. Between the ages of fifteen and sixty the presumption of survivorship is in favor of men over women if the difference in age does not exceed a year. The theory of the French law is that the stronger survives the weaker. This theory has not been adopted in England or the United States or followed by the courts. The prevailing doctrine in the United States is that where several lives are lost in the same disaster, there is no presumption from age or sex that one survived the other. Survivorship must be proved or all considered to have perished at the same time.

Chance of survival: The chance that a person of one age has of surviving another of a different age. Thus, according to the

Carlisle Tables of Mortality, the chance of survivorship for two persons aged twenty and sixty is respectively as eight chances to eleven, in other words, the chances are eight to one that the younger will survive the older.

sûs, s. [Lat.; Gr. & (Aus), O. H. Ger. & s. pig, & swine.]

1. *Zool.*: The typical genus of the subfamily *Sus* of the fourteenth species ranging over the Palearctic and Oriental regions, and into the first Australian sub-region as far as New Guinea, entering it on the northeast. The lower incisors are inclined forward. The lower incisors are tusk-like; the molars have two crowns, with two transverse ridges on the more in the last molar divided into two tubercles. There are four toes on all the feet, the third and fourth digits form a human pair, while the second and fifth are rudimentary, and do not touch the ground.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus appears to have commenced in the Miocene Tertiary in *Sus* (the Wild Boar) is first found in the Post-Pliocene.

sûs-gân-nîs, s. [After the Roman name, Lucullus, Lucullus, where first found, ed. de (Min.); Ger. *susgân*.]

Min.: A rhombohedral salt of lead occurring only in small crystals, and very hard. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 6.5 to 6.8; color, resinous to siliceous; color, white, yellow. Composition: sulphate of lead, 75; carbonate of lead, 25; but, which gives the formula, PbSO₄ + PbCO₃.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Eng. susceptible; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being susceptible, capability of receiving impressions or data; or of being influenced or affected; sensibility.

"Furnished with a natural susceptibility of its own acquired judgment, the mind is a youth in the most favorable state for the study of instruction, and for learning how to live."
—*Esop, No. 3.*

2. Capacity for feeling or emotional impression; sensibility.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Fr. from Lat. *susceptibilis* = ready to undertake, from *suscepere*, par. of *suscepere* = to undertake, *suscepere* = under, and *capere* = to take.]

1. Capable of admitting anything external, or any change, affection, or influence, readily acted upon by any affection or influence.

"There are the sensibilities in which the duty of the susceptible person is to be found."
—*Esop, No. 3.*

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressionable, sensitive.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Eng. susceptible; -ness.] The quality or state of being susceptible; susceptibility.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Eng. susceptible; -ity.] In a susceptible manner.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Lat. *susceptus*, from *suscepere*, par. of *suscepere*.] Capable of admitting; susceptible.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Eng. susceptible; -ness.] The quality or state of being susceptible; susceptibility.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Lat.] One who takes; a gatherer.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Eng. susceptible; -cy.] Reception, admission; the state or condition of being received or admitted.

sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. & s. [Lat. *suscepere*, par. of *suscepere* = to undertake.]

As adj.: Receiving, admitting.

As subst.: One who takes, receives, admits.

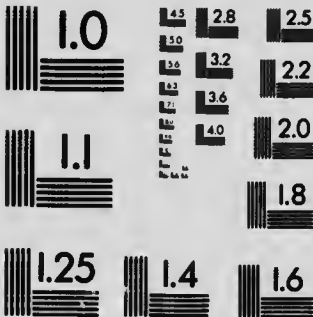
sûs-gân-nîs-î, s. [Lat. *suscepere*, par. of *suscepere*.] One who takes, receives, admits.

sûs, s. [Lat. *sus*, amidst, what, fill, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, sir, marine; gû, pû, ex, were, wêl, wêrk, wêh, sôn; mûte, oûh, cûre, quate, cûr, rûle, fûll; trî, sîfian. m, o = ô; y = â; q = k.



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(2) *Eng. Law*: The temporary stop of a man's right, as when a *seignory*, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the seignory, rent, &c., and of the land out of which they issue.

(3) *Scots Law*: A process in the supreme civil or criminal court, by which execution or discharge on a sentence or decree is stayed until the judgment of the supreme court is obtained in a point in dispute.

2. *Music*: The holding or prolongation of a note in any chord into the chord which follows, thereby often producing a discord. The first appearance of the note to be suspended is called its preparation; its presence as a discord, its percussion; its removal to a note of concord or rest in key, or some legitimate sound of a sequence, its resolution. Suspensions are named after the interval of the note forming the discord. Two suspended notes form a double suspension, three a triple suspension, and so on. The intervals most commonly suspended are the fourth, sixth, seventh, and ninth. The percussion of a discord of suspension is generally on the strong accent of a bar.

3. *Public schools*: A name given at various schools to a form midway between the Lower and Upper divisions.

4. *Rhet.*: A keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.

¶ (1) *Plans in suspension*:

Law: Those plans which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.

(2) *Points of suspension*:

Mech.: The points, as in the axis of a beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.

(3) *Suspension of arms*: A short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the opposing forces, as for the burying of the dead, making proposals for surrender, peace, &c.

suspension bridge, s. A bridge sustained by flexible supports secured at each extremity. The points of support are the tops of strong pillars or small towers, erected



MEAL SUSPENSION BRIDGE

(In half elevation.)

a. One of the piers having massive iron saddle on top, seated on rollers for free motion. b. c. Extreme stone-work and arches on the Andalus coast. d. Backstay, which are allowed room for expansion and contraction; these movements being assisted by rollers at angles, the backstays themselves being carried through tunnels in subterranean wedge-shaped masses of masonry, and firmly bolted in the rock. e. Roadway, stiffened to prevent oscillation, of which there are two kinds in suspension bridges—horizontal and vertical; thus a heavy load at e will cause a depression and pull down the curved chain above it, at the same time the centre of the roadway will rise. f. Vertical rods, an inch square, supporting the sleepers in the flooring of the roadway.

for the purpose at each extremity of the bridge. Over these pillars the chains pass, and are attached beyond them to racks or massive frames of iron firmly secured underground. These masses of masonry are named abutments. The flooring is connected with the chains by means of strong, upright iron rods. There are many notable examples in the United States of the wire suspension bridge, the longest being that between Brooklyn and New York, which has a span of 1595 feet. The approaches make its total length 5689 feet. Other well-known instances are the suspension bridge over the gorge at Niagara, 1200 feet span, and that between Cincinnati and Covington, over the Ohio, 1057 feet.

suspension-drill, s.

Mech. work: A vertical drilling-machine, used in locomotive and boiler work, &c. It has a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling.

suspension-railway, s. A railway in which the carriage is suspended from an elevated track, one carriage on each side of a



SUSPENSION-RAILWAY.

single track, so as to balance, or suspended between two tracks. The illustration shows an elevated single-track railway in Algeria, where sixty miles of suspension railway are at work, employed chiefly in carrying exports.

suspension-scale, s. A scale using by pendant rods from levers above, in contradistinction to the usual platform-scales, whose levers are beneath.

sūs-pōn'-sive, a. [Eng. *suspense*(s); *fr.*]

1. Tending to suspend or keep in suspense; uncertain, doubtful.

"The truth of her condition hardly known, But in suspense thought awhile dith lower." *Insensate Psyché*.

2. Having the power or effect of suspending or causing something temporarily to cease from effect or operation.

"We are not to be allowed even a suspensive veto." *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Doubtful.

"These few of the lords were suspensive in their judgement." *Hooker: Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 153.

suspensive-conditions, s. pl.

Scots Law: Conditions precedent or conditions without the purification of which the contract cannot be completed.

sūs-pōn'-sōr, s. [Eng. *suspense*(s); *or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Something which suspends.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: The longitudinal ligament of the liver.

2. *Bot.*: A very delicate thread descending from the foramen of an ovule into the quinine, and bearing at its extremity a globose which is the nascent embryo. It develops from the upper of two cells in a fertilized ovule, of which the lower one becomes the embryo. The suspensor is sometimes long, as in Boraginaceae, Cuciferae, &c., or short as in Gramineae, Polygonaceae, &c. Called also the Suspensory cord, the Pro-embryo, and by Dutrochet the Hypostasis.

3. *Surg.*: A suspensory bandage (q.v.).

sūs-pōn'-sōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Fr. *suspensoire*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Suspended, hanging, depending.

2. That suspends; suspending.

"There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or suspensory innervation of the eye." *Key: In the Treason*.

3. Suspending; causing something to cease temporarily from effect or operation.

"Mr. Parnell can hardly anticipate the enactment of his suspensory proposal." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 13, 1886.

B. *As substant.*: The same as SUSPENSOR (q.v.).

suspensory-bandage, s.

Surg.: A bag attached to a strap or belt, and used to support the scrotum, that the weight of the testes may not draw upon the spermatic cord.

sūs-pīc'-a-bīl'-i-ty, s. [Eng. *suspicious*; *du.*] The quality or state of being suspicious; suspiciousness. (More: *Mystery of Guiltiness*, p. 151.)

sūs-pīc'-a-bīl, a. [Lat. *suspiciabilis*, from *suspicio* = to suspect (q.v.).] Liable or open to suspicion; suspicious.

"But it is a very suspicious business that he means no more than empty slave by it." *Mora: Defence of the Moral Culpability*, c. pp. 1.

sūs-pīc'-i-ōn-gŷ (o as sh), s. [SUSPICION.]

Suspiciousness, suspicion.

"The want of it should not defect us with a suspicion of the want of grace." *Hopkins: Sermons*, ser. 14.

sūs-pī'-ci-ōn, sūs-pe'-ci-ōn, sūs-pī'-ci-ōn, sūs-pī'-ti-ōn, s. [SUSPICION.]

1. Regard, consideration, thought.

"Cordelia, out of mere love, without the passion of expected reward, at the once, only of her love in distress, pours forth these dismal tears." *Kean: Hist. Eng.*, bk. 1.

2. The act or feeling of one who suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by apprehension or signs of evil, harm, danger, or the like, without absolute proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, harmful, or dangerous, with slight proof or grounds, or without any proof or grounds.

"Suspensions among thoughts are like bats among birds, they ever fly by twilight." *Bacon: Essays*, of Suspicion.

3. Suspicion is the offspring of fear and is exceedingly prevalent among wild animals. (*Dever.*)

4. A very slight amount or degree. (*Eng.* like the French *suspçon* from which this meaning is probably taken, of material and material things.)

"With just a suspicion of Irish knavery that only serves to increase the list of her inquiries." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1886.

sūs-pī'-ci-ōn, v. t. [SUSPICION, s.] To view with suspicion; to suspect, to mistrust, to doubt.

sūs-pī'-ci-ōn, sūs-pe'-ci-ōn, sūs-pī'-ci-ōn, a. [Lat. *suspiciōnis*; *suspicio*.]

1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.

"Stern was her Lord's suspicious mind." *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, bk. 1.

2. Indicating fear, suspicion, or mistrust.

"A wise man will find no tale to tell by which we have a suspicion, fearful, confirmed suspicion, often turning and sinking through narrow ways." *Swift*.

3. Entertaining suspicion; suspecting something; distrustful. (Followed by *of* or *that* the thing suspected.)

"Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make people of merit suspicious of each other." *Gold*.

4. Exciting or liable to excite suspicion; apt to cause suspicion; giving cause or grounds to suspect or imagine.

"A black, suspicious, threatening cloud." *Shelley: Prometheus Unbound*, l. 1.

sūs-pī'-ci-ōn-ly, adv. [Eng. *suspiciously*.]

1. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

"I talked in the matter suspiciously, and such an invasion had been made." *Barnes: Letters*, pt. II, bk. 1, N. 2.

2. So as to raise suspicion.

"These articles are managed to suspiciously." *Taylor: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 2.

sūs-pī'-ci-ōn-nēss, s. [Eng. *suspiciousness*.]

1. The quality or state of being suspicious; liability to be suspected.

2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect.

"The suspiciousness of Haman, Ben, and young mistress Mordecai." *Voltaire: Zoroaster*, bk. 1.

sūs-pī'-al, s. [Eng. *suspense*(s); *al*.]

1. A breathing-hole; a vent or venthole.

2. A spring of water passing underground towards a cistern or conduit.

sūs-pī'-rā-tion, s. [Lat. *suspīrā-tion*, from *suspīrāre*, *pa. part. of s. = to breathe* (q.v.).] Respiration, breathing, a sigh; a deep breath.

"See windy suspension of forced breath." *Shelley: Prometheus Unbound*, l. 1.

sūs-pī'-rē, sūs-pī'-rē, v. t. [Lat. *suspīrāre* = to breathe out, to sigh; *sus (for m) = under* and *spīrāre = to breathe*.]

1. To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh.

"Suspiring and sighing after the sight of God and joy of heaven." *Sir T. More: Works*, p. 181.

2. To breathe; to draw breath.

"Since the birth of Cain, the first male child, To him that did but yesterday survive, There was not such a cry, nor creature born." *Shelley: King John*, l. 1.

sūs-pī'-rē, s. [SUSPIRE, v.] A long, deep breath; a sigh. (*Lucifer*, v. 3.)

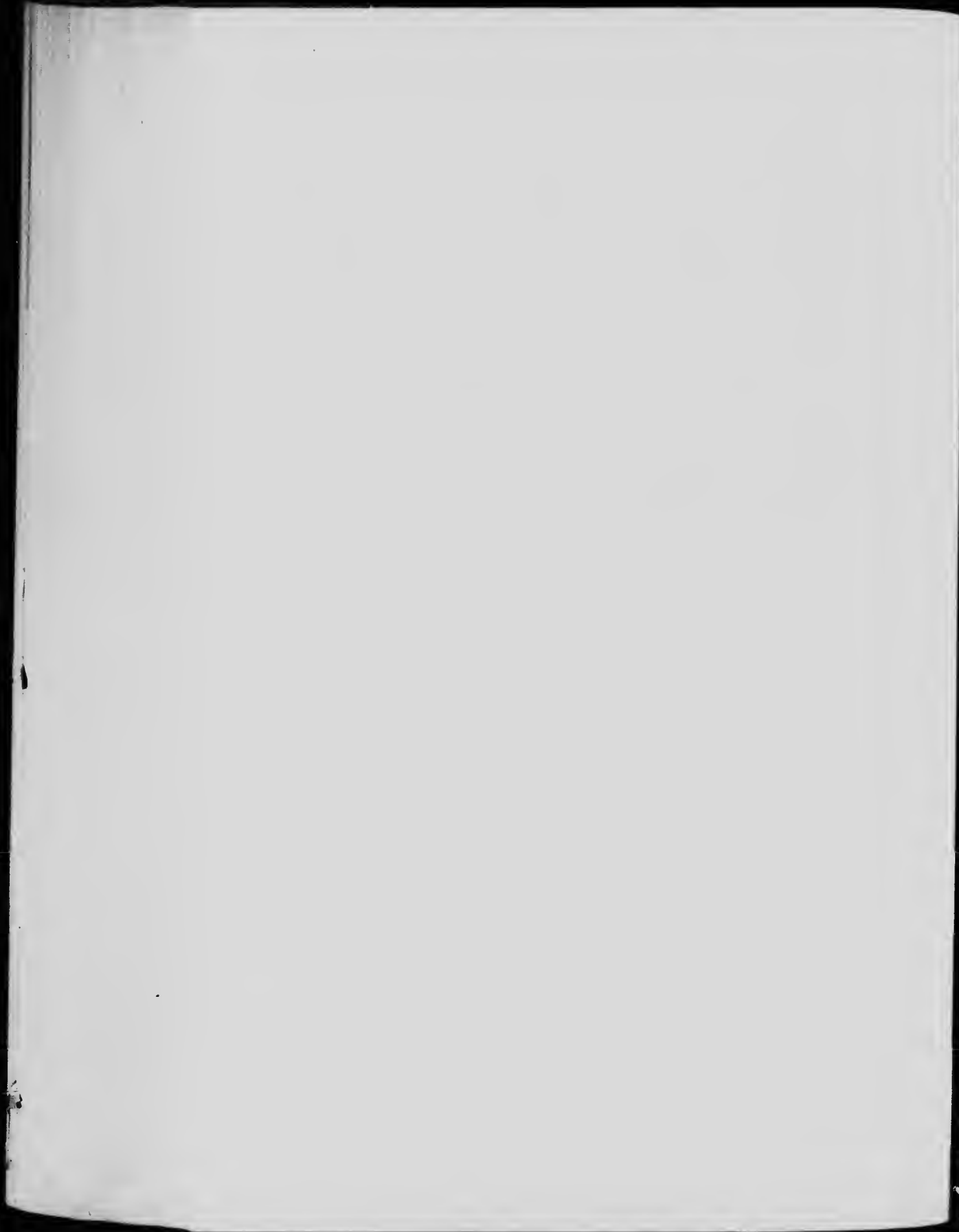
Sūte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quito, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.



East River Suspension Bridge—from the New York end.



**Suspension Bridge over the Niagara River Gorge—below the Falls.
TYPICAL AMERICAN SUSPENSION BRIDGES.**



***sus-pired**, *a.* [SUSPIRE, *v.*] Earnestly longed for; ardently desired or hoped for. The long-suspired Redeemer of the world (the prophets had cried) sent the best of his servants, *p. 200.*

Sussex, *s.* [An abbr. of Sussex.] *Geog.*: A county on the south coast of England.

Sussex-marble, *s.* *Geol. & Building*. A kind of marble geologically constituting two divisions of the Weald Clay. The upper called the Large Paludina Marble said by Martin to be the true Sussex Marble, is characterized by the abundance of *Paludina sussenensis*; the lower one, which seems about a hundred feet below the top of the Weald Clay, and constitutes its most important bed, is full of *Paludina fluviorum*. The marble has a uniform bluish or grayish green tint, takes a good polish, and has been much used for monuments and in building.

sus-tain, **sus-taine*, **sus-toine*, **sus-tene*, **sus-tenne*, *v.t.* (1) Fr. *sustener*, *sustoir*, *sustoir* (Fr. *sustener*), from Lat. *sustineo*, from *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *sustener*; Ital. *sostenere*.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. To learn; to hold up; to support; to uphold; to prop up; as, A pillar sustains a wall.
2. To hold suspended; to keep from falling; as, A rope sustains a weight.
3. To endure without sinking or yielding; to bear up against or under.

"Thus he sinks after many a league of well sustained but vain labors." *Hyman: Maupassant*, II.

4. To be able or fit to undergo; to bear, to stand.

"It is qualified to sustain a comparison with the sculptures of the middle ages." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng. Lit.*

5. To maintain, to support; to provide sustenance or livelihood for; to nourish.

"Following its instincts like the beasts or trees which it sustains." *Wardworth: Excursion*, bk. IX.

6. To support in any condition by affording aid; to vindicate, to comfort, to strengthen, to aid.

"They charged me on pain of their perpetual disgrace neither to retreat for him, nor any way to favour him." *Shakespeare: Lear*, III, 2.

7. To support, to favour.

"A man may have two loins, for either he shall be the son and use the father; either he shall not be the son and use the father." *Matthew: Matt.*

8. To suffer, to undergo; to have to submit to; to bear.

"Let me sustain no scorn." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, I, 2.

9. To uphold; to allow as valid or well founded; to defend; not to disavow or abate; as, The court sustained the objection.

10. To establish by evidence; to bear out; to prove; to make good; to confirm, to corroborate; as, To sustain a charge by evidence.

11. To carry to the full length or time value; to continue, as the sound of notes, the length of a single length.

***sus-tain**, *s.* [SUS-TAIN, *v.*] That which sustains or upholds; an upholder.

"I say and yet I would agree, I would not." *Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II, 2.

sus-tain-a-ble, *a.* [ENG. *sustain*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being sustained or maintained; maintainable.

"The hope of his being a patriotic Frenchman." *Standard*, Jan. 16, 1894.

sus-tained, *pp. par. & a.* [SUSTAIN, *v.*]

A. *pp. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *a.*: Kept up to one pitch or level, especially a high pitch.

sustained note, *s.*

Mus. A note given to prolonged notes whose part of the character of a peal-pulse by their immunity from ordinary harmoniousness, but which cannot with propriety be called peal-pulses owing to their occurrence in the middle of a regular part.

sus-tain-er, *s.* [ENG. *sustain*, *v.*; *-er*.] 1. One who or that which sustains, upholds, or maintains.

"The golden rod." *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, II, 2.

2. One who suffers or suffers; a sufferer.

sus-tain-ment, *s.* [ENG. *sustain*, *v.*; *-ment*.] The act of sustaining; support, maintenance.

"They betook them to a wide and lived by hunting, which was their only sustenance." *Milton: Eng. Lit.*

***süs-täi'-tio**, *a.* [Gr. *synthallo* (*synthallo*) = to draw together, to moderate; *syn* (syn) = together, and *thallo* (thallo) = to place.] Mournful, affecting. (Applied to a style of music among the Greeks.)

süs-tän-äncē, **süs-ten-äncē*, *s.* (O. Fr. *sustenance*, *sustenance*, from Lat. *sustinentia*, fr. par. of *sustineo* = to sustain (q.v.))

1. The act of sustaining; support, maintenance.
2. That which supports life; food, victuals, provisions. (*Milton: P. R.*, I, 419.)

***süs-tänt**, *f.t.* [Lat. *sustentus*.] To sustain.

"No firmer base for further to sustain Than slippery props of silent element." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 2.

***süs-tänt-tä-cle**, *s.* [Lat. *sustentaculum*.] Support, sustenance.

"Being thus a sustentacle or foundation." *More: Defence of Moral Catholicism*. (App.)

süs-tän-täo-q-lar, *a.* [SUSTENTACLE.] Acting as a support.

sustentacular-tissane, *s.* [NEUROLOGIA.]

***süs-tän-tä-tä**, *f.t.* [SUSTENTATION.] To sustain. (*Revue: Châtelain & North*, ch. II.)

süs-tän-tä-tion, **süs-tein-tä-cy-on*, *s.* [Fr. *sustentation*, from Lat. *sustentationem*, accus. of *sustentatio*, from *sustentatus*, pa. par. of *sustineo*, frequent. of *sustineo* = to sustain (q.v.)]

1. The act of sustaining; the state of being sustained; support; preservation from falling.
2. Use of food.
3. Support, maintenance.

"He sustained forth certain rents for the sustentation of the canon." *Holme: Hist. Scotland*, II, 2.

sustentation-fund, *s.*

Church Hist.: A fund raised by any religious body to assist its poorer churches; specif., a fund devised by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers (1781-1847) and constituted under his direction at the disruption of the Scotch Establishment in 1843. Religious denominations depending solely on voluntary contributions had found it comparatively easy to gather together town congregations able to support their ministers, but to do so in the rural districts was nearly or quite impracticable. Dr. Chalmers aimed at overcoming this difficulty by establishing a fund to which all congregations of the Free Church were expected to contribute according to ability. From this each minister, urban and rural, received an equal dividend. Afterwards it was found necessary to modify this part of the plan slightly. Whilst a large number of the ministers had no other professional stipend but that received from the sustentation fund, the wealthier congregations in early supporting the fund were permitted to supplement the means of their pastor. This system of contribution to ministerial support has its counterpart in several of the religious bodies of the United States. It is known under the title of sustentation fund in the Presbyterian Church, and by other titles in some of the other churches. A similar fund has been formed in the Irish Episcopal Church since its disestablishment, and exists in some other religious bodies of Ireland.

***is-tän-tive**, **süs-ten-tif*, *a.* [ENG. *sustain*; *-ive*.] Sustaining.

"Seeketh and sheweth his sustentation." *P. Plowman*, p. 84.

***süs-ter**, *s.* [SISTER.]

***süs-tin-ent**, *s.* [Lat. *sustinentes*, pr. par. of *sustineo* = to sustain (q.v.).] Support.

"Our right arm the weathers a sustent." *Shakespeare: Macbeth*, p. 70.

süs-sü, *s.* [SUSURRO.]

***süs-sür-rant**, *a.* [Lat. *susurrans*, pr. par. of *susurro* = to whisper.] Whispering.

"The soft susurrant sign." *Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin*, p. 146.

***süs-sür-rä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *susurratio*, from *susurro* = to whisper.] A whisper, a whisp-ling, a soft murmur.

"They were led those soft susurrations of the leaves sheweth they conversed." *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 2.

***süs-sür-ring-lý**, *adv.* [Lat. *susurrus* = a whisper.] In the manner of a whisper or soft murmur.

***süs-sür-röus**, *a.* [Lat. *susurrus* = a whisper.] Whispering; murmuring softly; rustling.

***süs-sür-rüs**, *s.* [Lat.] A whisper; a soft murmuring.

"The soft susurrus and sighs of the branches." *Longfellow: Song of the Rain*, II, 4.

***süte**, *s.* [SUT, *s.*]

sütth-ör-län-diä, *s.* [Named after Mr. James Sutherland, who in 1863 published a catalogue of the plants in the Physic Garden in Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A genus of Galeaceae. *Sutherlandia frutescens*, the Cape Bladder Senna, is a shrub, having unequally pinnate leaves, large scarlet flowers, and leafy legumes with many seeds. Its native country is the Cape of Good Hope, but it is cultivated in many gardens. The dried and pulverized roots and leaves have been used in diseases of the eye.

***süt-tile**, *a.* [Lat. *suttilis*, from *sus* = to sew.] Done or made by stitching or needlework.

"Hail the rooms adorned with a kind of suttle pictures which imitate tapestry." *Hillier: No. 14*.

süt-lär, **süt-tiör*, *s.* [Dut. *sutler*, *sutler*, from *sutelen* = to sully, to sully; cogn. with Low Ger. *suteln* = to sully; *sutler* = a dirty fellow, a scullion, a sutler.] A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like.

"For setting on those with the luggage left. A few poor sutlers with the camp that went. They barely left to village and to theft." *Shakespeare: Battle of Agincourt*.

***t-lär-ship**, *s.* [ENG. *sutler*; *-ship*.] The condition or occupation of a sutler.

süt-líng, *a.* [SUTLER.] Of or belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

süt-tör, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of syrup made by the North American Indians near the river Gila from the juice of the fruit of *Cereus pitahaya*. (*Goodrich*.)

***süt-tör-l-äl**, *a.* [Lat. *sutor* = a cobbler.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler.

"The intervals of his sutural operations." *Daily Telegraph*, March 18, 1897.

süt-trä, *s.* [SUSCE. = a sacred tradition; *süt* = a thread.]

Hindoo Literature (II): Certain books of aphorisms composed by the Brahmins, which they declared to be founded on the Vedas and the Brahmanas, though they did not contend that they were directly inspired. In these writings they developed the system of sacrifice, and raised to a greater height their own caste-pretensions. The Sutras taken collectively constituted the Vedāngas (q.v.).

süt-teö, *süt-i*, *s.* [From Sans. *sati* = a virtuous wife; *süt* = pure.]

Anthropology:

1. A form of widow-sacrifice (itself a form of funeral-sacrifice) formerly common in Brahmanic India, in which the widow was burnt with her dead husband on the funeral pyre. Many went willingly and gaily to their doom, but others were driven by fear of disgrace, by family influence, by priestly threats, and, in not a few cases, by sheer violence. Suttee was abolished by law in British India, Dec. 4, 1829, but scarcely a year passed by free from its being carried out in some of the native principalities, and between 1833 and 1838, in Calcutta, the suttees ranged from 300 to 600 yearly. When the question of prohibiting suttee was under discussion, the Brahmins quoted the Rig Veda in favour of the practice; but it was shown by Professor Wilson that the text had been falsified. (*M. Müller: Chips from a German Scholar*, II, 34-35.) But though suttee was expressly prohibited by the ancient Brahmanic funeral rites (*M. Müller, in Zeits. d. deutsch. morgenl. Ges.*, IV, 1), and the widow, after ascending the funeral pile, was to be led down by a brother-in-law, this symbolic form points to an earlier period when the sacrifice was really carried out. (*Wittgenstein*) The revival must have taken place at a remote

bül-böl: pöl, jöl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = shün. -sion, -tion, -sions = shün. -ble, -dile, &c. = bel, del.

data; for Propertius (El., III. xiii. 15-20) graphically describes it, and thus contrasts the behaviour of Iudaea with that of Roman wives:—

"Ardent victims, et damna per tota prebent,
frequentibusque sinu ora perita vira
Mig genus totius nuptiarum: hic nulla puella,
Nec fida exilis, nec pia Penelope."

2. A widow burnt on the funeral pile of her dead husband. [L.]

"In Brahmanic India the widow of a Hindu of the Brahmin or the Kshatriya caste was burnt on the funeral pile with her husband, as a wife, or 'good woman,' which word has passed into English as *suttee*."—*Tyler: Prim. Cult.* vol. II. 104.

suttee-burning, s.

Anthrop. Sutteeism (q.v.).

"While admitting, with Fr. A. Miller, that the more modern ordinance of *suttee-burning* is a corrupt departure from the early Brahmanic ritual, we may nevertheless find some reason to consider the practice as not a new invention by the later Hindu priesthood, but as the revival under congenial influence, of an ancient Aryan rite, becoming originally to a period even earlier than the Vedas."—*Tyler: Prim. Cult.* vol. II. 104.

süt-teë-ism, s. [Eng. *suttee*; -ism.]

Anthrop. The rite or practice of suttee (q.v.).

"The chief characteristic of *sutteeism* is its expiatory quality; for, by this act of faith, the suttee not only makes atonement for the sins of her husband, and secures the redemption of her soul, but has the joyful assurance of entrance to the object whose death she secures."—*Baifour: Ganges India* vol. III. 104.

***süt tie, v. t.** [SUTTEE.] To follow the occupation of a suttee.

süt-tie, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem. A term applied to weight, when the tare has been deducted and the tret has yet to be allowed.

sw-tür-al, a. [Eng. *sutur(e)*; -al.]

1. **Ord. Lang.** Pertaining or relating to a suture or seam.
2. **Bot.** Of, belonging to, situated at, or taking place at a suture.

sutural dehiscence, s.

Bot. Dehiscence along one or more sutures. If the dehiscence is along the ventral suture the fruit is a follicle, if along the dorsal and ventral sutures it is a legume. There are no dissepiments, the fruit being composed of only one carpel.

sutural line, s.

Bot. The ventral suture. [SUTREX.]

***sw-tür-al-ty, adv.** [Eng. *sutural*; -ly.] In a sutural manner; by means of a suture.

***sü-tü-räte, v. t.** [Eng. *sutur(e)*; -ate.] To join or unite by a suture; to sew or knit together.

"There are by oculists called 'orbites' and are each of them composed of six several bones, which, being most conveniently situated among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers, in which those lockers or beholders dwell; in which, and from which, they may be aptly and to perform their offices."—*Smith: On the Eye*, p. 90.

sü-türe, s. [Fr., from Lat. *sutura*, from *sutos*, *ps. par.* of *suo* = to sew.]

1. **Ord. Lang.** The act of sewing; the line along which two things are joined, united, or sewn together, so as to form a seam, or something resembling a seam.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Anat.** The immovable junction of two parts by their margins; as, the *sutures* of the skull, i.e., the lines of junction of the bones of which the skull is composed. Various types of suture exist, as the Serrated or Dentated Suture, the Spunuous or Scaly Suture, and the Harmonic Suture of Humerus. Arranged according to their situation, there are coronal, frontal, fronto-parietal, occipito-parietal, and many other sutures.

2. **Bot.** The line formed by the cohesion of two parts. If the suture formed by the carpellary leaves in a pistil form the centre of a flower, it is called the ventral suture; if it face the perianth, the dorsal suture. The former corresponds to the margin, and the latter to the midrib of the carpellary leaf.

3. **Entom.** The line formed by the meeting of the elytra of a beetle when they are confluent.

4. **Surg.** The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching.

5. **Zool.** The outlines of the septa in the Tetrabranchia, from their resemblance to the sutures of the skull. When these out-

lines are folded, the elevations are called *anthes*, and the intervening depressions *lobes*. [Woodward.]

sü-tured, a. [Eng. *sutur(e)*; -ed.] Having a suture or sutures; united.

sü-versed, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *versed* (q.v.).]

Math. A name applied to the supplement of a versed sine, or the difference of a versed sine from the diameter of the circle. [SINE.]

sü-war-rów, s. [SAUCARI.]

sü-sör-ain, s. & a. [Fr., from *sus* = lat. *susum*, *sursum* = above, on analogy of sovereign (q.v.).]

A. **As subst.** A feudal lord; a lord paramount.

"The Sultan should remain Sovereign in Eastern Rumania and *susurain* in Bulgaria."—*Standard*, Oct. 14, 1880.

B. **As adj.** Sovereign, paramount.

"The violation of the will rule granted to the province came, not from the *susurain* Sultan."—*Indy Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1880.

sü-sör-ain-ty, s. [Fr. *susurainté*.] The office, dignity, or position of a *susurain*; paramount power or authority.

"He recognizes the *susurainté* of the Sultan, and holds him responsible for the public security."—*Indy Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1880.

svän-berg-ite, s. [After Svänberg; *svän*, -ite (Min.).]

Min. A rare mineral occurring only in crystals and crystal grains. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 5.0; sp. gr. 3.50; colour, honey-yellow, shades of brown, rose-red; lustre, vitreous. Composed of uncertainly, apparently essentially a combination of a phosphate and a sulphate of alumina, lime, and soda, with some water. Found at Horafjölberg, Wernland, Sweden.

***swa, adv.** [A.S.] So.

swab, s. [Formed from *scrubber* (q.v.); cf. *sw* scrub = a fire-brush; *swabia* = b. swab; Dan. *svabra* = to swab; Norw. *svabla* = to splash about.]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. A mop for cleaning floors, ships' decks, or the like.

"One of the forecastle men took a *swab* and swabbed up the blood."—*Bannay: Singleton's Dictionary*.

2. An equinet, being humorously compared to a swab or mop. (Colloq.)

3. A eol or pod, as of beans, pease, or the like.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Found.** A soft brush made of some strands of gasket tied together at one end and beaten and combed out at the other. Used to wet the parting edge before drawing the pattern, and to moisten parts of the mould requiring repairs.

2. **Ordn.** A cleaner or sponge for the bore of a gun.

3. **Surg.** A pledget of lint or a spatula covered with cloth. Used to clean or to stretch the mouth of the sick, or cleanse a wound.

swab-pot, s.

Found. An iron vessel containing water and the founder's swab.

swab, v. t. [SWAB, s.] To apply a swab to; to rub, wipe, or clean with a swab or mop.

"He made him *swab* the deck."—*Shelton: Voyages*.

swab-ber, swob-ber, s. [Dut. *zwabber* = a swabber; *zwabberen* = to swab; Ger. *schwäbber* = a swabber; *schwäbber-stück* = a mop-stick; *schwäbbern* = to swab.] One who uses a swab to clean a deck or floor; an inferior officer on board a ship of war whose duty is to see that the ship is kept clean.

"The master, the *swabber*, the boatswain and I."—*Shelton: Voyages*, 16.2.

Swä-bi-an, a. [See def.]

Geog. Of or belonging to Swabia, one of the ten circles into which Germany was divided prior to 1806. It was in the south-west of Germany on the Upper Danube.

Swabian-league, s.

History:

1. A league formed against the barons by the cities of Swabia and of the Rhine in 1370.

2. A league on a larger scale formed in 1445 under the auspices of the Emperor

Frederick III. to put down private wars and maintain the public peace. It destroyed more than 140 castles of nobles and robbers. It was dissolved in 1533.

swād (1), 'swadde, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. A pod or eol, as of beans, pease, or the like. (*Prose*.)

2. A short, fat person.

"For so he was a Dutche, aduelt, a *swadde*."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

3. A silly, coarse fellow; a bumpkin.

"Three drunken *swades* that kept the clock, thought that this clock was, would rise like a stone."—*Midland Chron. of Ireland*, 1840.

II. **Miner.** A thin layer of stone or coal at the bottom of the coal-seam.

swād (2), s. [A corrupt of *swadde* (q.v.).] A lump, mass, or bunch, a crowd, a mob (*Vulgar*.)

"I will sell twice as much as ever you did, and put on a proper sort of goods next year you will depend."—*Widdowson: The Widdowson*.

swād-dle, 'swad-ell, 'swad-dle, s. [SWADDLE, s.]

1. To bind, as with a bandage; to swaddle; to bind or wrap, tightly with clothes, especially used of infants.

"He made a *swaddle* of his arms and legs, and put on a proper sort of goods next year you will depend."—*Widdowson: The Widdowson*.

2. To wrap up; to cover, as with clothes; to clothe.

"Nature was most busy the first week swaddling the new-born babe."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

3. To teat, to cudge.

"Till I could draw off both *swaddles* from the *swaddles*."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

swād-dle, s. [For *swaddle*, from A.S. *swadde* = that which swaddles. [SWADDLE.]

A cloth or band bound tightly round the body of an infant.

"They ordered me to be carried to one of the houses, and put to bed in all my *swaddles*."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

***swād-dle-bānd, 'sweth-el-bānd, s.** [Eng. *swaddle*, and *bānd*] The same as SWADDLING-BAND (q.v.).

swād-dlör, s. [See def.] A term of contempt applied by Roman Catholics to heretics and Protestants, especially to the more evangelical and active sects. The following extract and note from *The Life of the Rev. A. W. H. Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore (1845)*, contains a statement in *Life of W. H. Dr. Coke*, 133, that the name was first given in London to a sect of who took for his text, Luke 12.

"Butler and his body were not much more than swaddled; they seemed the *swaddles* of a *swaddler*."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

To this a note is added (p. 288):

"A name first given to Mr. G. H. Dr. Coke, by preaching on the words, 'Ye shall be swaddled in swaddling clothes' (Isa. 61:10)."

Notes & Queries, Feb. 12, 1871, p. 10.

swād-dlīng, 'swā, -līg, pr. par. s. & s. [SWADDLE, s.]

A. & B. **As pr. par. & particip. adj.** (see the verb).

C. **As subst. (N.).** Swaddling clothes.

"There he to clothes is swaddled in manner of a swaddling cloth."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

swaddling band, swaddling-cloth, swaddling-cloth, s. [SWADDLE, s.]

swaddling cloth. A band or cloth wrapped tightly round an infant; a swaddle.

"The child does not try to throw off its *swaddling clothes* without a judgment that the parents come from them and that it may be a *swaddling*."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

***swaddling-clothes, swaddling-clothes, s. pl.** [SWADDLE, s.]

swāg, 'swagge, v. t. [N.W. *swag* = to sway; cf. *sw*, *swag* = to give way; *swag* = to sway, *swag* = to give way; *swag* = to give way.]

1. To hang loose and heavy.

2. To swagger; to walk or move heavily and unweary.

"I *swag*, as a little person belly *swag* with *swag*."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

3. To sink down by its weight; to sag.

"Because so said, they then *swag* down, as more apt in *swagging* down, to *swag*, as the poets, than in the *swagging* posture."—*De Witt: The Dutch*.

šāte, šāt, šare, amidst whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, l. wē, camel, hār, thère; pine, pīt, šire, air, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, quāte, oūr, rāte, fāl; trý, Šýrīn. so, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

3. Taste, relish, inclination. (*Colloq.*)

4. As much as is swallowed at once.

*5. A whirlpool.

"The third he casts . . . in a *swallow* of the sea called *Mare Adriaticum*."—*Polyon Chronica*, ch. 121.

II. *Misfig.*: A cavern or opening into which water disappears.

swallow-hole, s.

Geol., &c. (*Pl.*): Deep vertical pits occurring upon broad surfaces of limestone, especially where it alternates with shale. They are produced by rills of water or by rain, and often are seen at brief intervals for miles, marking the strike of the limestone, even when obscured by accumulations of other material upon its surface. They sometimes descend into caverns, especially in the ear limestone.

swallow-pipe, s. A gullet; a windpipe.

swal-lów, 'swal-ow, 'swal-owe,
'swel-owe, *swolwe*, *v.t. & t.* [*A.S.* *swelgan*, *pa. t. swelga*, *pa. par. swelgen*; *cogn.* with Dut. *swelgen*; *low. swelga*, *pa. t. swelg*, *pa. par. swelgan*; *Dan. sveige*; *Sw. swälja*, *Ger. schwelgen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the esophagus into the stomach as nourishment.

"[The gullet] in every creature well sized to the food it hath occasion to swallow."—*Jurham. Physico-Phology*, bk. 1, ch. 31.

2. To draw or suck into an abyss or gulf; to engulf, to overwhelm.

"When tempests do her chippies swallow"
—*Chaucer: House of Fame*, bk. III.

II. Figuratively:

1. To seize and waste; to exhaust, to consume.

"Swallowing the treasure of the realm"
—*Shakspeare: Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

2. To absorb, to include, to sink.

"Swallowing up all the attributes of the Supreme Being in the one attribute of infinite power."—*Coleridge: Aids to Reflection*, p. 101.

3. To occupy, to absorb, to take up; to consume; as, To swallow up one's time or leisure.

4. To engross to one's self; to appropriate.

"Homer exalts all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has swallowed up the labour of those who succeeded him."—*Pope: Dunciad*.

5. To take into the mind readily; to receive, embrace, or believe as opinions, statements or belief, without examination, consideration, or scruple; to receive implicitly.

"Some have been made to swallow the most palpable absurdities under pretence that sense and reason are not to be trusted."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. 1, pt. 1, ch. 216.

6. To engross the faculties of; to engage completely.

"The priest and the prophet are swallowed up of wine."—*Isaiah xxxviii*.

7. To put up with; to put up patiently; as, To swallow an insult.

*8. To retract,

"The meaning of the word is to retract, to swallow up."

B. Intransitive: To swallow.

***swal-lów-a-ble, a.** [*Eng. swallow, v.*; *cofn.*] Credible.

"The most antiquated and swallowable form."—*Maitland: Essays on Reformation*, p. 315.

swal-lów-ör, s. [*Eng. swallow, v.*; *cofn.*] One who or that which swallows; a glutton.

swal-lów-wört, s. [*Eng. swallow (1)*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) *Chelidonium majus*, so named, according to Aristotle and Dioscorides, because swallows use it to restore the eyesight of their young ones, or, in the opinion of others, because the plant begins to bloom at the time when swallows arrive, and goes out of flower at the time of their departure (*Prior*); (2) The genus *Aselepias*; (3) *Thapsia Asiatica*; (4) *Ranunculus Fœtida*; (5) *Fu-faria bulbosa*; (6) *Caltha palustris*; (7) *Sacifraga granulata*.

swämp, swömp, s. [*Dan. & Sw. swamp* = a sponge, fungus; *Sw. swämpig* = spongy; *cofn.* with Dut. *swam* = a fungus; *O. Dut. swam* = a sponge; *M. H. Ger. swam, swamp*; *Ger. schwamm* = a sponge, fungus; *Low Ger.*

swamm, swamp; *Goth. swamm* = a sponge; *A.S. swam, swamp*. *Sponge*, and *fungus*, are related words, and from the same root as *swim* (*q.v.*).] A piece of boggy or spongy land; low ground saturated with water; wet, soft ground, which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is useless for agricultural or pastoral purposes, and is distinguished from *bog, fen*, or *marsh*, though often used as synonymous with these words.

"This is a very sickly place, and I believe hath need enough of an hospital; for it is a sick so high the creeks and swamps that it is over too from a common health."—*Shakspeare: Twelfth Night* (act. 1, 1688).

swamp-cabbage, s. The same as *SKUNK-CABBAGE* (*q.v.*).

swamp-erake, s.

Ornith.: *Orlyomitra labucaria*, an elegant little rail, about seven inches long, spread over Australia, Tasmania, and the islands in Bass's Strait. The sexes are alike in plumage; head, neck, and under-surface dark slate-gray, chocolate brown above. (*Buller: Birds of New Zealand*.)

swamp-deer, s.

Zool.: *Rucervus duvaucelli*, from India and Assam. It is about four feet in height, rich light yellow in colour, and congregates in large herds in moist situations. The antlers are large, with a long beam, which branches into an anterior continuation of the main portion, and a smaller posterior tyns which is bifurcated.

swamp-hare, s. The same as "LITTER-SHRETT" (*q.v.*).

swamp-hellebore, s.

1. *Bot.*: *Veratrum viride*. The bracts are oblong-lanceolate, the partial ones larger than the petiole, which is downy; the flowers in panicle racemes. Grows in North American swamps from Canada to South Carolina. Called also American or Green Hellebore and Indian Poke.

Pharm.: Tincture of Swamp Hellebore, made by adding to the rhizome rectified spirit, is used to act on the vascular system in inflammatory diseases, spec. in rheumatic fever and gout.

swamp-hen, s.

Ornith.: *Porphyrio melanotos*, widely distributed over Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands. Total length, about twenty-one inches; plumage sooty black, with metallic gloss.

swamp-hickory, s.

Bot.: *Carya amara*; a North American tree, with small ovate fruits, the rind of which remains permanently fleshy. The kernel is very bitter; hence the tree is sometimes called Bitter-nut.

swamp-lily, s.

Bot.: The genus *Zephyranthes*.

swamp-locust tree, s.

Bot.: *Gleditsia monosperma*; a North American tree about twenty feet high.

swamp-oak, s.

Botany: 1. *Quercus Prinus*, var. *bicolor*, or *discolor*; the Chestnut-leaved White Oak, with long-stalked, obovate, acute leaves. Found in Canada.

2. *Vincetoxicum*.

swamp-ore, s. The same as *BOO-IRON ORE* (*q.v.*).

* **swamp-pink, s.**

Bot.: A popular name for *Azalea viscosa*, a shrub from three to eight feet high, with deliciously fragrant flowers, growing in swamps in America from Canada to Georgia.

swamp-post, s.

Bot.: *Quercus lyrata*, a North American tree about fifty feet high.

swamp-sassafras, s.

Bot.: *Magnolia glauca*; the Deciduous Swamp Magnolia or Sweet Bay, a North American tree about twenty feet high. The bark is bitter and aromatic, with the properties of Cinchona. The bark, seeds, and cones are employed in chronic rheumatism. (*BRAYER-TREE*.)

swamp-wood, s.

Bot.: *Dicra palustris*.

swämp, v.t. [*Swamp, s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To plunge, sink, or overwhelm as in a swamp.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

(2) To outbalance; to exceed greatly a number.

"A more striking political incident than the swamping of the Irish electorate with Fenianism."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1868.

II. *Naut.*: To overset, sink, or cause to be filled, as a boat in water; to whelm.

swämp-py, c. [*Eng. swamp, s.*; *cofn.* consisting of swamp; resembling swamp; boggy; soft and wet; marshy.

"Waked still Loch Doine, and to the swim Alarmed, Helraig, thy swampy course!"—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, bk. II.

swän, s. [*A.S. swan*; *cofn.* with Dut. *swan*; *low. swan*; *Dan. svane*; *Sw. swan*; *Ger. schwan*; *O. H. Ger. swan, swana*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

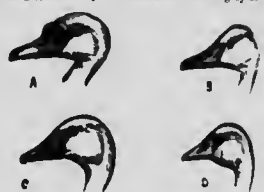
1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to a famous poet, the Shakespeare is called the *Swan of Avon*, Virgil the *Swan of Mantua*.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The constellation Cygnus.

2. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the genus *Cygnus* (*q.v.*). The Swans form a sharp defined group; the body is elongated, the neck very long, head moderate; back almost as long as head; legs short, and placed far back; the under-surface the plumage is thick and fur-like; on the upper side the feathers are broad, but both above and below the body is thickly covered with down. Their short render their movements on land awkward and ungainly, but in the water these birds are graceful to a proverb. Their food consists of vegetable substances and weeds, their necks enabling them to dip below the surface and to reach their food at considerable depths. Swans breed in high latitudes, but the domesticated species, *Cygnus olor*, the Mute Swan, breeds on evots and the shores of lakes, making a very large nest on land, and five or six greenish eggs are deposited; the young generally are covered with a gray down.



HEADS OF SWANS.

A. Mute Swan; B. Whistler; C. Black Swan; D. Polish Swan.

ill the age of two years, when they assume the characteristic white plumage; the oldest The American Swan (*C. americanus*) has breeding places in northern Canada, its usual excursions extending no further south than North Carolina. Another American species, the Trumpeter Swan (*C. longirostris*), breeds chiefly in Arctic regions, but migrates hither south, large flocks being seen in winter about south as Texas. Europe possesses, in addition to *C. olor*, the Whistling Swan (*C. cygnus*), the Black Swan (*C. cygnus*), and the Polish Swan (*C. polonicus*). The most beautiful of the white genus is the Black-necked Swan (*C. cygnus*), from South America; while the most remarkable is the Black Swan (*C. cygnus*) of Australia, first brought to Europe early in the seventeenth century. So convinced were the ancients that white plumage was of the essence of a swan, that a "black swan" was a proverbial expression for something altogether rare—if not for the non-existent. From the days of Browne (*vi*, l. 4) to those of Mr. Thomas Browne (*vi*, l. 4), the story of the Black Swan has been told. The story about the musical voice of the Swan, though greatly embellished by early writers, appear to have some foundation in fact so far as regards the Whistler (*C. cygnus*). T. Rymer Jones says, "The dyer Swan, we find, has nothing peculiar in its notes, but its last cry is only as loud and

šwē, šāt, šāre, šāmdst, whāt, šāl, šāler, wē, wūt, hēre, camēl hēr, thēre; šine, šāt, šāre, šār, marš; gā, šā, šār, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, šōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāk, šāl; trī, šyrian, šē, šē ē; ēy ē; qu ē.

musical as any others to which it has given utterance" (*Swan's Book of Birds*, iv. 125).

swan coat, swan-shift, s.
Authr. The outward form or vesture of a swan-maiden (q.v.).

"Three swans sit on the shore with their coats ready to turn into swan and a coat."—*Swan's Book of Birds*, iv. 125, p. 235 (Note).

swan-down, s. The same as SWAN'S DOWN (q.v.).

swan flower, s. [SWANWORT.]

swan-herd, s.

Authr. The husband of a swan-maiden.

"The swan-herd breaks his wife the moment she has laid her golden egg."—*Grimm's Deut. Mythol.* (ed. 1875), p. 427.

swan-hopping, s. A corruption of *swan-hopping*, that is, the ceremony or process of making swans belonging to the crown, London companies or guilds, the University of Oxford, etc., which is annually performed by making a cut or mark upon the upper mandible with a knife or other sharp instrument.

swan like, a. Like a swan.

"Then, if he be, he makes a swan like end, being in swan."—*Chaucer: Merchant of Venice*, III. 2.

swan-maiden, s.

Authr. A supernatural being in the shape of a swan, believed to have the power of assuming the figure of a beautiful young woman, by taking off the swan-coat or swan-shift. Many of these swan-maidens are said to have contracted marriage with men who had obtained power over them by getting possession of the swan-coat or swan-shift, but if the swan-maiden recovers them from her husband, even though she may have borne him children, she assumes her former shape and flies away from him for ever. [VALKYR, WISE CHILDREN.]

"Three lovely swan-maidens must have been long known to German tradition. When they bathe in the cooling flood, they lay down on the bank the swan-shift, the swan shift, who takes it from them has them in his power."—*Grimm's Deut. Mythol.* (ed. 1875), p. 427.

swan-mark, s. A mark indicating the ownership of a swan.

swan-neck, s.

1. *Ord. Ling.* A long, graceful neck like that of a swan; hence, the end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan.

2. *Bot.* [SWANWORT.]

swan-ring, s.

Authr. A ring supposed to have the same power as the swan-coat (q.v.).

swan-shift, s. [SWAN-COAT.]

swan-shot, s. A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans.

swan-upping, s. [SWAN-HOPPING.]

swan-wife, s.

Authr. A swan-maiden (q.v.) who has married a human being.

"Many tales of swan-wives still live among the North Sea."—*Grimm's Deut. Mythol.* (ed. 1875), p. 427.

swan's down, swan-down, s. The down or soft feathers obtained from a swan.

"With his fan of turkey feathers."

"With his plumes and tufts of swan's down."—*Longfellow: Hiawatha*.

swamp, s. [From the same root as SWAMP (q.v.).] A piece of low or green sward liable to be covered with water; a swamp, a bog. (*Profr.*)

swan herd, s. [Eng. swan, and herd.] One who tends swans.

swank, s. [cf. Ger. *schwank* = pliant, supple.]

1. Thin, slender, pliant, agile. (*Scotch.*)

2. Stately, jolly.

"You are one of the foremost rank."

"A full, hearty, stately, old swank."

Authr. *Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare*.

swank le, swank' y, s. [SWANK.] A tight, strapping young fellow or girl. (*Scotch.*)

"There, swank-le, young le, in his braided-clath."

Authr. *Are ye aye the gaities*.

swank-ling, s. [Sw. *sk.*] Supple, active. (*Scotch.*)

"A swelling young child."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. 13.

swan-nör-y, s. [Eng. swan; -ry.] A place where swans are bred and reared.

"Anciently the crown had an extensive swannery attached to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. It had also a swannery in the Isle of Purbeck."—*Parrell: Hist. British Fishes*.

swan-ny, s. [Eng. swan; -y.] Swanlike.

"The swan-ny glaucous of a neck."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, IV. 23.

swan-pán, s. [SHWANPAN.]

swan-skin, s. [Eng. swan, and skin.]

1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.

2. A kind of fine-twilled flannel.

3. A kind of woollen blanketing used by letterpress printers and engravers.

swan-wort, s. [Eng. swan, and wort.] Named because the column is long and curved like the neck of a swan.

Bot. Cynoches, a genus of Orchids. Called also Swan-neck and Swan-flower. About eleven species are cultivated in British hot-houses, ten from the warmer parts of America, and one from Singapore.

swap, v. [Ger. *schwap* = a blow, also as interj. slap! smack!] Hastily; on a sudden; with sudden or hasty violence. (*Profr.*)

swap, s. [Swapp, v. & t.] A variant of *sway*, v. (q.v.); cf. *lecl. areija* = to sweep, to swoop.

A. Transitive:

1. To strike, as with a sweeping stroke.

"Swap of his bed."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, II. 854.

2. To exchange, to barter, to swap.

"A couple of quaint little female Hollanders swapping dolls."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 7, 1884.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move swiftly; to rush.

"Boots to him swapp."—*Lagamon*, 30. 175.

2. To fall completely down.

3. To ply the wings with a sweeping noise.

4. To swap, to barter.

swap, s. [Swap, v.]

1. A blow, a stroke.

"It's a cheek, I make account of that; there's an awn-fashioned swap that ere came up yet But I've the first on you."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night.

2. A barter, an exchange, a swap.

"I once changed it, as occasion served, for gin and brandy, and it served the house nicely a swap."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night.

swapo, s. [SWAPP, v.]

1. A bucket on the end of a line from a balanced pole which rests on a post. It has been employed for forty centuries in Egypt, and is represented on the temples and obelisks of that country. The well-pole and obelisk are yet common in America.

2. A scow, or light-holder.

3. A pump-handle.

4. A long oar, or sweep.

swappe, v. & t. [SWAP, v.]

sward, s. [swart, sward, sward, sward.]

sword, sward, s. [A.S. *sworð* = the skin of lacon; cogn. with Dut. *zworð* = skin of lacon; *lecl. sworð* = skin, hilt, sword; *ferðhar-sworð* = earth sword; *gras-sward* = grass-sword; Dan. *fledsward* = flesh-sword, skin of lacon; *gras-sward* = greensward; Ger. *schwert* = mind, lark, skin.]

1. A skin, a covering, a rind.

"Brandish no sword but swords of having!"

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

2. Turf; the grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass; when covered with green grass it is called green sward.

sward-cutter, s.

1. A plough to turn over grass lands.

2. A lawn-mower (q.v.).

sward, v. [Sward, s.]

1. To produce sward on; to cause sward to grow on.

2. To cover with sward or grass; to strew with grass.

sward-ed, pa. par. & a. [SWARD, v.]

sward-y, a. [Eng. *sward*, s.; -y.] Covered with sward.

sware, pret. of s. [SWEAR.]

swarf (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Iron filings.

2. The grit worn away from grindstones used in grinding cutlery wet. (*Profr.*)

swarf (2), s. [SWARF, v.] A fainting-fit; a swoon, stupor. (*Scotch.*)

swarf (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

swarf-money, s.

Feudal Law: Money paid in lieu of the service of castleward.

swarf, v. [Profr. connected with *swere* (q.v.).] To swoon, to faint. (*Scotch.*)

"He was like a man who fell himself for many minutes, and I thought he would have swarf'd."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xviii.

swarm, s. [A.S. *swarm*; cogn. with Dut. *zwarm*; *lecl. swarm*; Dan. *sværm*; Sw. *svärm*; M. H. Ger. *swarm*; Ger. *schwarm* = a swarm; *schwarmen* = to buzz; *swarmen* = to hum. From the same root as *swarf*.]

1. A large number or body of small animals or insects, particularly when moving in a confused mass.

2. Specific, the cluster of honey-bees which issue at once from a hive, seeking a new home, under the direction of the queen-bee; a similar cluster of bees settled in a hive.

"When the swarms are eager of their play."

And both their empty hives.

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 107.

3. A large and dense number or cluster of persons; a multitude of people in motion; a crowd, a mob, a multitude, a throng. (Sometimes applied to inanimate objects.)

"This swarm of fairies in the air."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., v. 1.

swarm (1), v. & t. [A.S. *swirman*; Dan. *sværme*; Ger. *schwarmen*; Sw. *svärma*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To collect and rise in a body from a hive in flight, as bees.

"The Trojans . . . issue in a throng."

Like swarming bees.—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 107.

2. To appear or collect in a crowd or crowds; to throng together in multitudes; to crowd together in confusion.

"The common people by numbers swarm to us."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., v. 1.

3. To be overcrowded or thronged; to be overrun; to be filled with a multitude, crowd, or throng of animals in motion, or other objects.

"The banks promiscuous swarm'd with thronging troops."

Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 627.

4. To breed multitudes.

"Not so thick swarm'd once the soil."

Milton: Paradise Lost, II. 627.

B. Trans.: To crowd, to throng.

swarm (2), v. & t. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *swarm*.]

A. Intrans.: To climb a tree, pole, or the like, by embracing it with the arms and legs and scrambling up. (Generally with *up*.)

B. Trans.: To climb, as a tree, &c., by embracing it with the arms and legs and scrambling up.

swarm' lög, pr. par. & a. [SWARM (1), v.]

A & B. 's pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of coming off or collecting in swarms, as bees; a thronging or crowding thickly together.

2. *Bot.*: The name given by the Germans to the oscillating and crowding motions of the zoospores and antherozoids of Coniferæ, &c., while free in the cavity of the parent cell just before their breaking forth. The name is derived from the resemblance of their movements to the swarming of bees. [ZOOPORE.]

swart, swarth, swart, a. [A.S. *swart* = black; cogn. with Dut. *zwart*; *lecl. swart*; Dan. *sort*; Sw. *svart*; O. H. Ger. *swarz*, *swara*; Goth. *swartz*; Ger. *schwarz*.] Of a black or dark colour; swarthy. (Applied especially to the skin.)

"A swarth complexion, and a curled head."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 107.

swart back, s. The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. (*Scotch.*)

bill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shün, -sion = zhün, -clous, -tious, -sious = shün, -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

scribed it in 1552, called it *Ephemera pestilens*, or the-day pestilence. It was introduced into England by the irregular troops of the Earl of Richmond in 1485, when he came over to assert his claim to the throne against Richard III. The battle of Bosworth was fought on Aug. 22, 1485, and immediately after the disease appeared in the army, and in London on the arrival of the victors four days later. It was a violent special type of miasmatic fever. It lasted five weeks, and passed away as suddenly as it came. Later epidemics of the same disease occurred in 1603, 1617, 1625, and 1720, after which it never appeared again. On the last occasion it originated in the army of Edward VI, in France, and was brought by the affected soldiers to England. Two sons of Charles Brandon, both Dukes of Suffolk and nephews of Henry VIII., died of it, and a vast number of men of inferior rank.

sweating system, s. A term applied, especially in the tailoring trade, to the system in which middlemen employ men, women, and children to make up clothes at their own homes at very low wages.

***sweat-léss, a.** (Eng. *sweat*; *less*.) Without toil.

"That sweatless and still, and without sweating rest." *Spenser: The Faerie Queene.*

sweat y, *sweat is, a. (Eng. *sweat*, *is*, *y*.)

1. Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.

"A sweat y' report from his village brought." *Scott: Ivanhoe.*

2. Consisting of sweat.

"Sweat y' sweat of his own skin." *Scott: Ivanhoe.*

3. Laborious, toilsome.

"And measured sweating at their own toil." *Scott: Ivanhoe.*

Swédo, s. (See *def.*)

1. A native or inhabitant of Sweden.

2. A Swedish turnip.

"The root known as a hybrid is the result of a cross between a Swedish turnip and the common turnip." *Scott: Ivanhoe.*

Swé den bor' gi-an, a. & s. (See *def.*)

A. *Adverb.* Of or belonging to Swedenborg.

B. *As a noun.* A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, son of Jesper Swedenborg, bishop of Skara, in West Gothland. The son was born at Skövde on Jan. 23, 1688. He thought much of religion in very early life, and diligently studied physics, mathematics, and classics at the University of Uppsala, afterwards visiting Oxford, Paris, &c. Before leaving the University, he had been appointed by Charles XII, assessor in the Royal Metallic College of Sweden, and in 1719, was employed by Charles's successor, Queen Ulrika Eleonora, under the name of Swedenborg, by which he is generally known. Between early manhood and his fifty-eighth year, he actively prosecuted his studies in mathematics, physics, &c., publishing various works, as the *Opera Philosophica et Mathematica* (in 1733), in three volumes, and the *Philosophy of the Infinite* (in 1735). In April, 1741, being at an inn in London, Swedenborg considered that he had a vision of the Lord, who called him to a holy office, opened his sight to the spiritual world, and endowed him with the gift of conversing with spirits and angels. In August he returned to Stockholm, commenced the study of the Hebrew scriptures, resigned his assessorship in 1747, and spent the remainder of his life in forming and propagating his theological views. He died in London in his eighty-fifth year, March 29, 1772, in Great Bath Street, Cobden Fields, and was buried in the Swedish Church in Ratcliff Highway. His system is presented at length in his various works, especially his *Arctura Caelestis* (3 vols., London, 1743-1749). He believed that he was several times allowed to enter heaven, "which was arranged in streets and squares like earthly cities, but with bells and gardens interposed." There was a magnificent palace with a temple in the midst, with a table in it, and on the table the Word of God, with two angels by its side. The form of angels was altogether like that of men. Matter and spirit are connected by an eternal law. He accepted only twenty-nine of the Old Testament books, rejecting Ruth, Lamentations, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. Of the New Testament he accepted only the Gospels

and the apocalypses. He held that there is a double sense in scripture, the most important being the spiritual. He believed in one God and in the Trinity, and that the Lord and savior Jesus Christ was that God; that Jehovah himself became incarnate as the Word. Heaven and hell are not places, but states, and the Devil is not a person, but a name of hell. The judgment on the first Christian church took effect in 1757, and was seen by Swedenborg in the spiritual world, after which, and in honor of it, the New Church, called in Revelation (xvi., xlii.) New Jerusalem, descended from heaven. Swedenborg himself founded no church. His followers publicly associated themselves as a congregation in Eastcheap in 1788. In 1810 a Swedenborgian Society was established, and a Missionary and Tract Society in 1821. Congregations exist in England, the United States, on the continent of Europe, &c.

Swé den bor' gi-an i, m. s. (Eng. *Swedenborgian*; *i*, *m.* s.) The doctrines and practices of the Swedenborgians.

Swéd ish, a. & s. (See *def.*)

A. *Adverb.* Of or pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.

B. *As a noun.* The language spoken by the Swedes.

Swedish beamtree, s.

Red. *Pyrus (Astrucaria)*, a subspecies of *P. arbutifolia*. It has oblong, rather distinctly-toothed leaves, ash-white below, with five to eight nerves on each side, and is hard in England.

Swedish turnip, s.

Red. *Agropyrum*, *Agropyrum*. A kind of turnip, *Brassica campestris*, introduced originally from Sweden. The bulb is elongated, the leaves greenish yellow, the variety not being affected by the variation of colour. It is very hardy, not generally suffering injury from intense cold.

***sweom, *swaim, *swome, s.** (Irish. *swaim* = a huddle, a stir; *swaim* = a slight intoxication; *swaim* = a swimming in the head; *swaim* = a fainting-fit; *A.S.* *swima* = a swimmer.) *Swaim* = a swimming in the head; vertigo. (*Presumpt. Par.*)

sweep, *swape, v. t. & i. (A.S. *sweepan*, *pa.* *i.* *sweep* = to sweep; *feel*, *swipe*; *i.* *sweep* = to sweep with a broom, &c.; *feel*, *swipe* = to sweep, to sweep. Sweep and swape are doublets.)

A. *Transitive.*

1. To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or the like, for the purpose of removing loose dirt; as, To sweep a room or a road.

2. To drive or carry along or off, as, a long brushing stroke or force, or by flow, on the earth; as, A flood sweeps away a hedge.

3. To clear or clean by brushing with a broom or the like.

"What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if it be one that she hath lost the house, and seek diligently, till she find it?" *— Luke xv.*

4. To rub over; to touch in passing; to trace.

"And Troy's proud domain, who, on the sweep of the ground." *— Pope: Essay on Criticism.*

5. To clear, to rid, to free.

"The narrow seas of all the French sea sweep." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

6. To drive, destroy, or carry off a stroke, or with violence and violence. (Often followed by *away* or *off*.)

"The waves of the sea sweep in their various play, And every hour sweeps multitudes away." *— Cooper: Red Rover, 154.*

7. To draw or drag something over; as, To sweep the bottom of a river.

"To carry with a long swinging motion; to carry with pride.

"Like a peacock sweep along his tail." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

9. To strike with a long stroke; to brush or touch quickly with the fingers.

"The sweet Muses in the neighbouring bowers Sweep their wild hairs." *— Pindar: Athens.*

10. To move swiftly over or along; to scour.

"Cherubs . . . quickly sweep the sky." *— Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II.*

11. To carry the eye over; to view widely and rapidly; as, To sweep the horizon.

12. To propel by means of a sweep or long oar.

B. *Intransitive.*

1. To pass by or along, and to come into view, as something broad or large, or the surface of anything. (*Presumpt. Par.*)

2. To pass or move along rapidly.

"Cutting the flame, by the force of the wind." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

3. To pass over or brush over, as a broom or force; as, The wind sweeps a dust-storm.

4. To pass or move with a sweep.

"She sweeps it through the air with a light touch." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

5. To move with a long reach of arms, swinging motion.

6. To take in a view with panoramic rapidity; to range, as the eye or a thought.

"To sweep the horizon." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

hence, to win everything.

Sweep, *swape, s. (SWEEP, s.)

1. *Technical language.*

1. The act of sweeping.

2. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specifically, chimney-sweeper.

3. he compass, reach, or range of any vi-
t or extended motion.

4. The compass of any turning body, as, the sweep of a door.

5. The compass of anything flowing or moving.

"A street swept with wintry tempests." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

6. Compass or range generally.

"The fishermen sailing off the coast, and within the sweep of the net." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

7. Extent, limit.

"Tyranny sends the chain that most sweeps the globe." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

8. Violent and general destruction, as the sweep of an epidemic disease.

9. Direction of any motion or tendency.

"Fishing a right-handed sweep." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

10. The direction or turn of a curve, as a road, an arch, &c.

"With a sweep of slow and steady motion." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

11. Hence, a circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive through a lawn in the front of a house.

12. Compass or range of excursion; range.

"The landowner went from the east end of the lake, and swept the whole of the lake." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

13. A rapid survey with the eye.

14. A sweepstakes (q. v.).

"(He) was investigated not less among a substantial body." *— Shakespeare: Henry IV., Act I.*

15. A count, as, a horse power or power.

16. The level, as, a horse power or power.

17. A cow, mean person. (Sweep.)

18. Technically:

a. *Casino.*

1. In the game of casino, a game of chance, in which the cards on the board, and the cards in the hand, are called.

2. In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand. Also called a slam.

b. *Founding.* A mechanical process used in the construction of a mold, in which the edge is cut to the form of the sectional outline of the article to be molded. The surface of the mold or core is faced by moving the sweep parallel to the vertical right angles to its length. For hollow cores, as pipes, sweeps are made in pairs, one "running up" the core, and the other forming the interior of the mold.

3. *Her.* The same as a.

4. *Mech.* A name formerly applied to the Almond (Allermand) furnace.

5. *Nautical.*

(1) A long car used on board ship to feed the action of the rudder during a calm, or an emergency; or to assist the motion of the ship, as in the ancient galley.

(2) A long car used on large barges, and on luggers.

Swé, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hère, there; pine, pit, siro, sir, marine; gè, pé, or, wère, wèlf, wèrk, wèh, sèn; mète, eub, eue, gaita, eür, ralo, füll; trý, Sýrian. se, ce = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

-hōi, boy; pōit, jow!; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin. his; sin, as; expect, xenophon, exist. ph = 2
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sion. sion -sion = shü; -bie, -dio, & = bei, dei

sweet-cicely, s. [CICELY.]**sweet-cistus, s.**Bot.: *Cistus ladanum*.**sweet-corn, s.**

Agric.: A variety of maize of a sweet taste.

sweet-covey, s.Bot.: *Erodium moschatum*.**sweet-fern, s.**Bot.: (1) *Lustrea fragrans*; (2) *L. montana*.**sweet-flag, s.**Bot.: *Acorus calamus*.**sweet-gale, s.** [BOG-MYRTLE.]

Sweet-gale moth:

Entom.: A night-moth *Acronycta myrica*, found in Scotland and Ireland.**sweet-grass, s.**Bot.: The genus *Glyceria* (q.v.).**sweet-gum, s.**Bot.: *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a North American tree about sixty feet high with apetalous flowers, in appearance like *Acer campestre*. The wood is fine-grained, and well adapted for furniture; the fragrant gum exuding from it when incisions are made in its bark constitutes *Liquidambar* (q.v.).**sweet-heart, s.** [SWEETHEART.]**sweet-herbs, s. pl.** Fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes.**sweet-john, s.**Bot. & Hort.: The narrow-leaved variety of *Dianthus barbatus*.**sweet-leaf, s.**Bot.: *Symplocos tinctoria*, a plant with thick leaves of fragrant odour and sweetish taste, growing in the southern United States. Its root is bitter and aromatic; cattle eat it greedily, and it is employed in dyeing yellow. Called also Horse sugar.**sweet-marjoram, s.**Bot.: *Origanum Marjorana*.**sweet-maudlin, s.**Bot.: *Achillea Millefolium*, a yellow composite from the south of Europe.***sweet-mouthed, a.** Dainty.**sweet-nancy, s.**Hort.: The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poetica*. (Britten & Holland.)**sweet-oil, s.** Olive-oil.**sweet-pea, s.**Bot. & Hort.: *Lathyrus odoratus*, a climbing plant with two-leaved tendrils, ovate-oblong leaflets, two-flowered peduncles, and hirsute legumes. It was introduced into England from its native country, Sicily, in 1700. It is one of the most esteemed annals, being largely grown as a garden flower in the United States and England.**sweet-potato, s.**Bot.: *Ipomoea edulis*, a plant of the Convolvulus family, and of creeping or climbing habit, its leaf and flower resembling those of the Morning-glory. It is only known as a cultivated plant, and its native place is not known, though it probably belongs to both hemispheres. Like the potato, its root swells into a nutritious tuber, but contains a much larger percentage of sugar. Though formerly grown only in the South, it is now cultivated as far north as New Jersey. It is also grown widely in the Eastern Hemisphere, and is believed to have been much used by the ancient Chinese.**sweet-root, s.**Bot.: The genus *Glycyrrhiza* (q.v.).**sweet-rush, s.**Bot.: *Acorus Calamus*.**sweet-scented, a.** Having a pleasant perfume; fragrant.**Sweet-scented grass:**Bot.: *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.**Sweet-scented shrub:**Bot.: *Calceanthus floridus*, a Carolina shrub smelling like allspice.**sweet-seg, sweet-sedge, s.**Bot.: *Acorus Calamus*.**sweet-spirits of nitre, s.** [NITROUS-ETHER.]**sweet-sultan, s.**Bot.: *Amberboa moschata*.**sweet-tea, s.**Comm.: The leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*, an Australian plant. They are imported into England, and infused as a slightly medicinal tea, which is feebly tonic, alterative, and diaphoretic.**sweet-violet, s.**Bot. & Hort.: *Viola odorata*, a violet with creeping scions, cordate generally, pubescent leaves, and deep-purple, sometimes reddish-purple, lilac, or white fragrant flowers. Common in grassy places throughout Europe and northern Asia. *V. blanda*, of the United States, is also sweet-scented.**sweet-water, s.** A variety of white grape, containing a sweet watery juice.**sweet-wood, s.**Bot.: *Scoparia dulcis*.**sweet-william, s.**

Botany & Horticulture:

1. *Dianthus barbatus* (Prior considers that William is a corruption of French *œillet* = a little eye). The leaves are lanceolate and nerved; the flowers are aggregated in bundles; the calycinal scales ovate, awl-shaped, as long as the tube; petals bearded, whence the book-name of bearded pink. It may be single or double; the petals dark purple, red, speckled, or white.2. *Silene Armeria*, Common, or Lobelia's Caulipon, a very common garden plant, with viscid stems, ovate lanceolate leaves, and forked corymbose panicles of pink flowers. It flowers in July and August.**sweet-willow, s.**Bot.: *Myrica Gale*.**sweet-wort, s.** [WORT, 2.]

*Sweet, v.t. [Sweet, n.] To sweeten.

"Hunger sweeteth all things."—*Eccl.*: *Apoph.* of *Eccl.*, p. 2.**sweet-bri-ar, s.** [Eng. sweet, and briar.]Bot.: *Rosa rubiginosa*, and specially the sub-species, *R. rubiginosa* proper, with which Sir Joseph Hooker considers *R. Englemantia* identical. It is very sweet-scented, erect, with compact branches covered with prickles, glandular hairs, and a few bristles, the peduncles densely bristly, leaflets pubescent beneath, at length glabrous above; the sepals pinnate, densely glandular, the fruit globose. An European plant, but naturalized in the United States. Many cultivated varieties.**sweet-en, v.t. & t.** [Eng. sweet; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make sweet to the taste.

2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind: as, To sweeten life.

3. To make sweet or fragrant.

"With laurel flowers
I'll sweeten thy sad grave."—*Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

4. To make mild or kind.

"Benjamin softens his heart, enlightens his mind, sweetens his temper."—*Law*.

5. To make less painful, hard, or laborious.

"The innocent amusements of life kindly allowed us to sweeten our toil."—*Oliver*: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 2.

6. To increase the agreeable qualities of.

"It [industry] sweetens our enjoyments."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 20.

7. To soften to the eye; to mellow; to tone down.

"Correggio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his facts and anecdotes."—*Bayly*: *Life of Correggio*.

8. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious matter in: as, To sweeten a room that has been infected.

9. To make mellow and fertile: as, To sweeten soils.

10. To restore to purity; to free from taint: as, To sweeten butter, water, meat, &c.

B. Intransitive: To become sweet.

"Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will sweeten readily."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 10.**sweet-en-er, *sweet-nor, s.** [Eng.**sweeten; -er.** One who or that which sweetens; that which moderates acrimony."Let us look up to it [the happiness of a future state] as the end of all our labour—the sweetener of all our toil—our comfort in every affliction—our great defence against the fear of sickness and death."—*Oliver*: *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 21.**sweet-en-ing, pr. par., a., & s.** [Sweeten.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who or that which sweetens.

2. That which sweetens.

sweetening-cock, s.

Naut.: A faucet attached to a pipe passing through a ship's side, and admitting water to wash out the bilge-water passages.

sweet-heart (as a s.), a. [Eng. sweet, and heart.]1. *Ord. Lang.*: A lover, male or female."Take your sweetheart's hat."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 4.2. Bot. (Pl.): *Galium Aparine*.**sweet-heart (as a s.), v.t. & i.** [Sweeten, HEART, s.]

A. Trans.: To act the part of a lover to; to pay court to; to court.

B. Intrans.: To act the part of a lover; to play the wooer; to go courting.

sweet-ing, s. [Eng. sweet; -ing.]

1. A kind of sweet, luscious apple.

"A child will chase a sweeting, because it is so gently fair and pleasant, and refuse a sweet being it is then green, hard, and sour."—*Ascham*: *Schoolmaster*.

2. A term of endearment.

"As, marry, sweeting, if we could do that."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.**sweet-ish, a.** [Eng. sweet; -ish.] Rather sweet; somewhat or moderately sweet."Neither ill-scented, nor insipidly coarse, or effluvia, but very mild and somewhat sweetish."—*Wood*: *Works*, iv. 309.**sweet-ish-ness, s.** [Eng. sweetish; -ness.] The quality or state of being sweetish."Far water being made in an earthen vessel glazed, or that hath lost part of its glazing by extract (as it is a strong menstruum fractively) is a false sweetishness, offensive to the palate."—*Farmer*: *Thoughts on the Use of Water*.***sweet-kin, a.** [Eng. sweet; -kin.] Belated, lovely."The sweetkin madams."—*Nashe*: *Letter to Sir*.**sweet-ly, *sweet-ly, *sweet-ly, s.** [Eng. sweet; -ly.] In a sweet manner; gratefully, agreeably, harmoniously."Thus, sweetly sweeten!
I would make thee sweet."—*Shakespeare*: *Timon of Athens*.**sweet-meat, s.** [Eng. sweet, and meat.]

1. An article of confectionery, consisting wholly or principally of sugar, fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, orange-peel, and the like.

"Throwing sweetmeats to him through the window."—*Macculley*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 25.

2. Leather: The paint used in making patent leather (q.v.).

sweet-ness, *sweet-ness, *sweet-ness, s. [Eng. sweet; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sweet; agreeableness to the taste, smell, or ear; fragrance, melodiousness.

"Sweetness ought to be distinguished from sweetness: the one affects us with a sensual and dainty agreeableness: the other quickly elicits and transports the mind."—*Amos*: *Essay*, 105.

2. The pleasing character possessed by polished and poetical language.

3. Agreeableness of manners; courteousness, gentleness.

4. Softness, mildness, gentleness.

"In his speech was heard
Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love."—*Shakespeare*: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.**sweet-s, s. pl.** [Sweet, s. pl.]**sweet-sop, s.** [Eng. sweet, and sop.]Bot.: (1) *Annona squamosa*; (2) *A. reticulata*.**sweet-wash, v.t.** [Eng. sweet, and wash.] To perfume."Jewellery of all descriptions was worn to some and chosen materials were used in a perfume which was with gold and silver."—*Ascham*: *Fast Book*, England, ii. 167.

ste, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, sēm; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trj, Syrian. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

sweet-wood, s. [Eng. *sweet*, and *wood*.]

1. Bot.: *Laurus nobilis*.
2. Comm.: A kind of timber obtained from *Gracilaria* *seu* *gelida*, growing in Jamaica.

sweetwood-bark, s. The name given in the Bahamas to the bark of *Croton Casarilla*.

sweet-y, s. [Eng. *sweet*, a.; -y.] A sweet, a sweetie.

"Finding bombas or sweeties in the packages."—*Thackeray Roundabout Papers*, 2.

***swegh, *sweghe s.** [SWAY.] A violent motion. (*Allit. Poems*, c. 72.)

***swain-mote, s.** [SWAINMOT.]

swell (s. t. *swell*, *swelled*, pa. par. *swelled*, *swollen*, v. t. & t. [A.S. *swellan* (pa. t. *swellan*, pa. par. *swollen*); cogn. with Dut. *swellen* (pa. t. *swell*, pa. par. *gevoelen*); Icel. *swella* (pa. t. *swil*, pa. par. *solinn*); Sw. *swälla*; Ger. *schwellen*.)

A. Intransitive:

1. To increase in bulk; to grow bulkier; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added within, or by expansion of the inclosed substance.
2. To be increased in size or extent by any limit; to rise above the ordinary level or limits.

"And deep Samandart *swells* with heaps of slain."—*Pope Homer: Iliad*, c. 683.

3. To be inflated; to bely, as a sail.

4. To bulge out; to protuberate: as, A cask *swells* in the middle.

5. To rise in altitude: as, Lands *swell* into hills.

6. To rise and increase gradually; to swell up.

"The tears that *swell* in me."—*Shakspeare, Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

7. To grow in the mind and fill the soul.

"The strong and *swelling* evil of my conception."—*Shakspeare, Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

8. To be inflated with anger.

"I will help every one from him that *swelled* against him."—*Pope's All. d. 1* (*Prayer Book*).

9. To be puffed up with some feeling; to show outwardly elation or excitement; hence, to strut; to look or make one's self big.

"Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock."—*Shakspeare, Henry V.*, v. 1.

10. To become larger in amount; to grow, to increase.

11. To become greater in intensity, strength, or volume; to grow.

"A whisper which *swelled* fast into a fearful clamor passed in an hour from Piccadilly to White-chapel."—*Munday Hist. Eng.*, ch. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To increase the size, bulk, volume, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase.

"A heavy thunderstorm in a few hours will *swell* the water into rushing, foaming states of turbid and violent water."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1868.

2. To trouble, to puff up.

"Did *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride."—*Shakspeare, 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

3. To aggravate; to heighten.

"It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadilloes are put to *swell* the charge."—*Atterbury*.

4. To increase gradually the strength, force, or volume of, as, To *swell* a tone.

5. To increase in number or quantity.

"Several men from the Cuttmore and Sir Bache helped to *swell* the total at Keyham."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1867.

swell, s. & v. [Sw. *swell* = the swell of the sea; cogn. with Gr. *swallow*, *swallow* (swallow, ark) = being, restless motion; Lat. *swell* = the open, tossing sea.] [SWELL, v.]**A. As substantive:****1. Ordinary Language:**

The act of swelling; rise, gradual increase: as,

- (1) Gradual increase or augmentation in bulk; dilation.

(2) Elevation, rise, or increase in height.

- (3) Increase of intensity, force, or volume of sound.

"The heavy swell, the choir's faint swell, came slowly down the wind."—*Scott: Gray Brother*.

- (4) Increase of power in style or of rhetorical force.

2. An elevation of land; a rounded height gradually rising above the plain.

3. A succession of long, unbroken waves setting in one direction, as after a storm; the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm; a surge.

"A large hollow *swell* from the south-west, ever since our last hard gale, had continued me that there was not any land in that direction."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. II, ch. vii.

4. A term applied sometimes to a person of high standing, note, or importance, but more commonly, in a depreciatory sense, to a slow, dawning person, as a fop, a dandy, or the like.

"At the ball, my eldest girl danced with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and found him very chatty, though a bit of a *swell*."—*Thackeray: Book: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. III, ch. II.

II. Technically:**1. Music:**

(1) A contrivance for giving a gradually increasing and diminishing sound to a wind instrument by varying the volume of air which passes to the pipes or reeds. This is accomplished by varying the size of the blast aperture, by a knee-stop, as in the parlour-organ, or by a pedal in the church organ.

(2) One of the three aggregated organs which are combined in an instrument of large power. The other two are the great organ and the choir organ. The key-boards form three levels; the *swell* above, then the great organ, and the choir organ below. The *swell* consists of an organ shut up a box or three sides, and on the other side inclosed by louvers, which are opened and shut by a pedal, so as to give a crescendo or diminuendo effect.

(3) The sign (< >), which indicates increase and decrease in the volume of sound.

2. Ordnance:

(1) An enlargement of a gun near the muzzle.

(2) An enlarged or thickened portion of a gun-stock.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a swell or swells; characterized by more or less showiness or display in dress; dandified, crack.

"The '*swell*' picture of the exhibition of 1877."—*Scotsman's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 6.

swell-fish, s.

Ichthy. *Tetodon turridus*, one of the Globefishes, common on the coasts of Massachusetts and New York. Length from six to fourteen inches, olive-green above and whitish below; abdomen lax, and capable of considerable distension.

swell-mob, s. The class of pickpockets who go about well dressed up so as to mix in crowds with less chance of being suspected. (*Slang*.)

swell-mobman, s. A member of the swell-mob.

"The *swell-mobman's* eye is for ever wandering in search of his prey."—*Quarterly Review*, June, 1866, p. 192.

***swell-dóm, s.** [Eng. *swell*, a.; -dom.] The worth of rank or fashion.

"All *swell-dom* is at bay look."—*Thackeray: New-comer*, ch. xliii.

swell-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [SWELL, v.]**A. As pr. par.:** (See the verb).**B. As adjective:**

1. Growing in and filling the mind; rising.

"Gratify my thousand *swelling* thoughts."—*Byron: Cain*, II. 2.

2. Turbulent, inflated, bombastic.

"And do not thou condemn this *swelling* tide, And stream of words."—*Daniel: Monophthous*.

3. Grand, pompous.

C. As substantive:

1. A rising, dilation, or inflation; increase in size or bulk.

2. A tumour or any morbid enlargement of the natural size.

"Wherever they bite they cause a *swelling*, and such an intolerable itching, that it is not possible to refrain from scratching."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. I, ch. III.

3. A protuberance, a prominence.

"The aqueducts of such plates are not *swell*, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow *swell*, do a little vary the thickness of the plate."—*Newton: Opticks*.

4. An overflow; an inundation.

"He shall come on as a lion from the *swelling* of Jordan."—*Jeremiah*, xlii. 18.

5. The state of being puffed up; pride, arrogance.

"I fear lest there be found among you debate, enmity, wrath, strife, backbitings, whysayings, *swellings* and discords."—*2 Corinth*, xii. (133.)

swell-ish, a. [Eng. *swell*, a.; -ish.] Characteristic of a swell or dandy; dandified, foppish, stylish; would-be fashionable or aristocratic.

***swelt, *swelt-on, v. t. & t.** [A.S. *sweltan* = to die; cogn. with Icel. *swelta* = to die, to starve; Dan. *swelte*; Sw. *swälla*; Goth. *sweltan*.] [SULTRY.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To die; to perish.
2. To faint, to swoon, as from excess of heat.

"Her dear heart high *swelt* . . . Then when she look'd about . . . She almost fell again into a swoon."—*Homer: Iliad*, IV, vii. 2.

B. Trans.: To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.

"Is the sun to be blamed that the traveller's cloak *swells* him with heat?"—*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, Act II, sc. 7.

swell-tar, v. t. & t. [SWELL.] [SULTRY.]**A. Intransitive:**

1. To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with excessive heat.

"The soldiers have nothing to do but *swell* in their tents during the heat of the day."—*Isaac Newton*, Aug. 28, 1684.

2. To wait, to soak. (*Drayton*.)

3. To sweat profusely.

"They bathed their couriers' *sweltering* sides."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 12.

B. Transitive:

1. To oppress by excessive heat.

"One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting day-dry; with an eternal December blasted another."—*Hendley: Saturnus*, 6.

2. To breed by internal heat. (According to Schmidt: *Shakspeare, Lexicon* = to exude.)

"[Has] *sweltered* veins sleeping yet."—*Shakspeare: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

swell-try, *swell-try, a. [Eng. *swell*, v. t. & t.]

1. Suffocating with heat; excessively hot; sultry.

"Outcast of Nature, Man! the wretched thrall Of bitter dripping sweat, of *swell-try* pain."—*Plumtree: Castle of Indulgence*, I. 12.

***swékt, a.** [SWINK.] Tired with work.

"The *swékt* gradiers."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. II, bk. IV, ch. VI.

swépe, s.** [SWEEP, s.]swépt, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [SWEEP, v.]***swérd (1), s.** [SWORD.]***swérd (2), *swérde, s.** [SWORD.]**swér-ti-a, s.** [Named by Linnaeus after Emmanuel Swert, author of *Florilegium* (1612).]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceae. Calyx five-parted, corolla rotate, five-cleft; fruit, one-celled, two-valved, seeds winged. Pretty herbs with blue flowers. *Swertia perennis* was once erroneously supposed to have been found in Wales. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Russians as a medicine, and the leaves themselves are applied by the Tartars to wounds. S. (or *Agotholes*) *Chirata* is the chinata (q. v.).

swerve, *swarve (pa. t. *swerf*, *swerf*, *swerred*; pa. par. *swerfed*, v. t. & t. [A.S. *swerfan*, *swarfan*; pa. t. *swerf*; pa. par. *swerfen*] = to rub, to file, to polish; cogn. with Dut. *swerven* = to swerve, to wander; O.Sax. *swerban* = to wipe; O.Fris. *swerba* = to creep; Icel. *swerfa* = to file, Goth. *hwarfjan* = to wipe; cf. Dan. *swirre* = to whirl round; *swirre* = to revel, to riot; closely connected with *swarm* (q. v.).]**A. Intransitive:**

1. To wander, to rove, to stray.

2. To turn to one side, to incline, to waver.

"But *swerving* from the Knight's career, Just as they met, Hwa should the spear."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, VI. 12.

3. To wander or turn aside from the prescribed or proper line or rule of duty; to depart or deviate from that which is established by law, duty, or custom.

"Britons rarely *swerve* From law, however stern, which tends their strength to nerve."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, II. 412.

4. To climb or move upward by winning or turning; to swarm.

"Yet slowly up from bough to bough I *swerve*."—*Byron: The Corsair*, id. III.

B. Trans.: To cause to turn aside; to turn.

"*Swerved* them from the former good constitution."—*Bauman: Tours of the Church*, p. 660.

bell, boy; point, jowl; east, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -clad, -than = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tions, -cious = shün. -ble, -dlo, &c. = bel, del.

swerve, *v.* [SWERVE, *v.*] A movement or turning to one side.

"Disturbed in their equilibrium by an extra swerve of the pole."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1904.

***swet**, *pret.* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

***swete**, *v.i.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

sweth, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. O. Low Ger. *sweth*, *s.* = sweet leek.]
Bot.: *Allium schenoprasum*.

swet-en, ***swet-one**, *s.* [A.S. *swefen*, *swefn*; Icel. *swfn*; O. Low Ger. *sweten*.]
Sleep; a dream.

"Now God, quod he, 'my sweten reis ariht,
And keep my body out of foul prison!'"
—*Chaucer*: *Trilog. & Cressida*, bk. III.

***swet-en**, *v.i.* [SWEVEN, *v.*] To sleep; to dream.

"And Pandarus, with a full good intent,
Laid him to sleep, and said, 'If ye be wise,
Swetenth not now, lest our folk arise.'"
—*Chaucer*: *Trilog. & Cressida*, bk. III.

***swich, swilke**, *a.* [SCCH.]

***swich-en**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Bot.: *Senecio vulgaris*.

swid-dér, *s. & v.* [SWITHER.]

swid-tō-nē-sē, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *scieten(ta)*.]
Bot. fem. pl. adj. suff. *scet*.

***swid-tō-nē-sē**, *s.* A tribe of Cedrelaceae having the stamens monadelphous.

swid-tō-nē-sē, *s.* [Named after Gerard Van Swieten (1700-1772), physician to Maria Theresa of Austria.]

Bot.: Mahogany-tree; the typical genus of Swietenaceae. Calyx short, five-cleft; petals five, stamens united into a tube having at the tip ten anthers; fruit, a capsule with five cells, and many winged seeds. Only known species *Swietenia mahoganii*. [MAHOGANY.]

swift, ***swift**, ***swifte**, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. for *swift*; cf. Icel. *swifta* = to pull quickly; A.S. *swifra* = to move quickly; Icel. *swifa* = to turn, to move, to ramble; Ger. *schweifen* = to sweep, or move along, to rove, to ramble; Icel. *swipa* = to sweep, flash. From the same root as *sweep* and *swamp*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Moving with great speed, celerity, or velocity; speedily, rapidly, quick.

"The race is not to the swift."—*Eccles.* ix. 11.

2. Ready, prompt, quick.

"Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak."—*James* i. 19.

3. Coming suddenly without delay.

"Bring upon themselves swift destruction."—*2 Peter* ii. 2.

4. Of short continuance; rapidly passing; short.

"How swift and short his time of folly!"
—*Shakespeare*: *King of Lorraine*, 501.

B. As adv.: In a swift and rapid manner; swiftly, rapidly.

"Skirt away as swift as stones."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.* iv. 1.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The current of a stream.

"He can live in the strong swifts of the water."—*Isaiah* xlvi. 12.

2. A fast running dog.

II. Technically:

1. Curling, etc.:

(1) A revolving reel with arms parallel to the axis, and affording a frame whereon to wind yarn, silk, or other thread.

(2) The main card-cylinder of a flax-carding machine.

2. *Entom.*: The genus *Hypsius*, including the Golden Swift (*Hypsius hector*), the Common Swift (*H. hypoleucos*), the Beautiful Swift (*H. velox*), and the Evening Swift (*H. hyalinus*). All fly with great rapidity. *H. hector*, like the Ghost Moth (*H. annulifera*), has a peculiar oscillatory flight, keeping always near one spot, as if attached to an invisible penumbra.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

(2) A rope encircling the ends of the capstan bars to prevent their flying out of their sockets.

4. *Ornith.*: A popular name for any species

of the family Cypselidae; specif., *Cypselus apus*, the Common Swift. [CYPSALUS.]

"The swift, now removed by strict ornithologists from the swallow family, is a very late bird to arrive, and one of the earliest to leave. It is associated by all bird lovers with the heart of summer, and as it darts with a wild scream round street-corners or round some old cathedral tower, it is not surprising that it has earned for itself in the Midland Counties the name of 'devil'."—*Dr. James's Gazette*, March 9, 1907.

5. *Zool.*: The common newt or eft.

swift-footed, *a.* Swift of foot; fleet.

***swift-handed**, *a.* Prompt of action; ready to draw the sword.

***swift-heeled**, *a.* Swift-footed; fleet.

swift-moth, *a.* [SWIFT, *s.*, II. 2.]

swift-shrike, *s.*

Ornith.: Swainson's name for *Ocypterus*, a genus of Laniidae, of rapid flight.

swift-winged, *a.* Rapid in flight.

"The tempest itself lags behind,
And the swift-winged arrows of light."
—*Compton*: *Alexander Selkirk*.

swift-ér, *a.* [Icel. *sviptingr*.]

Nautic 1:

(1) A rope used to confine the bars of the capstans in their sockets.

(2) A rope encircling a boat, parallel to its water-line, or on the sheer-line. It stiffens the boat, and acts as a fender.

2. A shroud from the head of a lower mast to the ship's side, before the other shrouds, and not confined by the cat harpins.

swift-ér, *v.t.* [SWIFTER, *s.*]

Nautic 2: To stretch, as shrouds, by tackles.

***swift-foot**, *a.* [Eng. *swift*, *a.*, and *foot*.]

Swift-footed, nimble, speedy.

"The hounds, the hounds, the hounds, the swift-foot
hare."
—*Mirrored for Minstrelsy*, p. 655.

swift-lét, *s.* [Eng. *swift*, *s.*, -let.]

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Collocalia* (q.v.).

swift-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *swift*, *a.*; -ly.] In a swift or rapid manner; quickly, rapidly, nimbly, speedily.

"These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*

swift-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *swift*, *a.*; -ness.] The quality or state of being swift; speed, rapid motion, quickness, celerity, speediness, rapidity.

"The *swiftness* of motion is measured by distance of place and length of time wherein it is performed."
—*Locke*: *Elements of Math.*, ch. I.

***swift-y**, ***swift-yē**, *a.* [Eng. *swift*; -y.] Swift.

"Runnes with *swiftve* race."
—*Geoffrey*: *Epitaphs of M. Shelley*.

swig (I), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *swilgan*, *swelgan* = to devour, to swallow.]

A. Transitive:

1. To drink in large draughts; to drink rapidly or greedily; to gulp. [*Collog.*]

2. To suck greedily.

"The flock is drawn, the lamkins *swig* the teat,
But find no moisture, and then they bleat."
—*Croft*: *Virgil*, Ed. III.

B. Intrans.: To take a swig or deep draught. [*Collog.*]

swig (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tightly with a string, so that they mortify and slough off. [*Prov.*]

swig, *s.* [SWIG (I), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A large or deep draught.

"The sailor having taken a *swig* at the bottle."
—*Marriott*: *Push of Many Tales*; *English Sailor*.

2. (See extract.)

"Yesterday, being St. David's Day, good *swigs* should have been had for the asking by Cans and Iers. To make *swigs*, the connoisseur must provide himself with half a pound of Lisbon sugar, several pints of warm beer, some nutmeg, ginger, and sherry, some slices of lemon and figs, bits of toast, or, if preferred, a few roasted apples."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1886.

II. Nautic: A pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

swill, ***swil-en**, ***swil-l-en**, *v.t. & i.*

[A.S. *swilten* = to wash; cf. Ital. *skila*; Dan. *skille* = to swill, to rinse, to wash.]

A. Transitive:

1. To wash, as dishes,

"Dishes *swill*."
—*Barlow*, 518.

2. To wash, to bathe.

"A fearfully as doth a galled rock
Gerbang and juffy his confounded head,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.* iii. 1.

3. To drink like a pig; to drink greedily or rously.

"The boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like a saucy."
—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.* v. 1.

4. To inebriate; to swell with fulness.

"He drinks a *swilling* draught; and, had a wish,
Will supple in the lute his outward skin."
—*Dryden*: *Fernand*, iii. 17.

B. Intransitive:

1. To drink greedily; to drink to excess.

"Of so peculiar a force is temperance against the fiery assaults of the devil, and as much a match as a *swilling*, *swilling* twice to encounter this raging devil."
—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. vi. ser. 7.

2. To be intoxicated.

***swill-pot**, ***swill-tub**, *s.* A drunken

swill, ***swyl**, *s.* [SWILL, *v.*]

1. A large draught of liquor or drink taken in excessive quantities.

"Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the task
Keels fast from 'loose to theme.'"
—*Thomson*: *Autumn*, iii.

2. The wash given to swine to drink; hog-wash, swillings.

"Oiva swine such *swill* as you ha, a."—*Marston*.

***swill-bowl**, *s.* [Eng. *swill*, and *bowl*.]

A drunken, a greedy person, a glutton, a swiller.

"Wantonness was never such a *swill-bowl* to boldry."
—*Murray*: *Pierces Supplication*, ii. 1.

swill-ér, *s.* [Eng. *swill*, *v.*; -er.] One who swills; one who drinks greedily or grossly.

swill-ey (1), *s.* [Eng. *swill*, *v.*; -ey.] An eddy, a whirlpool. [*Prov.*]

swill-ey (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A colloid of small extent. [*Prov.*]

swill-ing, *s. pl.* [Eng. *swill*; -ing.] The same as SWILL, *s.* (2) (q.v.).

swim (I), ***swimme**, ***swum-en**, ***swyma**

par. swim, *a.* [A.S. *swiman*, *swyma*, *swum*, *swymen*, *swummen*; Icel. *swima*, *swyma*, *swum*, *swymen*; Dan. *swim*, *swymen*; Sw. *swim*, *swymen*; Ger. *swim*, *swymen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To move to and fro on or in water; to float or be supported on water or other liquid, not to sink in any liquid.

2. To move progressively in the water by means of the motion of the hands and feet.

"Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point."
—*Shakespeare*: *Julius Caesar*, i. 1.

3. To float; to be borne by or on the water. [*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, iv. 1.]

4. To glide along with a smooth motion.

"With p.etty swiftness with swimming gait."
—*Shakespeare*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

5. To be flooded; to overflow; to be drenched.

"All the night make I my bed to swim; I dream
conch with my tears."—*Psalms* vi. 6.

6. To overflow, to abound; to have abundance.

"There thou maist love, and dearly loved be,
And swim in pleasure, which I from here do lack."
—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.* iv. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To pass or cross by swimming; to move on, in, or over by swimming.

"You never swam in the life before."
—*Shakespeare*: *The Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

2. To cause to swim or float.

"Sometimes a river must be used to *swim* the horse and putting the *swim* on his head and
—*Century Magazine*, Aug. 1902, p. 10.

3. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, To *swim* wheat for seed.

swim (2), *v.t.* [SWIME.] To be dizzy or dazed; to have a dizzy sensation as if the head were going round; as, My head *swims*.

swim (I), *s.* [SWIM (I), *v.*]

1. The act of swimming; a bath.

"In spite of these repulses, we used to take a *swim* in the river."—*Field*, Sept. 2, 1896.

2. A piece of water free from rocks, &c., and deeper than the rest of the river.

"Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper *swims*, and will soon be lost sight of in the water."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1896.

3. A piece of water especially frequented by fish. [*Fr.*]

šte, šat, šare, amidst, whāt, šall, šather; **wō, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thère**; **pine, pīt, šire, šir, marine**; **gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, šōn**; **mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, šūll**; **trý, Šyrian**. **š**, **ce** = **š**; **ey** = **a**; **qu** = **kw**.

*3. A smooth gliding motion.

*Both the swim and the trip are properly mis-
*An *Amaz. (Cathartes aura)*. H. 1.

4. The swimming-bladder of fishes.

*The bones have the nature and use of tendons, in
contracting the swim-bladder.

*Is the swim: In the secret; knowing all the
circumstances of an enterprise, &c.
Also, in society; in propriety. (Slang.)

*A man is said to be in the swim when any piece of
good fortune has happened, or seems likely to happen
to him. To have moved into a college boat, to the head
of the river, to have received a legacy, to have made a
good luck on the lottery, are any of them sufficient to
have put one in the swim. This metaphor is placid-
tional, swim being the term applied by Thales
Socrates to those sections of the river which are
usually frequented by fish. The angler who casts his
net into them may depend upon sport, whereas
his neighbor at a little distance may not have a
swim, being out of the swim. — *Macmillan's Magazine*,
Nov. 1893, pp. 71, 72.

swim-bladder, s.

Comp. Anat.: The same as SWIMMING-
BLADDER (q.v.).

*The air contained in the swim-bladder is composed
mainly of nitrogen in most freshwater fishes. — *Nichol-
son's Zoology* (ed. 1870), p. 456.

swim (2), s. [SWIM (2), v.] A whirl; whirl-
ing motion.

*And then were gulfed in a tumultuous swim.
— *Keats Endymion*, l. 571.

*swime, *suime, *swyme, s. [A.S. *swiman* = a swim, a swimming in the head;
also, with *leod*, *swim* = a swimming in the
sea; *swime* = to wander; *Don, swime* = to
be dizzy; *become* = to swim; *Sw, swim* =
to be dizzy; *swim* = dizziness. Dizziness,
vague; a swimming in the head.

*swim-ma-ble, a. [Eng. swim (1), v.;
also.] Capable of being swum.

1. I swim everything swimmable. — *Shakespeare: A
Midwinter Night's Dream*, bk. II, ch. III.

swim-mor, s. [Eng. swim (1), v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who swims.

*Foot as the courtesan could swim.
The swimmer jilted each active limb.
— *Rodr. Lady of the Lake*, II, 37.

2. A bird that swims, as the duck or goose.

3. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

II. Technically (H.):

1. *Orath*: The same as NATATOES (q.v.).

2. *Zool*: The same as NATANTES (q.v.).

swim-mor-ét, s. [Eng. swimmer; dimin.
suff. -et.]

Comp. Anat. (H.): The limbs on the ab-
dominal segments of the Crustacea, so modifi-
ed as to serve for swimming organs. In the
lobster, in which they may be seen to
advantage, there are five pairs, the last pair
being greatly expanded, and forming, with the
basal, a powerful caudal fin. Each swim-
mer consists of a basal joint, to which are
attached two diverging joints, the inner of
which is called the endopodite and the outer
the exopodite. In the female, the fine hairs
fringing the swimmer serve as supports for
the eggs of "berm's" during the spawning
season.

swim ming (1), pr. par., a., & s. [SWIM (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:

1. *Verb. Trans.*: (See the verb).

2. *Verb. Intrans.*: Floating under water, as Conifers.

C. As subst.: The art or act of sustaining
and propelling the body in water.

*The human body, when the lungs are in-
flated, is slightly lighter than an equal volume
of fresh water, and consequently floats on the
surface. It does so yet more easily on salt
water, which is heavier than fresh. But, in
floating, the head tends to sink. The art of
swimming in man is the art of keeping the
head above water and of the lungs as much as
possible inflated. To raise the head above
water the body must be as much as
possible kept low; and when a person
floats, the head sinks into deep water, in-
stead of rising above the surface. Movement
forward in swimming is produced by the
extension and contraction of the arms and by
the extension and contraction of the legs. Quad-
rants is swimmers, their head is so placed
as to remain naturally above water.

swimming bath, s. A bath large enough
for persons to swim in.

swimming-bell, s.

Zool.: The same as NECTOCALYX (q.v.).

swimming-belt, s. An air-inflated belt
worn round the person as a support in the
water.

swimming-birds, s. pl

Ornith.: The same as NATATOES (q.v.).

swimming-bladder, s.

Comp. Anat.: The swim-bladder or air-
bladder of fishes; a hollow, formed of
several tunics, containing gas, situated in the
abdominal cavity, but outside the peritoneal
sac, entirely closed or communicating by a
duct with the intestinal tract. The special
function of the swimming-bladder is to alter
the specific gravity of the fish, or to change
the centre of gravity. It is absent in the Lep-
tocardii, Cyclostomata, Chondropterygii, and
Holocephala, but occurs in all the Ganoidi,
in one sub-order of which (Hypoclinemus) it possesses
anatomical characters, and assumes, to some
extent, the functions of a lung; in the genus
Ceratodus, the swimming bladder, though a
single cavity, has symmetrically arranged
internal pouches, while in the other genera of
the sub-order (Leptocentrus and Protopterus)
it is laterally divided, is supplied with venous
blood by a true pulmonary artery, and by its
cellular structure closely approaches the lungs
of a reptile.

swimming-crab, s.

Zool. (H.): Crabs having their hind pair of
feet specially modified for swimming, spec.
the genus *Portunus* (q.v.).

swimming-herb, s.

Bot.: *Lemna minor*. (Britten & Holland.)

swimming-pond, s. An artificial pond
in which swimming is learnt or practised.

swimming school, s. A school where
the art of swimming is taught.

swimming-stone, s. A light, spongy
kind of quartz.

swimming-tub, s.

Calico-print: A tank of colours, with a
floating diaphragm of fabric, on which a block
is laid to colour its surface. Also used in
making paper-hangings.

swim-ming (2), pr. par., a., & s. [SWIM (2), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See
the verb).

C. As subst.: A dizziness or giddiness; ver-
tigo.

*It is good for the swimming and dizziness of the
brain. — *Boylan's Pity*, bk. XII, ch. XXX.

swim-ming-ly, adv. [Eng. swimming (1),
-ly.] In an easy, gliding manner, like one
swimming; hence, smoothly, without obstruc-
tion, with perfect success.

*Now we have broken thence we shall go on swim-
mingly. — *Search: Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. II, ch.
XIII.

swim-ming-ness, s. [Eng. swimming (2);
-ness.] The state of swimming; an appearance
of swimming; as, a swimminess in the eyes.

*swiack, s. & v. [SWINK.]

swin-dle, v. [SWINDLE.] To cheat; to
defraud grossly or deliberately.

*In a figurative sense the German *schwindel* is ap-
plied to deliriums in which the parties seem to have
lost their head, as we say, to have become dizzy over
unfounded or unresolvable prospects of gain. The
word may be translated madness, delirium. Then, in a
figurative sense, *schwindel*, one who induces delirium
in others. *Keats* gives *schwindel*, "to get some-
thing out of another by inducing delirium, to get some-
thing out of something." — *Webster: Dict. of Eng.
Lang.*

swin-dle, s. [SWINDLE, v.] The act or pro-
cess of swindling; a fraudulent scheme de-
vised to cheat persons out of money, &c., by
imposition or deliberate artifice; a gross fraud
or imposition.

*swin-dle-a-ble, a. [Eng. swindle; -able.]

Capable of being swindled.

*I look easily swindleable. — *M. Collins: Thoughts
on the Human Mind*, p. 293.

swin-dler, s. [Ger. *schwindler* = an extrava-
gant projector, a swindler, from *schwindeln* =
to be dizzy, to cheat; *schwindel* = dizziness;
schwinden = to decay, to sink, to fail; cogn.
with A.S. *swindan* (p. 1, second) = to languish.]
One who swindles; one who defrauds others
by deliberate artifice; an habitual cheat, a
rogue.

*swin-dler -y, s. [Eng. swindler; -y.]
Swindling, roguery.

*Swindlers and blackguards. — *Carfax: French
Rev.*, bk. II, ch. VI.

swine, *swin, *swyne, s. [A.S. *swin*
(sing. & plur.) cogn. with Dut. *swijn* = a
swine, a hog; *leel swin* (sing. & plur.); Dan.
svin; Sw. *svin*; O. H. Ger. *swin*; Goth.
swin; Ger. *schwein*; Russ. *svinya* = a swine,
svinka = a pig, *svinina* = pork; Lat. *sus* = a
swine, *suillus* = belonging to swine, *swinish*.
Swine is used both as a singular and a plural
noun.]

1. *Lib.*: Any individual of the family *Suidæ*,
and particularly of the genus *Sus* (q.v.); a
pig, a hog (q.v.).

2. *Fig.*: A low, mean, filthy person.

swine-arnut, s.

Bot.: *Arrhenatherum arvense*.

swine-bread, s. A kind of plant; truffle.

swine-carse, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum aviculare*.

swine-case, swins-coat, *swins-

oot, *swine-oote, *swyyns-kote,

*swine-orue, s. A pen for swine; a hog-

sty.

*swine-drunk, a. In a beastly state of

intoxication.

*He will be swine-drunk. — *Shakespeare: All's Well
that Ends Well*, IV, 2.

swine-fever, s.

Animal Pathol.: A specific, contagious, and
infectious fever, affecting the pig; associated
with local disease of the lungs, the lymphatic
glands, and the mucous membrane of the
digestive canal, and caused by the growth
and multiplication of a microscopic fungus in
the blood. Its existence was first detected
in England in 1852. (Prof. Brown: Report on
Swine Fever, 1886.)

swine grass, swine's grass, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum aviculare*.

swine-oat, s.

Bot. & Agric.: *Avena nuda*, wild on the
continent of Europe and cultivated in Austria.
It is not much esteemed for human food, but
is sometimes given to swine.

swine-pipe, s. The Redwing Thrush,
Turdus iliacus. (Prov.)

swine-pox, s.

Pathol.: A form, possibly, of modified
small-pox, in which the development of the
pock is incomplete. It is the *varicella globu-
laris* of Willan, and is popularly known as
the livers.

swine-stone, s. [STINK-STONE.]

swine-sty, s. A sty or pen for swine.

*swine-tang, s.

Bot.: *Fucus vesiculosus*.

swine-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Sonchus oleraceus*. [SOWTHISTLE.]

swine's bane, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium rubrum*. [SOWBANE.]

swine's cress, s.

Bot.: *Sisymbrium coronopus*, called also *Coron-
opus Ruellii*. So named because it is a cress
good only for swine.

*swine's fontber, s. A small spear,
about six inches long (called also a Hog's
Bristle), and formerly used as a bayonet. The
name was afterwards applied, in the seven-
teenth century, to a similar spear fitted into
the musket-rest in order to render it a defence
against cavalry.

swine's snout, s.

Bot.: *Taraxacum officinale*. So called from
the form of its root.

swine's succory, s.

Bot.: The genus *Anemone*, sometimes
merged in *Lajsans*; spec. *Anemone pulsatilla*,
called also *Hesperis minima*, a
composite with small yellow flowers growing
in cornfields on gravelly soil.

swine-bérd, *swine beard, *swyne-
herd, s. [Eng. swine, and herd.] A keeper
of swine.

*A swine-herd meeting him by chance
And putting him to state.

— *Burns: Address to England*, bk. IV, ch. XX.

bel, boy; pout, jow, cat, cell, ehorus, chin, bengb; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-tan, -tian = shan, -tion, -alon = shün; -tion, -gion = shün, -cious, -tious, -alous = shüa. -ble, -dic, &c. = bpl, dpl.
E. D. — Vol. 4 — 37

swine-herd-ship, 'swine'-heard-ship, s. [Eng. *swineherd*; *-ship*.] The office or position of a swineherd.

"An under swineherdship this scene,
He sought but to be the
Warner: *Albion England*, bk. iv, ch. 22.

swine-er y, s. [Eng. *swine*; *-ry*.] A place where swine are kept; a piggery.

"Windsor Park so glorious made a swineery."
Wolcott: *Peter Plunder*, p. 216.

swine'-ward, 'swin'-ward, s. [Eng. *swine*, and *ward*.] A keeper of swine; a swineherd.

"Nere to the May-pole on the way
This sluggish swine-ward sat me."
Browne: *John Ford's Play*, act. 2.

swing, 'swings, 'swynge (pa. t. *swang*, *'swung*, *swung*, pa. p. *swung*), v. t. & i. [A.S. *swingan* (pa. t. *swang*, pa. p. *swungen*) = to scourge, to fly, to flap with the wings; cogn. with Sw. *svinga* = to swing, to whirl; Dan. *svinge*; Ger. *schwingen*. *Swing* is a nasalized form from *savy* (q. v.).] [SWINGE.]

A. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave, to oscillate, to vibrate.

"I tried if a pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer, in our receiver, in case of exhaustion of the air than otherwise." *Boyle*.

2. To practise swinging; to fly backwards and forwards on a suspended rope.

"Some set up swings in the streets, and get money of those who will swing in them." *Dampier*: *Tropicals* (pa. 100).

3. To be hanged. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

"If I'm caught I shall swing." *Dickens*: *Sketches by Boz*: *Drunkard's dream*.

4. To turn or move sharply in a curved or circular direction. (Usually with *round*.)

"A large body of men were at work at the captain, when, through some accident, it swung round." *Daily Chronicle*, May 23, 1897.

5. To pass backwards and forwards; to be returned.

"From tower to tower the warden call;
The sound across our land and sea,
And marks a watchful enemy."
Scott: *Lionel Lincoln*, v. 12.

6. To deplete or incline to one side; to make a sweep. (Usually with *round*.)

"Leaving the fire from the Lark Hill side, the fire quickly swung round to Marsh Break." *Field*, Dec. 6, 1894.

II. Naut.: To move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a swing anchor.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to move to and fro or oscillate; to make to vibrate or wave, as a body suspended in the air.

"The boy who wished to be a king that he might have an officer suspended to swing him all day long upon a cat took his resolution upon the remembrance of what had given him pleasure." *Southey*: *Light of Nature*, vol. i, p. 16, ch. xvi.

2. To whirl round in the air; to wave, to brandish.

"His sword . . .
He swung about his head."
MacKenzie: *Romeo & Juliet*, l. 1.

3. To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels. (*Propr.*)

"To swing a ship:

Naut.: To bring the ship's head to each point of the compass, in order to correct the compass by ascertaining the amount of local deviation.

swing, 'swinge (1), *'swynge*, s. [Swing, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or state of swinging; a waving or oscillating motion of a thing suspended and hanging loose; motion backwards and forwards or from one side to the other; oscillation.

"They say that a goddess, having a liquor mass of earth suspended in a cord, gave it a swing, and scattered about pieces of land, thus constituting Okeanos and the neighbouring islands." *Locke*: *Third Essay*, bk. ii, ch. 12.

(2) A line, cord, rope, &c., suspended and hanging loose, on which anything may swing or oscillate; specifically, an apparatus consisting of a rope or cord, having a seat suspended in the loop, the two ends of the rope or cord being attached overhead.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Influence or power of a body to which is given a swaying motion.

"The rain that let us down the wall,
For the great swing and rumour of his sails,
They place before him that made the engine."
Shakespeare: *Trifles & Cressida*, l. 2.

(2) Influence, power.

"They bear the swing in common affairs." *Wickham*: *On True Obedience* (to the Rector).

(3) Free course; abandonment to any motive; unrestrained liberty or license.

"A man has perhaps for a long time took the full swing of his voluptuous humor, wallowed in all the pleasures of sensuality." *Southey*: *Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 1.

(4) Unrestrained tendency; natural bent or inclination.

"Where, the swing youth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie truthfully at other man's liking." *Archam*: *Reformers*.

II. Technically:

1. *Lathe*: The distance from the head-centre of a lathe to the bed or ways, or to the rest. The swing determines the diameter size of the object which is capable of being turned in the lathe; anything larger would interfere with the bed. This limit is called the swing of the bed. The swing of the rest is the size which will rotate above the bed, which lies upon the bed.

2. *Vehicle*: The tipoutward from the vehicle of the top of a wheel.

"In full swing: In full operation or working. "Rushing operations and railway extensions are in full swing." *Chicago Tribune*, Sept. 5, 1895.

swing-beam, s.

1. *Railway-eng.*: A cross-piece suspended from the truck, and sustaining the body of the carriage, so that it may have independent lateral motion.

2. *Corp.*: A cross-beam supporting an overhead line in a barn.

swing-boat, s. A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, in which young persons swing for amusement at fairs, &c.

swing-bridge, s. A swivel-bridge, spanning a canal or dock entrance, and opening horizontally to allow a vessel to pass. The swing-bridge is balanced, and rotates in a



1 Section in position. 2 Section landed on side of dock.

horizontal plane. It is usually in two sections, each of which, when opened, is landed on its own side of the dock, the extended ends of the two meeting in the middle when brought into line, thus forming a bridge.

swing-jack, s. A jack for replacing railway-carriages on the metals; the bottom of the standard is a cylindrical segment, and has a toe working in a slot in the base of the jack. Two are used, and the carriage being lifted while the standards are vertical, the latter are carried to or swung over, bringing the wheels of the carriage in line with the rails.

swing knife, s. A wooden sword 18 to 24 inches long, and 8 to 10 inches broad, used to scrape the woody portion from flax, a handful of which hangs over a groove in a standing-board known as the swing-stick.

swing pan, s.

Sugar-making: A hinged sugar-pan with a spout.

swing plough, s.

1. A turn-of-rest plough.

2. A plough without a gauge-wheel.

swing-press, s. A form of rolling-press in which the box is suspended from above by a screw on which it winds as it is rotated.

swing-saw, swinging-saw, s. A buzz-saw hung on a pivot, so that it may be swung down to cut on blocks which, by reason of their weight or shape, cannot be conveniently fed to the saw.

swing-stick, s. [SWING-KNIFE.]

swing-tool, s.

Watch: A holder which swings on horizontal centres, so as to yield to unequal pressure and keep the plate flat against the face of the die.

swing-tree, s.

1. A vibrating-beam, as a working-be

2. A swing-tree (q. v.).

swing-wheel, s.

Horol.: The balance-wheel of a watch.

swinge (1), *'swinge*, v. t. [A.S. *swinga* = to shake; causal of *swingan* = to swing (q. v.).]

1. To beat soundly; to thrash, to whip, to chastise.

"And that lagging, Beatrice, how I would swing her if I had her here." *Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

2. To move as a lash; to lash.

"The old dragon under ground
Swung the scaly tail of his hidden tail."
Shakespeare: *The Taming of the Shrew*, l. 1.

'swinge

(2), v. t. [SWINGE.]

'swinge

(1), s. [SWINGE.]

1. A sweep, as of anything in motion.

"The shallow water dash but I've nothing,
And rovers vain her tail to some long sweep."
Waller: *Ballad of the Summer Island*, l. 1.

2. Sway, power, influence.

"Many there hardly would admit that he concerned in them, but supposed him to conduct to a fatal swinge, in a capital situation of obvious cause." *Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. 12.

3. Unrestrained liberty; freedom; freedom.

"He must give place for love and free sweep of his feet." *Chapman*: *Romeo*, l. 1.

'swinge-buckler, 'swinge-buckler, s. A bully, a swash-buckler.

"You had not four such swinge-bucklers in a lane of court again." *Shakespeare*: *A Merry Wives of Windsor*, l. 1.

swinge

(2), s. [SWINGE, s.]

swinge-ing, s.

[SWINGING (2).]

swing-el, s. [Eng. *swing*, v.; *-el*, suff. 4.] The swinging piece of a flail; the swivel.

swing-er (1) s. [Eng. *swing*, v.; *-er*, suff. 1.] One who swings.

"These familiar pumps, Mr. Spectator, are the swingers. They get on ropes as well as the children, and are swung by their own tails." *Steele*: *Spectator*, No. 49.

'swing-er (2), s. [Eng. *swing*(e), v.; *-er*, suff. 1.] One who swings.

2. Any very great or surprising result; a success.

"How will he report presently his swinge-er, to get off cleverly." *Richard*: *On the Sea*, l. 1.

swing-ing (1), *pr. par.* & a. [SWING, v.]

swing-ing boom, s.

Naut.: The span which distends the feet of a lower studding-sail.

swing-ing saw, s. [SWINGING-SAW.]

swing-ing (2), *'swinge-ing*, *swing-ing*, *pr. par.* & a. [SWINGING (1), v.]

A. As pr. par. (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Very great; huge, astonishing, surprising.

"A good swinge-ing action against the Lord." *Fuller*: *Mystic*, July 7, 1891.

swing-ing ly, adv. [Eng. *swing*(e), v.; *-ly*, suff. 1.] Vastly, hugely, greatly.

"You were but little swinge-ing; but I have not swinge-ingly against my son." *Shakespeare*: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, l. 1.

'Swing-ism, s. [See *Swing*.] The practice of setting threatening letters to farmers, land proprietors, &c., commanding them to give up the use of thrashing machines, pay wages, and the like, threatening the destruction of property if the demands were not complied with. Such letters were common from 1830 to 1834, and were signed *Swing of Capital*.

'swing-gle (1), v. t. [Eng. *swing*; frequent. suff. -gle.]

1. To dangle, to hang, to swing.

2. To swing for pleasure.

swing-gle (2), v. t. [Eng. *swing*; frequent. suff. -gle.]

1. To beat, to scotch or clean, as flax, by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife. (*Propr.*)

2. To cut off the tops, without pulling off the roots, as weeds. (*Propr.*)

swing-gle, s. [SWINGGLE (2), v.]

1. The effective cut piece of a flail, a swivel.

2. An instrument, like a sword, for beating flax; hence the terms, *swinging-knife*, *swinging-staff*, *swinging-saw*.

3. The wooden spoke of the swindled barrel, or the roller of a plate-press.

swingle-bar, s. A swingle-tree (q. v.).

Sits, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wít, here, camel, hér, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; se, sé, or, wère, welf, wörk, whó, sön; müte, öb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, Syrian. se, ce = é; ey = ä; qu = kw

swingie-staff, swingling-staff, swingling knife, swingling wand, s. Different names for an instrument formerly used for beating flax or hemp, in order to separate the shives or woody parts from the fibre; a scutcher. The process is now generally carried out by machinery.

swingle tree, s. The bar to which the ends of a horse's traces are attached.

swingle-wand, s. A swingle-staff (q.v.).

swin-gliag, pr. par. or a. [Sw. RULE (2), v.]

swingling-machine, s. A machine for swingling flax.

swingling staff, swingling-knife, swingling-wand, s. [SWINGLE-STAFF.]

swingling tow, s. The coarse part of flax, removed by the swingle or scutcher.

swin-lah, n. [Eng. swin(e); -lah.] Pertaining to or befitting swine; resembling swine; gross, brutal, hogish, filthy.
"When I saw such sleep their drenched natures lie."
Shakespeare, Macbeth, I, 7.

swin-lah-ly, 'swyn-lah-ly, adv. [Eng. swin(e); -ly.] In a swinish, brutal, or filthy manner; like a swine.
"Ye yet bene thankful unto God for such an heavenly gift, but rather despoilyt froden it under to fele."
Bible, Luke, pt. 1, fol. 50.

swin-lah-ness, s. [Eng. swinish; -ness.] The quality or state of being swinish; filthiness.

'swink, 'swinke, 'swynke, v. & s. [A.S. swincan.]

A. Intrans. To labour, to toil, to drudge.
"Toils, renew, and propinquity,
For which men sweat and sweat incessantly."
Spenser, F. Q., II, vi, s. 8.

B. Trans. To cause to toil or drudge; to overlabour; to tire or exhaust with labour.
"And the swink I bolder at his supper sat."
Milton, Comus, 211.

swink, 'swinck, 'swinke, 'swinke, s. [SWINK, v.] Labour, toil, drudgery.
"Up, lither lad, thou rock'te watch of thy swinke,
When swinke be sweit thou shouldst, ne rock for lous."
Browne, Urnes to Ullie & Old Werno, 4.

'swink er, s. [Eng. swink, v.; -er.] A labourer, a worker.
"A true swinker, and a good was he,
Living in peace and quiet charity."
Chaucer, C. T., Prof. 552.

swipe (1), s. [A.S. swipe.] The same as SWAY (q.v.).
"A swipe, or engine to draw up water."
Potter, Antiq. Survey, bk. III, ch. xvi.

swipe (2), s. [Icel. swipa.] A hard or strong blow, especially in cricket or golf slang.
"Indisposed for Tel et Kehr, Kirk had a long swipe off the tee."
Field, Sept. 4, 1906.

swipe, v. & s. [SWIPE (2), s.]
A. Intrans. To hit out with great force; to deliver a hard blow or knock, especially in cricket or golf slang.
"The next ball of the over, Jack steps out and smashes away with all his force."
Hughes, Tom Brown's School-days, pt. II, ch. viii.
B. Trans. To hit, to knock, to strike.
"Due, to hire of that heaved."
Legend of St. Katherine, 2466.

swip er, s. [Eng. swipe, v.; -er.] One who swipes, especially a hard hitter in cricket or golf.
"Jack Razzles, the long-top, toughest and burliest of bats, commonly called 'swiper Jack'."
Hughes, Tom Brown's School-days, pt. II, ch. viii.

swip-er, s. [Dan. swip = thin]
less beer, swipes.] Thin, washy beer. (Slang.)

swip-er, s. [SWIPES.] Intoxicated. (Slang.)
"It's only a little swiper, you know."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xxxvii.

swip-le (le = el), s. [Eng. swipe, v.; suff. -le.] The same as SWIPE (1), (q.v.).

swip-per, s. [Icel. swipa, swipull = agile; swipa = to move quickly.] Akin to swiper and swip. Nimble, active, quick. (Prov.)

swura, 'swyre, s. [A.S. swira, swecora, sworan; Icel. swira.]

1. The neck.
2. The declivity of a mountain or hill near the summit; a hollow between two hills.

swirl, v. & s. [Norw. swirle = to whirl.]

1. To form eddies; to whirl in eddies.
"Bonnie Blackwater,
Roaring and brawling and swirling with oar"
Blackie, Last of Highland & Islands, p. 100.
2. To whirl about; to move rapidly.

swirl, s. [Swirl, v.] A whirling motion; a gyration, a curve; an eddying pool, an eddy; a twist or contortion in wood.
"Shall never see the Martinmas wind ear them dance in swirls like the fairy rings."
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxiv.

swirl-le, s. [Eng. swirl, v.; -le = -y.] (Scott.)

1. Knaggy; full of knots.
"He takes a swirlle solid mass oak,
For some black, gossamer particle."
Burns, Ballads, 1.
2. Full of contortions or twists; entangled.
as, swirlle grass.

swish, v. & s. [From the sound.]

1. To flourish, to brandish.

2. To flog, to beat, to scan. (Slang.)

'swiss, a. & s. [See the def.]

A. As adj. Of or belonging to Switzerland or its inhabitants.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Swiss; applied chiefly to the headless in Roman Catholic churches in France, from the fact that when Napoleon reopened the churches after the Revolution, many of the disbanded Swiss guards found employment as headless.

2. The language spoken by the Swiss.

Swiss Confederation, s. A federal government, adopted by Switzerland in 1848, the executive authority of which is vested in a Federal Council of seven members chosen by the Federal Assembly, itself consisting of two chambers elected by municipal authorities.

Swiss-muslin, s.

Fabric: A fine, open, transparent muslin.

switch, 'swich, s. [O. Dut. swick; Norw. sveig, sveig; Icel. sveigr, sveig.]

1. Ordinary language:

A. A small flexible twig, or rod.
"With two spurs or one, and no great matter which,
Boots bought, or boots bought, a whip or a switch."
Cooper, The Two Admirals, 11.
B. A queue of false hair, or of some substance made to resemble hair, fastened together at one end, and worn by ladies.

3. A key on a gas-burner to regulate the amount of gas passing, and, consequently, the light.

II. Technically:

1. **Rail:** The movable rails which connect one line of metals with another. Switches are known as stub-switches and split-switches. In the stub-switch the switch-rail has square buttled ends. In the split-switch the switch-rail is pointed, and somewhat automatic. Switches and signals are said to be connected when they are simply coupled together and have a part-pass motion; they are said to be inter-locked when the movement of a signal to safety cannot be commenced until after the necessary movement of the switches has been completed, and also the movement of the switches cannot be commenced until after all the signals concerned by them have been set to danger. (Raper, Railway Signals, p. 23.)

2. **Tele:** A device for connecting one circuit with another, or for dividing a circuit into two parts, or, in short, for altering any of the connections of a line or circuit. The ordinary ground or lever switch is a small metallic strip pivoted at one end, the pivot being connected by a wire to one portion of an electrical circuit. The other end of the strip can be turned to rest on an anvil or bed connected with the line desired to be brought into circuit.

switch-back, s. A term applied to a form of railway, consisting of alternate descending and ascending inclines. The momentum acquired in the descent takes the carriages up the opposite incline, over the summit to the next downward slope, and so on.

switch board, s.

Tele: An aggregation of switches upon one base, so that any instrument in an office may

be connected with any wire or any battery, or cut out altogether.

switch-lantern, s. A lantern on the lever of a railway-switch, to indicate the condition of the switch either by its position or by the display of a coloured light.

switch, v. & s. [SWITCH, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** To lash, to beat, to flog.
"Thy right horse thou switchest."
Ascham, Booke, II, d. 11.

II. Technically:

1. **Rail:** To transfer by a switch; to shunt from one set of rails to another.

2. **Tele:** To shift to another circuit.
"Switch on an electric current, by the action of which all these bells will be simultaneously set ringing."
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 1, 1906.

B. Intrans: To walk with a jerk.

switch-el, s. [Etyrn. doubtful.] A beverage made of molasses and water.

switch-lag, s. [SWITCH, s.]

1. The act of beating with a switch; a beating.

2. The act of hunting.

3. The act of cutting off the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of the hedges.

switching-bill, s. An instrument used in pruning hedges.

switching-engine, s. A yard-engine, or donkey-engine, used about a railway station for making up trains or moving engines which have not steam up.

switch-man, s. [Eng. switch, s., and man.] A man who has charge of the switches on a railway; a pointsman.

"The switch-man, with his working the switches with his hands, worked the signals with his feet."
Ascham, Railway Signals, p. 23.

'switch-y, a. [Eng. switch; -y.] Whisking.
"Her switchy tail."
Combe, Dr. Syntax, I, 30.

'swith, 'swithe, a. [A.S. swið, swið = strong; Icel. svithr; O. Low Ger. swith.]

A. As adjective:

1. Strong.

2. Quick, speedy.

B. As adverb:

1. Strongly, much, greatly.

2. Quickly, fast. (Metrical Homilies, p. 89.)

C. As interj.: Get away! begone! off! (Scott.)
"Swith to the Lalg Kirk, an' an' a!
An' there tak up your station."
Burns, The Ordination.

swith-er, s. [Etyrn. doubtful.] Doubt, hesitation, perplexity. (Scott.)
"She's been in a swither about the jockey this morning."
Scott, Antiquary, ch. xxvii.

swith-er, v. [Etyrn. doubtful.] (Scott.)

1. To emit a whirling sound; to whiz.

2. To doubt, to hesitate.

Switz-er, s. [See def.] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss; specifically, in history, one of a hired body-guard attendant on a king.

"Here behold
A noble race, the Switzers, and their land."
Wordsworth, Excursion, bk. vii.

'swive, 'swyve, v. & s. [A.S. swifian; Icel. swifa; O. Fris. swera = to shake.] To copulate with; to have sexual intercourse with.
"You wenche wol I swive."
Chaucer, C. T., 4172.

swiv-el, 'riv-ell, s. [A.S. swifian = to shake, to move quickly; cf. Icel. swifa = to swing or spin in a circle, like a top; swifa = to ramble, to turn.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A twisting link in a chain, consisting of a ring or hook ending in a heated pin which turns in a link of the chain: the object is to avoid kinking; a fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to revolve freely on its axis.
"The gun is placed on the top, where there is an iron socket for the gun to rest in, and a screw to turn the muzzle any way."
Dunlop, Voyages (an. 1804).

II. Technically:

1. **Naut.:** A rest, having adjustment in azimuth, for supporting a small piece of ordnance on the gunwale of a boat or vessel.

2. **Ordn.:** A small cannon, whose trunnions

ball, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench go, gem; thin, thins; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shua. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

tree, forty to sixty feet high, with spreading branches; large, five-lobed, coarsely and unequally serrate leaves, glaucous and downy on the veins beneath; pendulous racemes of greenish flowers, and globose fruit furnished with two long, membranous wings. It flowers in May and June. The wood is used for bowls, trenchers, and other turnery. The sap is sacchariferous. It grows wild in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, and western Asia. It is a hardy tree, flourishing in spite of high winds or sea-spray. When the leaves first appear they are covered with a clammy juice containing sugar, attractive to insects, by which they are perforated and disfigured.

(3) The *Platanus* or Plane tree, *Platanus occidentalis*, is popularly known in the United States as the Sycamore or Buttonwood tree. It is the largest, though not the tallest, of American forest trees. Along the western rivers specimens of 40 to 50 feet girth, or more than 13 feet diameter, are found. The bark is yearly detached in large scales, showing a white surface beneath.

2. *Script.* [SYCAMORE].

sycamore fig, s.

Bot. : *Ficus sycamora*.

sycamore moth, s. [SYCAMORE, 2.]

sycamore tree, s. The sycamore.

"The sycamore tree by the window."
Longfellow's Evangeline, l. 4.

syce, s. [East Indian.] A native gourd.

sy-cho, s. [Chin.] The fine silver of China cast into ingots, in shape resembling a native silver, and weighing commonly more than a pound troy. These ingots are marked with the seal of the banker or assayer as a guarantee of their purity.

sycoc silver, s. The same as SYCCE.

sy-choo, s. [Chin.] The Chinese name for black tea.

syoh-nô ear-pou, s. [Gr. *συχρός* (*sukhrós*) = frequent, and *καρπός* (*karpós*) = fruit.]

Bot. : Polycarpus (q.v.).

sy-gite, s. [Gr. *συγίτης* (*sugítēs*) = fig-like; *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig.] A nodule or pebble resembling a fig.

sy-ô-gôr-ia, s. [Eng. *sycoceryl* (q.v.) + *-ia*.] Derived from or contained in sycoceryl alcohol.

sycoceric acid, s.

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{22}O_2$. A crystalline substance, obtained by treating sycoceryl alcohol with dilute nitric acid.

sy-cô-ô-yl, s. [Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = fig.; *σύν* (*sún*) = with, and *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig.]

Chem. : The hypothetical radical of sycoceryl alcohol.

sycoceryl acetate, s.

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{22}O_2$ = $C_{12}H_{22}O_2 \cdot C_2H_3O_2$. Extracted from the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa* by treatment with boiling alcohol, or produced by heating sycoceryl alcohol with acetyl chloride. It crystallizes in thin prisms, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and melts at 100° to a liquid heavier than water.

sycoceryl alcohol, s.

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{22}O$ = $C_{12}H_{22}O$. Sycoceryl alcohol. Produced by the action of an alcoholic solution of soda on sycoceryl acetate. It forms needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and melts at 100° to a liquid heavier than water.

sy-cô-ô-yl-ic, s. [Eng. *sycoceryl* (q.v.) + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to sycoceryl (q.v.).

sycocerylic alcohol, s. [SYCOCERYL ALCOHOL.]

sy-cô-ma, s. [Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig.; *μά* (*má*) = a wart.] A wart or excrescence resembling a fig on the eyelid, the anus, or any other part.

sy-ô-mère, s. [Fr. *sycomore*; Lat. *sycamora*; Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig.; *μά* (*má*) = a wart.] A fig, and *μά* (*má*) = a wart. The fruit is a fig, and the leaves resemble those of the mulberry.

Bot. : *Ficus sycamora*, a fig tree, with somewhat smooth, broadly ovate, rounded or somewhat regular leaves, cordate at the base, and fruit on the trunk and other branches. It is

found in Egypt and the adjacent countries, and is planted for shade near villages, roadsides, and on sea-coasts. The wood has little value, but the fruit is sweet and edible. It is the sycamore (1 Kings x. 27; 2 Chron. i. 15; Is. 27) and sycamore (Is. lx. 10; Luke xix. 4) of Scripture. In the last two passages the R. V. properly substitutes sycamore for sycamore. [SYCAMORE.]

sycamore fig, s. [SYCAMORE.]

sy-ô-n, s. [Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig.]

Zool. : The type genus of Syconidae (q.v.).

sy-ô-n-ia, s. [SYCONIDÆ.] Any individual of the family Syconidae (q.v.).

"A Syconid from the Jurassic."—*Europe, Brit. Isl.* (ed. 1881), xiii. 42.

sy-ô-n-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sycón*; Lat. *sycón*, ph. a. g. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & Paleont. : A family of Calcareous Sponges, widely distributed, with three sub-families. They have regular, radially-disposed, cylindrical, related chambers, opening direct into the sac-shaped gastric cavity. Sparsely represented in the Jurassic.

sy-ô-ni-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sycón*; Lat. *sycón*, ph. a. g. suff. *-ni-næ*.]

Zool. : A sub-family of Syconidae (q.v.), with seven genera. Radial tubes free for their whole length, or at least distally.

sy-ô-ni-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sycón*; Lat. *sycón*, ph. a. g. suff. *-ni-næ*.]

Bot. : A collective fruit having a fleshy nucleus, formed like a flattened disc or a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarps. Examples: Ficus, Dorstenia, Ambora.

sy-ô-ph-a-gæ, s. [Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig, and *φαγέω* (*phagéō*) = to eat.]

Entom. : A genus of Chalcididae. The species are common in the south of Europe, where they aid in impregnating the female flowers of the fig tree.

sy-ô-phân-ty, s. [Eng. *sycophant* (q.v.) + *-ty*.] The character, manners, or characteristics of a sycophant; mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

"Sycophancy could only cringe and fawn upon the victor of Bosworth Field."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 12, 1888.

sy-ô-phânt, s. [Lat. *sycophanta* = an informer, a tale-bearer, a sycophant, from Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig, and *φαγέω* (*phagéō*) = to eat.]

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sy-ô-phânt-ish, s. [Lat. *sycophantia* = a tale-bearing, a sycophancy, from Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig, and *φαγέω* (*phagéō*) = to eat.]

sy-ô-phânt-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *sycophantia* + *-ly*.] Like a sycophant.

"Neither proud, nor sycophantic, and always humble."—*The Quaker*, *Apocryphal*, l. 14.

sy-ô-phânt-ism, s. [Eng. *sycophantia* + *-ism*.] The practice or manner of a sycophant; sycophancy.

"Sycophanticism and artificial history."—*Edg. Allan Poe*, *Apocryphal*, l. 14.

sy-ô-phânt-ize, v. t. [Eng. *sycophantia* + *-ize*.] To play the sycophant.

"To sycophantize to play the sycophant or to sycophantize to play the sycophant."—*Edg. Allan Poe*, *Apocryphal*, l. 14.

sy-ô-phânt-ry, s. [Eng. *sycophantia* + *-ry*.] Mean or obsequious tale-bearing or sycophancy.

"The attempts of envy, of treachery, of sycophancy, of flattery, to which the courtiers of a monarch are so ready."—*Edg. Allan Poe*, *Apocryphal*, l. 14.

sy-ô-rêt-la, s. [Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig, and *ρῆτις* (*rhêtis*) = resin.]

Chem. : An amorphous, white, neutral resin, obtained from the resin of *Ficus religiosa*, treated with cold alcohol. It is very hard and highly refractive; is soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and oil of turpentine, and more in boiling water to a thick liquid, which floats on the surface.

sy-ô-sia, s. [Gr. *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig, and *σύν* (*sún*) = a fig.]

Pathol. : Ringworm of the beard, produced by a fungus, *Microsporum canis*, which is aggravated by the use of anabolic drugs. It most frequently affects the chin, sometimes spreading to other parts of the face, and is a serious ailment to the scalp, and rarely affects women. Attention to cleanliness, the use of proper remedies, and the application of a solution of orthochloride, and occasionally the destruction of the parasite by plucking out the hair, are the proper remedies. Called also *syco* and *Montagna*. [Mn. *syco* and *Montagna*.]

syde, s. [Sing. a.] Long. (Pron.)

"The shanty every year calls for a new syde."—*Donald Robertson*, l. 12.

sy-dôr-ô-lite, s. [SYDORITE.] A kind of earthenware made in Bohemia, and used for Wedgwood ware.

sy-en-ite, si-en-ite, s. [After *syen*, Egypt, where first found; *-ite*, suff. *-ite*.]

Petro. : A name originally applied to the granite of Syene, which contains no hornblende, but now generally restricted to a rock which consists of orthoclase, felspar, and lime, and only, or where quartz is present, only a sufficient quantity to be regarded as accessory, and not as an essential constituent of the increase in the amount of quartz as the presence of mica, syenite, and other hornblende granites. It is also known as a typical syenite, the area of Meissen, Dresden.

syenite porphyry, s.

Petro. : A term sometimes used to designate a syenite in which some of the orthoclase is present in large individual crystals, but is frequently applied to a porphyry (hard) which contains hornblende.

sy-en-ite-ic, s. [Eng. *syenite* (q.v.) + *-ic*.]

Petro. : Pertaining to the composition of a syenite. Only applied to certain kinds of rocks which contain hornblende, as syenite granite, syenitic gneiss.

sy-ô-poôr-ite, s. [After *Syopoor*, India, where found; *-ite*, suff. *-ite*.]

Min. : A name given to a granular, minutely crystalline mineral composed of Indian Jewellers to give it a name which started to have the composition, $Si_2O_2 \cdot Ca_2O \cdot 2H_2O$, which would be the simple formula, $CaSi_2O_6$. Samples, however, of this mineral from the original locality appear to be dolomite (q.v.), so that the species is at present a doubtful one.

sy-hê-drite, s. [After the Syhedra (q.v.) Syhedra Mountain, Hindlay, a name; *-ite*, suff. *-ite*.]

Min. : A green mineral substance found in cavities in a porphyritic and glaucous rock.

Sîto, îat, îare, amidst, what, îall, father: wê, wôt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pîl, sîr, sir, marine; gâ, pî or, wôrô, wôlî, wôr'z, whô, sôn; mûto, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = ô; cy = â; qu = kw.

[illegible]

to produce by pressure on, or penetration of the paper (Morse), or by a chemical action at the point of contact of the styles (Bates), or the passage of the electric current.

sym-bol, v.t. [SYMBOLIZE, *s.*] To express or represent by a symbol; to symbolize.

sym-bol a-er-phy, s. [Gr. *συμβολή* (symbolē) = a mark or sign from which one concludes anything, a contract, and *φύσις* (physis) = to write.] [SYMBOLIC.]

The art or custom of rightly forming and making written instruments. It is either palaeographical or extrapalaeographical, the latter being wholly occupied with such instruments as convey matters not yet judicially in controversy, such as instruments of agreement or contracts, and testaments or last wills. [HARDY.]

sym-bol-a-tion, s. [SYMBOLIZATION.] Apt or inclined to worship, reverence, or over-estimate symbols or types.

sym-bol-a-try, s. [Gr. *συμβολή* (symbolē) = symbol, and *ἀγίασμα* (hagiasma) = service, worship.] The worship, reverence, or over-estimation of symbols or types.

sym-bol-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *συμβολικός* (symbolikos), Fr. *symbolique*.] *s.*

A. Adjective: The same as SYMBOLICAL (q.v.).

The symbolic way of writing is of three kinds, the first is of plain and common use of illustrating the thing represented; the second is by typical words; and the third is a contrary way of signifying by symbols. [WILKINSON. *Science of Language*, p. 14.]

B. Substantive: The same as SYMBOLICS (q.v.).

sym-bol-ic-al, a. [Eng. *symbolic*; -al.] *Adjective:* Pertaining to a symbol or symbols; of the nature of a symbol; standing for or serving the purpose of a symbol; representative.

This seems a clear conclusion from the very nature of symbols, which, as the most perfect were admitted, are rendered of one of the equal number of the redemption. [B. H. HODGINS. *Science of Language*, p. 14.]

2. Substantive: Applied to words which by themselves present no meaning to any mind, and which depend for their intelligibility on a relation to some prescriptive word or words. Points, propositions, conjunctions, and the auxiliary verbs are symbolic words. [PARKMAN.]

symbolical attributes, s. pl.

Adjective: Certain figures or symbols usually introduced in presentations of the evangelists, as the keys, etc., as the keys of St. Peter, the lamb of St. Agnes, etc.

symbolical books, s. pl.

Adjective: The volumes in which any Christian community officially publishes its doctrinal tenets.

symbolical delivery, s.

Adjective: The delivery of property sold or redeemed by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it.

symbolical philosophy, s. The philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

sym-bol-a-l-ly, adv. [Eng. *symbolical*; -ly.] In a symbolical manner; by symbols or signs; typically.

The expression of the symbolic philosophy.

sym-bol-a-l-ness, s. [Eng. *symbolical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being symbolical.

sym-bol-ics, s. [SYMBOLIC.]

1. The study of the symbols and the mysterious rites of antiquity.

2. The study of the history and contents of the scriptures and confessions of faith.

sym-bol-ism, s. [Eng. *symbol*; -ism.]

1. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

2. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

3. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

4. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

5. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

6. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

7. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

8. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

9. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

10. The doctrine of things, as certain practical, such as a symbolic meaning; the meaning of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representation of things by signs or types, such as the cross, the resurrection, the palm, the type of victory, etc.

2. A comparison or comparison of symbols or events.

II. Adjective: The quality or state of being symbolic (q.v.).

sym-bol-ist, a. [Eng. *symbol*; -ist.] One who symbolizes; one who employs symbols.

sym-bol-ist-ic, s. [Eng. *symbol*; -ist; -ic.] Characterized by the use of symbols; as, symbolical poetry.

sym-bol-ist-ical-tion, s. [Eng. *symbol*; -ist; -ical-tion.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

1. The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

2. The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

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46. The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

sym-mach-1-ism, s. pl. [Heb. *mach-1*.]

1. A name sometimes given to the Samaritans, probably from Symmachus the Elder, who is mentioned by Eusebius (*Hist. Eccl.*, vi. 17). St. Ambrose (died 384), however, speaks of the Symmachians as descended from the Pharisees, and the word was in existence in the time of St. Augustine of Hippo (354-430).

sym-met-ri-cal, a. [SYMMETRY.] Commensurate; symmetrical.

1. Commensurate; symmetrical.

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sym-met-ri-cal, a. [SYMMETRY.] Commensurate; symmetrical.

1. Commensurate; symmetrical.

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48. Commensurate; symmetrical.

$$\text{Plan. } m, m = \bar{a}; cy = \bar{a}; qu = kv.$$

-tlan, -tlan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tlen, -sion = zhūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shūa, -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

bark is considered tonic, and is used in India in ophthalmia. The leaves of *S. spiralis* are also used for dyeing; the bark with indigo to produce different shades of green. The red wood from the root of *S. phyllanthus* is used by the Nepalese for caste marks. Its root and leaves yield a yellow dye. The ashes of *S. racemosa* are employed as an alkali, as an auxiliary with other dyes, or as a tan. Its bark is cooling and astringent. It is given in India in diarrhoea, and is employed in making plasters. Mixed with sugar, it acts on relaxed mucous membranes. A decoction of the wood is made into a gargle for spongy bleeding gums. All these are trees from the Himalayas, or other Indian mountains. The bark of *S. (Balan) laurina* is used in Bengal as a mordant for a red dye. *S. fructuosa*, the Sweet-bark of Carolina, dyes yellow, and has a bitter and astringent root. *S. alba*, or *Aldora flavida*, from New Granada, is astringent. Its leaves are used as tea.

2. *Indurata*. The genus occurs in the London clay of Sheppey.

sym-pō-di-āl, a. [Mod. Lat. *sympodi(um)*; Eng. suff. -al.]

Ind. (Of inflorescence); Cymose.

sym-pō-di-ūm, s. [Prof. *sym-*, and Gr. *ποδός* (*podōs*), dimin. from *πούς* (*poūs*), *gout*, *podex* (*podex*) = a foot.]

Ind. (1) A cyma; (2) a lateral branch in the inflorescence of rushes. It consists of several axes.

sym-pōs-i-q, s. pl. [SYMPOSIUM.]

sym-pōs-i-āo, *sym-pōs-i-āok, a. & s. [Fr. *symposiāque*, from Lat. *symposiācus*; Gr. *συνποσιακός* (*synposiākos*) = of or pertaining to a symposium (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.* Pertaining to symposia, merry making, or revels; happening where company is drinking together.

From the ancient custom of *symposiast* meetings to wear long chaplets of roses about their heads. — *Brown*. *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v, ch. xxi.

2. *Music*: A term applied to cheerful and convivial compositions for voices, as glees, catches, rounds, &c.

B. As subst.: A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

***sym-pōs-i-arch, s.** [Gr. *συνποσιαρχ* (*synposiārch*), from *συνποσιος* (*synposios*) = a symposium (q.v.), and *ἀρχα* (*archa*) = to rule.]

Gr. Antiq.: The president, chairman, or director of a feast.

***sym-pōs-i-ast, s.** [Gr. *συνποσιαστής* (*synposiāstēs*).] [SYMPOSIUM.] One who joins in a symposium or merry-making.

***sym-pōs-i-ōn, s.** [Gr.] A symposium.

sym-pōs-i-ūm, *sym-pōs-i-ōn (pl. sym-pōs-i-ā), s. [Lat., from Gr. *συνποσιον* (*synposion*) = a drinking-party, a banquet; *σύν* (*syn*), for *σύν* (*syn*) = with, together, and *ποσιον* (*posion*), seen in *ποσις* (*posis*) = a drinking; *πόσις* (*posis*) = to drink, *πότης* (*potēs*), *ποτήνιον* (*potēnion*), *ποτήριον* (*potērion*).]

1. A drinking together; a revel, a merry-making, a banquet.

2. A magazine article on some serious topic, in which several contributors express their views in succession, like the speakers in Plato's *Banquet*.

symp-tōm (psilent), *symp-tōme, *sym-tōme, s. [Fr. *symp-tōme*, from Lat. *symp-tōma*; Gr. *συνπτωμα* (*synptomā*) = anything that betrays one, a casualty; *σύνπτωσις* (*synptomēsis*) = to fall together, to fall in with; *σύνπτωσις*, for *σύν* (*syn*) = together, and *πτωσις* (*ptomēsis*) = to fall.]

I. In the theory of language:

1. In the same sense as II.

The physician's mark of a certain disease or malady, called by the Greeks, the *symp-tōm* (q.v.). It has been better by a word, which makes them have a monstrous ambiguity to water. — *Cutler*. *Spoken*, i, 13.

2. Something which indicates the existence of something else; a token, a sign, an omen, an indication.

"Astrucy symptoms had appeared in other realms. — *Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. Pathol.: A change perceptible by a

patient or his physician in the appearance or functions of the body, indicating the presence of disease.

symp-tō-māt-ic, symp-tō-māt-ic-āl (p. s. nt), a. [Gr. *συνπτωματικός* (*synptomatikos*), gent. *συνπτωματος* (*synptomatos*) = a symptom (q.v.); Fr. *symp-tomatique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to symptoms.

2. Being or serving as a symptom, token, sign, or indication; indicating the existence of something else.

"The one is but symptomatic, or at most secondary, in relation to the other." — *Boyle*. *Works*, II, 191.

3. Made or arranged according to symptoms; as, a symptomatic classification of diseases.

symp-tō-māt-ic-āl, s.

Med.: A disease which proceeds from a prior disease in some part of the body; as, A symptomatic fever may proceed from a local injury or local inflammation. (Opposed to idiopathic.)

symp-tō-māt-ic-āl-ly (p. silent), adv. [Eng. *symp-tomat-ic-āl*.] In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

"The causes of a hobo are vicious humours abroad, lying in the blood, or in the nerves, exerted sometimes chiefly, sometimes sympathetically." — *Woolman*. *Surgery*, bk. ch. ch.

symp-tō-māt-ic-āl-ly (p. silent), s. [Gr. *συνπτωματος* (*synptomatos*), gent. *συνπτωματος* (*synptomatos*) = a symptom, and *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: The doctrine of symptoms, including diagnosis and prognosis. (See these words.)

syn-, pref. [A Latinized form of Gr. *σύν* (*syn*) = with, together. It becomes *syn-* before words beginning with *t*; *syn-* before words beginning with *b*, *m*, *p*, or *ph*, and *co-* before words beginning with *c* or *z*.] A Greek preposition, used almost a prefix, and corresponding in senses to the Lat. *cum*, which appears in English as *con* (q.v.).

***syn-, syno-, adv.** [SINCE.]

syn-āo-mio, a. [Eng. *synaemio* (s); -āo.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to *synaemio*, having the stamens and pistils in the same flower mature at the same time.

"*Pinus strobus*, *Pinus resinosa*, *Pinus rigida*, *Pinus strobus*, *Pinus strobus*, and *Pinus strobus* are *synaemio* plants." — *Fraser*. *Bot. Ind.*, 1856, p. 106.

syn-āo-my, s. [Gr. *συναμμία* (*synammiā*) = to blossom at the same time; *σύν* (*syn*) = together, and *ἀμμία* (*ammiā*) = to be in full bloom.] [A.M.]

Bot.: Mr. Alfred Bennett's name for Homogamy (q.v.). Called by Hillebrand Nondichogamy.

syn-āo-sis (er as er), *sin-ōr-ō-sis, s. [Lat. *synaemio*, from Gr. *συναμμία* (*synammiā*) = a taking together; *σύν* (*syn*) = with, together, and *ἀμμία* (*ammiā*) = a taking; *ἀμμία* (*ammiā*) = to take.]

Gram.: The combination of two syllables or vowels into one by the suppression of one of the syllables or the formation of a diphthong; as, *sewer* for *sever*.

***syn-a-gōg, āl, a.** [Eng. *synagogue* (s); -āl.] [SYNAGOGUE.]

"According to the rules of the *synaemio* of chanting." — *Robertson*. *South. Hist. of Jewish Church*, bk. iii.

syn-a-gōg-ic-āl, a. [Mod. Eng. *synagogue* (s); a synonym (q.v.); Eng. *adj.* suff. -icāl.] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

syn-a-gōgue, *sin-a-gogue, *syn-a-gog, *syn-a-gogo, s. [Fr. *synagogue*, from Lat. *synagoga*; Gr. *συναγωγή* (*synagōgē*) = a bringing together; *σύν* (*syn*) = together, and *ἀγωγή* (*agōgē*) = a bringing; *ἀγών* (*agōn*) = to lead.]

1. Literally and Jewish use:

(1) A congregation or assembly of Jews for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites.

(2) A building set apart for Jewish, as a church or chapel is for Christian worship. Under the Moslem law worship of the highest type could take place only at one chosen spot (Lev. xii, 21; xvi, 4), that divinely chosen early in the monarchy being Jerusalem (2 Chron. vi, 5, 6), though gatherings took place in various other localities (2 Kings, iv,

23). Meetings at stated times for worship do not seem to have arisen till the time of the Exile, when the services of the Temple were performed in abeyance. They constituted the germ of the subsequent synagogues, which are believed to have begun among the Jews resident out of Palestine. In Psalm lxxviii, 6, the perverters are represented as being up all the synagogues of God in the land. Jesus taught or preached, and wrought miracles in the synagogues of Capernaum (Matt. xii, 9; Mark i, 21; Luke vi, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). Many Jewish synagogues are said to have existed in Jerusalem, being one or more for foreigners (Acts vi, 9), and of Palestine the Apostles found synagogues in Damascus (Acts ix, 2, 20), Antioch in Syria (xiii, 14), Iconium (xiv, 1), Thessalonica (xvii, 1), Berea (xviii, 19), Athens (xviii, 19), Ephesus (xviii, 19), and doubtless also in other places. Synagogues were usually built on elevated sites, as at Jericho (Prov. i, 21) and Ezzar ix, 10, often enclosing cities and towns, by the side of a river, or a small stream (cf. Acts xvi, 13). The edifice was shaped like a theatre, with the door on the east side, entering which one was expected to look eastward to Jerusalem, even though that city might be to the west of the place. This was suggested by 1 Kings viii, 23, Dan. vi, 10, &c. The wooden chest or ark contained the scrolls of the law and vestments, as in the eastern side, with a canopy above, and a recess or sanctuary. In front of it was the desk of the reader or preacher and a platform, with ambores for the choir, who faced the ordinary worshippers. The men sat on one side of the synagogue, the women on the other; they were separated by a partition about six feet high. A light was kept perpetually burning, the governing body was the elders (Acts xvi, 19), provided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Mark v, 22; Luke xiii, 14), with two or three colleagues, three almoners, or deacons, a leader of the worship (Luke iv, 20), a servant like a cantor, and ten or twelve of leisure pledged to attend and conduct the congregation if no others came. The law and the Prophets were read, with hymns, prayers, chanting of the psalms, and reading of the ten commandments, the whole concluding with a benediction. The synagogues were used not only as places of worship, but as law courts, taking possession of property, the decisions of which were not put within the sacred edifice (Matt. x, 7; Mark viii, 9; Luke xii, 11, xiii, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16). Essentially the same arrangement exists in the modern synagogue. The first of this on record as existing in England was at Oxford during the reign of William I. A magnificent one existed in London in the reign of Henry III, was largely destroyed by the then dominant Christian Church. In the reign of George II, only two synagogues were permitted, one for the German and the other for the Portuguese Jews; neither a limitation, and several exist.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A Christian church (James ii, 2; Rev. ii, 9). When the Christians and Jews became quite separated, the use of the word in this sense ceased.

(2) Any assembly or meeting of men.

"The Great Synagogue" (Acts x, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The Great Synagogue is never mentioned in the Old Testament, in the Apostles, or in Josephus or Philo, which has a Jewish and other writers to whom it is referred.

***syn-a-gōg-ic-āl, a.** [Eng. *synagogue* (s); -icāl.] Pertaining or belonging to synagogues; fanatical.

"By your party was crucified." — *Isaiah*. *Isaiah*, ch. liii, v. 12.

syn-a-gōg-ic-āl, s. [Gr. *συναγωγή* (*synagōgē*) = a bringing together.] Kind of sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.

šato, fat, fāre, amidst, what, fāl, father; wō, wōt, hēre, camel, hēr, thōre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; go, pō, er, wōre, wō, f, work, whō, sēm; mūte, oūh, cūro, ūnīte, cūr, rūlo, fūll; trī, Syrian. s, o, o; cy = ā; qu = kw.

same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

"The near equation and colligation of these seven *synchronisms* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets."—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Unbelief*, p. 104.

***sýn-chrón'-lo-ál, a.** [SYNCHRONAL.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous, synchronous.

"The systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchronical*."—*Keyle, Works*, i. 108.

***sýn-chrón'-lo-ál-ly, adv.** [Eng. *synchronical*; -ly.] In a synchronical manner; at the same time; simultaneously.

"Muscular motions . . . excite each other either *synchronously* or successively, according to the order of impressions."—*Belsham, Philos. of the Mind*, ch. iii. § 2.

sýn-chrón'-lám, s. [Gr. *συνχρονισμός* (*synchronismos*), from *συνχρονος* (*synchronos*) = synchronical (q.v.); Fr. *synchronisme*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Coincidence of two or more events in time; simultaneity.

"The *synchronical* and *synchronism* of all sorts of the Mosaic monarchy."—*H. H. H. of the Mind*.

2. A tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, grouped together according to their date.

II. Poetic: A representation of two or more events at the same time, or of the same event at different stages of its progress.

sýn-chrón'-ist-ic, sýn-chrón'-ist-ic-ál, a. [SYNCHRONISM.]

1. Pertaining to synchronism; as, *synchronistic* tables.

2. Happening at the same time; synchronous, simultaneous.

"The exact definition of three *synchronistic* events."—*Cooper, Monumental*, at Egypt, p. 16.

sýn-chrón'-ist-ic-ál-ly, adv. [Eng. *synchronistic*; -ly.] In a synchronistic manner; according to dates.

"A chronological chart, *synchronistically* and ethno-chronologically arranged."—*Athenaeum*, Sept. 9, 1882 (adv.).

sýn-chrón'-i-sá-tion, s. [Eng. *synchronisation*; -ation.]

1. The act of synchronizing.

2. The happening of events at the same time.

sýn-chrón'-ize, v. t. & i. [SYNCHRONISM.]

A. Intrans: To occur in point of time; to happen at the same time.

"All these *synchronize* with the six first trumpets."—*More, Myst. of Unbelief*, p. 104.

B. Trans: To make to agree in time; to cause to indicate the same time as another; to regulate or control as a clock, by a standard timepiece, as the chief clock in an observatory.

sýn-chrón'-is-ér, s. [Eng. *synchronizer*; -er.] One who or that which synchronizes; a contrivance for synchronizing clocks.

sýn-chrón'-ól'-ó-gý, s. [Gr. *συνχρονολογία* (*synchronologia*) = synchronisms, and *λόγος* (*lógos*) = a word, a discourse.] Chronological arrangement side by side.

sýn-chrón'-óus, a. [SYNCHRONAL.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

"The corresponding words of the apostolic *synchronism* of successive."—*Belsham, Philos. of the Mind*, ch. iii. § 2.

sýn-chrón'-óus-ly, adv. [Eng. *synchronous*; -ly.] In a synchronous manner; at the same time; simultaneously.

***sýn-chrón'-ý, s.** [SYNCHRONAL.] Contemporaneity in time; synchronism.

sýn-chý'-álá, s. [Gr. *συνχυσία* (*synchysia*), from *σύν* (*syn*) = together, and *χύνω* (*chúnō*) = a pouring; *χύνω* (*chúnō*) = to pour.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Confusion, derangement.

II. Technically:

1. Pathology:

(1) The confusion of the humours of the eye generally produced by a violent blow, or from an inflammation of the eye, producing a rupture of the vessels and an escape of the humours.

(2) The opaqueness or corrosion of the cornea with an apparent confusion of the humours of the eye—the effect of violent ophthalmia.

2. Rhetoric: A confused arrangement of words in a sentence which obscures the sense.

sýn'-gl'-pút, s. [SYNCEPOT.]

sýn'-gl'-dó-i, s. pl. [Pref. *σύν*, and Gr. *κλάδος* (*klados*) = a branch.]

Bot.: A section of mosses with fasciculate branches, the female flower occupying the place of a branch, or united in the axes of two or more branches. Antheridia at the tips of short reflexed ramuli, inserted singly among the leaves. Only one natural order, Sydnagel (q.v.).

sýn'-clin'-ál, a. & s. [Gr. *συνκλινός* (*synklinos*) = in incline together: *σύν* (*syn*) = together, and *κλίνω* (*klínō*) = to bend, to incline.]

A. As adjective:

1. Incl. (of strata): Sloping downward in opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line.

B. As subst.: A synclinal line or axis.

synclinal axis, s. [SYNCLINAL-AXIS.]

synclinal dip, s.

Geol.: The complex dip produced by the inclination of the beds on the two sides of a synclinal axis. (See *y*.)

synclinal line, s.

Geol.: An imaginary line towards which, on both sides, strata slope, so as to meet and form a basin.

synclinal valley, s.

Geol.: A valley formed by a synclinal axis between two ridges of folded strata. Such valleys exist in the Alps, &c. (See *y*.)

sýn-clin'-ic-ál, a. [SYNCLINAL.]

sýn-có-pal, a. [Eng. *syncope*; -al.] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of syncope.

sýn-có-páte, v. t. [Lat. *syncoptus*, pa. par. of *syncoptō* = to swoon, *syncoptō* = a swoon, *syncoptō* (in gram.); Gr. *συνκοπή* (*synkopē*) = a cutting short, *σύν* (*syn*) = with, together, and *κοπή* (*kopē*) = to cut.]

1. Gram.: To contract, as a word, by omitting one or more letters or syllables from the middle, as *Gloucester*.

2. Music: To commence, as a tone or note, on an unaccented part of a bar, and continue it into the following accented part. (SYNCO-PATION, 2.)

sýn-có-pá-tion, s. [SYNCOPE.]

1. Gram.: The contraction of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

"The time has long past for such *syncope* and contractions, except in archaic, poetical, and proper, from 'archaisms,' 'gibberish,' 'poeticisms,' and 'proseisms.'"—*Flanckard Hall, Modern English*, p. 110.

2. Music: Suspension or alteration of rhythm by drying the accent to that part of a bar not usually accented. Syncope may be completed in a bar, or it may be carried by sequence through several bars, or it may be so that more than one bar is involved in the syncope. Syncope at counterpoint is the fourth species of counterpoint.

sýn-có-pó, 'sýn'-óóp, s. [Lat., from Gr. *συνκοπή* (*synkopē*)] [SYNCOPE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

*2. A sudden pause or cessation; a suspension; temporary stop or inability to go on.

"Revelry and dance, and show, suffer a *syncope* and solemn pause."—*Cooper, Task*, ii. 80.

II. Technically:

1. Gram.: The contraction of a word by elision or omission of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word, as in *utroque* for *utroque*, &c. (See *y*.)

2. Pathol.: [Fainting, C. 2.]

3. Music: The same as SYNCOPE (q.v.).

***sýn-có-plat, s.** [Eng. *syncope*; -ist.] One who syncope or contracts words by syncope.

"To outline all the modern *syncope*, and the rapidly current may English readers."—*Addison, Spectator*, No. 507.

***sýn-có-piso, v. t.** [Eng. *syncope*; -ize.] To contract by syncope; to syncope.

"A poetical manner of *syncope* and contracting their words."—*Belsham, Philos. of the Mind*, ch. iii. § 2.

sýn-cra-tism, s. [SYNCRETISM.]

sýn-crē-tic, a. & s. [SYNCRETIC.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism.

B. As subst.: A syncretist (q.v.).

sýn-crē-tiam, s. [Low Lat. *syncretismus*, from Gr. *συνκρητισμός* (*synkhrētimos*), a word occurring only in the text (xv. 910, ed. Reiske), and denoted as coined by the Christians to denote their union of nothing against a common foe, but they continually quarrelled amongst themselves. The verb *συνκρητίζω* (*synkhrētizō*) used in an analogous sense by Erasmus (*De Lett.*, i. 77) in writing to Melancthon at 22, 1519. (Herczog.)]

Church Hist.: A word introduced from the writings of the German Lutherans, who have ever much they varied and least those were unanimous on at least one subject position to the Roman Church. It has passed through three distinct phases of meaning:

(1) A union between the Lutheran reformed Churches on the basis of common tenets.

(2) A union between Roman Catholics and Protestants on the basis of fundamental articles of belief.

(3) The principle of moderation, reason, and development in Latin theology, as opposed to a rigid orthodoxy.

Blunt (*Dict. Doct. & Hist. Theol.*, p. 118) that "the term may be held to apply to well-meaning but weak attempt to combine in one system opposite and contradictory theological opinions." [SYNCRETISM—CONTRAST.]

"True, it is now rid of one of the most objectionable features of the original foundation, but it is still a body to be despised."—*Church Times*, Jan. 2, 1882.

sýn-crē-tist, s. [SYNCRETIST.]

Church Hist.: An advocate of any kind of syncretism (q.v.); specifically, the followers and supporters of Catholic syncretism CONTRAST.]

"He was violently attacked by the two main parties, the Romanist and the Lutheran, as a Latinist reading him as a Jesuit, and as a Christian, as a Christian."—*Church Times*, Jan. 2, 1882.

sýn-crē-tist-ic, a. [Eng. *syncretistic*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to syncretism; syncretistic.

syncretistic controversy, s.

Church Hist.: The controversy which arose in the Lutheran Church in the seventeenth century, on the subject of the discussion—the promotion of fellowship and union between the Protestant churches of Germany. These controversies may be grouped into three periods:

1. From the Colloquy of Thorn (1619), which it was sought to force a new edition of in the Lutheran Church, to the death of Calixtus (1656). George Calixtus was a professor of theology at Helmstedt, a scholar of union was founded on the following propositions: (1) That the fundamental principles of Christianity were maintained in the Roman, Lutheran, and Reformed Churches. (2) That the tenets and opinions which had been constantly received from ancient doctors during the last two centuries were to be considered as of equal authority with the express denunciations of doctrines of scripture. (3) That the doctrinal additions of the past were not essential, should come into no relation, and thus gave the way for the union. After the death of Calixtus, but a period of peace for about five years.

2. From 1654 to 1675. The conflict was ended by the wish of the Landgrave Hesse-Cassel, William VI., to secure a religious confederation broad enough to embrace both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. These attempts to have the Consensus adopted, which had been concluded by Calixtus and his adherents as non-Lutheran and non-Calixtine, was abandoned for a time.

3. In 1675, Calixtus, professor of theology at Wittenberg, repeated the controversy, and compelled the University of Jena to take all sympathy with the views of Calixtus. The death of Calixtus in 1656 put an end to the dispute.

sto, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, höre, camel, her, théro; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gá pá or, wöre, wolf, work, who, sön; müte, öub, öüre, unite. cür, rülo, füll; trý, Syrian. se, ce = é; cy = á; ou = kw.

syn-er-sia, *s.* [Gr. = a comparison, from *syn* (sun) = together, and *eris* (eris) = a judging; *eris* (eris) = to judge.]
Rhet.: A figure by which opposite persons or things are compared.

syn-d, *v.t.* [Ety. doubtful.] To rinse. (Scotch.)
"Something new and then to syn-d my mouth w/."
—Scott. Brigs of Lammermuir, ch. v.

syn-dac-tyl, **syn-dac-tyle**, *a. & s.* [SYNDACTYL.]
A. As adj.: (See extract.)
"The name of syn-dactyl has been given by writers to all such feet as have the outer toe more or less joined to the middle, hence, as such feet occur in some of every instance of the foot, the term has become altogether vague from its indiscriminate use."—*Johnson: Birds*, i. 148.

B. As subst.: Any individual member of the syndactyl (q.v.).
syn-dac-tyl-i, *a. pl.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *dactylus* (dactylus) = a finger.]
Ornithology:
 1. A division of birds, in which the middle toe is united to the last as far as the second joint, as in the kingfishers. (*cf. Carver*.) Used in a nearly similar sense by Illiger.
 2. A family of sea-birds, with the genera: *Phalacrocorax*, *Pelecanus*, *Plottus*, *Phaethon*, and *Sula*. (Linn.)

syn-dac-tyl-ic, **syn-dac-tyl-ous**, *a.* [SYNDACTYLIC.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the syndactyl (q.v.).

syn-dac-tyl-ia, *s.* [SYNDACTYLIA.]
Zool.: *Holothrix syndactylus*, the *Simia syndactyla* of Rafines, sometimes elevated to generic rank. (Silliman.)

syn-daw, **syn-dow**, *s.* [Gr. *sindaw*.] [SIN-DOW.]
Bat.: *Alchemilla palyaria*.

syn-don-dri-um, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *dendron* (dendron) = a tree.]
Bot.: The complex tree-like mass dependent from the umbella of the Rhizostomidae.

syn-don-mog-ra-ph, *s.* [Gr. *syn-don-mog* (syn-don-mog) = a ligament, and *grapho* (grapho) = to write.]
Anat.: A description of or treatise on the ligaments of the body.

syn-don-mol-ô-gy, *s.* [Gr. *syn-don-mol* (syn-don-mol) = a ligament, and *logos* (logos) = a word, a discourse.]
Anat.: A treatise on, or scientific facts regarding the ligaments which connect the parts of the skeleton.

syn-don-mô-sia, *s.* [Gr. *syn-don-mô-sia* (syn-don-mô-sia) = a ligament.]
Anat.: A species of symphysis or mediate connection of bones, in which they are united by ligament, as the radius with the ulna.

syn-don-mô-tô-my, *s.* [Gr. *syn-don-mô-tô-my* (syn-don-mô-tô-my) = a ligament, and *tomé* (tomé) = a cutting.]
Anat.: The dissection of the ligaments of the body.

syn-dic, **syn-dick**, **syn-dick**, *s.* [Fr. *syn-dic*, from Lat. *syn-dicus*, Gr. *syn-dikos* (syn-dikos) = helping in a point of justice; a syndicate; *syn* (sun) = together, and *dikos* (dikos) = justice.] An officer of Government invested with various powers in different places, a kind of magistrate intrusted with the management of the affairs of a city or community; also one chosen to transact business for others. In the City of Cambridge syndics are chosen from the senate to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, the operations of the Clarendon Press, &c.

"May it please you, that Mr. Manning and Dr. Pearson have been elected syndics for you and in consequence have been and will be interested in the said house, as they have and will be interested in the said house."—*Journal of the Senate, Cambridge, July, 1892*

syn-di-cate, *s.* [Eng. *syndic*; *etc.*]
 1. A body of syndics; a council; the office, position, or state of a syndic.
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Within recent years the tendency of capitalists to form syndicates, either for the performance of great public works, or for the control of manufacturing industries, has grown enormously, the latter term of syndicate being usually known as a trust. One of the first of these to attract attention was the Standard Oil Trust, which virtually controls the production and handling of petroleum. The Sugar Trust, and trusts in almost every department of industry, have followed.

syn-di-cate, *v.t.*
 1. To form into a syndicate.
 2. To handle or control by a syndicate.
 3. To judge, to censure.

syn-dro-mô, *s.* [Gr. *syn-dromô* (syn-dromô) = a running together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *dromos* (dromos) = a course.]
 1. *Oral Lang.*: Concurrent action; concurrence.
 2. Every single motion owing a dependence on such a syndrome (i.e. required virtue).—*Blancet: Unity of Organism*, ch. xiii.
 3. *Pathol.*: A word introduced by the empirical school of medicine to express a concurrence of symptoms. When, for instance, a disease arises from plethora, its symptoms, collectively, were called a Plethoric syndrome.

syno, *adv.* [SINCE.] (Scotch.)
"Soon or syne."—*Scott: Somer or later*.

syn-ô-dô-chô, **syn-ô-dô-chô**, **syn-ô-dô-chô**, *s.* [Lat. *synodochus*, from Gr. *synodochus* (synodochus) = a receiving together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ôdôchus* (ôdôchus) = to receive; Fr. *synodochus*.]
Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the whole of a thing is taken for the part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus.
"And the same philosopher further adds, the gods or stars, do by a synodochic figure all things, or the whole world."—*Cicero: Inveni. System*, p. 334.

syn-ô-dô-chô-ic, *a.* [Eng. *synodochic* (e); *adv.*] In the nature of a synodochic; expressed by or implying a synodochic.
"This is used for Thucydides, by a synodochic kind of speech, or by a poetical liberty."—*Drayton: Mrs. Shew to Helen*, p. 10. (Note 2.)

syn-ô-dô-chô-ic, *adv.* [Eng. *synodochic* (e); *adv.*] According to the synodochic mode of speaking; by means of a synodochic.
"The declension is indeed peculiarly called the synodochic, and that people viz. synodochically."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 18.

syn-ô-chi-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *synochia* (synochia), from *synochos* (synochos) = to hold together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ôchos* (ôchos) = to have, to hold; Fr. *synochie*.]
Ophthalm.: The adhesion of the iris to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

syn-ô-phô-nô-sis, *s.* [Gr. from *syn-phô-nô-sis* (syn-phô-nô-sis) = to utter together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ôphô-nô-sis* (ôphô-nô-sis) = to cry out; *ô* (ô) = out, and *phô-nô-sis* (phô-nô-sis) = to sound, to call; *phô-nô-sis* (phô-nô-sis) = sound.]
Gram.: A contraction of two syllables into one; synæresis.

syn-ô-dri-an, *s. pl.* [SYNODRIS.]
Church Hist.: A name given by the Novation to orthodox Christians, because they received apostates and those who sacrificed to idols lack into communion on their giving proof of repentance.

syn-ô-dro-nô, *a.* [Gr. *syn-dro-nô* (syn-dro-nô) = sitting together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ôdro-nô* (ôdro-nô) = a seat.]
Bot. (Offa petiole): Growing upon the angles of a stem instead of between them.

syn-ô-ma, *s.* [Gr. *syn-ma* (syn-ma) = joined together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ôma* (ôma) = to send.]
Bot.: That part of the column of an orchid which represents the filament of the stamens.

syn-ô-py, *s.* [Gr. *syn-py* (syn-py) = union of sounds; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ôpy* (ôpy) = a word.]
Rhet.: The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

syn-ô-r-ô-sis, *s.* [SYNERGISM.]

syn-ô-r-ô-tô, *a.* [Gr. *syn-ô-r-ô-tô* (syn-ô-r-ô-tô) = working together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ôr-ô-tô* (ôr-ô-tô) = working together; *ôr-ô-tô* (ôr-ô-tô) = working together.]

syn-ô-r-ô-gism, *s.* [SYNERGISM.]
Church Hist.: A type of Semipelagianism which came into prominence in Germany in the sixteenth century, and which had for its chief representatives Erasmus and Melancthon. Luther taught that the Fall rendered Man incapable of all good, and powerless to contribute anything to his conversion. Syn-ô-r-ô-gism, on the other hand, taught that "God does not deal with man as with a block, but draws him so that his will cooperates;" and this view was adopted in the Leipzig Interim (1548). A controversy arose on the subject.

syn-ô-r-ô-gist, *s. & a.* [Fr. *synergiste*, from Gr. *syn-ô-r-ô-gist* (syn-ô-r-ô-gist) = to work together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ô-r-ô-gist* (ô-r-ô-gist) = work.]
A. As subst.: A supporter of Synergism (q.v.); a Semipelagian.
"The strenuous Lutherans... violently assaulted the persons whom they denominated 'Synergists'."—*Modern Eccles. Hist.*, vol. i, ch. 1, p. 334.

B. As adj.: Synergistic (q.v.).
"The problem took a new form in the Synergistic controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion."—*Large: Best. ed.*, vol. ii, p. 55.

syn-ô-r-ô-gist-ic, **syn-ô-r-ô-gist-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *syn-ô-r-ô-gist-ic* (syn-ô-r-ô-gist-ic) = working together; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ô-r-ô-gist-ic* (ô-r-ô-gist-ic) = work.]
 1. Working together; cooperating.
 2. Of or relating to the Synergists or their doctrine.

synergistic-controversy, *s.* [SYNERGISM.]

syn-ô-r-ô-gis, *s.* [Gr. *syn-ô-r-ô-gis* (syn-ô-r-ô-gis) = working together with; *syn* (sun) = together, and *ô-r-ô-gis* (ô-r-ô-gis) = work.]
Faun.: A genus of Cynipide. *Syn-ô-r-ô-gis pulchra* has the mouth, antennæ, and legs red. It feeds in crooked fashion, in the galls produced by *Cynips quercus fulli*, ultimately devouring its larva.

syn-ô-r-ô-gy, *s.* [SYNERGIST.] A correlation or concurrence of action between different organs in health, and, according to some, in disease.

syn-ô-thê-r-ô-s, *s.* [Gr. *syn-thê-r-ô-s* (syn-thê-r-ô-s) = dwelling together.]
Zool.: The type-genus of Syntheria (q.v.), with eight or ten species from tropical America. They have only four toes on the hind feet, but, in place of the hallux, there is a fleshy pad between which and the toes the animal can grasp objects with tenacity.

syn-ô-thê-r-ô-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syn-thê-r-ô-na* (syn-thê-r-ô-na); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]
Zool.: New-world Porcupines, Tree-porcupines; a group of Hystrioidæ, with three genera, *Echthronia*, *Syntherisma*, and *Chitonys*. They have rooted molars, complete collar-bones, tuberculate sides, and four mammae; the upper lip is unequal, and there is no trace of a pollex. The spines are loosely mixed with long, soft hair, and the tail is long and prehensile.

synge, *v.i. & t.* [SING.]

syn-gô-nô-gi-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *gô-nô-gi-a* (gô-nô-gi-a) = birth, generation.]
Bot.: The nineteenth order in Linnæus's artificial classification. The anthers, and more rarely the filament, are united into a cylinder or tube. It contains the Compositæ, &c., and was divided into the orders Polygamia, Equinia, Polygamia Superflua, Polygamia Frustranea, Polygamia Necessaria, Polygamia Segregata, and Monogamia.

syn-gôn-ô-pi-ô-sis, **syn-gôn-ô-pi-ô-sis**, *a.* [SYNGONESIS.]
Bot.: Having the anthers united by their margins into a tube, as in the Compositæ, in the violet, the lily, &c.; of or belonging to the class Syngenesia (q.v.).

syn-gôn-ô-sis, *s.* [SYNGENESIA.]
Bot.: (See extract.)
"The theory of Syngenesia, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is said to be Euteristica though it had no better basis than the observed resemblance between the offspring and both parents. Modern research has furnished evidence by showing that, while in the higher animals both ova and spermatozoa are equally indispensable, they are themselves only modifications of one and the same anatomical element."—*Leaves: Atriplex*, p. 233.

syn, **boy**, **pout**, **jowl**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**, **-iag**.
-sian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**. **-clous**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dile**, &c. = **böl**, **döl**.

syn-gô-nê-tis, *a.* [SYNGENESIS.] Of or belonging to Syngenesia (q.v.).

*The Syngenetic theory—which makes both parents equally progenitors.—*Leaves: Aristida*, p. 201.

syn-gên-ite, *s.* [Gr. *σύνγενής* (*syngenes*) = related; suff. -ite (*syn-*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in small tabular crystals in rock salt at Kalusa, Galicia. Hardness, 2.5; sp. gr. 2.003. Composed of a hydrated sulphate of potash and lime, the formula being, $K_2SO_4 \cdot H_2SO_4 \cdot H_2O$.

syn gnâ-thi-dœ (*g* silent), *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syn-gnathus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Pipe-fishes; a family of Lepidobranchia; gill-openings reduced to a very small opening near the upper posterior angle of the gill; one soft dorsal fin; ventral and anal finlets one or more of the other fins absent. They are small marine fishes, abundant on the coasts of the tropical and temperate zones where the marine vegetation is thick enough to offer them shelter. All the species enter brackish, and some fresh water. There are two groups: Hippocampus and Syngnathus (q.v.).

2. *Dileont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca, and the Miocene of Lucina, in Sicily.

syn gnâ-thi-næ (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syngnathus*]; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A group of Syngnathidae (q.v.) with several genera. The tail is not prehensile, and a caudal fin is generally present.

syn gnâ-thous (*g* silent), *a.* [SYNGNATHUS.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Syngnathidae.

*The males of existing syngnathous fishes receive the eggs of the females in their abdominal pouches.—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ed. 2nd, p. 163.

syn gnâ-thus (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *σύν* (*syn*) = together, and *γενή* (*genê*) = the jaw. Name from the fact that the maxillaries are produced into a tubular snout.]

Ichthy.: Pipe-fish (q.v.); the type-genus of Syngnathidae, with about fifty species; its distribution nearly coincides with that of the family. Body with the ridges more or less distinct; pectorals well-developed, caudal fin present; dorsal opposite or near the vent; egg-pouch as in *Syllipostoma* (q.v.).

***syn-graph**, *s.* [Fr. *syngraphe*, from Lat. *syngrapha*; Gr. *σύνγραφον* (*syn-graphon*), from *σύν* (*syn*) = with, together, and *γράφω* (*graphô*) = to write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

*The square and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs.—*Eccl. Hist.*, ed. 2nd, p. 1062.

syn i-zô-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *σύνιστος* (*synistos*) = to sit with or together; *σύνιστος* = with, together, and *ιστός* (*istos*) = to sit.]

1. *Gram.*: The contraction of two syllables, or two vowels, into one; *syncope mesoa*.

2. *Pathol.*: Blindness caused by an obstruction, or by a contraction of the pupil.

†syn-ke-fô-lo, †syn-ke-fô-lo, *s.* [CHINQUEFOLO.]

syn neu-rô-sis, *s.* [Gr. *σύν* (*syn*) = together, and *νεῦρον* (*neuron*) = a nerve, a sinew.]

Pathol.: The connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

syn ô-cha, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *σύνεχο* (*synêcho*) = to hold together; *σύνεχο* (*synêcho*) = to hold together.] [SYNDICHA.]

Pathol.: Relapsing fever (q.v.).

syn ô-cha-l, *a.* [Eng. *synchial*]; *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *synchialis*]; *adj.*

Med.: Pertaining or relating to synchæ.

syn ô-chôr-i-ôn, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*; *ô-chôr-i-ôn* = skin, leather.]

Bot.: Mule's name for a Carcerule (q.v.).

syn ô-chûs, *s.* [SYNDICHA.]

Pathol.: A continued fever, combined of synchæ and typhus, and in its continuance much resembling the latter. (*Unpublished*.)

syn ô-rê-ate, †syn ôch-rê-ate, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*; and Eng. *ochreate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having the stipules united into a sheath.

syn ô-d, *s.* [Fr. *synode*, from *syn-* and *ô-d* = assembly, *synodus* = a

meeting; *ô-d* (*syn*) = with, together, and *ô-d* (*hodos*) = a way, hence, a coming.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A meeting or convention, as of a legislative assembly; a council.

*It both in solemn *synods* been decreed, both by the *synodus* and *synodus*. (*Unpublished*.)

*2. A conjunction of two or more of the heavenly bodies.

*Their plan vary motions and aspects . . . Of various efficacy, and when to join In *synod* unbearably. (*Unpublished*.)

II. *Eccl.*: A meeting or assembly of ecclesiastical persons for mutual deliberation on matters of difficulty or of general interest affecting the churches over which they rule, and designed for their guidance. In the early Church there were four kinds of synod.

First, an Ecumenical, that is, a General or Universal Synod, commonly called a General Council (q.v.); second, a National Synod, attended by the clergy of one nation only; third, a Provincial Synod, attended by the clergy of a province (q.v.); and, fourth, a Diocesan Synod, attended by the clergy of a single diocese.

Among the Presbyterians a synod is a "court" intermediate between the General Assembly and a Presbytery, or, if no Assembly exist, it is then itself the highest court. It is divided into Presbyteries, of which there are never less than three. Each congregation is represented by a minister and an elder.

Synod of Dort: Church Hist.: A synod held at Dort, Dordrecht, in Southern Holland, in 1618 and 1619, to discuss the views of Arminius, which it condemned. [ARMINIAN.]

synod-man, *s.* A member of a Church synod.

*He has about four churchmen . . . Described but *synod-man* like dirt. (*Unpublished*.)

syn-ô-d, *a.* [Gr. *σύν* (*syn*) = together, and *ô-d* (*hodos*) = a way, hence, a coming.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

2. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

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3. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

4. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

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*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

6. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

7. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

8. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

9. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

10. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

11. *Ord. Lang.*: A word having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or interchangeable in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class. The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be confounded, but yet not falling in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

*It is scarcely needed to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is in fact a monosyllable, and that the words of the description in question. (*Unpublished*.)

late, fat, fare, amic
or, wore, wolf, woi

fall, father; w, wât, here, camel, hôr, there; pine, pit, aire, sir, marine; gô, pô
sôn; mûte, cub, cû, qûite, cur, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. a, œ = e; ey = â; qu = kw.

syn-4-sym-los, *s.* [SYNONYMIC.] The science or the scientific treatment of synonymous words.

syn-4-mist, *s.* [Eng. synonym; -ist.]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who collects or explains synonyms.
2. *Nat. Hist.*: One who collects its synonymic names and arranges them in order.

syn-4-sym-lyt, *s.* [Eng. synonym; -lyt.] The state of being synonymous with; synonymy.

"The Germanic origin of his name, and its synonymy with the Greek name."—*Notes & Queries*, July 15, 1871, p. 55.

syn-4-mise, *r.t.* [Eng. synonym; -ise.] To express by synonyms or words of the same meaning; to express the meaning of by a synonym.

"I have observed in a former place that all words and phrases are related synonymously to each other."—*Light of Nature*, vol. 1, pt. 1, ch. vi.
"I have observed in a former place that all words and phrases are related synonymously to each other."—*Light of Nature*, vol. 1, pt. 1, ch. vi.

syn-4-mise-ly, *adv.* [Eng. synonym; -ly.] In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning.

"According to that larger portion of the word as taken synonymously with *autovoyev*."—*Cudworth*, *Intel. system*, p. 235.

syn-4-mys, *s.* [Lat. *synonymia*, from Gr. *synonymia* (*synonymia*) = likeness of name.] [SYNONYM.]

I. Ordinary Language:
1. The quality of being synonymous or of expressing the same meaning by different words.

2. A thing of the same name.
"We have three rivers of note synonymous with her."—*Brayton*: *Polyglot*, s. 2. (illust.)

3. A system of synonyms.
II. Met.: A figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

syn-4-ph-ty, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*; o connect, and Gr. *phos* (*phos*) = a plant.]

B4.: The adhesion of several embryos.

syn-4-als (pl. *syn-4-als*), *s.* [Lat. *synopsis*, from Gr. *synopsis* (*synopsis*) = a seeing all together; *syn* (*syn*) = together, and *opsis* (*opsis*) = a sight.] A general view of the subject; a view of the whole or of all the parts at once; a kind of summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject; a collection of heads or short paragraphs arranged so as to exhibit the whole in a general view; a synopsis.

"I shall here draw up a short synopsis of this article."—*Warburton*: *Comment on Essay on Man*.

syn-4-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *synoptikos* (*synoptikos*) = seeing all together.] [SYNOPTIC.]

A. As adj.: Of the nature of a synopsis; affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing at once.

B. As subst.: One of the Synoptic gospels (q.v.).

Synoptic gospels, *s. pl.*
Biblical Criticism: The first three Gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which regard events from the same point of view, and present those resemblances to each other. Four hypotheses have been framed to account for the correspondences: (1) That the Synoptic Gospels were derived from a common written source; (2) That the earlier gospels were consulted in the composition of the later ones; (3) That all the three were derived from oral tradition; or (4) That they were all derived partly from oral tradition, but that the Gospel was also copied from the first, and the third from the first and second. The Synoptic Gospels treat of the humanity rather than the divinity of Jesus, though not in any way ignoring the latter. [GOSPEL II. 2.]

syn-4-tic-ol, *s.* [Eng. *synoptic*; -ol.] The synopsis of the Synoptic Gospels.

"The synopsis of the Synoptic Gospels, calculated for his monthly use."—*Practical Kalendarium*.

syn-4-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *synoptical*;

-ly.] In a synoptical manner; so as to afford a synopsis of anything.

"I shall more synoptically here insert a catalogue of all dying materials."—*Spurr*: *History of the Royal Society*, p. 105.

syn-4-tic-ol, *s.* [Eng. *synoptical*; -ol.] One of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels; Matthew, Mark, or Luke.

syn-4-rhi-sois, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*; o connect, and Gr. *rhiza* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: Having a radicle, the point of which is united to the albumen.

syn-4-tic-og-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *ostography*.]

Anat.: A description of the joints of the body.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-ty, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *ostology* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A treatise upon the joints of the body.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-tome, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *ostotome*.]

Surg.: A dismembering knife.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-my, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *ostomy*.]

Surg.: Dissection of the joints.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *ostion* (*ostion*) = a bone.]

Anat.: Premature obliteration of certain sutures of the skull.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *ostis* (*ostis*), genit. *ostos* (*ostos*) = the ear.]

Zool.: A genus of Piceoti (q.v.). Inner margins of ears uniting on forehead slightly in front of the eyes; feet slender, with long toes. Two species, *Synodus barbatulus*, ranging from the south of England to the Crimea, and *S. dargelensis*, from India.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Gr. *syn* (*syn*) = with, and *ostis* (*ostis*) = an egg.]

Anat. & Chem.: Joint oil, a fluid by which the joints of animals are lubricated. It is viscous and transparent, is of a yellowish or faintly reddish tint, and a slightly saline taste. According to Frelich, the synovia of the ox consists of 94.85 water, 0.56 mucus and cells, 0.07 fat, 3.51 albumen and extracted matter, and 0.99 salts.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *a.* [Eng. *synovial* (a); -al.] Pertaining to or consisting of synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid. There are synovial bursae, capsules, folds or fringes, membranes, sheaths, &c.

"The most serious kind of synovial enlargement."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

synovial membranes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Membranes resembling serous membranes, but lubricated by synovia. They surround the cavities of joints, besides existing in other directions, their function being to lessen friction and facilitate motion. They are placed in three classes: articular, vesicular, and vaginal.

synovial-rheumatism, *s.*

Pathol.: Rheumatism specially affecting the synovial membranes covering the articular extremities of the bones, increasing the synovia in the closed synovial sacs. It chiefly affects the knee-joint, which has the largest synovial membrane in the body.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Eng. *synovial* (a); suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the synovial membrane. It sometimes occurs in connection with scarlatina.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*; Eng. *synovial*, and suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Gsmosepalous.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *stipula* (*stipula*) = seed.]

Bot.: Union of the seed. (Masters.)

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *adv.* [Eng. *synoptical*; -ly.] In a synoptical manner; in accordance with the rules of syntax; as regards syntax.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Gr. *synthesis* (*synthesis*), genit. *synthesios* (*synthesios*) = arrangement, putting in order.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblends of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Lat. *synthesis*; Gr. *synthesis* (*synthesis*) = an arrangement; *syn* (*syn*) = together, and *thesis* (*thesis*) = order; *synthesis* (*synthesis*) = to arrange.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Connected system or order; union of things.

"To the knowledge of the most contentible effect in nature, the secret is to know the whole *synthesis* of causes."—*Descartes*: *Essays of Philosophy*, ch. xiii.

II. Gram.: That part of grammar which deals with the construction of sentences or the due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual arrangements. It includes concord and government, and the order of words, or collocation.

"Who feed a pupil's intellect with store Of syntax, truly, but, 'tis little more."—*Compter*: *Proseman*, 628.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Gr. *synthesis* (*synthesis*), genit. *synthesios* (*synthesios*) = pertaining or relating to syntaxis (q.v.).]

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: An association of Athenian citizens, numbering five, six, or fifteen, who equipped a ship for the public service at their joint expense.

"Another proposition was joined together in a kind of society, for which our language does not afford a special name, but which an Athenian would have called a *synthesis*; and each society was required to furnish, according to its means, a horse soldier or a foot soldier."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *synthesis* (*synthesis*) = to watch closely; *syn* (*syn*) = together, and *thesis* (*thesis*) = to watch.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

"On her a royal dame still attends, And faithful counsellor *synthesis*."—*Pletcher*: *Purple Island*, vi.

2. Theraput.: Preservative or prophylactic treatment.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *a.* [Gr. *synthesis* (*synthesis*), genit. *synthesios* (*synthesios*) = pertaining to syntaxis (q.v.).]

Med.: Pertaining to syntaxis; preserving health; prophylactic.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Lat. *thesis* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Clavellidæ, with a single species, from Applecross Sound, Ross-shire. Animals compound, gelatinous, articular, sessile; individually very prominent, arranged sub-concentrically in the common mass; branchial and atrial orifices simple. The individual ascidiacs are, when full-grown, two inches in length.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *a.* [SYNTHETIC.]

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *synthesis* (*synthesis*) = to melt away.]

Med.: A wasting of the body; a deep consumption.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *thermē* (*thermē*) = heat.]

Meteor.: Having the same degree of heat.

syn-4-tic-ol-4-sis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *synthesis* (*synthesis*) = a putting together; *syn* (*syn*) = together, and *thesis* (*thesis*) = a putting.] [THESIS.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of joining or putting two or more things together; composition.

II. Technically:
1. **Chem.**: The building up of more or less complex bodies by the direct union of their elements, or of groups of elements. Thus, water can be produced synthetically by the union of two atoms of hydrogen with one atom of oxygen.

2. **Logic**: The method by composition, in opposition to the method of resolution or analysis. In synthesis, we reason from axioms, definitions, and already known principles, until we arrive at a desired conclusion. Of this nature are most of the processes of geometrical reasoning. In synthesis, we

hōl, bōy; pōut, jōvī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-ian, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl
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ascend from particular cases to general ones; in analysis, we descend from general cases to particulars.

"Each of the words *idea*, *in*, *Mind*, involves a *synthesis*, and the proposition—*idea* exist in *mind*, is a *synthesis* of *idea* and *mind*. Proceeding from the assumption of idealism, to its argument, it might be shown that each of its syllogisms is a *synthesis* of *syntheses*; and that its conclusion, reached by putting together many syllogisms, is a *synthesis* of *syntheses* of *syntheses*. Instead, then, of the realistic belief being objectionable on the ground of its synthetic nature, its superiority is that it is less open to this objection than any other belief which can be framed."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Psychology*.

S. Surg.: The operation by which divided parts are united.

***syn-thē-sis**, *v.t.* [Eng. *synthesis* (*is*); -*is*.] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; to unite in one.

***syn-thē-sist**, *s.* [Eng. *synthesis* (*is*); -*ist*.] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

syn-thē-tic, *adj.* **syn-thē-tic-ly**, *adv.* [Gr. *synthetikos* (*synthetikos*) = skilled in putting together; *synthetis* (*synthetis*) = one who puts together.] [SYNTHESIS.] Pertaining or relating to synthesis; consisting in or according to synthesis.

"The methods [he observes] of attaining a knowledge of nature, may be two; either the analytic or the synthetic. The first is proceeding from the cause to the effect. The second, from the effect to the cause."—*Book 1. Posthumous Works*, p. 280.

synthetic-typen, *s. pl.*

Biol.: (See extract).

"Synthetic-typen are those which combine in a well-balanced measure features of several types occurring as distinct, only at a later time. Sauroid Fishes and Ichthyosaurs are more distinctly synthetic than prophetic types."—*Agassiz: Classification*, p. 178.

syn-thē-tic-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *synthetical* (*ly*).] In a synthetical manner; by synthesis; according to the rules of synthesis.

***syn-thē-tic-ism**, *n.t.* [SYNTHETIC.] To unite in regular structure.

***syn-tō-my**, *s.* [Gr. *syn-tonia* (*syn-tonia*); *syn-tonia* (*syn-tonia*) = to cut short.] Brevity, conciseness.

syn-tōn-in, *s.* [Gr. *syn-tonia* (*syn-tonia*) = stretching; *syn* (*syn*) = together, and *tonia* (*tonia*) = to stretch.]

Chem.: Muscle-fibrin. Liebig's name for a white, opaque, gelatinous substance, prepared by slightly heating muscle freed from blood with dilute hydrochloric acid, filtering, and precipitating with sodium carbonate. It is soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid and in feebly alkaline liquid, but insoluble in a solution of sodium chloride. A similar substance, giving all the reactions of syntonin, is obtained by treating egg albumen with dilute hydrochloric acid. [MUSCULAR.]

***syn-ū-pi-ast**, *s.* [Gr. *syn* (*syn*) = with, together, and *opsis* (*opsis*) = existence.] One who holds the doctrine of consubstantiation. (Rogers: *Thirty-Nine Articles*, p. 289.)

syn-yū-i-q, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *syn-yū* (*syn-yū*) = a yoke.]

Bot.: The point of junction of opposite cotyledons.

sy-phēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

sypher-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A lap joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flat or flush surface.

sy-phēr-ing, *s.* [SYPHYER.]

Shipwright: Lapping the chamfered edge of one plank over the similarly chamfered edge of another, so as to form a joint with a plane surface.

sy-phīl-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [SYPHILIS.]

Pathol.: Skin affections of syphilitic origin. They are usually copper-coloured, raised, scaly, papules, pustules, crusts, ulcers, and cicatrices, and have been arranged in eight groups: vegetative, exanthematous, vesicular, squamous, papular, pustular, bulbous, and tubercular.

syph-i-lī-phō-bi-s, *s.* [Eng. *syphilis*, and Gr. *phobos* (*phobos*) = fear.]

Pathol.: Syphilitic monomania; a morbid fear of being affected by syphilis, producing some lamentary symptoms of the disease, and often leading to suicide. The most obstinate cases are in women.

syph-i-līa, *s.* [A word introduced by Sauvages from Syphilus, the name of a shepherd in Fracastoro's poem, *Syphilus*, sive *Morbis Gallicus*: Gr. *syph* (*syph*) = a hug, and *phīlos* (*phīlos*) = dear, loving. (Mahn.)]

Pathol.: A disease due to the introduction of a specific poison into the system by direct contact of an infected with a healthy surface. In the majority of cases syphilis is venereal; but it is by no means necessarily so, as the poison may be communicated to the fingers (as is often the case with medical men and midwives) from touching diseased parts, or it may be introduced by infected lymph in vaccination. It is characterized by the first instance by the presence of a single sore, the hard chancre, and frequently by induration of the absorbent glands, chiefly those of the groin. It has probably existed from time immemorial wherever promiscuous sexual intercourse has prevailed, though the statement is often made that it was first brought to Europe by the followers of Columbus. Mention of it occurs, however, in the ancient literature of China, and before the period above fixed, places called stews existed in the borough of Southwark, where prostitutes suffering from this contagious disease were confined. In the secondary or constitutional form, the throat is chiefly affected, frightful ulceration being common, with cutaneous eruptions, affections of the nose, ears, joints, and bones. Tertiary symptoms also occur, with the presence of nodes or gummatas. In its constitutional form the fetus in utero, or newly-born infant is frequently affected.

syph-i-lit-ic, *adj.* [Eng. *syphilitic* (*is*); -*itic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; as, syphilitic deafness, &c.; affected with or suffering from syphilis; useful in the cure of syphilis.

syph-i-lī-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *syphilization* (*ation*).]

Pathol.: Saturation of the system by inoculation with syphilitic virus. This method was introduced by M. Auzias Turenne in 1850.

"The system seemed to become protected, as in ordinary inoculation and vaccination, and a state of diathesis was produced in which the body was no longer capable of being affected by syphilis; and the process by which this is accomplished is that to which the name *syphilization* belongs."—*Copland: Dict. Pract. Med.* (ed. 1866), p. 1469.

syph-i-lis, *n.t.* [Eng. *syphilis* (*is*); -*is*.] To saturate or inoculate with syphilitic matter as a cure for or a preventive against the disease.

syph-i-lō-dēr-ma (*pl.* **syph-i-lō-dēr-ma-ta**), *s.* [Eng. *syphilis* (*is*), and Gr. *derma* (*derma*) = skin.]

Pathol.: A skin disease produced by syphilis.

syph-i-lōid, *adj.* [Eng. *syphilitic*; *anfr.* -*oid*.] Resembling syphilis; having the character of syphilis.

sy-phīl-ō-ma (*pl.* **syph-i-lēm-a-ta**), *s.* [As if from a Greek word, but really a modern derivative from *syphilis* (*is*).]

Pathol.: A tumour produced by syphilis. There are syphilomata of the lungs and of the heart. (Tanner.)

sy-phōn, *s.* [SIPHON.]

sy-phōn-ic, *adj.* [SIPHONIC.]

† sy-phōn-ō-stēm-a-ta, *s. pl.* [SIPHONOSTOMATA.]

sy-r-ēn (*yr as ir*), *s.* [SIREN.]

Syr-i-āc, *adj.* [Lat. *Syriacus*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Syria or its language.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Syrians, especially the language of the ancient Syrians. It belongs to the Semitic family of languages, and differs little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic.

Syriac-version, *s.*

Biblical Versions: Any version of the Bible in the Syriac language. The most important is the Peshito (*q.v.*); the next is the Philoxenian, or Syro-Philoxenian, made by Philoxenus, Bishop of Hierapolis (A.D. 488-518). It is confined to the New Testament.

Syr-i-a-cism, *s.* [Eng. *Syriac*; -*ism*.] A Syriac idiom, phrase, or expression.

Syr-i-a-c, *adj.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Syria or its inhabitants; Syriac.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Syria.

Syrian-bear, *s.*

Zool.: *Ursus syriacus*, from Western Asia. It is about the size of the Brown Bear, but of a much lighter colour, varying from brown to fulvous-wild, according to the season of the year. The she-bears which come out of the wood, and "lare forty and two" of the mockers of Elihu (2 Kings ii. 23) are probably of this species, as no other bears occur in the mountain-ranges of Syria.

Syrian-Catholic, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A term which should properly include all Christians using a Syriac liturgy, but confined by ecclesiastical writers to converts from the Jacobite or Monophysite Church in Syria.

Syrian-Jacobites, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The members of the church that once pervaded Syria. The great body of them now reside near Mosul and Aleppo. In Mesopotamia, others are in or near Aleppo. A large colony, now however much reduced by conversions to Roman Catholicism, exists in Malabar and Travancore in India. They call themselves Jacobites, nominally from patriarch Jacob, really from Jacob Barada Bishop of Orfa (Edessa), who died in 645, who was successful in reuniting the Monophysites. They use the Syriac language in the liturgy.

Syrian-rue, *s.*

Bot.: *Peganum Harmala*.

Syr-i-qū-lām, *s.* [Eng. *Syriac*; -*ism*.] A Syriac idiom, phrase, or expression.

***Syr-i-ā-qū**, *s.* [Eng. *Syriac* (*is*); -*ism*.] The same as SYRIANISM (*q.v.*).

"The scriptura Greek is observed to follow the Syriac and Hebrew."—*W. Robertson: Scripturae*.

sy-rīā-gē, *s. pl.* [Lat. *syringae*; Gr. *syria* (*syringae*) = a pipe. So called because the branches are long, straight, and like a pipe.]

Botany:

1. A synonym of Philadelphus. [B]
2. Lilac; a genus of Fraxinee, including shrubs, with simple leaves, and terminal flowers in terminal thyrsoid panicles. The small, four-toothed, corolla-tubed, deeply lobed four-parted; stamens two; the fruit a capsule, with two beak-shaped lobes, having a dissepiment in the middle, each with two seeds. Known species about 25. Natives apparently of south-eastern Europe, central and eastern Asia. *Syringa vulgaris* the Lilac (*q.v.*). *S. persica* is a smaller species, with pinnatifid leaves, supposed to have come from Persia. There are other common varieties of it in nurseries, the Cut-leaved, and the Six-leaved Persia Lilac. *S. Joidkora*, a Transylvanian shrub, has scentless flowers. The leaves of *S. E.* a large Himalayan shrub are eaten by goats.
3. (Pl.) The Philadelphaceae (*q.v.*).

sy-rīngē or **air-īngē**, *s.* [Fr. *syringe*; Lat. *syringē*, accens. of *syrinx* = a reed, a pipe; Gr. *σύνιγγ* (*syrinx*) = a reed, a pipe, a whistle; Sp. *siringa*; Ital. *siringa*.] A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, used to draw in a quantity of water, or other liquid, and eject the same with force. In its simplest form it consists of a cylindrical tube with an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle at the upper end. The lower end terminates in a small tapering tube. This being immersed in the fluid, the piston is drawn back, and the liquid is forced into the cylinder by atmospheric pressure. On pushing the piston back again to the lower end, the cylinder the liquid is ejected in a jet. The syringe is used by surgeons, &c., for washing wounds, injecting liquids into animal bodies and similar purposes. Larger forms are used for watering plants, trees, &c.

"The like device to this, namely, syring, was learned first of a fable in the same Egypt, and called thus for the black stroke. This instrument was used by the ancient Egyptians, and was used by the ancients to pump, to squirt water into that part, where the most kind and humane treatment is required, the elements of moral, and even of the most delicate."—*P. Holland: Pliny's Hist. Nat.*

† Pneumatic Syringe: [PNEUMATICUS.]

Sīr, Sīt, Sār, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāthir; **wē, wēt, hērē, camel, hār, thērē**; **pīnē, pīt, sīr, sir, marine**; **qū, qū, wōrē, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn**; **mūta, oth, cūre, cūre, oūr, rāle, fāl**; **trī, Sīriān**, **as, o = ā; cy = ē; qu = h.**

***syringe-engine, s.** A machine on the principle of the syringe, formerly used as a fire-engine.

syringe-valve, s. A peculiarly constructed valve used in syringes. The valve-gate stem has an end knob, by which its falling out is prevented.

syringe, r.f. & i. [SYRINGE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To inject by means of a syringe.

"I syringed into a dog's jugular vein about two quarts of warm water."—*Boyle Works*, vi. 262.

2. To wash or cleanse by injections from a syringe.

B. Intransitive: To inject water by means of a syringe.

syr-gô-dên-drôn, s. [Gr. *σῦγγος* (*synggos*) = a pipe or tube, and *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = tree.]

Palmetto: A genus of coal plants fossilized by stem-axes, and adapted by Brongniart. Trunk furrowed, with equal and parallel ribs. Some of the species included in it are now placed under Sigillaria.

syr-gô-ôp-s, s. pl. [Gr. *σῦγγος* (*synggos*), gent. *σῦγγος* (*synggos*) = a pipe, and *πόρος* (*poros*) = a passage; a pore.]

Palmetto: A genus of Haliptidae. Corallum fasciculate, with cylindrical corallites united by horizontal connecting processes. Silurian to the Carboniferous.

syr-gô-tôme, s. [Gr. *σῦγγος* (*synggos*), gent. *σῦγγος* (*synggos*) = a pipe, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A history, concave on its edge, and terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet. Formerly used for operations for strabismus.

syr-gô-tô-mô, s. [Fr. *syringotomie*.] SYRINGOTOMY.

Surg.: The operation or act of cutting for strabismus.

syr-gô-x-ô-lôn, s. [Gr. *σῦγγος* (*synggos*), gent. *σῦγγος* (*synggos*) = a pipe, and *ξύλον* (*xylos*) = wood.]

Palmetto: A genus of plants involved by its discoverer, Principal Dawson, to be angiospermous. Known species one, *Syringoxylon arborescens* from the Devonian of New York.

syr-lâx, s. [Lat. from Gr. *σῦγγος* (*synggos*) = a pipe, a tube.]

1. **Compar. Anat.:** The inferior larynx, a modification of the trachea where it joins the bronchi. It is the organ of song in birds.

2. **Music:** The same as PANSPIRE (q.v.).

3. **Surg.:** A fistula.

4. **Zool.:** A genus of Sipunculidae. Proboscis shorter than the body; cylindrical, with a circle of short-fingered tentacles around the tip. Professor Edward Forbes described three British species.

syr-mâ, s. [Gr. from *σῦπε* (*sympē*) = to drag, to trail.]

Antiq.: A long dress, reaching to the ground, worn by tragic actors.

syr-ni-nâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *Syrnium* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -nâ.]

Ornith.: A subfamily of Bubonidae, with three genera: *Asio*, *Nyctala*, and *Syrnium* (q.v.).

syr-ni-âm, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Syrnidae (q.v.). The type is *Syrnium aluco*, or *Aluco flammea*, the Tawny Owl. [Linnæus, 2.]

***syr-ôp, s.** [SYRUP.]

syr-phî-dâ, s. pl. [Lat. *Syrphidæ* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -dâ.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera, tribe Athericæ (having the antennæ of three joints, the apical one with a bristle). The Syrphidae have the antennal bristle finely feathered; the eyes are large, meeting in the middle; the ocelli three; proboscis generally short, the terminal lobes fleshy, enclosing three bristles; palpi small, with one joint; abdomen flattened, with the segments; tarsi with two pulvilli. Smooth or hairy insects, often seen hovering almost without motion over the flowers of Compositæ or other plants, some of

them looking like bees, from which they may at once be distinguished by their having only two wings, and being destitute of a sting. The species are numerous, and the larvae diverse in habits. Most of the latter feed on the roots or bulbs of plants, or live in decaying wood, mud, or sewers, or in the water, or as parasites in the nests of wasps and humble bees, or crawling over plants in quest of Aphides. Genera more than forty, and among them *Syrphus*, *Volucella*, *Kristalia*, *Helophorus*, &c.

***syr-phîs, s.** [Gr. *σῦρρος* (*surphos*), *σῦρρος* (*surphos*) = a small-winged insect, perhaps a gnat or an ant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Syrphidae (q.v.). The larvae feed on aphides. Among the species of this genus one of the most common is *Syrphus pyraustæ*, a blue-black fly, with whitish or yellowish transverse bands on the abdomen, black thighs, and yellowish legs. It is sometimes mistaken for a wasp. The larvae is a footless grub, living on plants infested by aphides.

***syr-rhâp-tâg, s.** [Gr. *σῦρραπτος* (*surraphptos*) = sewn together; *σῦρραπτος* (*surraphptos*) = to sew together; *σῦρ* (*sur*) = together, and *ῥάπτω* (*raphō*) = to sew.]

Ornith.: A genus of Pterocæ (q.v.), with two species. Bill small, crooked, nostrils concealed by feathers, tarsi hirsute; toes short, or acute, hirsute above, hallux absent; the two middle tail-feathers and first two quills of wings produced into pointed setaceous filaments. They normally range from Tartary, Thibet, and Mongolia, to the country round Peking, and occasionally visit Eastern Europe; but in 1863 great numbers of them appeared in Europe, and reached westward to the shores of the Atlantic.

***syr-t, s.** [Fr. *syrte*, from Lat. *syrta*; Gr. *σῦρτις* (*surteis*) = a sandbank.] [SYRTIS.] A quicksand.

***syr-tie, s.** [Eng. *syr*; -tie.] Pertaining or relating to a syrt or quicksand; of the nature of a quicksand.

syr-tis, s. [Lat., from Gr. *σῦρτις* (*surteis*), from *σῦρ* (*sur*) = to draw.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A quicksand. (Originally applied especially to two sandbanks on the north coast of Africa.)

"Quench'd in a boggy syrtis, neither sea, Nor good dry land."—*Milton*, P. L., ii. 300.

2. **Entom.:** A genus of Bugs, family Membranææ (q.v.) having the sides of the abdomen dilated. Two species, *Syrta crassipes* and *S. monstrosa*, occur on the continent of Europe.

syr-ûp, *syr-ûp, *syr-ûp, *syr-rôp, s. [O. Fr. *syrop*, *ysseop* (Fr. *sirop*), from Sp. *siropo* = a medicinal drink, from Arab. *sharâb*, *sharâb* = wine or any beverage, syrup, from *sharîba* = he drank; Ital. *siropo*.] [SHRUP (2).] SHERBET.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A popular language, the uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the process of refining, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar, commonly known as *golden syrup*. By sugar manufacturers the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as *molasses* or *treacle*.

"The juice which trickles into these vessels is collected by persons who climb the trees for that purpose morning and evening, and in the evening drink of every individual upon the island a much greater quantity is drawn off than in the use of the sugar."—*Cook's First Voyage*, ch. 12.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.:** A saturated, or nearly saturated, solution of sugar in water.

2. **Pharm.:** Syrupus, a preparation in which sugar forms an important ingredient, and gives a peculiar consistence to the liquid. Its general use is to disguise the flavour of drugs; but in some cases, as in that of the iron iodide, the sugar preserves the active ingredient from undergoing chemical change. About seventeen syrups are used in modern pharmacy. Among them are *Syrupus aurantii*, *S. limonis*, *S. papaveris*, *S. senecæ*, &c. (Garrod.)

"His drops, his drinks, and syrups doth apply, To heat his blood and quicken luxury."—*Drayton: The Owl*.

***syr-ûped, *syr-ûpt, s.** [Eng. -syrup; -ed.] Sweetened by or as by moistening or mixing with syrup.

"Yet when there hangs a honey fall, We'll lick the syruped leaves."—*Keats: Ode on a Grecian Urn*.

syr-ûp-y, syr-ûp-y, s. [Eng. *syrup*; -y.] Like syrup; partaking of the nature or qualities of syrup.

"Apples are of a syrupy, luscious nature."—*Morel: Mar. & Medicinal*.

syr-sar-ô-sia, s. [Gr., from *σῦρραπτος* (*surraphptos*) = to unite by s. sh; *σῦρ* (*sur*), for *σῦρ* (*sur*) = with, together, and *σάρξ* (*sarx*), gent. *σάρκος* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

1. **Anat.:** A species of union of bones, in which one bone is united to another by means of an intervening muscle, as in the connection of the os hyoides to the sternum.

2. **Surg.:** The method of curing wounds by promoting the growth of new flesh.

syr-tâl-tie, s. [Lat. *syntallicus*; Gr. *συνταλτικός* (*syntalikos*) = drawing together; *συντάλλω* (*syntallo*) = to draw together; *σύν* (*sun*) = together, and *τάλλω* (*tallo*) = to act in order.]

Physiol.: Capable of or produced by alternate contraction and dilatation. Used spec. of the heart.

***syr-ta-sia, s.** [Gr., from *συνίστημι* (*synistēmi*) = to place together.] [SYSTEMA.] A sitting together; a political union or constitution.

"It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the system of France, or the confederation of Poland."—*Burke: Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

syr-tôm, *syr-tôm, s. [Lat. *systema*, from Gr. *σῦστημα* (*syntēma*) = a complex whole put together, a system; *σύν* (*sun*), for *σύν* (*sun*) = with, together, and *στήναι* (*stēnai*), the base of *στήμι* (*histēmi*) = to stand; Fr. *système*; Sp. & Ital. *sistema*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A combination or assemblage of things adjusted into a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected and arranged as to make one complex thing; things connected according to a scheme; as, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, &c.

2. An assemblage of parts or organs in an animal body which are composed of the same tissue or are essentially necessary to the performance of some function; as, the nervous system, the vascular system, &c.

3. Hence applied to the body itself; as, To take nourishment into the system.

4. The whole scheme of creation regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe.

5. A plan or scheme according to which things are connected or combined into a whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions scientifically arranged or disposed according to certain mutual relations, so as to form a complete whole; as, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, &c.

6. Method, order, regularity; as, He has no system in his business.

7. Manner or way in which things are managed; plan of transacting business.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.:** A term introduced by Richat, used of any structure taken as a whole; as, the nervous system.

2. **Ancient Music:** An interval composed of, or supposed to be composed of, several lesser intervals, as the octave, the elements of which are called diatema.

3. **Astron.:** A theory of the movements and mutual relations of the heavenly bodies, especially of the sun, moon, and planets, and the laws by which these are regulated. Used of the Ptolemaic System, the Copernican System, the Newtonian System, &c. (all which see).

"The great system in which the sun acts the part of the primary, and the planets of its satellites."—*Berkeley: Astron. & Cosm.*

4. **Bot.:** Method of arrangement on a comprehensive plan. Used especially in Botany, where first Linnaeus's Sexual System—the Artificial—for a time prevailed, to be followed by the Natural System, which is now in use. By the Natural System some understand only the placing together of such plants or animals

bôn, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, cêl, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gêm; thin, thîs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -îng.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -phon, -sion = zhûn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shûn. -ble, -die, &c. = bêt, dêt

tab. s. [Etym. doubtful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A tablet or flap of a shoe or half-bowt, formerly fastened with a buckle, now usually by a string.
 2. The metal binding on the end of a shoe or sword hilt; a tag.
 3. A lace or other border, resembling that of a cap worn on the inner front edges of ladies' skirts.
 4. A hanging sleeve of a child's garment.
- To keep tab: To keep tally, or check.
- II. Falling: One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a mangle machine.

*tab-bā-ōō, s. [TARACCO.]

tab-s chair, s. [TABASHEER.]

tab-lān i dā, s. pl. [Lat. taban(us); fem. pl. ab. suff. -ān.]

Entom.: A cosmopolitan family of Tanytarsus (q.v.). Head broad, fitting close to the thorax, and occupied mostly by the compound eyes; there are usually three distinct ocelli; mouth with six bristles in female, four in male; maxillary palpi two-jointed; abdomen broad, with eight segments; tarsi with three claws; wings with a central cell, from which three veins run to the hinder margin. Genera: Tabanus, Hematopoda, Chrysomus, and Pangolia; the first three genera are British.

*tab-bā-nā, s. [Lat. = a gaffly (q.v.).]

Entom.: The type-genus of Tabanidae (q.v.). Antennae three-jointed, the last joint deeply notched at the side and ringed near the tip. Tabanus barinus, the three-fly, one of the largest species, occurs in Britain. T. autumnalis and T. tropicus are much more common.

*tab-ard, *tab-ōrd, *tāb-ōrt, *tāb-oid, s. [Fr. tabard, tabard; Fr. tabard; Sp. & Port. tabardo; Ital. tabarro; Wol. tabar; M. H. Ger. tapfart, tapfart; Origin unknown.] A light



TABARD.

vestment worn over the armor, and generally embellished with the arms of the wearer. It was close-fitting, open at the side, with wide sleeves or flaps reaching to the elbows. It originally reached to the middle of the leg, but was afterwards made shorter. It was at first worn chiefly by the military, but afterwards became an ordinary article of dress of other classes in England and France, in the middle ages. The illustration shows the tabard and other official dress of Garter King of Arms, in 1417, when the office was created by Henry V. for the service of the Order of the Garter, which till then had been attended by Windsor heralds. The tabard is now worn only by heralds and pursuivants at arms, and is embroidered with the arms of the sovereign.

*tab-ard-er, *tāb-ard-ēr, *tāb-ard-er, s. [Eng. tabard; -er.] One who wears a tabard; spoof, a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford, whose original dress was a tabard.

*tab-ar-ēt, s.

Fabric: A stout, satin-striped silk stuff.

*tab-s-shōōr, s. [From the Persian.]

Min.: A isolated silica, belonging to the Opal group, deposited in irregular masses about the joints of certain varieties of the basalt. Colour, yellowish white; fracture, somewhat resinous; translucent to opaque. Alters strongly to the turquoise. Resembles hyaline opal, when immersed in water becoming quite transparent. Very brittle.

*tab-bied, s. [Fr. par, or, n. [TABBY, v.]]

*tab-bin-ēt, s. [TABINET.]

*tab-by, v. & s. [Fr. tabis, from Sp. tabl = a woven stuff, from Arab. utabi = a kind of rich woven silk.]

A. As adjective:

I. Having a wavy or watered appearance.

"The potent warriors of the tabby vest."
Parnell. Battle of Frogs & Mice, l.

2. Brindled, brindled; diversified in colour.

"The cat, if you but show her tabby skin."
The chimney sweep, and his mistress at kitchen."
Pope. Wife of Bath, l. 10.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Silk or other stuff having an irregularly waved or watered surface produced by pressure, usually between engraved rollers in the mode of calendaring, known as tabbying. There is but little difference between tabbying, watered, and mure, the effect in each case being produced by the flattening of some of the fibres while the others remain undisturbed, causing the different parts to reflect the light unequally.

"To mimic pride the small wrought tissue shines
Parachute of tabby or of harsatun."
Newitt. (Tidd.)

2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, forming a mass, which, when dry, becomes as hard as rock. It is used in Morocco as a substitute for brick or stone in building. (Ward.)

3. A cat of a mixed or brindled kind; a cat generally. (Colly.)

"As in her ancient antelope's lap
The youthful tabby lay."
Cowper. Familiarly Dangerous.

4. An old nubile lady; an old adulteress; a gossip. (Colly.)

"I am not sorry for the coming in of these old tabbies, and am not a little glad to see her ship for leaving us to each an agreeable tale."
—Ed. Colman the Elder. Jocular W. H. 11. 2.

II. Entom.: A common British moth, *Aglaois pinguicula*, one of the Pyralites; grayish-brown, clouded with a darker colour; hind wings grayish-brown; larva seen on greasy house-clothes, &c. The Small Tabby is *Aglaois cupressalis*, and has the hind wings whitish. It is rarer.

*tabby-cat, s. A brindled cat; a tabby.

*tab-by, v. [TABBY, v.] To calender so as to give a tabby or wavy appearance to, as stuff; to water or calender to look wavy, as, to tabby silk, mohair, &c. It is done by a calender without water.

*tab-by-ing, s. [TABBY, v.]
Fabric: The art or process of passing fabrics between engraved rollers to impart a wavy or watered appearance.

*tābo, s. [Lat. tabes.] A wasting away; talves.
"Atalanta consumptum."—Adams. Works, l. 191.

*tā-bē-fāc-tion, s. [Lat. tabefactio.] [TABBY, v.] The act or state of wasting away.

*tā-bē-fy, *tāb-ē-fy, v. [Lat. tabefo, from tabes = wasting away, and facio = to make.] To waste away; to cause to waste or consume away; to emaciate.

"Most eaten in greater quantity than is convenient
tabes the body."—Harris. On Consumption.

*tā-bē-lī-ōn, s. [Lat. tabellio, from tabula = a tablet, dimin. from tabula = a table (q.v.).] A kind of secretary or notary; a scrivener. (Such a functionary existed under the Roman Empire, and during the old monarchy in France.)

*tā-bēr, v. [TABOR, v.]

*tāb-ōrd, s. [TABARD.]

*tā-bērg-ito, s. [After Taberg, Sweden, where found; anti. -ito. (Min.)]

Min.: A variety of the chlorite group of minerals, which has been referred by different mineralogists both to penninite and chamosite (Dana's triphloite). Colour, bluish-green. From optical observations Des Clozeaux states that it sometimes consists of maxillary and basilar laminae combined, the axial divergence varying as much as from 1° to 33°, thus indicating a mixture of the members of this group.

*tāb-ōrn, s. [Lat. taberna = a tavern.] A cellar. (Prov.)

*tāb-ōr-nā-ō-le (l' -ē), s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. tabernaculum, le dimin. from tab-erna = a hut, a shed, & -ōle; Port. tabernaculo; Ital. tabernacolo.] [TAVERN.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. It. A slightly constructed temporary building or habitation; a tent; a pavilion.

"The Emperor had a tent to be made a certain pavilion or tabernacle eight square."—P. Holland Plutarch, p. 177.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A temple; a place of worship; a sacred place; especially, the temple of Solomon.

"Lord, who shall abide in the tabernacle of the Lord, shall dwell in thy holy hill."—Psalm 134.

(2) The human frame as the temporary abode of the soul.

"I think it meet as long as I am in this tabernacle to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this body."—1 Peter 1, 14, 15.

II. Technically:

1. Jewish Antiquities. *Tabernacle* (mishkan) = a dwelling; *Shan* (shat) = a tent, more fully denominated Tabernacle of the Congregation, and Tabernacle of Witness, a tent constructed by direction of Moses, under divine authority, to be a local habitation for Jehovah while his people moved from place to place in the wilderness—a temple being obviously unsuitable to the period of the wandering. To obtain materials for the construction of this sacred tent free-will offerings were solicited, and the Jews, in response, brought gold, silver, brass (copper), cloths, rams' skins dyed red, oil, spices, precious stones, &c. (Exod. xxv. 1-9; xxxvi. 1-5). Bezalel and Aholiab, men divinely endowed with genius for the purpose, were the actual builders (xxxv. 30, 4; xxxvi. 4). The tabernacle was 30 cubits (12, 45 feet long), 10 cubits (15 feet) wide, and 10 cubits (15 feet) high. The material was "acacia" (sacra) wood, 20 boards of which, standing upright, constituted each of the longer (i.e., the north and south) sides, and six the west one, while the east end was open. Each board was fastened below by tenons fitting into two silver sockets; they were held in their places by five bars of acacia wood on each side and five at the end, passing horizontally through rings of gold fastened in the upright boards. The interior was divided into an outer room 20 cubits long by 10 broad, called the Holy Place, or Sanctuary, and an inner apartment, 10 cubits (15 feet) long by 10 broad, named the Most Holy Place, or Holy of Holies. At the east, or open end, were two pillars of acacia wood, overlaid with gold, supporting a veil or curtain of the linen with needlework of blue, crimson, and scarlet. Each pillar stood on a brass socket and was furnished with golden hooks. Between the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place was another veil or curtain of the same material as the first, but the pillars supporting it rested on silver sockets. Four different kinds of curtains or coverings supplied the place of a roof. The first, or inner one, of the same material as the two veils, was of ten curtains, each 25 cubits (42 feet) long by 20 cubits (30 feet) broad. The covering exterior to this was of fine goats' hair, then there was one of sheep skins dyed red, then one of *OT* (sh-kash), rendered in the text of the Revised Version seal skins, and in the margin porpoise skins. Within the Holy Place, on the north side, was the golden table with the show bread on it, and on the south side the golden candlestick, and the golden altar of incense. In the Holy of Holies were the Ark of the Covenant and the mercy-seat (Exod. xxvi. 1-37; xxxvi. 1-38; Heb. ix. 1-5). Around the tabernacle was the court of the tabernacle 100 cubits (150 feet) long, by 50 cubits (75 feet) broad, surrounded by sixty pillars each five cubits (7½ feet) high, with silver capitals and hooks, and brass sockets. The four pillars in the eastern side supported a veil or curtain constituting the gate of the court. The brazen altar and the laver were in the courtyard. Around the latter were the tents of the Levites, and beyond these those of the other tribes, three on each side of the tabernacle. Only the priests entered the Holy Place. They did twice daily, in the morning to extinguish the lights, in the evening to light them anew. None but the high priest could enter the Holy of Holies, and he only once a year, on the great day of Atonement. The Gershonites, the Merarites, and the Kohathites took charge of the tabernacle and its furniture when these were removed from place to place. The tabernacle was first set up by Moses on the first day of the second year after the Israelites had left Egypt. After they had reached Canaan it was located at Shiloh (1 Sam. vi. 1-22). In Saul's time it was at Nob (cf. 1 Sam. xxi. 1 and Mark ii. 26). When Solomon became king it was at Gibeon (1 Kings iii. 4). Afterwards Solomon laid it up in the Temple, of which in all its

bū, bōy, pōut, jōwī: cat, pell, choras, chin, bench: go, gom; thīn, thīs: sin, as: expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian -shan, -tion, -sion = shūn. -cion, -gion = zhūn. -cious, -tions, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dē.

leading features it had been the model (1 Kings viii. 6; 2 Chron. v. 5). (TAMRA, s. 9.)

2. *Exel. & Church Hist.*: In the Roman Church, a receptacle for the consecrated Host for benediction and the ciborium containing the smaller Hosts which the laity receive. In its present form—a small structure of marble, metal, or wood, placed in the centre of the east side of the altar—the tabernacle dates from the sixteenth century. Its original form was that of a dove; about the middle of the fourteenth century it was sometimes placed in an aumbry above the altar. A lamp constantly burns before the tabernacle, which is kept locked, the key never passing out of the charge of the clergy. The name tabernacle is also given to (1) a niche for an image, (2) a reliquary, (3) the aumbry near the high altar which is used to contain the reserved sacrament, and (4) the altar's stall in choir.

3. *Naut.*: An elevated socket for a boat's mast, or a projecting part to which a mast may be hinged when it is stowed for lowering to pass beneath bridges.

"The main mast to be stopped in a tabernacle on a false transom in front of the rudder head."—*Field*, Feb. 18, 1866.

4. *As adj.*: The same as TABERNACULAR (q. v.).

Feast of Tabernacles:

Jewish Antiq.: מִסְכָּה (miskah) or מִסְכָּה (miskah), one of the three leading Jewish feasts, on the recurrence of which all the males were required to present themselves at Jerusalem. During this feast the Jews dwell in booths or tabernacles, or elsewhere in booths made of branches of trees, in commemoration of their tent life in the wilderness. Called also the Feast of Ingathering, because it was a feast of thanksgiving for the completion of the harvest and the vintage. It lasted for eight days, from the 15th to the 23rd of Tishri, corresponding to October. The first and the eighth days were holy convocations (Exod. xxiii. 16; Lev. xxiii. 34; Num. xix. 12; Deut. xvi. 13). It is believed that the eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles was the last great day of the feast at which Jesus preached (John vii. 37).



tabernacle-work, s.

Exel.: Carved canopy. Work over a pulpit, a choir stall, or a niche. The example figured is from the Lady Chapel, Exeter Cathedral.

5. *tab-er-nak-le*, v. t. (TABERNACLE, s.) To return; to dwell for a time; to house.

"He assumed our nature, and tabernacled amongst us in the flesh."—*Scott*. Works (ed. 1870), i. 467.

6. *tab-er-nak-ul-lar*, s. (Lat. *tabernaculum*) = a tabernacle; Eng. adj. suff. -lar.)

1. Sculptured with delicate tracery or open-worked; latticed.

"The sides of every street were covered with fresh alures. . . . Tracery with tabernacled or open work, vaulted."—*Watson*. *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, ii. 94.

2. Of or pertaining to a tabernacle.

3. Of or pertaining to a booth or shop; hence, common, low. (*De Quincy*.)

7. *tab-er-nak-mōn-tā-na*, s. (Named by Plummer, after James Theodore Tabernemontanus, who in 1538 published the first part of a great *Herbal*. He died in 1590.)

Bot.: A genus of Plumbaceae. Flowers monopetalous; corolla silver-shaped; stamens five, included; anthers sagittate; style bifid; stigma dilated at the base, trifid; ovaries two, developing into two follicles; seeds immersed in deep red pulp. *Tabernemontanus utilis*, the Hyalys of DeCandolle, is one of the Cow trees. It pours forth a copious stream of thick, sweet, innocuous milk. *T. coronaria* is a small evergreen shrub, six or eight feet high, with silvery bark and glossy leaves. It is common in Indian gardens; its native country is unknown. The red pulp obtained from the aril is used as a dye by the hill people. An oil is prepared from *T. dichotoma*, a small Indian tree. The Ceylonese suppose its fruit to have been the forbidden fruit of paradise. The sap of *T. persicaria-folia*, found in Mauritius, is considered poisonous; its wood is used in turnery.

8. *tab-er-nak*, s. (Lat., from *tabeo* = to waste away.)

Pathol.: A wasting away of the body however produced. It figured largely in the older writers, but is now limited to the three compounds subjoined.

9. *tabes dorsalis*, s.

Pathol.: The same as LECOMOTUS-ATRY (q. v.).

10. *tabes glandularis*, s.

Pathol.: (STRUMA, 2.)

11. *tabes mesenterica*, s. (MESENTERIC DISEASE.)

12. *tab-er-le*, s. (TAMM.)

1. Of or pertaining to tabes; of the nature of tabes.

2. Affected with or suffering from tabes.

13. *tab-er-le*, s. (Lat. *tabidus* = wasting away, from *tabeo* = a wasting away; Fr. *tabide*.) Pertaining or relating to tabes; suffering from tabes.

"In tabes parva, milk is the best restorative, being chyle already prepared."—*Arbuthnot*. *On Diseases*, ed. 1.

14. *tab-er-le*, adv. (Eng. *tabid*; -ly.) In a tabid manner; wastingly, consumptively.

15. *tab-er-le-nak*, s. (Eng. *tabid*; -ness.) The quality or state of being tabid or wasted by disease; emaciation, tabes.

"Profuse sweatings in the night, a tabidness of the flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding."—*Leigh*. *Med. Hist. Lancashire*, p. 24.

16. *tab-er-le*, s. (Lat. *tabes* = a wasting away, and *er-le* = to make.) Causing consumption or wasting away; wasting.

17. *tab-in-et*, *tab-bin-et*, s. (Etyim. doubtful; by some referred to *tabby* (q. v.); according to Trenc, named after a M. Tabinet, a French Protestant refugee, who introduced the making of tabinet into Dublin.)

Fabric:

1. A kind of taffety or tabby.

"That is the widow; that stout woman in the crimson tabinet."—*Thackeray*. *Book of Nodes*, ch. xiii.

2. A mixed stuff of silk and wool, adapted for window-curtains.

18. *tab-i-tude*, s. (Lat. *tabitudo*, from *tabes*.) The state of one affected with tabes.

19. *tab-la*, s. (Peruvian.)

Pharm.: Cinchona bark peeled from the trunk of the tree. It is more valuable than that derived from the branches.

20. *tab-la-ture*, s. (Fr., from Lat. *tabula* = a board, a table.)

1. Anat.: A division or parting of the skull into two tables.

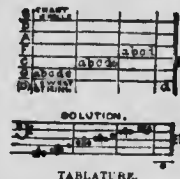
2. Art: A painting on a wall or ceiling.

"In painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design."—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

Music:

(1) A general name for all the signs and characters used in music. Those who were well acquainted with these signs were said to sing by the *Tablature*.

(2) A peculiar system of notation employed for instruments of the lute class, for viola, and certain wind instruments. The earliest systems of notation, like the music of Asiatic nations to this day, were different sorts of tablature. That which may be called the modern tablature was invented not earlier than the sixteenth century. In England tablature was employed for all stringed instruments, the number of lines employed being regulated by the number of strings the instrument possessed. Tablature for wind instruments was expressed by dots on a staff of six, seven, or eight lines, according to the number of holes in the instrument, the number of dots signifying the number of holes to be stopped by the fingers. Organ tablature was a system of writing the notes without the staff by means of letters. Thus, the several octaves



were called *great*, *little*, *one* and *two* octaves, according to the style of letter employed to indicate them. The same has been applied to figured bass. The illustration given is from the French and English tablatures employed by John Dowland in his *Book of Songs or Ayres* (London, 1607-1608), and by most English lutenists.

"Well, those who affirm that these devices are not to the minds of French are yet of opinion, that these other agree very well to the practice as arrived in the *tablature* of musicians, which is a sort of five tablature."—*P. Ballard*. *Flute*, p. 10.

21. *tab-le*, s. (Fr., from Lat. *tabula* = plank, a flat board, a table, from a root *tan-* = to stretch. From the same root comes this (q. v.). Sp. *tabla*; Port. *taboa*, *taboia*; Dut. & Ger. *tafel*.)

As substantive:

1. Ordinary language:

1. A flat surface of some extent; a flat, smooth piece; a slab.

"'Tis on the castle hill there is a huge part on fair tables of marble."—*Mary*.

2. A surface flat and smooth to be painted on.

3. Hence, a painting, a drawing.

"The table wherein Petrarch was engaged, is [apparently] painted in this form."—*Alfred*. *Petrarch*, bk. iii. ch. xxviii.

4. A "painted table" was the common mode of designating a picture painted on wood, after the usual manner of Italian artists, in inventories of the period.

"His color was when he had finished a piece of work or painted table, and laid it out to be sold, to set it forth in some open square or town-hall, as some of his kind that cannot be, and that he had the close behind it to hear what was said of it."—*P. Holland*. *Plaine in vaine*, ch. 1.

5. A thin piece of something for writing on; a tablet.

"When . . . he had on tables of stone, but on long tables of the heart."—*George*. *Book of Nodes*, ch. xiii.

6. Hence, in plural, a memorandum-book; a note-book.

"His master's old tables, his note-book, his memorandum-book."—*Shakespeare*. *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

7. An article of furniture, consisting of a flat surface or top of boards or other materials, supported on legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for supporting dishes, work, articles of ornament, &c., writing upon, or the like. Tables are distinguished according to size, shape, construction, material, purpose, &c.; as, a dining-table, a breakfast-table, a folding-table, a toilet-table, &c.

"Yes, many a man gentle, I could swear, whose desk and table make a scholar's care."—*Thomson*. *Cattle of Indolence*, s. 1.

8. The persons seated at table or partaking of entertainment.

"To set the table on a roan."—*Shakespeare*. *Romans*, v. 1.

9. Fare or entertainment provided for guests.

"Nothing could be in the last than to expound his table."—*Shakespeare*. *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

10. (Pl.): The game of backgammon & draughts.

"Remember the table."—*Shakespeare*. *Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

11. A presentation of neatly arranged particulars in one connected group; especially when the items are in lists or columns; a collection of heads or principal matters in a book, with references to the pages where they may be found; an index.

"It might seem injudicious to have added a table to a book of so small a volume and which was to be itself but a table, but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any subject."—*Swain*. *Calendar*.

12. (Pl.): A list in columns of the results of the multiplication of numbers in regular order by others, given to children to teach them arithmetical multiplication; as, a child learns his tables. (*Colley*.)

13. Technically:

1. Anat. (Pl.): Two layers of compact, bony substance, the outer and inner tables, separated by an intervening cancellated substance called diploe. (*Quana*.)

2. Architecture:

(1) A smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, but most usually in that of a long square. When it projects from the naked face of the wall it is termed a *raking table*; when it is not perpendicular to the surface it is called a *raking table*, and when the surface is roughed, frosted, or embossed it is called a *rustic table*. (*Quana*.)

(2) A horizontal moulding on the exterior or interior face of a wall, placed at different

late, *lat*, *fare*, amidst, *what*, *fall*, *father*; *wō*, *wēt*, *hōre*, *camel*, *hēr*, *there*; *pine*, *pit*, *sire*, *air*, *marins*; *gō*, *pō*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *work*, *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*, *quāte*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *rūll*; *trȳ*, *Syrian*. *a*, *o* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

tab. intrins. : To board, to diet; to live at the table of another.

"He had his banquet, was driven from the society of men to table with the beasts, and so grace with them."—*Southey*.

tab. bleau (pl. **tab. bleaux**) (can. as **tab. bleu**, **tab. bleus**) (Fr., dimin. from **table** = table (v.))

1. A picture; a striking or vivid representation of a situation.

2. A group of performers in a dramatic scene, or of any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group; specif., a group of persons dressed and grouped as to represent some interesting event or scene; a **tableau vivant**.

tableau-vivant (pl. **tableaux-vivants**), **a.** [*Tableau*, **v.**]

tab. ble-mont, **a.** [*Eng. table; mont.*]

Arch.: A flat surface; a table.

"When we had finished therefore a circuit about, we sat us down upon the **tableaux** on the south side of the Temple, going into the chapel of Talus."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 114.

tab. bleu, **a.** [*Eng. table(s); -er.*]

1. One who tables.

2. One who boards others for hire; one who leavies.

"But he is now come to the master's table, to the table, to the table, to the table."—*Ben Jonson: Epigrams*.

tab. ble, **a.** [*Fr. tablette*, dimin. from **table** = a table (v.))

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A small level surface; a small table.

2. A slab of wood, stone, metal, or other material on which anything is engraved, painted, or the like.

"Protegees knew not when to take his hand from the tablet which he was palming."—*Anna: Essay*, 18.

3. A small, flat and smooth piece of wood, metal, ivory, or other material, prepared for writing, painting, drawing, or engraving upon. The tablets of the ancients were made in the form of books, the leaves of skin, ivory, parchment, wood, fixed within covers, and held by a wire or ribbon which passed through holes in all of them, so that they opened like a fan. Tablets of ivory are now generally used.

"To Lydia the devoted youth he sent, With tablets small, that told his dire intent."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, v. 1, 218.

4. (Pl.): A kind of small pocket-book or memorandum-book.

5. A small flatish cake, as of soap, &c.

"It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of amber, or green glass, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits."—*Bacon*.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A coping on a wall or scarp.

2. Pharm.: An electuary or confection made of dry ingredients with sugar. It is generally in flat squares, but sometimes rounded. Called also, especially when rounded, a **beuge** or **truche**.

tab. bling, **a.** [*Eng. table(s); -ing.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forming into tables.

2. The act of playing at tables; gambling.

3. Board, maintenance.

II. Technically:

1. Carp.: A coak or tenon on the scarfed face of a timber, designed to occupy a counter-part recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. [*Scarf.*]

2. Naut.: An additional thickness of canvas on portions of a sail exposed to chafing, or to strengthen the sail at certain points, as the edges.

"We generally have a little line inside the **tabling** of the afterbeam."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1895.

3. Tabling of lines:

Law: The forming into a table or catalogue the lines for every county, giving the contents of each line passed in any one term. This was done by the chirographer of lines of the Common Pleas.

tabling-house, **a.**

1. A gambling-house.

"They have but drunk once together at the tavern, or met in the tennis court, or else turned into a **tabling-house**, and played at dice and hazard with the other."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 116.

2. A boarding house.

tab. li-nim, **a.** [*Lat.*]

Roman Antiq.: An apartment in a Roman house in the centre of the atrium, in which

were deposited the genealogical records and archives, and all documents commemorating the exploits which had been performed by members of the family, or which were connected with the high offices which any of them had filled.

tab. ble, **a.** [*Fr. table*, **v.**]

1. Lit. & Anthrop.: A custom formerly very prevalent in Polynesia and New Zealand of separating persons, places, or things from common use; applied also to the state or condition of being separated. The **tabu** was essentially a religious ceremony, and could only be imposed by the priests, though it was employed in social and political affairs, as well as in matters distinctly religious. The gods, temples, persons, and names of the king were **tabu** (or sacred), and almost everything offered in sacrifice was **tabu** to the use of the people. Seasons of **tabu** (on the approach of some festival, before going to war, and in case of the illness of a chief), were either common or strict. During the former, the men were only required to abstain from their ordinary pursuits, and attend a religious ceremony morning and evening; during the latter, all fires and lights were extinguished, and no person, except those whose attendance was required at the temple, was allowed out of doors. The **tabu** was imposed either by proclamation, or by fixing certain marks to the places or things **tabu**-ed. The prohibitions and requisitions of the **tabu** were strictly enforced, and every breach of them punished with death unless the delinquent had powerful friends who were either priests or chiefs. The king, his chiefs, and priests seem to have been only persons to whom the application of **tabu** was easy; the great mass of the people were at no period of their existence free from its influence, and no circumstance in life could excuse disobedience to its commands, while, like many of the peculiar customs of lower races, it bore with peculiar harshness on women. A girl was not allowed to eat food that had been cooked at her father's fire, and a wife was forbidden to partake of what she had prepared for her husband and sons, and even to eat in the same room with them. In New Zealand, however, the custom was, in its influence, generally more powerful for good than for evil. The advance of civilization and the influence of the missionaries have done much to abolish it throughout the South Sea Islands, and even where it still lingers the old death penalty for its violation can be no longer enforced.

2. Fig.: Prohibition of social intercourse with.

tab. ble, **a.** [*Fr. table*, **v.**]

1. Lit.: To put under **tabu**.

"Sometimes an island or a district was **tabu**, when in danger or person was allowed to approach it."—*Brown: Principles of the World*, 11, 18.

2. Fig.: To forbid the use of; to interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with, as for religious or other reasons.

"Art and poetry were **tabu** both by my rank and my mother's sectarianism."—*Longing: Alton Locke*, 11.

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tab. ble, **a.** [*Fr. table*, **v.**]

1. Lit.: To put under **tabu**.

2. Not drawn in or forming a table, list, or schedule, as, a tabular statement.

3. Derived from or computed by the use of tables: as, tabular right ascension.

tabular-bone, a.

Ant. (Pl.): Flat bones, as the scapula, the ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull.

tabular-crystal, a. A crystal is which the prism is very short.

tabular-differences, a. pl. In logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers marked by, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each number being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it. When the difference is not the same between all the logarithms in the same line, the number which answers most nearly to it, as part taken with another, is inserted. In the common table of logarithms the logarithms of all the numbers from 1 to 10,000 can be found by inspection, but by the aid of the tabular differences the logarithms of numbers between 10,000 and 1,000,000 may be found. Also by the aid of the same differences the number corresponding to any logarithm can be found to five or six places. In logarithmic tables of sines, tangents, secants, cosines, cotangents, and cosecants, there are three columns of tabular differences on each page. The first of these is placed between the sines and cotangents, the second between the tangents and secants, and the third between the secants and cosines. These numbers are the differences between the logarithms or the log-hand against which they are placed and the next lower increased in the proportion of 10,000. The use of these differences is to facilitate the finding of the logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c., for any given degrees, minutes, and seconds, or the degrees, minutes and seconds corresponding to any given logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c.

tabular spar, table-spar, a.

Min.: The same as WOLLASTONITE (q.v.).

tabular-structure, a.

Geol. & Min.: A structure suggestive of a tabular series of tables, i.e., the structure of a rock, flat above, and with vertical seams or fissures.

tab-y-lar-i-nā-tion, a. (Eng. *tabularisation*.) The act of tabulating or forming into tables; tabulation.

tab-y-lar-ize, v. t. (Eng. *tabularise*.) To form into tables; to reduce to a tabular form; to tabulate.

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tāc, a. [TACH.]

Law: A kind of customary payment by a tenant.

tāc-free, a.

Old Law: Exempt from rents, payments, &c.

tāc-q-hout, a. (Arab.) The native name of the small gull formed on the tamarisk tree (*Tamarix indica*).

tāc-q-mā-hā'-eq, tāc-q-mā-hā, a. (Native name.)

1. A resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic acacia, found in winter on the buds of *Populus nigra*, *P. balsamifera*, *P. canadensis*, &c. It is said to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. It is made into an ointment for tumours, wounds, and burns, and constitutes the basis of a balsam and tincture used for colic, &c.

2. The resin of an amygd, *Myrsine tomentosa*, from the West Indies and Mexico.

3. The resin of *Calophyllum Calabi*, from the East Indies.

4. A resin from the roots of *Calophyllum Inophyllum*, from the Isle of Bourbon.

tāc-q-mā, a. [Malay.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Taccarum* (q.v.). Calyx six-partite; corolla six-partite; stamens six, inserted in the calyx; styles three; stigma sessile. Berry hexagonal, dry, many-seeded. In the Malay Peninsula and the Moluccas the tubers of *Tacca pinnatifida*, *T. dubia*, and *T. montana* are raised and macerated in water, a fecula being extracted, which is eaten like sago. The first species is much grown in Travancore. The fecula which it yields is imported into England, and used as a substitute for West-Indian arrowroot. It is called also *T. pany*. Its stalks are split and made into bannets in the South Sea Islands. *T. cristata* is the water-lily of Singapore.

tāc-q-mā, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *tacc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.)

Bot.: *Taccada*; an order of Endogens, alliance Narceaceae. Large perennial herbs with a tuberous root. Leaves radical, stalked, exstipulate, undivided or pectinately, serrate (pinnatifid) and entire, with curved parallel veins. Flowers at the extremity of a scape, in umbels, surrounded by unguiculate bracts, constituting an involucre. Perianth six-lobed, the tube superior, the limb pectinately, equal or unequal; stamens six, persistent, with dilated filaments; styles three, connate; ovary of three carpels, with five parietal placentae; many-seeded; fruit baccate, with innate striated seeds. Known genera two, species eight; found in damp forests, especially near the sea in tropical India, Africa, and the South Sea Islands.

tāc-q-mā, a. (Mod. Lat. *tacc(a)*; Eng. suff. -ad.)

Bot. (Pl.): Lindley's name for the *Taccarum* (q.v.).

tāc-q-mā, v. t. [Ital., imperative sing. of *taccare* = to be silent.]

Music: A direction that a particular voice, instrument, or part is to be silent for a certain specified time.

tāc-q-mā, a. pl. [TACCAS.] Armour for the thighs.

tāc-q-mā, v. t. [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *tacere* = to be silent.]

Music: The same as TACE (q.v.).

tāc-q-mā, v. t. [A softened form of *tack* (q.v.).] Something used for taking hold or holding; an attachment; a catch, a loop, a button, or the like.

Make fifty fathoms of a line and couple the curtains together with the tacks.—*Land* v. v. a.

tāc-q-mā, a. (Fr.) A pan in a battery of sugar-pans. The term is, however, often especially applied to the smallest of the five; but immediately after the first, from which the concentrated juice is transferred to the cooler, also called the Striking tack.

tāc-q-mā, a. [Fr.] A spot, a stain, a blemish.

"The herbage or selage of any vine or yew tack."—*Ripet*: *Governor*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

tāc-q-mā, v. t. [TACH (t) a.] To attach, to fasten.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. [TACHYGRAPHY.]

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. (Quenou *tachygraphus* and *ph* are named because the trunks and legs are generally full of ants.)

Bot.: A genus of Gentianae. Plants with yellow flowers, found in the West Indies, Quana, &c.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. (TACHINUS.)

Entom.: The typical genus of Tachinidae. One of the largest species is *Tachina grossa*, found in Continental Europe and in Britain. It is two-thirds of an inch long, black, and covered with bristles, the head and the base of the wings reddish yellow.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *tachin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -arice.)

Entom.: A group of Muscidae. Bristles projecting from the third joint of the antennae, either entirely naked or hairy, or plumose only at the base. Scales behind the base of the wings very large, entirely concealing the halteres. Flies with hairy bodies, moderately stout, and flying with great rapidity. The larvae feed as parasites upon caterpillars of the Lepidoptera and of sawflies, also on beetles, field bugs, earwigs, grasshoppers, bees, wasps, and spiders. Many hundred species exist in Europe, and they are abundant in all parts of the world.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *tachin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -arice.)

Entom.: A family of Brachelytra, now merged in Staphylinidae. Small, excessively agile beetles of convex tapering form, with pentamerous tarsi. They frequent flowers.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. (Gr. *ταχὺς* (*tachys*), poetic for *ταχὺς* (*tachys*) = quick, swift.)

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidae, with antennae thickening incessantly, and somewhat pear-shaped, the palpi filiform, the legs spinous.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. A device for registering rotary speed.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. (Gr. *ταχὺς* (*tachys*) = speed, swiftness, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *tachymètre*.) A device for measuring velocity; speed.

(1) An instrument for measuring the velocity of machines by means of a graduated column of fluid, which causes the fluid to sink in the center of the column, with every increase of velocity the fluid velocity is augmented, and rises as the velocity is diminished.

(2) An instrument for measuring the speed of flowing liquids. One form has several spiral vanes on a shaft carrying an endless screw, which turns a series of geared wheels. On being placed in a current, the vanes assume a position perpendicular thereto, and their rotation actuates the clock-work mechanism which is graduated to indicate the velocity of the liquid in miles per hour, or other units of measurement.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. [Eng. *tache* (3); -y.] Vicious, corrupt.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. (Gr. *ταχὺς* (*tachys*) = swift.) Attended with swiftness; endowed with speed.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. (Pref. *tachy-*; Gr. *ἀφαιρέσις* (*aphairesis*) = a springing off, and suff. -sis.)

Min.: An altered form of Zircon (q.v.) occurring in crystals in the gneiss of Krageroe, Norway. Decrepitates before the blowpipe, hence the name.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. (Pref. *tachy-*, and Gr. *διδάσκω* (*didaskō*) = teaching; *διδασκαλία* (*didaskalia*) = to teach.) A short or rapid method of imparting knowledge.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. (Pref. *tachy-*; Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudos*) = water, and suff. -ite.)

Min.: A deliquescent mineral, occurring in rounded masses, having two cleavages, on the salt-mines of Stassfurt, Prussia. Colour, yellowish; transparent. Compos.: chlorine, 41.17; calcium, 7.76; magnesium, 0.30; water, 41.77 = 100, which corresponds with the formula (CaCl + 2MgCl) + 12H₂O.

tāc-q-mā-q-phy, a. cat, cell, chorna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2. -tan, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tach-y-drô-mi-a, s. [TACHYDROMIA.]

Entom.: A genus of Euphidae (q.v.), akin to Ocydromia (q.v.).

tach-y-drô-mi-ân, s. [TACHYDROMIA.]

Any individual belonging to the genus Tachydromus (q.v.) or Tachydromia (q.v.).

ta-chyâ-rô-mûs, s. [Gr. ταχυδρόμος (*tachydromos*) = swift-running; ταχὺς (*tachys*) = swift, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running, a course.]

1. *Ornith.*: Illiger's name for the genus *Cursorius*.
2. *Zool.*: A genus of Lacertidae, with seven species widely scattered in Chinese Asia, Japan, Borneo, and West Africa. Head pyramidal and long, collar of keeled scales, ventral scales keeled, tail not apical.

***tach-y-glô-s-sûs, s.** [Pref. tachy-, and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glôssa*) = a tongue.]

Zool.: Illiger's name for the genus Echlidna (q.v.).

ta-chyâ-râ-phêr, *ta-kig-râ-phêr, s.

[Eng. tachygraphy; -er, -i. One who writes in shorthand; a stenographer.
"Tachygraphers do not, however, deem it necessary to distinguish between the vowel sounds in fast and hâte."—*Scrivener's Magazine*, Dec. 1878, p. 200.

tach-y-grâph-ic, tach-y-grâph-ic-al, s.

[Eng. tachygraph(y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand.
"No help!" said I, "no tachygraphic power. To interfere in this unequal hour."
—*Byrum, Robbery of the Cambridge Coach*.

tâ-chyâ-râ-phÿ, *ta-kig-râ-phÿ, s.

[Gr. ταχὺς (*tachys*) = swift, and γραφή (*grâphê*) = to write.] The act or practice of rapid writing; shorthand, stenography.
"In tachygraphy, each vocal element does have one, and only one, distinct sign, absolute in value."—*Berthier's Magazine*, Dec. 1818, p. 200.

tach-y-lite, tach-y-lyte, s. [Pref. tachy-, and Gr. ἄλως (*alôs*) = dissolved; Ger. tachy-lyt.]

Min. & Petrol.: A massive substance, without cleavage, and resembling obsidian. Formerly regarded as a distinct mineral species, but now shown by Judd and others to be only a vitreous form of basalt, with which it is always associated. It varies in composition according to the basalt which it represents, but the percentage of silica present is usually above that of ordinary basalt.

tachylite-basalt, s.

Petrol.: A basalt in which certain parts, having the general composition of the mass, exist in a vitreous state, this condition (tachy-lyte) being mostly confined to the sides of the vein or dyke.

ta-chyâp-ê-tâs, s. [Gr. ταχυπέτης (*tachypetês*) = flying fast; ταχὺς (*tachys*) = fast, and πέτης (*petês*) = to fly.]

Ornith.: Frigate bird; a genus of Pelicanidae. Bill with the tips of both mandibles curved; wings excessively long and deeply forked. *Tachypetes aquila* is the Frigate bird (q.v.).

ta-chyâp-ôr-ûs, s. [Gr. ταχυπόρος (*tachyporos*) = fast-going, quick of motion; ταχὺς (*tachys*) = quick, and πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of Staphylinidae, akin to Tachinus, but with awl-like palpi. Eleven or more British species.

tâc'-it, *tao-ite, a. [Lat. tacitus, from tacere = to be silent; Fr. taite.] Implied, but not directly expressed in words.
tacit relocation, s. [RELOCATION, T.]**tâc'-it-ly, *tao-ite-ly, adv.** [Eng. tacit; -ly.] In a tacit manner; silently; by implication, but not directly in words.
tâc'-i-tûrn, a. [Fr. taciturne, from Lat. taciturnus, from tacitus = tacit (q.v.).] Habitually silent; not apt to speak.
tâc'-i-tûr-ni-tÿ, *tao-i-tur-ni-tie, s.

[Fr. taciturnité, from Lat. taciturnitas, from taciturnus = taciturn (q.v.).]

tâc, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, hêr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; cê, êc, or, wêr, wêlf, wêrk, whê, sôn; mûte, oùb, oure, unite, our, rule, fûll; trÿ, syrian. æ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kv**1. Ont. Lang.**: The quality or state of being taciturn; habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

"A class of people not distinguished by taciturnity or discretion."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Sots Law*: A mode of extinguishing an obligation in a shorter period than by the forty years' prescription. This mode of extinguishing obligations is by the silence of the creditor, and arises from a presumption that he would not have been so long silent if the debt had not been paid or the obligation implemented. As a general rule, the periods of prescription are adopted as superseding the common law doctrine of taciturnity.

***tâc'-i-tûrn-ly, adv.** [Eng. taciturn; -ly.] In a taciturn manner; silently.**tâc'-i-tûrn, a.** [TACK (1), a.]

1. To fasten, to attach.
"The sheets were tacked also to his body."—*Palmer, Chr. Myst. Hist.*, 1850.

2. To attach, secure, or join together in a slight or hasty manner, as by tacks or stitches.
"Put a tack-bit of an old glove in."—*Queen, Sept. 21, 1878*.

3. To join together; to bring together.
"I had a kindness for them, which was right; But then I stopped not till I tacked to that A trust in them."—*Browning, Paracelsus*, iv.

4. To add as a supplement to, as to a bill in its progress through parliament; to append. (Generally with on.)

B. Intransitive:

Naut.: To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other; to alter the course of a ship through the shifting of the tacks and sails. Tacking is an operation by which, when a ship is proceeding in a course making any acute angle with the direction of the wind on one of her bows, her head is turned towards the wind, so that she may sail in a course making nearly the same angle on the other bow. This is effected by means of the rudder and sails.

"We saw land ahead, upon which we tacked and stood off."—*Cook, First Voyage*, bk. ii, ch. vii.

tack (1), *tak, *takke, s. [Fr. tace = a peg, pin, nail; Gael. tacad = a tack, a peg, a stab. From the same root as attack, stake, and take; cf. Dut. tak; Dan. takke = a prong, a jag, &c.]

1. A small, flat-headed, sharp-pointed nail. Tacks are known as carpet, leathered, gim, brush, broom, felting. Their size is designated by the weight of 1,000, as 3-ounce, 6-ounce, 8-ounce, &c.

2. A drawing-pin (q.v.).

3. A hook or clasp.

4. A stitch or similar slight fastening connecting two pieces.

5. That which is attached or tacked on; a supplement, an addition, a rider.

"Some tacks had been made to money bills in King Charles's time."—*Burnet, Hist. Own Time* (an. 1706).

II. Technically:

1. *Nautical*:
(1) The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail.

(2) The lower, weather corner of a course, or lower square sail.

(3) The rope by which the forward lower corner of a course or stay-sail is drawn forward and confined.

(4) A rope by which the lower corner of a standing-sail is drawn outward and held to the boom.

"Port hard, port! the wind grows scant, bring the tack aboard."—*Byrdon, Tempest*, i.

(5) Hence, the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails: as the starboard tack or port tack; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side.

"When they change tacks they throw the vessel up in the wind, ease off the sheet, and bring the heel of the tack end of the yard to the other end of the boat, and the vessel is like manner."—*Cook, Second Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. ii.

2. *Farming*: The term used in some parts of England for the placing out of cattle to feed on the pasture of another farmer at a price agreed upon; the lure of pasture for feeding purposes. (This and the following meaning are closely connected with take, v. (q.v.).

3. *Sots Law*: A contract by which the use of a thing is set or let for hire; a lease.

¶ (1) *Hard tack*: [HARD-TACK.]

(2) *Tack of a flag*: A line applied into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards.

tack-block, s.
Naut.: A block for the tack of a sail. The studding-sail tack-blocks are at the end of the boom.

tack-claw, s. A split tool for drawing tacks.

tack-driver, s.

1. A tack-hammer (q.v.).

2. A tool with a contrivance for automatically presenting the tacks in succession and driving them into place.

tack-duty, s.
Sots Law: Rent reserved on a tack or lease.

tack-hammer, s. A small hammer used for driving and extracting tacks. The jaws usually has either a thin edge, which may be inserted beneath the head of the tack, or a divided, to form a claw.

tack-tackle, s.
Naut.: A small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the principal sails.

tacks-pins, s. pl.
Naut.: Pins inserted in holes in various parts of a ship for belaying running gear, belaying-pins.

***tack (2), s.** [TACK (3), s.] Stale, faint.
"You do not see the thing that you would think perhaps perfectly, purely without a word of tack."—*Hammond, Works*, iv, 512.

***tack (3), s.** [Lat. tactus.] Touch, feeling, flavour, taste.

"Cheese which our fat soil to every quarter of a Whose tack the hungry clown and peasant commend."—*Drayton, Polyolbion*, vi.

tack (4), s. [Etim. doubtful.] A sheet or which cheese is dried. (*Prov.*)

tack'-er, s. [Eng. tack, v.; -er.] One who tacks or makes additions.

"The noise has been so long against the tacks that most of them thought their safest way was to tack in their several countries."—*Account of the Tacks in Parliament*, p. 1.

tack'-et, s. [A dimin. from tack (1), s.] A short nail with a large prominent head, seen in the soles of strong shoes; a clout; a hob-nail. (*Scotl.*)

tack'-ing, s. [TACK, v.]

1. *Ont. Lang.*: Securing by tacks temporarily; as the pieces of a saddle or bed to the tree or last, to hold them in position for sewing.

2. *Metaphorically*:
1. *Law*: A union of securities given at different times, all of which must be deemed before an intermediate purchase or interpose his claim.

2. *Metal-work*: Uniting metallic pieces by drops of solder, to hold them in place; the solder is regularly applied to the joint.

3. *Naut.*: Directing a vessel on to another tack when beating against the wind, so that the wind comes on the other bow.

tack'-le, *tak-el, *tak-il, s. [Sw. tåla = the tackle of a ship; tåla = to pull, Dan. tåle = tackle; tåle = to pull; tåle = a pulley, tackle; tåle = to pull. Wei. tæd = an instrument, tool, tackle. Tæla is that which takes or grasps, holding the masts, &c., firmly in their places, from the tåle; O. Sw. tåle; Sw. tåle = to take, to seize, to grasp, to hold. (*Scotl.*)]

1. *Ordinary Language*:
1. An apparatus, or that part of an apparatus, by which an object is grasped, moved, or operated on, as gun tackle, grapple, fishing-tackle, pitch-tackle, &c. or more pulleys or blocks run with a rope or fall, used for raising and lowering heavy weights and the like.

2. Instruments of attack; weapons.
"A whole of power and arms bright and true Enter his tent, and see his tacks."—*Shakespeare, C. 1, Act i, Sc. 1.*

3. An arrow.

II. *Anat.* : All the ropes of a ship, & the other furniture of the masts. A ship's tackle consists of one or more blocks rove with a single rope. When two blocks are employed, one is the standing-block and the other the running-block. The rope is termed the fall, and runs over the sheaves. The fast end of the fall is the standing end. The other the running or hauling end. [FLEET, v. B. II. 2; OVERHAUL, § 2.]

"If a wight, who heled trade,
The sails and tackle for a vessel bought,
Madman or fool he might be justly thought."
—FRANCIS HORACE: *Nature*, II. 2.

tackle-block, s. A pulley over which a rope runs. It usually consists of a sheave or sheaves in a shell.

tackle-board, s. A frame at the head of a rope-walk, containing the whirls to which yams are attached to be twisted into strands.

tackle-fall, s. The rope which is rove through a block.

tackle-hook, s. The hook by which a tackle is connected to an object to be hoisted.

tackle post, s. A post with whirls in a rope-walk, to twist the three strands which are laid up into a cord or rope.

tack-ble, n. & s. [TACKLE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

"1. To supply or furnish with tackle.

2. To operate, move, lift, fasten, or the like, by means of tackle.

3. *Football*—To stop, or impede the progress of, an opposing player who is endeavoring to run with the ball.

II. Fig. : To set vigorously upon; to take in hand earnestly; to set vigorously to work upon; to deal with, to engage in, to attack.

"And either would be infinitely more successful than my number of printed appeals signed by gentlemen who could not tackle people personally."
—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. Intrans. : To go vigorously to work; to make a bold attack; to set to earnestly. (Followed by to.)

tack-kled (kled as keld), pa. par. or a. [TACKLE, s.]

tackled stair, s. A rope-ladder.

"Bring three curls made like a tackled stair."
—*Shakespeare*. *Antony & Cleopatra*, II. 4.

tack-klér, s. [Eng. tackler(s); -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : One who tackles.

2. Mining : A small chain having a hook at one end and a ring at the other; four are made fast to the skip in order to hoist it up the shaft.

tack-klíng, s. [Eng. tackler(s); -ing.]

1. Furniture of masts and yards of a ship, as coils, sails, &c.; tackle.

2. Instruments or apparatus of action.

"I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the tackling, and make him a tacker."
—*Walton*. *Angler*.

3. Cordage, straps, or other means of attaching an animal to a carriage; harness, or the like.

tack-man, s. [Eng. tack, and man.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a lessee, a tenant.

"The Chief must be Colonel; his uncle or his brother must be Major; the foreman, who formed what was called the *peering* of the little community, must be the Captain."
—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

tack-y, a. Tenacious or sticky, as a newly-varnished surface.

Ta-co-ni-an, a. [From the Taconic Hills in the western slope of the Green Mountains in the United States, east of the Hudson River.]

Geol. : A term applied to a series of crystalline rocks, composed of quartzite and schist with crystalline micaceous limestone, some serpentine, and extensive deposits of iron ore. They appear to be the newest of the Archaean Rocks of North America, and are placed by Eldridge, &c., as homologous with the Mesozoic beds (q.v.).

tac-só-ni-a, s. [From *tacón*, the Peruvian name of one shoe.]

Bot. : A genus of Passifloraceae, akin to *Passiflora*, but with a long cylindrical calyx, having two crowns. The fruits of *Tacsonia*

mollissima, *T. tripartita*, and *T. speciosa* are eaten.

tact, s. [Lat. *tactus* = touch, prop. pa. par. of *tango* = to touch.]

1. Touch, feeling.

"Of all creatures the sense of tact is most exquisite in man."
—*Russ*. *Microcosmus*, p. 66.

2. The stroke in beating time in music.

3. Peculiar skill or adroitness in doing or saying exactly that which is required by or is suited to the circumstances; nice perception or discernment.

"She had little of that tact which is the characteristic talent of her sex."
—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

tact-q-bis, a. [Formed from *tact*, on analogy of *tractable* (q.v.).] Capable of being touched, or of being felt by the sense of touch.

"They [wine] sing created
To be both tractable and tactile."
—*Macaulay*. *Parliament of Love*, III.

tact-tic, a. & s. [Gr. *taktikós* (*taktikos*) = fit for arranging, pertaining to tactics; *taktós* (*taktos*) = ordered, arranged; *tássō* (*tassō*) = to arrange, to order; Fr. *tactique*.]

A. As adj. : Pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.; tactical.

"To see in such a climate,
Where science is new, men so exact
In tact art."
—*Macaulay*. *Madagascar*.

B. As subst. : Tactics (q.v.).

tact-tic-al, a. [Eng. *tactic*; -al.] The same as TACTIC (q.v.).

tactical-point, s.

Mil. : Any point of a field of battle which may impede the advance of an enemy to one's attack, or may facilitate the advance of one's army to attack the enemy.

tact-tic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *tactical*; -ly.] In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

"We are far from saying that the resolve may not be as tactically judicious as it is controversially cautious."
—*English Telegraph*, Oct. 4, 1885.

tact-tic-ian, s. [Eng. *tactic*; -ian.] One who is skilled in the employment and manœuvring of troops; an adroit or skilful manager or contriver.

"As a tactician, he did not rack high; of his many campaigns only two were decidedly successful."
—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

tact-tic-ian, s. [Gr. *taktika* (*taktika*) = military tactics, prop. neut. pl. of *taktikos* (*taktikos*) = tactic (q.v.); Fr. *tactique*.]

1. The employment and manœuvring of troops when in contact with, or in presence of the enemy. The general plan of the campaign and its objective are strategical considerations; the carrying out of that plan belongs to the province of tactics. By greater Tactics is implied the operations by which great battles, due to the collision of the greater armies, are fought. By Minor Tactics are meant the smaller operations of war, such as outposts, reconnaissance, action of advanced and rear guards, and the mutual co-operation of the three arms, infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, to attain victory.

"His tactics on the administration of an empire, on tactics, and on laws, were published some years since at Leyden."
—*Goldsmith*. *Poets Learning*, ch. iii.

2. Plan or mode of procedure.

"Their plan was, not to reject the recommendations of the Commissioners, but to prevent those recommendations from being discussed; and with this view a system of tactics was adopted which proved successful."
—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

3. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons.

tact-tile, a. [Fr., from Lat. *tactilis*, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango* = to touch.] Capable of being touched or of being perceived by the sense of touch.

"She on the scene her tactile sweets presented."
—*Macaulay*. *Psychic*.

tactile-corpuscle, s.

Anat. (PL.) : One of the three kinds of sensory terminal organs. They were discovered by R. Wagner and Meissner. They are mostly of oval form, nearly one three hundredth of an inch long by one eight-hundredth thick. They have a core of soft homogeneous substance within, and a capsule of connective tissue, with oblong transverse nuclei, like miniature fir cones, outside. They exist in certain papillae in the skin of the hand and foot, on the fore arm, and the nipple. Called also Touch bodies.

tactile-papilla, s. pl.

Anat. : Papillae bearing the tactile corpuscles (q.v.).

tactile-sensibility, s.

Physiol. : Sensibility of touch existing in different degrees in different parts of the skin.

tac-til-i-ty, s. [Eng. *tactile*(s); -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being tactile or perceptible by the touch.

2. Touchiness.

"You have a little infinity—tactility or touchiness."
—*S. Smith*. *Letters*, 1831.

tact-in-vär-i-ant, s. [Eng. *tact*, and *invariant*.]

Alg. : The invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two quadratic curves or surfaces touch each other.

tact-ion, s. [Lat. *tactio*, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango* = to touch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act or state of touching; touch.

"We neither seeing vision, nor feeling *tactio*, nor hearing audition, much less, hearing sight, or seeing taste, or the like."
—*Cudworth*. *Intel. System*, p. 238.

2. *Gram.* : The same as TANGENCY or TOUCHING.

tact-lés, a. [Eng. *tact*; -less.] Destitute of tact.

tact-ú-q, s. [Native name (?).]

Entom. : A genus of Cicadidae. The species are of large size, and common in tropical regions. The female of *Tactus speciosa* is more than three inches long.

tact-ú-al, a. [Lat. *tactus* = touch.] Of or pertaining to the sense or organs of touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

"Whether visual or *tactile*, every perception of the space-attributes of body is decedent upon the perceptions of relative position."
—*Herbert Spencer*. *Principles of Psychology*, I. 62.

tade, s. [TOAD.] (Scotch.)

ta-dor-na, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Ornith. : A genus of Anatidae, with seven species, from the Palearctic and Australian regions. Beak about as long as the head, under mandible much narrower than upper, nail denuded, forming a hook, both mandibles with transverse lamellae; nasal groove near base of beak; nostrils, oval, lateral, pervious; legs moderate, tibia naked for a little above the tarsal joint; toes three in front entirely webbed, one behind free; wings of moderate length. The sexes are nearly alike in plumage.

tad-póle, s. [Eng. *tad*, and *pole* = head, i.e., the toad that seems all head.]

Biol. : The larva of the Anurous Amphibia, sometimes extended so as to include larvae of the Urodela, which undergo a much less complete metamorphosis. When hatched the young have no respiratory organs or limbs, but possess a tail, which is a powerful swimming organ. Branchial clefts soon develop, followed by ciliated external branchial plumes. The two pairs of limbs appear nearly simultaneously as small buds, the hinder pair at the junction of the tail and body, and the anterior pair concealed beneath the opercular membrane. The former are developed first, and when the gills are absorbed the latter appear; the tail then atrophies, and is completely absorbed, and the herbivorous gill-breathing tadpole becomes a lung-breathing carnivorous frog.

tadpole-fish, s. [TADPOLE-HAKE.]

tadpole-hake, s.

Ichthy. : *Urophycis tripartita*, from the coasts of northern Europe. It is a small fish, about twelve inches long, and of a darkish-brown colour, somewhat rare, but occasionally taken on the Scottish coast, and round Devon and Cornwall. The head is disproportionately large and broad, a circumstance which has given rise to its popular name. Called also the Fin-tailed Hake, Tommy Noddy, and the Lesser Fork-head.

tad-póle-dém, s. [Eng. *tadpole*; -dém.]

The tadpole state.

"The little beggars, on inch long, fresh from water and tadpole-dém."
—*C. Kingsley*. *In Life*, II. 167.

tão, s. [TOR.] A toe. (Scotch.)

"Take care of your *tão* wif that stane!"
—*Scott*. *Antiquary*, ch. cxxv.

tell, boy; pout, fowf; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -in-, -ian, -ian = shan, -ion, -ion = shün; -tion, -tion = shün, -tion, -tion, -tion = shün, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

tag-lock, *s.* An entangled lock; an elf-lock (q.v.).

"His head the broad of sorrow, his clothes the shroud of his wretched estate, and taglocks of his hair."—*London's Labourer*.

tag-tag, *s. & v.*

A. *As subst.*: A term applied to the lowest class of people; the rabble. (Often amplified into *tag-tag and bob-tail*.) [*RAG-TAG*.]

B. *As v.*: Belonging to the lowest class. "The tag-tag people did not sleep him."—*Shakespeare*, *Julius Caesar*, l. 2.

tag-sore, *s.* A disease in sheep, in which the tail becomes excoriated, and adheres to the wool in consequence of diarrhoea.

tag-tail, *s.*

1. A worm, having its tail of a different colour from the body.

"There are other worms; as the marsh and tag-tail."—*Waller*.

2. A parasite, a hanger-on, a sycophant, a flatterer.

tag, v. & t. [*Tag* (2), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To fast with a tag or point; as, To tag him.

2. To fast one thing to another; to tack on; to append; to add or join on at the end.

"So that really verse in those days was but downright prose, tagged with rhymes."—*Waller*, *Poems*, (Prel.).

3. To wind up; to conclude.

"Your tongue with constant fast runs feed my ear, And tag each sentence with his 'tho' my dear!"—*Pope*, *Ep. to a Lady*, l. 10.

4. To join, to fasten, to attach.

"Fitting one hypothesis to another."—*Bolingbroke*, *Principles of History*, § 42.

5. To tap or touch, as in the game of tag or tag-race.

B. Intransitive: To follow closely, or as an appendage. (Generally with *after*.)

tag-tail, *s.* [*Mod. Lat. tagetis*]; *Lat.* *tagetis*, *adj.*, *mod. suff.*

B. *As subst.*: A member of the Tagetes, American herbs, for the most part annual, with pellucid glands, many-flowered heads, the florets of the ray ligulate, femine; papery awned, hairy.

tag-tail, *s.* (Named after Tagetes, an Etrurian deity, the grandson of Jupiter, said to have sprung from the earth in the form of a boy, and to have taught the Etrurians the art of ploughing.)

B. *As subst.*: The typical genus of Tagetes. Involucre simple, of five bracts, united into a tube, florets of the ray persistent, pappus of five erect bristles. Natives of Mexico, Peru, and Chili. About seventeen species are cultivated as garden flowers. *Tagetes patula* is the French Marigold, a native not of France, but of Mexico, whence it was brought to England in 1573. It is about a foot and a half high, has yellow, radiate, composite, strongly-veined flowers, which are in perfection in August. It is naturalized in Persia, India, and China, growing on the borders of rice fields, &c., at a distance from gardens. Many varieties are cultivated; some have double flowers, variegated with gold and orange-brown. *T. erecta* is the African Marigold, a native not of Africa, but of Mexico. It is larger than the last, and has double flowers, which are strongly scented. Both species should be raised from seed in a hot-bed at the beginning of April, and transplanted when they are three inches high. In India the flowers of the African Marigold are sold in the bazars, and worn by women in their hair. A yellow domestic dye is said to be extracted from it by the poorer classes in India.

tagged, *a.* [*Eng. tag*, *v.*]. Having a tag or tag-ends.

"He was seen on the Withcote side with the head of the pack already straining at his well-tagged harness."—*Wells*, *Idylls*, l. 106.

tagger, *s.* [*Eng. tag*, *v.*].

1. One who tags or attaches one thing to another.

2. Anything pointed, like a tag.

"I would write them by comparing the tag of a pen, and a small tagger."—*To John Bunyan*, *Rep.*

3. A sheet of tin or other plate which runs below the gauge of the box or lurch to which it belongs, and is consequently set aside as light, and used for other purposes, such as comping, &c.

taghairm (as *tā-yā-rē*; [Gael. = an eagle].) A mode of divination. Early practised amongst the Highlanders. A person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was laid down alone at the bottom of a waterfall or precipice, or other wild place. Here he revolved any question proposed, and whatever his exalted imagination suggested was accepted as the response inspired by the spirits of the place. (*Scott*: *Lady of the Lake*, lv. 4. Note.)

tag-it, *s.* [*After Nischnie Tagilsk, Urala*, where found; *suff. -ite* (*Min.*)].

Petrol.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in small concretions of crystals on limonite. Harpness, 3 to 4; sp. gr. 4.075; lustre, vitreous; colour and streak, verdigris green. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 27.7; protoxide of copper, 61.8; water, 10.5 = 100, whence the formula $(\text{CuO})_2\text{PO}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

tag-lit, *s.* [*Eng. tag* (2); *dimin. suff. -let*]. A little tag.

taglia (as *tāll-yā*), *s.* [*Ital. = a cutting, a pulley, from tagliare = to cut*].

Mech.: A peculiar combination of pulleys, consisting of one set of sheaves in a fixed and another in a moveable block, with the weight attached. A single cord goes round all the pulleys. Sometimes more than one such machine works in combination with others, forming a compound taglia.

tag-lī-sō-ti-an (*g* -nt, *ti* as *shi*), *a.* [*TALICOTIAN*].

tag-q-a, *s.* [*See def.*].

Tag, & Comm.: The Panama name for Vegetable Ivory. [*PRYTELEPIAS*].

tag-q-an, *s.* [*Native name*].

Zool.: *Peromyscus petarista*, from India, Ceylon, Malacca, and Siam. It is about two feet long, with a thick, bushy tail nearly as much more; ears pointed, but without tufts, eyes large and prominent; grayish-black above, grayish-white beneath. During the day it sleeps in holes in trees, but at night it comes forth, climbing and leaping with great rapidity. In its short flights from tree to tree the tail serves as a sort of rudder, enabling the animal to change its course.

tag-q-on-ti (as *u* as *w*), *s.* [*Native name*].

Zool.: *Dicystes labialis*, the Warree, or White-lipped Peccary. It is about forty inches long, of blackish colour, with the lips and lower jaw white. [*PECCARY*].

Tā-hī-ti-an, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Tahiti, one of the Society Islands in the Pacific.

B. *As subst.*: A native or resident of Tahiti.

tahr, *s.* [*Native name*].

Zool.: *Capra jemalica* or *jemalica*, a wild goat, found on steep tree-covered slopes along the whole range of the Himalayas from Cashmere to Bhootan. The horns are about a foot long, flattened, with a notched anterior margin; body fawn-brown, hair of neck, chest, and shoulders, reaching to the knees. Female lighter in colour, with smaller horns.

tāi-glo, *v. & t.* [*Prob. allied to tag* (2)]. [*Scott.*]

1. To detain, to impede, to hinder.

2. To fatigue, to weary.

tāi-gū, *s.* [*Paraguayan name*]. A wood like guaiacum, from an unidentified tree.

tāi-gū-lo, *a.* [*Eng. taigu*; *-lo*]. Derived from taigu (q.v.).

taigulo-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Obtained from taigu by treating with cold alcohol. It crystallizes in oblique, yellow prisms, tasteless and unobnoxious, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene, melts at 135°, and sublimes at 180°.

tāil (1), *s.* [*A.S. tēa, tregel*; cogn. with *leel. taig*; *Sw. taigel*; *Goth. taig = hair*].

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 4. (2).

2. The tail of a horse mounted on a lance, and used as a standard of rank and honour among the Turks and other Eastern nations. [*PASHA*].

3. The hinder, lower, back, or inferior part

of anything, as opposed to the head, the superior, or chief part.

"The lord shall make thee the head and not the tail; and thou shalt be above, and not underneath."—*Isaiah*, cxxix. 18.

4. Anything more or less resembling a tail in shape or position.

"Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those tails that hang upon willow trees."—*Barrey*: *On Consumptions*.

5. The reverse of a coin; the side opposite to that which bears the head as effigy. (Used chiefly in the phrase, "heads or tails," in tossing coins.)

6. The final portion of anything that takes place or has duration; as, the tail of a storm. [*Colloq.*]

7. The tag end of anything.

8. (*Pl.*): [*TAILINGS*].

9. A train or body of followers or attendants; a retinue. (*Johnson*: *Tale of a Tub*, ii. l.)

10. The lower end of a slate or tile.

11. The buttocks. [*Colloquial*].

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The bottom or lower part of a member or part.

2. *Astron.*: A luminous appendage streaming from the head of a comet, generally in a direction opposite to that of the sun.

3. *Botany*:

(1) A downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed by the permanent elongation of the embryo.

(2) A long feathery, downy, or hairy termination of some fruits, as of *Clonitis chinensis*.

(3) Any elongated, flexible, terminal part, as a petiole or peduncle. (*Linnaeus*.)

4. *Comparative Anatomy*:

(1) That tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.

(2) An appendage terminating the body behind. It is especially in the Vertebrates that it becomes important. In Fishes it is a vertical fin and a propeller, suggesting the screw of a modern steam-boat; it varies much in form, one distinction of anatomical and paleontological importance being that between the Heterocercal and the Homocercal tails. [See these words.] The former of these makes an approach to the tail of the Reptile. [For Tailed Amphibia see Urotele.] In Birds the tail consists of feathers, which assist to steady the animal in flight. The typical number of feathers in a tail is twelve, but in the Aloues it is eighteen, while in a few birds it is eight. In form it may be even, rounded, fan-shaped, graduated, cuneated, arcuated, spatulate, slender, forked, lyre-shaped, boat-shaped, compressed, plumed, or scariosal. The tail in Cetaceans is modified into a powerful horizontal fin, acting as a propeller. In land animals it varies in length, one use when it is well developed, as in the giraffe, the horse, &c., being to whisk away insects alighting to suck the blood. In Monkeys the tail greatly varies in length. In those of the New World it is long and prehensile; in many of those belonging to the Old World it is long but not prehensile. It is only rudimentary in the highest Apes. In Man it is normally absent, but the os coccyx, with certain other vertebrae, are its homologues. At an early embryonic period it is free, and even after birth it has been known, though very rarely, to exist in a rudimentary state.

5. *Cricket*: A term applied to the last few men in a batting eleven who are rather weaker than the rest.

6. *Mason*: The end of a stone step which is inserted into the wall; such a step has usually a tailing of nine inches.

7. *Mineral* (*Sing.* or *Pl.*): The streaks of slime left from the stamped ore, passed over a round or square boulder.

8. *Music*: That part of a musical note, as of a minim or crotchet, which runs perpendicularly upward or downward from the head or body; the stem.

9. *Naut.*: A rope fastened to a block, in order that it may be lashed to an object. [*TAIL-BLOCK*].

10. *Surg.*: A portion of an incision at its beginning or end, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision; a tailing.

tail, *boy*; *pout*, *jowi*; *cat*, *coll*, *oborus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *ag*; expect, Xenophon, exist. *ph* = *z*
-tan, -tan = *shan*. -tion, -sion = *chün*; -tion, -sion = *shün*. -cions, -tions, -sions = *shün*. -ble, -dle, &c. = *bēl*, *dēl*.

† (1) Tail of a lock:
Hydr.-eng.: On a canal, the lower end or entrance into the lower pond.

(2) Tail of the eye: The outer corner of the eye. (Used generally when referring to a stolen, secret glance.) (*Colloq.*)

(3) Tail of the trenches:

Fort.: The post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders in advancing the lines of approach.

(4) To turn tail: To run away; to shirk an encounter.

(5) With one's tail between one's legs: With a cowed or sheepish look, as a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance, as of one conscious of defeat.

tail-bay, s.

Hydr.-eng.: That part of a canal-lock between the tail-gates and the lower pond.

tail-block, s.

Naut.: A block whose strap is prolonged into a tail which is tapered, or the ends may be twisted into rings and plaited together like a gasket. Blocks used for jiggers have a double tail, made in the same manner.

tail-board, s.

1. *Vehicles*: The hind-end gate of a cart or wagon.

2. *Shipbuild.*: The carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knees of the head.

***tail-castle, *tail-castell, s.** The poop of a ship. Opposed to fore-castle (q.v.).
"Purple . . . la poupe. The hind deck, or tail-castell."—*Nomenclator*

tail-coat, s. A coat with tails; a dress-coat.

tail-crab, s.

Mining.: The capstan on which the spare rope of the crab is wound.

tail-drain, s. A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains in a field or meadow.

tail-end, s.

1. The latter end; the termination; the wind-up.
"The tail-end of a shower caught us."—*Black: Ad-ventures of a Philosopher*, ch. xvii.

2. (*Pl.*): Inferior samples of corn; tailings.

tail-gates, s. pl.

Hydr.-eng.: The lower pair of gates of a canal lock.

tail-piece, s. A piece at the end of anything: an appendage; specifically—

(1) A small cut or ornamental design at the end of a chapter or section of a book as an ornamental cutting of a page.
"Without any foppish or pedantic ornaments of head and tail-piece."—*Armstrong: Miscellaneous*, i. 173.

(2) *Lathe*: The set-screw of the rear lathe-spindle.

(3) *Music*: The block of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, to which the strings are attached.

tail-pin, s. The back-centre pin of a lathe.

tail-pipe, s. The suction-pipe of a pump.

tail-pipe, v. t. To affix an old kettle, or other utensil, to the tail of: as, To tail-pipe a dog. (*Hallwell*)

† tail-pointed, a.

Bot.: Caudate (q.v.).

tail-race, s.

Hydr.-eng.: The channel which leads away the spent water from a water-wheel.

tail-screw, s.

Lathe: The screw which advances or retracts the back-centre.

tail-tackle, s.

Naut.: A luff-tackle, with a hook in the end of the single block, and a tail to the upper end of the double block.

tail-trimmer, s.

Build.: A trimmer next to the wall into which the ends of joints are fastened to avoid gues.

tail-valve, s.

Steam:

(1) An air-pump valve in one form of con-

denser, opened by the steam entering the condenser, but closed by atmospheric pressure when a partial vacuum exists in the condenser.

(2) The snifting-valve of a marine steam-engine.

tail-vice, s. A small hand-vice, with a tail or handle to hold it by.

tail-water, s. The waste-water discharged from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

tails common, s.

Mining: The washed lead-ore.

tail /2, taille, s. [*Fr. taille* = a cutting, &c. It is the same word as tally (q.v.).]

Law: Limitation, shrinkage.

Taille, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so named or paid, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first gifter, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. The limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many ever within the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten.—*Cowell*

† Estate tail, Estate in tail:

Law: A freehold of inheritance limited to a person and the heirs of his body, general or special, male or female. [ENTAIL.]

***tail, *tayl, v. t. & t.** [TAIL (1), a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pull by the tail or stern.

"They took four English sheep, laden with yarn, and *tayled* them to their shoppes."—*Berners: Prose*; *Cron.*, fol. l. ch. xci.

2. To follow or hang to, like a tail; to be intimately attached to, as something not easily to be got rid of.

B. Intrans.: To pull at the tail. (See extract under STAVE, v., from Butler: *Iludibras*, l. iii. 133.)

† To tail in:

Carp.: To fasten by one of the ends in a wall or any support: as, To *tail* in a timber.

***tail-age, *tail-if-age (age as ig), s.** [*Fr. tailage*, from *tailer* = to cut off.] A portion cut out of a whole; a portion; a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; a tax, a toll.

talled, *tayed, a. [*Eng. tail* (1), a.; -ed.] Having a tail. Frequently used in compounds, as long-tailed, bob-tailed, &c.

talled-amphibia, s. pl.

Zool.: The order Urodela (q.v.).

talled-men, s. pl.

1. *Biol.*: Men in whom the os coccyx has developed into a free tail.

"There is reason to believe that there are always a few *talled-men* of this kind living."—*Journ. Anthropol.*, *Indis.*, s. 47.

2. *Anthrop.*: A term often applied to any despised tribe of aborigines, outcasts, or heretics, living near or among a dominant population, who look upon them as beasts, and furnish them with tails accordingly. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 383.)

talled-wasp, s.

Entom.: Any individual of the genus *Sirex* (q.v.); spec., *Sirex gigas*.

tail-ing, a. [*Eng. tail* (1), s.; -ing.]

1. *Agric. (Pl.)*: The lighter parts of grain blown to one end in winnowing.

"Before 1884 I never used any wheat, other than tailings, for feeding stock."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

2. *Build.*: The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted into a wall.

3. *Mining (Pl.)*: The refuse part of the stamped ore thrown behind the tail of the bundle or washing apparatus, and which is dressed a second time to secure whatever metal might still remain in it.

"A shipment of tailings to an ounce of gold."—*Chamber's Journal*, July, 1888, p. 367.

4. *Surg.*: The same as TAIL (1), s., II. 10.

***tail-lage (age as ig), s.** [*Fr.*] The same as TAILAGE (q.v.).

***tail-lag-ör (ag as ig), *tail-a-gier, s.** [TAILAGE: A collector of tallages or taxes. (*Rom. of the Rose*.)]

***taille, s.** [*Fr.* = a cutting; *tailer* = to cut off.]

1. A tally; an account notched on a piece of wood.

2. A tax, tallage, impost, or subsidy; an imposition levied by the sovereign or any other lord on his subjects.

3. The same as TAIL (2), s. (q.v.).

tail-léon, a. [*Eng. tail* (1), s.; -léon.] Description of a tail; having no tail.

tailless ape, s.

Zool.: *Macacus sylvianus* († *Inuus sylvianus*) [INUUS.]

tailless-batrachians, s. pl.

Zool.: The order Anoura (q.v.).

tailless-shrew, s.

Zool.: *Anurozetes squamip.* a small shrew brought by Pere David from Tibet.

tail-lie, s. [TAILIER.]

tail-ör, *tayl-ör, *tail-lour, *tayl-our, s. [*O. Fr. tailleur*: *Fr. tailleur* = a cutter, from *tailer* = to cut, from *tale* = a incision, a slitting, from *Lat. talis* = a rod, a stick.]

1. *Ord. lang.*: One whose occupation it is to cut out and make up clothes, chiefly the outer garments of men, but sometimes also the heavier and stronger outer garments of women, as jackets, coats, &c.

2. *Fishy*: A fish resembling the shad, but inferior to it in size and flavor.

tailor-b'rd, s.

Ornith.: *Orthotomus ruber*, a small bird about six inches long; general color olive greenish; wings brown, edged with grey; crown of the head rufous, inclining to gray on the nape; tail light brown; outer feathers narrowly tipped with white; inner surface of the body white; legs flesh-colored. The male has the two central feathers lengthened. A native of India, the Eastern Peninsula, China, &c. It is found in gardens, hedgerows, orchards, parks, &c., sometimes in pairs, sometimes in small flocks, feeding on ants, cicadellas, and other small insects. Its name of Tailor-bird derived from its nest, which is enclosed in leaves sewn with cobwebs, silk from cocoons, thread, wool, and vegetable fibre. The nest itself is formed of cotton-wool, with the loose hairs, &c.

tailor-made, a. Made by a tailor: (*U. S. colloq.*) fitted by a tailor, as a tailor-made girl.

tail-ör, *tayl-ör, v. t. [TAILOR.]

1. To practice making men's clothes, to follow the occupation of a tailor.

"These *tayl-ör* artists for our lives have cramp'd our limbs."—*Green: The Span.*

2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing.

tail-ör öss, s. [*Eng. tailor* = a male; a female tailor; a woman who makes clothes for men.]

tail-ör-ing, s. [*Eng. tailor* = -ing.] The occupation or practice of a tailor.

tail-ör-lao, v. t.

1. To tailor.

2. To conventionalize in the proverbial jest spirit of a tailor.

tail-stöck, s. [DEAD-HEAD, 3.]

***tail-wört, s.** [*Eng. tail*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (Pl.): An old name given by Linnaeus to the order Triandracea (q.v.).

tail-yie (s as y), tail-yie, s. [*Fr. tailleur* = to cut off.]

Sonts Law: An old term to denote a deed creating an entailed estate.

tail-yie (s as y), tail-yie, v. t. [TAILIER.] To entail, as an estate, &c. (*Scottish*.)

táin, s. [*Mid. Eng. teine, teyne* = thin plant. *Lat. tenia* = a thin plant, a net.]

1. Thin tin.

2. Tinfoil for mirrors.

táint (1), *tainte, v. t. & t. [TAINT, 1.]

A. Transitive:

1. To imbue or impregnate with something

táto, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; w.é, wét, hère, camél, hér, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gá, pá, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, són; müte, cúb, cüre, quíte, cür, rále, fáll; trý, síryan. æ, œ = é; ey = ä; qu = kv.

grisons, poisonous, or odious; to poison, to infect.

"The whole air of Somersetshire was tainted with death."—*Howland Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as, tainted meat.

3. To stain, to sully, to pollute, to contaminate.

"Which since they are of you, and odd as I, I will not taste my mouth with."—*Shaksp.*, *Henry VIII.*, III. 2.

4. To make corrupt; to vitiate.

"With new glasses taints the text."—*Warner*, *Albion England*, II. 26.

5. To attain (q.v.).

6. Intransitive:

1. To be infected or corrupted; to be tainted with something morally corrupting.

"I cannot faint with fear."—*Shaksp.*, *Macbeth*, v. 2.

2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction; as, meat taints in hot weather.

"taint (2). *taint, v. t. & i. [Prob. from Lat. *tango*, or a shortened form of *attinct*, cf. *attinct*, I hyst or touche a thyng" (*Palsgrave*)]

A. Transitive:

1. To tint, to strike, to touch.

"The ill course that tainted each of her on y helmes."—*Brereton*, *Prætorii Concilio*, vol. II, ch. cxiiv.

2. To break, as a lance, in an unskilfully unskilful manner.

3. To injure, as a lance, without breaking.

B. Intransitive: To make an ineffectual thrust with a lance.

taint (1). *taint, s. & a. [Fr. *taint* = a tincture, dye, a stain, prop. pa. par. of *tindre* = to stain; Lat. *tingo*.] (TINCE.)

A. As substantive:

1. Colour, hue, tinge.

"Face ruddy, cherry red, w. a silver taint like a day."—*K. Greene*, *In London Ruminations*.

2. A stain, a spot; a blenish on the reputation.

"The taints and blames I hold upon myself."—*Shaksp.*, *Macbeth*, II. 2.

3. Disgrace, discredit.

"Your fore-touched affection."—*Shaksp.*, *Lea*, I. 1.

4. Something which infects, contaminates, or corrupts; a corrupting influence, infection, corruption.

"A taint which so universally infects mankind."—*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. xxviii.

5. A kind of spider of a red colour, common in summer.

"There is found in the summer a kind of spider and a kind of red colour, and a little of both."—*Pliny*, *Natural History*, bk. IX, ch. xxi.

B. As adj.: Tainted, stained, imbued.

"A pure, unspotted heart."—*Shaksp.*, *Henry VI.*, v. 2.

*taint worm, s. A worm that taints; a putrescent worm; or perhaps the same as taint (1), s. (q.v.).

"As killing as the canker to the rose."—*Shaksp.*, *Henry VI.*, II. 2.

*taint (2), s. [Taint (2), n.]

1. A thrust of a lance, which fails of its effect; a breaking of a lance in an encounter in an unskilfully or unskilful manner.

2. A trial of a lance; an injury to a lance without breaking it.

3. Trial, proof. (Perhaps from Fr. *tenter*; Lat. *tento* = to try, to prove.)

*taint free, a. [Eng. taint (1), s., and free.]

Free from taint or infection; pure, untainted.

*taint-les, *taint-lesse, a. [Eng. taint (1), s.; *less*.] Free from taint; untainted, taint-free, pure.

"The taintless flower of blest Elysium."—*Brown*, *Britannia Pastoralis*, II. 5.

*taint-les-ly, adv. [Eng. taintless; *-ly*.] Without taint.

*taint-ure, s. [Fr. from Lat. *tinctura* = tincture, dye.] Taint, tinge, stain, defilement.

"Preserve them safe from all the pestilent taintures of whiten and heretic."—*Sp. Ball*; *Soliloquy* 29.

taige, s. [TAROF.] (Scotch.)

tain, s. [TARN.]

táish (sh guttural), s. [Gael.] The voice of a person about to die heard in the person's absence.

"The expectation that this voice of approaching death sometimes takes place, exists chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland. Some women . . . said to him they had heard two táishes, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English táish, which they never heard before."—*Scott*, *Journal*, p. 120. (*Journal*.)

táit (1), táte, téat, s. [Icel. *tata* = shreds; *tata* = to tease or pick word.] A small portion of anything, consisting of fibres or the like; a shred.

"A bit of wool would be scarce anens us," said the goodwife.—"Nodt," *Eng. Morning*, ch. xvi.

táit (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] (NOOLBENOKA.)

táit-vért, a. [TAVERN.]

ta-já-qi, ta-jas-sú, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Dicyles turpinus* (Cuv.), *D. tajacu* (Linn.), the Collared Peccary, the smaller of the two species of the genus. It is about thirty-six inches long, dark gray in colour, with a white or light gray band across the chest from shoulder to shoulder. [PECCARY.]

take (pa. t. *tok, *tuk, took, pa. par. *take, *take, taken), v. t. & i. [Icel. *taka* (pa. t. *tók*, pa. par. *tákan*) = to lay hold of, to grasp; Sw. *taga*; O. Sw. *taka*; Dan. *tag*; Goth. *tekan* (pa. t. *teitok*, pa. par. *tekans*); Lat. *tango* = to touch. Allied words are *tack*, *tag*, *tackel*, *attain*, *attack*, *tact*, *tangent*, *contact*, *stake*, *stick*, &c.]

A. Transitive:

1. To touch.

"Ure lord . . . tak his lappe."—*O. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 51.

2. To give, to hand over.

"The gaffer him tok an epel."—*Pitt. Reliq.*, *4 Love Songs*, xlv. 251.

3. To grasp with the hand or with any instrument; to lay hold of, to seize, to grasp; to get into one's hold.

"Take him by the arm."—*Shaksp.*, *As You Like It*, IV. 3.

4. To seize or lay hold of and remove; to carry off; to remove generally.

"When death takes one."—*Shaksp.*, *Rape of Lucrece*, I. 161.

5. To catch by surprise; to come upon unexpectedly; to surprise; to catch, as in a trap or snare; to circumvent; to find or take at a disadvantage.

"Nay, I have taken you napping, gentle love."—*Shaksp.*, *Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

6. To take prisoner, to capture.

"To take comes rescue; he is taken or slain."—*Shaksp.*, *Henry VI.*, IV. 4.

7. To seize = a disease; to attack.

"A most outrageous fit of madness took him."—*Shaksp.*, *Comedy of Errors*, v.

8. To obtain or gain possession of by force of arms; to conquer; to conquer; to cause to surrender or capitulate.

"Like a slion take another Troy."—*Shaksp.*, *Henry VI.*, III. 2.

9. To catch, as a disease.

"He hath taken the infection."—*Shaksp.*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, I. 3.

10. To catch, as a batsman in cricket.

11. To gain or secure the interest, affection, or favour of; to captivate, to charm, to please, to attract, to allure.

"Which must take the ear strangely."—*Shaksp.*, *Tempest*, v.

12. To conduct, to lead, to convey, to carry, to transport.

"Take him, hence, and marry her instantly."—*Shaksp.*, *Measure for Measure*, v.

13. To frequently conveys the idea of carrying and handing over; as, Take this book to him = Take this book and hand it over to him.

14. To enter into possession of by hiring, leasing, or renting.

"If three ladies like a luckless play, Take the whole house upon the poet's day."—*Pope*, *Horace*, bk. I, ep. 6.

15. To quote, to extract; as, The passage in taken from another author.

16. To draw, to derive, to deduce.

17. To deduct, to subtract.

"Take two from twenty and leave eighteen."—*Shaksp.*, *Cymbeline*, II. 1.

18. To receive and accept, as something offered. (Correlative to give and opposed to refuse or reject.)

"Then took I the cup at the lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink."—*Jeremiah* xlv. 17.

19. To appropriate.

"Give me the persons, and take the goods to thyself."—*Gen.* xiv. 21.

19. To understand in any particular sense or manner; to apprehend, to comprehend, to interpret.

"A word unkind or wrongly taken."—*Shaksp.*, *Titus Andronicus*, II. 1.

20. To receive into the mind; to hear, to learn.

"Take this of me; Lucrece was not more chaste."—*Shaksp.*, *Titus Andronicus*, II. 1.

21. To consider, to review.

"He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again."—*Shaksp.*, *Hamlet*, I. 2.

22. To imagine, to suppose; to entertain in opinion; to look upon as.

"Not the men you took them for."—*Shaksp.*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, III. 2.

23. To receive with good or ill will; to feel concerning; to meet, to accept; to feel or be affected by.

"Tell me how he taketh it."—*Shaksp.*, *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

24. To entertain, to feel, to receive.

"You take pleasure in the message!"—*Shaksp.*, *Much Ado About Nothing*, II. 2.

25. To avail one's self of; to employ, to use, to occupy; as, To take care, to take precautions, to take steps.

26. To have recourse to; to betake one's self to; to turn to.

"He took this place for sanctuary."—*Shaksp.*, *Comedy of Errors*, v.

27. To adopt and follow; to betake one's self to.

"If any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are reformed."—*Bacon*, *New Atlantis*.

28. To seize on, to catch; not to let slip; not to neglect; as, To take an opportunity.

29. To choose and adopt as one's own; to select, to accept.

"Take to those from among the cherubim Thy choice of dancing waiters."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, XI. 108.

30. To submit to the hazard of; to be contented with; to put up with.

"You must take your chance."—*Shaksp.*, *Merchant of Venice*, II. 1.

31. To accept the promise, declaration, or conditions of; to close with; to hold responsible.

"Old as I am, I take thee at thy word."—*Shaksp.*, *Comedy of Errors*, II. 1.

32. To assume, to put on, to pass into.

"Take any shape but that."—*Shaksp.*, *Macbeth*, III. 4.

33. To accept as a price or equivalent.

"If I can recover him, and keep him tame, I will not take too much for him."—*Shaksp.*, *Tempest*, II. 2.

34. To receive and swallow, as food, drink, or medicine.

"Drink, and pray for me, I pray you; I have taken my last draught to this world."—*Shaksp.*, *Henry VI.*, II. 3.

35. To use habitually; as, Do you take snuff and sugar? He takes snuff.

36. To render necessary, to demand, to require. (Frequently used impersonally; as, It takes long study to make a scholar.)

37. To form, to fix, to adopt, to determine upon; as, To take a certain course.

38. To place one's self in; to occupy; as, To take a chair or a seat.

39. To bear or submit to; to endure; to put up with; to submit to without resentment or ill-feeling; as, To take a joke.

40. To put or set down in writing; to note down; to make a note or memorandum of.

"His confession is taken."—*Shaksp.*, *All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 2.

41. To copy, to delineate, to draw.

"Our phoenix queen was portrayed by the so bright Beauty alone could beauty take so right."—*Dryden*, *Mrs. Anne Killigrew*, 134.

42. To execute by artistic means; as, To take a photograph.

43. To obtain or ascertain by measurement.

"With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he took the dimensions of the room."—*Swift*.

44. Not to refuse or balk at; to clear; as, A horse takes a fence.

45. To admit, to accept; as, Clay takes an impression easily.

46. To admit in copulation.

"Five hundred asses yearly took the horse."—*Seneca*, *Paraphrase of Job*.

47. In chess, draughts, cards, &c., said of a piece or card of superior value to another; as, To take a trick with a trump, the queen takes another piece in chess, &c.

bol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, pell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move or direct one's course; to betake one's self; to resort; to turn.

2. To have the intended or desired effect; to be favourably received; to please.

"Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and sensually instruction may be full; and being discreetly used, cannot but take well with him."—*Baron*.

4. To catch; to fix or be fixed.

"Lymph will not take, if after vaccination, the person operated on be subjected to the influence of a vapour bath."—*Phil. Med. Gazette*, March 31, 1866.

5. To admit of being represented in a photographic picture; to have the quality of coming out well in a photograph; to make a good photographic picture.

6. To be attracted by or swallow a bait.

"A strong north-easterly wind prevailing, during which fish will not, as a rule, take, and are very shy."—*Fish*, April 4, 1866.

7. 1. To give and take: To make allowances on each side. [*Give*, ¶ 25.]

2. To take aback: To surprise, to astonish, especially in an abrupt, disappointing, and unexpected manner; to confound.

3. To take a back seat: To abandon one's pretensions.

"He will have, in the expressive parlance of American politics, to take a back seat."—*Phil. Med. Gazette*, Dec. 5, 1866.

4. To take a ball:

"Cricket: To hit, drive, or strike a ball with the bat, as opposed to blocking it."

"He blocked the doubtful ball, mimed the ball out, took the goal once, and sent them flying to all parts of the field."—*Pickens' Pickwick*, ch. vii.

5. To take advantage of:

(1) To seize and make use of any advantage offered by; to profit or benefit by.

(2) To seize and make use of circumstances to the prejudice of; to catch by surprise or cunning; to trick.

6. To take after:

(1) To learn to follow; to copy, to imitate; to follow the example of.

"We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern."—*Atterbury*.

(2) To resemble: as, A son takes after his father.

7. To take aim: To direct the eye or a weapon; to aim.

8. To take air: To be divulged; to become known.

9. To take arms, to take up arms: To commence hostilities; to rise in arms.

10. To take a sight: [*Sight*, s., ¶ 4.]

11. To take away: To remove, to set aside, to do away with.

"If any take away from the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life."—*Rev. xx. 12*.

12. To take breath: To stop, as one exhausted with labour or fatigue, in order to breathe or rest; to rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after exertion or fatigue.

13. To take care:

(1) To be careful, vigilant, wary, or cautious.

(2) To be careful, anxious, or solicitous. (Followed by, or before an object.)

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Both God take care for oxen?"—*1 Cor. ix. 9*.

14. To take care of: To have the care or charge of; to keep watch over; to superintend.

15. To take course: To have recourse to measures.

"They meant to take a course to deal with particulars by reconciliations, and cared not for any head."—*Bacon*.

16. To take down:

(1) To bring or reduce from a higher to a lower place or position; to lower; hence, to abase, to humble.

(2) To crush, to reduce, to suppress.

"Do you think he is now so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to take him down as some suppose?"—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

(3) To swallow.

"We cannot take down the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be taken down, would make us immortal."—*Bacon*.

(4) To pull down; to pull to pieces; to reduce to separate parts: as, To take down a building.

(5) To put or set down in writing; to write down, to record: as, To take down a speech in shorthand.

17. To take with: To escape into its hole

(sold of a fox); hence, fig., to hide or conceal one's self. [*EAATH*, s., A. II. 6.]

18. To take effect:

(1) To have the desired effect or influence; to be efficacious.

(2) To come into operation or action: as, The law takes effect next month.

19. To take farewell: To take leave; to bid farewell.

20. To take fire: To become ignited; to flame up; hence, fig., to become highly excited or heated, as with anger, love, enthusiasm, or the like.

"Let youth take fire: Sir Paul takes snuff."

—*Frank: County Hall*.

21. To take from:

(1) To deduct, to subtract: as, To take two from four.

(2) To derogate, to detract.

"It takes not from you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you, that you have a cultivated nature."—*Dryden*.

22. To take heart: To pluck up courage; to become brave, confident, or courageous. [*HEART*, s., I. 2. (4), ¶ 35.]

23. To take heed: To be careful, wary, or cautious.

24. To take heed to (or unto): To attend to with care.

"I will take heed to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue."—*Psalm xxxix.*

25. To take hold: To seize; to grasp; to gain control or power over. (Followed by of, sometimes by on.)

"Judgment and sorrow take hold on thee."—*Job xxxv. 17*.

26. To take horse:

(1) *ord. Lang.* To mount and ride a horse or horses.

"And there taken horse to tell the camp what deeds are done in Rome."—*Macaulay: Virginia*.

(2) Mining: A vein of ore is said to take horse when it divides on each side of a body of non-metaliferous rock, called dead ground.

27. To take in:

(1) To receive, admit, or bring into one's house, company, or the like; to entertain.

"I was a stranger, and ye took me in."—*Matt. xxv. 35*.

(2) To include, fence in, or reclaim, as land.

"Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

(3) To give admission to; to allow to enter: as, A ship takes in water.

(4) To encompass, to embrace, to include, to comprehend.

"These heads are sufficient for the application of this whole matter: taking in some additional discourses, which make the work more even."—*Bacon*.

(5) To reduce into a less compass; to lessen, to contract.

"If fortune fill thy sail With more than a propitious gale Take half thy course in."—*Cooper: Horace; Odes li. 10*.

(6) To receive or admit into the mind or understanding; to comprehend; to admit the truth of; as, I cannot take that story in.

(7) To win or gain by conquest; to capture.

"He sent Assassins with the janizaries, and places of great ordnance, to take in the other cities of Tunis."—*Knolly: Hist. Turkey*.

(8) To be a regular subscriber to; to receive or take regularly: as, To take in a newspaper.

(9) To circumvent, to cozen, to cheat, to deceive. (*Colloq.*)

"It is curious that so able a man could have believed that he could in this way take in the British public."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1856, p. 468.

28. To take in hand: To undertake to manage, perform, or execute.

29. To take in vain: To utter or use unnecessarily, carelessly, or profanely, as an oath.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."—*Exodus xx. 7*.

30. To take it out: To exact or compel satisfaction or an equivalent. A rich man is said to take it (his money) out in the footmen, fine feeding, &c.; a poor man takes it (his trouble) out in drink. (*Slang Dict.*)

31. To take leave:

(1) To bid farewell; to depart.

(2) To assume or use a certain degree of liberty or license; to permit to one's self.

32. To take notice:

(1) To regard or observe with attention; to watch carefully; to give attention to.

(2) To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark; to mention.

"Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the scholar; the diminution whereof they have very heavily, though at that time they had little idea of it."—*Johnson*.

33. To take oath: To swear judicially.

34. To take oath of: To administer an oath to.

35. To take off:

(1) To remove or lift from the surface or outside. (*Exodus xxxiv. 34*.)

(2) To remove or transport to another place.

(3) To remove; to take away.

"To take off as much grief from you."—*Shakspeare: Winter's Tale*.

(4) To deduct from: as, To take a penny of the income-tax.

(5) To put to death; to kill, to execute; to do away with.

(6) To retract, to withdraw.

"Take it [a sentence of banishment] off again."—*Shakspeare: Richard III.*

(7) To invalidate, to lessen, to weaken.

"This takes not off the force of our former sentence."—*Shakspeare: Titus Andronicus*.

(8) To withdraw; to abstract; to draw off.

"Keep foreign ideas from taking off our mind from its present pursuit."—*Locke*.

(9) To swallow; to drink off or out.

"Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied the moment a man takes off his glass, with that my stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips."—*Locke*.

(10) To make a copy of; to reproduce.

(11) To mimic, to imitate, to ridicule, to caricature; to make game of by imitation.

(12) To purchase; to take in trade.

"The standards, having no commodities that they will take off above the value of one hundred pounds per annum, cannot pay us."—*Locke*.

(13) To find place for; to dispose of, to accommodate.

"The multiplying of morality brings a state of necessity; and, in like manner, when more are scholars than professors can take off."—*Bacon*.

(14) To start to jump: as, A horse takes off too soon at a fence.

36. To take on (or upon):

(1) To undertake the charge, creating responsibility, &c., of; to assume, to appropriate, to bear.

"Ye take too much upon you."—*Bacon: Essay*.

(2) To be violently affected; to mourn, to fret. (*Colloq.*)

"How will my mother, for a father's death, take on with me, and never be satisfied?"—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*

(3) To assume a character; to act a part.

"I take not on me here as a physician."—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*

37. To take one's part: To espouse one's cause; to defend or support one.

38. To take order with: To exercise authority; to take measures; to check.

"Though he would have turned his back upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that."—*Bacon*.

39. To take out:

(1) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things.

"All thy friends which thou must make thy house bare but their stings and teeth newly take out."—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*

(2) To remove by cleansing, erasing, or the like: as, To take out a stain, a blot, &c.

(3) To put away; to put an end to: as, To take the pride out of a person, To take the strength out of a person.

(4) To obtain or accept as an equivalent: as, He took the value out in money.

(5) To ascertain by measurement and calculation: as, To take out quantities for a work.

(6) To procure for one's self; to obtain; to get drawn, granted, or executed for one's use: as, To take out a patent, To take out a summons.

(7) To copy. (*Shakspeare: Othello*)

40. To take pains: To exert one's self, to use all one's skill, care, or the like.

41. To take part in: To share in; to partake of.

42. To take place:

(1) To happen; to come to pass; to occur.

(2) To have effect; to prevail.

"Where arms take place, all other place are vain."—*Locke: Essay*.

tāte, tāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīne; gā, pā, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

43. To take root:

(1) To form or strike a root: as, A plant takes root.

(2) To become firmly fixed or established.

"I have seen the fastest taking root."—*Job* v. 4.

44. To take stock: [STOCK (1), s., ¶ (3)].

45. To take test: To take heed; to be careful or cautious. (Scotch.)

46. To take the air, to take an airing: To walk, drive, or ride in the open air for the sake of the health.

47. To take the field: To begin the military operations of a campaign; hence, fig., to occupy or step into a position of activity, as an opponent, rival, competitor, or the like.

48. To take thought: To be solicitous or anxious. (Matthew vi. 25.)

49. To take time:

(1) To act without hurry or haste, and with due deliberation; hence, to be in no haste or excitement; to be patient; to wait calmly and patiently.

(2) To require, demand, or necessitate a certain amount of time for accomplishment or execution.

50. To take to:

(1) To become fond of; to become attached to.

(2) To resort to; to betake one's self to; to adopt.

"I have now four horses which were in my possession when I first took to the post."—*Field*, Jan. 24, 1880.

51. To take to heart: To be keenly or deeply affected by; to feel keenly or sensibly; as, He took the disgrace much to heart.

52. To take to task: To find fault with; to rebuke.

"To take to task a naive, effusive novelist who treats the crime he depicts as a kind of nature dictate."—*American Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 297.

53. To take up:

(1) To lift, to raise.

"Take her up tenderly, lift her with care."—*Head*, *Song of the Night*.

(2) To bring or gather together; to fasten or bind: as, To take up unravelled threads.

(3) To protect and care for; to patronize or defend.

"When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."—*Psalms* cxviii. 1.

(4) To obtain on credit.

"Take up commodities upon our bills."—*Shakespeare*, *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 7.

(5) To begin, to start; to set agoing.

"They shall take up lamentation for me."—*Isaiah* lvi. 11.

(6) To begin where another left off; to keep up or continuous succession.

(7) To preoccupy, to occupy, to engross, to engage, to employ.

"There is so much time taken up in the ceremony."—*Adams on Metals*.

(8) To seize, to catch, to arrest.

"Though the sheriff have this authority to take up such strangers."—*Shakespeare*, *State of Ireland*.

(9) To rate, to abuse, to scold.

"I was taken up by laying them down."—*Shakespeare*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

(10) To make up; to settle, to arrange.

"He was that quarrel taken up."—*Shakespeare*, *As You Like It*, v. 4.

(11) To levy.

"You are to take soldiers up in counties."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

(12) To oppose, to encounter; to cope with. (*Shakespeare*, *2 Henry IV.*, i. 3.)

(13) To trip. (*Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, ii. 3.)

(14) To undertake; to take on one's self; to take up a friend's quarrel.

(15) To believe, to admit.

"The ancient took up experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them."—*Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*

(16) To listen with a ligature.

"A large vessel opened by incision must be taken up before you proceed."—*Shakespeare*, *Burgery*.

(17) To pay and receive.

"The bill had taken up this afternoon will be produced."—*Cornhill*, *The Spectator*, i.

(18) To clear up; to become fine.

"The weather took up wonderfully."—*Field*, April 4, 1880.

(19) To stop.

"Shiners of last take up, and settle in a contempt of all religion."—*Fullerton*.

(20) To reform.

"The rational thought wrought on effectually, that I shall now rise up, and from that time prove a good husband."—*Leche*.

* (21) To collect.

"This great Isaac was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Christian parents, by such as take up the tribute children."—*Amulet*, *Not. Par.*

54. To take up arms: The same as To take arms (q.v.).

55. To take up with:

(1) To become intimate . . . ; to attach one's self to; to associate with.

"Are dogs such desirable company to take up with?"—*South*.

(2) To be contented to receive; to put up with.

"The ass takes up with that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune."—*LeStrange*, *Paidon*.

56. To take water: To recant, to yield a position already taken to submit.

57. To take with:

(1) To please.

(2) To accept or take as a companion.

(3) To be explicit and understandable.

take, s. [TAKE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of taking or seizing; capture.

"Every bound was up at the take."—*Field*, Jan. 24, 1880.

2. That which is taken; the quantity or amount of anything taken or received; especially the quantity of fish caught at one time; catch.

"They brought the large takes of these fish which they say the fishermen obtain."—*Field*, Oct. 4, 1883.

* 3. A witch's charm.

"He hath a take upon him."—*Quarto's Academy*, (1878).

II. Print: The portion of copy taken by a compositor at one time.

take-down, s. A lowering or abasing; humiliation. (Collog.)

take-in, s.

1. A fraud, a cheat, an imposition. (Collog.)

2. The person who cheats or imposes on another.

take-off, s.

1. An imitation of another, especially by way of caricature.

2. The spot where a horse or man starts to leap a fence, &c.

"Unfortunately, the take-off of the last water jump, obstructed as it was with snow and slush, proved fatal to his chance."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

take-off, v. t. or i.

Print: To remove (the sheets) from a machine or press.

take-up, s.

1. Sewing-machine: A device in a sewing-machine to draw upon the upper thread to take up its slack while the needle is rising, or rest at its highest point, to tighten the stitch. The independent take-up is one which acts in its own time without being actuated by the needle-bar.

2. Steam navig.: The part between the smoke-box and the bottom of the funnel of a steamship.

3. Weaving: That motion of the cloth-loom in a loom by which the web is wound up as fast as the weaving proceeds.

* tak-el, s. [TACKLE, s.]

tak'-en, pt. par. & a. [TAKE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Pleased, gratified.

"I was more taken with the third season hunter."—*Bachelor*, *Phet*, Sept. 4, 1880.

¶ (1) To be taken up with: To be occupied with, or engaged on or upon.

(2) To be taken with: To be attracted by; to like, to fancy.

tak'-er, s. [Eng. take (v.), -er.]

1. One who takes, receives, seizes, apprehends, or captures.

2. One who takes accepts a bet.

3. One who swallows.

"That the life weary taker may fall dead."—*Shakespeare*, *Romeo & Juliet*, v. 1.

taker-away, s. One who takes away or deprives a person of any possession. (With allusion to John i. 21.)

"Do I fully trust in God, as the giver and taker away of all earthly things?"—*Alpin*, *Sermons*, Vol. II., ser. 87.

taker-off, s.

Print: A person (usually a lad) employed to take off the sheets from a machine as they are printed.

* ta-kig-rə-phý s. [TACHYGRAPHY.]

tak'-ing, pt. par. & a. [TAKE, v.]

A. As pt. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Pleasing, alluring, attracting, engaging.

"No taking amid the riotous game."—*Burroughs*, *Poeticon*, p. 278.

† 2. Infectious, catching: as, The itch is very taking. (Collog.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who takes; the act of gaining possession, seizing, accepting, or the like; seizure, apprehension, capture.

"The manner of their taking may appear at large discoursed in this paper here."—*Shakespeare*, *Richard II.*, v. 4.

2. (Pl.): That which is taken or received; receipts: as, The takings at the door were small.

* 3. Distress of mind; agitation.

* 4. Malignant influence.

"Bliss thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and taking."—*Shakespeare*, *Leir*, iii. 4.

¶ To be in a taking: To be agitated, confused, hurried, or distressed.

"What a taking was he in, when your husband and who was in the basket."—*Shakespeare*, *Jerry*, iii. 2.

* taking-off, s. Killing, execution.

"Let her, who would be rid of him, devise his speedy taking-off."—*Shakespeare*, *Leir*, v. 1.

tak'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. taking; -ly.] In a taking or attractive manner; attractively.

"I shall discourse in some sort takingly."—*Johnson*, *Woman's Water*, iv. 2.

* tak'-ing-ness, s. [Eng. taking; -ness.] The quality or state of being taking, pleasing, or attractive.

"All outward showings have something in them of a complaisance and takingness."—*Sp. Taylor*, *Practical Handmaiden*, p. 41.

tāl'-ə-pōin, tēl'-ə-pōin, s. [See def. 1.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The Siamese title of a priest of Fo; a bonze (q.v.).

2. Zool.: *Cercopithecus talapoin*, a small and rare monkey from the west coast of Africa. The general colour is green, lower part of the body and under surface white. It differs in dentition from the rest of the genus.

* tāl'-ə-rə, s. pl. [TALARIA.]

Bot.: Link's name for the wings of a papilionaceous corolla.

ta-lār'-i-ə, s. pl. [Lat., from talus = an ankle.]

Class. Antiq.: The small wings attached to the ankles of Hermes or Mercury in representations of that deity.

They sometimes appear as growing to the ankle, more commonly as attached to sandals, one on each side of each ankle.

TALARIA.

ta-lāu'-ma, s. [The South American name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliaceae akin to Magnolia. Trees or shrubs, with very fragrant flowers, natives of the hotter countries in both hemispheres.

tāl'-bōt, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Zoology:

* 1. The name given to a race of dogs, allied to or identical with the Bloodhound.

"Gervase Markham describes a Talbot, which he no doubt is a relation of the Bloodhound as a round, thick headed dog, with a short smooth coat, which certainly do not appear in modern Bloodhounds."—*Vernon*, *Book of the Dog*, p. 291.

† 2. A race of hounds, nearly, if not quite, extinct, which seem to have been kept for show rather than for use. Colour pure white, large head, very broad muzzle, long pendulous ears, and rough hair on the belly. Talbot is the family name of the House of Shrewsbury, which has a Talbot fur badge and two Talbots for supporters.

"The Talbot seems to have been something between the Northern and Southern Hounds, but the accounts we possess of this breed differ greatly."—*Meyrick*, *Blood Dogs & Sporting Dogs*, p. 57.



TALARIA.

bōl, bōy, pōit, jōwī; cat, gell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2.
-tan, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shūn; -tion, -sion = -shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = -shūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = -bēl, -dēl.
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tal-bé-type, *a.* [After the name of the inventor, and Eng. type (q.v.).]

Photog.: A process invented by Fox Talbot in 1840, and patented in 1841, in which paper was sensitized by iodide of silver and exposed in the camera. The surface became the recipient of a latent image, which was developed, and afterwards fixed by hyposulphite of soda. It was named by its originator, Talbotype (q.v.), and is the basis of the present photographic process.

talé, *a.* [Elym. doubtful; prob. from Arab. *talik*; Ger. *talik*, *talk*.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic mineral occurring in short hexagonal prisms and plates, also in globular and stellated groups, compact, massive. Cleavage, basal; hardness, 4 to 5; sp. gr. 2.565 to 2.8; lustre, pearly; colour, apple-green, white, shades of gray; sectile; feel, greasy. Compos., varying with the amount of water present, but essentially a hydrated silicate of magnesia which, when pure, would contain: silica, 62.0; magnesia, 33.1; water, 4.9 = 100, the formula being $6MgO \cdot 5SiO_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. Dana divides as follows:—(1) Foliated; (2) Massive (selenite or scapolite); (3) Coarse granular, including potstone; (4) Cryptocrystalline, including talc; (5) Cryptocrystalline, but more often pseudomorphous; (6) Lustrated: a very abundant mineral.

2. A commercial name for mica (q.v.).

¶ **Oil of talc**: [OIL OF TALC].

tale-apatite, *a.*

Min.: A sparite, found in chlorite schist in the Urala, containing a large percentage of magnesia replacing lime. A magnesium-apatite.

tale-chlorite, *a.*

Min.: A mineral regarded by Marignac as intermediate between talc and chlorite, but stated by Dea Clozeaux to possess the optical characters of clinoclase. Dana suggests that it may be the latter mineral mixed with talc, which would account for the high percentage of silica.

tale-gneiss, *a.*

Petrol.: A gneiss which contains a hydrated mica, frequently, but erroneously, called talc.

tale iron-ore, *a.*

Min.: A variety of magnetite (q.v.) having weak magnetic properties, in which a part of the protoxide of iron is replaced by magnesia.

talc schist, *a.*

Petrol.: A schistose rock consisting wholly or largely of talc, with varying amounts of quartz, and some accessory minerals.

talc spar, *a.*

Min.: The same as BRUNNERITE (q.v.).

talc steatite, *a.*

Min.: The same as TALC (q.v.).

talé ite, *a.* [Eng. talc; *ite* (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name given by Thomson to a white muscovite (q.v.) from Wicklow.

2. Kirwan's name for a massive scaly talc.

talé-ky, talé-y, *a.* [Eng. talc; *-y*.] The same as TALC (q.v.).

talé-oid, *a.* [Eng. talc; suff. *-oid*; Ger. *taloid*.]

Min.: A snow-white variety of talc occurring in broad folia at Pressnitz, Bohemia. It contained over 60 per cent. of silica. Probably only ordinary talc with disseminated free quartz.

talé-ose, talé-ous, *a.* [Eng. talc; *-ose, -ous*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Partaking of the characters of talc (q.v.).

talcoose-granite, *a.* [PROV. KINE.]

talcoose-slate, *a.* [TALC-SCHIST.]

talé-ô-site, *a.* [Eng. talcoose; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin veins of scaly structure, resembling talc. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2.46 to 2.5; lustre, pearly; colour, silver-white, greenish, yellowish. Compos.: a hydrated silicate of alumina, probably related to selwynite (q.v.). Occurs at Mount Ada, Heathcote, Victoria.

talé-ous, *a.* [TALC-OS.]

talé-trip-lite, *a.* [Eng. talc, and triplicate.]

Min.: A variety of triplicate (q.v.), in which part of the protoxide of manganese is replaced by lime. Its position as a distinct variety is not however determined. Occurs in small yellowish grains in the lausite rock of Horajoberg, Sweden.

talé (1), *a.* [TALC.]

talé (2), *a.* [A.S. *tal* = a number, a narrative; cogn. with Dut. *taal* = language, tongue, speech; Ice. *tal* = talk, a tale; *tal* = a number, a speech; Dan. *tal* = speech; Sw. *tal* = speech, number; G. H. Ger. *zahl*; Ger. *zahl* = number. From the same root comes *tell*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is told; an oral relation; hence, anything disclosed; information.

"Also trembles at his tale."

Shakespeare. *Titus Andronicus*, vi.

2. A narrative, oral or written, in prose or verse, of events that have really happened, or that are imagined or are represented as having happened; a short story, true or fictitious.

"A tale well told, or a comely or a tragedy well wrought up, may have a momentary effect upon the mind."—*Birmingham Study of History*, let. 4.

3. A number or quantity told, reckoned, computed, or set down, especially a reckoning by counting or numbering; a number-rackoned, stated, or told.

"And every shepherd tells his tale."

Milton. *L'Allegro*, 6.

¶ **II. Law**: A count or declaration.

¶ **His tale is told**: It is all over with him; his race is run.

¶ **tale-carrier**, *a.* A talebearer, a tell-tale.

"Tale-carriers or tellers as some perhaps of her women were."—*State Trials*, 21 Henry VIII. (an. 1536).

¶ **tale-master**, *a.* The originator of a tale, story, or report.

"I tell you my tale, and my tale-master."—*Puller*: *Worthies*: England.

¶ **tale-piet**, **tale-pyet**, *s.* A talebearer, a tell-tale, a busybody.

"Never mind me, sir—I am no tale-pyet."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. iv.

tale wise, *a. & adv.*

A. As adj.: Being in the manner of a tale.

B. As adv.: In the manner of a tale or story.

¶ **talé**, *v.t.* [TALC (2), *a.*] To tell, to narrate.

"Thus however they tell their tale."

The strokes fall upon the scale."

Quaker. *A. A.* (Prod.).

talé-bear-er, *a.* [Eng. talc (2), *a.*, and *bear*.] One who officiously carries about and spreads tales or reports likely to breed mischief; a tell-tale.

"These words were spoken in private; but some talebearer repeated them to the Commons."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xli.

talé-bear-ing, *a. & s.* [Eng. talc (2), *a.*, and *bearing*.]

A. As adj.: Given to spreading tales or reports officiously.

B. As subst.: The act, habit, or practice of spreading tales or reports officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

talé-léd, talé-lith, *s.*

[Heb. *לֵבָשׁ* (lith).]

Jewish Antiq.: A garment of fine linen with a fringe attached to it, worn by the Jews in Talmudic times. It was ample in size, so as to admit of the head being enveloped in it while its wearer engaged in prayer.

¶ **talé-ful**, *a.* [Eng. talc (2), *a.*; *ful* (f.).] Abounding with stories.

"The cottage hind hangs o'er his envying bias, and taléful there recounts his simple frolic."—*Windsor*, 9.

talé-gál-la, *s.* [Composed of native name, and Lat. *gallus* = a cock.]

Ornith.: Brush-turkey; a genus of Megapodidae (q.v.), with two species from East Australia and New Guinea. Closely akin to

the type-genus *Megapodius* (q.v.), but with wattled skin on the head and neck, where the early settlers gave these birds the name of Brush-turkeys, though they have no affinity with the genus *Melospiza* (q.v.). Since 1840 they have been acclimatized in Europe, and their immense nests may often be seen in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, and in similar establishments on the Continent.

tal-ent (1), **tal-ente**, *a.* [Fr. *talent* = talent in money, will, desire, earnestness; from Lat. *talentum*; Gr. *talantos* (talantos) = a balance, . . . a weight, sum of money; a talent, from the same root as *talat* (talat), genit. *talantos* (talantos) = bearing, enduring; *talat* (talat) = 1 endured; Lat. *tolerare* = to tolerate; *tollo* = to lift, to sustain; *tollo* = to lift, to weigh; *tolans* = lifting, *tolans* = a balance, a weight; Sp. *talante*, *talento*, *tal* & Port. *talento*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II.

"When he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him which owed him ten thousand talents."—*Matthew*, xlv. 24.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A gift, endowment, or faculty; a peculiar faculty, ability, power, or accomplishment, natural or acquired. [A note is borrowed from the parallel in St. Matthew xiv. 14-20.]

"It is an inconsiderable branch of the number of talents to discover the talents of men to know what they are fit for."—*Locke*: *Light of Nature*, vol. i. p. 4. a. 2. 2.

(2) Mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind; general mental power. (Used in either the singular or the plural.)

"No many youthful distinguished talents."—*Johnson*: *Words* (ed. Southey), ii. 71.

(3) Hence, used for talented persons collectively; men of ability or talent.

"All the real talents in England."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, p. 12.

(4) Quality, character, characteristic.

"They particularly talent to taléful."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, p. 12.

(5) Disposition, inclination.

"The nation generally are without any talent for the church in doctrine or discipline."—*Johnson*.

(6) Desire, affection, will.

"But too imagination's moth of remembrance that seems to have taléful affection to him, a desire on any thing."—*Johnson*: *Waverley*, p. 12.

(7) Habitual backwardness, or lack of ability, as opposed to the forwardness, or aptness of ability. (*Facing slant*.)

"All the talents were discounted, though many often are in Nurseries."—*Field*, vol. i. 2. 2.

II. **Greek Antiq.**: The name of a weight denomination of money among the ancient Greeks, and also applied by Greek writers and their translators to various standard gold and silver denominations of money among different nations; the weight and value differing; the various nations and at various times. As a weight, those in general use were the Euboic or Attic talent = 56 lbs. 11 oz. Troy, and the Egyptian = about 82 lb. The Attic talent contained sixty Attic minae. As a denomination of money, it was a talent's weight of silver, or a sum of money equivalent to this; so that in our current coin the Attic talent would be worth £233 15s. The greatest of the Romans was equal to 250 lbs. 8 oz. and the little talent to 275. The Hebrew talent (2 Sam. xli. 30) was equal to 93 lbs. 12 oz. avoirdupois; and as a denomination of money it has been variously estimated at from £112 to £396. The marginal note in Matt. A.V. to Matt. xviii. 23, says that "a talent is 750 ounces of silver, which at five shillings the ounce, is £187 10s." The illustration represents a bronze talent found at Abydos; its weight is about the same as the Attic talent.



TALANT.

¶ For the difference between talent, apt and intellect, see GIFT and INTELLIGENCE.

¶ **Ministry of all the Talents**: English Hist.: A ministry of which Lord

talé, tál, tále, amidst, whát, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; píne, plit, síre, sír, marine; gál, gal, or, wère, wól, wérk, whó, sún; málte, oúb, cùre, uníte, oúr, rálle, fáll; trý, sýrian. a, e = é; ey = á; qu = kw

Grenville was the head, and Fox his colleague and supporter. It was formed on Jan. 30, 1760, three days after the death of Pitt, and, after undergoing some changes, was dissolved on March 25, 1807. It is noteworthy that Fox was the least of Mr. Canning and others that it contained all the talent of the country—i.e., of both political parties in the State.

TAL-ent (3), a. [TALON.]

Tal-ent ed, a. [Eng. talent (1); -ed.] Furnished or endowed with talents or great mental powers; possessing genius, talents, or ability.

While talunting and similar words have no existence, there is a very obvious reason why words of the class of *talent* are numerous. Namely, that we often have occasion to express, through a verb, the kind of "possession of a quality or attribute," endowed, one, &c., thus we have to express, through the same sort of speech, the idea of communicating a quality or attribute, "endowing," &c., among which ideas are thus denoted by the theoretical foundations of the *talent* and the potential *talents*, and their cognates. —*Modern English*, p. 75.

This word has often been assailed, and condemned as a "pseudo-participle," having no verb to correspond with it. But many words, universally recognized as good English, are open to the same objection, as *gifted*, *blessed*, *lettered*, *landed*, &c. (See *Fitzgerald Hall: Modern English*, pp. 70-75.)

Tal-er, tal-er, a. [Eng. tal(e), v.; -er.]

One who tells or spreads tales.

If he be a teller of idle words. —*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

Tal-er, a. pl. [Lat. masc. pl. of talis = such.]

Tal-ers of like reputation or standing. Persons in the court from whom the agent or his clerk makes selections to supply the places of jurors who have been excused, but who are not in attendance.

If by means of challenges, or other causes, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors do not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tal-er*, in order to take up a deficiency. The judge being empowered, at the prayer of either party, to award a *tal-er* de circumstantia, if persons present in court, to be joined to the jury to try the cause; who are tal-ers, however, in the same challenges as the principal jurors. This is usually done till the legal number of twelve be completed. —*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 12.

To pray a tal-er:

To pray that the number of jurymen may be completed. A *tal-er* was prayed in the celebrated *Ichabod* case (1873).

After a great deal of hawing, it was discovered that only two special jurymen were present. If you Mr. Foreman, *Bulwer* prayed a *tal-er*; the gentleman who then proceeded to read into the special jury (read the evidence) — *Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 12.

Tales-book, a.

A book containing the names of such as are admitted of the tales.

Tales-man, a.

A person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

When a sufficient number of persons unconnected with the case, are present, they are sworn in, and then to try the cause between the parties, and to give evidence according to the evidence; and the jury is designated the jury *tal-er*, and jurymen *tal-ers*. —*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. iii, ch. 12.

Tal-er tell-er, a. [Eng. tale (2), a., and teller.]

One who narrates tales or stories.

The minstrels are named separately from the poets or tale-tellers. —*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, bk. 1.

Tal-er tell-er, a. [Eng. tale (2), a., and teller.]

A tale-warer, a telltale.

Tal-er tell-er, a. [Eng. tale (2), a., and teller.]

off, pertaining, or relating to Tagliacozzi (Latinized into *Tallacontius*), professor of anatomy and surgery at Bologna towards the end of the sixteenth century.

Tallacontian operation, a.

Surg.: The same as *Rhinoplastic operation* (q.v.).

Tal-er-tion, a. [TALON.]

A return of like for like; retaliation.

Just have this tal-er-tion did decree, That treason's treason a deadly scourge should be. —*Beaumont: Pyrrhus*, act. 1, sc. 1.

Tal-er-tion, a. [The Bengali name of the tree.]

Bot.: *Corypha taliera* (Roxburgh), called by Sprengel *Taliera bengalensis*, a palm tree, akin to the Talipot (q.v.), but only about thirty feet high. The trunk is nearly cylindrical, and has at the top a number of fan-shaped leaves, in about eighty divisions, each about six feet long by four inches broad, the whole radiating from the points of petioles, five to ten feet

long, and having apices at their edges. The spathe, which is decussate, is about twenty feet high, and appears in February. The fruit, which is about the size of a crab-apple, is wrinkled, and of a dark colour. It grows in India, where the leaves are used for roofing houses. The natives also write upon them with their iron or steel styles.

Tal-er-tion, a. [Eng. tal(e) (2), a.; -ing.]

The telling of tales or stories.

Tal-er-tion, a. [Elym. doubtful.]

Supposed to be from Gr. *talasia* (*talasia*) = blooming, luxuriant.

Bot.: A genus of *Portulacaceae*. Sepals deciduous, stamens ten or twenty, capsule three-valved, seeds many, wingless. *Talium pulchrum*, a native of Brazil, is used like the common purslane. [*PORTULACA*.]

Tal-er-tion, a. [Fr., from Lat. *talionem*, accusative of talio, from talis = such.]

The law of retaliation (*lex talionis*), according to which the punishment inflicted is the same in kind and degree as the injury, as, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. (Levit. xxiv. 20.)

The law of talion, eye for eye. —*Ussler: Prof. to Bible*, p. 27.

Tal-er-tion, a. [TALION.]

Tal-er-tion, a. [Lat. talus = an ankle, and pes = a foot.]

The disease called Club-foot (q.v.).

Tal-er-tion, tal-er-tion, tal-er-tion, a. [Ceylonese.]

Bot.: *Corypha umbriculifera*, a palm tree, a native of Ceylon and the Malabar coast, and cultivated in Bengal and Burmah. It has a tall, cylindrical stem, with a soft rind and soft pink internal pith, both formed of vascular bundles. The leaves are in a cluster at the top of the stem, and are fan-shaped. A tree at Peradeniya, in Ceylon, was described in the *Indian Agriculturalist* for November, 1873, as having a stem eighty-four feet high, terminated by a flower panicle of twenty feet, making 104 feet in all, the girth of the stem three feet from the ground round the peristaltic bases of the leaves was thirteen feet four inches; at twenty-one feet from the ground eight feet three inches; the leaves were about ten feet in diameter, and the age of the tree about forty years. The pith is made into a kind of sago, the leaves are written upon by the natives with a steel stylus; they are, moreover, made into fans, mats, and umbrellas.

Tal-er-tion, a. [Sp. = a magical character,

from Arab. *talism*, *talism* = a talisman or magical image, from Gr. *talasma* (*talasma*) = a payment, in late Gr. = initiation, mystery; *talas* (*talas*) = to accomplish, to fulfil, to complete, pay; *talas* (*talas*) = end, completion; Fr. *talisman*; Ital. *talismano*.]

1. *Tal-er-tion*: A charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observance of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects were ascribed; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraved upon a sympathetic stone, or upon a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The talisman was supposed to exert extraordinary influence over the wearer, especially in averting evils, as disease, sudden death, or the like.

The fondness of the Princess for Lady Marlborough was such as, in a superstitious age, would have been ascribed to some talisman or potion. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Tal-er-tion*: Something which produces extraordinary effects; an amulet, a charm.

Tal-er-tion, tal-er-tion, tal-er-tion, a. [Eng. talisman; -er, -al.]

Having the properties or qualities of a talisman; preservative against evils by magic influence; magical.

Where you had broke and robb'd his house, And stole his talismanic stone. —*Butler: Hudibras*, pt. iii, c. 1.

Tal-er-tion, tal-er-tion, tal-er-tion, a. [Eng. talisman; -er, -al.]

One who uses a talisman, or deals with talismans.

Princes that are talismanists. —*Dante: Divine Comedy*, [Prel.]

Tal-er-tion, a. [TALED.]

Tal-er-tion, a. [Lat. *talitrum* = a rap or tilip with the finger.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphipoda. They have

no feet in the form of claws. The third articulation of the inferior antenna is longer than the two preceding ones united; the antennae are large and spiny. *Talitrus locusta* is the sandhopper. It is a little more than half-an-inch long. It exists in myriads along the sandy shores of Britain between high and low water mark, feeding on decaying garbage. It can leap several feet into the air, and escapes pursuit by burrowing into the damp sand or taking refuge under moist seaweed.

Talk (1) (silent), *talks*, v. & t. [Sw. *tolka*; Dan. *tolke* = to interpret, to explain, to tell, to talk = to interpret, to plead one's cause. According to Skeat, a word of Lithuanian origin, the Lat. *tolka* being from *tolka* = an interpreter (Dan. *tol* & Dut. *tolk*), from Lith. *tolka* = an interpreter.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To utter words; to speak.

"What's that thou talkest, quoth she, 'hast thou a tongue?'" —*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, act. 1, sc. 1.

2. To converse familiarly; to hold converse, as two persons in familiar discourse.

"We must out and talk." —*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

3. To discourse, (Followed by about or of.)

"When you talk of war." —*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

4. To confer, to reason.

"Let me talk with thee of thy judgments." —*Jeremiah*, xli. 1.

5. To speak incessantly; to chatter, to prattle, to prate.

"He will be talking." —*Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

6. To give an account; to mention, to tell; to communicate by writing, by sign, or by words not necessarily spoken.

"The natural histories of Switzerland talk much of the fall of these rocks, and the great damage done." —*Scott: Waverley*, bk. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To use as a means of conversation or communication; as, To talk French or English.

2. To utter, to speak.

"I must talk a word with you." —*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

3. To pass or spend in talking, with weary; as, To talk away an hour.

4. To influence or have a certain effect by talking, with words expressive of the effect.

"Talk thy tongue weary." —*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

5. To talk from the point, subject, &c.; to wander in speaking from the point or subject under discussion.

6. To talk one down; To silence one with incessant talk.

7. To talk one out of; To dissuade one from, as a plan, project, &c.

8. To talk one over; To gain one over by persuasion.

9. To talk one up to; To persuade one to undertake.

10. To talk out; To continue the debate on, or discussion of, until a certain hour, at which by rule, as in parliament, the debate be adjourned; as, To talk out a bill.

11. To talk over; (1) To talk about, to discuss, to debate.

(2) To gain over by talking or argument; to persuade.

12. To talk to; To address one's self to in talking; to advise, to exhort, to remonstrate; to reprove gently.

TALK (1) (silent), talks, v. [TALK, v.]

1. Familiar conversation; mutual discourse or converse.

"Practice rhetoric in your common talk." —*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

2. Rumour, report.

"A blameless conduct, though it will not raise so early or so great a talk about you, will, sooner or later, distinguish you to your advantage." —*Locke: Essay*, vol. ii, ser. iii.

3. Subject of conversation or discourse; as, It is the talk of the town.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion held by a body of men or by two opposing parties concerning matters of material interest; a negotiation, a conference.

TALK (2), a. [TALK.]

Talk-a-tive (1) (silent), *talk-a-tive*, a. [TALK, v.] Given or inclined to talk or conversation; apt to nite in talk;

bol, boy; pot, jowl; cat, pell, chorun, chin, benca; go, gem; thin, this; rin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -Ing. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -cion = shün; -tion, -gion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

freely communicative; chatty, loquacious, garrulous.

—James landed at first, with an excellent appetite, in high spirits, and in a talkative humour. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.*

To talk is allowable, and consequently it is not altogether as unbecoming to be occasionally talkative; but garrulity, which arises from the excessive desire of communicating, is a failing that is pardonable only in the aged, who have generally much to tell.

talk-a-tive-ly (f silent), *adv.* [Eng. *talkative*; *-ly* in a talkative manner; loquaciously.]

talk-a-tive-ness (f silent), *s.* [Eng. *talkative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being talkative; loquaciousness, garrulity.

—With such cautions there is no doubt but that talkativeness is greatly to be preferred to taciturnity. —*Emu: Winter Amusements, etc., etc.*

talk-ee talk-ee (f silent), *s.* [A reduplication of Eng. *talk*, with a termination *-ee*, borrowed in ridicule from some attempt of the dark races to speak English.] A copious effusion of talk with no valuable result.

talk-er (f silent), *s.* [Eng. *talk*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who talks; especially a loquacious or talkative person; a chatterer.

—These arrogant talkers are only half learned. —*Emu: Winter Amusements, etc., etc.*

2. A blaster, a blarneyer.

—Talkers are no good down. —*Shakespeare: Richard III. 1. 2.*

talk-ing (f silent), *s.* **talk-ing**, *pr. p.* *s.*

s. [TALK, *v.*]

As pr. p. (See the verb).

As adjective:

1. Given to talking; talkative, garrulous, loquacious.

2. Having the power of speech; as, a talk-ing parrot.

As subst. Talk, speech, words.

—I cry then now, lead the way without any more talking. —*Shakespeare: Tempest, II. 2.*

talking-machine, *s.* An automaton designed to imitate speech. One was exhibited in London in August, 1876, by Prof. Faber of Vienna.

talking-stock, *s.* An object of talk or conversation.

—A talking-stock to all the guests. —*Chaucer: Apology of Chaucer, p. 96.*

talking-to, *s.* A reprimand. Generally in the phrase, To give one a good talking-to. (*Collog.*)

talk-y, *s.* [TALK, *v.*]

tal, *tal*, *s.* [A.S. *tal*; Goth. *tal* = doelle, obedient; Wel. *tal* = tall, high.]

1. Obedient, docile, obsequious.

—So humble and tall. —*Shakespeare: Compt. of Mars, II.*

2. Comely.

—Tal or really, Decora, elegans. —*Prompt. Parv.*

3. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; lofty, high. (Applied to a person, or to a stately object, as a tree, pole, mast, &c., of which the diameter is small in proportion to the height.)

—A few appear by morning light, Preserved upon the tall mast's height. —*Wordsworth: To the Daisy.*

4. Having height, whether great or little, without reference to comparison or relation.

—Bring me word how tall she is. —*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, II. 4.*

5. Brave, sturdy, stout, lusty (from the idea that tall men would necessarily be braver than others).

—He [Prince Edward] would prefer to fight with any brave person, if led up by the vulgar for a tall man. —*Puller: Holy War, bk. iv, ch. xlii.*

6. Sturdy, spirited, strong.

—For I know your spirit to be tall; pray be not van'd. —*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, IV.*

7. Noted, remarkable, celebrated.

—Sounding imaginary words, that are real gulls, and wherein many of the tallest philosophers have been drowned. —*Shakespeare: Fragments of Hamlet, I. 4.*

8. Great, excellent; as, a tall fight, a tall spree. (*Amer.*)

9. Extravagant, bombastic; as, tall talk. (*Amer.*)

tall-talk, *s.* Rhodomontade (q. v.).

tal-lage, **tal-li-ago** (age as *ig*), *s.* [TALLAGE, *s.*] A term formerly applied to taxes or subsidies of every kind, but properly denoting

those taxes to which, under the Anglo-Norman king, the demesne lands of the crown, and all the royal towns were subject. These taxes were more rigorous and arbitrary than those imposed on the gentry.

—Many of them when they by either opposed with let, or with the unpopularity of taxes and tallages, or with wrongs done by them (it is lighter than they, do sold themselves to bondage to the taxman. —*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1.*

tal-lage (age as *ig*), *v.* [TALLAGE, *s.*] To cause to pay tallages; to lay an unjust on; to tax.

—The ancient lords, though extremely unwilling to grant themselves any pecuniary aid to their crown, easily allowed him to tallage, as they called it, their tenants, and had not knowledge enough to foresee how much this must, in the end, affect their own revenues. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.*

tal-lag-er (ag as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *tallage* (s); *-er*.] A tax or toll gatherer.

tal-lay, **tal**, **tal-lit**, **tal-lot**, *s.* [Said to be a corrupt of *lay left* = the hay-loft.] A hay-loft. (*Prov.*)

—I am determined to sleep in the tal-lay. —*Shakespeare: Locrine, Act I, sc. 1.*

tal-lay, *s.* [Eng. *tail*, and *lay*.]

1. A long, upright glass for drinking.

—She then ordered some cups, goblets, and tal-lays, of gold, silver and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. —*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, Act I, sc. 1.*

2. A kind of chimney-pot.

—A chimney pot fell through the roof of some premises belonging to a firm of printers, and destroyed a valuable printing press, though this was but one of many scores of tal-lays, which, and other contrivances of the kind, which were used from the chimney stacks of the M. triplets on Saturday night. —*London Telegraph, Jan. 26, 1864.*

tal-lig-gal-lig, *s.* [TALEGALLA.]

tal-li-ago (age as *ig*), *s.* [TALLAGE.]

tal-li-oo-neh, *s.* [A Guinea word.] [KUN-DAN-UL.]

tal-li-er, *s.* [Eng. *tailly*; *-er*.] One who keeps a tally.

—Rise penance Nymph, the Tallyer waits for you. —*Pope: The Dunciad, B. 6.*

tal-lig-ite, *s.* [After the well-known mineral collector Richard Talling, of Cornwall; suff. -ite Mln.]

Mfn. A mineral occurring in thin crusts, on hills, at the Botallack mine, Cornwall; hardness, 3.0; sp. gr. 3.5; colour, bright blue; fragile. Comps: chloride of copper, 22.55; oxide of copper, 53.20; water, 24.16 = 100, which corresponds to the formula 4CuCl₂ · 10H₂O · CuCl₂ · 2H₂O. A variety of Alarante (q. v.).

tal-lish, *s.* [Eng. *tail*; *-ish*.] Rather tall.

—Tale, tallich, thin. —*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Nicholas Nickleby.*

tal-l-man, *s.* [Eng. *tail*, and *man*.] A false die, so loaded as to throw the higher numbers.

—Here a tallman and gourd, here a tallman and low-man. —*Nobody & Somebody. (Nurs.)*

tal-l-ness, **tal-ness**, **tal-ness**, *s.*

[Eng. *tail*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tall; height of stature.

—And trees be growing there to that tallness, that a man cannot shoot a shaft over them. —*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. vii, ch. li.*

tal-lon, *s.* [Eng. *tail*, and *one*.] A tallboy (q. v.).

—Charge the pithies and the gallons, And bring the boyhead in, We'll begin with a tal-lon, A brimful to the king. —*Ballad: The Courtier's Wealth.*

tal-low, **talgh**, **tal-lowe**, **tal-owo**, *s.*

[O. Dut. *talgh*, *talch*; Dut. *talk*; Low Ger. *talg*; Dan. & Sw. *talg*; Icel. *tálgr*, *tálgr*, *tálk*; Ger. *talg*.]

1. Chem.: A name applied to the harder and less fusible fats, occurring chiefly in the animal kingdom, the most common being beef and mutton tallow. When pure it is white and almost tasteless, and consists of stearin, myrtin, and olein in varying proportions.

2. Manuf. & comm.: In commerce ox tallow and sheep tallow are commonly distinguished from each other, though much tallow of a nondescript character is sold. Ox tallow at ordinary temperatures is a solid hard fat of yellowish white color, with little taste or smell when fresh, though easily becoming rancid.

Sheep tallow is whiter and harder, containing a smaller percentage of olein. It, like ox tallow, easily becomes rancid. A fluid known as tallow oil is obtained from solid tallow

by forcing out the olein by pressure. This is a useful lubricant and a valuable material for fine soap making. Tallow is a product of all cattle and sheep-raising countries, and an important article of export from the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Australia. Formerly Russia supplied most of western Europe, but now yields little of the supply. Tallow was formerly principally consumed in candle making, but is at present largely used in soap making, artificial butter making, battery dressing, lubrication, &c. Tallow is of two kinds, each again with two subdivisions, white and yellow candle tallow, and tallow and Siberian soap tallow. The white candle tallow, when good, is little, dry, and clean. The best is brought from Wurttemberg. Yellow candle tallow, when good, should be clean and hard when broken, and of a fine yellow color throughout. The best soap tallow is brought from Siberia.

3. The Tallow-chandlers constitute one of the London Companies. They were incorporated in 1463.

tallow-candle, *s.* A candle made of tallow.

tallow-catch, *s.* A tallow-keech (q. v.); hence, fig., a very fat person.

—Thus whorl-on olivens, green, tallow-catch. —*Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 4.*

tallow-chandler, *s.* One who makes deals in tallow-candles.

—Nations and several early tribes, as the chandlers, butchers, and neglect of cleaning persons are great occasions of a plague. —*Marry: On the Plague.*

tallow-chandlery, *s.*

1. The business or occupation of a tallow chandler.

2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

tallow-cup, *s.* A lubricating device for journal boxes, &c., in which tallow is employed as the lubricant.

tallow-drop, *s.*

Jewellery: The same as CARNICLE (q. v.).

tallow-face, *s.* One of a sickly pale complexion.

—You tallow-face! —*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, II. 4.*

tallow-faced, *a.* Having a sickly pale complexion.

—Red, yellow, tawny, tallow-faced, he turns Anat. Melancholy, p. 116.

tallow-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: *Leucococcus cerifera*.

tallow-grease, *s.* Tallow, especially candle-fat.

tallow-keech, *s.* A mass of fat rolled up in a round lump. [TALLOW-CATCH.]

tallow-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: *Myrica cerifera*. [MYRICA-TALLOW.]

tallow-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Stillingia sebifera*, a native of China.

The leaves are rhomboidal, tapering at the tip, with two glands at the top of the petiole. The fruits are about half an inch in diameter and have three seeds, which are covered by a kind of wax, used in China for making candles, whence the name tallow tree. They are laid in large cauldrons, then sufficiently heated to enable the fat to be removed without breaking the seeds, and pressed. The candles made from this wax are coated with insect wax to prevent them from melting in hot weather. The wood is hard, and used for printing blocks, and the leaves for dyed black.

2. *Vateria indica*, a native of the Malabar coast. [VATERIA.]

3. *Pentstemon butyraceus*. [PENTSTEMON.]

tal-low, *v.* [TALLOW, *s.*]

1. To grease or smear with tallow.

—Having thus wiped off all our summer pluck and clasp on the head, by the beginning of December, our ships' bottom was sheathed and tallow'd. —*Dampier: Voyages, (1st ed.) 1698.*

2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, To tallow sheep.

tal-low-er, *s.* [Eng. *tallow*; *-er*.]

1. A tallow-chandler.

2. An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

tale, **tít**, **fáro**, **amidst**, **whát**, **fáll**, **fáther**: **wé**, **wét**, **héra**, **camei**, **hér**, **thére**; **pine**, **pít**, **síre**, **sír**, **marine**; **gá**, **pá** or **wára**, **wólf**, **wórk**, **whé**, **són**; **múte**, **cúh**, **cúra**, **unite**, **cúr**, **rúle**, **fáll**: **trý**, **Sýrian**. **ae**, **oe** = **é**: **ey** = **ä**: **qu** = **kw**.



... -shan. -t. on, -sion = shū.

te-lou, s. [Rhin.] A glass flux used in China as an enamel colour on porcelain. It consists chiefly of silicate of lead, with a little copper. (Walls.)

tai-pa, s. [Lat. = a mole, from *sculp*, root of *sculp* = to cut, to carve, to dig; connect with *tr. sculp* (*sculp*), (*sculp*).]

1. *Zool.*: Mole (q.v.); the typical genus of Talpidae, with eight species. Body stout and thick, furry; head long and pedicled, rostrum cartilaginous, protected by stout bones; eyes very small, no external ears; fore-feet short and wide, with five united toes, armed with trenchant nails for digging; hind-feet with five toes, but weak tail short. Except in *Talpocricetus*, the Common Mole, which ranges from England to Japan, the eyes are covered by a membrana; *T. europ.* is found south of the Alps; *T. wagneri*, *T. longirostris*, *T. moschata*, and *T. leucura* occur north, and *T. leucura* and *T. micraura* south of the Himalayas.

2. *Paleont.*: From the Miocene of France and the Post-Pliocene of Britain and the Continent.

tai-pa-vua, s. [Mod. Lat. *tai(p)a*, and Lat. *vua* = an ancestor.]

Paleont.: A genus of Talpidae (q.v.), from the Eocene of North America.

tai-pi-dia, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tai(p)a*; Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -ia*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Insectivora, limited to the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. The species are fossorial, rarely natatorial, distinguished from the Soricidae by the presence of zygomatic arches and the form of the teeth. Eyes very small, in some species covered with skin; ears short and hidden by the fur; the fore-limbs modified for digging. There are two sub-families, *Myogalini* and *Talpini* (q.v.).

2. *Paleont.*: There are several extinct genera commencing with Talpatus (q.v.), and ending with Palaeotapax (q.v.). [Talp., 2.]

tai-pi-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tai(p)a*; Lat. *fem. pl. adj. suff. -ia*.]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of Talpidae (q.v.). Clavicles and humeri very short and broad; large falciform tibiae in the manus. There are five genera, divided into two groups.

A. Having front upper incisors much larger than second pair (New World: *Myotis*, *Neotoma*, *Myotis*, and *Myotis*).

B. Front incisors scarcely larger than second pair (Old World: *Myotis*, *Scalops*, and *Talpa*).

tai-tai-ito, s. [After Taitai, Atacama, South America, where found; suff. -ite (Mts.).]

Min.: Supposed by David Forbes, who named it, to be a distinct species, but shown by Pisani to be a tourmaline mixed with oxides of copper and other impurities.

ta-lua, s. [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The ankle bone. It articulates with the tibia above, the *os calcis* below, and the scaphoid in front. It receives the weight of the body from the leg. Its convex anterior extremity is termed the head, and the circular groove behind it the neck. Called also the astragalus. (q.v.).

2. *Arch.*: The slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by increasing in thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank, as a retaining or breast-wall.

3. *Fort.*: The slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet. (In this sense written also *talut*.)

4. *Geol.*: A sloping heap of rocky fragments broken off from the face of a steep rock by the action of the weather, and accumulating at its base. So called from its resemblance to a talus in fortification. [3.]

5. *Surg.*: A variety of club-foot, in which the heel rests on the ground, and the toes are drawn towards the leg. (Goodrich.)

ta-lut, s. [TALUT, 3.]

tal-vaa, s. [Etyml. doubtful.] A kind of wooden buckler or shield of an olden form, bent on each side, and rising in the middle. It was in use in the fourteenth century.

tal-wood, s. [TALLWOOD.]

tam-a-bil-i-ty, tam-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. tamable; -ity.] The quality or state of being tamable; tamableness.

"The tamableness of mankind."—*S. Smith: Letters*, 1821.

tate, fat, färe, amidst, what, fall, father, wé, wét, höre, camel, hór, there; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gó, pít or. wóre, wólf, work, whó, són; müte, cúb, cüre, ünite, cür, rôle, füll, trý, sýrian. a, o = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

tam-a-bis, tam-a-bis, s. [Eng. tamable; -ity.] Capable of being tamed or of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

tam-a-bis-tam, s. [Eng. tamable; -ity.] The quality or state of being tamable; tamability.

ta-mal, ta-mal-lé (pl. ta-ma-leel, s. [sp.] A mixture of meat, crushed corn and red pepper, sold by street vendors in Mexico and to some extent in this country. It is served in corn-bush, after being dipped in oil and steamed.

ta-mán-dy-a, s. [Native name.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of *Myrmecophagidae*, from the forests of South and Central America. Its anatomical structure the genus is closely akin to *Myrmecophaga* (q.v.), but the head is less elongated, the fur shorter and bristly, the tail tapering and prehensile, the top of the terminal part and the under side throughout naked and scaly. The fifth toe on the fore feet is concealed within the skin. Only one species has been distinguished, *Tamandua tetradactyla*; but as different individuals vary greatly in coloration, it is not improbable that other species exist.

2. *Tamandua tetradactyla*, an Ant-eater, smaller than the Great Ant-eater or Armadillo, from which it differs in being arboreal. The usual colour is yellowish-white, with a broad black lateral band, which covers nearly the whole of the side of the body.

tam-an-oir (oir = wár), s. [See def.]

Zool.: The native name of *Myrmecophaga jubata*. [ANT-EATER.]

tam-an-á, s. [Native name.]

Bot. & Comm.: A heavy, green resin brought from the Society Islands. It is derived from *Culophyllum inophyllum*.

tam-a-ra, s. [E. Ind.] A term applied to a space consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and cardamom seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel seed all powdered.

tam-a-rack, s. [The Canadian Indian name.]

Bot.: The American or Black Larch, *Larix penicula* or *americana*, called also *Abies penicula*. It has weak and drooping branches, which sometimes take root, forming a natural arch. The leaves are clustered and deciduous, the cones oblong, with numerous spreading scales. It constitutes a feature of the forests in Canada and the Northern United States. Its timber is valuable, but less so than the larch.

tam-a-ri-oh-oh, s. pl. [Lat. *tamaris*, gent. *tamaricis*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -acae.]

Bot.: Tamarisks; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Shrubs or herbs with rod-like branches. Leaves alternate, scale-like, entire, usually pitted; flowers in close spikes or racemes; calyx four or five-parted, persistent, imbricated in vernation; petals inserted into the base of the calyx, imbricated in aestivation; stamens equal in number to the petals, or twice as many, distinct or monadelphous; styles three, ovary superior. Fruit capsular, three-valved, one-celled, many seeds on three placentas. Found in the Northern Hemisphere of the Old World. Known genera three, species forty-three. (Lindley.)

tam-a-ria, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Miles* (q.v.). The body is long and slender, clothed with soft hair, and the tail, which is non-prehensile, is about twice the length of the trunk. They are very restless and active, but are easily tamed, and are made pets of by the natives of Central America. [MARMOSET.]

tam-a-rind, tam-a-rinde, s. [Fr. *tamarind* = a small, soft, and dark-red Indian date (*Cajuput*, in *Skat*); *tamaris* = the fruit of the tamarind, *tamaris* = the tree itself (Littre); *My. & Ital. tamarindo*; Port. *tamarindo*, *tamarhino*; Arab. *tamarhadi* = the Indian date, to which tree the tamarind has no affinity.]

1. *Bot.*: *Tamarindus indica*. Leaves abruptly pinnate, with many pairs of small leaflets; flowers in racemes; calyx straw-coloured;

petals yellow, streaked with red, blanches purple, anthers brown. It is an exsiccated tree, eighty feet high by twenty-five in circumference, cultivated in India as far north as the Jhelum, and very largely planted in avenues and "tages." The wood, which is yellowish white, sometimes with red streaks, is hard and close-grained. It weighs about 15 lbs per cubic foot, is highly prized, and is very difficult to work, and is used in India for turning wheels, millstones, planes, fans,



TAMARIND.

(Showing flowers, leaves, fruit, and seed.)

ture, rice-pounders, oil and sugar mills, &c. It furnishes excellent charcoal for the manufacture of gunpowder. The pulp of the seed, pressed in syrup in a delirious condition, and constitutes part of the tamarind of English shops. The flowers and fruit are used in India as an astringent or as a mordant in dyeing, especially with saffron; the leaves furnish a yellow dye. The seed yields a clear, bright, fluid oil, with an odor like that of the linseed; their powder mixed with thin glue makes a strong cement or wood. The West Indian and South American variety of *T. indica* (var. *occidentalis*) is leguminous, only three times as long as broad, whereas the Indian tree has them six times as long.

2. *Comm.*: The tamarinds sold in England are chiefly West Indian tamarinds with the pulp preserved in sugar. They differ from the black or East Indian tamarinds of which the preserved pulp is black.

3. *Pharm.*: In modern pharmacy tamarinds are used as gentle laxatives; they are refrigerant from the acids which they contain, and, when infused, constitute a cooling drink in fevers. They enter into the *Cajuput Sennae*. In India the seeds are given in dysentery, &c.; in the Mauritius a decoction of the bark is given in asthma.

tamarind-fish, s. A preparation of a kind of East Indian fish with the seed and pulp of the tamarind fruit, much esteemed as a breakfast relish in India.

tamarind-plum, s.

Bot.: *Dialium indicum*, one of the Cyto-metres. The legume has a delicate agreeable pulp, less acid than that of the tamarind.

tam-a-rin-dia, s. [TAMARIND.]

Bot.: A genus of Cuscutaceae, tribe Amer-helleae. Calyx short, tubular at the base, two-lipped, the upper lip of three petals, the lower of two segments united, petals three, the middle one heart-shaped, the side ones ovate; stamens nine or ten, about three short and without anthers; gynoecium filled with pulp, and containing strong fibres; seeds three to six. Only one known species, *Tamarindus indica*; *T. occidentalis*, the West Indian tamarind, being now deemed only a variety. [TAMARIND.]

tam-a-ri-oh-oh, s. pl. [Lat. *tamaris*, gent. *tamaricis*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -acae.]

Bot.: The same as TAMARIS (q.v.).

tam-a-risk, tam-a-riske, s. [Lat. *tamaris*, *tamaris*, *tamaris*, *tamaris*; Fr. *tamaris*, *tamaris*, *tamaris*; Prov. *tamaris*] [TAMARIS.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Tamarix* (q.v.).

2. (PL.): The Tamarisks; or Tamarishes (q.v.).

German *tamaris*.

Bot.: *Myricaria germanica*.

tamarite, a. [After the Tamar mines, Devon, where it was supposed to have been first found, suff. -ite (M.M.).]

M.M.: The same as CHALCOPHYLLITE (q.v.).

tam-e-rin, a. [Lat. *rin* = tamarisk; said to be from the Tamaris (now the Tambo), a river of Spain, along which tamarisks abound.]

Bot.: Tamarisk, the typical genus of *Tamaricaceae* or *Tamaricaceae*. Repals four to five, equal, distinct; petals four to five, distinct or united at the base; stamens four to ten; styles three or four; stigmas distinct, sessile, feathery; capsule one-seeded, three-angled, seeds numerous, without a leak; papery. Known species twenty; all from the eastern hemisphere. They are shrubs growing gregariously in bushy clumps, along river banks or (as in desert tracts, as along the banks of the Suez Canal, *T. palustris* the French, called also *T. anglica*, the English tamarisk, an evergreen shrub or small tree, five to ten feet high, with very slender and feathery branches, minute, amplexifoliate, elliptical, acute leaves, and lateral, somewhat pendulous spikes of white or pink flowers, is found on the south and west coasts of Europe.



TAMARISK.

1. Branchlet, with leaves noted as *T. palustris*. Branchlet magnified 10 times.

but, but is an alien. It is wild on the Continent, European shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and in Western Asia and India. Its bark is slightly bitter and astringent. This species, and *Tamarix africana*, if burnt, yield much sulphate of soda. *T. mannifera* produces the manna of Mount Sinai, which, however, is not a natural excretion from the tree, but arises from a puncture of an insect, *Coccus mannifer*. *T. dioica* and *T. arbuscula* (called also *T. orientalis*) are found on the banks of rivers and on sea coasts throughout India. The former yields a gum which appears resinous, and is transparent in the central spoke of each leaf, while opaque on the circumference. The latter also furnishes a small quantity of gum. The galls and bark of *T. dioica*, *T. dioica*, *T. parva*, and *T. orientalis* are used in tanning and as an auxiliary in dyeing. They are also used medicinally as astringents. Their action is due to the tannic and gallic acids which they contain.

tam-bor, a. [TAMBOUR.]

1. The same as TAMBOUR (q.v.).
2. *Agallochum* or alcea-wood.

tam-bor, a. [Fr.]

1. Ordinary language;

1. A drum.

"The drum heard the deep tambour"
Beat thy drum a approaching hour."
Byron. Bride of Abydos, l. 5.

2. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered. So called from its resemblance to the head of a drum.

3. A species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked by needles in figures of leaves and flowers upon a silk stuff stretched over a circular frame, called a tambour frame.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) A term applied to the naked part of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. Also called the Vase and Campanis, or the Bell.

(2) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns.

(3) The circular vertical part both above and below a cupola.

(4) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work, with folding-doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, &c., to break the current of wind from without.

(5) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the courses of the shaft of a column.

2. Fort. A kind of work formed of palisades, or posts, 100 to 120 feet long, planted closely together, and driven firmly into the ground, and intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.

tambour de basque, a.

Music: A talar with jingles; a tambourine (q.v.).

tambour-frame, a. [TAMBOUR, a. l. 2.]

tambour-work, a. The same as TAMBOUR, a. l. 2.

tam-bour, a. or f. [TAMBOUR, a.] To embellish with or on a tambour; to work on a tambour-frame.

"Her opulent and her embroidered mantle."—*Macaulay. Northanger Abbey*, ch. 2.

tam-bour-gi, a. [TAMBOUR, a.]

Music: An instrument of the guitar species, with strings of wire struck with a plectrum. The neck is long, and the body of gourd-shape, is often beautifully ornamented. The tambours is found in Persia, Turkey, Egypt, and Hindustan, and it was known to the Assyrians and Egyptians under various names.

tam-bour-gi, a. [Turkish.] A drummer.

"Tambourgi's tambourgi, why let us hear
The boy to the saint and prince of war."
Byron. Child of Harod, li. liii.

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, **tam-bu-rin**, **tam-bu-rin**, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [Fr. *tambourin*, dimin. from *tambour* = a drum, a tambour.]

Music:

1. An ancient pulsatile instrument of the drum class, popular among all European people, but particularly those of the south. The Breayan and Italian peasantry employ it on every festive occasion. It is formed of a hoop of wood, sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a piece of parchment or skin; the sides of the hoop are pierced with holes, in which are inserted pieces of metal in pairs, called jingles. Small bells are sometimes fastened on to the outer edge of the hoop. It is sounded by being struck with the knuckles, or by drawing the fingers or thumb over the skin, which produces what is called "the roll," a peculiar drone mingled with the jingle of the bells or pieces of metal.

"Each her ribbed tambourine
Flung on the mountain side."
Matthew Arnold. Empedocles on Etna, li.

2. A stage-dance formerly popular in France. It was of a lively measure, and accompanied with a psaltery bass in imitation of the drone caused by rubbing the thumb over the skin of a tambourine.

tam-broet, a. [See def.]

Zool.: One of the native Australian names for *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. [ORNITHORHYNCHUS.]

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

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tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

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tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

tam-bu-rin, **tam-bu-rin**, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

or savage state to a domesticated state; to make tame, domesticated, or accustomed to man.

"It is said that this creature [the gazelle] is easily tamed, and taught a number of domestic tricks."
Good Third Voyage, bk. vi, ch. vi.

II. Figuratively:

1. To conquer, to subdue.

"He who broke and tamed all other kingdoms."
John Dryden. The Conquest of Granada, ch. ii.

2. To subside; to put or keep down; to conquer; to overpower.

"To tame and state the appetite of the war."
Pyndell. Works, p. 22.

tame (t), a. f. [Fr. *entamer* = to cut, to make the first cut upon, to begin on. To begin upon by taking a part of; to be tame, as liquor; to deal out, to divide into tributes.]

"In the time of the famine he to the land he went, and kept the part from starve."
Genesis, ch. xli, v. 25.

tame-o-bis, a. [TAMABLE.]

tame-ness, **tame-ness**, a. [Eng. *tame*, -ness.] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.
"As the sea winds on the sea his ways are untamable."
A. C. Cunningham. Statue of the Virgin.

tame-ness, **tame-ness**, a. [Eng. *tameless*, -ness.] The quality or state of being tameless.
"From thee this tameness of heart."
Byron. Paradise Lost.

tame-ly, a. f. [Eng. *tame*, -ly.] In a tame manner; without spirit or energy; meekly, spiritlessly, servilely; with unresisting submission.

"Though tamely crouch to Galia's crown."
Dickens. Early Years.

tame-ness, **tame-ness**, a. [Eng. *tame*, -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.

II. Figuratively:

1. Want of spirit or energy; meanness in bearing insults or injury.

"An indication of uncommon tameness and timidity."
Good Third Voyage, bk. iii, ch. vi.

2. Absence of interest, or animation; dullness; as, the tameness of a narrative.

tam-er, s. [Eng. *tame*, v.; -er.] One who tames or subdues; a subduer, a conqueror.

"Daughter of Jove, reluctant peer,
Thou tamer of the human breast."
Byron. Prometheus Bound.

tam-i-l, a. [Gr. *temnō* (tamē) = a distributor, a dispenser, a steward. The name has reference either to the cheek pouches in which these animals can stow a large quantity of food, or to their habit of laying up stores of food in their holes.]

Zool.: Ground squirrel; a genus of *Sciurinae*, with four species, all found in North America, one of which (*Tamias amoenus*) extends through Siberia into Eastern Europe. The species are characterized by the possession of cheek-pouches, and by their coloration, the fur of the back being marked with alternate light and dark bands. They are known in America as chipmunks, and are among the commonest of the indigenous rodents.

Tam-il, **Tam-il**, s. [Native name.]

1. One of a race inhabiting the South of India and Ceylon. They belong to the Dravidian stock.

2. The language spoken in the south-east of the Madras Presidency and in the north-east parts of Ceylon. It is richly polysyllabic, of a very high type of agglutination, like the Finnish and Hungarian, with prefixes only, and is very soft and harmonious in utterance.

Tam-il-i-ga, a. [Eng. *Tamil*, -ian.] Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language.

tam-in, **tam-in**, **tam-in**, **tam-in**, s. [Fr. *tamine*.] [TAMIN.]

1. A thin woollen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

2. A sieve; a strainer or bolter of hair or cloth.

tam-in (s silent), **tam-in**, s. [Fr. *tamine*.] [TAMIN.]

1. A sieve, a strainer.

"Transmitting the light thereof as it were the sun."
Isaiah, ch. lx, v. 1.

2. The same as TAMINE (q.v.).

tamis-bird, s. A Guinea fowl.

bat, boy, pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ang.

-tan, -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -clous, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tām-kia, *s.* [For tamkin.] [TAMKIN.] The stopper of a cannon.

Tām-ma-ný, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of the name Tammany or Tammeund, an Indian chief of the Delaware tribe.

Tammany society, *s.* A Democratic political organization in the city of New York which has long controlled the elections in that city.

Tām-ma-ný ite, *s.* A member or supporter of Tammany.

tām-m-ite, *s.* [After Hugo Tamm, who analysed it; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by Crookes to a dark steel-coloured crystalline powder analysed by Mr. Tamm. Sp. gr. 12.5. Compos.: tungsten, 88.05; iron, 5.60; manganese, 0.15; undetermined, 6.20 = 100. A doubtful species.

tām-mý, **tām-mín**, *s.* [TAMM.]

Tām-mý, *s.* [TAMM.]

Tammy-norie, *s.* The auk, the puffin.

"The screech of a *Tammy-norie*, answered Ochil tree; 'I tan the shiri weel.'—Scott: *Antiquary* ch. vii.

tam o' shanter (pron. **tām ō shān'tār**), *s.* A cap of various materials, but originally of wool, fitting closely about the brows, but full and generally flat above. (Named after Tam O'Shanter, one of Robert Burns' characters.)

tāmp, *v.t.* [Fr. *tamponner*, *taper*; Prov. *tampir*.] [TAMPION.]

1. *Blasting*: To fill up, as a blast-hole, above the charge with dry sand, tough clay, or some other substance, to prevent the explosion taking effect by way of the hole.
2. To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes.

tām pēr, *v.t.* [The same word as *temper* (q.v.), but used in a bad sense.]

1. To meddle; to be busy or officious; to have to do with anything without fitness or necessity.

"Vain tampering has but fostered his disease; To desperate. *Coyner*: *Faak*, v. 66.

2. To meddle with, especially so as to alter, corrupt, or adulterate; to make corrupt or not genuine.

"The Nicene Creed was tampered foully with."—*Dr. Taylor*: *Liberty of Prophecy*, § 8.

3. To interfere where one has no business.

4. To practice secretly, as by bribery or other unfair or underhand means; to influence, or endeavour to influence, towards a certain course by underhand or unfair means.

"And by subornation, and menacing of, and tampering with witnesses."—Wood: *Faak*, Oken, L.

tāmp-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *tamp*; -er.]

1. One who tamps; one who prepares for blasting, by stopping up the hole in which the charge is placed.

2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping bar or iron.

tām-pēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *tamper*, *v.*; -er.] One who uses unfair or underhand means in order to influence a person to his own ends.

tāmp-ing, *s.* [Eng. *tamp*; -ing.]

1. *Blast*: Filling up a blast-hole, above the charge, so as to direct the force of the explosion laterally and rend the rock.

2. *Milit. Mining*: Packing with earth, sandbags, &c., that part of the mine nearest to the charge to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.

3. *Smelt*: Stopping with clay the issues of a blast-furnace.

1. The material used for any of the above purposes; it may be fragments of stone, earth, sand, or, in some cases, water.

tamping-bar, **tamping-iron**, *s.*

Bar: A bar of copper, brass, or wood, used in driving the tamping upon the charge in a blast-hole. The name tamping-iron is a misnomer.

tamping-machine, *s.*

Machine: A machine for packing clay or the material for artificial stone into a mould.

tamping plug, *s.* A stopper for a hole in which a blasting charge has been placed.

tām-pi-ān, **tām-pi-ān**, **tām-py-ān**, *s.* [Fr. *tampon* = a bung or stopple, a nasalized form of *tapon* = a bung or stopple, from *taper* = to stop with a bung, from Dut. *tup* = a bung or stopple.]

1. *Ordn.*: The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to exclude water or dust; also the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot.

2. *Mus.*: A plug for stopping closely the upper end of an organ-pipe.

tām-poe, **tām-pui**, *s.* [Malay.]

Bot., &c.: The edible fruit of *Hedyocarpus malayanus*, much prized in the Eastern Archipelago.

tām-pōn, **tām-pōn**, *s.* [TAMPIO.]

I. *Ordinary language*:

1. A tampon.

2. The bung of a vessel.

II. *Surg.*: A plug or stopper, of rag, sponge, &c., used in stopping hemorrhages.

tām-tām, **tām-tām**, *s.* [Hlud., from the sound produced.]

Mus.:

1. A kind of native drum, used in the East Indies and Western Africa. It is generally made of a hollow cylinder formed of fibrous wood, such as palm-tree, or of earthenware, having each end covered with skin. It is beaten upon with the fingers or open hand, and produces a hollow, monotonous sound.
2. A Chinese gong.

tamtam-metal, *s.*

Metal: An alloy of one part of tin and four parts of copper. When rapidly cooled it is ductile and malleable; but when cooled slowly it is as hard and brittle as glass.

tā-mū-lī-ān, *s.* [TAMULIAN.]

tā-mū, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *tamulus* *ura*, the berry of a wild climbing plant, growing on a plant, called by the Romans *tamulus*.]

Bot.: Black-bryony; a genus of *Dioscoreaceae*. Perianth campanulate, in six deep segments; stigma three, two-lobed. Berry imperfectly three-angled; seeds few, globose. Known species one or two. *Tamus communis* is the Common Black-bryony. [BLACK-BRYONY.] The young suckers of this plant and of *T. erecta* are eaten in Greece, but need to be well boiled, else they are purgative and even emetic.

tān, **tanne**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *tanner*, from *tan* = oak-bark, used for tanning.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To convert into leather, as the skins of animals, by steeping them in an infusion of oak or other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin or tannic acid, and thus rendered fine, durable, and in some degree impervious to water.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to sunburn.

"And therefore did he take a trusty band To traverse Acrasia's forest wide, In war well season'd, and with labours tann'd."—*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, II. 68.

* 2 To deprive of the freshness of youth; to impair the freshness or beauty of.

"Time . . . whose accidents tan sacred beauty."—*Shakspeare*: *Nonnet* II.

3. To fog, to thrash. (*Slang* or *Slang*.)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To get or become tanned: as, This leather *tans* easily.

2. *Fig.*: To become tanned or sunburnt.

tān, *s.* & *n.* [Fr. *tan* = oak-bark, used for tanning, from *breton tan* = an oak, *tan*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, birch, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for

tanning hides. After being employed for tanning, the tan is used in gardens for making hotbeds, or is pressed and used for fuel.

2. A yellowish-brown colour, like that of tan.

3. An imbrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun, especially in tropical countries.

B. *As adj.*: Of the colour of tan; resembling tan.

tan-balls, *s. pl.* Spent tan from the tanner's yard, pressed into balls or lumps, which harden on drying and are used as fuel.

tan-bark, *s.* A bark containing tannic acid, and therefore valuable for tanning. Also (*U. S.*), a race-track covered with tan-bark.

tan-bed, *s.*

Hot.: A bed made of tan; a bark bed or stove.

tan-house, *s.* A building in which tanners' bark is stored.

tan-mill, *s.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

tan-pickle, *s.* The brine of a tan-pit.

tan-pit, *s.*

1. A sunken vat, in which hides are laid in tan.

2. A bark-bed.

tan-spud, *s.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees.

tan-stove, *s.* A hot-house with a lat above; a bark-stove.

tan-turf, *s.* The same as *TAN-BALLS* (q.v.).

tan-vat, *s.* A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

tan-yard, *s.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

ta-ma, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Tupaia tana*; a small insectivorous mammal, from the forests of Sumatra and Borneo, living on or near the ground. The body is eight or nine inches long, the color varying in different individuals, but usually of some shade of reddish-brown. A variety, in which the tail is of a golden-yellow, is known as the Golden-tailed Tana.

tān-q-pō-tio, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tanacetum* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -ic.] Of, belonging to, or issuing in, or derived from the Tansy (q.v.).

tanacetio-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid said to exist in the common tansy. It is crystalline, and is soluble in water and in alcohol.

tān-q-pō-tin, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tanacetum*; -in (Chem.).]

Chem.: A yellowish-white granular mass extracted from the leaves and flowers of the tansy. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, very soluble in ether, has a bitter, sharp taste, and is precipitated by phosphoric, ferric, and mercurous salts, not by tannic acid.

tān-q-pō-tūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Ital. *tanacetum* = a bed of tansy.] [TANSY.]

Bot.: *Tansy*; a genus of *Compositae*, subtribe *Artemisiae*. Strong-scented herbs, often shrubby below. Leaves alternate, generally much divided; heads solitary or corymbose, subglobose discoid, yellow; involucre hemispherical, imbricated; receptacle naked; ligulate florets short and trid or wanting; pappus none, the achenes angled, crowned with a large epigynous disc and having a membranous margin. Found in most continents. Known species about fifty. One is the Common Tansy, *Tanacetum officinale*, from Kunshan and Western Tibet, used by the natives for flavouring puddings.

tān-q-pō-tūm, *s.* [Gr. *tanacetum* (*tanacetum*) = with a long point or edge; *akro* (*akro*) = a point, an edge.]

Bot.: A genus of *Crescentaceae*. Climbing shrubs, often with rooting branches, simple or trifoliate leaves and white, pink, violet, or scarlet flowers, found in the West Indies and South America. The pulp of *Jatropha Jarowia* is eaten, and poultices are prepared from it. The fruit of *J. suberosa* of Jamaica is also employed for poultices. The berry of *T. ilicifolium* of Guiana is edible. It is used for dyeing cotton cloth and straw furniture.

tān, **tāt**, **fān**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hōre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thōre**; **pīn**, **pīt**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pō**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūta**, **cūh**, **cūre**, **quīte**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. *s.* **ce** = **ē**; **oy** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

tân-g'gâr, s. [From *tanagra*, the Brazilian name of some of the species.]

Ornith. : A popular name for any species of the family *Tanagridae* (q.v.). They were formerly classed with Fringillidae, but have all the essential characters of the Finches, but are so far modified as to feed on soft fruits and insects. They are, for the most part, birds of very brilliant plumage; more than 300 species are known, all American, most of them belonging to the warmer portions of that continent, though some are visitors to the United States.

tân-g'grâ, s. [Mod. Lat.] [TANAGRUS.]

Ornith. : The type-genus of the family *Tanagridae* (q.v.), with twelve species, ranging from Mexico to Bolivia and La Plata.

tân-g'grâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tanagra*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ornith. : A family of Fringilliformes, formerly made a sub-family of Fringillidae, with fifty-three genera, almost peculiar to the Neotropical region, only one genus extending into the eastern United States and the Rocky Mountains. Primaries nine; bill usually conical, sometimes depressed or attenuated, usually more or less triangular at base, and with the cutting edges not much inflexed, sometimes toothed or notched; legs short, claws curved.

tân-g'grî-nâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tanagra*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inae.] [TANAGRINAE.]

Ornith. : A family of Fringilliformes, formerly made a sub-family of Fringillidae, with fifty-three genera, almost peculiar to the Neotropical region, only one genus extending into the eastern United States and the Rocky Mountains. Primaries nine; bill usually conical, sometimes depressed or attenuated, usually more or less triangular at base, and with the cutting edges not much inflexed, sometimes toothed or notched; legs short, claws curved.

tân-g'is, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Tanais* (*Tanais*) = the Don.]

Zool. : Cheliferous Sisters; a genus of Cuscutaceae, with certain affinities to the *Macrura* and to the *Amphipoda*. They have a carapace, the lateral parts of which are very vascular, and are used for respiration. The first pair of legs are converted into chela, the six other pairs being simple. The male is dimorphic.

tân-chê-mi-ang, Tân què lîn-y-ang (qu as k), s. pl. [See det.]

Church Hist. : A tumultuous sect which arose in the Netherlands, under the leadership of Tanchel or Tanquelin, who, about 1115, proclaimed that he was the Son of God, and caused churches to be erected in his honour. After leading a licentious life for some years, he was killed at Antwerp in 1125. His followers were reduced to the Church by the instrumentality of St. Norbert, the founder of the Premonstratensians.

tân-dôm, adv. & s. [A pun on the Lat. *domus* = at length, after a certain interval of time.]

A. As adv. : One behind the other, as horses, cy-hits, &c. [See TANDEM, s.]

B. As substantives:

1. A term applied to two horses harnessed one in front of the other; the front horse being termed the leader, and the rear one the wheeler.

2. A form of cycle made for two persons to ride, one behind the other.

"Some of the earlier specimens of the front-steering tandem were furnished with four wheels."—*Field*, May 21, 1887.

tân-dôm-cart, s. A kind of dog-cart drawn by a tandem. [TANDEM, B. 1.]

tân, pt. par. of v. [TAKEN.]

tâng (t), *tongge, s. [O. Dut. *tanger* = sharp, tart; M. H. G. *sanger* = sharp, sharp-tast.]

1. **It.** : A strong taste or flavour, especially a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

"It is said of the best oil that it hath no taste, that is to say."—*Fuller* *Works*, England.

2. **Fig.** : Specific flavour or quality; distinctive taste, faint, or the like; a twang.

"According to that of Euripides, who yet has a tang of probability."—*Coleridge*, *Intellect*, *System*, p. 21.

tâng (2), s. [An imitative word; cf. *tîng*.]

A sound, a tone; a twang or sharp sound.

"For she had a tongue with a tang."—*Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, II. 2.

tâng (3), *tange, *tongge, s. [Ice. *tangt* = a spit or projection of land; a tang; *tong* (gent. *tangur*) = a smith's tongs; *tangja* = to fasten.]

1. The shank of a knife, chisel, file, &c., which is luted in the haft.

2. The projecting part of the breech of a musket, which goes into the stock.

3. The part of a sword-blade to which the hilt is fastened.

4. The tongue of a buckle.

tang-chisel, s. A chisel with a tang for insertion in a handle; in contradistinction to a socket-chisel, which has a hollow tang to receive the handle.

tang-shah, s. The seal. (Shetland.)

tâng (4), s. [TANGLE.] Various kinds of seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*, *Fucus nodosus*).

"Calling it the sea of weeds, or tang, or rush, or tang."—*Sp. Richardson*, *Choice Observations*, p. 11.

tâng, v. t. & i. [TANG (2), s.]

A. Trans. : To cause to sound; to utter loudly. (*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, II. 6.)

B. Intrans. : To ring. (*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, III. 4.)

¶ To tang bees : To strike two pieces of metal together, and so to produce a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle.

tâng-g'p-lûng, s. [Native name.]

Zool. : *Fierrea tangalunga*, from Java. It is about thirty inches in length, of which the tail constitutes one-third. Ground colour yellowish-gray, striped and dotted with black.

***tân-g'ngge, s.** [Lat. *tangens* = touching.] [TANGENT.] A touching; tangency.

¶ Point of tangency : The point of contact of a tangent line.

tân-g'ng-g'g, s. [Eng. *tangent*(t); -cy.] The quality or state of being tangent; a contact or touching.

¶ Problem of tangencies : A branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

tân-g'ngt, a. & s. [Lat. *tangens*, pr. par. of *tango* = to touch.]

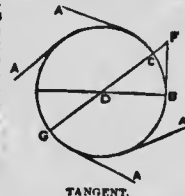
A. As adj. : Touching; in geometry, touching in a single point; as, a tangent line, tangent curves, &c.

B. As substantives:

1. **Geom.** : A straight line which meets or touches a circle or curve in one point, and which, being produced, will not cut it. In Euclid (III. 16, Cor.) it is proved that any line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle at its extremity is a tangent to the circle.

2. **Trig.** : The tangent of an arc or angle is a straight line, touching the circle of which the arc is a part at one extremity of the arc, and meeting the diameter passing through the other extremity; or it is that portion of a tangent drawn at the first extremity of an arc, and limited by a secant drawn through the second extremity.

The tangent is always drawn through the initial extremity of the arc, and is reckoned positive upwards, and consequently, negative downwards. The tangent of an arc or angle is also the tangent of its supplement. The arc and its tangent have always a certain relation to each other, and when the one is given in parts of the radius, the other can always be computed by means of an infinite series. Tables of tangents for every arc from 0° to 90°, as well as of sines, cosines, &c., are computed and formed into tables for trigonometrical purposes. Two curves are tangent to each other at a common point, when they have a common rectilinear tangent at this point. A tangent



TANGENT.

AAAA. Tangents of the circle; as, Tangent of the arc a b; or of the angle a b c. A v is also tangent of the supplement a c, of the arc a c, and of the angle a c b.

tâng (5), s. [An imitative word; cf. *tîng*.]

A sound, a tone; a twang or sharp sound.

"For she had a tongue with a tang."—*Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, II. 2.

plane to a curved surface is the limit of all secant planes to the surface through the point. The point is called the point of contact. Two surfaces are tangent to each other when they have, at least, one point in common; through which, if any number of planes be passed, the sections cut out by each plane will be tangent to each other at the point. This point is called the point of contact. Another definition is this: Two surfaces are tangent to each other when they have a common tangent plane at a common point. This point is the point of contact.

¶ (1) Artificial tangents : Tangents expressed by logarithms.

(2) **Method of tangents** : The name given to the calculus in its early period. When the equation of a curve is given, and it is required to determine the tangent at any point, this is called the direct method of tangents, and when the subtangent to a curve at any point is given, and it is required to determine the equation of the curve, this is termed the inverse method of tangents. These terms are synonymous with the differential and integral calculus.

(3) **Natural tangents** : Tangents expressed by natural numbers.

(4) **To go (or fly) off at a tangent** : To break off suddenly from one course of action, line of thought, or the like, and go on to something else.

"From that lady his mind wandered, by a natural process, to the dingy counting-house of Davidson and to the very centre of the history of the queer client."—*Dickens*, *Pictures*, ch. xxi.

tangent-compass, s. The same as TANGENT-GALVANOMETER (q.v.).

tangent-galvanometer, s. A form of galvanometer in which the length of the static needle employed is so short, in comparison with the diameter of the surrounding copper ring through which the current to be measured is passed, that the latitudes of currents may be regarded as proportional to the tangents of the angles of deflection of the needle. The tangents in this case serve as a direct measure of the comparative intensities.

tangent-plane, s. A plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, &c.

tangent-sailing, s.

Navig. : The same as *middle-latitude sailing*. [MIDDLE.]

tangent-scale, s.

Ordn. : A species of breech-sight for cannon. Its base has a curvature corresponding to the circumference of the breech of the gun, and its face is cut into steps corresponding to angles of elevation. The height for each step is found by multiplying the natural tangent of the elevation in degrees by the distance between the base-ring and muzzle-sight.

tangent-screw, s. An endless screw tangentially attached to the index-arm of an instrument of precision, enabling a delicate motion to be given to the arm after it has been clamped to the limb, and permitting angular measurements to be made with greater exactness than could be done were the movement entirely effected by hand.

tân-g'ng-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *tangent*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

"Give the heavy planets their tangential motion."—*Bacon*, *Light of Nature*, vol. II, pt. II, ch. xxi.

tangential-force, s.

1. The same as CENTRIFUGAL-FORCE.

2. **Mech.** : A force which acts upon a wheel in the direction of a tangent to the wheel, and this is the direction in which motion is communicated between wheels and pulleys or from one wheel to another.

tangential-plane, s. A tangent-plane (q.v.).

tân-g'ng-tial-ly (t as sh), adv. [Eng. *tangential*; -ly.] In a tangential manner; in direction of a tangent.

tân-g'ng-fua, s. [See def.] An esteemed small-fruited variety of orange from Tangie is

tân-g'hin, s. [TANGHINIA.]

1. The poison of *Tanghinia venenosa*.

2. That tree itself. [TANGHINIA.]

tân, bô, pout, jow, cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, at; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph - f, -tan, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -dile, &c. = del, del.

tân-gîn'-i-p, a. [From *tanghin*, the Madagascar name of *Tanghinia venenifera*. See def.]

Bot.: *Tanghin*; a genus of *Plumieria*. Corolla salver-shaped, the tube clavate, the throat five-toothed, anthers subsessile, fruit a drupe, with one or two seeds. Only known species, *Tanghinia venenifera*, called also *Cerbera Tanghin*, the Orical-tree (q.v.). Leaves dense, clustered towards the ends of the branches, somewhat thick, about six inches long, alternate, lanceolate, smooth. Flowers in terminal cymes, the tube of the corolla green, hairy, and closed at the mouth by five green scales; lobes of the corolla rose-coloured. It is the kernel of the fruit which is the very poisonous part.

tân-gi-bîl'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *tangible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tangible or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

"Tangibility and impenetrability, were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body."—*Cudworth's Intel. System*, p. 770.

tân-gi-bîl, a. [Fr., from Lat. *tangibilis*, from *tango* = to touch.]

I. Literally:

1. Perceptible to the touch; tactile.

"By this sense [touch] the tangible qualities of bodies are discerned; as hard, soft, smooth, rough, dry, wet, clammy, and the like."—*Locke's Elements of Philosophy*, ch. II.

2. Capable of being touched or grasped.

II. Figuratively:

1. Capable of being possessed or realized; real; as, *tangible security*.

2. Readily apprehensible by the mind; clear, evident.

"It promised a *tangible* gain to the peasantry."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1866, p. 255.

tangible-property, s.

Law: Corporeal property. (*Wharton*.)

tân-gi-bîl-nô-m, s. [Eng. *tangible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tangible; tangibility.

tân-gi-bîl, adv. [Eng. *tangibly*; -ly.] In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

tâng-îe, s. [TANO (4), s.] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, which appeared sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with sea-weed.

Tân-gî-ôr, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified town of Morocco a short distance south-west of Gibraltar.

Tangler-poa, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus tingitanus*.

Tân-gî-ôr-îne, s. [TANDERINE.]

tân-gîe, *tan-gell, v. t. & i. [TANGLA, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To unite or knit together in a confused or involved manner; to ravel; to interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel.

"His speech was like a *tangled* chain."—*Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

2. To ensnare, to entrap, to catch, to entangle.

"And well thy impostor knew all turns and arts That Lucifer's art taught to *tangle* hearts."—*Moore's Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

3. To embroil to embarrass, to involve, to complicate.

"They have been *tangled* with a certain fellow and caught with asperities."—*Sp. Gardner's Of True Obedience*, fol. 6.

B. Intrans.: To be or become entangled or ravelled.

tangle-foot, s. A cant term for whiskey, especially that of poor quality. (*C. S.*)

tân-gîe, s. [A frequent, from *tang* = sea-weed; Dan. *tang*; Sw. *tång*; Icel. *thang* = kelp; or bladder-wrack; *thóngull* = sea-weed; Ger. *tang* = sea-weed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One or two species of sea-weed belonging to the genus *Laminaria* (q.v.). [II. 1.]

"The young stalks of *Laminaria digitata* and *saccharina* are eaten under the name of *tangle*."—*Lindley's Vegetable Kingdom*.

2. A confused heap or knot of threads or other things interwoven so as not to be easily disengaged.

"He landing, swiftly rolled In *tangles*."—*Milton's P. L.*, l. 622.

tâto, tât, fîre, erîdîst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêl, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marîne; so, pê or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. so, ce = ô; oy = â; qu = kw

3. Any perplexity or embarrassment.

4. A tall, lank person; any long, dangling thing. (*Scott*.)

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) *Laminaria digitata*. It has a broad frond one to five feet long, cut into a variable number of segments, and sporanges in flat patches on the extremities of the digitations. Very common on the rocky coasts of Britain.

(2) *Laminaria saccharina*. It has a ribbed-shaped frond two to twelve feet long, and sporanges, the situation of which is indicated by a longitudinal brown mark in the centre of the frond. Occurring with the former species. [LAMINARIA.]

2. **Naut. (Pl.)**: A contrivance used in dredging. In a coarse form it has long been used in the sponge and coral fisheries, consisting of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of snop. The fibres of the hemp entangle the smaller crustaceans, and many of the more minute and delicate forms of marine life, without breaking or injuring them as the dredge is apt to.

tangle-fish, s. [NEEDLE-FISH.]

tangle-picker, s.

Ornith.: *Streptopelia interpres*, the Turnstone (q.v.).

"It feeds on the smaller crustaceans, and the soft-bodied animals inhabiting thin shells, turning over stones, and searching among sea-weed for its food; whence its appropriate North name of *Tangle-picker*."—*Farrall's British Birds* (ed. 4th), pl. 300.

tangle-wrack, s.

Bot.: The genus *Laminaria* (q.v.).

tân-gîed (le as el), a. [Eng. *tangle*; -ed.] Involved; twisted or knit together confusedly; intricate.

"Up springs from yonder *tangled* thorn, A stag more white than mountain snow."—*Scott's The Chase*, xiv.

tân-gîing, pr. par. or a. [TANOLE, v.]

tân-gîing-ly, adv. [Eng. *tangling*; -ly.] In a tangling manner; so as to tangle, entangle or embarrass.

tân-gîy, a. [Eng. *tangle*; -y.]

1. Knotted, entangled, intricate.

2. Covered with tangle or sea-weed.

"Peeping, with eyes averted from the day, From halpices, on the *tangle* beach, he lay."—*Falconer's Shipwreck*, III.

tân-grâm, s. [Chinese.] A Chinese toy used sometimes in primary schools as a means of instruction. It consists of a square of thin wood or other material, cut into seven pieces of various shapes, as triangle, square, parallelogram, &c., which pieces are capable of being combined in various ways so as to form a great variety of figures.

tânng, s. pl. [TOWNS.] (*Scott*.)

tângue, s. [A French form of the native name.] [TANEG.]

tân-gûm, tân-gûân, tân-gûân, s. [Thibetian.]

Zool.: *Equus varius*, a variety or sub-variety of the Horse (*Equus caballus*). It is considered by Colonel Hamilton Smith to be the primal piebald stock of Thibet. It occurs in Thibet, and, according to Hodgson, in China.

tân-i-êr, tân-ni-êr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Caladium sagittatum*. [CALADIUM, EDDOES.]

***tân-ist, s.** [Irish *taniste* = the second in rank, the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince, a lord; *tan* = a country, region, territory.] One of a family from which the chiefs of certain Celtic races were chosen by election; usually applied to the actual holder of the lands and honours, and frequently to his chosen successor. [TANISTRV.]

"The chieftains and the *tanists*, though drawn from the principal families, were not hereditary, but were established by election."—*Hume's Hist. Eng.* (an. 1612).

***tân-ist-rý, s.** [Eng. *tanist*; -ry.] A mode of tenure among various Celtic tribes, according to which the *tanist* or holder of lands or honours had only a life estate in them, and his successor was appointed by election. According to this system the right of succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive in-

stitution seems to have been that the inherency should descend to the most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars among families.

"The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life time that is to be inherited by his admittance to the office."—*Spencer's State of Ireland*.

tân-mite, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The trade name of a cement of emery and some binding material, used as a compound for grinding wheels, disks, laps, and in other forms.

tanite-shaper, s. A device for shaping and sharpening moulding bits, cutters, &c., and other wood-working tools.

tânk (1), s. [Port. *tangue* = a tank, a pond. *Tank* and *stank* are the same word; *S. G. tank*; *O. Fr. estanc*; *Fr. étang*; *Prov. estanc*; *Ital. stagno*, from Lat. *stagnus* = a pool.] [STANK, s., STAGNANT.]

1. A cistern or vessel of large size to contain liquids; specifically—

(1) That part of a tender which contains the water. The tank varies in size, according to the power of the engine.

(2) A reservoir from which the tank of the tender is filled.

(3) A cistern for storing water on boardship.

(4) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water-surface, forming a seal for the gas.

(5) The term is also applied to a chamber or vessel in which a liquid is stored for dispensing or occasional use, as with oil, vinegar, wine, spirits, and other articles kept in stock, for sale in measured quantities.

2. A reservoir of water for irrigation or other purposes. (*East India*.)

tank-car, s.

Rail.-engin.: A large tank mounted on a platform truck, for carrying petroleum or other liquid.

tank-engine, tank-locomotive, s.

Rail.-engin.: An engine having a tank or tanks enabling it to carry a supply of water sufficient for its own consumption without tender. Such are used for yard engines, for side-lines of limited length, and for ascending grades with moderate loads. The boiler and machinery are carried on the driving wheels, and the variable weight of water and fuel in the tank-truck.

tank-iron, s. Plate-iron, thicker than sheet or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

tank-valve, s.

Rail.-engin.: A form of valve used in locomotive water-supply tanks, for admitting water to the discharge-pipe.

tank-vessel, s.

SAME as TANK.

tank-worm, s.

Zool. (Pl.): The Guinea worm in a certain stage of its development, when the young have been set free from the body of their parent and inhabit the "tanks" so common in India. It is supposed that it penetrates the body of bathers when it is very minute.

tânk (2), s. [Native name.]

1. A small East Indian dry measure of about 240 grains weight.

2. A weight for pearls in Bombay of 71 grains. (*Simmonds*.)

tânk (3), s. [TANO (3), s.] The end of a file, chisel, &c., which is inserted into the handle; a tang.

tânk (4), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Pastinaca sativa*.

tân-kê, tân-kî-â, s. [Native Chinese name.]

1. A kind of boat at Canton, Macao, &c., rowed by women. It is about 25 feet long.

2. A woman who rows in such a boat.

tân-kard, s. & a. [O. Fr. *tanquard*, perhaps formed by metathesis, from Lat. *carduus*; Gr. *edaphos* (*kardharos*) = a tankard; O. Dut. *tanckert*; Irish *tancaert*.]

A. As substantives:

1. A large vessel for liquors, especially a

large drinking vessel with a cover, made of pewter, gold, silver, &c.

2. *Spool*: A vessel containing a pint; half tankard, or small tankard, being used for one containing half-a-pint.

3. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial, festive, jovial. (Milton.)

* **tankard-bearer**, *s.* A person who, when *Ludus* was very imperfectly supplied with water, carried water about in large tankards holding two or three gallons from the conduits and pumps in the streets.

* **tankard-turnip**, *s.*

Bot., *Ac.*: *Brassica rapa oblonga*, a variety of sub-variety of turnip rising high above the ground.

* **tank-er**, *s.* A steamship built with tanks to convey petroleum in bulk. (U. S.)

* **tank-ki**, *s.* [TANKEA.]

* **tank-ite**, *s.* [Elym. doubtful. Sent to Breithaupt under this name.]

Min.: A massive mineral found at Arendal, Norway, and said to be related to chalcotrite, but less clove-sulphur and Pisan (the former from its optical characters, the latter from its chemical composition) refer it to Anorthite (q.v.).

* **tank-ling**, *s.* [TANQ, *v.*] A tinkling.

* **tān-līng**, *s.* [Eng. tan; dimin. suff. -ling.] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun.

"To be still hot summer's tanning, and the shrinking slaves of winter."

Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iv. 4.

* **tān-nā, thān-nā, thān-ā**, *s.* [Hind. *thana*; Maratta *thane* = a station.] A police station; a military post. (East Indies.)

* **tān-nā-ble**, *n.* [Eng. tan; -able.] Capable of being tanned.

* **tān-nā-dar, thān-e-dar**, *s.* [Hind. *thane-dar*.] The keeper or commandant of a tanna; a petty police officer. (East Indies.)

* **tān-nage** (as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. tan; -age.] The act, operation, or result of tanning; a tanning.

"They should have got his cheek fresh tannage."

Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

* **tān-nā-pī-ic**, *ic*, *s.* [Eng. tannic; Mod. Lat. *apudic* (vulgar), and suff. -ic.] A term applied to tannic acid derived from the male fern.

* **tannapicidic-acid**, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_{11}$ (?). A brown, shining, amorphous mass, found in the root of the male fern. It is insoluble in water, ether, oil of turpentine, and fixed oils, but very soluble in strong alcohol and in warm acetic acid. Fuses chloride colours the alcoholic solution green, and on adding ammonia a greenish powder is precipitated.

* **tān-nā-ic**, *s.* [Eng. tannic; -ic.]

Chem.: A salt of tannic acid.

* **tān-nā-oor-tē-pī-nic**, *s.* [CORTEPINITAN-IC.]

* **tān-nēm-ite**, *s.* [After the Tannenbaum mines, Saxony; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A bright metallic mineral of a tin-white colour, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Composed of sulphur, 19.1; barium, 62.0; copper, 18.9, the resulting formula being $CuS + BaS_2$.

* **tān-nēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. tan, *v.*; -er.] One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

"The fellows (to which a gun barrel) served for a pipe and no other inconvenience than that of being blown out of the barrel from the impetuosity of the powder work."—*Archer: Peverell*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

* **tanner's bark**, *s.* Bark of various trees used by tanners, espec. oak bark. (BARK) (2), *s.*

* **tanner's waste**, *s.* Hide-cuttings.

* **tān-nēr** (2), *s.* [Gipsy *tano* = little.] A slang expression for exigence. (*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.)

* **tān-nēr-y**, *s.* [Eng. tan; -ery.]

1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.

2. The art or practice of tanning.

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* **tān-nīc**, *s.* [Eng. tannic; -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from oak bark.

* **tannic-acid**, *s.*

Chem.: Tannin. Astringent substances and other parts of p and widely distributed in one form or another, throughout the vegetable kingdom. They are mostly amorphous, have a rough but not sour taste, a slight acid reaction, and colour ferric salts dark blue or green. Their most characteristic reaction is that of forming insoluble compounds with gelatin, solid muscular fibre, skin, &c., which then acquires the property of resisting putrefaction, as in the tanning of leather.

* **Tannic acid of the Oak**:

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_{11}$. Gallotannic acid, extracted from nut-galls by long maceration of the powdered substance with a mixture of four parts of ether and one part of alcohol. It forms a slightly yellowish, porous mass, very soluble in water, less so in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, reddens litmus, and possesses a pure astringent taste. It forms neutral and basic salts, the latter absorbing oxygen from the air and becoming brown.

* **tān-nī-ār**, *s.* [TANIER.]

* **tān-nī-gō-nām'-ic**, *s.* [Eng. tannic; Gr. *γερνάν* (genan) = to produce, and Eng. nmic.] Derived from or containing tannic acid and ammonia.

* **tannigenamio-acid**, *s.* [GALLAMIO-ACID.]

* **tān-nin**, *s.* [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *tanninum*.] [TAN, TANNIC-ACID.]

* **tān-nīng**, *pr. par. a., & s.* [TAN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"There was a tanning company, which promised to furnish leather superior to the best that was brought from Turkey."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Lit.*: The art, practice, or process of converting raw hides and skins into leather by combining with the substance of the skin any other compound which has the property of rendering it imputrescible and elastic. The agent most generally employed is a soluble vegetable extract termed tannin, which forms insoluble compounds with the albumen, gluten, gelatin, and other components of the skin. Another class of agents which fortify the fibrous portions of skins against the joint attack of warmth, air, and moisture are minerals, which seem to act as preservative salts on the gelatinous-fibrous structure of the skin. Such are alum and salt, and copperas. The larger and heavier skins, as those of buffaloes, oxen, or the like, are technically known as bides; those of smaller animals, as of sheep, calves, &c., are skins. The skins are first stripped of the hair, wool, and fleshy parts by steeping in pits containing lime-water of various strengths. They are then washed in water, scraped to get rid of adhering lime, the ears and projecting parts cut off, and are then ready for the tan-pits—wooden-lined vats, whose tops are level with the ground. Into these the skins and the ground bark, or ooze previously extracted therefrom, are put. The skins are usually placed in horizontal layers, but are sometimes suspended vertically in the process of handling, the hides are taken out with blunt-pointed, long-handled hooks, placed one over another, on a sloping rack over an adjacent pit, and permitted to drain for one or two hours. It is common to put the skins at first into nearly spent ooze, and transfer them successively to stronger oozes. Those in which the tanning is effected are called *hander-liquor*; stronger oozes, used for giving the bloom on the surface, are termed *layer-liquor*.

"The Lord Treasurer Burleigh (who always consulted artificers in their own art) was indoctrinated by a scholar in the true tanning of leather."—*Puller: Works*, Middletons.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Appearance or hue of a brown colour produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

2. A thrashing, a flogging. (Slang.)

* **tān-nin-gōn'-ic**, *s.* [Eng. tannin; Gr. *γερνάν* (genan), and suff. -ic.] Containing tannic acid.

* **tanningenic-acid**, *s.* [CATCHINE.]

* **tān-nēm-ē-tār**, *s.* [Eng. tannic; *o* connect., and *meter*.] A hydrometer for determining the strength of tanning liquor.

* **tān'-rō**, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Centetes eurydatus*, a small nocturnal insectivorous mammal from Madagascar and the neighbouring islands. It is about fifteen inches long, of which nearly one-third is occupied by the elongated head; the body is covered with bristles, hairs, and spines, the latter forming a sort of collar round the neck. General colour, tawny; in the young there are said to be longitudinal yellow streaks, which disappear with age. They feed principally on earthworms, for which they root with their pointed snouts, like pigs. Their flesh is said to resemble that of the sucking-pig, but to have a munky odour. (CENTETES, STREAKED-TANREC.)

* **tān'-yē**, * **tān'-yōy**, *s.* [Ety. unknown (Littér), doubtful (Sir J. Hooker); O. Fr. *athanasie*; Fr. *éternité*, *éternité*; Low Lat. *athanasia*, the name under which the tany was sold in the shops in Lyle's time; Gr. *ἀθανασία* (*athanasia*) = immortality, a privilege, and *θανάσις* (*thanasis*) = death. (Prior.)]



TANNEY.

1. *Bot.*: *Tanacetum vulgare*. It is about one to three feet high, has bipinnatifid, incisive serrate leaves, and flowers in a terminal corymb. It is found in waste places in Britain, but often doubtfully wild. The whole plant is bitter and aromatic. It is sometimes used in domestic economy as an ingredient in puddings, omelets, &c., or for garnishing dishes; and medicinally as an antelmintic and a febrifuge.

2. *Cook.*: A favourite dish of the seventeenth century, and even later, made of eggs, cream, rose water, sugar, and the juice of herbs, as endive, spinach, sorrel, tansy, and baked with butter in a shallow pewter dish.

* *Wild Tansy*:

Bot.: (1) *Potentilla anserina*. So named because the leaves are much divided like those of the tansy. Called also *Goose tansy*. (2) *Agrimonia Eupatoria*. (Britten & Holland.)

* **tānt**, *s.* [TANT.] A small red spider.

* **tān-tā-lī-an**, *s.* [TANTALUS.] Tantalizing, unprofitable.

"Get much tantalism wealth."

James: Witte's Pilgrimage, p. 34.

* **tān-tāl'-ic**, *s.* [Eng. *tantalum*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from tantalum (q.v.).

* **tantalio-acid**, *s.* [TANTALIC-OXIDE.]

* **tantalio-chloride**, *s.*

Chem.: $TaCl_5$. Obtained as a yellow sublimate when a mixture of tantalio oxide and charcoal is ignited in a stream of chlorine gas. It is decomposed by water yielding hydrochloric acid and hydrated tantalio oxide. Heated to 144°, it volatilizes, and at 221° melts to a yellowish liquid.

* **tantalio-ochre**, *s.*

Min.: An oxide of tantalum of a brownish colour, said to occur on crystals of tantalite at Penniköja, Somero, Finland.

* **tantalio-oxide**, *s.*

Chem.: Ta_2O_5 . Produced by burning tantalum in the air. The anhydrous oxide is a white powder, varying in density from 7.02 to 8.26, and is insoluble in all acids. Hydrated tantalio oxide, or tantalio acid, is obtained by adding water to an aqueous solution of potassium tantalate. It is a snow-white, bulky powder, soluble in hydrochloric and hydrosulphuric acids.

* **tān-tā-lī-nā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tantalus*; Lat. *tan*, pl. *ali*, suff. -*ina*.]

Ornith.: In some classifications a sub-family of Ardeidae.

* **tān-tā-lī-ō**, *s. pl.* [TANTALIZE.]

* **tān-tā-lī-m**, *s.* [TANTALIZE.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or

tormenting by the hope or near approach of that which is desired, but which is not attainable; tantalization.

"A lively representation of a person lying under the torment of such a kind of tantalism."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 95.

tân-tal-ite, *s.* [Eng. *tantalum*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of rare occurrence, found in granitic rocks rich in albite or oligoclase. Hardness, 6 to 6.5; sp. gr. 7 to 8; lustre, metallic; colour, black; streak, reddish-brown to black; opaque, brittle. Compo.: a tantalate of the protoxides of iron and manganese, part of the tantalate being sometimes replaced by oxide of tin, forming a stannio-tantalate. Formula (FeOMnO), TaO_2 .

tân-tâ-ll-âm, *s.* [TANTALUM.]

tân-tal-i-mâ-tion, *s.* [Eng. *tantalize*; *-ation*.] The act of tantalizing; the state of being tantalized.

"Rosalind's pains and tantalizations in this night's round."—*Shakespeare: Festivous Notes*.

tân-tal-ise, *v.t.* [Formed from the proper name Tantalus, with suff. *-ize* (Fr. *-iser*; Lat. *-iso*; Gr. *-izo*); Fr. *tantaliser*.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach; to excite expectations or fears which will not be realized; to tease, to torment.

"I should otherwise have felt exceedingly tantalized with lying under the walls of so great a city full of objects of novelty, without being able to enter it."—*Coats: Third Voyage*, bk. vi, ch. 15.

tân-tal-is-er, *s.* [Eng. *tantalize*; *-er*.] One who tantalizes.

"I made, however, no discovery of my determination to this tantalizer."—*Walsford: Memoirs*, p. 237.

tân-tal-is-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [TANTALIZE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view something unattainable; tormenting.

"In this tantalizing situation the Gloucester continued for near a fortnight, without being able to fetch the road."—*Arden: Voyages*, bk. II, ch. II.

tân-tal-is-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *tantalizing*; *-ly*.] In a tantalizing manner; so as to tantalize; by tantalizing.

tân-ta-lûm, *s.* [TANTALUS. Named from the difficulty with which it was obtained.]

Chem.: A pentad metallic element, symb. Ta, at. wt. 182, discovered, in 1803, by Ekeberg, in the minerals tantalite and ytrotantalite. The metal is obtained by heating the floatantale of potassium or sodium, with metallic sodium in a covered iron crucible, cooling, and washing out the soluble salts with water. It is a black powder, insoluble in sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, or even in nitrohydrochloric acid, but is slowly dissolved in warm aqueous hydrofluoric acid, very rapidly when nitric acid is present. When heated in the air, it burns with a bright light, being converted, though with difficulty, into tantalic oxide.

Tân-ta-lûs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Tántalos* (Tantalos).]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A king of Lydia, and son of Jupiter, who, for an offence committed against his father, was condemned to stand in the lower world up to the chin in water, which constantly eluded his lip as often as he attempted to quench the thirst that tormented him. Over his head grew all kinds of fruits; but whenever he reached forth his hands to take them, the wind scattered them to the clouds.

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Wading Birds, the type of the old sub-family Tantalinae, variously placed in different classifications. According to Wallace it belongs to the Ciconiidae, with five species from the Ethiopian, Oriental and Neotropical regions, and the south-east of North America. The genus is akin to *Ibis*, but with a stronger bill. One of the species, *Tantalus* (= *Ibis* = *Plegadis*) *falcinellus*, the Gloomy Ibis, is an occasional British visitor. (Yarrell: *Brit. Birds*, ed. 4th, lv. 213.)

Tantalus' cup, *s.* A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a

man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image, it begins to subside, so that the figure, like Tantalus in the fable, is unable to quench its thirst.



TANTALUS' CUP.

tân-tâ-môunt, *v.t.*

[TANTAMOUNT, *a.*] To be tantamount or equivalent.

"That which in God's estimate may tantamount to a direct undervaluing."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermones Asserti*, § 21.

tân-tâ-môunt, *tan-tâ-môunt*, *a.* [Fr. *tant* (Lat. *tantus*) = so much, as much; Eng. *amount*.] Equivalent in value, force, significance, or effect.

"Whenever the Liberals bring forward a motion regarded by all sides as tantamount to a vote of want of confidence."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 12, 1866.

tân-tâ-môunt-lý, *adv.* [TANTAMOUNT.] Equivalently; in effect.

"Tantamountingly to give her the lie."—*Puller: Church Hist.*, II. 11. 24.

tân-ti-tý, *s.* [QUANTITY.]

tân-tiv-y, *adv. & s.* [From the note of a hunting-horn.]

A. As adv.: Swiftly, speedily.

B. As substantive:

1. A rapid, violent gallop.

2. A mixture of haste and violence; a rush, a torrent.

"Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost great, and the prodigal son, and not in such a tantivy of language."—*Convent*.

3. An adherent of the Court in the time of Charles II.; a royalist. (Probably from the fox-hunting habits of the country squires of the period.)

"Collier... was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the cant of his age was called a tantivy."—*Macaulay: Essays: Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

4. To ride tantivy: To ride with great speed.

tân-tiv-y, *v.t.* [TANTIVY, *adv.*] To hurry off; to go off in a hurry.

"Where are they gone tantivying?"—*Mod. D'Ar-Nay: Camilla*, bk. III, ch. viii.

tânt-lîng, *s.* [Based on *tantalize* (q.v.).] One seized with the hope of things unattainable.

Tân-trâ, *s.* [Sans., from *tan* = to believe.]

Hind. Sacred Lit. (Pl.): Compositions, great in number and in some cases extensive, always assuming the form of a dialogue between Siva and his bride in one of her many forms, but chiefly as Uma and Parvati, in which the goddess asks her consort for directions how to perform certain ceremonies, and with what prayers and incantations they should be accompanied. In giving her information, he warns her that it must on no account be divulged to the profane. The Tantrikas, or followers of the Tantras, consider them a fifth Veda, and attribute to them equal antiquity and superior authority. Prof. Horace Hayman Wilson believed that portions of them are older than the Paranas, and that the system originated in the early ages of Christianity. They were composed chiefly in Bengal and Eastern India. The Sakta are great supporters of the Tantras. (Sakta.)

Tân-trâgm, *s.* [Eng. *tantra*; *-ism*.] The doctrine of the Tantras.

Tân-trî-ka, *s.* [Sans., &c.]

Hindooism: A follower of the Tantras.

tân-trâm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A burst of ill-humour; a fit of passion; a display of temper. (Generally in the plural.) (*Collog.*)

"It has been in strange humours and tantrums all the morning."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. II, ch. II.

tân-tý, *s.* [Hind. *tânt*.]

Weaving: The Hindoo loom, consisting of bamboo beams for the warp and cloth, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the big toes are inserted, a needle which answers as a shuttle, and a lay.

tân-y-pûs, *s.* [Gr. *varivous* (*varivous*), *varivous* (*varivous*) = long striding, long-legged;

varivous (*varivous*) = to stretch, and *varivous* (*varivous*) = a foot.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Tipulidæ. Adults with fourteen articulations in both legs, the last but one very long in the male, the others nearly globular.

2. *Palæont.*: A species occurs in the Pebeck beds.

tân-y-sip-târ-a, *s.* [Gr. *varivous* (*varivous*) = having spreading wings, *varivous* (*varivous*) = to spread, and *varivous* (*varivous*) = wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcedinidæ, with fourteen species, from the Malacca, New Guinea, and North Australia. Bill rather short, somewhat thick, straight, acute; nostrils small; tall graduated, the two middle feathers longest.

tân-y-tô-ma, *s.* [Gr. *varivous* (*varivous*) = to stretch out, and *varivous* (*varivous*) = a mouth.]

Entom.: A tribe of Diptera (q.v.) with several families. The antennæ consist of segments of three joints, but often with modifications of articulation in the third joint, and with a terminal bristle; the palpi of a more than two joints, and the mouth usually perfect. The larvae have a more or less dissected head, and produce free pupæ.

tân-y-stô-ma, *s.* [TANYSTOMA.] Any dipterous insect of the tribe Tanystoma (q.v.). Its gnatfly is a familiar British example.

tân-si-mât, *s.* [Arab., pl. of *tân-si-mât* regulation.] The name given to the laws, constituting the first contribution towards constitutional government in Egypt, published in 1844 by the Sultan Abdul Mejid.

Tâ-ô-lâm, Tâ-ôn-lâm, *s.* [See def.]

Compar. Relig.: One of the three religions of China. Its founder, Lao-tse, lived according to tradition in the sixth century B.C. It is a word meaning "way." It would seem that Tao represented the course which Lao thought a man should pursue in order to overcome evil. The whole teaching was vague and unsatisfactory; but its followers made great advance on those that had preceded them, by believing that by doing what was good would gain the victory over evil, and by insisting that good should be done for evil, as the sure way to overcome it. The head of the body was a sort of patriarch, who had the power of transmitting his dignity as office to a member of his own family, and the descendants of the first are said to have held the office for centuries. Tao was afterwards personified, and regarded as the first being of the universe. The Taoists attributed to it eternity and inviolability; but they did not seem to have regarded him as being in any way able to assist or comfort his followers. All they had to do was to contemplate his and his virtues, and to strive to keep to the "way." When Taoism appears as a definite factor in the history of China, in the first century A.C., it appears as a congenial superstition: belief in the man's status of spirits, alchemy, astrology, searching for the herb of immortality, and the sublimation of the body so as to render it ethereal. Tao was largely modified by Buddhism, and the doctrines and practices of which adopted; but it still adheres to its old superstitions, though in its treatises it rejects much of the Confucian and the Buddhist morality.

Tâ-ô-lât, Tâ-ôn-lât, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Tao* (*ism*), *Taoism* (*ism*); *-ist*.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Taoism (q.v.).

B. As subst.: A follower of Lao-tse; a believer in Taoism.

táp (1), *tappe*, *tep*, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *tapper* = to tap, to strike, to hit; Low Ger. *tappen* = to grope, to fumble; *tapp*, *tapp* = the fist, a blow, a kick; *tapp*, *tapp* = tap. Probably of imitative origin.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike lightly or gently, or with something small; to pat gently; to strike with a gentle blow.

"Nigh celestial Cupid thud: And, tapping him, said, 'Youth, be a man!'"—*Plautus: Plautus*.

2. To put a new sole or heel on, as on a boot or shoe.

B. Intrans.: To strike a gentle blow; to tap at a door.

tâ-te, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gât, pâr, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûh, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Syrian. a, æ = ê; ey = â; qu = hê.

tap (t), v. t. & i. [A.S. *teppan* (Somner); cogn. with Dut. *tappen*; Icel. *tappa*; Dan. *tappe*; Sw. *tappa*; Ger. *zapfen*. Allied to *top* and *but*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To pierce so as to let out a fluid: as, To tap a cask, a tree, &c.
2. To cause to run out by broaching the cask or vessel; to cause to flow.

"That blood already, like the peltosa,
Hath then tap'd out, and drunkenly caroused."
Shakspeare, *Richard III.*, ll. 1.

II. Fig.: To treat in an analogous manner for the purpose of extracting or drawing something from: as, To tap a telegraph wire.

***B. Intrans.** To draw liquor from a cask; to act as a tapper.

"I will entertain Bartholp; he shall draw, he shall tap."
Shakspeare, *Henry VIII.*, l. 5.

***C. To tap the Admiral:** To suck liquor from a cask by a straw. Often says it was first done with the rum-cask in which the body of Admiral Lord Nelson was brought to England, and when the cask arrived the admiral was found "high and dry."

tap (t), s. [Tap (t), v.]

1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with something little or light; a pat.

"Let them a while their nimble feet restrain,
And with soft taps beat time to every strain."
Jungius, *Art of Dancing*, ll.

2. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.

tap (t), s. [*tappe*, s. (A.S. *teppe* (Somner); cogn. with Dut. *tap*; Icel. *tappi*; Dan. *tap*; Sw. *tapp*; a tap, a handful, a whisp; O. H. Ger. *zapfen*; Ger. *zapfen*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A plug or spile to stop a hole in a cask.

2. A pipe or hole through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

"It was impossible to draw out any of its contents by a tap."
Cook, *First Voyage*, bk. II, ch. II.

3. The liquor drawn from a cask or through a tap, especially with regard to its quality.

"He says little of that tap he drinks, Sammy."
Johnson, *Pictures*, ch. xviii.

4. A tap-house or tap-room.

II. Mark: A tapering, longitudinally grooved screw of hardened steel, having a square head, so that it may be turned by a wrench. It is used for cutting an internal screw, as that of a nut.

III. On tap:

1. Ready to be drawn: as, ale on tap.

2. Broached or furnished with a tap: as, a cask on tap.

tap-bolt, s. A bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through the part and receiving a nut.

tap-borer, s. A tapering boring instrument for making spigot or hmg holes in casks.

tap-cinder, s. The clay produced in the process of puddling iron.

tap-hole, s. An opening at the base of a smelting furnace for drawing off the molten metal. It is stopped by a plug of refractory clay, which is removed in the act of tapping.

tap-house, s. A house where liquors are retailed, usually in connection with a brewery.

"I mine own part I never come into any room in a tap-house, but I am drawn in."
Shakspeare, *Mosart for Measure*, ll. 1.

tap-plate, s. A steel plate furnished with a number of holes which are worn and notched, to adapt it for cutting threads on blanks.

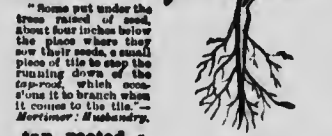
tap-room, s. Originally, a room in a tap-house, where beer is served from the tap; now applied to a room in a public house in which persons sit and drink, and where workmen may cook their food.

"The ambassador was put one night into a miserable tap-room full of soldiers smoking."
Macaulay, *Rev. Eng.*, ch. vii.

tap-root, s. The main root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downwards to a considerable depth; a root in which the descending radicle maintains its superiority in thickness and importance to

the rootlets which spring from it on all sides. Example, the carrot, parsnip, or turnip. A tap-root may be fusiform, napiform, pro-morse, filiform, or cylindrical.

"Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they saw their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the tap-root, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile."
Boreman, *Fl. Massachusetts*.



tap-rooted, a. Having a tap-root.

tap-wrench, s. A two-handed lever for rotating a tap used in forcing an interior screw-thread. The shank of the tap is held between a fixed and a movable die, which are approached by a screw, and are adapted to hold shanks of various sizes.

tap (3), s. [Tap (t), v.] A top; a head or the like. (Scottish.)

Tap of tow:

1. Lit.: The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

2. Fig.: A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

tap-pickle, s. The uppermost and most valuable grain in a stalk of oats. Hence, fig., one's most valuable possession, as, in the case of a woman, elasticity. (Scottish.)

tap-pálp-ito, s. [After the Sierra de Tapalpa, Mexico, where found; suff. -ite (Mia.); Ger. *telluriummuthalther*.]

Mia.: Supposed to be a sulpho-telluride of himuth and silver, but its exact composition has not yet been determined. Structure, granular; sp. gr. 7.803; lustre, metallic; colour, gray, tarnishes easily. An analysis by Rammelsberg yielded: sulphur, 3.32; tellurium, 24.10; himuth, 48.50; silver, 23.35 = 99.27.

tap-páy-ár-in, s. (Native name.)

Zool.: *Phrynosoma orbiculare*, a toad-like lizard, about six inches long, from the hill-country of Central Mexico. There are eight sharp radiating spines on the back of the head, and rows of scales keeled and spined on the flanks. General colour, a dull sand-tint above; yellowish beneath.

tappe, s. [*tappe*, s. (A.S. *teppe* = a tape, a fillet; closely allied to *tappet* = a tappet, and borrowed from Lat. *tappet* = cloth, hangings, tapestry (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A narrow fillet or band; a narrow linen or cotton fabric, twisted or plain, white or coloured, used for strings and the like.

"Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap, my dainty duck, my dainty duck?"
Shakspeare, *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

2. A tape-line (q.v.).

3. A narrow band of paper on which messages are recorded by a telegraph apparatus.

4. Spirituous or fermented liquor. (Slang.)

II. Printing:

1. One of the travelling-bands which hold and conduct the sheet of paper in a machine. The nippers take the sheet from the feed-board, and the fly, taking it from the tapes, delivers it on to the heap.

2. A similar band in a paper-folding machine.

tape-carrier, s. A tool-holder, like a frame-saw, in which a corundum tape is mounted, to be used in cutting or filing.

tape-fuse, s. A long, flexible, ribbon-shaped fuse, containing a composition which burns with great rapidity.

tape-line, tape-measure, s. A ribbon of tape or other material winding upon an axis inside a case. They are made of linen or steel, from ten to 100 feet long, and divided into feet, inches, and subdivisions of an inch.

***tape-primer,** s. A narrow strip of flexible material, usually paper, containing small charges of fulminating composition at short and equal intervals apart, and covered with a waterproof composition.

tápe, v. t. [TAPER, a.] To make go a great way; to use sparingly.

"And ye shall see my skill and knowledge to get the silver gaid fur—I'll tape it out well."
Scott, *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

† tápe-igm, s. [TAPIISM.]

† tápe-ist, s. [TAPIST.]

***táp-ga,** s. [Eng. *tap(e)*, a.; -ga.] Made of tape.

"Bury its tape bonds."
Boswell, *Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xiv.

tá'-pér, s. & a. [A.S. *tapor*, *taper*; Ir. *tapar*; Wel. *tampir*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small wax-candle, usually having a long wick with such a covering of wax as to allow the taper to be coiled; a small lighted wax candle; a small light.

"To guide his dangerous tread, the *tapers* gleam."
Wordsworth, *Descriptive Sketches*.

2. Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form.

"In shape it differs somewhat from the Whitehead, being not only a third longer, but having a blunter head and a greater length of taper alt."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 25, 1868.

II. Bot.: *Verbascum Thapsus*. [HISTORICAL.]

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Long and becoming regularly more slender towards the point; tapering toward one end.

"With ample forehead, and with spreading horns,
It bore taper toes resplendent gold attire."
Pope, *Dunciad*, l. 250.

II. Bot.: *Terris* (q.v.).

taper-file, s. A file which is rectangular in section, and whose thickness and width gradually decrease toward the point.

taper-pointed, a.

Bot.: Acuminate (q.v.).

taper-vice, s. A vice whose cheeks are arranged to grasp objects whose sides are not parallel.

tá'-pér, v. t. & i. [TAPER, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To become gradually slenderer; to diminish in one direction; to become gradually less in diameter.

"Around the tapering tops a dove they tye."
Pope, *Virgil*, *Æneid* v.

*2. To diminish; to grow gradually less.

B. Trans.: To cause to taper; to make gradually smaller, especially in diameter.

"I never saw any single tree-mast so big in the body, and so long, and yet so well tapered."
Dampier, *Voyages* (an. 1687).

***tá'-péred,** a. [Eng. *taper*; -ed.] Provided with tapers; lighted with a taper or tapers.

tá'-pér-íng, pr. par. or a. [TAPER, v.] Becoming gradually smaller in diameter towards one end; gradually diminishing towards a point.

"Each tall and tapering mast
Is swung into the place."
Langfellow, *Building of the Ship*.

tá'-pér-íng-ly, adv. [Eng. *tapering*; -ly.] In a tapering manner.

***tá'-pér-néss,** s. [Eng. *taper*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tapering; tapering form.

"A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its taperness and foliage."
Shenstone, *On Taste*.

***tá'-pér-wíse,** adv. [Eng. *taper*; -wise.] In a tapering manner; taperingly.

"It grows tapering, sharp and pointed in the top."
P. Holland, *Pittis*, bk. xvi, ch. xvi.

táp-ég, s. [Gr. *τάπηξ* (*tápē*) = a carpet, a rug.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Veneridæ (q.v.); outline of shell ovate, oblong, umbones turned forward, margin smooth, al-pheal fold deep and rounded. The animal is eaten in North America and on the coast of Europe. About eighty recent species, widely distributed, from low water to 100 fathoms. Fossil six, from the Pliocene of Europe.

táp-és-tríed, a. [Eng. *tapestry*; -ed.] Fur-nished or hung with tapestry.

"In vain on gilded roof they fall,
And lightened up a tapestried wall."
Scott, *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 28.

ból, bóy; pót, jówl; cat, cèll, ohorus, phin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = shùn. -sion, -sion = shùn. -ble, -ble, &c. = bøl, døl.

tāp'-de-trī, *tap-es-trī, *tap-es-trye, *tap-in-trī, *tap-in-try, s. (A corrupt. of Fr. *tapisserie*, from *tapisser* = to furnish with tapestry; *tapis* = tapestry, from Low Lat. *tapeicus* = tapestry, from Lat. *tapis* = cloth, hangings; Gr. *τάπηξ* (*tāpēs*), genit. *τάπητος* (*tāpētōs*) = a carpet; Sp. *tapis* = tapestry; Ital. *tappeseria* = tapestry.)

Fabric: A kind of woven hangings of wool or silk, frequently raised and enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, historical subjects, &c. The term is of somewhat indefinite meaning, and the purpose equally indeterminate. It was originally intended for hangings, to hide the wall, or make a screen or curtain. Hand tapestry is embroidered by the needle, woollen or silken threads being worked into the meshes of a fabric. The term is also applied to a variety of woven fabrics having a multiplicity of colours in their design, but having no other characteristic of true tapestry.

The tapestry, the bedding, the waistcoat were soon in a blouse. — *Macaulay*; *Macaulay*, ch. xxi.

¶ The art of making tapestry was known to most of the ancient nations. The hangings and walls of the Jewish tabernacle were a kind of tapestry, some made by the needle and some woven (Exod. xxvi. 1, 31, 36, xxxv. 35). There was a kind of tapestry in the houses of the Anglo-Saxon chiefs. That of the ordinary type was introduced, or reintroduced, into Europe by the Saracens, and those introduced into Europe by the Saracens, and those Frenchmen who made it were called Saracenis. The factory at Arras was so celebrated from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century that the name of the town came to be used for the fabric. (AASAS, GAZLIN.) The art reached high perfection in Flanders in the fifteenth century. In the reign of Henry VIII. tapestry-weaving was introduced into England, and a manufactory was commenced at Mottlake in 1519. At first tapestry was used chiefly to decorate churches, but was afterwards employed to beautify the mansions of the aristocracy. The scenes represented have historic interest, from the vivid representation which they present of contemporary life. [BAYEUX-TAPESTRY.] The art is now more common in the East than the West, the use of tapestry having been superseded in Europe by painting, the papering of walls, &c.; but the celebrated manufactory in the Avenue des Gobelins, Paris, which became a State institution in the reign of Louis XIV., still flourishes, and the tapestry produced there is as superior to the Bayeux tapestry as a picture by Rubens is to the crude outline drawings of early Egyptian art.

tapestry-carpet, s. A two-ply carpet in which the warp is first printed and then woven.

tāp'-de-trī, v.t. [TAPESTRY, s.] To adorn or hang with, or as with tapestry.

"Be my chamber tapestried."

"With the showers of summer."

E. B. Browning. *House of Cleopatra*.

***tāp'-et, *tap-ette, *tap-ite, s.** [Lat. *tape*.] [TAPESTRY, s.] Worked or figured stuff; tapestry, carpet.

"He commanded such as were about him y^e they should spread a *tape* upon the ground, & than lay y^e hym upon the *tape*." — *Paragon*. Chronology, ch. cxxxv.

tāp'-ē-tī, s. [Native name.]

Zool. *Lepus brasiliensis*, found throughout Brazil, and on various parts of the Andes in Bolivia and Peru.

tāp'-ē-tī-ēss, s. [Tap (s), s.] Not having a tap or head; hence, heedless, foolish. (Scotch.)

"The tapless rain-fallen hizzle."

She's soft of heart, and something lazy."

Burns. *Epistle to J. Lapraik*.

ta-pē-tūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tape* = a carpet, tapestry.]

1. **Anat.** Certain cross fibres of the *corpus callosum* spreading outward on the roof of the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum.

2. **Compur. Anat.** A shining spot on the outside of the optic nerve in the eyes of certain animals, which is owing to the absence of the *pigmentum nigrum* occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the *membrana ruyachiana*. Its use appears to be to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision. It may be observed distinctly in the eye of the common cat.

tāpē-worm, s. [Eng. tape, and worm.]

1. **Zool.** An intestinal worm, *Tenia solium*,

in form somewhat resembling tape. Its length is from five to fifteen yards, and its breadth from two lines at the narrowest part to four or five at the other or broader extremity. At the narrow end is the head, which is terminated anteriorly by a central rostellum, surrounded by a crown of small recurved hooks, and behind them four suckorial depressions; then follow an immense number of segments, each full of microscopic ova. The segments are capable of being detached when mature, and reproducing the parasite. There is no mouth; but nutrition appears to take place through the tissues of the animal, as also derive nourishment from the sea-water in which they float. The digestive system consists of two tubes or lateral canals, extending from the anterior to the posterior end of the body, and a transverse canal at the summit of each joint. The tapeworm lives in the small intestines of man, sinking itself by its double circle of hooks. When the reproductive joints or proglottides become mature, they break off and are voided with the stool. They may get into water, or may be blown about with the wind, till some of them are at length swallowed by the pig, and produce a parasite called *Cysticercus cellulosus*, which causes measles in the pig. When the meaty pork is eaten by man, a tapeworm, the ordinary *Taenia solium*, appears in his intestines. This species mainly affects the poor, who are the chief pork-eaters. Called more fully the Pork Tapeworm. The Beef Tapeworm, *Taenia mediorumellata*, has no coronet of hooks on the head. The segments are somewhat larger than in the ordinary tapeworm. It is fifteen to twenty-three feet long. The cysticercus of this species forms measles in the ox, and is swallowed by man in eating beef. It chiefly affects the rich. The Broad Tapeworm, *Bothriophthalmus latius*, is twenty-five feet long by nearly an inch broad, and chiefly affects the inhabitants of Switzerland, Russia, and Poland.

2. **Pathol.** Sometimes a person infested by a tapeworm experiences no inconvenience, and never suspects the existence of the parasite till segments of it are passed. Or there may be continual craving for food, debility, pain in the stomach, irritability of the bladder, itching about the nose and anus, vertigo, noises in the ears, faintness, restlessness, and emaciation. (HYDATIDS.)

† **tapeworm-shaped, a.**

Bot. Long, cylindrical, and contracted in various places, like the tapeworm.

tāph-ō-nō-tēr-ia, s. [Gr. *τάφος* (*taphos*) = a tomb, and *νάρκη* (*narke*) = a bat.] [TAPHOROUS.]

tāph-ō-sō-ūa, s. [Gr. *τάφος* (*taphos*) = a tomb, and *ζωω* (*zōō*) = to live. So named by Geoffroy because he discovered the type-species, *Taphozous perforatus*, in the chambers of the Pyramids. (TOXOCAR.) The other species share its fondness for dark places.

Zool. A genus of Bats, belonging to the group Emballonura of the family Emballonuridae, from the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, with ten species ranging into Egypt and Palestine. Most of these bats have a peculiar glandular sac between the angles of the lower jaw; it is always more developed in males than in females, which, in some species, do not possess any trace of it, though in the males of the same species it may be quite distinct. In *Taphozous melanogaster*, from India and the East Indies, it is absent from both sexes. In the seven species forming the sub-genus *Taphozous*, a small band of integument passes from the inferior surface of the fore-arm, and forms, with the wing-membrane, a small pouch; in the other three species forming the sub-genus *Taphonycteris* this pouch is absent.

tāph-rōn-chy-ma, s. [Gr. *τάφος* (*taphos*) = a ditch, and *χυμα* (*chyuma*) = infusion.]

Bot. (BOTHRENCHYMA.)

***tāp-in-age (age as Ig), s.** [Fr. *tapinois* = by stealth.] A lurking or skulking. (Gower: C. A., v.)

tāp-i-ō-ōa, s. [The Brazilian Indian name.]

Food Products: The powdered root or rhizome of *Manihot utilissima* (*Jatropha Manihot*). The root, which is about thirty pounds in weight, and is full of a poisonous juice, is washed, rasped, or rasped and grated, to a pulp. This, being well bruised and thoroughly

washed, is heated on iron plate, by which process the poison is drawn off. The residue, when dry, consists of pure starch, and is taken into bread by the natives of Central America. In the United States it is usually made into puddings, and forms a light and nutritious diet. Pearl tapioca is made from prepared grain.

tāpicoa - starch, s.

Chem. Purified cassava flour (q.v.).

The granules somewhat resemble sago starch in form, but are smaller. They are round at one end, and truncated at the other. The hilum, which is situated at the round end of the granule, is, in some, a slit, in others a distinct cross. Like sago, it is frequently added to the cheaper varieties of arrowroot.

tā-pi-ō-lite, s. [After the name of an ancient Finnish mythological subject.]

Min. A tetragonal mineral occurring as pegmatitic granite near Sukla, Tampere, Finland. Hardness, 6-6; sp. gr. 7.33; luster, adamantine to metallic; colour, pure black. Compo.: tantalic acid, 83.1; peroxide of iron, 16.9 = 100, which corresponds with the formula $5FeO, 4TaO_2$.

tā-pir, s. [From the French form of the native Brazilian name.]

Zool. Any individual of the genus *Tapirus* (q.v.). The South American tapir (*Tapirus americanus*) is about the size of a small dog, but more stoutly built, legs short and prolonged into a proboscis, but destitute of the finger-like process which is present in the elephant's trunk. The skin of the neck forms a thick rounded crest on the nape, with a short stiff mane. It is common throughout South America, ranging from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan. Its colour is a uniform deep brown, but the



TAPIR.

A. Malayana, s. American.

young are marked with yellowish stripes and spots. There is another American species inhabiting the Cordilleras; the back is covered with hair, and the nasal bones are more elongated, on which account Gill has given it generic rank. [TAPIRUS.] The Malayana tapir (*T. malayana*) is rather larger than the American species, and has a somewhat longer proboscis; it is nameless. Its colour is glossy black, with the back, rump, and sides white, the two colours being distinctly marked off from each other without any gradation. Tapirs inhabit deep recesses of forests, delighting in water, and feeding on young shoots of trees, fruits, and other eatable substances. They are inoffensive, not attacking man, and are easily tamed. Their flesh is eaten, but is somewhat dry, and their hides are made into leather.

ta-pir-ē-vūa, s. [Mod. Lat. *tapirus*, and Lat. *arvus* = an ancestor.]

Palaeont. A genus of Tapiridae (q.v.) from the Miocene of North America.

ta-pir-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tapirus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. **Zool.** A family of Perissodactyla (q.v.) with a single genus. [TAPIRUS.]

2. **Palaeont.** There are several fossil genera, commencing in the Eocene.

See, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hāre, camel, hār, thāre; pine, pīt, aīre, air, marīre; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, cōn; mōte, oōh, cōre, qūte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Sīrian. a, e = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

táp-á-dón, s. [Eng. &c. *tápir*, and Gr. *don* (donus), genit. *donos* (don-out-s) = a tooth.]
Palaeont.: A genus of Mammals having teeth like those of the *tápir*. One species, from the Red Crag.

táp-á-áld, a. [Eng. *tápir*; *-áld*.] Allied to the *tápir*, or the *tápir* family.
In France it is associated with two saprodon genera.
—Bosnia. Early Man in Bosnia, etc. B.

táp-á-á, s. [Mod. Lat., from *tápir* (q.v.).]
 1. *Zool.*: A genus of Tapiridae, from the Neotropical and Oriental sub-regions. Nose prolonged into a short, movable proboscis, skin very thick and covered with close short hair, neck furnished with a kind of stiff mane; tail very short, ears small, erect, and pig-like; four toes on the fore feet, three on the hind feet, separate, and ending in nail-like hoofs; skull pyramidal, as in the hog, with the nasal bones much arched for the muscles of the proboscis. The apparent anomaly of cloven animals with four toes with the *Perissodactyla* is explained by the fact that one of the toes (the fifth digit) is non-functional, and does not touch the ground. Authorities differ greatly as to the number of species from America, one of which has been separated genetically by Gill under the name of *Elaenognathus*. *Tapirus malayensis* is from the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. The genus is allied both to *Sus* and *Rhinoceros*.
 2. *Palaeont.*: The genus appears first in the Miocene, and is widely distributed in the Post-Pliocene of North America.

táp-á (s) (s) (s), s. [Fr. [TAPESTRY, s.] Car-

peting, tapestry.
 To be (or come) on (or upon) the *tápis*: To be or come under consideration, in allusion to the tapestry used to cover the table in a council-room. [CARPET, v. II.]
Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis.—*Lord Clarendon's Diary*. (1690.)

táp-á, v. [TAPIS, s.] To cover with figures like tapestry.

The windows beautified with greenes, quietude, and painted with scenes of all colour.—*P. Edmund*. *Plutus*, bk. xiv. ch. iv.

táp-á-á, s. [Fr. *tapisier*.] An upholsterer, an embroiderer, a maker of tapestry.

An upholsterer, and a carpenter.
 A weaver, a dyer, and a tapper.
Chaucer: C. T. 360 (Prolog.)

táp-á-á, s. [Fr. *tapisier*.] A drill for boring holes in water mains and pipes.

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táp-pét, s. [A dimia. from *táp* (1), v.]

Machinery:

(1) A projecting arm which is touched by a cam or other moving object, in order to impart an intermittent reciprocation to the r—
 Specially used as a valve-motion in steam-engines.

(2) A similar device on the stem of a stamp in an ore-battery. It is struck by a cam, lifting the stamp, which falls as the cam slides from under the tappet, its shoe striking the ore in the mortar.

tappet-motion, s.

Steam-eng.: The apparatus for working the valves of some forms of condensing engines. The valve-rods have levers attached, which are moved by projecting tappets on a rod connected to the beam.

tappet-wheel, s.

Mach.: A wheel having spurs on its periphery, adapted to trip a lever, trip-hammer, fulling-mallet, &c., or to raise the stamps of an ore-mill.

táp-píe, v. [TAPISH, s.]

táp-píe, s. [TAP (2), v.]

1. *Founding*: The jarring of a pattern in its bed in the sand to give it clearance. With small castings this is done by sticking a skewer into the pattern, and tapping it with the slicker or trowel; with larger castings more energetic means are employed, but in the same way.
 2. *Mech.*: The act or process of forming a screw thread in a hole.
 3. *Mech. & Domestic*: Boring a hole in a pipe, cask, &c., to insert a plug, connect a branch-pipe, or introduce a faucet, as the case may be.
 4. *Surg.*: The operation of removing fluid from any of the serous cavities of the body in which it has collected in large quantity: paracentesis. It may be practised on the abdomen, the thorax, the gall-bladder, &c.

tapping-bar, s.

Founding: A round bar with a sharp point, used for letting out the metal from the furnace into the ladle.

tapping-cock, s. A cock having a taper stem, enabling it to be fixed firmly in an opening by driving.

tapping-drill, s. A drill for boring holes in water mains and pipes.

tapping-gauge, s. A gauge used in tapping the sugar-maple, and in making the apices by which the sap is conducted to the buckets.

táp-pít, a. [TAP (3), s.] Crested.

táppit-hen, s.

1. *Lit.*: A hen with a crest.

2. *Fig.*: A tin pot with a knob on the top, containing a quart of ale.

"Their hostess... appeared with a huge pewter measuring-pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *táppit-hen*, and which, in the language of the hostess, remained (i.e. unutilized) with excellent claret just drawn from the cask."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xi.

táp-sál-toér-íe, adv. [TAP (3), s.] Topay-

tu-ry. (Scotch.)

táp-sér, s. [A.S. *teppestre*, a form of *teppere* = a tapper.] [-STER.]

One who taps or draws ale in an alehouse. (The word was originally feminine.)
"Shrill-tongued tapperes gave us every call."
Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, 4.4.

táp-sér-lý, a. [Eng. *tapper*; *-ly*.] Be-litting a tapper; low; vulgar.
"In any tapperish language."—*Nash*: *Introduction to Greene's Memoirs*, p. 8.

táp-toó, s. [TATTOO, s.] A beat of a drum.

ta-pú, s. [TABOO.]

ta-pú, s. [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.]

Mil.: The sharp projecting ridge down the centre of some breast-plates.

táp-wört, s. [Eng. *tap* (3), s., and *wort*.]

The refuse of the tap; dregs.

"A cup of small tap-worts."
Bacon: *Journal of John Roan*, p. 24.

ta-quá, s. [TAQUA.]

ta-quá-rás-sá, s. [Brazilian.]

Bot.: The name given to some Brazilian reeds, of the order of Grasses, growing from thirty to forty feet high in the Brazilian forests, with a diameter of six inches. Between the joints they are full of a red liquid, which quenches the most burning thirst.

tar (1), s. [A.S. *teorn*, *terra*; cogn. with Dut. *teer*; Ice. *teara*; Dan. *teer*; Sw. *tära*; Low Ger. *tär*; Ger. *teer*; Ir. *tearr*.]

1. *Chem.*: A thick, dark-brown, viscid, oily liquid, produced, together with other products, in the dry distillation of organic bodies and of bituminous minerals. [COAL-TAR.] The chemical constitution of tar is very complicated, but it appears to be a mixture of various substances, acid, alkaline, and neutral. True vegetable tar has always an acid reaction, and is readily miscible with alcohol, glacial acetic acid, ether, chloroform, benzol, &c. It is largely used for coating the planks and caskage of ships, for the preservation of fences, for making pitch, &c.

2. *Manuf. & Comm.*: Tar from the pine-tree, *Pinus sylvestris*, is brought from Russia, Norway, Germany, and Sweden. It is superior to that manufactured in the United States from other species of pine, though the latter is produced in great quantities in the vast pine forests of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and other southern states. Tar is produced in these regions by a smothered burning of the long-leaved pine, earth being laid on the heaps of billets to deaden the fire. As it burns the distilled tar runs out through a spout provided for that purpose. From wood tar is further distilled wood vinegar, which in its turn yields wood naphtha. Coal tar, long a troublesome product of gas works, is now being made very useful, crude naphtha being produced from it. The naphtha when purified has many important uses, among them the dissolving of India-rubber. Among the other products of coal tar are the highly important ones of carbolic acid and the aniline colors. [COAL-TAR.]

3. *Pharm.*: Tar is an external stimulant given in psoriasis, eczema, and other skin diseases. Its vapour inhaled is of use in chronic bronchitis and phthisis.

4. A sailor, a seaman. (In this sense shortened from *tar-paulin* (q.v.).)

"His ears passed their time in rioting among the rabble of Portsmouth."—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. cix.

tar-board, s.

Paper: A strong quality of millboard made from junk and old tarred rope.

tar-water, s.

1. A cold infusion of tar, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs. In 1747 it was strongly recommended by the metaphysician Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, in his *Siris*.
 "Or haply when their spirits faulter,
 Sprinkling my Lord of Chyme's tar-water."
Shakespeare: *Progress of Taste*, iv.

2. The ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in the process of gas manufacture.

tar-well, s.

Gas-works: A tank containing water, through which gas is passed to extract the tar.

tar, v. [TAR, s.]

1. To smear or cover with tar.

2. To smear, to cover, to impregnate.

"I have nointed ye, and tar'd ye with my doctrine, And yet the murren sticks to ye."
Bacon: *Plot*: *Spanish Curate*, iii. 2.

3. (1) *Tarred with the same brush*: Having the same vices or peculiarities; subject to the same treatment.
 (2) *To tar and feather a person*: To pour scalded tar over him, and then cover him with feathers. The practice is very old, and is now practically discontinued.

tar (2), s. [TARE.]

tar-itch, s.

Bot.: *Vicia hirsuta*.

tar-grass, s.

Bot.: *Vicia hirsuta* or *V. Cracca*.

ta-rá (1), s. [Tasmanian or Maori (?).]

Bot.: The tara fern.

tara-fern, s.

Bot.: *Pteris esculenta*. [FERN.]

ta-rá (2), s. [TARO (1).]

ból, bôy, pót, jót; est, gell, cherna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lóg.
 -clan, -clan = shan. -tion, -tion = shün; -tion, -tion = shün. -clous, -clous, -clous = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bpl, dpl.

ta-rân-tô, a. [Gr. *raparros* (tarabito) = a diabolical.]

Botany. A genus of Coryphenidae. Felagic fishes, allied to Brania (q.v.), from tropical and temperate seas.

ta-râ-gaf-râ, a. [Mod. Lat., from native name.]

Zool. A genus of Iguanidae, from tropical America. Back not crested; scales of back small, of throat granular; tail round, with a slight crest and moderate scales; ear toothed in front.

târ-q-mf-râ, s. [Hind.] See compound.

taramira-oil, a. An oil expressed from the seeds of *Erusa sativa*, cultivated in parts of India. The oil is like colza-oil, except in colour. It is used in India for anointing the hair and for food.

ta-rân-dâ, s. [Lat., a word occurring Pliny: *Nat. Hist.*, viii. 52.]

Zool. A synonym of Rangifer (q.v.).

Târ-ân-nôn, s. [See def.]

Geog. A valley and river in North Wales, between Llanidloes and Barmor.

Tarannon-shale, s.

Geol. Prof. Ramsay's name for certain beds existing at Tarannon and elsewhere, from South into North Wales. They are 1,000 to 1,500 feet thick in some places, and contain numerous species of Graptolites, corals of the genera *Favosites* and *Cyathophylus*, a crinoid (*Actinocrinus pulcher*), and a brachiopod (*Lingula symondali*). Lyell combined them with the Woolhope Limestone and Shale and the Denbighshire grits, placing the whole under the Wenlock Formation (Upper Silurian). Etheridge makes them of Lower Wenlock age. Called by Sedgwick, Rhayader Slates.

Tarannon-slates, s. pl. [TARANNON-SHALE.]

târ-qu-tâs, s. [Rusa.] A large covered travelling carriage, without springs, but balanced on long poles which serve the purpose, and without seats. Much used in Russia.

ta-rân-tây-la, s. [Ital.]

Music. A rapid Neapolitan dance in triplets. So called because it was popularly thought to be a remedy against the supposed poisonous bite of the Tarantula spider, which was said to set people dancing. Other specimens of the dance are not in triplets. [TARANTULA.]

ta-rân-tiêm, târ-qu-tây-mûs, s. [Fr. *tarantisme*; Ger. *tarantismus*, from Ital. *tarantula* (q.v.).]

Mental Path. An epidemic dancing mania, prevalent in Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, originating in an exaggerated dread of the consequences resulting from the bite of the tarantula (q.v.), as a remedy for which the dance of the same name was adopted. This mania was most prevalent in Apulia, but spread over the great part of the peninsula. Tarantism was closely allied to St. Vitus's Dance, and other epidemic nervous disorders of the latter period of the middle ages, but differed from them in its origin, in the wasting away of the sufferers, in their rhythmic movements, their partiality for bright and luminous surfaces, their passion for music, and its employment as a means of cure. According to other authorities, the disease consisted in the sufferer being attacked with extreme somnolency, which could only be overcome by music and dancing. It has long been satisfactorily established that the bite of the tarantula is incapable of producing serious consequences; so that while it is possible that some minor physical symptoms may have resulted from the direct effect of the bite, the mental disturbances and muscular agitations were certainly due to the secondary effects of these physical results upon the imagination.

"Of longer duration than the dancing epidemics of Northern Europe, tarantism was at its height in the seventeenth century, and gradually died out in the eighteenth, leaving only a designation for a lively dance as its harmless legacy."—*Quain's Dict. Med.*, p. 1,588.

ta-rân-tû-la, s. [Ital. *tarantula*; O. Ital. *tarantola*; Fr. *tarantule*, from Lat. *Tarantulum* (now *Tarantus*), a town in the south of Italy, where the animal is found.]

1. **Zool.** *Lycosa tarantula*, a large spider, with a body about an inch in length; its bite was formerly supposed to produce tarantism.



TARANTULA.
(One-third natural size.)

(q.v.) and doubtless, in some cases, produces disagreeable symptoms. It is a native of Italy, but varieties, or closely allied species, are found throughout the south of Europe. An American tarantula (*Euryploca heulandii*), found in sub-tropical regions, closely resembles the European variety. Its bite is much dreaded.

2. The same as TARANTISM (q.v.).

3. A dance; also the music to which it is performed. [TARANTELLA.]

ta-rân-tû-lât-ôd, s. [TARANTULA.] Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism. "Motions as wild as the power have shown."—*Paraphrase* by a poet.

târ-q-pa-on-ite, s. [After Tarapaca, Peru, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min. A mineral described by Ramond as occurring in minute fragments, mixed with nitrate (q.v.). Colour, a brilliant yellow. Composition: essentially a chromate of potassium; Dana suggests that it needs further examination.

ta-rân-q-gin, s. [Lat. *taraxacum* (um); -in.]

Chem. The bitter principle of dandelion-root, extracted from the milky juice by boiling with water and allowing the concentrated decoction to evaporate. It forms watery crystals of a sharp, bitter taste, soluble in ether, alcohol, and boiling water.

ta-rân-q-ô-m, s. [Gr. *raparros* (tarasie) = confusion, from *raparros* (tarasie) = to stir up. Named from its alternative effects.]

1. **Bot.** Dandelion; a genus of Lactuceae. Perennial scapigerous milky Composites, with entire or pinnatifid leaves, all radical. Inflorescence a scape, the stalk of which is stipular and leafless; bracts imbricate; receptacle flat, naked, pitted; florets all ligulate, pappus in many series simple, white; fruit compressed, ribbed, marked above beaked. Number of species doubtful; perhaps only one, with many varieties. Found in all temperate climates. *Taraxacum officinale* is the Dandelion; called also *Leontodon Taraxacum* and *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*. Sir Joseph Hooker makes these varieties *Dens Leonis*, *erythrospermum*, *laevigatum*, and *palustre*.

2. **Pharm.** Decoction, extract, and juice of *Taraxacum*, i.e., of the Dandelion root, have been given in liver complaint, but are of doubtful efficacy.

ta-rân-la, s. [Gr., from *raparros* (tarasie), fut. *raparso* (tarasie) = to confound.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

târ-bôg-gin, s. [TOBOGGAN.]

tar-bôsh, tar-bôsh, s. [Arab.] A red woollen skull-cap, usually ornamented with a blue silk tassel, and worn by Egyptian Turks, and Arabs; a fez.

"When the demand for the sanguinolent fez or tar-bôsh was wholly ceased."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 28, 1867.

tar-brôsch, s. [Eng. *tar* (1), *s.*, and *brooch*.] A sailor.

tar-ôpl, s. [TARCEL.]

tar-ôh-nân-thô-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tarachnanthos* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-os*.]

Bot. A sub-family of Acoraceae. Leaves alternate; heads of flowers all tubular, the marginal ones smaller and feminine, the central ones fewer, larger, and hermaphrodite or masculine.

tar-ôh-nân-thô-m, s. [Arab. *tarachnanthos* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-os*.]

Bot. African Fleabane; the typical genus of *Tarachnanthos* (q.v.). Cape shrub, of which two species with purple flowers are cultivated in England.

tar-dâ-tiêm, s. [Lat. *tardus*, pa. pr. of *tardo* = to make slow; *tardus* = slow.] The act of hindering, delaying, or retarding; a tardiness.

tar-di-dâ-tiêm, s. [Lat. *tardus* = slow.] Delay.

"Avoid all means of tardation in the Lord's service."—*Horace's Adieu*.

tar-di-grâ-dâ, s. pl. [Nont. pl. of Lat. *gradulus* = slow-paced; *tardus* = slow, and *gradus* = to walk.]

Zoology.

1. In Illiger's classification, a family of Eidentata, containing the shrews, sometimes classed in one genus, *Brachypus*, or divided into three genera, *Brachypus*, *Chloropus*, and *Arctophthacus*.

2. Bear-animalcules, sloth-animalcules; a order of Arachnida, with a single family, *Macrobiotidae* (q.v.).

tar-di-grâ-dâ, s. & a. [TARDIGRADA.]

A. As adjective.

1. Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced. "Fighting their way after them in each tardigrade fashion."—*Edw. Romo*, ch. vi.

2. Of or pertaining to the Tardigrada (q.v.).

B. As subst. One of the Tardigrada.

tar-di-grâ-dâ, s. [Lat. *tardigrada* (us); TARDIGRADA.] Slow-paced; moving slowly. "It is but a slow and tardigrade animal, prey upon advantage, and otherwise they be mortal."—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii. ch. viii.

tar-di-lý, adv. [Eng. *tardy*; Lat. *tardus*.] In a tardy manner; with slow pace or motion; slowly; reluctantly.

"They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and tardily."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, 3, vii.

tar-di-nês, s. [E. *tardy*; -ness.]

1. Slowness of motion or pace.

"The tardiness of his pace seems to have reference to the capacity of his organs."—*Foley's Nat. Phil.*, ch. vii.

2. Reluctance or unwillingness manifested by slowness.

"His tardiness of execution exposes him to the enviousness of those who too catch a hint and his work."—*Idler*, No. 1.

3. Lateness; as, tardiness in attendance.

tar-di-tâ-tiêm, s. [TARDITY.] Slowness, tardiness.

tar-di-tý, s. [Lat. *tarditas*, from *tardus* = slow.] Slowness, tardity, as.

"Our application includes time to the nature of velocity and tardity."—*Flight*, On the Soul.

tar-dô, s. [Ital.]

Music. A term signifying that the piece in which it is affixed is to be performed slowly.

tar-dý, s. [Fr. *tardif*; Ital. *tardive*, as if from a Low Lat. *tardivus*, from Lat. *tardus* = slow.]

1. Moving slowly; slow, slow-paced.

"Gleaming round, with tardy steps within."—*Pope's Homer*, book ii. 6.

2. Late; not up to time; dilatory.

"The tardy plants in our cold orchards pick Reserve their fruit for the next year's taste."—*Waller*, *Battle of Summer Islands*, &c.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; slow, not ready.

"But in general the compliance was tardy and not willing."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

4. To take one tardy. To take or come upon one unexpectedly or unawares.

tardy-gr-ed, a. Slow in motion; sluggish.

"Tardy-gaited night."—*Shakespeare's Henry F.*, iv. (Cressid).

tardy-rising, a. Accumulating slowly.

"Each greedy watch for tardy rising wealth."—*Shakespeare's Hamlet*, Act i.

tar-dý, s. [TARDY, a.] To delay, to hinder, to retard.

"The good mind of the child is tardy."—*Myself*, in *Myself*, ch. vi.

tâs, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther: wâ, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre: pîno, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sên; mûta, cûb, cûre, unîta, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Syrian. *a, o* = *ô*; *ey* = *â*; *qu* = *kw*.

tār-lā, v.t. [TARTY, a.] To make or draw up a list of duties on, as on imported goods.

tār-lā, a. [Fr.] The sickle (q.v.).

tār-lā-tān, **tār-lā-tān**, a. [Etim. doubtful; cf. Milanese *tarlancuon* = linen; *tarlancu* = fabric; A shiny, transparent kind of muslin, used for ladies' dresses.

tār-nā, **tār-nā**, **tār-nā**, a. [Etim. *tār-nā* (Javanese) = a tar, a, a; Sw. dial. *tār-nā*, *tār-nā*; Norw. *tār-nā*, *tār-nā*.]

1. A small pool or lake on a mountain, especially one which has no visible feeders.

"A lofty precipice in front."

A silent tar, a silent."

2. A bog, a marsh, a fen.

tār-nā-tion, a. [See def.] A euphemistic substitute for damnation, used as a mild oath, especially in America. It is also used adjectively and adverbially; as, a *tarnation* idiot, *tarnation* strange.

tār-nish, v.t. & i. [Fr. *ternir*, stem of *ternir*, pr. par. of *se ternir* = to was pale, to lose its lustre; from M. H. Ger. *ternen*; O. H. Ger. *ternan*, *ternen* = to obscure, to darken; cogn. with A. S. *dernan*, *dernan* = to hide; O. Sax. *derni*; O. Fries. *dern* = hidden, secret.]

A. Transitive:

1. To soil, by an alteration induced by the air, dust, or the like; to diminish or destroy the lustre of; to sully.

"Some patterns put the tarnish of age on worn."

And now disfigure what once they did adorn."

Palmer. *Memorabilia*. To the Reader & Writer of *Literary*.

2. To give, as to gold or silver, a pale or dim cast, without either polishing or tarnishing it.

"It is a fine object should tarnish by having a great many see it, or the music should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inelusive."

3. To diminish or destroy the purity or lustre of; to cast a stain upon; to sully, to stain.

"Let him pray for revelation, that he may discover nothing that may discredit the cause, tarnish the glory, and weaken the example of the suffering."

B. Intransitive: to lose lustre, to become dull.

"Till thy fresh glances, which now shine so bright, Grow stale and tarnish with our daily sight."

tār-nish, a. [TARNISH, v.] A stain, a blot, a tarnished state.

tār-nish-er, a. [Eng. *tarnish*; -er.] One who or that which tarnishes.

tār-nō-vits-ite, **tār-nō-wits-ite** (w as v), a. [After Tarnowitz, Silesia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *tarnowitz*, *tarnowitz*.]

A fine: A variety of argonite (q.v.), containing carbonate of lead.

tār-rō (1), **tār-rō** (2), a. [Native name.] The tuberous roots of *Colocasia esculenta* (taro) and *Colocasia macrorrhiza*. [COLOCASIA.] The Taro plant belongs to the natural order Araceae, and is of the same genus with the Coccoloba or Elocos. It is cultivated for its roots, which are a principal article of food in the South Sea Islands. These are washed to get rid of their acridity, and are cooked in the same way as breadfruit; they may also be prepared for food by boiling, or be made into a pudding. Taro also yields a pleasant flour. The plant has no stalk, its leaves, which are broad and heart-shaped, springing directly from the root. These leaves are used as spinach.

tār-rō (2), a. [See def.] A Maltese money of account, value about 1/4 of a penny sterling.

tār-rō, a. [Etim. doubtful.] A game at cards, played with seventy-eight cards.

tār-pān, **tār-pā-nū**, a. [Various Tartar dialects.]

Zool.: The wild horse of Tartary. It is mouse-colored, with a stripe along the back, and is supposed to present the nearest approach to the stock from which the domestic horse was derived. The tarsians roam in thousands in the great treeless plains of Tartary, where natives catch them by the lassos.

tār-pān-lā, **tār-pān-lāng**, **tār-pān-lāng**, a. [Eng. *tar*, and *pān-lāng* = a covering, from *pāl* (Lat. *palla*).]

1. A cloth of stout canvas, coated with tar or other waterproof compound. Employed on shipboard and ashore for covering hatches, boats, hammocks, &c., and protecting articles generally from the weather. A tarpaulin, or thick unpainted canvas, sometimes called a paulin, forms part of the equipment for each carriage of a field-battery of artillery.

2. A sailor. (Now usually abbreviated to *tar*.)

3. A sailor's hat, covered with painted or tarred cloth; a painted or tarred canvas cover generally.

Tar pō-lān, a. Of or named after Tarpeia, a woman who opened the gates of the Capitol of Rome to its enemies, the Sabines, under promise of receiving that which they wore on their left arms. Instead of the golden bracelets she expected, the Sabines threw their shields upon her as they entered, and crushed her.

Tarpeian Rock, a. A cliff on the southern side of the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which criminals sentenced to death were frequently hurled.

tār-pōn, **tār-pām**, a. [Native Italian name.] A large American fish of the family Clupeidae. This fish, *Megistops atlantica*, is common in the warm waters of the northern Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and ascends the coast as far as Cape Cod. It is the giant of the herring family, attaining at times a length of six feet and a weight of 150 pounds. It is edible, but not prized as food, but is becoming a favorite game fish in the southern waters. Fished for with rod and line it tries all the skill of the angler.

tār-quin-lā, a. [See def.] Like, resembling, or characteristic of Tarquin the Proud, king of Rome; hence, proud, haughty.

tār-race, **tār-rān**, **tār-rān**, **tār-rān**, a. [Ger. *tarra*, *tarra*; cf. Fr. *terrace* = an earth-work; from *terre* (Lat. *terra*) = earth.] A volcanic earth used in making cement; also a plaster or cement made in Holland from a soft rock found near Gellen.

tār-rā-gōn, **tār-rā-gōn**, a. [Mp. *taragona*, *taragonia*, *taragonia*; O. Fr. *terpaga*; Fr. *terpaga*; Ital. *terpaga*; Low Lat. *terpaga*, *terpaga*, a corrupt, of *terpaga* = a dragon, from Lat. *dracuncul* = a little dragon; Pers. *tarhūn*. See def.]

Bot.: *Artemisia dracuncul*. The stems are two to three feet high, smooth, and bright green. The leaves undivided, narrow, and somewhat succulent. The heads small, round, and smooth, with seven or eight florets. It is a native of Siberia, where the leaves, which emit a stimulating odour, and if chewed produce a pungent moisture in the mouth, are used with many dishes in cookery, and as a flavouring for vinegar.

tarragon-vinegar, a. Vinegar flavoured with tarragon.

tarrō, v.t. [Low Ger. *tarren*, *targen*, *tergen*; O. Fr. *tergen*; Dan. *terge*; A. S. *tergan*.] [TARRY.] To stimulate, to urge, to provoke, to incite.

"And like a dog that is compelled to fight, snarl at his master that doth tarren him on."

Shakespeare. *King John*, iv. 1.

tarrōd, pa. par. of a. [TAR, a.]

tarred and feathered, a. Subjected to the process of tarring and feathering (q.v.).

tarred-line, a.

Naval: Cord which has been tarred, in contradistinction to white line.

tarred-links, a. pl. Links or torches used for lighting up forts, treaches, &c. They are made of old rope, well beaten, to soften it, and are covered with a composition of pitch, tar, and mutton-tallow, similar to that used for pitched fascines.

tār-rī-ānō, **tār-ry-nūnō**, **tār-ry-nūnō**, **tār-ry-nūnō**, a. [Eng. *tarry*; -ance.] A tarrying; delay.

tār-rī-ēr (1), **tār-rī-ēr**, a. [Eng. *tarry*; -er.] One who taries, delays, or stays.

"And for that cause he is often times called of them Fabius dilatator, that is to say, the tarrer or delayer."

Shakespeare. *Julius Caesar*, bk. 1, ch. xiii.

tār-rī-ēr (2), a. [TARREN (1), a.]

tar-ring and feathering, a. A form of popular punishment occasionally applied by mobs in the United States. It came into vogue in 1834, and is intended to disgrace the victim. The person who is to be subjected to the outrage is stripped of his clothing and melted tar poured over his body, and is then covered with a coating of feathers, which adhere to the soft tar. If it is proposed to make the punishment still more disgraceful, the victim may be ridden on a rail or conveyed in a cart through the streets as a spectacle for all eyes. The latest instance of this outrage was a Colorado during the disturbance among the railroad strike of 1894.

tār-rōck, a. [Greenland *tār-rōck*] The name given in Orkney to the Kaituma (see extract.)

"The tār-rōck (tār-rōck) is a kind of rock, which seems to be our killy oak, a by far the most of the kind in this place."

tār-rōw, v.t. [TARRY.] To delay, to hesitate; to feel reluctance; to murmur at one's allowance. (Swedish.)

"An't thou seen their rage, that yet has tarred at it?"

Shakespeare. *A Dream*.

tār-ry, **tār-ry**, v.t. & i. [A form due to confusion of two M.H. Eng. verbs: (1) *tary* = to irritate, (2) *tary* = to delay. (1) *tary* is from A.S. *tergan* = to vex; (2) *tary* is from Dan. *tary*; *tary*, *tary*; Swedish *tary*, *tary*.] (2) *Tary* to from (1). Fr. *tary* = to tarry to delay, from a Low Lat. *tardus*, from Lat. *tardo* (Fr. *tarder*) = to delay, from *tardus* = slow, tardy (q.v.). The form *tary* is rare, while the sense goes with *tary*. (Swedish.)

A. Intransitive:

1. To stop, to delay; to put off going or coming.

"If that earnest eye in his horse's eye had not been to curb, and begin to empty chafers and bounding yards."

2. To stay or remain behind; to wait.

"Tarry ye here for us, until we come back to you."

3. To stay, to sojourn, to abide, to lodge.

"Tarry all night, and wash your feet."

B. Transitive: To wait for; to remain till.

"He that will have a cake out of the wheel, must grudge the grinding."

tār-ry, a. [TARRY, v.] Delay, stay, tarryance.

"He saveth his tarry is but short time."

Shakespeare. *As You Like It*, iii. 1.

tār-ry, a. [Eng. *tarry*; -ry.] Consisting of a resembling tar; of the nature of tar, smeared with tar; tarred.

tarry-brooks, a. A sailor. (Swedish.)

"Young royal tarry brooks I learn."

tarry-fingers, a. pl. Thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. (Swedish.)

tār-sē, a. [TARSEN.]

1. Pertaining to the tarsus or instep of a tarsal bone.

2. Of or pertaining to the tarsal of the eyelids; as, the *tarsal cartilage*.

tarsal bones, a. pl.

Anat.: Seven bones forming the heel, the ankle, and part of the sole of the foot.

tarsal-cartilages, a. pl.

Anat.: Two thin elongated plates, formed of dense connective tissue, placed on each eyelid, and giving it shape and firmness. Called also *Tarsi*.

tarsus, a. [TARSUS.]

tār-sē, a. [TARSEN.]

tār-sē, a. pl. [TARSUS.]

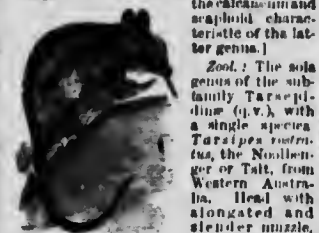
tār-sē, a. [TARSUS.]

Tāte, **tāt**, **fāre**, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wāt, here, camel, hōr, there; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gā, pā, or, wāre, wolf, wōrk, whā, sēn; mātā, cūh, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trāy, Syrian. a, o = ē; ey = ē; gā = kv.

tar-si-dae, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *Tarsus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.
Zool.: A family of Lemniscidae (q.v.) with single genus, *Tarsus* (v.).

tar-si-di-ma, a. pl. (Mod. Lat. *Tarsipes*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.
Zool.: A sub-family of Phalangeridae (q.v.) with a single genus, *Tarsipes* (q.v.). Teeth almost rudimentary and variable in number; tongue long, slender, pointed, and very extensible.

tar-si-pa, a. (Mod. Lat. *Tarsipus*); and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.
Named from a supposed resemblance of its foot to that of *Tarsus* (q.v.), though it has not the peculiar extension of the calcaneum and scaphoid characteristic of the latter genus.



TARSIPE NOTATUS.

Zool.: The sole genus of the sub-family *Tarsipodinae* (q.v.), with a single species, *Tarsipes notatus*, the Nollibator of Tait, from Western Australia. Head with elongated and slender muzzle, mouth-opening small; fore feet with five well-developed toes, hind feet rather long and slender, claws moderate, rounded; tail prehensile, longer than head and body. This little marsupial lives in trees and bushes, and uses its tail in climbing; it feeds on honey, which it procures by inserting its long tongue into the blossoms of flowers; but one which Mr. Gould kept in confinement ate flies readily.

tar-si-sa, a. (Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Tarsus*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.
Named from the immensely elongated tarsal portion of the foot.

Zool.: The sole genus of the family *Tarsidae* (q.v.), with a single species, *Tarsus spectans*, the Tarsier, Malagasy, or Spectre Tarsier, a very singular little animal, somewhat smaller than an English squirrel, with very large eyes, and a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end; general color brown, with a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end; general color brown, with a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end; general color brown, with a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end.



TARSUS SPECTANS.

Zool.: The sole genus of the family *Tarsidae* (q.v.), with a single species, *Tarsus spectans*, the Tarsier, Malagasy, or Spectre Tarsier, a very singular little animal, somewhat smaller than an English squirrel, with very large eyes, and a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end; general color brown, with a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end; general color brown, with a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end; general color brown, with a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end.

tar-si-pa, a. (Mod. Lat. *Tarsipus*); and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.
Named from a supposed resemblance of its foot to that of *Tarsus* (q.v.), though it has not the peculiar extension of the calcaneum and scaphoid characteristic of the latter genus.

tarsometatarsal, a. & s.
Anatomy: Relating to or connected with the tarsus and the metatarsus; as, the tarsometatarsal ligaments.

Tarsometatarsal articulations:
Anatomy: The articulations of the four anterior bones of the tarsus; viz., the three cuneiform and the cuboid bones with the metatarsal bones.

tar-si-rho-phe, a. (Lat. *Tarsus* = a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *rhophis* = a seam, a suture; *phos* (rhophis) = to sew.)
Surg.: An operation for diminishing the size of an opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

tar-si-t & **my**, a. (Lat. *Tarsus* = a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *my* (tarsus) = a cutting.)
Surg.: The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

tar-si-ta (pl. **tar-si-ta**), a. (Gr. *tarsos* (tarsos) = a stand or frame of wharves, a flat basket, the flat of the foot, &c.)
1. Anatomy:
(1) The seven small bones constituting the ankle or instep in man, viz., the calcaneum, the astragalus, the scaphoid, the scaphoid, and the three metatarsal bones. They correspond with the carpus or wrist of the anterior limb.
(2) (Pl.) The tarsal cartilages (q.v.).

2. Entom. & Zool. (1): (1) The last segments of the legs of insects. (2) The pointed feet of other articulated or annulose animals.
3. Ornith.: The shank of a bird. It may be naked or feathered. In the former case it is protected by scales.

tart, **tarte**, a. [A.S. *tart* = tart, sharp, severe, lit. = bearing, from *tær*, pa. l. of *tær* = to tear (q.v.).]
1. Sharp to the taste; acid, acuminated.
"This juice is very tart." — *Chambers*: *Vogues* (1860).
2. Sharp, severe, biting, keen.
"The peculiar baroque, the tart reply."
The last, and the wisdom, and the wit.
And the loud laugh." — *Cooper*: *Trot*, 19, 21.

tart, **tarte**, a. [Fr. *tarte*, *torce*, from Lat. *toris*, fem. sing. of *torus* = twisted, pa. part. of *torere* = to twist; Ital. *torcia*, *torcia*; Sp. *torcia*; Port. *torcia*; Ger. *torie*; Dan. *torie*.]
A kind of small open pie or piece of pastry, consisting of fruit or preserve baked and polished in, or surrounded by, paste.
"It grows on a bushy plant, has a bitterish taste, rather insipid; but may be eaten either raw or in sweets, and is used as food by the natives." — *Cooper*: *Journal*, 18, 19, ch. 11.

tart rhabarb, a. *Rheum Rhabarbarum* and *R. officinale*. [Hist. Rhab.]

tar-tan (1), a. & s. [Fr. *tartrine* = linear, wood-y, from Sp. *tartrina* = a thin wood-y cloth, a sort of thin silk, from its thinness; *tartrine* = to shiver, to shake with cold; Port. *tartrina*.]
A. As substantive:
Fabric: Woollen cloth, cross-barred with stripes of various colours, forming piques, and constituting the peculiar patterns which are said to have formerly distinguished the different Scottish Highland clans, each clan having its own peculiar pattern. North (*History of the Highlands*, 1840) gives a list of the tartans, but other authorities think that the patterns are of comparatively recent invention. The term is also applied to the chequered patterns themselves in which the cloth is woven, and which are frequently printed or painted on various surfaces, as paper, wood, &c.

2. The weaving of purple-colored and striped cloth cannot be claimed as peculiar to any country or people, such checks being, indeed, the simplest ornamental forms in which dyed yarns can be combined in the loom. But the use of the variegated cloth termed tartan by the Highlanders of Scotland is probably of great antiquity, each clan having for centuries had its special distinguishing tartan. After the rebellion of 1745, Act of Parliament was passed in which the use of the Highland dress in Scotland was prohibited under severe penalties. These acts remained nominally in force until 1782, when they were repealed, and since that time tartan, with varying fluctuations of fashion, has been a popular article of dress, as being by no means confined to Scotland, while manufacturers have invented so many new "sets," or alterations of color, that the heraldry of tartan has become much confused. The manufacture of this class of goods has long been carried on at the historic locality of Bannockburn, near Stirling, and is still a feature of the local industry at that place.

B. As adj.: Consisting of, made from, or resembling tartan; having the pattern of a tartan.

tar-tan (2), **tar-tana**, a. [Fr. *tartan*; Sp. *tar-tana*; Ital. *tartana*, from Arab. *tar-tana* = a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.]
Naut.: A small vessel with one mast and a bowsprit, the mainsail being spread by a luteen yard. Used in the Mediterranean.



TARTAN.

Tartar (1), a. & s. [Better spelled *Tatar*. The *r* was inserted in medieval times to suggest that the Asiatic horde who occasioned such anxiety to Europe came from hell (Tartarus), and were the locusts of Revelation 19 Pers. *Tatar* = a Tartar or Scythian.]

A. As substantive:
1. A native of Tartary, a name loosely applied to members of various Mongolian races in Asia and Europe. It was originally applied to certain Tungusic tribes in Chinese Tartary, but was extended to the Mongols, Turks, and other tribes which formed the devastating army of Genghis Khan and his successors. It is now loosely applied to tribes of mixed origin in the steppes of Siberia, Russia and Tartary, including the Kazan Tartars, Crimean Tartars, Kipchaks, Kalmyks, &c. In classifying languages, Tartaric is applied to the Turkish group.
"Swifter than arrows from the Tartar's bow."
Shakspeare: *As You Like It*, 4, 2.

2. A courier employed by the Ottoman Porte, and by the European ambassadors in Constantinople.
3. A person of a keen, irritable temper; a vixen, a shrew.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to Tartary or the Tartars.
C. To catch a Tartar: To be caught in one's own trap; to catch more than was bargained for.

Tartar bread, a.
Bot.: (1) The great fleshy root of *Cremis tartarica*. (2) *Cremis tartarica*. [CHAMBER (1).]

Tar-tar (2), a. [Lat. *Tartarus*] Hell.
"His mind return to wasty Tartar's lake."
Shakspeare: *Henry V.*, 1, 2.

tar-tar (3), a. [Fr. *tartré*, from *tartré*, *tartré* = the deposit in wine-casks, Sp. & Ital. *tartrato*.]
Chem.: A generic name for tartaric acid, but applied especially to the acid tartrate of potassium. [AWARD, CREAM OF TARTAR.]

1. (1) *Petrified tartar*: [TARTARUM].
(2) *Tartar of the Teeth*: An earthy substance which is deposited from the saliva on the teeth when proper attention is not paid to them. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

tartar-emetio, a.
Chem. & Pharm.: Tartarated antimony. $KO_2SbO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, or $KSbCl_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. Internally in small doses it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and probably emollient; in larger doses it is an emetic or a purgative. When a patient becomes accustomed to it, it is the solvent. Externally it is a powerful irritant, producing pustules like those of small-pox. As an ointment or a hot aqueous solution, it is a powerful counter-irritant.

tar-tar-ae-ae, a. [Eng. *tartar*; *ae*.] Having tartaric acid in its composition.

Tartarated-antimony is tartar-emetio (q.v.); tartarated-iron is used in pharmacy as a blood restorer; and tartarated soda is Rochelle-salt or Sodium-potassium tartrate (q.v.).

tall, **boy**; **pout**, **low**; **cat**, **pell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. — **Ing** — **clan**, **clian** = **shan**. — **tion**, **-tion** = **shun**; — **-tion**, **-tion** = **shun**. — **-clous**, **-clous**, **-clous** = **shun**. — **-ble**, **-ble**, **-ble** = **shun**, **apl**.

5. To participate in; to partake of. (Usually with an implied sense of pleasure or enjoyment.)

"Sweet tasted here, and left as soon as known."
Cooper: Path. 1. 68.

6. To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavour of by taking a small quantity into the mouth.

"They put the glass to their lips, but having tasted the liquor, they returned it, with strong expressions of disgust."—*Coat: First Voyage, bk. I, ch. 11.*

7. To try by eating; to eat.

"I tasted a little of this honey."—*1 Samuel xiv. 28.*

transitive:

1. To try food or drink by the mouth; to eat or drink a little by way of trial, so as to perceive the flavour; to try or test the flavour of food or drink.

2. To eat.

"Of this tree we may not taste or touch."
Milton: P. L. 1. 481.

3. To have experience, perception, or enjoyment; to partake.

"Bound in thine adamant chain."

The poet is taught to taste of pain."
Gray: Hymn to Adversity.

4. To enjoy sparingly. (Followed by *of*.)

5. To have a smack or flavour; to have a particular quality, flavour, relish, or savour when applied to the tongue, palate, or other organ of taste; to smack. (Used absolutely before an adjective: as, *It tastes bitter, sweet, &c.*; followed by *of* before an object.)

"If your butter had a bit of bean, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver snapper."—*Southey: Roderick.*

taste, *tast*, *s*. [TASTE, *v*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

"The fruit Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste Brought death into the world and all our woe."
Milton: P. L. 1. 4.

2. That sense by which we perceive the characteristic or distinctive relish or savour of anything when brought into contact with special organs situated in the mouth. (11.)

"The organ of taste is the tongue and palate."—*Lowe: Nat. Philos., ch. 21.*

3. A particular sensation excited by certain bodies, which are called *sapids*, when brought into contact with the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; flavor, savor.

"It begins to boil like new wine, & to be covered and shrouded of taste."—*Beckford: Vespers, l. 97.*

4. Power of appreciating or distinguishing between the flavour of different substances.

"For thou of love hast lost thy taste of reason."
Chaucer: Assembly of Beowulf.

5. Intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation, liking and inclination. (Formerly followed by *of*, now by *for*: as, *a taste for music, a taste for chemistry, &c.*)

6. Nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performance; the power of appreciating the finer qualities of art, as exhibited by the practical artist, or felt by the amateur or connoisseur; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts or literature; that faculty of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful or sublime in the works of nature and art. The possession of taste insures grace or beauty in the works of an artist, and the avoidance of all that is low or mean. It is as often the result of an innate sense of beauty or propriety as of art-education, and no genius can compensate for the want of it.

7. Manner with respect to what is pleasing; the prevailing air, choice of circumstances, or general arrangement in any work of art, by which taste on the part of the artist or author is evinced; style.

"Taste is, perhaps, his only director. Taste is writing in the exhibition of the greatest quantity of beauty and of use that may be admitted into any description without counteracting each other."—*Goldsmith: Pict. Learning, ch. vii.*

8. Manner with respect to what is becoming, proper, refined, or in accordance with the laws of politeness and good society: as, *That remark is not in good taste.*

9. The act of feeling or experiencing.

"I have almost forgot the taste of tears."
Shelley: M. B. 1. 1.

10. Trial, experiment, essay, proof, specimen.

"Have we not had a taste of his obedience?"
Shelley: Coriolanus, III. 1.

11. A small portion given as a specimen or sample; a little piece or bit tasted, eaten, or drunk.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: The specific organs producing the sense of taste are the endings of the glossopharyngeal and lingual nerves in the mucous membrane of the tongue and palate, the tongue and lips acting as auxiliary organs by bringing the solid substances into contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth. It is not yet decided whether the taste-buds (q.v.) are special organs of taste. The taste-buds are usually classified into acid, saline, bitter, and sweet. It is essential to the development of taste that the substance brought in contact with the tongue be dissolved, and the effect is greatest when its temperature is about 40°. The relative position of the nostrils and the mouth ensures that nothing can enter the latter without sending into the former some of the odiferous particles which may exist in the substance swallowed, and the impressions received through the organs of taste and smell are so blended together as to become one. No special organ of taste has been discovered in invertebrate animals; and it seems probable that among the vertebrates it rises with the advance of organization, reaching its full development in man. The tongue is covered on its sides and upper portions by little vascular projections termed papillae, some being pointed, others rounded. These are visible to the naked eye as little sharp or rounded projections. In the cat tribe the papillae are hard and curved backwards, the animal using its tongue as a scraper to remove the flesh from the bones of its prey. At the back of the tongue are eight or ten papillae of a different character, and arranged to the form of a V, with its opening forwards. In the trenches between them a watery fluid is secreted, keeping them always moist, while in their epithelium are the taste-buds, or taste-hairs. These are believed by most physiologists to be the organs of taste. No substance has a taste except one capable of solution, though not all soluble substances have a taste. It is perhaps some chemical action of the food material dissolved in the saliva, upon the nerve ends of the taste-hairs, that yields the sensation of taste. Much of what we call taste is really smell, or odor ascending to the olfactory nerves, and mingling its sensation with that of the gustatory nerves. Sugar, salt, quinine, and some acids are devoid of smell, and we can distinguish them by this taste alone, they yielding the tastes of sweet, salt, bitter, and sour. But meat, wine, and fruit add to the sensations of taste which they may produce others derived from the smell, and to the latter their peculiarities of flavor are due. A bad cold dulls our appreciation of these articles of diet. The odorous emanations from the food readily pass upward from the mouth into the nasal passages, and affect there the nerves of smell. To the taste sensations mentioned may perhaps be added the alkaline, astringent, and metallic, though it is questionable if these are properly tastes. Yet if all these be considered, the effects of taste still greatly lack the variety of those of smell, in which numerous shades of variety can be detected. There is reason to believe that each taste is most acutely felt on some special locality of the tongue. That of bitter, for instance, does not seem discernible until the latter principle reaches the back of the mouth, while the sweet and acid tastes seem most easily distinguished by the front part of the tongue.

2. *Psychol.*: Tastes differ so much among individuals, nations, or in different ages and conditions of civilization, that it is utterly impossible to set up a standard of taste applicable to all men and to all stages in the evolution of society.

(1) *Taste*, in a material sense, is applicable to every object that can be applied to the organ of taste, and to every degree and manner in which the organ can be affected; some things are *tasteful*, other things have a strong *taste*, and others a mixed *taste*. The flavor is the predominating taste, and consequently is applied to such objects as may have a different kind or degree of taste; an apple may not only have the general taste of apple, but also a flavor peculiar to itself; the flavor is commonly said of that which is good, as a fine flavor, a delicious flavor, but it may designate that which is not always agreeable, as the flavor of gall, which is unpleasant in things that do not admit of such a taste.

(2) He who derives particular pleasure from any art may be said to have a *taste* for it, he who makes very great proficiency in the theory and practice of any art may be said to have a *genius* for it. One may have a *taste* without having *genius*, but it would not be possible to have *genius* for a thing without having a *taste* for it.

taste-bud, *s*.

Anat. (Pl.): Ovoidal or flask-shaped body discovered by Loven and Schwann on the surface of the tongue. They are believed to be special organs of taste. Their lower parts are in contact with the corium, the upper ones appear as pores. Each taste-bud is like a flask-shaped barrel, its walls lined with cells placed side by side like the staves of a cask. Each opens by a little pore on the surface, while a nerve enters into the deeper part. The sensory cells within the cask or bud are each elongated, each ending in a tiny bristle which projects from the pore into the trench of the papillae. From the opposite end of this a delicate nerve enters the nerve trunk which passes from the bud to the brain. The projecting hairs are kept moist by a glandular secretion and by whatever rapid substance may be present, and probably convey toward the sensory impression received from the substance. It is almost certain that these buds are organs of taste, but it is not certain they are the only organs. As yet much is to be learned concerning the terminations of the nerves in the tongue epithelium.

tast-*ed*, *a*. [Eng. *taste*]; -*ed*. Having a particular taste or relish.

"Colours are reported to be better tasted if they be sometimes stirred with salt-water."—*Boyle: Nat. Hist. 1. 60.*

taste'-ful, *a*. [Eng. *taste*; -ful.]

1. Having a high or strong taste or relish; savoury.

"A kid's well-fattest entrails, tasteful food."
Pope: Homer: Odysseus, viii. 1.

2. Endowed with taste; capable of discerning and appreciating what is beautiful, sublime, noble, or the like; possessing good taste.

"His tasteful mind enjoys All the complicated charms, which else Thro' the wide landscape."
Cooper: Power of Heroism, l. 1.

3. Characterized by or exhibiting good taste; produced, arranged, constructed, or regulated by or in accordance with good taste; tasteful pattern.

taste'-ful-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tasteful*; -ly.] In a tasteful manner; in or with good taste; as a garden tastefully laid out.

taste'-ful-ness, *s*. [Eng. *tasteful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tasteful.

taste'-less, *a*. [Eng. *taste*; -less.]

1. Having no taste; exciting no sensation in the organs of taste.

2. Incapable of experiencing the sense of taste; destitute or deprived of the sense of taste.

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; stale, flat, insipid.

"A while on trivial things he held discourse To me soon tasteless."
Milton: Lyc. 1. 1.

4. Not possessing taste, or the appreciation and enjoyment of what is good, beautiful, excellent, noble, or the like; destitute of taste; having bad taste.

5. Not originating from or in accordance with good taste; in bad taste; characterized by bad taste.

taste'-less-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tasteless*; -ly.] In a tasteless manner; without taste.

taste'-less-ness, *s*. [Eng. *tasteless*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being tasteless or without flavour; insipidity.

2. Want of taste, or the appreciation of what is good, beautiful, excellent, noble, or the like.

"Venting my variations in censures of the learned men and indifference of arts, or the inconstant tastes, and periods of men."—*Samuel: 3. 14.*

3. Absence of good taste.

tast'-er, *s*. [Eng. *tast*(*a*), *v*.; -er.]

1. One who tastes.

2. Specif., one whose duty it is to ascertain the quality, &c., of food or drink by tasting.

tāc, tāc, tāc, amdet, whāt, fāl, fāther; wā, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre; pīnē, pīt, āir, āir, marīnē; gā, gā, or, wāre, wēl, wōrk, whā, cōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, gātē, cār, rāle, fāl; trā, āvīan. a, o = ā; e = ē; u = ū.

hol, hōy; pout, jōw; ont, gall, chorus, qhín, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-tian, -tían = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tíen, -tíen = shūn. -cions, -tions, -sions = shān, -bia, -dia, &c. = bái del.

Ugrian. $ax, ay = \hat{a}$; $ay = \hat{a}$; $qu = \hat{a}$.

Ste, Stä, Stäre, amidst, what, fall, father; wä, wüt, höre, camel, hör, there; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; St. St. or, wöre, wolf, work, whä, sém; müte, ödh, cüre, unite, cür, räde, still; try, *German*. a, ee = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

income tax was collected during and for some time after the Civil War, and an attempt to revive it was unsuccessfully made in 1894 [Taxi]. As a rule national taxation in our country has been indirect, the revenue being raised by customs duties and internal taxes. In state and municipal taxation, on the contrary, direct taxes are often imposed, municipal funds being largely produced by taxation of real estate. The advocates of what is known as "single tax" favor the raising of all revenue by a tax on land value.

"Fate of all men, even least regret
Increasing faces and the nation's debt."
Comper: *T. 6's Tax*, 177.

(3) A rate or sum imposed upon individuals for municipal, county, or other local purposes, as police taxes, taxes for the repairs of roads, bridges, &c., poor-rates, drainage-rates, &c.

2. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an oppressive demand or exaction; a requisition; a tax. This is a heavy tax on his time and strength.

*3. A task; a lesson to be learnt.

*4. Charge, censure.

"He could not without grief of heart, and without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold license of some pamphlets."—*Clarendon*.

*5 Tax applies to or implies whatever is paid by the people to the Government, according to a certain estimate: the customs are a species of tax which are less specific than other taxes, being regulated by custom rather than any definite law; the customs apply particularly to what was customarily given by merchants for the goods which they imported from abroad. The predominant idea in contribution is that of common consent, it supposes a degree of freedom in the agent which is incompatible with the exercise of authority expressed by the other terms: hence the term is with more propriety applied to those cases in which men voluntarily unite in giving towards any particular object; as charitable contributions, or contributions in support of a war; but it may be taken in the general sense of a forced payment, as in speaking of military contribution.

tax-cart, taxed-cart, s. A light spring-cart on which only a low rate of tax is charged.

tax-free, a. Exempt or free from taxation.

tax-gatherer, s. A collector of taxes.
"The Protestant ministers were harassed by the tax-gatherers."—*Miscellaneous Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

tax-payer, s. One who is assessed to, and pays taxes.

tax, v.t. [Tax, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To impose a tax or taxes on; to subject to the payment of taxes; to levy taxes or other contributions from for state or local purposes.

"The taxing of living creatures by the poll, proposed first by Edward the sixth his reign, the would not suffer to be so much as once assessed."—*C Camden Hist. of Queen Elizabeth*, 1590.

2. To assess to a tax; to levy a tax on.

"The arable lands which are given in lease to farmers are taxed at a tenth of the rent."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

3. To load with a burden or burdens; to make demands on; to put to a certain strain.

"Taxing her mind to act her eyes."
Scott: *Bride of Triermain*, II. 4.

4. To charge, to censure, to accuse. (Followed by *for* or *with* (more generally the latter) before an indirect object, and formerly also by *of*: as, To tax a man with falsehood.)

"She confesses the truth of her husband's accusation; but she taxes the serpent as her seducer."—*Sp. Burying*, demand, vol. II, ser. 16.

II. Law: To go through and allow or disallow the items of charge in.

"A returning officer, whose bill of costs has been taxed on the application of the candidates."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 24, 1905.

tax-a-bill-ty, s. [Eng. *taxable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being taxable.

tax-a-ble, a. [Eng. *tax*; *-able*.] Liable to be taxed; capable of being taxed; subject to taxation.

"Leave America, if she has taxable matter in her, to tax herself."—*Burke: American Taxation*.

***tax-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *taxable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being taxable; taxability.

***tax-a-ble-ly, adv.** [Eng. *taxable*(ly); *-ly*.] In a taxable manner.

tax-a-ble-ness, s. [Lat. *tax(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ness*.]

Bot. Taxalis; an order of Gymnosperms. Trees or shrubs with continuous unarticulated branches, the wood with circular disks. Leaves evergreen, generally narrow, rigid, entire, venulose, alternate or distichous, sometimes dilated and lobed, in which case the veins are forked and of equal thickness. Flowers dioecious, naked, surrounded by imbricated bracts. Males having several stamens; filaments usually monadelphous. Female solitary, ovules naked, the foramen at the apex, the outer skin finally becoming hard. Pericarp imperfect, usually rim-shaped, succulent; embryo, dicotyledonous. Known genera nine, species fifty. (Lindley.)

tax-a-ble, s. [Lat. *tax(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.] **Bot.** (PL.) Lindley's name for Taxaceae (q.v.).

tax-a-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *taxationem*, accus. of *taxatio*, from *taxatus*, pa. par. of *taxo* = to handle . . . to tax (q.v.); Ital. *taxazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of imposing a tax or taxes on the subjects of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority, for the raising of revenue to meet the expenses of public services; the raising of revenue by means of taxes; the system by which such revenue is raised.

"There are two different circumstances, which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. A tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

"The taxation by that way of assessment seemed greater than in old time."—*Clarendon: Hist. Elizabeth* (1650).

*3. Demand, claim.

"I bring no overture of war, no taxation of homage."—*Shaksp.: Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

*4. Charge, censure, accusation, scandal.

"My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for taxation on of these days."—*Shaksp.: As You Like It*, I. 2.

II. Law: The act of taxing or examining a bill of costs in law.

***tax-a-tive-ly, adv.** [Tax, s.] As a tax.

"If these ornaments or furniture had been put taxatively, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

taxed, pa. par. or a. [Tax, v.]

taxed-cart, s. A tax-cart (q.v.).

tax-pl, s. [Late Lat. *taxus* = a badger.]

Zool. *Taxidea americana*, the American badger. The snout is shorter and more hairy than that of the European badger; the body of a whitish colour, sometimes shaded with gray or tawny. Length, excluding the tail, about twenty-four inches, tail six inches. It abounds on the plains watered by the Missouri, but its southern range is not exactly defined. It appears to be more voracious than the European species.

tax-er, s. [Eng. *tax*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who taxes.

"For the first of these I am a little to alter their name; for instead of *taxers*, they become *taxers*; instead of taking provision for your majesty's service, they tax your people ad redemptorem vexationem."—*Baron: Speech Touching Purveyance*.

2. In Cambridge University, one of the officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread, and see the true gauge of weights and measures observed; a taxer.

tax-i-arch, s. [Gr. *taxiarchēs* (*taxiarchēs*), from *taxis* (*taxis*) = a division of an army, and *archō* (*archō*) = to rule.]

Gr. Antiq. An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion.

tax-i-corn, s. [TAXICORNES.] A beetle belonging to the order Taxicornes (q.v.).

tax-i-corn-neg, s. pl. [Gr. *taxis* (*taxis*) = arranging, and Lat. *cornu* = a horn.]

Entom. The second family of Latreille's Heteroptera. They are all winged; the body is for the most part square, with the thorax concealing or receiving the head; antennae short, more or less perforate or grained; the

legs adapted for walking. They live in A. beneath the bark of trees, or on the ground under stones. Tribes, Diapryales and Coccophenae.

tax-id-ō-s, s. [Late Lat. *tax(us)* = a badger, and Gr. *sidēs* (*sidēs*) = form; cf. Lat. *taxinus* = pertaining to a badger; taxacinus, to Smith, probably from the Celtic name of a badger; Ger. *dachs* = a badger.]

Zool. A genus of Melinae, with one or perhaps two species. *Taxidea americana* (*taxiderica*) is the Common American Badger of the United States. *T. bairdii*, the Mexican Badger, is possibly only a variety. [TAXEL.]

tax-i-dār-mic, a. [Eng. *taxidermy*(s); *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to taxidermy.

tax-i-dār-mist, a. [Eng. *taxidermist*(s); *-ist*.] One who is skilled in taxidermy; one who prepares, preserves, and stuffs the skins of animals.

"A seven-pounder, which at the present moment being set up by a kneeling taxidermist."—*Punch*, 1887.

tax-i-dēr-my, s. [Gr. *taxis* (*taxis*) = order, arrangement, and *derma* (*derma*) = skin.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting them, so as to cause them to resemble the living forms as nearly as possible.

tax-in, s. [Lat. *tax(us)* = a yew-tree; *-in*.]

Chem. A resinous substance extracted from the leaves of the yew-tree by treatment with alcohol containing tartaric acid. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and precipitated from acid solutions by alkalis in white bulky flocks.

tax-in-ō-s, s. pl. [Lat. *tax(us)*; *-in* pl. adj. suff. *-in*.]

Bot. A tribe of Coniferae, founded by Richard. Flowers dioecious; cones much reduced; scales small, thin, or coriaceous, the upper with one ovule. Seed hard, with a fleshy coat, or sealed in a fleshy cup. *Pinus glabra*. (Sir J. Hooker.)

tax-ing, pr. par. or a. [Tax, v.]

taxing-master, s.

Law. An officer of a court of law, who examines bills of costs, and allows or disallows charges.

tax-in, s. [Gr. = order, arrangement; *-in* (*taxis*), fut. *taxis* (*taxis*) = to set in order.]

1. **Ancient Arch.** That disposition which assigns to every part of a building its dimensions. It is synonymous with *disposition* in modern architecture.

2. **Greek Antiq.** A division of troops corresponding in some respects to the modern battalion.

3. **Surg.** An operation by which the parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments, as in reducing hernia, &c.

tax-i-tōp, s. [Gr. *taxos* (*taxos*) = a yew tree; suff. *-ites*.]

Palaeobot. A genus of plants akin to *Taxus* (q.v.). Two species from the Eocene, and one from the Oligocene.

***tax-i-lō-s, a.** [Eng. *tax*, v.; *-lō-s*.] Free of exempt from taxes or taxation.

"More recently, when a docked tail only was allowed."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

tax-ō-ri-ni-dō-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *taxon*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idēs*.]

Palaeont. A family of Crinoida. Beds three, very small, five-subradial or partial pieces supporting three to seven ribs of radialia; Silurian to the Carboniferous.

tax-ō-ri-nūs, s. [Gr. *taxos* (*taxos*) = a yew, and *κρινος* (*krinos*) = a lily.]

Palaeont. The typical genus of Taxonidae. Upper Silurian and Carboniferous.

tax-ō-di-tōp, s. [M.-l. Lat. *taxodius*(s); *-ites*.]

Palaeobot. A genus of Cupressae, akin to Taxodium.

tax-ō-di-ūm, s. [Lat. *taxus* = a yew, and Gr. *oidēs* = form.]

taxe, tāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wō, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, āire, air, marine; gā, pīt, or, wōre, wōll, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, o = ā; oy = ā; qu = kw.

1. Bot.: A genus of Cupressae. *Taxodium distichum*, the Indusian Cypress, is stimulant and diuretic.
2. Paleontol.: From the Cretaceous and Great Lignite of North America onward.

tax-ô-dôn, s. [It. *tax* (tax) = a badger; suff. *-ôn*.] (TAXIDON.)

Paleont.: A genus of Mustelidae, with affinities to the Badgers and the Otters, from the Miocene of Western Europe.

tax-ô-dô-gy, s. (Gr. *taxis* (taxis) = order, arrangement, and *gygos* (gygos) = a word, a discourse.) The same as TAXONOMY (q.v.).

tax-ô-nôm-ic, s. (Eng. *taxonomy* (y); -ic.) Pertaining to or involving taxonomy or systematic classification.

tax-ô-nô-mý, s. (Gr. *taxis* = order, arrangement, and *nomos* (nomos) = law.)

1. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

2. The laws and principles which govern classification.

*We understand something of the arrangement and classification of living beings—i.e., of the science of taxonomy.—*St. George's Herald: The Cat*, ch. I, § 11.

tax-or, s. (Eng. *tax*, v.; -or.) The same as TAXER, s. (q.v.).

tax-ô-yi-ôn, s. (Gr. *taxos* (taxos) = the yew tree, and *ôyon* (ôyon) = wood.)

Paleontol.: A genus of Conifers with wood like that of the *Taxus* (q.v.). Found with *Taxites* in the Lower Oligocene.

tax-ô, s. (Lat., from Gr. *taxos* (taxos) = a yew tree.)

Bot.: Yew; the typical genus of *Taxaceae* or *Taxineae*. Fruit drupaceous, composed of a cup-shaped, fleshy receptacle, with dry empty scales at its base, surrounding a naked ovary. Only known species *Taxus baccata*, the Common Yew. [Yew.] *Taxus fastigiata*, the Irish or Florence Court Yew, is a variety of this species.

***Ty-jô-ô-tô, s.**

Astron.: One of the Pleiades.

Tay-lôr, s. [See def. of compound.]

Taylor's theorem, s.

Math.: A theorem discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. Its object is to show how to develop a function of the algebraic sum of two variables into a series arranged according to the ascending powers of one of the variables, with coefficients which are functions of the other. Taylor's formula is as follows:—

$$f(x+y) = u + \frac{du}{dx}y + \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} \frac{y^2}{1.2} + \frac{d^3u}{dx^3} \frac{y^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{d^4u}{dx^4} \frac{y^4}{1.2.3.4} + \dots$$

In which the first member is any function of the sum of two variables, and u is what that function becomes when the leading variable y is made equal to 0. It fails to develop a function in the particular case in which y , or any of its successive differential coefficients, becomes infinite for any particular value of the variable which enters them. It only fails for the particular value, holding good for all other values.

Tay-lôr-ism, s. One of the modified phases of Calvinism developed in the orthodox Congregational churches of New England.

tay-lôr-ite, s. [After J. W. Taylor, who analysed it; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral found in small concretions having crystalline structure, in the granites of the Chinua Islands. Hardness, 2.0; colour, yellowish-white; taste, pungent and bitter. Composed of sulphuric acid, 47.8; potash, 47.0; ammonia, 5.2 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $(\text{K} + \text{NH}_4)\text{SO}_4$.

tay-rô, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Galeria barbara*, a small carnivorous mammal, about the size of a marten, from tropical America. Its colour is uniform black, slightly tinged with brown, with a white patch on the throat and upper part of the chest.

tâ-sô, s. [TRAVEL.]

tax-nite, s. [After Tazna, Bolivia, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

tâ, bô; pôt, jôw; cat, celi, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag, expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -ian, -tan = shan, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -die, &c. = bôl, döl.

Min.: An amorphous mineral with somewhat fibrous structure, sometimes earthy; colour, yellow. It is of apparently uncertain composition, but is regarded as an arseno-antimonate of bismuth, analogous to bismuthinite (q.v.), and requires further examination.

tax-sô (first s as t), s. [Ital.] A flat cup with a foot and handles.

T-bänd-age (age as ä), s. [The letter T, and Eng. *bandage*.]

Surg.: A bandage shaped like the letter T, consisting of a strip of linen, attached at right angles to another strip. When two such strips are so attached it is a double T. Used in supporting dressings in diseases of the perineum, groin, &c.

***T-bôard, s.** [The letter T, and Eng. *board*.] A board cut in the shape of a T.

tôh-ian (t silent), s. [Chinese.] A blue powder containing copper, used by the Chinese for producing blue colours on porcelain.

tôh-ô-mô-nô-m (t silent), s. [Russa.]

Geol.: A black soil of a particularly rich character, extending at intervals from the Volga to near the mouth of the Danube, and even to Podolia and East Galicia. It is analogous to the regur of India. In the opinion of Sir Roderick Murchison (*Russia*, &c., p. 397), who brought it to the notice of English geologists, it is of aqueous origin.

tôh-ô-wâr-tâk (t silent, w as v), s. [Russo.] A Russian silver coin worth 25 copecks, or about 1/4d. sterling.

tôh-ôk (t silent), s. [See def.]

1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and withdrawing it suddenly; used to quicken a lazy horse.

2. An exclamation of surprise or of contempt.

Tôh-di (t silent), s. [Russa.] A name given by the Russians to the Finnic races in the north-west of Russia. It is now more generally applied to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Estonians, the Livonians, and the Laplanders are members.

Tôh-diô (t silent), s. [TCHUDI.] Of or pertaining to the Tchudi; specif., designating that group of Turanian tongues spoken by the Finns, Estonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

tô, *tô, *ôh, *ôhau, s. [Chinese *tô, ch'a, s'a*; Fr. *tô*; Ger. *tô*; Ital. *cin*; Malay *tô*.] Formerly pronounced *tay*; Pope used it to rhyme with *obey* (*Rape of the Lock*, iii. 7), *any* (*ib.* l. 82), and *day* (*Basset Table*, 27), though in the last-named poem (112) he makes it rhyme with *deceit*.

1. **Chem. & Comm.:** The prepared leaves of *Thea sinensis*, an evergreen closely allied to the *Cassia* family. The leaves are gathered four times during the year, the tea prepared from the first or spring gathering being the most delicate in colour and flavour. Formerly it was supposed that black and green teas were prepared from the leaves of different plants, but it is now known that both varieties are obtained from the same plant, the difference depending on the mode of preparation. In preparing green teas the leaves are gently heated in drying-pans, to render them soft and flaccid, then rolled by the hand on a wooden table, this operation being repeated several times as quickly as possible, to prevent fermentation and preserve the green colour. The leaves intended for black tea are placed in heaps to undergo fermentation. At the end of three or four hours they are tossed about and beaten by the hand until they become soft. They are next heated in an iron pan, and rolled into balls by the hand, this operation being repeated several times; lastly, the leaves are slowly dried over a charcoal fire. The two great classes of tea, green and black, are each subdivided into a variety of kinds, known in commerce by particular names. Thus, in green teas these are Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Twankay, &c.; and in black teas, Congou, Kaisow, Morning, Soucheong, Assam, &c. The most important soluble organic substances existing in tea are an alkaloid theme (q.v.), an essential oil present in very small quantity, and to which the peculiar aroma of the tea is said to be due, and tannic acid. Green tea

contains on an average 20 per cent. of tannic acid, black tea about 15 per cent.

Tea must not be regarded as a nutrient in the sense of supplying material to build up wasted tissue, or to generate heat, but it is chiefly prized on account of its refreshing and stimulating properties, and its power of engendering activity of thought, and driving away sleep. Taken in excess it is apt to produce giddiness and nervousness. At one time there was no article so generally adulterated as tea, both in China and in the countries where used; but since the price has decreased this has almost entirely ceased. It is now of rare occurrence that quartz or sand, foreign leaves, or exhausted tea leaves are found mixed with tea, or that colouring matter is discovered to have been used in faking green tea. The only sophistication carried on at the present time is the mixing of cheap low-classed teas with those of a higher value.

2. **Hist.:** Tea was used in China from early times, and is mentioned as a common beverage in that country by So-an, an Arabian merchant, who wrote an account of his travels thither about A.D. 850. The first mention of it by a European was by Bolero in 1590. About 1610 the Dutch first brought it to England, and during the next fifty years its price varied from £20 to £10 per pound. In 1660 a tax of 8s. per gallon of tea prepared for sale was imposed. On Sept. 25, 1661, Pepys sent for a cup of tea, "a Chinese drink" which he had never tasted before. In 1664 the East India Company purchased 2 1/2 doz. of tea to present to Charles II. By 1666 the price had fallen to 60s. per pound. In 1678 the Company imported 4,713 lbs. which was the commencement of their tea trade. In 1689 a duty was imposed of 5s. per pound, and five per cent. on the value of the tea-leaf. In 1728 black tea cost £3s. to 20s. per pound, and green tea £2s. to 30s. The imposition of a duty on tea imported into America in 1767 led to the destruction of many boxes of it in Boston and New York, and brought on the American War of Independence. At present Great Britain is the great tea-consuming country, the annual consumption of tea in that country nearly equalling that of the United States and the various nations of Europe combined. In this country it is largely replaced by coffee, the consumption of tea being less than half that of Britain. Tea is now raised in other countries than China, notably in Japan, whose exportation is large, and in India and Ceylon, in which the cultivation began about 1840. The crop in these countries is now large.

3. **The evening meal**, at which tea is generally served. Also, an afternoon social gathering at which the guests are served with tea and other refreshments.

4. **High tea:** A similar gathering, at which hot meats and other substantial viands are served.

5. **A decoction or infusion of the leaves of the tea-plant** in boiling-water, used as a beverage, generally mixed with milk or cream, and sweetened with sugar.

*Women sitting in the streets, and setting dishes of tea hot and ready made, they call it *chou*, and even the poorest people sip it.—*Dampier's Voyages* (ed. 1687).

6. **An infusion or decoction of vegetables** for drinking: as, sage-tea, ramonile-tea, &c.

7. **A soup or extract of beef:** as, beef-tea.

8. **Paraguay tea:** [PARAGUAY TEA.]

tea-berry, s.

Bot.: *Gr. thieria procumbens*.

***tea-board, s.** A tray-shaped board on which tea-things were set.

tea-caddy, s. A small box for holding the tea used in households. [CADDY, TRACHEST, 2.]

tea-cake, s. A light kind of cake eaten with tea.

tea-canister, s. A canister or box in which tea is kept.

tea-chest, s.

1. A slightly formed box, usually covered with Chinese characters and figures, and lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is sent from China.

2. [See extract.]

*A lady of advanced age tells me that what is called a tea-caddy now was formerly called a *ten-cher*, and that the smaller boxes inside it were called caddies.—*Notes & Queries*, Apr. 16, 1867, p. 508.

or, wöre, wölf, wòrk, whô, sôn; m

e, cūb, cure, unite, our, rule, full; try

Syrian. *se, ce* = *ē*; *oy* = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

šta, štā, shre, amidst, what, šāl, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gē, pē, or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, sēa; mūta, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trj, Syrian. a, æ = ē; oy = ē; qu = kw.

te-ti brāh-ehi-ā-tā, a. pl. [Lat. *testis* = covered, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A section of Ophiobranchiata (q. v.). Animal usually provided with a shell both in the larval and adult state; branchiae covered by the shell or mantle; sexes united. There are five families: Tuniculidae, Bullidae (the Tactibranchiata of Cuvier), Pleurobranchidae, Aplousidae, and Phyllidiidae.

te-ti brāh-ehi-ā-tā, a. & s. [Tactibranchiata.]

A. Adj.: Of or belonging to the Tactibranchiata.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Tactibranchiata (q. v.).

te-ti-gite, s. [Gr. *tyros* (tyros) = capable of melting; suff. -ite (Mia.).]

Mia.: A mineral of uncertain composition, found in Cornwall and Devon. Hardest, 1.5 to 2; colour, clove-brown. Soluble in water. Compos. probably a hydrous silicate of the sesquioxide of iron. Known as under the name of Granite.

***te-ti, *te-ti, adj.** [Lat. *testis* = covered.] Secretly, closely.

"He had seen close & testis a company of his men in an old house last by the castle."—*Malcolm*. (Trotter, 1861.)

te-ti-chryse, s. [Lat. *testis* = covered, hidden, and Eng. *chryse*.]

Chem.: A crystalline substance found together with chryse in popular boulders, and separated from the latter by its solubility in benzol. It forms large, sulphur-yellow rhombic prisms, melting at 150°. When heated with strong potash it is decomposed, yielding acetic acid, phenylmethyl ketone, and benzoic acid.

te-ti-mā, s. [Said to be from Malabar *tekka* = teak, but perhaps formed with reference to Gr. *tektōn* (tektōn) = building, for which teak is well adapted.]

Bot.: Teak, a genus of Vitaceae. Calyx five or six-toothed, ultimately becoming inflated; corolla campanulate, five or six-lobed; stamens five or six; ovary superior, four-lobed; fruit a four-celled nut or drupe, woody, spongy, and dry seed, one in each cell. Known species two, *Tectona grandis* (TEAK) and *T. Hamiltoniana*, a deciduous tree with light-brown, hard, close-grained wood weighing 44 lbs. per cubic foot. It is found in Peninsular and Upper Burma.

te-ti-ar-ehi-mā, a. pl. [Gr. *tektōn* (tektōn) = a master-builder; Lat. *tem*. pl. *tem*, suff. -ia (Mia.).]

Ornith.: Tower-birds; a sub-family of Paridae (q. v.). Devoid of flowing plumes, only one genus possessing any attempt at extra adornment in the males. The species, so far as known, are accustomed to erect towers of sticks in which they deposit themselves. Genera: *Serrius*, *Ptilonorhynchus*, *Chamaea*, *Elanus*, and *Amblyopoda*.

***te-ti-tā, a.** [Lat. *testis*; Gr. *tektōn* (tektōn) = a master-builder; Lat. *tem*. pl. *tem*, suff. -ia (Mia.).]

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te-ti-tā, a. [Tectonic.] A series of arts by which vessels, implements, dwellings and places of assembly are formed: on the one hand agreeably to the end for which they were designed; on the other, in conformity with ornaments and artistic ideas.

te-ti-tā, a. [Lat. *testis* = pertaining to covering; *tego* = to cover.] Covering.

tectorial membrane, s.

Ant.: A comparatively thick, fibrillated, and, to all appearance, highly elastic membrane covering the organ of Corti in the ear. (Quana.)

te-ti-tā, a. [Lat.] A species of plaster-work adopted for the decoration of Roman houses, and consisting of a mixture of lime and sand.

te-ti-tā, a. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *tego* = to cover.]

Ornith.: Tower-birds; the smaller feathers of the wing or tail, especially of the former, the term calypters being applied to the latter.

te-ti-tā, s. [Tectum.] The fibrous produce

of a palm leaf, resembling green wool, imported from Brazil.

te-ti-tā, s. The same as Tectum.

te-ti-tā, s. [Lat. *testis* = to spread manure; *tektōn* = manure; *tektōn* = hay grown in a well-mannered field; Norw. *tektōn* = to spread manure; *tektōn* = manure; Sw. *tektōn*, from *tektōn* = manure.]

Agric.: To spread new-mown hay, so as to expose it to the sun and air; to turn (new-mown hay or grass) from the swath and scatter for drying.

"The smell of grain, or tectid grain, or blue."—*Nelson*. P. L. II. 416.

te-ti-tā, s. [Eng. *tektōn* = -er.] One who tects; specifically, a machine for stirring and spreading hay, to sapiditate ita being dried by the sun and air.

"However valuable a mow may be, a tectid is hardly less so."—*Sheldon*. *Country Farming*, p. 173.

te-ti-tā, s. [Tether.]

1. A rope, strap, cord, or leat, for fastening an animal by the head to a manger, post, or stake.

2. Anything by which one is restrained; a tether.

te-ti-tā, v. t. [Tether, v.] To tether, to confine, to restrain.

***te-ti, s.** [Lat. *testis*.] A torch.

Te-ti-tā, s. [From the first words "Te-ti-tā" in the Latin.]

1. The name given to a celebrated Latin hymn of praise, ascribed usually to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, and well-known in this country from the translation in the Prayer-book, beginning "We praise Thee, O God," one of the two canticles appointed to be sung in the morning service between the two lessons. It is also sung on special occasions, as days of public rejoicing.

2. A musical setting of the hymn [1.]

3. A choral thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

"The Agnus Dei was Te-ti-tā."—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 141.

te-ti-tā, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The ingate or aperture in a mould through which the molten metal is poured.

***te-ti-tā, s.** [Tithing.]

***te-ti-tā, s.** [Tithing-penny.]

***te-ti-tā, s.** [Eng. *tedious*; -ity.] Tediousness.

te-ti-tā, s. [Lat. *tediosus*, from *tedio* = irksomeness, tedious; from *tedio* = it irks.]

1. Causing tedious; wearisome or tiresome by continuance, prolixity, repetition, or the like. (Said of persons or things.)

"And all that to herself she talk'd, Would surely be a tedious tale."—*Wordsworth*. *Idiot Boy*.

2. Slow.

"Twice ten tedious years."—*Cooper*. *John Gilpin*.

3. Annoying; odious.

"My woe is tedious, though my words are brief."—*Shakespeare*. *Rape of Lucrece*, l. 100.

te-ti-tā, s. [Eng. *tedious*; -ity.] In a tedious or tiresome manner, so as to weary or tire; slowly.

"Night . . . doth limp on tediously away."—*Shakespeare*. *Henry V.*, iv.

te-ti-tā, s. [Lat. *tediosus*, from *tedio* = it irks.] The quality or state of being tedious, tiresome, or wearisome from continuance, prolixity, repetition, or the like; tiresomeness; slowness.

"I have dwelt sometime upon the christian religion, perceiving even to a degree of tediousness."—*Waterland*. *Works*, viii. 287.

te-ti-tā, s. [Eng. *tedious*; -ness.] Tediousness; tiresomeness; tediousness.

"The tedious that the lazy rich endure."—*Cooper*. *Table Talk*, 78.

te-ti-tā, s. [Native name.]

1. An umbrella.

2. The umbrella-shaped structure used as a termination or finial crowning the Buddhist stupa and Hindu pagodas. It is supposed to be a relic shrine.

te-ti-tā, s. [See def.] A T-shaped pipe-coupling, adapted for a stem-pipe and two branches.

te-ti-tā, s. A rod with a cross-bar at the end, for withdrawing the lower valve-box of a pump.

te-ti-tā, s. [Lat. *tektōn* = to point out, to mark, to note.]

Golf, &c.: A mark set up in playing at quoits; the mark made in the ice in the game of curling, towards which the stones are pushed; the notch of earth from which the ball is struck off in golf.

"He got well away from the tee to the fourth hole."—*Punch*, Sept. 28, 1866.

te-ti-tā, s. [Tex (3), s.]

Golf: In place, as a ball, on the tee preparatory to striking off.

"Never interrupt the court—all that is managed by ye like a tee ball."—*Scott*. *Redgauntlet*, letter xlii.

te-ti-tā, s. [Maharatta *teet*; Hind. & Beng. *teet*.]

Bot.: *Neemman orientale* and *S. indicum*. [SESAME, SESAMUM.]

***te-ti-tā, s.** [TEAM, s.] Race, progeny.

"What time in Jerusalem was told a dunty thing (Was his son of his time, but a wayward thing)."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 166.

te-ti-tā, s. [TEAM, s.] Race, progeny.

A. Intransitive:

1. To bear young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to be pregnant; to conceive.

"Let it should be like hys fleche and let hys from getting of children, and hys hys barlet of teaming."—*W. R. R.* *Works*, p. 104.

2. To be full, as if ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific; to be charged.

"The strange comets, vain projects, and wild dreams, With which hypocrisy for ever teems."—*Cooper*. *Huysa*, 102.

***B. Trans.**: To produce; to bring forth; to give birth to.

"Common mother, thou Whose womb is inexhaustible, and infinite breast, Teems, and teems all."—*Shakespeare*. *Timon*, iv. 2.

te-ti-tā, s. [Lat. *tektōn* = to empty; *tektōn* = empty; Dan. *tektōn* = to empty, from *tom* = empty; Sw. *tektōn*, from *tom*.]

[TEOM.] To pour, to empty. (Prov.)

"Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer."—*Swift*. *Directions to the Butler*.

***te-ti-tā, s.** [Cf. O. Dut. *tamen* = to be convenient, fit, or fitting; Dut. *betamen* = to besecm; Ger. *ziemen* = to be fit; Goth. *gaitman* = to suit, agree with.] To think fit.

"I could teem it to rend thee in pieces."—*Shakespeare*. *Dialogue of Witches*, 1603.

te-ti-tā, s. [Eng. *teem* (1), v.; -er.] One who teems; one who brings forth young.

***te-ti-tā, s.** [Eng. *teem* (1), v.; -ful.]

1. Pregnant, prolific.

2. Brimful.

te-ti-tā, s. [TEEM (1), v.] Pregnant, prolific; stocked to overflowing.

"To call up plenty from the teeming earth, Or curse the desert with a tenfold dearth."—*Cooper*. *Truth*, 121.

te-ti-tā, s. [TEEM (2), v.]

teeming-punch, s. A punch for starting or driving a bolt out of a hole; a drift.

***te-ti-tā, s.** [Eng. *teem* (1), v.; -less.] Not fruitful or prolific; barren.

"Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death Their soil has left, and such a teeming earth."—*Dryden*. *Bind & Panther*, l. 228.

te-ti-tā, s. [A. S. *teona* = accensus, ger. *teon*, vexation; *teon* = to accensus; Ger. *teon*, vexation, grief, vexation.

"Last day I gat wi' spite and teon."—*Burns*. *Brave Water*.

te-ti-tā, s. [TEEN, s.] To vex, to annoy, to provoke, to excite.

"Why tempt ye me and teon with soche manner speeches."—*Chaucer*. *Testimony of Love*, bk. II.

te-ti-tā, s. [A. S. *teon*.] To inclose, to fence in. (Prov.)

te-ti-tā, s. [TEEN, s.] To light, as a candle. (Prov.)

te-ti-tā, s. [A. S. *teon*.] Wood for fences or inclosures. (Prov.)

te-ti-tā, s. [Lat. *testis* = covered, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A section of Ophiobranchiata (q. v.). Animal usually provided with a shell both in the larval and adult state; branchiae covered by the shell or mantle; sexes united. There are five families: Tuniculidae, Bullidae (the Tactibranchiata of Cuvier), Pleurobranchidae, Aplousidae, and Phyllidiidae.

te-ti-tā, s. [Tactibranchiata.]

A. Adj.: Of or belonging to the Tactibranchiata.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Tactibranchiata (q. v.).

te-ti-tā, s. [Gr. *tyros* (tyros) = capable of melting; suff. -ite (Mia.).]

Mia.: A mineral of uncertain composition, found in Cornwall and Devon. Hardest, 1.5 to 2; colour, clove-brown. Soluble in water. Compos. probably a hydrous silicate of the sesquioxide of iron. Known as under the name of Granite.

teend, teend, v. t. & i. [A.R. *teenda*, *teenda* = to kindle; Sw. *teenda*; Dan. *teende*; Ger. *teenden*.] (Trans. Trans.)

A. *Teenda*: To kindle, to set light to, to light.

B. *Teenda*: To kindle, to take light.

teend-fil, s. [Eng. *teend*, *teend*; *teend* (f.)] Full of grief or sorrow; sorrowful, afflicted.

teend, a. pl. [See *teend*.] The years of one's age having the termination *-teend*; that is, the years thirteen to nineteen inclusive, during which a person is said to be in his or her teens.

"Whom life romance begins early in her teens."—*Athenaeum*, Aug. 27, 1881, p. 371.

teend-y (i), a. [TINY] Very small, diminutive.

teend-y (s), a. [Eng. *teend*, *teend*; *teend* (y)] Pretful, peevish. (Prov.)

teend-er, s. [Rym. doubtful.] A boy or girl employed to stir the sieve to calico printers.

teend-dé-lé, s. [Named after Rother, Teendale, a Yorkshire landowner, author of a catalogue of plants growing around Castle Howard.]

Teend: A genus of Thilapiales or Thilapiales. The petals are unequal; the filaments with basal scales; the pod oblong. Known species two, from Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia. One, *Teendalia austriaca*, the Naked-stalked Teendalia, is British. The stems, which are generally numerous, are four to sixteen inches high; the leaves almost entirely radical, lyrate-pinnatifid; the flowers white. Common in England in sandy and gravelly places, rare in Scotland. Flowers in April and June. The other species is *T. leucostoma*, or *leucostoma*, found in Spain, &c. Both are fitted for rockeries in gardens.

teend, té, ti, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: The Squirrel Monkey. (*Humboldt*.)

teend-tar, v. t. & i. [Prob. a variant of *teend* (y).] To ride on the ends of a balanced plank, &c., as children do for amusement; to saw-saw. (Amer.)

teend, s. pl. [Tenth.]

teend, v. t. [Tenth.] To grow teeth.

teend-ing, s. [Tenth.] The operation or the process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums; dentition. [Tenth.]

"When the symptoms of teend-ing appear, the gums ought to be relieved by salting."—*Arbuthnot on Teeth*.

teend-tick, s. [From the cry of the bird.] (See extract under *TITLIS*.)

teend-tal, s. [A reduplicated form of *teend*, or, according to some, from a stuttering pronunciation of the word *teend*.]

1. Entire, complete. (*Collog.*)

2. Pertaining to teend-talizers or teend-talians; as, a teend-tal meeting.

teend-tal-ism, s. [Eng. *teend-tal*; *teend*.] The principles or practice of teend-talizers; total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

"The only way to rescue the drunkard was through the instrumentality of teend-talism."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1883.

teend-tal-ler, teend-tal-er, s. [Eng. *teend-tal*; *teend*.] One who professes total abstinence from all spirituous or intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

"The increased temperance in the language of teend-tal-ers."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1887.

teend-tal-ly, adv. [Eng. *teend-tal*; *teend*.] Entirely, completely, totally.

teend-tal-tum, s. [For *Tetralum*, from *T*, the most important mark on one of the original four sides, meaning *Tetralum*.] A small four-sided or polygonal toy used by children in a game of chance. The four sides were marked with letters: P (*Put down*), N (*Nothing*), H (*Half*), T (*Take all*), such letters deciding whether the player put into or took out of the pool, according to the letter appearing on the top after the toy has been spun round.

teend-tal, s. [A word of no signification. (*Agassiz*.)]

Entom.: A genus of typical Carabidae. *Tef*.

See *teend*, from Senegal and the Gulf of Guinea, is two inches long.

teend, té, ti, s. [Cf. *teend*, *teend*; *teend* (f.)] 1. A female fellow-deer; a doe in the second year.

2. A young sheep, older than a lamb.

"The doe, so I had got lambs called usually doe after New Year's Day in a road."—*Field*, Feb. 14, 1888.

teend-er-i-é, s. [Formed from *Teend*, *Teend*; *Teend* (er).] A town in Arcadia.

Zool.: The typical genus of Tegenaridae (q.v.). It contains the House-spider, under which there appear to have been confounded two species: *Tegenaria domestica* and *T. cicidia*, the former with properly rounded inner legs than the latter. It is, besides, rather more than half an inch long, while the other one is rather less. They weave their webs in the corners of windows, of neglected rooms, or out-houses. They live about four years, and deposit their eggs in lenticular cocoons of white silk, and again in a silk bag disguised by plaster, &c.

teend-er-i-é-dé, s. pl. [Med. Lat. *tegenaria*; fem. pl. *tegenariae*.] (*Lat.*)

Zool.: A family of Spiders, tribe Tegenaridae and its Sceleratory Division. The web is in two rows, the first pair of legs usually the longer; the web irregular. Sometimes there are three claws. It is a large family, in some classifications divided into the sub-families Draculidae, Dysderidae, Seydidiidae, Cistididae, and Agelenidae.

teend-mén (pl. té, té-mén), s. [Lat. *tegmen*, *tegmen* = a covering.] [TEGMENT.]

Botany:

1. Brongniart's name for the second line of an ovule.

2. Mirel's name for the inner coat of a seed.

3. Buisson de Beauvois's name for the exterior glume of a grass.

teend-mént, té, té-mént, s. [Lat. *tegmen*, *tegmen* = to cover.] A cover or covering; specif. a natural covering as of an animal or plant; integument: as—

I. *Of the form tegment*:

1. *Ant.*: The upper part of the *crura* *crura*, consisting principally of the *fiavulus* *terres* and the posterior *pyra*.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: The scales of a bud. They may be foliaceous, or may resemble petals, stipules, or scales.

II. *Of the form tegment*:

Entom.: The covering of the wings of orthopterous insects.

teend-mén-tum (pl. té, té-mén-té), s. [Lat.] The same as *TEGMENT* (q.v.).

teend-guén-in, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: A popular name for any individual of the Tepla (q.v.), specif. *Tepla tegneris*, with a wide geographical range in South America. It is from three to four feet long, black on upper surface, sprinkled with yellow, tail mingled with yellow and black, lower parts similarly marked. These lizards are found in sugar plantations, and among scrub and brush; they can swim well, but do not take readily to the water. The legend that they utter a warning sound on the approach of wild beasts (whence they are sometimes called *Safeguards*) is apparently without foundation. They feed on fruit, insects, snakes, frogs, birds' eggs, and young birds.

teend-y la (pl. té, té-y-lé), s. [Lat. = a tile.]

1. *Archit.*: A roofing-tile.

2. *Entom.*: A callosity at the origin of the four wings of the Hymenoptera.

teend-y-lar, s. [Tegula.] Pertaining to a tile, resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

teend-y-lar-ly, adv. [Eng. *tegular*; *ly*.] In the manner of tiles on a roof.

teend-y-lé-dé, s. [Lat. *tegula* = a tile.] Composed of small plates overlapping like tiles. (Said of a particular kind of ancient armour.)

teend-y-mént, s. [TEGMENT.]

teend-y-mént-a-ry, s. [Eng. *tegument*; *-ary*.] Pertaining to teguments; consisting of teguments.

teend, té, ti, s. [From the word.]

A. *Teend*: A laugh, a titter.

"Our poor young prince gets his teeth set changed into laughing teeth, and makes his grand admiral."—*Complete French Dictionary*, &c. II. ch. 7.

B. *Teend*: A word used to denote a laugh.

teend, v. t. [Tegula.] To laugh or titter.

"That laugh'd and titter'd with derision, To see them take poor Derisus in."—*Boswell*, *Johnson*, III. i. 2.

teend-er-dé, s. [Hind.] A native culture of a district acting under a European administrator. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

teend-er, s. [See *teend*.] If or pertaining to Teend in Teend.

teend-dé, s. pl. [TEGULA.]

teend-er-tur, s. [Lat. = Teend, therefore.]

Eccles.: The first two words of the G.O. of the Mass. The expression appears to have been also used to denote a book containing a portion of the Liturgy (*Mass*) &c. &c. but it is not mentioned in the list of Liturgical books given by Smith & Christian in *Christian Antiquities*.

teend, s. [Fr. *teend*, from Lat. *teend*, a time; *teend*, a time.] The time of a time.

teend-tree, s.

1. *Bot.*: The same as *TELL* (q.v.).

2. *Script.*: The Heb. *teend* (teend) is a time-line-tree, but is probably the *teend*, as it is rendered in the RV.

"A teend tree and so on have their names as then when they cast their leaves."—*teend*.

teend, s. [THANK.]

teend-land, s. Thank-land.

teend, s. [Hind. *teend* = a tenth, *teend* = ten; *teend*, *teend* = the tenth, or *teend*.] The name given in Scotland to tithes. They originated at a remote period, and at the Reformation John Knox contended that after allotting some portion to the displaced Roman Catholic clergy, the remainder of the tithes should be used for support of the Protestant ministers, for the versities and schools, and for the poor. Through the opposition of the archbishop, the arrangement was but partially carried out. At the union between England and Scotland, in 1707, the Lords of the Court of Session were appointed to be Commissioners of Tithes, and power was given them to determine "the transporting of tithes" as the population moved from one locality to another, the consent of three-fourths of the barons of point of valuation being necessary to amend the removal. In 1837 and 1838 there was laid before Parliament nine bills relating to reports by a Commission appointed to inquire into church accommodation, &c., in Scotland. It reported that the parsonage lands were held by the Crown, by universities, by religious foundations, by lay lords, and by lay proprietors in England, or by the proprietors of the lands from which they were; they were in all cases liable to payment of tithes held or who might be awarded by the Court of Tithes to the ministers, but they could not be transferred from one parson to another.

"And Wednesday, we are to be held in the great point case in presence."—*Scott*, *Scott*, *Scott*, &c.

C. *Court of Tithes*, *Commissioners of Tithes*: A court in Scotland having jurisdiction of all matters respecting valuations and sales of tithes, augmentations of stipends, the assumption or annexation of parishes, &c. Its powers are exercised by the judges of the Court of Session, as a Parliamentary Commission.

teend-master, s. One who is entitled to tithes. (*Scott*.)

teine, s. [TEYNE.]

teine-dé-séopé, s. [Gr. *teine* (teine) = stretch, and *seopé* (seopé) = to see, to observe.] A name given by Sir David Brewster to an optical instrument, consisting of prisms so combined that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the image of the objects seen through them are increased or diminished. (*Brewster*.)

te, té, té, amidst, what, té, té, father; wé, wét, hère, came, hère, there; pine, pít, aire, sir, marine; té, té, or, wère, wét, work, wét, son; mite, cáb, cante, cür, rôle, rôle; trý, Syrian. se, se, se; ey, se, se; se, se.

teint, **teinté**, *a.* (Fr., *teinté*, pa. par. of *teindre* (Lat. *tingo*) = to dye.) (Hist.) Colour, tinge, tint.

teinté-gro, **teinté-gro**, *a.* (Hist.) Colour, tint.

te-lé-gram (*a* or *gr*), **te-lé-gram**, *s.* pl. (M.-L. Lat. *telegram*, *tele*); Lat. *gram*, pl. *grammata*, *gramma*.

te-lé-gram, *s.* (Fr. *gramme*) = after off, and *gramme* (*gram*) = to write.

1. In a general sense, the word *telegraph* includes all modes of communicating intelligence to a distance. The media may be classified as *visible* (as *atmosphere*, *audible*, or *tangible*).

2. *Spelled*: (ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH).

3. A message sent by telegraph; a telegram.

4. The same as TELEGRAPH-BEARD (q.v.).

5. A board used in signalling the number of runs made in a cricket match, the number of wickets down, and the runs made by the batsman out.

telegraph-board, *s.* A board on which are posted or otherwise marked the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of their jockeys.

6. When the race is all over we may look at the telegraph-board in vain to find her officially printed number. — *Drum Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1888.

telegraph clock, *s.* An arrangement by which time is signalled to a number of different apartments in a building or to several buildings. This may be performed by electromagnetic devices, or by mechanical means.

telegraph dial, *s.* A circle on which are arranged the letters of the alphabet, figures, &c., the hand or pointer being operated by electro-magnetic action.

telegraph-instrument, *s.* A moving mechanical device used in the electric circuit; a perforator, transmitter, receiver, relay, register, or what not. Among the chief instruments for the reception and transmission of messages are the *sounder*, in which the message is received by sound, the *Wheatstone*, the *Bell*, the *A B C*, and the *Single-needle*.

Of these the *Sounder* or *Morse* system, is the most generally serviceable of hand-worked systems, and has been adopted by all countries but Britain, and there in all offices but those of the railways. In these the five-needle system, which was formerly used, has given place to the double and now to the single needle, with a great increase in effectiveness. In the signals of this instrument the *Morse* alphabet is used. In 1881 the average number of words transmitted per minute was sixteen. Now as many as five hundred words a minute can be sent by the aid of the fast-speed repeaters, the *duplexers*, which are generally *Morse* sounders. The average rate is about 60 messages per hour, though 80 are sometimes sent by aid of *multiplex* telegraph six messages can now be sent in one direction and five in the opposite on a single wire, while by the aid of repeaters a message can be sent around the globe in twenty minutes. In dry climates the limit of communication without repeating is seldom reached in practice, but in a moist climate like that of England the limit may be fixed at 400 miles, including and leakage rendering repeating necessary at this distance.

telegraph-key, *s.* The vibrating piece in a transmitting instrument, which is touched by the finger to establish an electric circuit.

telegraph-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Desmodium gyrans*.

telegraph-post, *s.* A post for keeping the wires elevated above the ground and out of contact with all surrounding objects, excepting the insulators on the posts.

telegraph-reel, *s.* A device on which the endless strip of paper is wound on a recording telegraph.

telegraph-register, *s.* A recording device at the receiving end of a circuit.

telegraph-wire, *s.* The wire by which the electric current passes from one station to

another, the metallic communication between stations, also connecting instruments, battery, and ground. Wire and instrument form the circuit. Wires are attached by binding screws or terminals to telegraph instruments.

te-lé-graph, *v. t. & i.* (TELEGRAPH, *a.*)

A. Transitive:

1. To transmit, convey, or announce, as a message, speech, or intelligence, by means of a telegraph, and especially by the electric telegraph.

2. To signal in any way.

B. Intrans: To send a message by telegraph.

te-lé-graph-er, *s.* One who transmits telegraphic messages, or is skilled in telegraphy.

te-lé-graph-ic, *a.* (Eng. *telegraphic*, *a.* - *ic*.)

1. Of or pertaining to a telegraph; made, sent, or communicated by a telegraph.

2. The delay in the transmission of telegraphic news from Madrid. — *British Chronicle*, Sept. 1, 1888.

3. Of the nature of a telegraph; used for telegraphing.

4. Forty new automatic telegraphic instruments, each capable of telegraphing three hundred words a minute. — *Queen*, Sept. 2, 1888.

Telegraphic keyboard, *s.* The kind of keys of a printing-telegraphic machine.

te-lé-graph-ic-al, *a.* (Eng. *telegraphic* - *al*.) The same as TELEGRAPHIC (q.v.).

te-lé-graph-ic-al-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *telegraphically* - *ly*.) In the telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph.

6. [It] has telegraphically instructed the American representatives abroad. — *London Standard*, Nov. 16, 1888.

te-lé-graph-ist, *a.* (Eng. *telegraphist*; - *ist*.) One skilled in telegraphy; one who works a telegraph; a telegraphic operator.

7. The great service rendered by them as *telegraphists* during the late campaign. — *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 2, 1888.

te-lé-graph-phy, *s.* (Eng. *telegraph*; - *y*.) The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs.

8. The practical details of telegraphy have little interest for the majority of our readers. — *Proc. Phil. Soc.*, 18, p. 1.

te-lé-gram-graph, *s.* (Eng. *telegraph*; - *graph*;) *te-lé-gram* (*gram*) = an image, and *grapho* (*graph*) = to draw, to write.

Optics: A combination of the telescope and camera-lucida, invented by M. Revoil. The principle involved is that of allowing the image transmitted by the object-glass of a telescope to pass through a prism connected with the eye-piece. The rays of light that would in the ordinary use of the telescope be transmitted direct to the eye are refracted by the prism, and thrown down upon a table placed below the eye-piece. The distance between the prism and the table determines the size of the image projected on the latter, and it is easy for the observer to trace on a paper placed on this sketching table the actual outlines indicated by the refracted light.

te-lé-gram-sân-rûn, *s.* (Gr. *teleios* (*teleios*) = perfect; *sân* (*sân*) = form, and *saipos* (*saipos*) = a lizard.)

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodilia, sub-order Mesosuchia. It is akin to *Teleosaurus*, and, like it, is from the Fuller's Earth. It is not, however, British.

te-lé-gram-té, *s.* (Gr. *teleos* (*telos*) = end, completion.

9. The telegraph of the mixture. — *Centleman's Instructed*, p. 427.

te-lé-gram-graph, **te-lé-gram-graph**, *s.* (TELEGRAPH.) A modification of the semaphore (q.v.), introduced about the close of the eighteenth century.

10. Mr. R. Lovell Edgeworth, about the same time brought before the public his plan of a telegraph, as he called it, or telegraph, by which a series of represented numbers, the meaning of which would be found in the dictionary prepared for the system. — *Ripley & Dana*, Amer. Cyclop., v. 600.

te-lé-gram-ic, *s.* (Gr. *teleos* (*teleos*) = after off, and *gram* (*gram*) = a word.) A telegraphic message; a telegram.

11. To try the experiment of penny telegrams or messages from one part of London to another. — *Print Hall Gazette*, April 22, 1888.

te-lé-gram, **te-lé-gram**, *s.* (Gr. *teleos* (*teleos*) = after off, and *gram* (*gram*) = a word.) A telegraphic message; a telegram.

te-lé-gram-ic, *s.* (Gr. *teleos* (*teleos*) = after off, and *gram* (*gram*) = a word.) A telegraphic message; a telegram.

te-lé-gram-ist, *s.* (Gr. *teleos* (*teleos*) = after off, and *gram* (*gram*) = a word.) A telegraphic message; a telegram.

te-lé-gram-phy, *s.* (Gr. *teleos* (*teleos*) = after off, and *gram* (*gram*) = a word.) A telegraphic message; a telegram.

te-lé-gram-ic-al, *a.* (Gr. *teleos* (*teleos*) = after off, and *gram* (*gram*) = a word.) A telegraphic message; a telegram.

te-lé-gram-ic-al-ly, *adv.* (Gr. *teleos* (*teleos*) = after off, and *gram* (*gram*) = a word.) A telegraphic message; a telegram.

is a question of practical conditions. The Bell telephone is independent of any battery, being self-acting; but its feeble currents are incapable of transmitting speech to a distance; hence most of the modern forms in magnetic telephones have had the object of increasing the power, as by using both poles of the magnet, and in other ways. The microphone, on the other hand, uses the power of a battery in its circuit, but in some respects appears less delicately sensitive than the free membrane. There are various forms of telephones in use, employing different sources of electric power, and the instrument has been made available at distances of a thousand miles or more.

telephone booth. *s.* A small closet in which, for privacy, a telephone is frequently located.

telephone line. *s.* A line of wire forming the medium of an electric circuit whereby telephone communication is established between two or more points.

tél-é-phô-ne, tel-é-fon, t. (Telephone, a.)

A. Trans. To send, communicate, transmit, or reproduce as sounds, a message, or the like, by means of a telephone.

B. Intrins. To send, transmit, or reproduce sounds, a message, or the like, by means of a telephone.

tél-é-phôn-ia, t. (Ing. t. l. phôn(e), a.; -ia.) *s.* Of or pertaining to the telephone; communication by means of a telephone.

tél-é-phôn-ia-ist, a. (Ing. telephonic, -ist.) *s.* A person versed in the telephone; one who operates a telephone.

tél-é-phôn-é-graph, s. (Ing. telephonic, -graph.) *s.* A receiving instrument for recording a telephonic message.

tél-é-phôn-é-ty, s. (Ing. telephonic, -ty.) *s.* The art or practice of transmitting or reproducing sounds, communications, &c., by means of the telephone.

tél-é-phô-r-i-um, s. pl. (Mod. Lat. telephorum, Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. -ium.)

Fam. s. A family of Berles, now reduced to the sub-family Telephorinae (p. v.).

tél-é-phô-r-i-um, s. pl. (Mod. Lat. telephorum, Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. -ium.)

Entom. A sub-family of Lampyridae, more elongated and narrower than the typical Lampyridae. The legs are also longer; the head is not covered by the prothorax. World-wide distribution. The genus, which connects the Telephorinae with the Lampyridae, is *Limnoria*.

tél-é-phô-r-i-um, s. (Mod. Lat. telephorum, Lat. tem. pl. adj. suff. -ium.)

Entom. A genus of Coleoptera akin to Telephorus (p. v.), from the Purbeck beds.

tél-é-phô-r-i-um, s. (Gr. τῆλος (tēlos) = end, -phōr (phōr) = bearing.)

and m. The typical genus of Telephorinae (p. v.). They are known to children, from their colonies, as Soldiers and Sailors. They are seen in meadows on plants, but are carnivorous. According to De Geer, the female *solitaria* devours the male. Twenty-four species are British.

tél-é-phô-tôn, s. (Gr. τῆλος (tēlos) = far off, -phōtôn (phōtôn) = a reptile, a creeping thing; φῶς (phōs) = to creep.)

Entom. A genus of Laccinidae, founded by Mandel on remains of a reptile which he called *Telephosaurus*, discovered in 1851 by M. Patrick Buff in Spynie, near Elgin, in Scotland. Buff, once referred to by paleontologists to the Upper Devonian, but now held to be Triassic. The definition seems to have been erroneous, and it differed from most existing lizards merely in having amplexuous vertebrae. (Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc. vol. lxx.)

tél-é-tyth-rin, s. (Lat. tellus) = the earth, -tyth-rin, -tyth-rin.)

Chem. A product of the decomposition of crystalline ether when the ether, dissolved in hot water, is exposed to the air for several months. (Wurtz.)

tél-é-tyth-rin, s. (Gr. τῆλος (tēlos) = afar off; -tyth-rin, -tyth-rin.)

bot. bōy; pout, jowl, cat, cell, chorua, qin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -ian, -ian = shan, -ion = shān, -tion, -tion = zhān, -cion, -tions, -cions = shān, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

Optical instruments. A instrument for magnifying distant objects so as to make them look nearer the eye than they actually are. Its essential parts are an object glass, a concave mirror to render the rays of light convergent, and form an image of the object, and an eyepiece to magnify it. The number of a microscope. About a century of progress has been made in the construction of the microscope. In which, however, there were no changes. Roger Bacon seems to have known that lenses in combination had a magnifying power. Dr. Lee, in 1570, speaks of perspective glasses, apparently used for the survey of the city's fortifications. Janssen, of Middelburg, and Jacob Vermeer, of Middelburg, seem to have first discovered the power of instruments of this kind. Like the modern telescope, and, on the 2nd, 16th, Lippensley offered to the States of the three municipalities "with which one can see to a distance." Galileo, hearing of this, directed to the result was effected, and constructed the Galilean telescope which had a double negative eyepiece, and made many astronomical discoveries with it, including the satellites of Jupiter. His telescope, a still well known in the popular eye-glasses, Kepler first pointed out the advantage of making telescopes with two convex lenses, and Scheiner carried the suggestion into practice in 1609. He then made a telescope with three lenses, and another of the binocular type. Huygens made a telescope of 143 feet length, only the object glass of which was in a short tube, and his was the largest one existing. The unwieldy character of those long instruments led to the discovery of the reflecting telescope, of which four types arose. The Gregorian telescope was invented by James Gregory in 1663, the Cassegrain telescope by Cassini in 1672, the Newtonian telescope by Sir Isaac Newton in 1669, and the Herschel telescope by Sir William Herschel about 1780. Telescopes, it will be seen, are of two leading kinds—Refracting and Reflecting telescopes; in the former the image is formed by refraction through an object glass, in the latter by means of a concave mirror of speculum. A refracting telescope in the simplest form consists of a double convex lens (the object glass), and a second and smaller lens, also double convex (called the eyepiece). To render a telescope achromatic, the object glass is made double of triple, and the eyepiece is generally composed of two lenses adapted to each other. Not only does a telescope magnify objects, but it collects and concentrates upon the eye a greater amount of light than would enter the eye if unassisted, and the larger the object glass the greater in both respects is the power of the telescope; and a friendly rivalry exists between civilized nations as to which shall possess the most powerful telescope. The size of the object glass in reflecting telescopes has steadily increased within recent years, mainly as a result of the skill of Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass. It is not many years since his lens of 36 inches diameter, made for the Russian astronomer, was considered the finitely of accomplishment, but since then he has made a French glass, now in the Lick observatory telescope at Mount Hamilton, Cal., and is engaged on a 60-inch lens designed for the Yerkes telescope, to be placed in an observatory at Lake Geneva, Wis., seventy-five miles north of Chicago. Lord Rosse's great reflecting telescope has a reflector of six feet in diameter, and can magnify an object 467 times without rendering it less bright than it appears to the naked eye. A reflecting astronomical telescope, having the eyepiece of a single lens, or of a pair of lenses, does not reverse the image formed by the object-glass, and therefore exhibits objects inverted, which does not much matter in astronomical observation. A terrestrial telescope, for looking at objects on the earth, has an eyepiece with two more lenses than an astronomical one, it therefore inverts the image and exhibits objects erect. (ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE.)

telescope-carp, s. (TELESCOPE-FISH.)

telescope-fish, telescope carp, s.

Ichth. The most highly-prized of the many varieties of *Cyprinus* (Cyprinidae) *carpio*, the gold-fish. The dorsal fin is absent, the tail is much enlarged, sub-triangular or

triangular, and the eyes, which are large and prominent, are set in pedicels.

telescope fly, s.

Entom. The dipterous genus *Diopsis* (p. v.)

telescope shell, s.

Zool. *Urosalpinx* *telescopium*. (CERITHIUM.)

tél-é-scôp-ia, tel-é-scôp-ia-ia, t. (Telescope, a.)

A. Trans. To drive or force the parts of into each other, like the sliding joints of a pocket telescope; said chiefly of railway castings or other vehicles which come into collision. (Tooling.)

B. Intrins. To move to the same state as the movable joints or slides of a pocket telescope; specifically, to run or slide together, so that the one partially enters into the other; as, the carriage telescoped.

tél-é-scôp-ia, tel-é-scôp-ia-ia, t. (Ing. telescope, -ia, -ia.)

1. Refracting telescope.

1. An optical instrument consisting of two lenses, the objective and the eyepiece, which are joined by a tube, and by which the light from a distant object is brought to a focus, and then re-refracted so as to form an inverted image of the object on the retina of the eye.

2. Seen or discovered by the help of a telescope.

"There are unexplored countries of the sky, as there are undiscovered stars in the firmament, which can be discovered without the aid of the telescope." (Herschel.)

3. To see to a great distance; to see.

"Turn eastward now and I will show you." To your westward I will show you.

4. Having the power of extension by means of joints sliding one within the other, like the tubes of a pocket telescope.

5. *Metaph.* Constructed or composed of concentric tubes. (See compound.)

telescope boiler, s.

Steam. A boiler formed of several concentric cylindrical portions.

telescope chimney, s.

Naval. A chimney which is in sections slipping into each other, to be lowered in time of action, or, in certain river-boaters, to pass beneath bridges.

telescope jack, s. A screw-jack, in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base. By this differential arrangement greater power is obtained.

telescope lens, s. A compound lens suited for the eye or object glass of a telescope. Terrestrial telescopes, or spy-glasses, have two lenses more than astronomical telescopes, enabling an object to be seen in its natural instead of an inverted position.

tél-é-scôp-ia-ia-ly, ad. (Ing. telescopic, -ly.)

1. By means of a telescope.

2. In manner of a telescope.

"As many as four nearly telescopically stored in were hoisted on top of each other." (Daily Telegraph, Jan. 10, 1890.)

tél-é-scôp-ia-ia-ly, ad. (Ing. telescopic, -ly.)

1. Having the form or construction of a telescope.

tél-é-scôp-ia-ia-ly, ad. (Ing. telescopic, -ly.)

1. The skilled in the use of the telescope for astronomical purposes.

tél-é-scôp-ia-ia-ly, ad. (Mod. Lat. = a telescope.)

Astron. A southern constellation, established by Lacaille. It is surrounded by Ara, Pyxis, Sagittarius, and Ophiuchus. Its largest star is only of the fourth magnitude.

Telescopium Herschell, s.

Astron. Herschel's Telescope; a constellation named after Sir Wm. Herschel. It is in the Northern Hemisphere between Orion, Lynx, and Auriga. It is not now generally admitted.

tél-é-scôp-ia-ia-ly, ad. (Ing. telescopic, -ly.)

1. The art or science of constructing or using the telescope.

divulge the private affairs of others; one who tells what prudence should suppress; a tale-bearer.

† You speak to France; and to such a man that is no bearing tellitroth.
[Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, I. 2.]

2. That which serves to tell, or manifest.
"Paint those eyes, as blue, as kind;
Eager tellitroth of her wail."
[Mather: Arnold: Switzerland.]

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: A name given to a variety of devices, usually automatic, for counting, verifying, detecting, or indicating: as,
(1) A turnstile having mechanism which indicates the number of persons passing through it.

(2) A clock attachment for the purpose of causing a record to be made of the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. A compass form is provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which the watchman touched a projecting stud which punctures the paper disk.

(3) A device attached to a station-meter to point out any irregularity in the production of gas.

2. *Mus.*: A movable piece attached to an organ to indicate when the wind is nearly exhausted.

3. *Nautical*:

(1) The same as **TELL-TALE COMPASS** (q.v.).

(2) An index in front of the wheel, or in the cabin, to show the position of the tiller.

4. *Ornith.*: An American name for *Tobias* *virgatus* and *T. isochorus*. So named because their shrill whistle alarms ducks.

tellitroth compass, s.

Naut.: A compass suspended overhead in the cabin, with the face of the card downward, so that it is visible from below, and enables the captain to detect any error or irregularity in steering.

tell-troth, s. [Eng. *tell*, *s.*, and *troth*.] The who speaks the truth.

tellur al, a. [Lat. *tellus*, genit. *telluris* = the earth.] Of or pertaining to the earth.

tellur-hydro, s. [Eng. *tellur*(ic); *-ate*.] *Chem.*: A salt of telluric acid.

tellur-i-thyl, s. [Eng. *tellurium*, and *-thyl*.] *Chem.*: See (C) 135.

Ethyl telluride; telluric ethide. A heavy, oily, yellowish-red liquid, obtained by distilling potassium telluride with potassium ethyl sulphate. It is very inflammable, has a disagreeable odour, and acts as a bivalent radical, uniting with chlorine, bromine, &c., to form compounds.

tellur-rét-téd, a. [Formed from Eng. *tellurium* (q.v.).] Combined with tellurium.

tellurified-hydrogen, s. [TELLURIC-HYDRO.]

tellur-hy-drate, s. [Eng. *tellurium*, and *-hydrate*.] [TELLURIDE.]

tellur-hy-dric, a. [Eng. *tellurium*, and *-hydric*.] Containing tellurium and hydrogen.

tellurhydric acid, s. [HYDROGEN-TELLURIC.]

tellur i-an, s. & a. [TELLURIUM.]

A. *As substantives*:

1. The same as **TELLURIUM** (q.v.).

2. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

"So far round of us Tellurians in optical resources—" [De Quincey: *Journal of Art*.]

B. *As adjs.*: Of or pertaining to the earth.
[*How the Tellurians lounge wheezing—* [De Quincey: *Spectator of the Human*.]

tellur-ic (i), a. [Lat. *tellus*, genit. *telluris* = the earth.] Pertaining to, or proceeding from the earth.

"It is said to be the telluric movement went from the latitude 45° in the north to the south of Georgia and back—" [Daily Telegraph, March 1, 1881.]

tellur-ic (2) a. [Eng. *tellurium*; *-ic*.] Derived from or containing tellurium.

telluric acid, s.

Chem.: H₂TeO₆. A crystalline body obtained by fusing equal parts of tellurous oxide and sodium carbonate, dissolving the product in water, precipitating by means of barium

chloride, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It has a metallic taste, reddens litmus-paper, and is freely, although slowly, soluble in water. The tellurates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, the others are insoluble.

telluric-bismuth, s.

Min.: A name given to tetrahydrite, joseite, and wehrilite. (See these words.)

telluric-ethide, s. [TELLURETHYL.]

telluric-ethre, s. [TELLURITE.]

telluric-oxide, s.

Chem.: TeO₂. Obtained by strongly heating crystallized telluric acid. It is insoluble in water, and even in a boiling alkaline liquid.

telluric-silver, s. [HESSTER, PETZT.]

tellur-ry-ride, s. [Eng. *tellurium*; *-ide*.]

Chem.: A salt of tellurhydric acid.

† Telluride of bismuth = *Tetradymite*, *joseite*, and *Wehrilite*; Telluride of lead = *Albite*; Telluride of silver and gold = *Petzite*; Telluride of silver and lead = *Sylvanite*; Telluride of nickel = *Merionite*.

tell-lür-i-ün, s. & tell-lür-i-üm, s. [Lat. *tellus*, genit. *telluris* = the earth.] An apparatus for the purpose of illustrating to the eye the real and apparent movements of the earth;

exhibiting the ellipticity of the earth's orbit; the position of the sun, represented by a lamp in one of the foci of that ellipse; the inclination of the pole to the plane of the ecliptic, and the constancy of the pole during the entire yearly revolution; the apparent movement through the constellations of the zodiac; the phenomena of eclipses, day and night, sunrise and sunset, and the seasons; the varying declination of the sun; the equation of time; the motions and phases of the moon; and affording a model whereby to illustrate the theory of the tides, lunar disturbances, &c.

tell-ly-ri-um, s. [Lat. *tellus*, genit. *telluris* = the earth; Eng. suff. *-ium*.] A modification of the hypothesis of animal magnetism, introduced by a German, Dr. Kieser, who attributed the phenomena to a telluric spirit or influence.

tell-ly-rite, s. [Eng. *tellurium*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral found as an earthy incrustation, or in small spherical masses with radiated structure, on the native tellurium of Transylvania. Composed of the same as tellurous acid (q.v.).

tell-lür-i-üm, s. [TELLURIUM.]

1. *Chem.*: Symb. Te, At. Wt. 128. An element of rare occurrence, found in a few minerals in association with gold, silver, and bismuth. It possesses many of the characters of a metal, but bears so close a resemblance to selenium in its chemical properties that it is generally placed in the sulphur group. It has the colour and lustre of silver, is very brittle, a bad conductor of heat and electricity; sp. gr. 6.26; melts below a red heat, and volatilises at a higher temperature. Like sulphur, it forms both oxides and acids.

2. *Min.*: Occurs in six-sided prisms with basal edges replaced; crystallization hexagonal. Has lately been found in more complex forms; more often massive and granular. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 6.1 to 6.3; lustre, metallic; colour, tin-white, brittle. Composed of tellurium and gold, with occasionally some iron. Originally found at the Maria Lorette mine, Transylvania, where it was melted for the gold it contained. Recently found, associated with various tellurides, in several of the States of North America.

tellurium-glance, s. [NACHTGITE.]

tell-lür-ous, a. [Eng. *tellurium*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to tellurium.

tellurous acid, s.

Chem.: H₂TeO₄. A bulky precipitate prepared by dissolving tellurium in nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.25, and pouring the solution into water. It has a bitter metallic taste, is slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alkalis and acids.

tellurous-oxide, s.

Chem.: TeO₂. A semi-crystalline powder prepared by heating tellurous acid to a low red heat. It is fusible, volatile, and slightly soluble in water.

tél-mât-ô-lân-tâp, s. [Gr. *τέλμα* (*telma*), genit. *τέλματος* (*telmatos*) = a pond, a marsh, and *ἀγέρω* (*agerô*) = a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of Limuotheride, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming.

tél-mât-ô-r'-mâ, s. [Gr. *τέλμα* (*telma*), genit. *τέλματος* (*telmatos*) = a pond, a marsh, and *ὄρνις* (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Gallathea, akin to the Rallidae, from the Cretaceous rocks of North America.

tél-ô-dy-nâm'-lo, a. [Gr. *τῆλε* (*tele*) = afar off, and Eng. *dynamic* (q.v.).] (See compound.)

telodynamic-cable, s. A means for transmitting power, originated by Hirn of Lucerne, in which high speed is employed to give the effect of great mass.

tél-ô-pô-s, s. [Gr. *τῆλε* (*telos*) = seeing to a distance, seen at a distance; alluding to the great distance at which its crimson blossoms can be seen.]

Bot.: A genus of Grevillidae. Leaves entire or slightly toothed; flowers in terminal clusters, surrounded by an involucre. *Telopoa* *spuriostoma*, the Waratah of New South Wales and Tasmania, is a splendid proteaceous shrub, cultivated in English greenhouses.

tél-ô-type, s. [Gr. *τῆλε* (*tele*) = afar off, and Eng. *type*.] A printing electric telegraph.

tél-phér, s. & a. [TELEPHERAGE.]

A. *As substantive*:

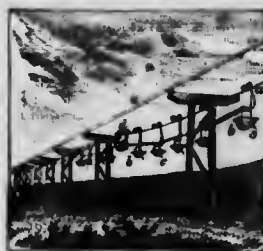
Elect.: The plant and rolling stock of any system of telepherage (q.v.). The word was formed by the late Prof. F. Jenkin; but the example quoted under **TELEPERAGE** in the sole instance in which he used it as a substantive in the paper he read before the Society of Arts.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to telepherage; moved or moving automatically by the aid of electricity.

"We are enabled to start or stop any number of *telpher* trains without disturbing the running of others." [Prof. F. Jenkin, in *Journal Soc. Arts*, March 26, 1885.]

telpher-line, s.

Elect.: A line on which transport is automatically effected by the aid of electricity; an electric railway; specif. a line worked by Prof. Jenkin's system of telepherage. The first line was opened at Glynde, Sussex, Oct. 17, 1885, for the Newhaven Cement Company. It is a double line, nearly a mile long, composed of two sets of steel rails (a, a'), supported on wooden T-shaped posts, about eighteen feet high. A wire is supported on each end of the cross-piece of the T, which is eight feet long. The carriers, or skeps (b), are of iron, and hold about two hundred-weight each; they are furnished with handles



TELEPHER-LINE.

by which their contents are tilted over by a man with a pole, or automatically tilted by these handles coming successively into contact with a wooden arm standing out from the post where it is desired that the skeps should be emptied. Ten of these carriers, which are in electrical connection with each other, form a train, and in the middle of the train is an electric motor (c). About half a mile from the starting-point is the engine-house containing the dynamo, whence the current is led to the line, and so to the motor in the centre of the train. A speed of four to five miles an hour is attained, and the working cost is about 5d. per ton, the skeps being empty on the return journey.

tell, bôy; pout, jow!; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, /em; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
-elan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn: -tion, -sion = shûn. -sious, -tious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -die, &c. = bôl, dôl

The great practical advantage of a telpher-line is that it can be carried through a district without any interference with the fields, rivers, or roads, that cutting and tunnelling are not necessary, and that no ground has to be purchased, as for ordinary railways and tramways.

tél' phér-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Gr. *tēle* (tele) = afar off, and *pheros* (phero) = to bear. (See extract.)]

Elect.: (See extract.)

"In the first place it is necessary that I should define what is meant by the word *telpherage*, and (perhaps that I should defend its formation. The word is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be 'telephorage'; but in order to avoid confusion with 'telephone', and to get rid of the double accent in one word, which is disagreeable to my ear, I have ventured to give the new word such a form as it might have received after a few centuries. It is suggested by English loan-words, and to substitute the *t* for the *ph* in the word for 'telephone'. —Prof. P. Jenson, in *Journ. Soc. Arts*, xxiii, 644.

tél'-són, *s.* [Gr. *tēlōon* (teloon) = a limit.] *Compar. Anat.*: The last joint in the abdomen of the Crustacea. By some authorities it is regarded as a terminal somite without appendages, by other as an analogous appendage. The telson may be broad and spreading, as in the Lobster, or ensiform, as in the King Crab, while in the extinct Eurypterids its form was extremely variable. The name is also applied to the last joint of Scorpions, which has been modified into a weapon of offence.

tél't, *pa. t. of v.* [TELL.] Told. (*Scotch.*)
"Na, man—Jamie—Jamie Morrison—I tell ye before."—*Scott: Waterbury*, p. 48.

té-mén, *s.* [Native name.] A grain measure of Tripoli, containing nearly six gallons.

tém'-s-ré, *s.* (Etym. doubtful.)
Ichth.: A genus of Torpedinidae (q.v.), from tropical and sub-tropical seas. The teeth are blunt, and the dorsal fins are absent.

tém'-s-râ-r-i-ôus, *a.* [Lat. *temerarius*, from *temere* = rashly; Fr. *teméraire*; Ital. & Sp. *temerario*.]

1. Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturesome; rash; reckless; inconsiderate, headstrong.

"The theological faculty of Paris have condemned their doctrine as *temerarious*."—*Sp. Taylor: A Discourse of Confirmation*, p. 1.

2. Careless, heedless; done at random.
"The wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided pen."—*Byron: Creation*.

tém'-s-râ-r-i-ôus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *temerarious*; *ly*.] In a temerarious manner; rashly, recklessly, heedlessly.

"Mine opinion and sentence . . . I did not temerariouly define."—*Burnet: Novels*, ii, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

tém'-s-râ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *temeratus*, *pa. par. of temere* = to pollute.] Pollution, contamination.

"The temerations of . . . popular preachers."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, III, 312.

té-môr-i-té, *te-mor-i-tie*, *s.* [Fr. *temérité*, from Lat. *temeritatem*, accus. of *temeritas*, from *temere* = rashly, from the same root as *Sanser*, *tenues* = darkness, dimness.] Heedlessness or recklessness of consequences; extreme venturesomeness; recklessness, rashness.

"He soon became, unfortunately for his country, bold even to temerity."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng.*, vi, 35.

tém'-ér-ôus, *a.* [Lat. *temere* = rashly.] Reckless, rash.

"Temerous lustre that delights in toys."—*Uncertain Authors: Ayl. et Unidentified Woman*.

tém'-ér-ôus-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *temerous*; *ly*.] Recklessly, rashly.

"Not that I temerously define anything to come."—*Baird: Songs*, vi, 14, 15.

tém'-in, *s.* [Native term.] A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to two cunils or twenty-nine aspers, about 17s. sterling.

Tém'-minck, *s.* [C. J. Temminck, a Dutch naturalist, director of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Haarlem, who from 1807 to 1815 published works on mammals and birds.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Temminck's bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Scotophilus temminckii*, about three inches long, varying considerably in colour,

generally dark olive-brown above, and reddish or yellowish white below. It has a wide range in the East.

Temminck's tragopan, *s.*

Ornith.: *Tricorona temminckii*. [TRAGOPAN.]

tém'-nô-dôn, *s.* [Gr. *tēno* (temno) = to cut; *nô*, *dôn*.]

Ichth.: A genus of Carangidae, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Body elongate, compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size; mouth-cleft wide; strong teeth in jaws, smaller on vomer and palatine bones; no denticles; lateral line not shielded; anal and second dorsal covered with very small scales. *Temnodon sulfator*, the Blue-fish, is highly esteemed as food.

tém'-pô-az, *n.* (See def.) Of or pertaining to Tempe, a celebrated and beautiful vale in Thessaly, described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth; hence, fig., delightful, enchanting, lovely.

tém'-pér, *tem pro*, *tem pri-en*, *n. t. & i.* [Fr. *tempérer* = to temper, from Lat. *temperare* = to apportion, to moderate, to regulate, to qualify. Allied to *temperis* = time (*temperis*), *temperi* = seasonally; Sp. *temperar*, *templat*; Port. *temperar*; Ital. *temperare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To moderate, to regulate, to govern, to control.

"With which the damned ghosts he governeth, And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth."—*Shakespeare: Mother Hubbard's Tale*, I, 394.

2. To reduce the excess, violence, harshness, or severity of; to qualify, to moderate, to soothe, to calm.

"O woman, lovely woman! Nature made thee To temper man; we had been brutes without you."—*Shakespeare: Venice Preserved*, I, 1.

3. To mingle, mix, or combine properly or in due proportion; to blend; to form by mixture; to compound.

"Then in a bowl he tempereth generous wines, Around whose verge a nimble ivy twines."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, viii, 53.

4. To proportion duly as regards constituent parts; to mix or combine in due proportion; to adjust.

"God hath tempered the body together . . . that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another."—*I Corinthians*, xii, 24, 25.

5. To mix and work up.

"The potter tempereth soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labour."—*Wisdom*, xv, 1.

6. To qualify by the intermixture or addition of something to reduce to due condition by combining with something else.

"I shall temper so Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most Then fully satisfied, all their appearance."—*Milton: P. L.*, x, 77.

7. To form to a proper degree of hardness. [TEMPERING.]

"We must do as the smiths who temper iron."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 28.

8. To fashion, to mould, to dispose.

"To do this, That tempers him to this extremity."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, I, 1.

9. To warm.

"What was so frozen but dissolved with tempering?"—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 564.

B. Intransitive:

1. Founding: To moisten and work up to a proper consistency as, to temper clay.

2. Music: To adjust, as the scale of tones or sounds of a fixed-toned instrument, so as to enable it to be played in any key; to raise or lower slightly as the various notes of an instrument, so that the intervals in each key shall be as far as possible equally agreeable. [TEMPERAMENT.]

C. Intransitive:

1. To have or acquire a proper or desired state or quality; to become soft and pliable.

"I have been already tempering between my finger and my thumb, and shortly will I seal with him."—*Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV.*, iv, 3.

2. To accord; to act and think in accord or conformity.

"To a most rightly temper with the stars."—*Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI.*, iv, 4.

tém'-pôr, *s.* [TEMPER, *v. t.* of Lat. *temperare* = a tempering, right admixture.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Bodily temperament; that constitution of body arising from the due blending or

mixture of the four principal humors. [TEMPERAMENT 1, 3.]

"The equitiveness of his [the nature's] body temper increased the equitiveness of his temper."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, I, 345.

2. Due mixture of different qualities; the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients.

"Nothing better proveth the excellency of blood and temper, than the abundance of it in the pine trees."—*Kallegrove: Hist. World*.

3. Middle course, state, or character; mean, medium.

"If the states of some bishops were extended before the reformation, the present clergy would reach no further than that some prelates have had here used, instead of jarring them as we do."—*Scott: Marmion*.

4. Calmness of mind; moderation, self-restraint, temperance.

"Oh! blessed with temper, whose undisturbed Calm makes to morrow cheerful as to-day."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, l. 39.

5. Disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, especially as regards the passions and affections.

"His temper, in spite of manifold vexations and provocation, was always cheerful and sweet."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng.*, vi, xiv.

6. Mood, humor, disposition.

"Thus the nation was in such a temper that the smallest spark might raise a flame."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng.*, vi, 1.

7. Heat of mind or passion; propensity or disposition to give way to anger, rage, or passion; irritation.

8. Habits; natural inclinations.

"Such as have a knowledge of the laws may so class themselves with tempera concilia to their art."—*Goldsmith: Rascals*.

9. The state of a metal, particularly as regards its hardness.

"The hot pieces of iron he would hammer out, and harden them to a good temper as there was occasion."—*Temple: Voyages* (an. 1664).

10. Quality.

"His courage was of the truest temper, being standing strong but narrow."—*Macauley: Hist. Eng.*, vi, 35.

11. An alloy used in pewterers, consisting of two parts of tin to one of copper.

12. *Sugar-mauif.*: Milk of lime, or its equivalent, added to boiling syrup to clarify it and neutralize the superabundant acid.

For the difference between temper, disposition, and frame, see DISPOSITION.

temper-screw, *s.*

1. Well-boring: A piece by which the hole is suspended from the working beam, and are lowered as the drilling progresses.

2. A set-screw for adjustment; one which brings its point against a bearing or an object.

tém'-pê-a, *s.* [Ital.]

Paint.: The same as DI-TEMPER (2) (q.v.).

tém'-pê-a-blo, *a.* [Eng. *temper*; *blo*.]

Capable of being tempered.

tém'-pê-a-mônt, *s.* [Lat. *temperamentum* = a mean, moderation, from *temperare* = to moderate, to temper (q.v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A compromise or middle ground on which two contending parties can meet; a medium between two extreme opinions; a middle course or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, or by tempering the extreme claims on either side; adjustment of opposing influences, or the means by which such an adjustment is effected.

"However, I have not any probable evidence, any temperance that can be found in this of his nature, so disputable on either side."—*Milton: Reason and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth*.

2. State with regard to the relative proportion of different qualities or constituent parts; constitution; due mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition arising from the proper blending of various qualities.

"Tales were not a better physical condition than all those while he determined the world, and the complete temper of the human constitution."—*Sp. Hist. The Invisible World*, bk. ix, 14.

3. That individual propensity of physical organization, by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of each person is permanently affected. Temperament, called by the Greeks *χρῆσις* (*chrēsis*), meaning a mixture or tempering of elements, was anciently supposed to arise from the union of two or three of the entities, heat, cold, drought, or moisture, corresponding to the so-called elements, fire, air, earth, and water. There were four

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hār, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gē, pē, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oth, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, æ = ē: cy = ā: q = kv.

temperaments recognized by Hippocrates, which he supposed to have arisen from the mixture of four secondary or compound elements, blood, phlegm or pituita, yellow bile, and black bile. Blood is supposed by him to be a combination of hot and moist, phlegm of cold and moist, yellow bile of hot and dry, and black bile of cold and dry. Whilst his explanation is rejected, his four temperaments are still recognized under the names of the sanguine or Sanguineous, the Lymphatic or Phlegmatic, the Choleric or Bilious, and the Melancholic or Atrochilous temperaments. (See this word.)

4. Condition, as to heat or cold; temperature.

"They do not provide [refrigerants] in proportion to the latitude of the soil, and the temperature of the climate."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. xiv.

II. *Muscle*. In its broadest sense, the division of the octave; in a narrower sense, the modulation of intervals from their strict untheoretical value in order to secure a recurring and interchangeable series in consecutive octaves. The most common form of temperament is that now used on pianofortes and organs, known as Equal Temperament, in which the octave is divided into twelve equal parts called mean semitones; but in order to secure this, the fifths have to be slightly flatter than 2:3, and the thirds considerably sharper than 4:5, and thirds and fifths be required in just intonation, the number of keys on keyboard instruments must be inconveniently multiplied; such instruments are sometimes called diatonic. Systems of Unequal Temperament are such as secure perfect correctness in certain common keys at the sacrifice of the intonation of those more remote.

9. For the difference between *temperament* and *frame*, see *FRAME*.

**tēm-pēr-a-mēnt'-al*, a. [Eng. *temperament*; Lat. *temperamentum*; pertaining to the temperament.]

"And he [the male] to give an account of dreams, both morbid and temperamental, collusions, hysterical states, and the like."—*Albani*, p. 6.

**tēm-pēr-a-mēnt'-al-ly*, adv. [Eng. *temperamentally*; *ly*.] In temperament; as regards temperament.

"Not more unlike, physically & temperamentally, two Reform and Luddite."—*Victorian Magazine*, May, 1846, p. 36.

tēm-pēr-an-çe, *tēm-pēr-an-çy*, **tem-per-an-çe*, s. [Fr. *temperance*, from Lat. *temperatus* = moderation, temperance, from *temperare*, *per* = to temper (q.v.), *temperare*; Port. *temperança*; Ital. *temperanza*, *temperanza*. Sir Thomas Elyot, writing in 1531, says that the word was not then in general use.]

1. Moderation; observance of moderation; temperateness; temperance.

(1) Self-restraint; moderation of passion; patience, calmness. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, xii, 383.)

(2) Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; abstinence from all excess, improper indulgence, or the use of anything injurious to mental or physical well-being; restrained or moderate indulgence; in a more limited sense, abstinence from or moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, ii, 331.)

*2. Chastity. (*Shaksp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 864.)

3. Agreeable temperature; mild climate.

"It [the island] must needs be of gentle, tender, and delicate temperance."—*Shaksp.*: *Tempest*, i, 1.

*Temperance is frequently used adjectively, as a temperance society, a temperance meeting, &c.

temperance hospital, s.

Med.: A hospital in which alcohol is not used as a beverage, and is only employed very sparingly and under strict conditions as a medicine. Hospitals conducted on this principle exist in the United States and England, for the treatment of patients in whom the appetite for spirits has become a disease. The experience of physicians in these hospitals has been very favorable, and seems to justify the principle of treating patients without alcohol.

temperance hotel, s. An hotel where no intoxicating liquors are supplied.

temperance movement, s.

Hist.: A movement designed (1) to minimize

or (2) to abolish the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages. In the first sense the word "temperance" is used strictly, i.e., the aim at moderation in the use of liquors; in the second sense it is equivalent to total abstinence. The Jewish Nazarenes and Rechabites acted on total abstinence principles (Num. vi, 1-21, Jer. xxxv, 1-6) [Rechabites (1)], as did the Eberites (q.v.) of the second Christian century. Most of the higher Hindu castes and all the Muloomandans nominally abstain from intoxicating liquor. The earliest modern temperance order was that of St. Christopher, founded in Germany in 1415, the members of which were pledged not to drink more than seven goblets of liquor at a meal, "except in cases where this measure was not sufficient to quench thirst." In 1600 the Landgrave of Hesse established another temperance order. America was earlier than Britain in the modern temperance movement. In 1651 the people of East Hampton, Long Island, endeavored to limit the sale of intoxicating drinks. In 1791 the religious societies began to protest against drinking at funerals; in 1789 a resolution was passed by farmers to abstain from liquor during that season; and in 1790 medical men, led by Dr. Rush, protested against the use of spirits, and four years later he recommended total abstinence. The first total abstinence pledge was drafted by Micajah Pondleton, of Virginia. In 1812 the Rev. H. Humphrey recommended total abstinence, as did Dr. Lyman Beecher, and various temperance societies arose. Not, however, till 1836 was the American Temperance Union formed on the basis of total abstinence. From 1845 commenced the various orders with ritual and insignia, which have gradually been extended to or imitated in Britain. An early as 1818 a total abstinence society, believed to have been the first in date throughout the world, had been founded at Skibberen, in Ireland. On October 2 and 5, 1829, temperance societies were formed at Maryhill, near Glasgow, and in Greenock, and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Temperance Society was instituted on November 12, 1829. In England the movement began at Bradford in February, 1830. The British and Foreign Temperance Society was formed in London early in 1831. In 1835 Mr. Joseph Livesey started the teetotal temperance movement in England. In 1838 Father Theobald Mathew, a Capuchin friar, became the apostle of temperance for Ireland, and by the end of 1839 obtained 1,800,000 recruits to the cause. By 1845 the temperance movement had made great progress in the United States, the membership in the societies formed up to that time being very large. During the succeeding ten years the cause actively advanced, total abstinence being adopted in place of the limited anti-spirit principle. The Washingtonian movement, begun in 1840, is said to have gained in the course of a few years a quarter million signatures to its pledge. What had been a social, soon became a political movement, and in 1851 the State of Maine passed an Anti-Bottle Law, which is still maintained; the law, though largely evaded in the cities, being productive of very beneficial results. Similar laws were passed in New Hampshire and Vermont, and at a later date in several of the Western States, and at present prohibition of liquor traffic is incorporated in the constitutions of Maine, Kansas, North and South Dakota. In addition to this state movement, a local option movement was inaugurated in many states, county or city prohibition being decreed. This is particularly active in the South, in some of whose states local option generally prevails. After the Civil War a National Temperance Society and publication house was established, with headquarters in New York. This has distributed an immense amount of useful literature bearing upon this subject. The Women's Cause against the liquor traffic, which began in 1871, ended in the formation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, one of the most effective agencies now in the field. The Red and Blue Ribbon movements followed, the influence of the Roman Catholic Church was exerted in favor of temperance, and other churches were aroused to a participation in the movement. In the British Islands a similarly active propaganda was inaugurated. Bands of Hope were founded which now include more than 2,000,000 juvenile members, the American Order of Good Templars was adopted and various other active

steps were taken, with promising results. On the continent of Europe the temperance movement has not progressed satisfactorily, its most effective operation being in Sweden and Norway. The nearly unrestricted immigration of Europeans to the United States is a main cause of the degree of intemperance which now exists in this country, and necessitates a continued activity of the temperance organizations.

temperance society, s.

1. A society pledging its members to temperance or moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors.

2. A total abstinence society, or, in some cases, a society on a double basis, so that a member may profess either temperance (1) or total abstinence. [TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.]

**tēm-pēr-an-çy*, s. [TEMPERANCE.]

tēm-pēr-āte, **tem-per-at*, a. [Lat. *temperatus*, *per*, part. of *tempero* = to moderate, to temper (q.v.).]

1. Not assayed by passion; exercising self-restraint; cool, calm, self-restrained.

"In the mind of a temperate person, all flesh pines and even on every side, nothing there but quietness and integrity."—*P. Midland*: *Plutarch*, p. 34.

2. Not excessive as regards the use of language; calm, measured, moderate, not violent; as, temperate language, a temperate speaker.

3. Moderate as regards the indulgence of the natural appetites or passions; abstemious.

"In youth his habits had been temperate; and his temperance had its proper reward, a singularly green and vigorous old age."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Not violent or excessive in opinions or views; moderate.

"He belonged to the mildest and most temperate section of the Puritan body."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

5. Moderate as regards the amount of heat; not liable to excess of heat or cold; mild.

"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate."—*Shaksp.*: *Sonnet 18*.

*6. Chaate; not hot-blooded.

"She is not hot, but temperate as the morn."—*Shaksp.*: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

*7. Proceeding from temperance; as, temperate sleep.

temperate zones, a pl.

Physical Geog.: The spaces on the earth between the tropics and the polar circle, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles. [ZONES.]

**tēm-pēr-āte*, v.t. [TEMPERATE, a.] To temper, to moderate.

"In the deep vase, that shone like burnished gold, The cooling fluid temperates the cold."—*Pope*: *Homer*; *Iliad*, vii, 455.

tēm-pēr-āte-ly, **tem-per-at-ly*, adv. [Eng. *temperate*; *ly*.]

1. In a temperate, cool, or quiet manner; without heat or passion; calmly, quietly.

"The youth So temperately warm, so chastely cool."—*Shaksp.*: *Richard III*, ii.

2. Without over-indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like.

*3. Moderately; not excessively.

"By winds that temperately blow, The bark should pass secure and slow."—*Androm.* (Padd.)

tēm-pēr-āte-nēss, **tem-per-at-ness*, s. [Eng. *temperate*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being temperate; moderation; absence of heat or passion; calmness, quiet.

"The increased temperateness in the language of teetotallers."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1867.

2. Temperance; moderation or self-restraint as regards the indulgence of the natural appetites or desires.

*3. Freedom from excessive heat or cold.

"By reason of this hyle the eye was brought into a good temperateness."—*Berners*: *Prologue*; *Crangle*, vol. ii, ch. clxxx.

**tēm-pēr-ā-tive*, a. [Eng. *temperate*; *-ive*.] Having the power or quality of tempering.

"The air drawn in and sent forth by the breath, which is temperative of the heart's heat."—*Crangle*: *On Eccles.*, p. 14.

tēm-pēr-a-ture, s. [Fr., from Lat. *temperatura* = due measure, proportion, temperature; Sp. & Ital. *temperatura*.]

tēm, *tēm*; *pōt*, *jōwī*; *cat*, *pell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *ag*; expect, Xenophon, exist. -*tāg*, -*clan*, -*clan* = *shān*. -*tion*, -*clon* = *shūn*. -*tion*, -*clon* = *shan*. -*clous*, -*clous*, -*clous* = *shūs*. -*ble*, -*die*, &c. = *bel*, *dēl*.

I. Ordinary language:

*1. Moderation; freedom from immoderate heat or passion.

*2. Constitution, state; degree of any qualities.

"Memory depends upon the constancy and the temperature of the brain."—Watts.

*3. Mixture, combination; that which is made by mixture; a compound, a combination.

"Now the first of these, and the foundation of all the rest, is a proper temperature of heat and love: two affections, which ought never to be separated in thinking of God."—Jocelyn: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. I.

*4. The temper of metals.

"Taking thereby the due temperature of all steel."—P. Bolland: *Platarch*, p. 24.

*5. Moderate degree of atmospheric heat; temperateness of climate.

"If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality or constant temperature of it before the degree, the case would be much altered."—Woodward: *Art. Heat*.

6. In the same sense as 11.

II. *Physics*: Intensity of radiant heat. The temperature of any body is the extent to which it tends to impart sensible heat to other bodies. The temperature of a body may be altered by adding to it or withdrawing from it a certain amount of radiant heat. A cupful of boiling water taken from a boiler remains for a short time at as high a temperature as that in the larger vessel, but the limited amount of heat which it can radiate has a much less effect in raising that of other bodies. The temperature of any given body is determined by its specific heat (q.v.). For very high temperature it is measured by a pyrometer (q.v.), for ordinary temperature, by a thermometer (q.v.). (For the causes which regulate the temperature of the several countries, see Climate and Isotherms.) Temperature is often used in connection with the animal body. In the warm-blooded animals, birds, and mammals, the temperature of the body remains constant at 35° to 40° C., whatever be the heat of the air. The temperature of man is about 37° C. (98.7° Fahr.); in the wolf it is said to be as low as 35.24° C., while in the swallow it is 44° C. In the cold-blooded animals it is but slightly raised above the surrounding air. In the frog it is rarely more than 64° to 65° C. above that of the atmosphere, and in a species of python it is 12° C., while Hüller found that in a beehive it rose at times to 40° C. Plants as a rule do not greatly vary in temperature from the surrounding atmosphere, except when they flower, when their heat rises some degrees. The probable cause is the increased absorption of oxygen and the formation of a large quantity of carbon dioxide. Minerals and rocks vary in their radiant heat, partly as they are exposed to external heat, partly according to the nature of chemical changes, if any which they are undergoing.

"How much the temperature of the air varies here I myself could sensibly perceive."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. I, ch. II.

temperature-alarm, *a.* A mechanical contrivance which automatically makes a signal when the temperature of the place where it is located exceeds or falls below a determinate point.

tēm-pēred, *a.* [Eng. *temper*, *a.*; *-ed*.]

1. Having a certain temper or disposition; disposed; usually in composition, as good-tempered, hot-tempered, &c.

"If I had not an excellent tempered patience, now should I break this fellow's head."—Bacon: *Adv. of Learning*, II.

2. Subjected to and improved by the operation of tempering (q.v.); hardened.

"This sceptre, formed by tempered steel to prove An ensign of the delegates of love."—Pope: *Monks*, Book II.

tempered-glass, *s.* [TOUGHENED-GLASS.]

tempered steel, *s.* [STEEL, *s.*, II. 1.]

tēm-pēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *temper*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which tempers; specifically, a machine in which articles are ground together, with the addition of a proper quantity of water, to intimately commingle them and develop the plasticity. Sand and lime thus tempered form mortar; play thus tempered becomes fit for the potter's use.

tēm-pēr-īng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [TEMPER, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *partic. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Metal-work: The process of producing in a metal, particularly steel, that peculiar degree of hardness and elasticity which adapts it for any of the purposes to which it is to be applied. The malleable metals generally increase in hardness by being hammered or rolled, and hammer-hardening—that is, hammering without the application of heat, is frequently employed for hardening some kinds of steel springs. Steel is for most purposes hardened by plunging it while hot into water, oil, or other liquid, to cool it suddenly. Nearly every kind of steel requires a particular degree of heat to impart to it the greatest hardness of which it is susceptible. If heated, and suddenly cooled below that degree, it becomes as soft as iron; if heated beyond that degree, it becomes very hard, though brittle; and its brittleness is an indication of the degree of its heat, when cooled off. By the common method the steel is over-heated, plunged in cold water, and then annealed or tempered by being so far re-heated that oil and tallow will burn on its surface; or the surface is ground and polished, and the steel reheated until it assumes a certain colour. The gradations of colour consequent follow: a light straw-yellow, violet, blue, and finally gray or black, when the steel again becomes as soft as though it had never been hardened. Bronze is tempered by a process reverse to that adopted with steel. Cooling bronze slowly hardens it. The sudden cooling makes it less fragile, and is adopted with gongs.

tēm-pēr-lēss, *a.* **tēm-pēr-lēssē**, *a.* [Eng. *temper*; *-less*.] Without temper or moderation.

"No temperance, tempered with Fortune's smile."—Dryden: *Pamela*, I, 34.

tēm-pēt, *s.* [O. Fr. *tempeste* (Fr. *tempête*, from a Low Lat. **tempestis*; Lat. *tempestas* = season, weather, good or bad, a storm; allied to *tempest* = time; Sp. *tempestad*; Ital. *tempesta*.)]

I. *Lit.*: A violent storm; a storm of extreme violence, a gale, a hurricane; an extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity, and commonly attended with heavy rain, hail, or snow.

"Blow, ye ye wild tempests, and cover his flight!"—Campbell: *Lockhart's Warning*.

II. *Fig.*: In the Middle Ages the word *tempest* always means a thundershower. It is generally used without the article: as, The sky threatens *tempest*.

II. *Figuratively*:
1. A violent tumult, commotion, or agitation; perturbation, storm, tumult.

"Even the king stood aloof for a moment at the violence of the tempest which he had raised."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. VII.

2. A fashionable assembly. (See *extract*.)
[From: This is a riotous assembly of fashionable people, of both sexes, at a private house, consisting of some hundreds; not exactly styled a *début*, from the bold and confidence of the entertainers. There are also drum-major, post, *tempest*, and hurricane, differing only in degrees of multitude and noise, as the climate and temper of each declares.—*Scottish Advertiser*, (Note to line 30).]

tempest-beaten, *a.* Beaten or shaken as by a tempest.

"All his tempest-beaten tunic shoke."—Chaucer: *Tuk*, v. 27.

tempest-god, *s.*
As theop.: A deity supposed to preside over storms and tempests.

"Descending northward to Central America, there is found mention of the Bird God, the messenger of Huitacan, the Tempest God, whose image has been adopted in European languages as *hurricane*, *caracaras*, *hurricane* of the Kiching and of the Tanager."—*Yule*, *Prin. Cult.*, vol. II, 383.

tempest-tossed, *a.* Tossed or driven about in storms.

"Without a sudden calm, with overcast Thy tempest tossed sails."—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, III. 5.

tēm-pēt, *vt.* & *i.* [TEMPEST, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To disturb by or as by a tempest.

"Let him . . . *tempest* the air With collected thunders and wild warring words."—R. P. Allen: *Archangel*, Prometheus Chained.

2. *Fig.*: To disturb greatly to agitate.

"His ample chest all *tempest* with force."—Shakespeare: *Henry*, I, 3.

B. Intrans.: To pour out a tempest; to storm.

"Thunder and *tempest* on those leopards heads, Whom Caesar with such honour doth advance."—Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, v. 1.

tēm-pēs-tive, *a.* [Lat. *tempestivus*, from *tempestas* = a season.] Seasonable.

"Neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the sun, nor covered from the cheerful and benignant showers of heaven."—Boswell: *History of a Ship*, p. 101.

tēm-pēs-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tempestive*, *-ly*.] Seasonably; in proper season or time.

"Dancing is a pleasant recreation of the body and mind, if *tempestive* used."—Barton: *And of Some Choly*, p. 100.

tēm-pēs-tiv-i-tē, *a.* [TEMPESTIVE, *as* substantive.]

"The constitutions of countries admit not the *tempestivity* of harvest."—Boswell: *Tales from the*, vi, ch. III.

tēm-pēs-tū-ūs, *a.* [Fr. *tempestueux* (from Lat. *tempestuosa*).]

1. Very stormy, rough, turbulent.

"Like him, crossed cheerfully, *tempestuous* sea, Furrowing country, kindred, friends and me."—Chaucer: *Boke of the*, I, 10.

2. Turbulent, violent, agitated, stormy.

"Melville, on whom the chief responsibility lay, said on a storm in profound silence that the whole of this *tempestuous* drama."—Boswell: *And*, ch. VII.

3. Blowing with violence; very rough, boisterous.

*4. Subject to fits of violent passion; passionate.

tēm-pēs-tū-ūs-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tempestuous*, *-ly*.] In a tempestuous manner; with great violence of wind; with great violence or agitation; stormily.

"A touch of her, his blood would shoke and flow, And his cheek change *tempestuous* red."—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, I, 1.

tēm-pēs-tū-ūs-nēs, *a.* [Eng. *tempestuous*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tempestuous; storminess.

tēm-pla, *s. pl.* [Lat. *pl.* of *templum* = temple.]

Arch.: Certain timbers introduced in the roofs of temples. They were placed near the center, or principal rafters, extending to the whole length of the temple from one extremity to the other, corresponding in situation and use with the common joists.

tēm-plar, **tēm-plār**, **tēm-plarē**, *tc.* [Low Lat. *templarius*; from Lat. *templum* = a temple (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *templar*, *h. templar*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A member of the order called Templars, Knights Templars, Knights of the Temple, Solitary of the Temple, Brothers of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, and Sons of Christ. It was founded in 1119 by Hugh of St. Omer, a knight, and the chief was Hugues de Payens, a deacon of the church of St. Omer, and a knight. These knights had only one use between them, hence the seal of the order had two knights one behind another on the same horse. Their sole support was the altar of the Lanthorn, and in a way often called the Payens' soldiers. The original object of the association was to maintain for peace to the pilgrims visiting the Holy Land. Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem, accumulated them in part of his palace, while the abbot and monks of the church and convent of the Temple gave them a building where to keep their arms, when they were called *Templars*. They soon rose to great power and wealth. In 1128 de Payens, with one of his followers, requested the Council of France to grant a site for the order. This was accordingly granted, and confirmed the same year by Pope Honorius II. In 1146 Eugenius III. equipped them to wear a red cross on their left breast and on their banner. (Boswell.) Further privileges were conferred upon the order by Pope Alexander III. in 1172. The head of the Templars was called the Grand Master and was elected by the chapter or general body of the knights; under him was a seneschal or lieutenant. Every country in which the order had possessions was called a *Beaume*, and was ruled by a grand prior, grand preceptor, or provincial master. Under these were priors, bailiffs, or masters and subordinate to these, preceptors, each ruling over a *receptory*—that is, a house, or two or more adjacent houses where the order was established. Spiritual members of the chapter were admitted, with serving brethren, some of whom bore arms as esquires to the knights.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; **wē, wēt, hēre, cāmel, hēr, thēre**; **pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, mārīne**; **gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **māte, cūb, cūre, qūlte, cūr, rūle, fūll**; **trī, Sīrīan**. **a, o = ē**; **ey = ē**; **qu = kw**.

bel, bey; pout, jawi; eat, sell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. pb = f.
-sian, -sian = shan. -sion, -sion = shün; -sion, -sion = shün. -sious, -sions, -sious = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel del.

3. Shipbuilding:

(1) A mould of a certain figure to test or direct the conformation of a timber or other object.

(2) A perforated piece or strip by which a line of rivet holes is marked on a plate to be punched.

(3) One of the wedges in a building-block.

4. *Wearing*: The temple of the horsehair loom is a pair of jaws for each selvedge. [TEMPLE (3), s.]

tēm-pil-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. *temple*; *fy*.] To make or form into a temple.

"Our ladies we got templified."—*Andrews: Works*, 11, 261.

tēm-pil-a, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful.] (See compound.)

templin-ol, *s.*

Chem.: Oil of pine-cones. Obtained by distilling the cones of the Silver-fir or of *Pinus parvifolia*. It is colourless, but becomes greenish-yellow on exposure to the air, has an odour of lemons, sp. gr. 0.862 at 12°, and boils between 135° and 200°, the greater part distilling over about 175°. It agrees with oil of turpentine in its solubility and refracting power.

tēm-pé, *s.* [Ital. = time; Lat. *tempus*.]

Music: A word used to denote the degree of quickness or rate of movement at which a piece is to be performed; as, *Tempo comodo* = convenient, easy, moderate time; *tempo ordinario* = ordinary time; *tempo primo* = first or original time.

tēm-pōr-āl (1). **tēm-pōr-āl**, **tēm-pōr-ol**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *temporal*, from Lat. *temporalis* = temporal, from *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time, season, opportunity; Sp. & Port. *temporal*; Fr. *temporel*; Ital. *temporale*.]

A. As adjective:**I. Ordinary language:**

1. Measured or limited by time or by this life or the present state of things; having limited existence; opposed to eternal.

"The things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal."—*2 Corinthians* iv. 18.

2. Pertaining to this life or this world; secular.

(1) Not spiritual.

"Whose minds are delicate To nothing temporal."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 2.

(2) Not ecclesiastical; civil or political; as, *temporal power*.

B. As substant.: Pertaining or relating to a tense.

temporal-lords, *s. pl.* Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.

"Their inflexible master has a right over kings, not only in spiritual but temporal."—*Argentine: Religion* (Lanc. Pref.).

temporal-augment, *s.* [Augment, s.]

temporal-lords, *s. pl.* The parts of a realm, as distinguished from the archbishops and bishops, or lords spiritual.

temporal-power, *s.***Church History:**

1. The power which the Pope exercised as sovereign of the States of the Church. [TIARA.] Pius VII. was partially deprived of his dominions by Napoleon I. in 1797, and entirely in 1808. The Pope replied by a bull of excommunication; he was then arrested and kept a close prisoner in France till the fall of Napoleon in 1814, when he was reinstated in the government of an independent territory. The temporal power was again attacked in 1848, when Pius IX. was driven from Rome, and a republic was established by Mazzini and Garibaldi. In 1849 General Cavour was sent by Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, to Rome, and his army drove out the revolutionists and brought the Pope back. For ten years the Pope's power was not attacked, but Cavour (1859-1861), was working steadily for a "United Italy," and in 1870, Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, took possession of the Papal territory, leaving the Pope only the Vatican. An annual donation of 2,000,000 lire was guaranteed to him by the Italian parliament, but he has never accepted it. (The Syllabus, § 12, deals with "Errors concerning the Roman Pontiff's civil pre-eminence.")

"The Popes have not ceased to declare, on all fitting occasions, that the preservation of their temporal in-

dependence is necessary, as human affairs are constituted, to the free and full exercise of their spiritual authority. It has been argued that the retention of the temporal power has caused in modern times, because the lay power has ceased to be, as it often was in the middle ages, arbitrary, corrupt, violent, and ill-informed, but on the contrary is administered on fixed and equitable principles which secure equal justice for all."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 774.

2. The power exercised by the Popes in the middle ages of excommunicating, and after excommunication deposing or procuring the deposition of a sovereign who had fallen into heresy. According to Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 257), "The common opinion teaches that the Pope holds the power of both swords, the spiritual and the temporal, which jurisdiction and power Christ himself committed to Peter and his successors (Matt. xvi. 19). . . . The contrary opinion is held to savour of heresy." But they add (p. 258), "The state of Europe is so much altered . . . that there is no longer any question, even at Rome, of exercising the deposing power."

tēm-pōr-āl (2), *a.* [Lat. *tempore* = the temples.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples. [TEMPLE, 2.]

temporal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A bone articulating posteriorly and internally with the occipital bone, superiorly with the parietal, anteriorly with the sphenoid, the malar, and the inferior maxillary bone. It constitutes part of the side and base of the skull, and contains in its interior the organ of hearing. It has a squamous, a mastoid, and a petrous portion. (Quain.)

temporal-fascia, *s.*

Anat.: A dense, white, shining aponeurotic structure covering the temporal muscle above the zygoma, and giving attachment to some of its fibres.

temporal-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: The upper portion of the space bridged over by the zygomatic or malar arch.

tēm-pō-rāl-i-tē, **tēm-pō-rāl-i-tie**, *s.*

[Low Lat. *temporalitas*, from Lat. *temporalis*.] [TEMPORAL, 1.]

1. The quality or state of being temporary; opposed to perpetuity.

"Thus we distinguish the laws of peace from the orders of war; the one are perpetual, distinguishing from the temporality of these."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Convivence*, bk. II. ch. 11.

2. The laity.

"Blaise not only the clergy, but also the temporalists."—*Mr. T. More: Works*, p. 22.

3. A secular possession; specif. in the plural, revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tithes, or lay fees, tithes, and the like; opposed to spiritualities.

"The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the temporalities, to himself."—*Aylife: Parvian*.

tēm-pōr-āl-i-ty, **tēm-pōr-āl-i-tie**, *adv.* [Eng. *temporal* (1); *ty*.] In a temporal manner; with respect to time or this life; temporally.

"To die temporally."—*Dr. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 27.

tēm-pōr-āl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *temporal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being temporal; worldliness.

tēm-pōr-āl-ty, **tēm-pōr-āl-tie**, **tēm-pōr-āl-tye**, *s.* [Eng. *temporal* (1); *ty*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

"The authority of both the states, that is to say, both of the spiritual and temporal."—*Cicero: De Officiis*, bk. I.

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

tēm-pōr-āl-nē-ōs, *a.* [Lat. *temporaneus*, from *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time.] Temporary.

"These things may cause a *temporaneous* division."—*Buttwell: Metaphysics*, p. 64.

tēm-pōr-ār-i-lē, *adv.* [Eng. *temporarily*; *-ly*.] In a temporary manner; for a time only; not perpetually.

tēm-pōr-ār-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *temporarily*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being temporary.

tēm-pōr-ār-y, *a.* [Lat. *temporarius*, from *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time; Fr. *temporaire*; Sp. & Ital. *temporario*.] Lasting for a time only; having limited duration or existence;

made for a time or for a special occasion or purpose; not perpetual, not permanent.

"What he recommended was, not a standing or permanent army, an army of which Parliament would annually fix the number."—*Manning: Ser. Ag.*, ch. xiii.

3. *Temporary* characterizes that which is intended to last only for a time, in distinction from that which is permanent; often depending upon a state of war or temporary distinction from those which are connected with internal policy; transitory, that is, apt to pass away, characterizes everything in the world which is formed only to exist for a time, and then to pass away; thus our passions and our pains, and our very being are denominated *temporary*; *fleeting*, which is derived from the verb to fly and flight, and a stronger term to express the same idea is *transitory*. (Crabb.)

temporary-star, *s.*

Astron.: A star appearing for a time, and then gradually vanishing away. In November, 1572, a star burst out in Cassiopeia with a brilliancy greater than that of any previous star, Tycho Brahe being one of those who observed it at the time. It rapidly increased in magnitude till it outshone Sirius and Jupiter, and became visible even at noon. The star diminished in size, and in March, 1574, became invisible to the naked eye, nor has it been seen since. During its brief life it shone first white, then yellow, then redish, and finally bluish. Other temporary stars have been observed, their sudden visibility perhaps due to an outburst and combustion or incandescence of hydrogen. [VARIABLE-STARS.]

tēm-pōr-lē, *s.* [Lat. *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time.] A temporizer. (Marian.)

tēm-pōr-i-nā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *temporization*.] The act or habit of temporizing.

"Charges of temporization and compromise have somewhat sullied his reputation."—*Johnson: Life of Acheson*.

tēm-pōr-ise, **tēm-pōr-ize**, *v.t.* [Fr. *temporiser*, from Lat. *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = time.]

1. To comply with the time or occasion, to humour or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; to suit one's actions or conduct to the time or circumstances.

"The ways of the world they cry are not ways of common sense; . . . but we must bow and then temporize or we are nothing."—*Johnson: Lives of Samuel*, IV. 58.

2. To try to suit both sides or parties in time.

3. To delay; to procrastinate.

"The Earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country in course, in which case he would have temporized to give the king battle."—*Johnson: Henry II.*

4. To comply; to come to terms.

"The daughter is too wifely opposite. And will not temporize with my entreaty."—*Shakespeare: King John*, 1.1.

tēm-pōr-is-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *temporizer*; *-er*.] One who temporizes; one who suits his actions or conduct to the time or circumstances; a trimmer.

"A hovering temporizer, that cannot with this eye or that eye be good and evil, inclining to them both."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, 1.1.

tēm-pōr-is-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [TEMPORAL.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As a.: Inclined or given to temporizing; complying with the time or the prevailing humours and opinions of men; time-serving.

tēm-pōr-is-ing-lē, *adv.* [Eng. *temporarily*; *-ly*.] In a temporizing or time-serving manner.

tēm-pōr-ō, *pref.* [Lat. *tempus*, genit. *temporis* = the temples.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples.

temporo-facial, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temple and to the face. There is a *temporo-facial* nerve.

temporo-malar, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and the cheeks. There is a *temporo-malar* nerve.

temporo-maxillary, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and the jaws. There are *temporo-maxillary* nerves and a vein.

temporo-parietal, *s.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and the parietal bone. There is a *temporo-parietal* auricle.

tēo, tāt, fāre, amidat, whāt, fāl, fāther; **wē, wēt, here, camel, hār, thēre**; **pīn, pīt, sīre, sir, marine**; **gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn**; **māte, oūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāl, trē, sūrian**. *a. ce = e; ey = ā; qu = kw.*

tion to hold that what is possessed by or committed to it.

"To resent an error deeply, to reprove it bitterly, to reneighbour it tenaciously, to repeat it frequently."—*Tagher, Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 1.

2. Adhesively; with cohesive force.

tē-nā'-ci-ous-nēs, a. [Eng. *tenacious*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being tenacious; of that which is possessed or committed; unwillingness to let go, resign, or quit.

"Proserpine's even of a remission taken for opposition, who serves either to good or bad purposes."—*Booth, Light of Nature*, vol. I, pt. 1, ch. 4.

2. That quality of bodies which enables them to adhere or stick to others; adhesiveness, tenacity.

3. That quality of bodies which enables them to resist tension or tearing asunder; tenacity, cohesive force.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, 'te-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Fr. *tenacité*, from Lat. *tenacitas*, *tenax*, of *tenacius*, from *tenax*, *tenax*, *tenacis* = tenacious (q.v.).]

1. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being tenacious; that quality of bodies which makes them adhere to other substances; adhesiveness, stickiness, glutinousness.

"The time engendered within the lake of Padana in Juris, as *tenax* as it is observed, will ferago all that *tenacitas*."—*P. Holland, Pline*, bk. XVIII, ch. 11.

2. That property of material bodies by which they are able to resist a severe strain without rupturing or splitting; that quality of material bodies by which their parts resist asunder to force or pull them asunder; the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing; opposed to brittleness or fragility. Tenacity results from the attraction of cohesion existing between the particles of bodies, and is directly proportional to it. It consequently varies in different substances, and even in the same material under varying conditions as regards temperature. The resistance offered to tearing is called absolute tenacity, that offered to crushing, retentive tenacity. The processes of forging and wire-drawing increase the tenacity of metals longitudinally, and the tenacity of mixed metals is generally greater than that of simple metals. The tenacity of wood is greater in its longitudinal direction than in a transverse direction.

3. The method of ascertaining the tenacity of particular bodies is to form them into cylindrical or tubular wires, and note the weight required to break them. It is directly proportional to the breaking weight, and inversely proportional to the area of a transverse section of the wire.

3. The quality of holding on to, or of not letting go the hold on anything.

"The tenacity of the English building was a subject for national boasting."—*Locke, England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. I, ch. IV.

"II. Fig.: Unwillingness to forget; obstinacy.

"I find, to my grief, that the mis-understanding tenacity of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrel."—*By. Hall, The Revenger*.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Lat. = a holder, from *teneo* = to hold.]

Surg.: A fine hook, attached to a handle, which is thrust through a blood-vessel, to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

tenaculum forceps, a.

Surg.: An instrument for grasping an artery, to facilitate tying. The instrument has a pair of bifurcated claws, which close into each other upon the artery by a spring.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Low Lat. *tenacia*, from Lat. *tenax*, *tenax*, *tenacis* = tenacious (q.v.).] Tenacity, tenaciousness.

"Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and tenacity."—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. II, ser. VII.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir* (Lat. *teneo*) = to hold.]

Fort.: A low work located in the ditch and in front of a curtain to protect the curtain and flanks of the bastions. A passage for troops is left between each end and the adjacent flank.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Fr. from *tenaille* = tenail (q.v.).]

Fort.: A low outwork having a salient angle; it was formerly usual to place one on each side of a ravelin to increase its strength and cover the shoulders of the bastion.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Eng. *tenacious*; *-ty*.]

1. A holding or possession of lands or tenements from year to year, or for a term of years, for a life or lives, or at will; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

"To this species of tenancy succeeded, though by very slow degrees, *farmers*, properly so called, who cultivated the land with their own stock, paying a rent certain to the landlord."—*Smith, Wealth of Nations*, bk. III, ch. II.

2. The period during which lands or tenements are held by one person from another.

3. A house of habitation, or a place to live in, held of another.

Tenancy in Common:

Law: The kind of tenure possessed by tenants in common. [TENANT (1), a., II. (8).]

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Fr. *tenant*, pr. par. of *tenir* = to hold.] [TENABLE.]

A. As adjective:

Her.: The same as HOLDING (q.v.).

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who has possession of or occupies any place; a dweller, an occupant.

"Sweet tenants of this grove."—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, Act II, sc. 1.

2. *Law*: One who has possession of lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. In ordinary language one who holds lands or houses under another, to whom he is bound to pay rent, and who is called in relation to him his landlord.

"Tenancy for life, created by deed or grant, is where a lease is made of lands or tenements *in man*, to hold for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for some lives than one; in any of which cases he is styled *tenant for life*; only a freehold estate he is styled *tenant for life*; he is usually called *tenant per son* or *tenant per son*."—*Blackstone, Commentaries*, bk. II, ch. 10.

2. A defendant in a real action. [RENT (1), A. II.]

3. (1) *Sole tenant*: One who holds in his own sole right, and not with another.

(2) *Tenant at sufferance*: One who having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end by the sufferance of the rightful owner.

(3) *Tenant at will*: One in possession of lands, &c., let to him to hold at the will of the lessor.

(4) *Tenant by copy of court roll*: One who is admitted tenant of any lands, &c., within a manor.

(5) *Tenant by courtesy*: One who holds lands, &c., by the tenure of Courtesy of England. [COURTESY, a. (2).]

(6) *Tenant by the verge*: [VERGE, a.]

(7) *Tenant in capite*, *Tenant in chief*: [CAPITE, CHIEF, B. II. 1.]

(8) *Tenant in common*: One who holds or occupies lands or possesses chattels in common with another or others. In such a case each has an equal interest; but in the event of the death of either his share does not go to the survivors, as in the case of a joint tenancy, but to his heirs or executors.

"As to the incidents attending a tenancy in common, tenants in common, like joint tenants, are co-tenants by bill in equity to make partition of their lands, yet there is no survivorship between them, as properly they take distinct shares of the estate."—*Blackstone, Commentaries*, bk. II, ch. 10.

(9) *Tenant in dower*: A widow who possesses lands, &c., in virtue of her dower.

(10) *Tenant in fee simple*: [FREE, a.]

(11) *Tenant in fee tail*: [TAIL, (2), a.]

tenant right, a.

Law & Custom: A custom ensuring to a tenant a permanence of tenure without any increase of rent, unless one sanctioned by the general sentiment of the community, or entitling him to purchase money amounting to so many years' rent in case of his holding being transferred to another. It prevails in Ulster and was introduced in a modified form into the Irish Land Act of July 8, 1870. (Wharton.)

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [See def.] A corruption of *tenon* (q.v.).

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [TENANT (1), a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant.

"Mr. Roger's estate is tenanted by persons who have served him or his ancestors."—*Addison, Spectator*.

2. To let out to tenants.

"The rent he tenanted out."—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, Act II, sc. 1.

B. Intransitive: To live as a tenant; to dwell.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [TENANT (2), a.] To live with, or as with tenants.

"They are tenanted or tenanted the one to the other."—*Addison, Spectator*, No. 11.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Eng. *tenant*; *-able*.]

1. In a state of repair fit for occupation by a tenant; fit for a tenant.

"That the soil may not be so much improved in her house of clay, such a preparation as to make the body as may keep it in her house."—*Shakespeare, As You Like It*, Act II, sc. 1.

2. Capable of being held or retained; tenable.

"To apply the distinction to the house, all the land it is tenanted, full of fire-house."—*Addison, Spectator*, No. 11.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Eng. *tenant*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being tenable.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Eng. *tenant*; *-ed*.] Held or occupied by a tenant.

tē-nā'-ci-ty, a. [Eng. *tenant*; *-ed*.] Held or occupied by a tenant.

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Site, fat, fare, amidst, what, still, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gē, pē, or, wēre, wēlf, wērk, wēd, sēd; mēte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Syrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. Intransitive:

1. To attend; to wait, as a servant or attendant. (Followed by *as*.)

"From whence thou comest, how tended on?"

2. To be in waiting; to be ready for service; to attend.

"The sunbeams tend, and everything is bent."

3. To be attentive; to attend.

"Feed to the master's whistle."—*Shakespeare*.—*Pompey*.

4. To attend or accompany, as something inseparable.

"Thou shalt vengeance tend upon your steps."

tend (2), *tende*, *v. t. & i.* (Fr. *tendre*, from Lat. *tendo* = to stretch, to extend, to direct.)

A. Transitive:

1. To make a tender of; to tender; to offer.

"Trading unto him a currency."—*P. Sallust*.

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To move in a certain direction; to be directed.

"Love! His affection does not that way tend; for such he seeks, though it be not born a little."

2. To be directed towards any and for purpose; to aim; to have influence or exert activity towards producing a certain effect; to contribute.

"Admiration said: All here, what this might mean, and whether tend."

3. To swing round an anchor, as a ship.

"Between three and four o'clock the tide of ship began to make, and I went the number to stand in the harbor and southward, and in the mean time, as the ship tended, I weighed anchor."—*Cook*.—*First Voyage*, 1811, ch. vii.

2. Shortened from attendance

1. The act of attending, tending, or waiting on; attention; care.

"They at her coming spring, And touch'd by her last tenderness, glimmer view."

2. The act of waiting; attendance.

3. Attendance; state of expectation.

"Faintly wait, before to denatrous end, That shall be life in long tenderness up and down."

4. Persons attending; attendants.

"A torch and mental tenderness led Christian and knight to tower and hall."

tend out, *a.* (Shortened from attendant)

1. To attend.

"Her tenders saw her fallen upon her sword."

tende, *v. t.* (Tend (2), *v.*)

tend (2), *tende*, *v. t.* (Fr. *tendre*, from Lat. *tendo* = to stretch, to extend, to direct.)

1. To treat or regard with kindness; to hold dear; to regard; to have a care or regard for; to cherish.

"Which name I tender as dear as my own."

tén dër (2), *t. t.* (Tend (2), *v. t.*)

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tén—dër (2), a. [Tend (2), v.]**1. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of offering for acceptance; an offer for acceptance.

"A formal tender and a formal acceptance."

2. An offer in writing to do certain work, or supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate.

3. That which is tendered, proffered, or offered.

"You have taken these tenders for you."

II. Law: An offer of money or other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability.

1. (1) *Legal tender:* Gold or paper-money which, so far as regards the nature or quality thereof, a debtor may be compelled to pay, or a creditor to receive, in settlement of debt. The legal tender money of the United States is as follows: Gold coin; silver dollars and silver certificates (except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract); fractional silver in amounts not exceeding ten dollars; United States notes or "greenbacks" (except for payment of duties and interest on the national debt); Treasury notes (except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract). (Gold is, therefore, our only full and unlimited legal tender money. Notes of national banks are not legal tender, but are "receivables" for all debts and dues, public and private, except duties and interest on the national debt. Trade dollars and foreign moneys are not legal tender. The constitutional right of the government to issue legal tender paper currency in either peace or war was decided by the Supreme Court (Mr. Justice Field dissenting), on March 3, 1884, in the case of *Julien v. Greenman*, 110 U. S. 421. Our Constitution prohibits the several States from making any money legal tender except gold and silver coins. [See FIAT MONEY.]

(2) *Plea of tender:*

Law: A plea by a defendant that he has been always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.

(3) *Tender of amends:*

Law: An offer by a person who has been guilty of any wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of atonement.

tén dër (2), *v. t. & i.* (Fr. *tendre*, from Lat. *tendo* = to stretch, to extend, to direct.)

A. Transitive:

1. To offer in words, or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

"I tender you my service."

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a debt or liability.

"Here I tender it (money) for him."

3. To present, to exhibit, to show.

"You'll tender me a look."

B. Intransitive: To make a tender or offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified sum or price.

tén dër (2), *v. t.* (Tend (2), *v. t.*)

1. To treat or regard with kindness; to hold dear; to regard; to have a care or regard for; to cherish.

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1. To treat or regard with kindness; to hold dear; to regard; to have a care or regard for; to cherish.

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1. To treat or regard with kindness; to hold dear; to regard; to have a care or regard for; to cherish.

"Which name I tender as dear as my own."

2. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily affected by the sufferings or distress of another; compassionate, pitiful, sympathetic.

"And an incontinent to human nature that there are tender spots even in our sternest natures."

3. Expressive of the softer passions; adapted or calculated to excite feeling or sympathy; affecting, pathetic.

4. Gentle, mild, kind; unwilling to hurt; loving, kind.

"Bid her in all that cheer or softness live."

5. Using language or having a style characterized by a certain softness or pathos.

6. Exciting concern; dear, precious.

"Whom like a tender to me as my own."

7. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. (With *of*.)

"Brimful of tender, tender of our fame."

8. Not strong through immaturity; immature, feeble.

"No train is his beyond a single page."

9. Apt to give pain or annoy when spoken of; delicate, sore.

"In things that are tender and unpinning, touch the ice by snow whose words are of less weight."

10. Quick, sharp, keen.

"Tender for tender amell."

11. As a noun: A tenderness, a regard, an affection.

"I had a kind of a tender for folly."

tender foot, *a.* A disease, a young lameness; a new comer into a mining camp, ranch, &c. (U. S. and Australia slang)

tender-hearted, *a.*

1. Having great susceptibility of the softer passions, as love, pity, compassion, kindness, &c.

"Towards that tender-hearted man he turned."

2. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.

"Rehoboth was young and tender-hearted, and could not withstand them."

tender heartedly, *adv.* In a tender-hearted manner.

tender heartedness, *a.* The quality or state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition.

"She little thought that tender heartedness would come her death."

tender-hefted, *a.* Moved with tenderness; tender-hearted.

"Thy tender hefted nature shall not give."

tender loam, *a.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef or pork; the jowls inside.

tender minded, *a.* Susceptible of soft passions; tender-hearted.

"To be tender minded."

tender mouthed, *a.* Kind in speaking; not harsh.

tender porcelain, *a.* A ware composed of a vitreous but rendered opaque and less fusible by addition of encaustic clay. Its glaze is a glass of silica, alkali, and lead.

tén—dër—lîng, *a.* (Fr. *tender*, *a.*; *li g.*)

1. One who is made tender, delicate, or effeminate by too much kindness or fondling.

"Our tenderling complaints of rheumatism, catarrhs, and sores."

tên-dêr-mên, 'ten-dêr-mên, a. (Eng. *tender*, n.; *ness*.)

1. The quality or state of being tender, delicate, or fragile; softness, brittleness.
2. Freedom from hardness or toughness; as, the *tenderness* of meat.
3. The quality or state of being easily hurt; softness, delicacy; as, *tenderness* of the skin.
4. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.

"We have heard from you a voice at every moment softened in its course by tenderness of heart."

Wardsworth. *Excursion*, bk. 10.

5. Kind attention; kindness; kindly feeling or disposition; care or affection for another.

"We part of his conduct to her, since her manner had indicated tenderness in his part."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 10.

6. Scrupulousness, caution; extreme care or concern not to hurt or give offense.

"The indirect cause of their error was an over-act of tenderness of conviction, to be careful of it is based on no mark of a dangerous belief."—*Governments of the Future*.

7. Caution care to preserve or not to injure.

"There being implanted in every man's nature a great tenderness of conviction, to be careful of it is based on no mark of a dangerous belief."—*Governments of the Future*.

8. Pity, mercy, mildness.

"No tenderness was shown in learning, to genius, or to mastery."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 10.

9. Softness of expression; pathos.

"Passage which would have wounded him at the tenderness of the way of the vigour of his eyes."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 10.

tên-din-ôu, n. [Fr. *tendresse*.] [TENDRON.]

1. Of or pertaining to a tendon or tendons.
2. Partaking of the nature of a tendon.
3. Full of tendons; sinewy.

tênd-mônt, s. [Eng. *tend* (1), v.; *ment*.] The act of tending; attendance, care.

"Whether his tendment of recalcitrant justice procure his death, the neighbors all complain."—*Sp. Bell*, *Scenes*, II, 4.

tên-dô, s. [TENDON.] A tendon.

têndô-Achillia, s. [ACHILLIS-TENDO.]

tên-dôn, s. [Fr. from an imaginary Low Lat. *tendo*, from Lat. *tendo* = to stretch.]

Anat. (PL): Cord of tough, white, shining fibrous tissue, connecting the ligaments with the bones.

tendon-phenomena, s. pl.

Physiol.: The action of certain muscles, due apparently to reflex action produced by afferent impulses started in the tendon, but really to direct stimulation of the muscles themselves. Thus, when the leg is placed in an easy position (for example, resting upon the other leg), a sharp blow on the patellar tendon will cause a sudden jerk forward of the leg, produced by the contraction of the quadriceps femoris muscle.

tên-dô-tôme, s. [Eng. *tend* (s), and Gr. *tomê* (tome) = a cutting.]

Surg.: A subcutaneous knife, having a small oblong blade on the end of a long stem, and used for severing deep-seated tendons without making a large incision or dissecting down to the spot.

tên-drac, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: A small insectivorous mammal, from Madagascar, allied to the Tenrec, but separated on account of its dentition, and given generic rank under the name *Erethicus*.

It is about two-thirds of the size of the Common Hedgehog, which it closely resembles in appearance. Its general tint is dusky, the spines being black, tipped with white or light red. Telfair's *Tendrac*, with the same habitat, constitutes another genus, *Echinops*, differing from *Erethicus* in dentition. It is about five inches long, brownish above, dingy white beneath, the upper surface closely covered with sharp spines. [See TENDRAC.]



TENDRAC.

tên-dril, 'tên-drôl, s. & n. [Shortened from Fr. *tendrillon* = tendril; O. Fr. *tendon* = tender (q.v.); cf. Ital. *tendone* = cartilage, tendril, from *tenero* = tender.]

Sic. fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pîr, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wêd, sên; mûte, cûb, cûre, qatle, cûr, râle, fûll; trî, sîrian. a, o = ô; ey = ô; qu = kw.

A. As substantive:

1. Bot. & Lit.: A curling and twisting thread-like process by which one plant clings to another body for the purpose of support. It may be a modification of the fibrils, as in the pea; a prolongation of a leaf, as in Nepenthes; or a modification of the inflorescence, as in the vine. They have been divided into stem-tendrils and leaf-tendrils. Called also *strigula*, and by the old authors *Cyperidia* and *Clavula*. Linnaeus included tendrils under his filices. Tendril-bearing plants are distributed among ten orders.

"An the vine curls her tendrils."

Shakespeare. *Tit. And.*

2. Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. vii.) points out that the gradations from leaf-climbers to tendril-bearers are wonderfully close, and that in each case the change is beneficial to the species in a high degree.

3. Fig.: Anything curling or spiraling like a tendril.

"The glossy tendrils of his raven hair."

Byron. *Lara*, II, 51.

B. As adj.: Clinging or climbing like a tendril; having tendrils.

"Mingled with the curling growth."

Of tendril vines that haunt upon their poles."

Byron. *Stanzas*, I.

tên-dried, tên-drilled, a. [Eng. *tendril*; *ed*.]

Bot. & r. Furnished with tendrils.

"Round their trunks the thousand spiraled vines wound up."

Shakespeare. *Tit. And.*, II, 51.

tên-drôn, s. [Fr. *tendron*.] A tendril.

"Buds and tendons upon the same ground."—*P. Holland*, *Plants*, II, 10, ch. vii.

tên-dry, s. [Et. *tender* (1), v.; *y*.] Tender, softer.

tênd-sôm, n. [Eng. *tend* (1), v.; *sôm*.] Needing much care and attention; as, a *tênd-sôm* child. (*Prov.*)

tênô, s. & v. [TEEN.]

tên-ô-brê, s. pl. [Lat. = darkness.]

Eccl.: The office of Matins and Lauds for the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Holy Week (q.v.), sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday respectively. The Gloria, Introit, hymns, antiphons of the Blessed Virgin, &c., are omitted in token of sorrow. At the beginning of the office, fifteen lighted candles are placed on a triangular stand, and at the conclusion of each psalm one is put out, till a single candle is left at the top of the triangle. While the *Brother* is being sung, the lights on the high altar are extinguished, and then the single candle is hidden at the Epistle side, to be brought out at the conclusion of the office. The extinction of the lights (whence the name *tênô-brê*) is said to figure the growing darkness of the world at the time of the Crucifixion, and the last candle is hidden for a time to signify that death could not really obtain dominion over Christ, though it appeared to do so. A noise is made at the conclusion of the office by symbolizing the convulsions of nature at the death of Christ (Matt. xxv, 43, 44, 45; Mark xv, 33, 37, 38; Luke xxiii, 44, 45).

tê-nô-bri-ôse, n. [Lat. *tênô-brê*, from *tênô-brê* = darkness.] Tenebrous, dark, gloomy.

tên-ô-brif-fo, a. [Lat. *tênô-brê* = darkness, and *fo* = to make.] Causing or producing darkness; darkening.

"Where light"

Lay still in a tenebrous time."

Byron. *King's Rival*, s. 1741.

tên-ô-brif-fo-ôu, a. [TENEBORE.] Causing or producing darkness; tenebrous.

tê-nô-bri-ô, s. [Lat. = one who shuns the light, from *tênô-brê* = darkness.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tenebrionidae (q.v.). *Tenebrio molitor* is the Mealworm (q.v.).

tê-nô-bri-ôn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tenebrion*, genit. *tenebrionis*, from *tênô-brê* and *ôn*.] Mealworms.

Entom.: A family of Heterometan Beetles, tribe Atracheini. Body usually oval or oblong, depressed; thorax square or trapezoidal, the same breadth as the extremity of the abdomen; last joint of the maxillary palpi formed like a reversed triangle or bathelet; mentum but little extended, leaving the base of the jaws uncovered. Black or dull colored insects, with a peculiar odor, show in their movements and nocturnal in their habits. A few aberrant species are found on

trees and plants. They feed generally on the decaying animal and vegetable matter. Most of the hard species are very tenebrous or gloomy. Some are minute, resembling *Cassida*, *Leptoglossa*, &c. About 5,000 species are known. The larger number are found along the margins of deserts in the tidal and No. 100; the species being very numerous in such localities.

tê-nô-bri-ôu, s. [Lat. *tênô-brê* and *ôu*.] Dark, gloomy, tenebrous; pertaining to light.

"We were much and stare the villagers only made to grieve, yet in view of them, with tenebrous light."

Long. *Sight*, *Phantom*, I, 4.

tên-ô-brôse, s. [Lat. *tênô-brê*] In tenebrous.

tên-ô-brô-si, a. pl. [Ital.] [TENEBORE.]

Art.: A name applied to a school of artists, also called *Caravaggeschi*, after its founder, Caravaggio. The remarkable characteristics of this class of artists was the bold and powerful rendering of chiaroscuro.

tên-ô-brô-si-ty, s. [Fr. *tênô-brê*.] The quality or state of being tenebrous, darkness, gloom, gloominess.

"Tenebrosity or darkness is directly opposite light and clearness."—*P. Holland*, *Plants*, I, 10.

tên-ô-brôse, s. [Lat. *tênô-brê*, from *tênô-brê* = darkness.] Dark, gloomy.

"The tenebrous and tenebrous laughter of the system."

Longfellow. *Amos*, II, 1.

tên-ô-brôse-nês, s. [Eng. *tênô-brê*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being tenebrous; darkness, gloom.

tên-ô-mônt, s. [Fr. from Low Lat. *tênô-mônt*, from Lat. *tênô* = to hold.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An abode, a habitation, a dwelling, a house. (*Lat. d. f. h.*)

"I am all mud, men or what ever with People this lovely town 'his tenebrous edit'."

Byron. *Child's Rival*, s. 1741.

2. An apartment, or set of apartments, in a building, used by one family; an apartment, or set of apartments, in an inferior building used by a poor family.

II. Law: Any species of permanent property that may be held, as lands, houses, a workshop, a franchise, a privilege, &c.

"Tenebrous is a word of still greater extent than land and though in its vulgar acceptance it is applied to houses and other buildings, yet it is a legal term, and legal sense, it signifies that which may be held, provided it be of a permanent nature; whether it be of a substantial and visible or of an unsubstantial kind."—*Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, II, 1, ch. 2.

tenebrous house, s. A house divided into tenements occupied by separate families.

In tenement houses the landlord does not reside on the premises. [TENEMENT, I, 2.]

tên-ô-mônt-ôl, s. [Eng. *tenebrous*; *ol*.] Pertaining to a tenement, or tenements; capable of being held by a tenant.

"The other, or tenebrous lands, the derived among their tenants."—*Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, II, 1, ch. 2.

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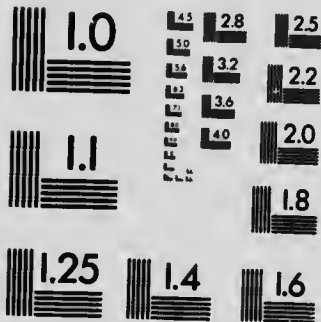
"The other, or tenebrous lands, the derived among their tenants."—*Blackstone*, *Commentaries*, II, 1, ch. 2.

Sic. fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pîr, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wêd, sên; mûte, cûb, cûre, qatle, cûr, râle, fûll; trî, sîrian. a, o = ô; ey = ô; qu = kw.



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tense, *tence*, *s.* [O. Fr. *tense*; Fr. *temps* = time, season, from Lat. *tempus* = time, a tense; Port. & Ital. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*.]

Gram.: One of the forms which a verb takes in order to express time of action or of that which is affirmed; one of the particular forms of inflection of a verb by which time of action is expressed. The primary simple tenses are three: past, present, and future; but these admit of many modifications, which differ in different languages. In English tenses are formed: (1) by internal vowel change, as in *sing, sang, sung, hang, &c.*; (2) by terminational inflection, as in *love, loved, live, liv'd, &c.*; or (3) by the use of auxiliary verbs, as *love, did love, will love; go, will go, had gone, &c.*

"The *tenses* are used to mark present, past, and future time, either indefinitely without reference to any beginning, middle, or end; or else definitely in reference to such distinction. —Harris: *Grammar*, bk. 1, ch. vii.

tense-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tense*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a tense manner; tightly; with tension.

tense-ness, *s.* [Eng. *tense*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness, tension.

"Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place. —Sharp: *Surgery*.

tén-si-bil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *tensible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being tensile or tensile; tensility.

tén-si-ble, *a.* [Eng. *tens(e)*, *a.*; *-ible*.] Capable of being extended; tensile.

"Gold is the closest and therefore the heaviest of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensible*. —Harris: *Nat. Hist.*, § 327.

tén-sile, *a.* [Lat. *tensus* = tense (q.v.).] 1. Of or pertaining to tension; as, *tensile strength*.

2. Capable of being extended or drawn out in length or breadth.

"All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuance. —Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 325.

tensile-strength, *s.* The cohesive power by which a material resists an attempt to pull it apart in the direction of its fibres. This bears no relation to its capacity for resisting compression.

tén-siled, *a.* [Eng. *tensile*; *-ed*.] Rendered capable of tension; made tensile.

tén-sil-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *tensile*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being tensile.

"The liberation or reorganization of the spirals in the *tensility* of the muscles would not be so perpetual. —Harris: *Annals of the Soul*, bk. ii, ch. x.

tén-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tensionem*, accus. of *tensio* = a stretching, from *tensus*, pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch; Sp. *tension*; Ital. *tensione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The act of stretching or straining.

"It can have nothing of real sound value being raised by stiff *tension* of the larynx. —Harris: *Annals of the Soul*, bk. ii, ch. x.

(2) The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained.

"The string which is constantly kept in a state of *tension* will vibrate on the slightest impulse. —Harris: *Annals of the Soul*, bk. ii, ch. x.

2. *Fig.*: Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort or exertion; strong effortment of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or will.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Elect.*: Electro-motive force. It is measured by the electrometer.

2. *Mech.*: The strain or the force by which a bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of a system in equilibrium or in motion.

Thus, when a cord supports a weight, the *tension* at every part of the string is equal to that weight.

3. *Physiol.*: The expansibility or elastic force of various bodies, whence gases are sometimes called elastic fluids.

1. *Sailing naut.*: A pressure upon the throat to prevent its running too easily from the spool.

tension-bridge, *s.* A bridge constructed on the principle of the bow, the arch supporting the track by means of tension-ropes, and the string acting as a tie.

tension-rod, *s.* A stay or tie-rod in a truss or structure, which connects opposite parts and prevents their spreading asunder.

tension-spring, *s.* A spring for wagons, railway-carriages, &c.

tén-sioned, *a.* [Eng. *tension*; *-ed*.] Subjected to tension or drawing out; in a state of tension; tense, drawn out, extended.

tén-si-ty, *s.* [Eng. *tense*; *-ity*.] The state of being tense; tension, tenseness.

tén-sive, *a.* [Eng. *tense*; *-ive*.] Giving a sensation of tension, stiffness, or constraint.

"From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distension of the parts by the fulness of humor. —Pleiger: *On Humors*.

tén-sóm-a, *a.* [TENSISOMAL.]

tén-són, *s.* [TENSON.]

tén-sor, *s.* [Lat. *tensus*, pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch.]

Anat.: Any muscle which stretches the part in which it specially operates; as, the *tensor palati*, the *tensor tarsi*, &c.

tén-sure (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *tense*; *-ure*.] Tension; the act of stretching; the state of being stretched.

"This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent restoreth itself to the natural. —Bacon.

tént (1), *tente*, *s.* [Fr. *tente*, from Low Lat. *tentus* = a tent, prop. fem. sing. of *tentus*, pa. par. of *tendo* = to stretch; Sp. *tiento*; Port. & Ital. *tento*; Lat. *tentorium*.]

1. A portable pavilion or lodge, consisting of some flexible material, such as skins, matting, canvas, or other strong textile fabric, stretched over and supported on poles. Among uncivilized and wandering tribes tents have been the ordinary dwelling places from the earliest times, but among civilized nations they are principally used as temporary lodgings for soldiers when engaged in the field, for travellers on an expedition, or for providing accommodation, refreshment, &c., for large bodies of people collected together out of doors on some special occasion, as at horse-races, fairs, cricket-matches, or the like. Military tents are made of canvas, supported by one or more poles, and distended by means of ropes fastened to pegs driven into the ground. Tents of a large size, such as are used for out-of-door fetes are known as *marquees*.

"Now man the tent, speeding toward the main, Wedged in one body, at the front they stand." —Pope: *Monks*, bk. x, l. 728.

2. An apparatus, used in field-photography; a substitute for the usual dark room. It consists of a box or vessel with a yellow glass window in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of light to the interior. It is usually provided with shelves and racks inside, developing-tray, and a vessel of water overhead, having an elastic tube passing to the inside, to convey water for washing the plate.

3. A kind of pulpit of wood erected out-of-doors, in which clerical men used to preach when the people were too numerous to be accommodated within doors. (Still sometimes used.) (*Scotch*.)

4. A beehive lodge (Jer. xxv, 7). [REHABITE, 3.]

"The sick funds in the possession of the various *tents*. —*Rehabite Magazine*, July, 1880, p. 104.

tent bed, *s.* A high post bedstead, having curtains in a tent form above.

tent-caterpillar, *s.* The larva of a moth, *Uro-sampa stricaria*, destructive to the apple and cherry-tree.

tent maker, *s.* One who makes tents, or weaves the cloth for tents. (*Acts xviii, 3*.)

tent peg, *s.* A peg of wood, driven into the ground, to which the tent ropes are fastened.

tent pegging, *s.* A game or sport consisting in trying to pick a tent-peg out of the ground with a spear or lance while riding at full speed.

"Colonel —, who resented an old wound while engaged in the game of *tent-pegging*, died last night. —*Standard*, Jan. 1, 1880.

tent stitch, *s.* A kind of fancy stitch in worsted work.

"She does care of my heart—she does—and is as tender of musical tones as a bird. —*Lord Lytton*, *My Novel*, ch. xiv.

tent-tree, *s.* *Bd.*: *Pandanus Fost-ri*, found in Low Howe's Island.

tént (2), *s.* [Contract, from *tent* or *tentation*.] Attention, caution, care, notice.

"Fanny now, but—coming to a *tent* tent and at time. —Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. vii.

tént (3), *tente*, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tendo* = to handle, to touch, to test; Fr. *tente* = to tempt, to prove, to try; Sp. *tenta* = a probe, *tento* = a touch.]

Surgical:

• 1. A probe.

"The reason of the *tente*, the *tente* that was to be to the bottom of the wound. —Shakespeare: *Truies & Friends*, bk. 1.

2. A roll of lint, sponge, &c., of cylindrical or conical shape, introduced into a wound to keep the external portions moist and induce it to heal from the bottom. (*Scotch*.)

tént (4), *s.* [Sp. (*tinto*) *tinto* = deep red (naut. *tinto* = deep-coloured, from Lat. *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo* = to dye).] A kind of wine, a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Murcia in Spain. It is principally used for medicinal purposes.

"While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of *tinto*. Rich canary with *sherry* and *port* superior. —Pope: *Reliques*, bk. ii.

• **tént (1)**, *t. i.* [TENT (1), *s.*] To-bede, *s.* a *tent*; to tabernacle.

"The smiles of *l'aves* Tent in my cheeks, and a *hooly*—*tent* take up The glasses of my night. —Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, bk. 1.

tént (2), *t. i.* [TENT (2), *s.*] **A.** *Intrans.*: To attend; to observe attentively. (Followed by *to*.)

B. *Trans.*: To observe, to remark, to notice, to regard. (*Scotch*.)

tént (3), *t. i.* [TENT (3), *s.*] 1. To probe; to search, as with a tent.

"I'll observe his looks. I'll tent him to the quick. —Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, bk. 1.

2. To keep open, as a wound, with a tent or pledget.

tén-ta-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *tentaculum* (q.v.).]

Zool. (Pl.): Feeders; delicate organs of touch or of prehension possessed by many of the lower animals; as the *Amphipoda*, the *Polys*, the *Cephalopoda*, &c.

tén-ta-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *tentaculum* (q.v.).]

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téte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hére, camél, hér, théré; píne, pí, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pít, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wóh, són; míte, eüh, öüre, unite, öür, rúle, füll; trý, Sýrian. α , ω = $\bar{e}$; $\epsilon\gamma$ = $\bar{a}$; qu = $\bar{u}$.

tentaculite-beds, a. pl.

Geol.: Beds of Middle Devonian age, in North Devonshire and in Germany.

tên-tê-q-lî-têp, a. [Mod. Lat. *tentacul(um)*; suff. *-lî-têp*.]

Palæont.: A genus of organisms, generally referred to the Annelida, but stated by S. P. Woodward, &c., to be more properly classed under the Pteropoda, or perhaps with Orthoceras (q.v.). There is a straight conical shelly tube, annulated and sometimes striated. The walls of the shell are thin, and it is open at the thick end. Found in the Silurian and Devonian rocks. *Tentaculites annulatus* is a characteristic Lower Silurian fossil.

tên-tê-q-lîm (pl. tên-tê-q-lî), s. [Lat. *tento* = to feel, to try.] The same as **TENTACLE** (q.v.).***tên-tê-ô (age as lî), s.** [Eng. *tent* (l), a.; suff. *-ô*.] A collection of tents; an encampment. "Upon the mount the king his *tên-tê-ô* fixed." *Drayton: Barons Wars*, ll. 15.***tên-tê-tiôn, *tên-tê-el-ôn, s.** [Lat. *tentatio*, from *tentatus*, pa. par. of *tento* = to try; Fr. *tentatif*; Sp. *tentación*.]

If at any time through the frailty of our wretched nature and the violence of *tentation*, we be drawn into sinful action, yet let us take heed of being lured into sin without us. — *Ep. Hall: Rom. vi.*

tên-tê-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *tentativus* = trying, tentative, from *tentatus*, pa. par. of *tento* = to try; Fr. *tentatif*; Sp. *tentativo*.]

A. Adj.: Based on or consisting in experiment; experimental, empirical. "The tentative edict of Constantine described many *tên-tê-tive* hearts." — *Ep. Hall: Rom. vi.*

B. As subst.: An essay, an experiment, a trial. "The various *tentatives* of the early thinkers had ended in a scepticism which was turned to skepticism by the *tên-tê-tive*." — *Leaves: History of Philosophy* (ed. 1900), l. 335.

tên-tê-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *tentative*; -ly.] In a tentative manner; by way of experiment or trial.**tên-tê-ôd, a.** [Eng. *tent* (l), a.; -ed.] Furnished or covered with tents.

"The pallade, That loosed the *tên-tê-ôd* ground." *Scott: Marmion*, v. l.

tên-tê-ôr (l), s. [Eng. *tent* (2), v.; -er.] A person in a manufactory who tends to or looks after a machine, or set of machines, so that they may be in proper working order, as a *stenter*. He may also have the supervision of a certain number of hands employed on such machines.**tên-tê-ôr (2), *tên-tê-er, *tên-tê-ar, *tên-tê-are, *tên-tê-our, *tên-tê-owre, s.** [Prop. *tên-tê-er*, from Fr. *tenture* = a stretching, extending; Lat. *tentura* = a stretch, g. from *têto*, pa. par. of *têto* = to stretch.]

1. A frame used to stretch pieces of cloth, to make them set even and square.

2. A drying-room.

3. A tenter-hook.

"To hang stretched it on the *tên-tê-owre*, and drawn Run the piece." — *W. Shakespeare: Act. 1, l. 1.*

4. On the *tên-tê-owre*: [TENTER-BOOK, q.v.].

tên-tê-bar, s. A device for stretching cloth.**tên-tê-ground, s.** Ground on which frames for stretching cloth are erected. [TENTER (2), l.]

"I could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill and *tên-tê-ground* spread far and wide round the town." — *Letter to Dr. Wharton*.

tên-tê-hook, s.

1. *Lat.*: One of a set of hooks arranged on the inside margin of a frame and used in stretching cloth, the margin of which is held fast by the hooks.

2. *Fig.*: Anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

3. On *tên-tê-hooks*: *On the *tên-tê-owre*: On the stretch; on the rack; in a state of suspense or anxiety.

***tên-tê-er, v. t. & i.** [TENTER (2), s.]

A. Trans.: To hang, stretch, or strain on or as on tenters.

"When leather or cloth is *tên-tê-er*, it springs back." — *Bacon: Natural History*, l. 12.

B. Intrans.: To admit of being stretched by a tenter.

"Woolen cloth will *tên-tê-er*." — *Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

***tên-tê-s, a. pl.** [Ety. doubtful; cf. Fr. *tentes* = tents.]

Bot.: The catkins of *Juglans regia*. (Lyte.)

tên-th, *tên-thê, *tên-thê, a. & s. [A.S. *tētha*; Icel. *tēthi*.]

A. As adj.: The ordinal of ten; coming next after the ninth.

"It may be thought the less strange, if others cannot do as much at the *tên-th* or twentieth trial as we did after much practice." — *Boyle*.

B. As substantive:

1. Ord. Lang.: A tenth part; one of ten equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; a tithe.

"Of all the horses, The treasure in the field achieved, and city, We render you the *tên-th*." *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, l. 5.

II. Technically:

1. Eccles.: The tenth part of the annual profit of every church living in England, formerly paid to the pope, but by statute transferred to the crown, and afterwards made a part of the fund known as Queen Anne's Bounty. (Eng.)

2. Law: (See extract.)

"Tenth and fifteenth were temporary aids tending out of personal property, and were formerly the real tenth or fifteenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. Originally the amount was uncertain, but was reduced to a certainty in the eighth year of Edward III., when new taxations were made of every township, borough, and city in the kingdom, and recorded in the Exchequer. So that when afterwards the commons granted the crown a fifteenth, every parish in England immediately knew their proportion of it." — *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. l., ch. 7.

3. Music:

(1) A compound interval, comprising an octave and a third, nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds. The tenth is the octave of the third, and may be major or minor, diminished or augmented.

(2) An organ stop, tuned a tenth above the diapasons, called also double tierce or decima.

tên-th-ly, adv. [Eng. *tenth*; -ly.] In the tenth place.**tên-thrê-dîn-i-dê, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *tenthredin(æ)*, genit. *tenthredin(æ)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Sawflies; a family of Hymenoptera, tribe *Phytophaga*. The ovipositor is a saw-like blade of two lateral pieces at the apical end of the abdomen. Antennae generally short, with three to thirty joints, sometimes pectinated in the males. Maxillary palpi with six joints; prothorax produced at the sides to the origin of the four wings; anterior tibiae with two spurs at the apex. The males are generally darker in colour than the females.

The females lay the eggs of the ovipositor, makes slits in the leaves or tender shoots of plants, and then separating the two pieces, deposits her eggs between them. The larvae have eighteen to twenty-two feet; they are like those of the Lepidoptera, but want the circles of hooked bristles, and have only a simple eye on each side of the forehead. The cocoon is of the texture of parchment, or may resemble lattice, or both characteristics may be present. It is attached to the plant or tree on which the larva feed or is buried in the ground. About a thousand species are known, many of them from Europe. The larvae are very destructive to crops. [ATHALIA.]

tên-thrê-dô, s. [Gr. *τενθρηδών* (*tenthredôn*) = a kind of wasp or fly.]

Entom.: Sawfly, the typical genus of *Tenthredinidae*. Upper wings with four submarginal cells; antennae with the third and fourth joints of the same length. *Tenthredo atropis*, a small black species, deposits eggs on cherry and other fruit trees. The larvae are black, and often numerous enough to do the trees great damage. *Tenthredo grossulariae* is the Gooseberry Sawfly.

tên-th-ê, a. [Eng. *tent* (2), s.; -ê = -y.] Heedful, cautious. (Scotch.)

"Jeen slips in two with *tên-th-ê*." *Burns: Hallowe'en*.

***tên-tig-in-ô, a.** [Lat. *tentigo*, genit. *tentiginis* = a stretching, lasciviousness.]

1. Stiff, stretched.

2. Lustful, lecherous.

"Nothing affects the head so much as a *tên-tiginous* humor, repelled and elated to the upper region." — *Swift: Mechanical Operations of the Spirit*.

tên-t-lêss, a. [Eng. *tent* (2), a.; -less.] Heedless, careless. (Scotch.)

"I'll wander on, with *tên-t-lêss* heed." *Burns: To James Smith*.

tên-tôr-lî-m, s. [Lat. = a tent (q.v.).]

Arch.: An arched or vaulted partition, stretched across the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

***tên-t-ôr-y, s.** [Lat. *tentorium* = a tent.]

The textile fabric of a tent.

"The women who are said to wear hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other than makers of *tên-t-ôr-y*, to spread from tree to tree." — *Erasm: Sylva*, bk. iv., l. 5.

***tên-t-ôre, s.** [Fr. [TENTER, a.] Paper-hangings, wall-paper.**tên-t-wôr-t, s.** (First element doubtful; Britten & Holland quote a statement by Threlkeld that the plant was named because it was a specific against the "talut" or swelling of the joints in rickets.)

Bot.: *Asplenium Ruta muraria*.

***tên-t-ô-ate, v. t.** [Lat. *tenuatus*, pa. par. of *tenuo* = to make thin; *tenuis* = thin.] To make thin.**tên-t-ô-ô, s. pl.** [Lat., pl. of *tenuis* = thin.]

Gram.: A term applied to the letters *κ, ν, τ* (*κ, ν, τ*) of the Greek alphabet, in relation to their respective middle letters *γ, δ, θ* (*γ, δ, θ*), and their aspirates *χ, φ, θ* (*χ, φ, θ*). These terms are also applied to the corresponding letters and articulate elements in any language.

tên-t-lî-fô-lî-ô, a. [Lat. *tenuis* = thin, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having thin or narrow leaves.

tên-t-lî-ô, a. [Lat. *tenuis* = thin.] Rare or subtle; tenuous. (Opposed to *dens*.)

"The most *tên-t-lî-ô*, pure, and simple matter." — *Glanville: Proximate of souls*, ch. xiv.

***tên-t-lî-rôs-têr, s.** [TENUIROSTES.]

Zool.: Any individual member of the group *Tenuirostres* (q.v.).

***tên-t-lî-rôs-tral, a.** [TENUIROSTES.] Of or pertaining to the *Tenuirostres*; slender-beaked.

"The gnatatorial or *tên-t-lî-rôs-tral* type is shown in birds, as in quadrupeds, by a great slenderness and elongation of the jaws, muzzle, or bill." — *Sauvageon: Birds*, l. 10.

***tên-t-lî-rôs-trêg, s. pl.** [Lat. *tenuis* = thin, slender, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

Ornith.: A division of *Insessores*, having a long and slender beak tapering to a point. Toss large and slender, especially the hind one, the outer usually more or less united to the middle one at the base. They live on juices of plants or on insects. Families *Certhiidae*, *Meliphagiidae*, *Trochilidae*, *Promeropidae*, and *Upipidae*.

tên-t-lî-s, s. [Lat. = thin.]

Gram.: One of the *tênes* (q.v.).

tên-t-lî-tê, *tên-t-lî-tie, s. [Fr. *tenuité*, from Lat. *tenuitatem*, accus. of *tenuitas*, from *tenuis* = thin.]

1. The quality or state of being tenuous or thin; thinness, slenderness; smallness in diameter.

"In the iris of the eye, and the drum of the ear, the *tên-t-lî-tie* of the muscles is astonishing." — *Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

2. Rarity, rareness, thinness, as of a fluid; as, the *tên-t-lî-tie* of the atmosphere.

3. Simplicity, plainness; absence of grandeur; meanness.

4. Poverty.

"The *tên-t-lî-tie* and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supreme *tên-t-lî-tie*." — *King Charles: Essay on the State*.

tên-t-lî-ô, a. [Lat. *tenuis* = thin, slender.]

1. Thin, small, slender, minute.

2. Rare, rarefied; subtle, not dense.

tên-t-lî-ô, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *tenuus*, from Lat. *tenuo* = to hold.]

1. The act, manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate. Land may be held according to two main principles, feudal or allodial (see these words). The former is the principle universal in England. The ancient English *tên-t-lî-ô* are to be accounted for upon feudal principles, and no other; being fruits of, and deduced from, the feudal policy. For there seem to have subsisted among our ancestors four principal species of *tên-t-lî-ô*, to which all others may be

bôl, bôy: pôit, jôwl; **cat, cêl, chorus, chin, bench**: gô, gêm; **thin, this**: sin, ap; **expect, Xenophon, exist**: ph = 2
-cian, -tian = shan. **-tion, -sion** = shûn; **-tion, -sion** = shûn. **-cious, -tious, -sious** = shûs. **-hle, -dle, &c.** = bpl, dpl.
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reduced, the grand criteria of which were the nature of the several services that were due to the lords from their tenants. These services, in respect of their quality, were either free or base services; in respect of their quantity and the time of their exacting them, were either certain or uncertain. Free services were such as were not unbecoming the character of a soldier or a freeman to perform; as, to serve under his lord in the wars, to pay a sum of money, and the like. Base services were such as were fit only for peasants or persons of a servile rank; as, to plough the lord's land, to make his hedges, or other mean employments. By later statutes the former complication of tenure has been reduced and land title made uniform, but the feudal principle persists, and all land is considered to be held mediately or immediately from the King. In the United States land is held under allodial or independent tenure, and the title of every tenant in fee-simple is absolute, and subject to the claim of no superior. In legal technicality, however, the English terms for tenure are retained. [BRIAR, CHURCH, FRANKLIN, SUGAR, VILLAGE.]

"The tenure described by our ancient writers, under the name of privileged villages, as such as has been held of the kings of England from the Conquest down, being no other than an exalted species of serfdom, subsisting at this day, viz. the tenure in ancient demesne. It applies to those lands of manors, which, though now perhaps granted out to private subjects, were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor, or William the Conqueror; and the tenants therein have some peculiar privileges, but of little if of any value. It thus appears, that whatever changes and alterations our tenure have in process of time undergone, from the feudal era to the 12th or 13th, all *tenures* are now in effect reduced to two species; free tenure in common socage, and base tenure by copy of court-roll. — Blackstone, Commentaries, bk. II, ch. 4.

2. The consideration, condition, or service, which the occupier of land owes to his lord or superior for the use of his land.

3. Manner of holding in general; the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or retained.

"All that seems thine own,
Held by the tenure of its will alone."
—Crusoe, *Exposition*, etc.

tē-nū-tō, *a.* [Ital. = held.]

Musical: A term applied to a note or series of notes having to be held or kept sounding the full time.

tēn-sōn, tēn-sōn, *s.* [Fr. *tenison*; Ital. *tenzone*; from Low Lat. *tenzonem*, genus of *tenso* = a contest, sing. a contest, from Lat. *tenere*, *pa. par. of tendo* = to stretch.] A contention in verse between rival troubadours before a tribunal of love or gallantry; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors.

tē-ō-cāl-il, *s.* [Mex. = God's house.] **Antiq.**: The name given to the temples of the aborigines of Mexico. They were built in the form of a four-sided pyramid, in two, three, or more stories, or terraces, on the highest of which the temple proper was situated. The Tecoallis of Yucatan are not built in terraces, but rise at an angle of 45° to the platform on which the temple is placed. [Pitt-Rivers, 2.]

"A spacious and imposing building, erected on the ruins of the great *teocalli*, or temple of the Aztec god, Mictlā—*the* *teocalli*—*the* *teocalli*, vi. 436.

tē-ō-pān, *s.* [Mex. = place of God.] The same as *TEOCALI* (q.v.).

tē-pai, *s.* [Altered from petal, and with a reference to sepal.]

Botany:
1. A petal.
2. One of the portions of a perianth.

tēp-ō-fāo-tion, tēp-i-fāo-tion, *s.* [Lat. *tephros*, *pa. par. of tephro* = to tepid (q.v.).] The act or operation of warming or making tepid or moderately warm.

tēp-ō-fy, tēp-i-fy, v. t. & i. [Lat. *tephro*, from *tepo* = to be warm, and *ficio* = to make.]

A. Trans.: To make tepid or moderately warm.

"They spiked the close to the bottom, where the water is most warm, and seldom venture out except the day be particularly fine, and the shadows at the edges of the stream become tepid by the powerful rays of the sun. — *Goldenrobin*, *Animated Nature*, iv. 288.

B. Intrans.: To become tepid or moderately warm.

tē-pē-jī-lō-tō (*j* as *h*), *s.* [Native name in Central America.]

Bot.: The young, unexpanded flower-buds of a species of *Chanadorea* (q.v.); highly esteemed as a vegetable.

tēph-rā-ōpa, *s.* [Gr. *tephra* (tephra) = a-ashes, and *ōp* (ōp) = the face, the countenance.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sparidae, group Cantharina, from Chinese, Japanese, and Australian seas.

tēph-rā-mān-gy, *s.* [Gr. *tephra* (tephra) = ash, and *mantra* (mantra) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

tēph-rino, tēph-rite, *s.* [Gr. *tephra* (tephra) = clinders, ashes; suff. -ine, -ite.]

Petrol.: A name originally given to a gray, ash-like rock of loose texture, the base of which was trachytic. Subsequent investigation has shown, however, that it consists of a plagioclase felspar, associated with either nepheline or leucite, and sometimes with both, and also several accessory minerals. This name has been until recently used by French geologists; but Rosenbusch (*Mikroskopische Physiographie d. massigen Gesteine*, Stuttgart, 1877) has adopted it as a designation of a "family" of rocks, most of which are equivalent to the phonolites (q.v.).

tēph-ri-tis, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *tephra* (tephra) = ashes.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidae (q.v.), allied by Hippoglossus. The mouth is nearly symmetrical, and the dorsal commences above the eye.

tēph-rō-or-nis, *s.* [Gr. *tephrōōs* (tephrōōs) = ash-coloured, and *ōris* (ōris) = a bird. Named from their sooty plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of Prionopidae (in some classifications, of Laniidae, when they are placed in the sub-family Dierninae), with four species, from the Oriental region. The frontal feathers are bristly and incurved. They go about in small flocks, carefully hunting for the insects on which they feed.

tēph-rō-mān-gy, tēph-rō-mān-ti-q (*ti* as *shi*), *s.* [TEPHRAMANCY.]

tēph-rō-qi-q, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *tephros* (tephro) = ash-coloured.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of Galegeae. Tropical or subtropical trees, shrubs, or herbs, usually with unequally pinnated leaves, covered with a gray silky down, and lanceolate or subulate stipules. Flowers mostly in axillary racemes, stipules, calyx campanulate, with five nearly equal teeth; stamens in one or two bundles; legume linear, compressed, straight, or curved, many-seeded. The young branches of *Tephrosia tectoria* and *T. cinerea*, West Indian plants, with the leaves pounded and sometimes mixed with quicklime, are thrown into pools and mountain streams to poison fish. The smaller fry die; the larger fishes, though temporarily stupefied, generally recover. An infusion of the seeds of *T. parryi*, a copiously branched perennial, one or two feet high, common in India, is given as a cooling medicine. A decoction of the bitter root is given in dyspepsia, flatulency, typhus, &c. *T. Senega* is used as a purgative by the inhabitants of Popayan. A blue dye is extracted from *T. tinctoria*, an undershrub growing in Mysore, &c. *T. Apollina* in Nubia, and *T. barvuria* in the Niger region, are also dye plants.

2. **Entom.**: A genus of Geometra Moths, family Bombyliidae. Five species are British.

tēp-id, *a.* [Lat. *tepidus*, from *tepo* = to be warm, from same root as *Sanse, tep* = to burn.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

"Through the tepid gleams
Deep musing, then he lay, exerts his power."
—*Thomson*, *Autumn*, 1324.

tēp-i-dār-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from *tepidus* = tepid (q.v.).]

Roman Antiq.: An apartment in Roman baths where the tepid water was placed; also the boiler in which the water was warmed for the tepid bath.

tē-pid-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *tepidité*, from Lat. *tepidus* = tepid.] The quality or state of being tepid or lukewarm. (*lit. & fig.*)

"The tepidity and infidel baseness of the Jewish nation." — *Sp. Taylor*, *Life of Christ*, pt. I, l. 14.

tēp-id-nēn, *s.* [Eng. *tepid*; -nen.] Tepid, lukewarmness.

tē-por, *s.* [Lat.] Gentle heat, moderate warmth.
"The small pox, mortal during such a season, is more favourable by the tepid and moderate air."
—*Arbuthnot*.

tēp-ō-quitte (*q* as *h*), *s.* [A corrupt of *Tepidquintl*, the Mexican name for a mineral substance found at Texcoco, Zimiquil.]

Min.: A mixture of various salts, consisting principally of carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium (common salt).

tēr-q-crīl-le, *a.* [Eng. *ter(e)ch* and *cril*.] Derived from, or containing terche and *cril* acid.

teracrylic acid, *s.* [PYROTERACRYLIC.]

tēr-q-phim, *s. pl.* [Heb. *תרפים* (teraphim).]

perhaps from an obsolete verb *תרפ* (teraph) = to live agreeably or in plenty. (*see* *Teraphim*.) **Jewish Antiq.**: Household gods, like the Roman Penates. The "images" which Jacob stole from her father Laban are called Hebrew teraphim (Gen. xxxi. 34, 35). Perhaps they were the "strange gods" set up by Jacob's household, and by him under the "oak" at Shechem (Gen. xxxv. 7). Again, the "images" which Mohab put in David's bed, and which was intended to be mistaken for him, is called in Hebrew teraphim, a plural form, though apparently with a singular meaning. It was probably the human form and size (1 Sam. xv. 5). Micah manufactured one or more (1 Sam. xvii. 5, xviii. 14, 17, 18, 20). Teraphim are often mentioned in connection with wizards, and in *Leviticus*, x. 2, it is stated that the teraphim (A. V. idols) have spoken a vanity, meaning that they were consulted as oracles by the Jews, as oracles were (1 Sam. xiii. 2, 19, 20, 21, 22). The Babylonians used them for a similar purpose (Ezek. xxi. 21). Samuel drove them (1 Sam. xv. 23), and Josiah put them away, with wizards, idols, &c. (2 Kings xxi. 24). The English reader must have recourse to the R. V. to find where the word *teraphim* occurs in the Old Testament, as in *Isaiah* iii. 4 the A. V. translates it by other words.

tēr-q-pin, *s.* [TERRAPIN.]

tēr-ā, *s.* [Gr. *terpas* (terpas) = a monster.] **Entom.**: A genus of Cynipidae. The parasite by *Terus terminalis* oak twigs produces the gall called oak-apple.

tē-rāt-ō-al, *a.* [Gr. *terpas* (terpas) = a monster, and *al* = a sign, a wonder.] Reluctant, wonderful, miraculous.

tēr-āt-ich-thys, *s.* [Pref. *terat-*, and Gr. *ichthys* (ichthys) = a fish.]

Fish.: A genus of Gymnocephala. Known British species only, from the River Eocene.

tēr-q-tō, *pref.* [TERATICAL.] Marvellous; or of belonging to monsters or anything wonderful.

tēr-q-tōg-ōn-y, *s.* [Pref. *terato*, and Gr. *gennao* (gennao) = to produce.] **Med.**: The formation of monsters.

tēr-āt-ō-lito, *s.* [Pref. *terat-*, and Gr. *lithos* (lithos) = a stone; Lat. *terra* = earth; Ger. *wundererde*.]

Min.: An impure variety of limestone (q.v.), found at Plautz, Saxony.

tēr-q-tō-lōg-ō-al, *a.* [Eng. *teratology*, -ical.] Of or pertaining to teratology, dealing with or treating of monsters or marvels.

tēr-q-tō-l-ō-giat, *s.* [Eng. *teratology*, -ist.]

1. One given to teratology; one who deals in marvels; a *magician*.

2. One who is versed in the science of teratology.

tēr-q-tō-l-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *terato*, and Gr. *logos* (logos) = a word, a discourse.]

1. That branch of biological science which deals with monsters, malformations, or deviations from the normal type of an animal and vegetable kingdom.

2. Affection of sublimity in language; bombast. (*Bacon*.)

tē, tē, tē, amidst, what, fāil, father; wē, ē, hē, camel, hē, there; pīn, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gē, pē, or, wō, wolf, work, whē, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāil; trī, Syrian. *a, o* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*; *q* = *k*.

tér-a-tó-sán-rú-s, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Gr. *sauros* (*saurus*) = a lizard.]
Paleont.: A genus of Triassic Dinosaurs.

tér-bí-úm, *s.* [From Ytterby in Sweden.]
Chem.: A metal, supposed by Mosander in 1843 to exist, together with erbium and praseodym, in gadolinite. Subsequent investigations have thrown considerable doubt on its existence, and it is now believed to be yttria contaminated with the oxides of the cerium metals.

tér-s, *tyerse*, *s.* [Fr. masc. *tiers*, fem. *tière*; = *third*; *tière* = a third part, a tierce, from Lat. *tertius*, fem. *tertia* = third.]
[TIERCE.]

1. A third part, a third.
 "The middle between them both is so degree and two in latitude." — *Bartholomew's Voyages*, III. 219.
 2. *Measure*, *etc.*: A cask whose contents are forty-two gallons, the third of a pipe cask.

"For I searched every piece of wine; you sure, sir, And every little tierce, that could but testify." — *Herbert's Poet. The Pilgrims*, II. 1.
 3. *Ecce*: The same as **TIERCE**, II. 2.
 "At home tierce." — *Myra of our Lady*, p. 12.
Sets Law: A real right, whereby a widow who has not accepted any special provision, is entitled to a life-rent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died last, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her tierce until she is regularly kenneled to it. [K&N, v. A. II.]

terce-major, *s.*
Cards: A sequence of the three best cards in some games.

tér-çel, *ter-cell*, *tas-sel*, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *tercel*, so called because he is commonly a third less than the female, from O. Fr. *terra*, *terre* = third; [Terce]; cf. O. Ital. *terzo*; Ital. *terzo*, from *terzo* = third.]
A. As *subst.*: The male of the falcon, especially the common or Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).
 "The falcon as the tercel, for all the ducks I the drive." — *Shakspeare, Troilus & Cressida*, III. 2.
B. As *adj.*: Male.
 "The tercel eagle, as ye know full well, Is a foule rascal, abuse you all in degree." — *Shakspeare, As you like it*, II. 2.

terçe *is*, *s.* [O. Fr. *tercellet*.] **[TERCEL.]**
 The male hawk; the male eagle.
 "Perched on his wanted eyrie high, Sleep-wailed the tercellet a wailing cry." — *Scott, Rokeby*, VI. 2.

tér-çel lene, *s.* **[TERCEL.]** A small male hawk; a tercellet.

tér-çen-tén a rý, + **tér-çen-tén-a-rý**, *ter-çen-tón a rý*, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ter* = three, and *centenus* = centenary (q.v.).]
A. As *adj.*: Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to an interval of three hundred years.

B. As *subst.*: A day celebrated or observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as a great victory, &c., which occurred three hundred years before.

"There was a president had accustomed himself to my tercentenary. But all long words that could in any way, were accepted on the fourth of June from the end, or what scholars called the 'tercentenary' (laughter). If his lordship's attention was called to that little law, he could not but be reminded of the common one, and would speak of the 'ter-centenary'." — *Daily News*, Sept. 26, 1867.

tér-çer, *s.* [Eng. *tercer*.] *ter-çer*.
Law: A tenant in fee; a downer.

tér-çet, *s.* [Fr. from *tiers* = third.]
 1. *Measure*: A third.
 2. *Part*: A group of three rby; ing lines; a triplet.

tér-çine, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *tertius* = third.]
Bot.: Michx's name for what he considered a third coating of some seeds, internal to the seedcoat and pericarp. It is really only a layer of the pericarp or seedcoat, or the seedcoat itself. Called by Malpighi the *chorion*.

tere, *s.* **[TIERE (I), s.]**

tér-bí-úm, *s.* [Eng. *terebic*, and *amic*.]
Terres: From or containing terebic acid and ammonia.

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teratosaurus—terebria

terebiamic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_7H_{11}NO_3 = (C_7H_9NO_2)_2O$. *Tere-*
bimic. Prepared by heating terebic acid in ammonia gas to 140-160°. It is slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

tér-bí-úm, *s.* [Eng. *terebic*, and *amic*.]
[TEREBIAMIC-ACID.]

tér-bí-úm, *s.* [Eng. *terebic*, and *amic*.]
Chem.: A salt of terebic acid.

tér-bí-úm, *s.* [Latin from Lat. *terebra* = a boring instrument.]

1. *Surg.*: A trepan or trephine.
 2. *Zool.*: The typical genus of Terebellidae (q.v.). The shell consists of sand, pieces of shell, and other adventitious particles, held together by a glutinous secretion from the body. The young, when first they quit the eggs, are small, globular embryos, thickly covered with cilia. Then the body becomes elongate and the cilia collect in a band round the middle; eyes appear. Next the cilia diminish in size and disappear, the animal becomes able to creep along the bottom of the water; finally it builds its tube and moves about no more.



TEREBELLA EMMALINA.

tér-bí-úm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *terebellus*.]
Zool.: A large family of Terebellidae. Animals sometimes eight or nine inches long, worm-shaped, thick in front and narrow behind. Cephalic region often with a collar; tentacles numerous, bifurcated, in two groups around the mouth; no prolapsus; branched or pectinate branchiae on some of the anterior segments.

tér-bí-úm, *s.* [Lat. *terebellus* = turpentine; suff. *-ine*.]
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. An optically inactive isomer of oil of turpentine, prepared by the action of strong sulphuric acid on terpenethene. It has the odour of thyme-oil, sp. gr. 0.864, and boils at 156°.

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terebic-acid, *s.*
Chem.: $C_7H_{11}O_4 = (C_7H_9O_3)_2O$. *Tere-*
bic acid. Terebic acid. A dibasic acid prepared by heating oil of turpentine with four parts of nitric acid of sp. gr. 1.45. It crystallizes in four-sided, colorless prisms, with oblique terminal faces, dissolves in about 100 parts of cold water, more readily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether; melts at 200° with loss of weight, but at a higher temperature begins to decompose. It forms salts called terebates, of little importance.

terebic-ethers, *s. pl.*
Chem.: Acid ethers prepared by the direct action of terebic acid on the several alcohols; thus, ethyl-terebic acid, $C_7H_9(C_2H_5O)_2 = C_{11}H_{19}O_4$.
 $C_{11}H_{19}O_4$ is an oil having a burning taste, sparingly soluble in water, and very unstable.

tér-bí-úm, *s.* **[TEREBIC.]**

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tér-é-brant, a. [TEREBRANT.] Possessed of an ovipositor; of or belonging to the Terebrantia.

terebant-hymenoptera, a. pl. [TEREBRANTIA (1).]

tér-é-brán-ti-a (ti as shí), a. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *terebra*, pr. par. of *terebro* = to bore.]

Entomology:

1. Saw-flies; a tribe of Hymenoptera having the ovipositor converted into a saw or borer. Families, Tenthredinidae and Sirexidae.

2. A tribe of Physopoda in which the females have a regular ovipositor consisting of minute valves concealed in a groove of the last two ventral segments. Antennae usually nine-jointed. [THAIRA.]

tér-é-bráto, v. t. [Lat. *terebatus*, pa. par. of *terebro* = to bore; *terebra* = a boring instrument.] To bore, to pierce with or as with a boring instrument.

"Earthworms being made in the most complex manner possible for *terebating* the earth, and creeping where their operations lead them."—*Farham: Physics-Theory*, bk. IV, ch. xii.

tér-é-brá-tér-lá, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *terebatus* = perforated.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Terebratulidae (q.v.), with twenty-five species distributed among several sub-genera. Shell smooth or radiately pitted; dorsal valve longitudinally impressed; hinge-line approximately straight; beak with a flattened area on each side of the deltidium, which is incomplete, foramen large; loop attached to the septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk.

tér-é-brá-tion, a. [Lat. *terebatio*, from *terebatus*, pa. par. of *terebro* = to bore, to perforate; Ft. *terbration*.] The act of boring, perforating, or piercing.

"It hath been thought, that *terebration* of trees doth make them proper better; but it is found also, that it maketh their sweeter, and better."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, l. 404.

tér-é-brát-q-lá, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *terebatus* = perforated.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The type-genus of Terebratulidae (q.v.). Shell smooth, convex; beak truncated and perforated; foramen circular; deltidium of two pieces frequently blended; loop very short, simple, attached by its crura to the hinge plate. Animal attached by a pedicle; brachial disc trilobed, centre lobe elongated and spirally convoluted. *Terebratula* proper has three recent species, from the Mediterranean, Vigo Bay, and the Falkland Islands; fossil, 120, from the Devonian onward. Sub-genera: *Terebratulina*, *Waldheimia*, *Megasteris*, and *Rensselaeria*, the latter from the Silurian to the Devonian.

tér-é-brá-tū-lí-dæ, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *terebatulæ* (1); Lat. fem. pl. edj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda (q.v.). Woodward enumerates five genera, to which Tate adds two others. Shell minutely punctate; usually round or oval, smooth or atriated; ventral valve with a prominent beak and two curved hinge-teeth; dorsal valve with depressed umbos, a prominent cardinal process between the dental sockets, and a slender shelly loop. Animal attached by a pedicle or by the ventral valves; oral arms united by a membrane, variously folded, sometimes apical at their extremities. The family is numerous and widely distributed in time and space. The generic and sub-generic forms are usually classified according to the modifications of the loop or called support for the respiratory and alimentary organs, the simplest and highest type of this loop being found in *Terebratula* (q.v.). The family was represented in Silurian seas, and reached its maximum about the dawn of the Tertiary epoch, since when many of its representatives have become extinct.

tér-é-brá-tū-lí-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *terebatulæ*, and Eng. form.] Shaped like the shell of *Terebratula* (q.v.).

tér-é-brát-q-lí-na, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *terebatulæ* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of *Terebratula* (q.v.). Loop short, rendered annular in the shell by the union of the oral processes. Recent species six, from the United States, Norway, Cape, and Japan; fossil twenty-two, from the Oxford Clay.

tér-é-brát-q-líto, a. [Mod. Lat. *terebatulita* (1); suff. *-itæ*.] Any fossil species of the genus *Terebratula* (q.v.).

tér-é-cám-phène, a. [Eng. *terebene*, and *camphene*.]

Chem.: A solid crystallizable body, somewhat resembling camphor, produced by heating to 220° the solid hydro-chloride prepared from French turpentine, with potassium stearate or dry soap. It melts at 45°, and boils at 160°.

tér-é-chrys-íto, a. [Eng. *terebic*; *chrys* (1), and suff. *-itæ*.] Pertaining to or containing terebic acid and chrysin.

terechrysis-acid, a.

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}O_2$. An acid, said to be obtained, together with oxalic, terephthalic, and terebic acids, in the watery liquid obtained by oxidising oil of turpentine with nitric acid diluted with an equal bulk of water. [WATTA.]

tér-é-dí-na, a. [Lat. *teredo* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of *Teredo*. The valves have an accessory valve in front of the umbones, the aperture of the tube is sometimes shaped like an hour-glass, or six-lobed.

tér-é-dí-ne, a. [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *teredina* (Larousse).] A denfiful word, usually defined as the *teredo*; but possibly formed erroneously from the Lat. *teredines* (pl. of *teredo*), which occurs in Adams:

"A better piece of timber hath the more *teredines* breeding in it."—*Works*, l. 304.

tér-é-dó, s. [Lat., from Gr. *τερεδών* (*teredōn*), from *τερεό* (*teredō*) = to bore, to pierce.]

1. Bot.: Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects.

2. **Zool. & Palæont.**: A genus of Pholadidae. Worm-like Molluscs, having a sucker-like foot with a foliaceous border, and long, cord-like gills; shell globular, open in front and behind, lodged at the inner extremity of a burrow, in whole or in part lined with shell; valves three-lobed, concentrically striated. Known species: recent, twenty-one, from Britain, Norway, the Black Sea, and the tropics, to 119 fathoms deep. *Teredo nautalis*, the Ship worm, is a soft, cylindrical, somewhat vermiform mollusc, two or two and a half feet long, with two small shells at its anterior extremity. It bores into timber, and is exceedingly destructive to ships. In 1731 and 1732 it created alarm in Holland by boring into the piles constituting part of the defence of the country against the incursions of the sea. Though teak is not so easily attacked as many other kinds of timber, yet it does not wholly escape. The best protection against the *teredo* is metal sheathing and broad-headed iron nails hammered into the wood. Fossil species twenty-four, from the Tertiary onward. Used also of any individual of the genus.

te-rén-íto, s. [Gr. *τερεν* (*terén*) = friable; suff. *-itæ*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral occurring in crystals with the form of scapolite, also massive. Not analyzed, but stated to be probably a variety of scapolite. Found in a small vein in limestone at Autwerp, New York.

2. A name given by D'Abission to certain friable clay slates or shales, notably those of the Devonian formation.

tér-é-ph-thál-a-míde, a. [Eng. *terebic*; *phthal* (1), and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8N_2O_2 = N_2H_2(C_{12}H_8O_2)$. Terephthalic amide. An insoluble, white, amorphous body, produced by the action of ammonia on terephthalic chloride.

tér-é-ph-thál-íto, a. [Eng. *terebic*, and *phthalic*.] Derived from or containing terebic and phthalic acids.

terephthalic-acid, a.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_4 = C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$. Inosulnic acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of strong aqueous potash at the boiling heat on phenylene cyanide. It forms a white, tasteless, crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and sublimes without previous fusion at about 300°.

terephthalic-amide, s. [TEREPHTHAL-AMIDE.]

terephthalic-chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6Cl_2$. Produced by the action of phosphoric pentachloride on terephthalic acid. It forms beautiful crystals, soluble in benzole chlorid, and resembles it in all its reactions.

tér-é-q, a. [Lat. = round, smooth.] Round, cylindrical; used substantively in anatomy as a name for certain muscles and ligaments, in account of their shape, as *teres major*, *ter minor*, &c.

Tér-ré-gí-qa, a. [See def.]

Church Hist.: A member of the Discalced Carmelites of either sex, living under the reformed rule introduced by St. Teresa in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

tér-ét, a. [TERETE.]

tér-éto, tér-é-toús, tér-ét, a. [Lat. *teres*, genit. *teretis* = round, smooth, from *to rub*.] Cylindrical and smooth; long and round; columnar, as some stems of plants. Opposed to angular (q.v.).

"To be *teres* nature hath given us such members, as made them round and *teret* like a pin."—*Plato: de Animæ*, p. 84.

tér-é-tím, s. [Gr. *τερέτις* (*teretis*) = the chirping of swallows.] A long and melodious noise. [Hall: *Satires*, IV, l. 1.]

tér-gal, a. [Lat. *tergum* = the back, *gal*, adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

tér-gant, tér-gí-ant, a. [Lat. *tergum* = the back.]

Hier.: Showing the back part; as, an eagle *tergant* displayed.



tér-gém-in-ál, tér-gém-in-álto, a. [TER-GEMINOUS (1).] Thrice, double; specifically, in botany, three-jointed; the term used when each of two secondary petioles bears towards its summit one pair of leaflets, and the common petiole bears a third pair at the origin of the two secondary petioles, as a *Mimosa tergemina*. [Michx.]

tér-gém-in-óto, a. [Lat. *tergemina* from *ter* = thrice, and *gemina* = twin, double.] Thrice double, three-jointed, tergulate.

tér-gí-ér-óto, a. [Lat. *tergum* = the back, and *tero* = to bear.] Bearing or carrying on the back; as *tergiferous* plants, such as bear their seeds on the backs of their leaves or ferns; dorsiferous.

tér-gí-ér-áto, v. t. [Lat. *tergivera*, pa. par. of *tergivero* = to turn one's back, to refuse, to shuffle; *tergum* = the back, and *verso* = to turn one's self about; *verso*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] To shift, to shuffle; to practise evasion, shifts, or subterfuges.

"Who also if he were conscious that he was not to the Platonick theology were not to defend a thing doth himself sometimes as if were *tergivers* and decline it by equivocating on the word *know*."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.*, p. 369.

tér-gí-ér-á-tion, s. [Fr. *tergiversation*, from Lat. *tergiverotum*, accus. of *tergiversatio*, from *tergiveratus*, pa. par. of *tergivero* = to tergiversate (q.v.).]

1. The act of tergiversating; a shifting or shuffling; a shift, an evasion, a subterfuge.

"But that no conclusion of *tergiversation* was fastened upon me, I am content to do with a little at your own weapons."—*Chalmers: Life of Providence*, pt. I, ch. v, § 5.

2. The act of changing or of turning one's back on one's opinions; the act of turning back on a cause formerly advocated; the act of a turncoat.

tér-gí-ér-á-tór, s. [Lat.] One who practises tergiversation.

tér-gí-ér-áto, v. t. [Lat. *tergivero* = to tergiversate (q.v.).] To turn one's back.

"The Briton never *terg*."—*id.*

"But was for adverse doubling."—*Saint George: for England*, pt. II.

tér-gím, s. [Lat. = the back.]

1. **Entom.**: The upper surface of the abdomen in insects.

2. **Zool.**: The dorsal arc of the somite of an arthropod, as of a Crustacean or an Annelid.

tér-in, s. [Fr. *terin* = 1. A kind of animal bird; the skink. [TARIN.]

Áto, fát, fere, ámidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hère, thère; píne, pítt, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pít, er, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, són; míte, óub, cüre, únite, cür, rále, stúll; trý, Síryan, a, o = ó; ey = á; qu = kw.

term, **'tearm**, **'tearme**, **'terme**, **s.** [Fr. *terme* = a term, time, or day, a word, from Lat. *terminus*, accus. of *terminus* = a boundary-line, a limit, a limit (whence *terminal*, *terminable*, *terminus*); cf. Gr. *terma* (term) = a limit; O. Lat. *terma*; Sp. *termino*; Ital. *termino*, *termini*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

a. A limit; a boundary.

"Corruption is a reproach to generation; and they are an injury to two terms of boundaries, and the guide to his end."—*Bacon: Natural History*

b. The time or period during which anything lasts; any limited time; a time or period fixed in any way.

"Doomed for a certain term to walk the night."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 1.

c. In universities, colleges, and schools, the period during which instruction is regularly given to students. In the United States the public school year is usually divided into two terms. In England the division is usually into three terms. College and university years are variously divided, according to circumstances. In England the Oxford university year is divided into four terms, that of Cambridge into three.

d. The time during which the law-courts are held or are open for the trial of causes. In the United States the National and the State Supreme Courts hold each one annual term, with special terms as circumstances require. The lower courts have usually four terms annually, this fact being indicated in the title of one court, that of Quarter Sessions. The English courts had formerly four terms in every year, viz.: Hilary term, beginning on January 11, and ending January 31; Easter term, beginning April 15, and ending May 8; Trinity term, beginning May 22, and ending June 12; and Michaelmas term, beginning Nov. 2 and ending Nov. 25. The other portions of the year are called vacation. This system has been abolished so far as relates to the administration of justice.

"They [lawyers] sleep between term and term."
—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, iv. 2.

e. A word by which something fixed or definite is expressed or designated; a word having a definite and specific meaning, and naming or characterizing some particular person, thing, act, quality, or the like; especially, a word having a technical meaning; as, technical terms, scientific terms, &c.

"Of your jargon in terms penance I can not affirm."
—*Pope: Dunciad*, v. 260.

f. (PL.): Language or words generally.

"As you could say in plain terms."
—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

g. (PL.): Conditions; stipulations; propositions stated and offered for acceptance.

"If we can make our peace upon such large terms and so absolute."
—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

h. Hence used for charge, rate of paying; term.

i. What are your terms for singing lessons?

j. (PL.): State; situation; circumstances.

"The terms of our estate may not endure hazards so dangerous."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

k. (PL.): Relative position; relation; footings position.

"The Ambrosian is much better try to be on good terms with those who were out as well as with those who were in."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

l. (PL.):

1. Arch.: A pedestal widening towards the top, where it merges into a bust; a terminal figure. [TERMINUS.]

2. Arch.: A member of a compound quantity; as, $a + b$, ab in $ab + cd$; a single expression connected with any other by the signs plus or minus.

3. Geom.: The extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent; thus, the base of a line are points; the terms of a sequence, lines, &c.

4. Law:

(1) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period; the period itself; more fully called a term of years, a term for years.

(2) A day on which rent or interest is payable, commonly called *quarter-days* (q.v.). In Scotland houses are let from May 25th for a year or a period of years.

(3) *Sede vacante.* A certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish his claim by evidence.

5. Logic: The subject or predicate of a

proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each of which is used twice. Terms are divided into simple, singular, universal, common, univocal, equivocal, ambiguous, abstract, concrete, &c. The predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism is called the major term, because it is the most general; the subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, as being less general. These are called the extremes, and the third term introduced as a common measure between them is called the mean or middle term. [SYLLOGISM.]

6. Med. (PL.): The monthly uterine secretions of women.

7. Shipbuild.: The same as TERM-PIECE (q.v.).

8. (1) Terms of an equation:

Math.: The several parts of which it is composed connected by the signs + or -. Thus, $x^2 - 6x^2 + 12x - 6 = 0$ is an equation composed of four terms.

(2) Terms of a fraction:

Math.: The numerator and denominator of the fraction.

(3) Terms of a proportion (or progression):

Math.: The several separate quantities of which the proportion (or progression) consists.

(4) Terms of a ratio:

Math.: The antecedent and consequent of the ratio.

(5) To be under terms:

Law: To be under conditions on which indulgence is granted by the Court, as to plead inammissibly. [Hawton.]

(6) To bring to terms: To reduce to submission or to conditions.

(7) To come to terms: To agree; to come to an agreement.

(8) To make terms: To come to an agreement.

term-fee, s.

Law: A fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

term piece, s.

Shipbuild.: A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail of a ship, at the side timbers of the stern, and extended down as low as the foot-rail of the balcony.

term, 'tearme, v.t. [TERM, s.] To name, to call, to denominate, to express.

"As master persons in the Latin tongue termeth it."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 158.

'tér-ma-gan-gy, s. [Eng. termagant (f); -en.]

The quality or state of being a termagant; turbulence, violence.

"By virtue of sequence of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace."—*Don Quixote*.

'tér-ma-gant, 'ter-ma-gaunt, a. & s.

[From *Terminus*, the name of one of the deities which the Saracens were represented in medieval romances as worshipping. He was afterwards introduced into the old Morabian as a person of violent temper, so that a ranting actor might appear to advantage in that character (*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iii. 2). It is a corrupt. of O. Fr. *Terminant*, *Terminon*, or *Terminon*, used for a Saracen idol, from Ital. *Terminante*, *Terminante*, prob. = the moon, as wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) on earth, and Persphone (or Proserpine) in the lower world; from Lat. *ter* = three, and *gans*, *par. par. of vapor* = to wander.]

A. As adj.: Violent, quarrelsome, boisterous, turbulent.

"Twice time to counterfeit, or that had termagant seed had paid me out and lot too."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, v. 4.

B. As substantive:

1. The name given by the writers of medieval romances to a fabled Saracen idol. (See *cym.*)

"Nor fright the reader with the Fœbus vault Of mighty Mahound, and his Terminus."—*Dr. H. Hall: Satire*, l. 1.

2. A turbulent, brawling, scolding, or abusive person. (Originally applied to men rather than women.)

"Thou delinquent to play the tyrant and termagant among them."—*Rogers: Sultan the Saracen*, p. 20.

3. A boisterous, abusive, scolding, or violent woman; a shrew, a virgin.

"An impetuous and reckless termagant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

'tér-ma-gant-ly, adv. [Eng. termagant; -ly.]

In a termagant or abusive manner; like a termagant; extravagantly, outrageously.

"A house so termagantly rubicund."—*F. Brown: Works*, i. 164.

'terme-lesse, a. [TERMLESS.]

tér-ér, 'tearm-er, s. [Eng. term, s.; -er.]

1. One who travelled up to attend court terms; one who resorted to London in term-time only for the sake of tricks to be practised or intrigues to be carried on at that period, the law terms being formerly the great resort of resort to London, not only for business but for pleasure. [Nares.]

"N. have my title lost on posts or walls, or in dirt at his advanced to make calls for terms, or some clerk like setting man."—*Ben Jonson: Epigrams*, &c.

2. One who terms or names.

3. The same as TERROR (q.v.).

tér-més (d. tér-mi tés), s. [Lat. *terminus*, *terminus* = a wood-worm. Cf. also *termes* = the branch of a tree, a bough cut from a tree.]

1. Entom.: White ant, the typical genus of *Termitidae* (q.v.). The antennae are as long as the head and thorax, inserted in front of the eyes, and composed of about eighteen joints. [TERMITIDAE.]

2. Palæont.: A species occurs in the Purbeck beds.

tér-min-a-ble, a. [As if from a Lat. *terminabilis*, from *terminus* = to terminate (q.v.).] Capable of being terminated; limitable; terminating after a certain period.

"The terminable pains of a part of hell."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i. l. 16.

tér-min-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. terminable; -ness.] The quality or state of being terminable.

tér-min-al, a. & s. [Lat. *terminalis*, from *terminus* = a boundary-line, a limit, a bound; Fr., Sp., & Port. *terminal*; Ital. *terminale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to a boundary, limit, or limitation; pertaining to or forming a limit or extremity.

2. Of or pertaining to the terminus of a railway; charged at a terminus.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: Proceeding from the end; ending, bounding.

2. Geom.: Forming an edge or extremity. Thus we speak of the terminal edge of a polyhedron, and sometimes of the terminal faces of a solid. Terminal is nearly synonymous with limiting.

3. Logic: Constituted by or relating to a term.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which terminates; a bound, a limit, an extremity, an end.

2. A terminal charge; a charge made for the use of termini or stations on a railway.

"On the very question of terminals the railway companies take a very firm stand."—*Morning Post*, Feb. 5, 1885.

3. A terminal railroad station or depot.

II. Electro-magn.: The clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery, used for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit. One terminal is at the copper or negative pole, and the other at the zinc or positive pole. Their connection by wire starts the battery into action.

terminal-bud, s.

Bot.: A bud situated at the end of a branch.

terminal-figure, s. The same as TERMINUS, II. 2.

terminal-form, s. [TERMINAL-VALUE.]

terminal-moraine, s. [MORAINÉ.]

terminal-stigma, s.

Bot.: A stigma placed at the end of a style.

terminal-style, s.

Bot.: A style placed at the summit of the ovary.

terminal-value, terminal-form, s.

Math.: The last and most complete value or form given to an expression.

tér-ma-gant-ly, adv. [Eng. termagant; -ly.] chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f, shan, -shan = shan, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -ious, -tious, -sious = shüa, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

terminal-velocity, *s.* In the theory of projectiles, the greatest velocity which a body can acquire by falling freely through the air, the limit being arrived at when the increase of the atmospheric resistance becomes equal to the increase of the force of gravity.

tér-min-á-lá-sa, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *terminata*, *z.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Compositae, having the corolla generally wanting and the cotyledons convolute.

tér-min-á-lí-ga, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *terminatus* = pertaining or relating to a boundary or limit.] [TERMINUS.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A festival celebrated annually on the 23rd of February in honour of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was then usual for peasants to assemble near the principal landmarks which separated their fields, and, after they had crowned them with garlands and flowers, to make libations of milk and wine, and to sacrifice a lamb or a young pig. The public festival was celebrated at the sixth milestone on the road to Laurentum, because at one time that was the limit of Roman territory. [TERMINUS, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.* (As a pseudo-singular.) The typical genus of *Terminales* (q.v.). Trees and shrubs with alternate leaves, usually crowded at the end of the branches. Inflorescence in racemes and panicles, generally hermaphrodite in their lower part, and only staminate above; calyx campanulate, five-lobed, the lobes acute; corolla wanting; stamens ten; ovary with two ovules; drupe with but one seed. From the tropics of Asia and America. *Terminalia chebula* is a large and valuable tree, eighty to a hundred feet high, growing in India and Borneo. The fruit is ellipsoid or obovoid and four-ribbed, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter in length. The pounded rind gives the black myrobalan (q.v.). The bark of the tree is used for tanning and dyeing. There are often galls upon it, which are also used for dyeing. Another of the *Myrobalans* is *T. bellerica*, sixty or eighty feet high. It grows in India. The leaves and the fruit are used for tanning and dyeing. Other Indian species said to be used for tanning and dyeing are *T. argentea*, *T. catappa*, *T. citrina*, *T. paniculata*, and *T. tomentosa*. The fruits of *T. catappa*, sometimes called the Almond, are eaten; so are the kernels of *T. chebula*, which, however, if taken in large quantities, produce intoxication. A gum like gum arabic is exuded from its bark. *T. chebula* was believed by the old Hindus to be alterative and tonic. The fruits of *T. bellerica* are astringent and laxative; the other Indian species are also medicinal. The milky juice of *T. benzoin* becomes fragrant on being dried. It is burnt in churches in Mauritius as a kind of incense. A drastic resin flows from *T. argentea*, a Brazilian species. The root of *T. hirtellata* is given in dysentery in diarrhoea. The bark of *T. alata* is astringent and antifebrile. The wood of *T. tomentosa*, when polished, resembles walnut, and has been used in India for making sistrorages.

tér-min-ant, *s.* [Lat. *terminans*, pr. par. of *termino* = to terminate (q.v.).] Termination, ending.

"Neither of both are of like terminant."—Patterson. *English Poets*, bk. II, ch. 12.

tér-min-áto, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *terminatus*, pr. par. of *termino* = to bound, to limit, to terminate; *terminus* = a bound . . . a term (q.v.); Fr. *terminer*; Sp. & Port. *terminar*; Ital. *terminare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bound, to limit; to set a boundary or limit to; to form the extreme point or side of.

"Bed of all various herbs, for ever green,
In boundless order terminate the scene."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey vii. 108.

2. To end; to put an end to; to finish, to close.

"Oaths terminate, as Paul observes, all strife—
Some men have surely then, a peaceful life!"
Cowper: Conversation, 55.

3. To complete, to perfect.

4. To limit, to confine.

"There is a double consent to a proposition . . . the first is directly terminated upon the object of the honesty of the object.—*Ep. Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. I, ch. IV.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short, to end.

"The hills, which were barren, continued for about three miles, and then terminated in a large lake."—*First Voyage bk. I, ch. 2.*

2. To come to an end or conclusion; to end, to conclude, to finish.

"Thus the audience terminated."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

tér-min-áto, *a.* [Lat. *terminatus*.] [TERMINATE, *v.*] Capable of coming to an end; terminable, limited, bounded; as, a terminable decimal. [INDETERMINATE.]

terminato-number, *s.*

Math.: An integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction, capable of being expressed as a terminating decimal.

tér-min-á-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *terminatio*, accus. of *terminatio* from *terminatus*, pr. par. of *termino* = to terminate (q.v.); Sp. *terminación*; Ital. *terminazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of terminating, bounding, or limiting; the act of setting bounds or limits; the act of ending or concluding.

2. That which bounds or limits; a bound; a limit in time or space; as, The termination of a line is a point.

3. End in time or existence; as, the termination of happiness.

4. End, conclusion, completion, ending.

"A good commencement has ever been found to succeed in a good process and a happy termination."—*Ames: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 22.

5. Last purpose or design.

"It is not an idol nature's term, in respect of termination, for the religious observation thereof is sacred and subservient to the honour of God and Christ."—*White.*

6. A word, a term.

"She speaks portable, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her."—*Shelley: Much ado, II. 1.*

II. Gram.: The end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word; the syllable or letter that ends a word.

tér-min-á-tion-ál, *a.* [Eng. *termination*.] *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a termination; forming the end or concluding syllable of a word.

tér-min-á-tive, *a.* [Eng. *terminative*.] *adj.* Tending or serving to terminate; definitive, absolute, not relative.

"I use this instance to take off the trifle of worship relative, and worshiply terminative."—*Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. I, ch. III.

tér-min-á-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *terminative*.] *adv.* In a terminative manner; absolutely; not relatively.

"It is terminatively to Christ or God, but relatively to the image, that is, to the image for God or Christ's sake."—*Taylor: Discourse from Popery*, pt. I, § 12.

tér-min-á-tór, *s.* [Eng. *terminator* (q.v.).] *or.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which terminates.

2. *Astron.*: The dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon.

tér-min-á-tór-y, *a.* [Eng. *terminative*.] *adj.* Bounding, limiting, terminating.

tér-mine, *ter-myne*, *v.t.* [Lat. *termino* = to terminate (q.v.); Fr. *terminer*.]

1. To fix, to limit.

"Ella-one he termyneth [Lat. *terminat*] sum dal."—*Ebreus*, v.

2. To terminate, to limit, to confine.

"How absurd had these guests been, if they had terminated the thanks in the servants."—*Ep. Hall: Contempt*, p. 100.

tér-min-ér, *s.* [Eng. *terminer* (q.v.).] *or.* *terminer*. *A determining*: as in Oyer and terminer. [OYER.]

tér-mi-nine, *s.* [TERMINI.] A limit, a boundary.

"All jointly move upon one axle-tree,
Whose terminus is termed the world's wide pole."
Marlowe: Doctor Faustus, II. 2.

tér-min-ism, *s.* [Ger. and Mod. Lat. *terminismus*, from Lat. *terminus* (q.v.).]

1. *Church Hist.*: The belief that there is a terminus in each man's life, after which he is no longer capable of receiving grace or pardon for his sins. This doctrine occasioned a con-

troveray at Leipzig in the seventeenth century, the chief movers in which were Bachmann, who upheld the doctrine, and Litz, who denied it.

2. *Philos.*: The name as NOMINALISM (q.v.).

tér-min-ist, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *terminista*.]

1. One who holds that there is a limit to every man's life, after which he is incapable of becoming the subject of grace. [TERMINISM, I.]

2. A Nominalist (q.v.), because the Nominalists held that Universals were names of terms, and not things.

"The Realists were more powerful than the Nominalists, or the Terminists as they were called."—*Lock: An Essay*, p. 228.

tér-min-ó-lóg-ic-ál, *a.* [Eng. *terminology* (q.v.).] *adj.* Of or pertaining to terminology.

tér-min-ó-lóg-ic-ál-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *terminology* (q.v.).] *adv.* In a terminological manner, by way of terminology.

tér-min-ó-l-óg-ic-ál, *s.* [Lat. *terminus* = a limit, a term (q.v.); and Gr. *logos* (logos) = a word.] [TERMINOLOGY.]

1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

2. The terms collectively used in an art, science, or the like; nomenclature, as, the terminology of botany.

tér-min-thús (pl. *tér-min-thi*), *s.* [Gr. *terapies* (terapies).] *terapies*.

Anthol.: A tumour in the skin, of a blackish colour, inclining to green, and raised. It is the fruit of the tree-fennel. It is painful and affects the arms, hands, and thighs.

tér-min-ús (pl. *tér-min-i*), *s.* [Lat. = a boundary, a limit, a term (q.v.); Sp. *termino*; Ital. *termine*, *termino*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A boundary, a limit; a stone or other mark raised to denote the boundary of a property.

"The terminus ad quem is the terminating point, the terminus a quo the starting point. Both terms are occasionally used in law."

2. The station at the end of a railroad, or important section of a railroad.

3. An end; the end of a journey, a goal.

"I go straight to my terminus where I will lower."—*The First Nights of Bishop's Palace*, ch. III.

II. Technically:

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over boundaries. His worship was first introduced at Rome by Numa. His temple was on the Tarpeian rock, and he was represented with a human head, without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was.

2. *Arch.*: A bust or figure of the upper portion of the human body, terminating in a downwardly tapering block, employed as a pillar, balustrade, or detached ornament for a niche. Called also a female figure.

tér-mi-tár-l-úm (pl. *tér-mi-tár-l-úms*), *s.* [Lat. *terminus*, gent. *termini*; a wood-cow.] The hillcock or residence of the white oak. [TERMITES.]

tér-mi-tár-y, *s.* [TERMINUS.] The domicile of a community of Termites, a termitaria.

tér-mite, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *terminus* (q.v.).]

Entomology:

1. Any individual of the family Termitidae, and spec. of the genus *Termites*.

2. (Pl.): The family Termitidae (q.v.).

tér-mit-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *terminus*, gent. *termini* (s); Lat. *termit*, pl. *termitæ*.]

Entom.: White Ants; a family of Pseudomorphidae, tribe Sminthini. The mature males and females have the antenna with thirteen to twenty beaded joints, are subcapitate and rounded; ocelli two; the head projecting

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

In front of the prothorax; three segments of the thorax nearly equal in size; abdomen of nine distinct segments, terminating in very minute, two-pointed apical styles; legs simple, tarsal four-jointed; wings membranous, falling off after the nuptial flight. Besides the mature males and females, two other kinds of termites exist, "soldiers" and "workers." The soldiers have a large, square head, with projecting mandibles, and the workers a small, rounded head, with concealed mandibles. Both are destitute of eyes, and are infested larvae. The adult males and females, when they have just reached maturity, swarm into the air, descending again after a short flight, losing their wings, and becoming the kings and queens of future colonies. Sexual congress takes place after they have returned to the earth. The abdomen of the queen becomes extraordinary prominent, so that the head and thorax seem like a small appendage on it; she is said to lay, 10,000 eggs a day during her life, which live for about a year. The termites exist chiefly in tropical and sub-tropical countries, where they are very destructive. Spengler described the South African species of Termites, *T. belouana*, *T. morbus*, *T. albus*, *T. destructor*, and *T. abnormis*. *T. belouana* builds nests of its own or twelve feet high, of conical form, and, when covered with vegetation, strong enough to support men and animals. *T. morbus* and *T. albus* construct nests of a cylindrical form, with a conical roof. *T. abnormis* builds a spherical nest in trees; some are small, others the size of a hoghouse. They are constructed of bits of wood, cemented with gums and pieces of trees. Other species are common in the East and West Indies. Three small species are now European, viz., *T. belouana*, abundant in some parts of France; *T. morbus*, introduced into the south of France and Portugal from Northern Africa; and *T. albus*, introduced apparently from South America. *T. belouana* builds the trunks of pines and oaks, pecks, plies, &c. It has been found very destructive at Rochelle, attacking the piles on which the town is built.

ter-mi-tid-i-um, a. [Lat. *termes*, genit. *termis*, and *ter*, *ter* (ter) = form.]
Termites. A genus of Neuroptera, akin to Termites. Two British species from the Purbeck and the Wealden.

ter-mi-ti-næ, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *termes*, genit. *termis*, and *ter*, *ter* (ter) = form.]
Termites. A section of Neuroptera Insecta, in which termites included Mantids, Hymenoptera, and Bees.

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thick, soft, close plumage of light blue, black, and white, varying with sex, age, or season of the year. They are extensively distributed, inhabiting every zone, but prefer warm and temperate climates to the colder regions, which they only visit for a short period during the year. All are exceedingly active, and from sunrise to sunset are upon the wing, generally flying very near the surface of the water, rising and sinking as the waves heave and fall. They walk badly, and are not good swimmers, their small feet rendering them but little assistance, so that they are tossed about like corks. They feed on small fish and marine animals, always taking their prey on the wing. The species are numerous. [STERNA.]

tern, a. & s. [Lat. *terni* = three each, from *tres* = three, *ter* = three.]
A. As adj.: Threefold; consisting of three. (Used chiefly in botany.)
B. As subst.: That which consists of three things or numbers together; speed, a prize in a little time, or a drawing three favourable numbers — the numbers themselves.

tern-flowers, a. pl.
Bot.: Flowers arranged in threes.

tern-leaves, a. pl.
Bot.: Leaves arranged three in a whorl.

tern-peduncles, a. pl.
Bot.: Peduncles growing three together from the same axis.

ter-na-ry, a. & s. [Lat. *ternarius*, from *terni* = three each; Fr. *ternaire*.] [TERN, a.]
A. As adj.: Proceeding by three; consisting of three; applied to things, arranged in order by threes; as a flower is said to have a ternary division of its parts when it has three sepals, three petals, three stamens, &c.
B. As subst.: The number three; a group of three.
C. As subst.: The ternary, or triad, was not only accounted a sacred number among the Pythagoreans, but also as containing some mystery in nature. — *Chadwick's Intel. System*, p. 67.

ter-nate, a. [Low Lat. *ternatus*, from *terni* = three each.] [TERN, a.]
1. Orn. Lang.: Arranged in threes; having an arrangement of parts in threes.
2. Botany:
 (1) Trifoliate.
 (2) Having three things, as leaves, in a whorl; ternary.

ter-nate-ly, adv. [Eng. *ternate*; -ly.] In a ternate manner; by threes.

ter-nat-i-scut, a. [Low Lat. *ternatus*, and *lat*, *scut* = cut.]
Bot. (Of a leaf, &c.): Cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

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ter-nat-i-scut, a. [Low Lat. *ternatus*, and *lat*, *scut* = cut.]
Bot. (Of a leaf, &c.): Cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

with alternate, coriaceous, usually un-ribbed, exstipulate leaves, occasionally dotted. Peduncles articulated at the base, axillary or terminal; flowers usually polygamous, white, more rarely pink or red; sepals five or seven, coriaceous, deciduous, the innermost often the largest; petals five, six, or nine, often combined at the base; stamens indefinite; filaments monadelphous, polyadelphous, or distinct; styles three to seven; capsule two to seven-celled, dehiscent or indehiscent; seeds large, few, attached to the axis. From South America, the East Indies, China, North America, and Africa. Known genera thirty-three, species 130. [CAMELLIA, THEA.]

ter-pene, a. pl. [Formed from Lat. *terphis* = the turpentine tree, or from *ter*, *ter* = turpentine (q. v.).]
Chem.: A term applied to a series of hydrocarbons having the generic formula $C_{10}H_{16}$. They may be all classed under two heads, those produced by synthetic means, as valone, galla, and carpine, &c.; and those found ready formed in plants, as the turpentine, &c. With the exception of the last, the terpenes have been very incompletely investigated. They are colourless or yellowish liquids, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, and in the fixed and volatile oils.

ter-pi-lene, a. [TERPENE.]
Chem.: An inactive hydrocarbon, produced by the action of weak reagents on the solid dihydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}2HCl$. (Watta.)

ter-pine, a. [Eng. *terpene*; -ine.]
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A crystalline body, obtained by shaking for some time a mixture of eight parts oil of turpentine, two parts dilute nitric acid, and one part alcohol. It forms large brilliant, colourless, short rhombic prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 163°, and sublimes at a higher temperature in long needles.

ter-pin-ate, a. [TRIPINNATE.]

ter-pin-ol, a. [Eng. *terpinol*; -ol.]
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A liquid of hyacinth-like odour, produced by heating an aqueous solution of terpine with hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. It boils at 168°, and has a sp. gr. 0.82.

ter-pi-di-on, a. [Gr. *terpō* (terpō) = to delight, and *psō* (psō) = a song, an ode.]
Musical: A keyed musical instrument, invented by J. du Pré, a German, of Hamburg, about 1816, resembling a pianoforte in appearance, but producing notes from blocks of wood struck with hammers. The sound could be increased or diminished at pleasure.

Terp-ich-ō-rē, a. [Gr., from *terpō* (terpō) = to delight, and *choros* = dancing.]
1. Class. Antiq.: One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing, of which she was reckoned the inventress, and in which, as her name intimates, she took delight. To her was sometimes ascribed the invention of the cithara, rather than to Mercury. She is represented as a young virgin crowned with laurel, and holding in her hand a musical instrument.
2. Astron.: [ASTROID, 81.]

terp-ich-ō-rē-an, a. & s. [TERPISCHORE.]
A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Terpsichore or dancing.
B. As subst.: A dancer.

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bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cōll, choruss, qhīn, benqh, go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīm; aq; expect, Xenophon. exist. -īng.
 -clan, -tīan = shān. -tīon, -tīon = shān; -tīon, -tīon = shān. -tīous, -tīous, -tīous = shūs. -tīe, -tīe, &c. = bēl, dēl.

terra-cariosa, *s.* Tripoli or rotten stone.

terra-catesha, *s.*

1. [CATECHU.]

2. A trade name for gambir (q.v.).

terra-cotta, *s.* [Ital. *cotta* = baked; Lat. *cocct*, fem. of *pa. par.* of *coquo* = to cook; *c. r. terre cuita*.]

1. A compound of pure clay, fine-grained, colourless sand, or calcined flint, and pulverized potsherds, mangled, dried in the air, and baked in a kiln. It is especially used for architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c.

2. A work of art in terra-cotta; specif. applied to small figures in terra-cotta found in funeral monuments in America.

"A few curious terra-cottas, recovered from the mounds have suggested comparisons with relics of the same class found abundantly on ancient Mexican sites."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 20.

terra-cultural, *s.* Of or pertaining to terra-culture; agricultural.

terra-culture, *s.* Cultivation of the earth; agriculture.

terra di Sionna, *s.* A ferruginous, ochreous earth, used as a pigment in both oil and water-colour painting in its raw state and when burnt. In the latter instance it becomes of a deep orange tint, and dries more rapidly. It is transparent and durable; mixed with various hues, it yields many useful tints of green.

terra firma, *s.* [Lat. = firm earth.] Firm ground, solid ground or earth; dry land, as opposed to water, bog, or the like; mainland, a continent, as opposed to an island; hence, fig., a firm or secure basis of ground on which one can stand.

terra-incognita, *s.* [Lat. = unknown earth.] An unknown or unexplored region. [*Lit. & Fig.*]

terra-japonica, *s.* [TERRA-CATECHU.]

terra-nera, *s.* [Ital. = black earth.] A native, unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting.

terra-nobilis, *s.* [Lat. = noble earth.] An old name for the diamond.

terra-orellana, *s.*

Bot.: *Bixa Orellana*.

terra-pendurosa, *s.* [Lat. = heavy earth.] Heavy, or heavy-sour (q.v.).

terra-sigillata, **terra-Lemnia**, *s.* [LEMNIAN EARTH.]

terra-verde, *s.* [Ital. = green earth.] A name given to two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting: one obtained from Monte Baldo, near Verona, the other from the island of Cyprus. The former has much more body than the latter, and is very useful in landscape painting in oil colours. It is a siliceous earth coloured by the presence of iron, of which it contains about twenty per cent. It is not affected by exposure to strong light or impure air.

tér-raçe, **tar-raç**, **ter-raç**, *s.* [O. Fr. *terrace*; Fr. *terrasse* = a flat, a platform, a terrace, from Ital. *terrace*, *terrazza* = a terrace, from *terra* (Lat. *terra*) = earth; Sp. *terrace*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry; a bank or platform of turf or the like, such as may be seen in gardens, where they are used for ornament, cultivation, or promenade.

"In those terraces and pleasant walks."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 446.

2. A balcony or open gallery.

"The corner being upon the terrace of the fort."—*Blackstone: English Law*, iii. 335.

3. The flat roof of a house, as in Oriental and Spanish houses.

"As running upon galleries and terraces, they were devised by the Greeks."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. XXIV, ch. XXV.

4. A street or row of houses running along the side of a slope; a row of houses; a street.

II. *Phys. Geog. & Geol.*: A platform, often of soft material, flat above, and more or less steep on the sides.

tér-raçe, **ter-raç**, *s.* [TERRACE, *s.*] To form into a terrace or terraces, to furnish with a terrace. (*Wotton: Architecture*, p. 42.)

tér-raç fil-lá (pl. **tér-raç fil-lá**), *s.* [Lat. = soil of the earth or soil.]

1. A humorous description of a person of obscure birth or low origin.

2. A scholar at the university of Oxford, formerly appointed to make satirical speeches, and who often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the university authorities.

tér-raç taa-raç (pl. **tér-raç taa-raç**, **tér-raç taa-raç**), *s.* [Ital. = a form introduced by Sigismondo Strozzi and Pignoni. Instead of the ordinary forms *marino* and *marinero* = marl, and with some reference to *marino* = a ferry place.]

1. *Geol.*: An ammoniacal earth, consisting largely of siliceous remains, from the sites of prehistoric sea-campments, used as manure in various parts of Italy [2].

"Our country people call this questionable earth *terramara*, probably a corrupted form of the expression *terramara*, but possibly also the genuine ancient name. . . . Terra di mare (sea-earth), because it was imagined, though incorrectly, to have been a deposit from the sea."—*Keller: Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland* (Eng. ed.), i. 365.

2. *Anthrop.*: The name given to certain prehistoric settlements in Northern and Central Italy.

"I asserted that the *terramaras*, those prehistoric settlements, were terrestrial, that in some of them man lived in pile dwellings on dry ground; in others he dwelt in tents and huts."—*Strobel, in Keller's Lake-Dwellings of Switzerland* (Eng. ed.), i. 367.

tér-raç-mé-oua, *s.* [Lat. *terra* = the earth.] *Bot.*: Growing on land.

tér-raç-pin, **tér-raç-péne**, **ter-o-bin**, *s.* [Corrupt of Algonkin *touche* = a tortoise.]

Zool.: A popular name for the species of Emysidae, which are extensively used for food. They have a leoparded head, and the neck can be wholly retracted within the shell; eyes large; back somewhat resembling that of a bird of prey. They are good swimmers, and live on fish and small reptiles, though in captivity they eat vegetables readily. There are about twenty fresh-water species in the United States, but the most important species is *Mydasmodon palustris*, the Diamond-back Salt-water Tortoise, which is highly prized as a delicacy for the table. It is caught in salt marshes along the coast, and commands a very high price.

tér-raç-qué-oua, **tér-raç-qué-an**, *s.* [Lat. *terra* = earth, and *quan* = water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe. (*Wordsworth: Inscription upon a Stone*.)

tér-raç, *s.* [TERRIER (2), *s.*]

tér-ras (1), *s.* [TERRACE, *s.*]

Her.: The representation of ground at the bottom of the base, generally vert.

tér-ras (2), *s.* [TRASS.]

Masonry (Pl.): Hollow defects in marble, or fissures filled with nodules of other substances.

térre, *v.* [TAR, *v.*] To provoke.

terre, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *terra*.] Earth.

terre-blue, *s.* A kind of soft, loose earth.

terre-plein, *s.*

Fort.: The upper part of the rampart which remains after constructing the parapet.

terre-tenant, **ter-tenant**, *s.* [Fr. *terre* = the earth, and *tenant*, pr. par. of *tenir* = to hold.]

Law: The actual occupant of land.

terre-verte, *s.* Terra-verde (q.v.).

tér-reen, *s.* [Fr. *terrine*, from *terra*; Lat. *terra* = earth.] A large dish, originally made of earthenware; a tureen (q.v.).

tér-ré (1), *s.* [Lat. *terra* = the earth.] The quality or state of being earthy; earthiness. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.)

tér-ré, **tér-ré-lé**, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *terra* = earth.]

Magnetism: A magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c., correspond exactly to those of the earth.

térre-môte, *s.* [O. Fr. from Lat. *terra* =

earth, and *mota* = motion. A movement of the earth; an earthquake. (*Guizot: Hist. de France*, i. 1. 13.)

térre-mé-tive, *n.* [Fr. *terremote*.] Of or pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface.

tér-rène, *n. & s.* [Lat. *terrena*, from *terra* = the earth.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the earth, as opposed to the sea. (*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 1, 1883.)

2. Consisting of earth; of the nature of earth; earthy. (*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. XXIV, ch. XXIV.)

3. Of or pertaining to this earth or world; earthy. (*Ruleigh*.)

B. *As substantive*.

1. The surface of the earth.

"Touhid (the length of the terrace)."—*Allen: P. L. R.*

2. A thicket or terebin. (*Knox: Book of Eternity*, Evea. 67.)

Terrone-sea, *s.* The Mediterranean sea. (*Marlowe: Tamburlaine*, iii. 1.)

tér-rén-lé, *s.* [Fr. *terrene*.] The quality or state of being terrene; worldy. "Being overborne declines the rising back, it leaves all the spirits to a dull and low terrene."—*Fletcher: Madrigal*, p. 74.

tér-ré-oua, *s.* [Lat. *terrena*, from *terra* = earth.] Consisting of earth earthy.

"The temple of the terrene parts of the brain."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*

tér-ré-lé, *s.* [Lat. *terrena* = earth.] Earthiness.

tér-ré-tre (tre as ter), *n.* [Lat. *terrena*, from *terra* = earth.] Terrestrial; earthly. "His paradise terrene and his desert."—*Chaucer: C. T.*

tér-ré-tri-al, **ter-ra-tri-all**, **ter-ra-tri-al**, *s. & s.* [Lat. *terrestrial*, from *terra* = earth.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthly. (1) posed toward of "There are also celestial bodies and bodies terrestrial."—*1 Cor. xv. 40.*

2. Pertaining to or consisting of earth or land, as opposed to water.

"I did not confine these observations to a terrestrial part of the globe."—*Brewster*

3. Representing or consisting of the earth.

"But when, from under the terrestrial, He sees the proud tops of the eastern pine."—*Shelley: Richard III.*

4. Consisting or composed of earth; earthy; solid.

"The terrestrial substance destitute of all life, remaining alone."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, i. 13.

5. Confined to, abiding, or living on the land or ground, as opposed to aquatic and sometimes to arboreal.

"Terrestrial [birds] are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth."—*Locke: Nat. Phil.*, p. 10.

6. Pertaining to the present world, sublunary; mundane.

"His kingdom is terrestrial, but mine is a realm."—*Field: John xviii.*

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal, as opposed to a celestial.

"But Heaven, that knows what all terrestrial things are to night, and to the day, decreed."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, iii. 60.

2. *Zool.*: Animals which live on the land, as opposed to those which are aquatic, arboreal, or aerial.

terrestrial eye piece, *s.*

Optics: An eye-piece with three or four lenses, so arranged as to present the image viewed in an erect position; an erecting eyepiece.

terrestrial globe, *s.* A spherical map representing the land, seas, &c., of the world, in contradistinction to the celestial globe, in which the constellations are depicted.

terrestrial-magnetism, *s.*

Magnetism: Magnetism, as exhibited by the earth, which is itself a great natural magnet. [MAGNETISM.]

terrestrial-telescope, *s.* A telescope differing from the astronomical refractor in having two additional lenses, so as to produce the inverted image to an erect position.

téte, **tât**, **tare**, **amidst**, **whât**, **tâll**, **tather**; **wê**, **wét**, **hère**, **camêl**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pinè**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marîne**; **gê**, **pê**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **ôûb**, **ôûre**, **quîte**, **ôûr**, **rûle**, **tâll**; **trî**, **Sýrian**. **se**, **oe** = **e**; **ey** = **â**; **qu** = **kw**.

1

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chern, phin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xen, phon, exist. ph = f.
-tia, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cions, -tions, -sions = shün. -ble, -die, etc. = bel, del.

terrorism | specifically, an agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the reign of terror in France.

"Like the *terrorists* of 93, who, having begun by inflicting prison and banishment, ended by sending at times and always to the guillotine."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 1, 1905.

tér-ròr-iss, tér-ròr-iss, v. t. [Eng. *terror*; *-iss, -iss*.] To impress with terror or fear; to awe or instil by terror; to force by intimidation to a certain course.

"Ministers, we feel sure, will neither be terrified nor excited into offering any measure affecting either the land or local government."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 5, 1907.

***tér-ròr-léss, a.** [Eng. *terror*; *-léss*.]

1. Free from terror.

2. Unalarmed; without the will or ability to inspire terror.

"Render him *terrorless*."—*E. A. Poe*, *Alonzo*, II, 20.

tér-rý, s. [Fr. *tirer* = to draw.]

1. *Rup-making*: An open reel.

2. *Fabric*: A pile fabric, such as plush or velvet; probably from the drawing out of the warp over which the warp is laid to make the series of loops seen in Brussels carpet or uncut velvet.

"With carpets with *terry* or cheery silk."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1905.

terry velvet, s. A silk plush, or ribbed velvet.

terse, a. [Lat. *terrus*, prop. pa. par. of *tergo* = to wipe; to rub off, to polish.]

1. *Lit.*: Wiped or rubbed; appearing wiped or rubbed; polished, smooth.

"Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive."—*Bacon*, *Vulgar Errors*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Brevity, accomplished, polished. (Said of persons)

2. Free from superfluities; neatly or elegantly composed and concise.

"His dispatches, which are still extant, and which are models of official writing, *terse*, perspicuous, full of important facts and weighty reasons, compressed into the smallest possible number of words."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 17.

terse-ly, *terse-ly, adv. [Eng. *terse*; *-ly*.] In a terse manner; neatly and concisely, succinctly and elegantly.

"Understand him not, that one so infirm with age, or decrepit in years, but that one living in a ignorant and superstitious generation, could write *terse*ly."—*Paine*, *Worship*, 11, 100.

terse-néss, s. [Eng. *terse*; *-néss*.]

1. *Lit.*: Smoothness.

"The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the *terse*ness of its limbs, proportionally increase its talent."—*Paine*, *Natural Theology*, ch. 17.

2. The quality or state of being terse; neatness or conciseness of style; brevity combined with elegance.

"That is an American location, but it is expressive with tolerable *terse*ness of the general aspect of the river Yarra Yarra."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1905.

tér-tial (ti as shi), a. & s. [Lat. *tertius* = third, from *tres* = three.]

Ornithology:

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the tertaries.

B. *As subst.*: One of the tertiary feathers; a tertiary (q. v.).

tér-tian (ti as shi), *ter-tiane, *ter-cian, a. & s. [Fr. *tertian* = a tertian ague, from Lat. *tertiana* = a tertian fever; prop. fem. sing. of *tertianus* = tertian, belonging to the third; *tertius* = third; *tres* = three.]

A. *As adj.*: Occurring or recurring every third day.

"A tertian ague is at least your lot."—*Dryden*, *Cock & Fox*, 123.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A fever or other disease whose paroxysms recur every other day; an intermittent fever, &c., whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about twenty-eight hours.

2. A measure of eighty-four gallons, the third part of a tun.

3. A curve of the third degree.

tertian-ague, s. [AGUE, II, 1.]

tér-ti-q-rý (ti as shi), a. & s. [Lat. *tertarius* = prop. containing a third part, now considered as meaning, belonging to the third.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.

2. *Eccl.*: Of, belonging to, or connected with a Third Order (q. v.).

"Thus arose various congregations of tertiary monks and nuns in Lombardy, Sicily, Languedoc, France, Spain, and Portugal."—*Adams & Arnold*, *Geog. Dict.*, p. 124.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which is tertiary or third in order, succession, or formation.

II. *Technical*:

1. *Art*: A colour, as citrine, russet, or olive, produced by the mixture of two secondary colours. More correctly speaking, they are gray, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray, when these primaries are in excess, or they are violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray, when these secondaries are in excess.

2. *Eccl.*: A member of a Third Order (q. v.), whether living in the world or in community.

"Many *tertiaries*, in course of time . . . devoted to take monastic vows."—*Adams & Arnold*, *Geog. Dict.*, p. 124.

3. *Geology*:

(1) *Of strata*: The third leading division of fossiliferous sedimentary rocks, called also the Calcareous or Kainozoic. The succession and importance of the Primary (Palæozoic) and the Secondary (Mesozoic) rocks were understood before the nature and extent of the Tertiary were recognized, these last strata being confounded with the superficial alluviums. (See *Stratigraphy*.) They are so designated to occur in patches (some of fresh water and others of marine origin) in small areas or basins in the Secondary rocks, suggesting the idea that they had been deposited in bays, lakes, estuaries, or inland seas, after a great part of the earth's surface had been converted into dry land. The first properly understood strata of Tertiary age were those in the vicinity of Paris, described by Cuvier and Brongniart in 1810. Other Tertiary strata were shortly afterwards distinguished in London, in Hampshire, in Suffolk, in the Subapennine hills in Italy, near Bordeaux and Lux in the South of France, and elsewhere. These several deposits were found to be not quite contemporaneous, and there arose a division, which continued till 1833, into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Tertiary. But as early as 1828, Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell had conceived the idea that the Tertiary strata might be classified by the percentage of extinct species of shells which they contained. He found, in 1829, that Deshayes, of Paris, had independently come to the same conclusion, and the latter geologist, after comparing 3,000 fossil with 5,000 living shells, intimated that in the Lower Tertiary strata about 34 per cent. of the species were identical with recent ones; in the Middle Tertiary about 17 per cent.; in the Upper Tertiary, in the oldest beds, to 50, and in the more modern ones 90 to 95 per cent. To these three Lyell gave the names Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene respectively, words which have since gained universal currency. The foregoing percentages are now known to be only approximately accurate. Next the newer Pliocene beds were called by Lyell Pleistocene (q. v.), a name afterwards transferred to the Post Tertiary, and (Oligocene (q. v.) was proposed by Beyrich for beds intercalated between the Eocene and the Miocene. A gap, as yet only partially filled, occurs between the Chalk and the Eocene. This gap has been utilized to draw a natural line between the Secondary and the Tertiary beds. It probably arose on an upheaval of the sea-level. Thus, with the Eocene, as the name imports, the dawn of the present system of things began, and the percentage of shell-species shows that the transition has gone on without stoppage or hiatus till now. (See *QUATERNARY*, *RECENT*.)

In the United States marine Tertiary strata occur somewhat sparingly along the borders of the Atlantic, and in the states bordering the Gulf; also in the Pacific States. But the greatest and most important development occurs in the Rocky Mountain region, comprising great lacustrine deposits, the silted-up beds of former lakes of immense extent. These deposits are remarkable for their richness in fossil remains, many of them types of former remarkable mammals, which have gone far to fill up the gap in the story of animal evolution. Among these may be named the successive

forms of the equine family, from the four-toed *Stegodon* ancestors down to the modern horse.

(2) *Of time*: The period of the time which the Tertiary strata were deposited. It cannot yet be measured even approximately. When it commenced, England, as in many of the fruits in the London clay at Bigham (a tropical or sub-tropical country). The temperature fell till the Newer Pliocene became glacial. During the deposition of the Tertiary, there was a great increase of animals in Europe and America.

4. *Drunk* (Pl.): The tertials; wing feathers having their origin from the humerus. They are a portion of the quills. They are not scapulars, though Cuvier calls them so by name; nor do they cover the scapulae, but use is to fill up the interval between the wing and the expanded wing, and to form a broader surface of resistance to the air.

tertiary-alcohol, s. pl.

Chem.: Alcohols in which hydroxyl is united to a carbon atom, which is united to two other carbon atoms.

tertiary-colours, s. pl.

Art: Colours produced by the mixture of two secondary colours, as citrine, russet, or olive. (See *TERTIARY*, II, 1.)

tertiary era, epoch, or period, s. [TERTIARY, II, 3.]

tertiary-formation, s. [TERTIARY, II, 3.]

tertiary-syphilis, s.

Pathol.: The name given to symptoms sometimes appearing in syphilis after the primary and secondary eruptions have passed away. They are rupia, deep-seated tubercles or ulcers on the skin, destructive ulcers of the soft palate, the pharynx, the larynx, with peristitis, nodules, caries, and necrosis in the bones, and gummatous in various organs.

tér-ti-ssé (ti as shi), v. t. [Lat. *tertius*, sup. of *tertio* = to do the third day; *tertius*, third.]

1. To do for the third time.

2. To examine, as the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun, or, in gold, to examine the thickness of an ounce, in order to ascertain its strength.

tér-ti-ssé quid (ti as shi), s. pl. [Lat. *tertius*, sup. of *tertio* = to do the third day; *tertius*, third.]

***tér-ti-ssé sal (ti as shi), s.** [Lat. *tertius*, sup. of *tertio* = to do the third day; *tertius*, third.]

Old Chem.: A neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, consisting of a third substance different from either.

Tér-tùl-lí-an-ist, s. [See *ter*.]

Church Hist.: A follower of Tertullian, whose full Latin name was Quintus Septimius Florentius Tertullianus. He flourished in the latter end of the second, and the beginning of the third century. Also of the year 200 he became a Montanist. He was at first a presbyter, but after his conversion was ordained a Presbyter. Whether he returned to the Catholic church is uncertain, but he was held in great veneration till his death. He composed many works, and was the earliest of the Latin ecclesiastical writers. He was a man of high genius, but gloomy and harsh. He met calling themselves Tertullianists at Carthage in the fifth century, but in connection with the Christian father Tertullian is very obscure.

tér-tùl-qi-ssé, s. [Lat. *ter* = three, and *quies* = an ounce.]

Roman Antiq.: An ancient Roman coin, weighing three ounces, the fourth part of the as.

tér-tù-rò, s. [Native name at Buia Ayres. Called in Panamay *teru*. Both from the notes of the bird.]

Ornith.: *Fanellus rufescens*; the Green Siskin of Latham, described by Ayres. It is very common in parts of South America. It approaches the European lark in its size, its form, and in the general tone of its colours; but it stands higher, and is provided with a spur at the ends of the toes. Its eggs, which are often deposited on the bare ground in October or November, are of a

te, té, fère, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hér, thère; pine, plé, sire, sir, marine; go, pé, or, wère, wél, work, wò, sòn; mète, cùr, quite, cùr, rùle, fùll; trý, Sýrian. a, ce = é; oy = á; qu = kw.

pine, pít, síre, sir, marine; gô, pít,
 káron. — a — â: ay — â: an = ky.

tēs-ti-āre, *s.* [O. Fr.] A head-piece, a helmet. [TESTIER (1).]

tēs-ti-ā, *s.* [O. Fr.] Testy, self-willed, headstrong.

tēs-ti-fi-cate, *s.* [Lat. *testificatus*, *pa. par.* of *testifico* = to testify (q.v.).]

Sole Law: A solemn written assertion, not on oath, formerly used in judicial procedure.

tēs-ti-fi-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *testificatio*, from *testificatus*, *pa. par.* of *testifico* = to testify (q.v.).] The act of testifying or of giving testimony or evidence.

Solemn testifications of our thankful sense.—*Barnes* *Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 8.

tēs-ti-fi-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who testifies; one who gives evidence or witness; a witness.

tēs-ti-fi-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *testify*; -er.] One who testifies; one who gives testimony, witness, or evidence.

The authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity. — *Peckson*: *On the Creed*, Art. I.

tēs-ti-fy, *tes-ti-fie*, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *testifier*, from Lat. *testifico* = to bear witness; *testis* = a witness, and *ficio* = to make; Sp. *testificar*; Ital. *testificare*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make a solemn declaration, written or verbal, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others some fact not known to them.

"The sad council testified under their hands, that the never-revoked, but disapproved of the undertaking." — *History of Queen Elizabeth*.

2. To bear witness; to bring forward a charge. (Followed by *against*.)

"I testified against them in the day wherein they sold positions." — *Jeremiah* xlii. 15.

II. Legal: To make a solemn declaration under oath for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court; to give evidence in a cause depending before a tribunal.

"One witness shall not testify against any person to cause him to die." — *Numbers* xxxv. 30.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To affirm or declare solemnly; to bear witness of; to give evidence concerning; to attest.

"We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen and ye receive not our witness." — *John* iii. 11.

2. To publish and declare freely and openly.

"Testifying both in the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ." — *Acts* xxi. 20.

II. Legal: To affirm or declare upon oath before a tribunal for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact.

tēs-ti-ā-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *testy*; -ly.] In a testy manner; fretfully; peevishly.

tēs-ti-mō-ni-ā-l, *tes-ti-mō-ni-ā-l*, *a.*

[O. Fr. *testimonial* = a testimonial, from Lat. *testimonialis* = bearing witness.]

A. As adjective:

1. Relating to or containing testimony; testifying.

"A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters *testimonial* of good conduct, testifying his good behaviour." — *Aspley* *Diary*.

2. Referring to a testimonial; intended as taking the place of a testimonial. [B. 3.]

"The Lord Chief Justice will be offered a *testimonial* dinner." — *Standard*, Aug. 25, 1888, p. 6.

B. As substantive:

1. A testimony; evidence, witness, proof.

"As one and solemn *testimonial* of the religious character which they carried respectively to the whole element of fire." — *St. Bernard* *Plures*, p. 62.

2. A certificate or writing giving favourable testimony concerning the character or good conduct of some person; a certificate of one's qualifications, or of the worth or value of anything.

3. A gift in the shape of money, plate, portrait, or the like, raised by subscription and presented to a person in acknowledgment of services rendered by him, or as a token of respect for his worth; or, if raised after his death, taking the form of a monument, endowment, or the like.

testimonial proof, *s.*

Sole Law: Parole evidence.

tēs-ti-mō-ni-ā-l-ise, *tes-ti-mō-ni-ā-l-ise*, *v.t.* [Eng. *testimonial*; -ize.] To present with a testimonial.

"People were *testimonializing* his wife." — *Thackeray*: *Newcomer*, ch. liii.

tēs-ti-mō-n-y, *s.* [Lat. *testimonium*, from *testis* = a witness; O. Fr. *testmoing*; Fr. *témoign*; Sp. & Ital. *testimonio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A solemn declaration or affirmation, written or verbal, made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; a statement or statements made to prove or communicate some fact. Testimony, in judicial proceedings, must be under oath or affirmation.

2. The act of bearing witness; open attestation; profession.

"There is for the testimony of truth has borne Universal reproach." — *Milton* *P. L.*, vi. 32.

3. A statement or declaration of facts; representation, declaration, evidence, witness.

"The difficulty is, when testimonies contradict common experience." — *Locke* *Hum. Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

4. Proof, attestation; support of a statement made.

5. Anything equivalent to a declaration or protest; manifestation.

"Shake off the dust under your feet for a testimony against them." — *Mark* vi. 11.

II. Scripture:

1. The two tables of the law.

"Thou shalt put into this ark the testimony which I shall give thee." — *Exodus* xvi. 16.

2. Divine revelation generally; the word of God; the Scriptures.

"The testimony of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple." — *Psalms* xix. 7.

3. For the difference between *testimony* and *evidence*, see *Evidence*.

4. Perpetuation of Testimony: [PERPETUATION, 4].

tēs-ti-mō-n-y, *v.t.* [TESTIMONY, *s.*] To witness, to attest.

"Let him be but *testimonial* in his own bringing forth, and he shall appear to the curious scholar, a statesman, and a soldier." — *Shakspeare*: *Measure*, iii. 2.

tēs-ti-mō-n-y, *s.* [Eng. *testy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being testy; peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness.

"My mother, having power of his *testimony*, shall turn all into my commendations." — *Shakspeare*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

tēs-ti-mō-n-y, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TEST (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of one who tests or proves; the act of applying a test; proof, trial, assay.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: [ANALYSIS, II. 2].

2. *Metal.*: The operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead in the vessel called a test; cupellation.

testing-slab, *s.* A square plate of white glazed porcelain, having cup-shaped depressions for containing liquids to be examined which give coloured precipitates.

tēs-ti-mō-n-y, *pr. par. or a.* [TEST (2), *v.*]

testing-clause, *s.*

Sole Law: The clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the form of law. It consists essentially of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages of which the deed consists, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

tēs-tōn, *tes-tōn* (1), *tes-tōn* (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *teston* = a coin worth eighteenthpence sterling (*valgrace*), from *testo* (Fr. *test*) = a head, from Lat. *testa* = an earthen pot, a skull.] A tester, a sixpence.

"Deniers, *testons*, or crowns." — *Holme's*: *Acquire*, Eng. bk. ii., ch. xiv.

tēs-tōn (2), *tes-tōn* (2), *s.* [Ital. *testone*.]

[TESTON.] An Italian silver coin, worth about 18. 4d.; also a Portuguese coin worth about 7d. sterling.

tēs-tril, *s.* [TESTER (1).] A tester, a sixpence.

"There's a *testril* of me too." — *Shakspeare*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

tēs-tū-dīn-ā-l, *a.* [Lat. *testudo*, genit. *testudinis*; Eng. *wtj.* suff. -al.] Pertaining to or resembling the tortoise.

tēs-tū-dīn-ār-i-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *testudinaria* = tortoise-like. So named from the resemblance which the great rugged, cracked root of the plant bears to the shell of a tortoise.]

Bot.: Elephant's-foot or Hottentot's-bread. A genus of *Disocoryza*, akin to *Disocoria*, but with the seeds winged only at the tip, instead of all round. Rootstock above ground sometimes four feet in diameter. Stems occasionally forty feet long; flowers small, greenish-yellow. *Testudinaria elephantipes* is the Common Elephant's-foot or Hottentot's-bread. The rootstock is a large, fleshy mass, covered with a thick bark, cracked deeply in every direction. The Hottentots in time of scarcity made use of the fleshy inside of the root as a kind of yeast.

tēs-tū-dīn-ār-i-ō-sa, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *testudinaria* (s); Eng. *wtj.* suff. -ous.] Resembling a tortoise-shell in colour; marked with black, red, and yellow patches, like tortoise-shell.

tēs-tū-dī-nā-ta, *s. pl.* [Nent. pl. of Lat. *testudinatus* = arched, vaulted, from *testudo*, genit. *testudinis* = a tortoise.]

Zool.: A synonym of *Chelonis* (q.v.). It was introduced by Klein and adopted by Agassiz.

tēs-tū-dīn-āt-ō-d, *tes-tū-dīn-āte*, *a.* [TESTUDINATE.] Shaped like the back of a tortoise; arched, vaulted.

tēs-tū-dīn-ō-ō-sa, *a.* [Lat. *testudinosa*.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

tēs-tū-dīn-i-dō, *s. pl.* [Lat. *testudo*, genit. *testudinis*; Lat. fem. pl. *wtj.* suff. -idat.]

Zool.: Land-tortoises; a family of *Chelonis*, very widely distributed in both hemispheres, but absent from Australia. The carapace is very convex; claws blunt; feet club-shaped, adapted for progression on land only; neck retractile. They are vegetable-feeders, and the greater part of the species belong to the type-genus *Testudo* (q.v.). In some classifications the family includes the fresh-water Tortoises, now generally made a separate family of *Emydidae* (q.v.).

2. *Pulcrum*: The family appears in the Museum of Europe and the Eocene of North America. [COLOSSOCHELYS.]

tēs-tū-dō, *s.* [Lat. = a tortoise, a testudo, from *testa* = a shell.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A cover or screen used in assaults upon fortified towns, in cases where the town was of small size and accessible on every side, while the force at the disposal of the besiegers was large. A ring of soldiers was drawn round the walls, a portion of whom kept up a constant discharge of missiles upon those who manned the battlements, while the rest, advancing on every side simultaneously, with their shields joined above their heads so as to form a continuous covering like the shell of a tortoise (*testudo facto*), planted scaling ladders against a number of different points, and, at the same time, endeavoured to burst open the gates. Also applied to a movable structure, on wheels or rollers, used to protect sappers.

2. *Mining*: A shelter similar in shape and design employed as a defence for miners, &c., when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.

3. *Med.*: An encysted tumour, from a supposed resemblance to the shell of a tortoise.

4. *Music*: A name applied to a species of lyre, according to the legend recounted at full length in the Homeric hymn, the frame of the first lyre was formed by Hermes out of the shell of a tortoise.

5. *Zool.*: Tortoise (q.v.); the type-genus of *Testudinidae* (q.v.), with twenty-five species. Most abundant in the Ethiopian region, but also extending over the Oriental region into the south of Europe and the Eastern States of North America. Thorax convex, rather globular, and solid; breastbone solid, with twelve shields, those of the throat separated; five toes on fore feet, four on the hinder pair.



TESTUDO.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, gell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; ain, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = c
-clan, -clan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

6. Paleont. : The genus appears first in the Eocene of North America.

tēt-y, *test-ia, a. [O. Fr. *testu* (Fr. *testu*) headstrong, wilful, obstinate, from *teste* (Fr. *teste*) = the head.] Fretful, peevish, pettish, petulant, irritable.

"Do you make all around you unhappy by your sullen and testy humours, or your harsh and brutal behaviour?"—*Gilpin: Hermans*, vol. II, ser. 44.

tē-tān-ia, a. & s. [Eng. *tetan(us)*; -ia.] **A.** As *adj.*: Pertaining to, denoting, or characteristic of tetanus.

B. As substantive:

Pharm. : A medicine which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles. If taken in over-doses it produces convulsions and death. Examples: Strychnine, Nuxvomica, &c.

tēt-an-ōid, a. [Eng. *tetan(us)*, and Gr. *eidōs* (*eidōs*) = form, appearance.] Resembling tetanus.

tēt-an-ōis, a. [Lat., from Gr. *tetanos* (*tetanos*) = stiffness or spasm of the neck.] [LOCK-JAW.]

tē-tar'-tine, s. [Gr. *terapnē* (*terapnē*) = a fourth; suff. -*ina* (Mn.); Gr. *terarfin*.] **Min.** : The same as ALBITE (q.v.).

tē-tar-tō, pref. [Gr. *terapnē* (*terapnē*) = a fourth part; *terrapēs* (*terrapēs*), *terrapis* (*terrapis*) = four.] Divided by four or into four.

tē-tar-tō-hē-dral, a. [Pref. *telarto*, and Gr. *ōpa* (*ōpa*) = a base, a seat.]

Crystall. : Partaking of tetrahedricism (q.v.).

tē-tar-tō-hē-dral-lý, adv. [Eng. *tetrahedral*; -ly.] In a tetrahedral form or arrangement.

tē-tar-tō-hē-driam, a. [Pref. *telarto*, and Gr. *ōpa* (*ōpa*) = a seat, a base.]

Crystall. : The character of a crystal in which only one-quarter of the number of faces is developed which would be required by the complete symmetry of the crystallographic system to which it belongs.

tē-tar-tō-pri-māt-ia, a. [Pref. *telarto*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q.v.).] **Crystall.** : The same as TRICLINIC (q.v.).

tēt-āug, s. [TAUTOG.]

***tētgh, *tecohe, s.** [TACHE.]

tētgh-i-nōss, s. [TECHNESS.]

tētgh-y, tēgh-y, a. [Mid. Eng. *tetche*, *teche* = a bad habit, a whim, a freak, a caprice; Fr. *teche* = a stain, a mark.] Fretful, peevish, petulant, touchy. [TOUCHY.]

"Had not the tetchy race prescriptive right To peevishness?"—*Browning: Sonnetto*, II.

***tēto, s.** [Fr. = head, from Lat. *testa* = a skull.] False hair; a kind of wig worn by ladies.

"But was greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or tēto the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette, and her ladyship appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair."—*Drum: Spiritual Quackery*, bk. IV, ch. 22.

tēto-ā-tēto, a., adv., & s.

A. As *adj.*: Head to head; private, confidential; with none present but the parties concerned; as, a tēto-ā-tēto conversation.

B. As *adv.*: Head to head, face to face; in private or close confabulation.

"Long before the square and dame Have tēto-ā-tēto, relieved their flame."—*Prior: Alma*, II, 164.

C. As substantive:

1. A private interview where none are present but those interested; a confidential, close, or friendly interview or conversation.

2. A setter with two seats facing in opposite directions, the arms and backs forming an S-shape.

tēto-du-pont, s.

Fortif. : A redan or lunette resting its flanks on the bank of a river and inclosing the end of a bridge for the purpose of protecting it from an assault.

tēth-ēr, *tēd-der, *tēd-ir, *tēd-yro, s. [Gael. *teathair* = a tether; *teud* = a halter, a chain, a cable; Wel. *tid* = a chain; Manx *tead*, *teud* = a rope; Icel. *tíðr* = a tether; Low Ger. *tíder*, *tíer*; Norw. *tíder*; Sw. *tíder*; Dan. *tíer*; New Fris. *tídder*.] A rope by which a grazing animal is tied to a stake, so

as to be prevented from moving beyond a certain limit; hence, figuratively, scope allowed, bounds prescribed; course or bounds in which one may move until checked.

"And with a larger tether may he walk, Than may be given you."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I, 2.

tēth-ēr, *tēd-der, v.t. [TETHER, s.] To confine, as a grazing animal, with a rope or chain, within certain limits; to limit, to check.

"The lamb was all alone, And by a slender cord was tether'd to a stone."—*Wordsworth: Pet Lamb*.

tē-thy-s, s. [TETHYS.]

Zool. : A genus of Siliceous Sponges. Skeleton consisting of radiating or stellate sheaves of long siliceous spicules, invested by a cortical layer.

***tē-thy-dan, s.** [Lat. *Tethys* (q.v.); Gr. *eidōs* (*eidōs*) = form, and Eng. suff. -*dan*.]

Zool. (Pl.) : An old tribe of Nudibranchiate Molluscs, type Tethys.

Tē-thya, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Tēthys* (*Tēthys*).]

1. **Gr. Mythol.** : The greatest of the sea-deities, wife of Oceanus, daughter of Uranus and Terra, and mother of the chief rivers of the universe, Nile, Peneus, Simois, Scamander, &c., and about three thousand daughters called Oceanides. The name Tethys is said to signify nurse.

2. **Astron.** : A satellite of Saturn. Its mean distance from the centre of Saturn is 188,000 miles; its periodic time, 1 day, 21 hours, 18 minutes, 25.7 seconds. [RUI.]

3. **Zool.** : A genus of Tritonidae, with one species from the Mediterranean. Animal elliptical, depressed; head covered by a broadly expanded fringed disc, with two conical tentacles; stomach simple. It attains a foot in length, and feeds on other molluscs and on small crustacea.

tē-til-la, s. [Sp., = a little test, dimin. from *testa* = a test.]

Bot. : A genus of Francoese (q.v.). Chilean annuals, with stalked, rounded, palmately nerved leaves, and racemes of flowers, the calyx and the corolla slightly irregular. Leaves somewhat astringent; used medicinally in Chili.

tēt-rā, pref. [Gr. for *terapē* (*terapē*), from *terrapēs* (*terrapēs*), *terrapis* (*terrapis*) = four.]

1. **Orn. Lang.** : A prefix used in compounds derived from the Greek, and signifying four, fourfold. Abbreviated to *tetr-* before a vowel.

2. **Chem.** : A prefix applied to compounds containing four atoms of a chlorine to one atom of a bivalent element, e.g., tetrachloride of tin, SnCl₄. It is also applied to substitution compounds, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a radicle.

tēt-rā-brānch, s. [TETRABRANCHIATA.] Any individual of the Tetrabranchiata. [Woodward: *Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 183.]

tēt-rā-brān-chō : tā, s. pl. [Pref. *tetra-*, and Mid. Lat. *branchia* (q.v.).]

1. **Zool.** : A group of Cephalopoda, comprising three families: Nautilidae, Orthoceratidae, and Ammonitidae, though in some recent classifications the second family is merged in the first. Animal creeping, protected by an external shell; head retractile within the mantle; eyes pedunculated; mandibles calcareous; arms very numerous; body attached to shell by abductor muscles and by a continuous horny girdle; branchiae four; funnel formed by the union of two lobes which do not constitute a distinct tube. Shell external, in the form of an extremely elongated cone, either straight or variously folded or coiled, many-chambered, subnucled; the inner layers and septa macerous, the outer layers porcellaneous.

2. **Paleont.** : They attained their maximum in the Paleozoic period, decreasing from that time onward, and being represented at the present by the single genus Nautilus (q.v.). The Nautilidae proper and Orthoceratidae are pre-eminent Paleozoic, while the Ammonitidae are almost exclusively Mesozoic.

tēt-rā-brān-chi-ōte, a. [TETRABRANCHIATA.] Having four gills.

tē-trāg-ēr-s, s. [TETRACEROS.]

Bot. : A genus of Delinice (q.v.), owing its

scientific name to the fact that its four corules are recurved like horns. Shrubs or small trees, often climbing, with alternate, stalked, feather-nerved, naked leaves, often rug above, and panicle or racemose inflorescence. A decoction of *Tetracerus Bignoniaceae* and *T. oblongata* is given in Brazil in swelling of the legs. *T. Tigorea* is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antisyphilitic.

tē-trāg-ēr-sē, s. [Gr. *terrapēs* (*terrapēs*) = four-horned; *terpas* (*terpas*) = four, and *apās* (*apās*) = a horn.]

Zool. : A genus of B-wide, subfamily Cephalopoda, with two species, from the hilly parts of India; rare north of the Ganges. Horns four, straight and conical; in one species the anterior pair rudimentary. [KARAH.]

tēt-rā-chē-ri-ām, s. [Pref. *tetra-*, and Mid. Lat. *achenium* (q.v.).]

Bot. : A fruit formed by the adhesion of four achenes.

tēt-rā-chlor-ō-vā-lēr-ia, a. [Pref. *tetra-*; *chloro-*, and Eng. *valeric*.] [QUADRANGULALERIC.]

tēt-rā-chord, s. [Gr. *terrapēs* (*terrapēs*) = four; *chordē* (*chordē*) = a string, a chord; Fr. *tétracorde*.] **Music** :

1. A scale-series of four notes. The word in its modern sense signifies a half of the octave scale, e.g., from C to F, or from F to C. The position of the tones and semitones is similar in both tetrachords. A tetrachord placed above these two would lead into the key of G, and another into the key of A. The fundamental system in ancient music was the tetrachord, or system of four notes, of which the extremes were at an interval of a fourth.

* 2. A lyre with four strings.

"Terpander . . . substituted the seven-stringed cithara for the old tetrachord."—*Donaldson: Theory of the Greeks*, p. 31.

¶ (1) **Conjunct tetrachords** : Tetrachords which overlap, as C to F, and F to C.

(2) **Disjunct tetrachords** : Tetrachords which have a degree between them, as C to F, and F to C. Similar disjunct tetrachords necessarily pass through the whole key-system, and a combination of conjunct and disjunct tetrachords is required to form a diatonic scale of more than one octave in compass.

tēt-rā-chord-al, a. [Eng. *tetrachord*; -al.] Of or pertaining to tetrachords; formed of tetrachords.

tetrachordal-system, s.

Music : The early form of the system now known as Tonic Sol fa (q.v.).

tēt-rā-chor-dōn, s. [TETRACHORD.]

Music : An instrument similar in appearance to a cottage piano-forte, and like it played by finger-board, but the tone, instead of being produced by striking, is obtained by means of a cylinder of India-rubber charged with resin, kept in motion by a pedal, variety of tone being gained by the depth of pressure on the keys by the fingers. It is called the tetrachordon from an idea that its sound is similar to those produced by a string quartet. The instrument is constructed also with self-acting machinery.

¶ Milton used the word as the title of one of his treatises on marriage, occasioned by his disagreement with his wife, Mary Powell. He obtained the word in the sabbath: "Exposition upon the Four Chief Places of Scripture which treat of Marriage."

tēt-rā-chōt-ō-mōus, a. [Gr. *terrapēs* (*terrapēs*) = fourfold, and *moūs* (*moūs*) = a cutting.]

Science : Having a division by fours, so arranged into four parts or series, or into series of fours.

tēt-rā-clā-gite, s. [Pref. *tetra-*; Gr. *clāstis* (*clāstis*) = a fracture, and suff. -*gite* (Mn.); Gr. *tetraklasis*.]

Min. : The same as PARASTHINE (q.v.).

tēt-rā-cōc-cōis, s. [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *kokkos* (*kokkos*) = a kernel, a berry.]

Bot. : Having four cells lastically dehiscing and separating.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

tet-ra-cō-lōn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *colon* (q.v.).]
Prov.: A stanza or division of lyric poetry consisting of four verses.

tet-ra-cō-rā-lī-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Lat. *coralla*, pl. of *corallum* = red cone.]
Zool.: Hæckel's name for the Rugosa, because the septa are multiples of four.

tet-ra-cō-ti-nōi-lī-dm, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Lat. dimin. of Gr. *akris* (akris), genit. *akrisos* (akrisos) = a ray, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-lī-dm*.]
Zool.: A sub-order of Siliceous Sponges, with four-rayed spicules. Families, Choriastidae and Lithistidae.

tet-rā-dī, *s.* [Lat. *tetrās*, genit. *tetradis*, from Gr. *tetras* (tetras), genit. *tetradōs* (tetradōs); Fr. *tétrade*.]
s. 1. Gr. Lang.: The number four; a collection of four things.
s. 2. Gr. Lang.: The number four; a collection of four things.

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s. 2. Gr. Lang.: The number four; a collection of four things.

tet-ra-dō-tyl, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *tetras* (tetras), genit. *tetradōs* (tetradōs).]
Chem.: A name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad.

tet-ra-dō-tyl oīs, *a.* [TETRADACYL.]
Chem.: A name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad.

tet-ra-dō-cāne, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *decane*.]
Chem.: A name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad.

tet-ra-dō-cāp-ō-dā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Gr. *deka* (deka) = ten, and *podus* (podus), genit. *podos* (podos) = a foot.]
Zool.: A name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad.

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Zool.: A name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad, a name for the tetrad.

Mineralogy:

1. A rhombohedral mineral found sometimes in crystals, but more frequently granular, massive, or fused, often with auriferous ore. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; sp. gr. 7.2 to 7.5; lustrous, bright metallic; colour, pale steel-gray; somewhat brittle, in thin laminae, flexible; malleable. Composed of bismuth and tellurium. Dana divides as follows: (a) Free from sulphur, with formula Bi₂Te₃; (b) Sulphurous, with formula Bi₂Te₃ + S₂; and (c) Seleniferous.

2. The same as JORITE (q.v.).
 3. The same as WEHLITE (q.v.).

tet-trād-ym-oīs, *a.* [Gr. *tetradymos* (tetradymos) = fourfold.]

Bot.: Having four cells or cases.

tet-ra-dy-nā-mī-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *dynamis* (dynamis) = might, strength, referring to four stamens being longer than the others.]

Bot.: The fifteenth class in Linnaeus's Artificial System. Plants with six stamens, four long and two short. Orders, Siliculosa and Siliculosae.

tet-ra-dy-nā-mī-an, **tet-ra-dy-nā-mōs**, *a.* [TETRADYNAMIA.]

Botany:

1. (*of stamens*): Six in number, four long and two short.

2. (*of a plant*): Having six stamens, four long and two short; of or belonging to the Tetradynamia (q.v.).

tet-ra-ē-dral, **tet-ra-ē-drōn**, *s.* [TETRAEDRAL, TETRAEDRON.]

tet-trāg-ma-tha, *s.* [Lat. *tetragnathus* = a kind of spider; Gr. *tetragnathos* (tetragnathos) = having four jaws, spec. used of a kind of spider.]

Zool.: A genus of Epeiridae. *Tetragnatha extensa* is a British spider, about half an inch long, frequenting damp places. It has long, diverging falcis, and the legs extended before and behind, nearly in a line with the body.

tet-ra-gōn, *s.* [Fr. *tetragone* = having four angles or corners, from Lat. *tetragonus*; Gr. *tetragōnos* (tetragōnos), from *tetra-* (tetra-) = fourfold, and *gonia* (gonia) = an angle, from *gonu* (gonu) = a knee.]

1. *Geom.*: A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides, as a square, a rhombus, a quadrangle.

2. *Astr.*: An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth of a circle.

tet-trāg-ōn-al, *a.* [Eng. *tetragon*; -al.]

1. *Geom.*: Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides, as a square, a parallelogram, &c.; four-sided, quadrangular.

2. *Astr.*: In relation of a tetragon; distant 90° from each other.

"Reckoning on into the seventh day, the moon will be in a tetragonal or quadrat aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began." — Browne, *Religio Medici*, bk. IV, ch. xii.

3. *Bot.*: Four-cornered, angular; used of some ovaries, the stems of the Labiate, &c.

4. *Crystall.*: [TETRAGONAL SYSTEM.]

tetragonal-system, *s.*

Crystall.: A system of crystallization in which the lateral axes are equal, being the diameters of a square, while the vertical is either longer or shorter than the lateral. Called also the Dimetric, Monadimetric, or Pyramidal System. (*Dana*.)

tet-trāg-ōn-al-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *tetragon*; -lī.] In a tetragonal or four-cornered manner.

tet-ra-gō-nō-ma, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragonum* (n); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ma.]

Bot.: The typical sub-order of Tetragoniaceae. The fruit is woody and indehiscent.

tet-ra-gō-nī-a, *s.* [Gr. *tetragonia* (tetragonia) = the spindle-tree; *tetra-* (tetra-), and *gonia* (gonia) = a corner, an angle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tetragoniaceae (q.v.). Chiefly littoral plants with alternate, stalked, fleshy leaves, and apetalous flowers, having four to twelve stamens and three to eight short styles. Nearly all the species from the Southern Hemisphere. *Tetragonia*

erpana, a native of New Zealand, is called New Zealand spinach, and is cultivated in Europe as a substitute for spinach itself.

tet-ra-gō-nī-ā-qī-ma, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragonum* (n); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ma.]

Bot.: Alzoon; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Ficoidales. Succulent-leaved herbs, more rarely small shrubs. Leaves alternate, often with watery pustules, exstipulate. Flowers small, axillary; calyx three-toothed; corolla wanting; stamens definite; styles two to nine; ovary with as many cells as there are styles; fruit an indehiscent nut, or a capsule splitting all round. Found in the South Sea Islands, the Cape, and the Mediterranean region. Tribes, Tetragoneae and Beniveae. Genera, eleven; species, sixty-five. (*Lindley*.)

tet-trāg-ōn-līm, *s.* [Gr. *tetragōnion* (tetragōnion) = to make square; *tetragōnos* (tetragōnos) = four-angled, tetragonal; Fr. *tetragonisme*.] The attempt to square the circle.

tet-ra-gō-nō, *pref.* [TETRAONISM.] Having four angles or corners.

tet-ra-gō-nō-lēp-lā, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *lepis* (lepis) = a scale.]

Fish.: A genus of Syloistontidae, from the Lias. Each scale bears upon its inner anterior margin a thick, solid, bony rib, extending upwards beyond the margin of the scale, and shed off obliquely above and below, on opposite sides, for forming spines with the corresponding processes of adjoining scales.

tet-rāg-ōn-ōl-ō-būa, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *lobos* (lobos) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of Trifoliaceae, akin to *Lotus* (q.v.), but with quadrangular winged legumes. *Tetragonolobus etulus*, or *purpureus*, is the Winged Pea. It is a native of Sicily, where its legumes were formerly eaten by the poor. It is cultivated as a border plant.

tet-ra-gōn-ōp-tēr-i-ma, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragonopterus* (n); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ma.]

Ichthy.: A group of Characiniidae, with four genera from South Africa and tropical America. A short dorsal and adipose fin present; teeth in both jaws well developed; gill-membranes free; nasal openings close.

tet-ra-gōn-ōp-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *pteron* (pteron) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Tetragonopterina (q.v.), with about fifty species, from Central America. They are all of small size, rarely exceeding eight inches in length; dorsal in middle of the body, which is oblong or elevated, covered with scales of moderate size; belly rounded.

tet-trāg-ōn-oīs, *a.* [Eng. *tetragon*; -oīs.] The same as TETRAONAL (q.v.).

tet-ra-gō-nūr-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragon-*, and Gr. *oura* (oura) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Atherinidae, with a single species. Body sub-elongate, scales strongly keeled and striated; first dorsal of numerous feeble spines, and continuous with the second. It is a rare fish, more frequently met with in the Mediterranean than the Atlantic. Nothing is known of its habits, but as, when young, it accompanies the Meduse, it must be regarded as a pelagic form. At a later period of its existence, it probably descends to greater depths, coming to the surface only at night. It attains a length of about eighteen inches.

tet-ra-grām, *s.* [Gr. *tetra-* (tetra-), and *gramma* (gramma) = a line.]

1. A word of four letters. [TETRAGRAMMATON.]

"A host of other words, significant of Deity, are tetragrammaton." — Brewer: *Phrase & Fable*, v. Tetragrammaton.

2. *Geom.*: A figure formed by four right lines.

tet-ra-grām-mā-tōn, *s.* [Gr. *tetra-* (tetra-), and *gramma* (gramma) = a line; *matōn* (matōn) = of four letters; *tetragrammatos* (tetragrammatos) = of four letters; *tetra-* (tetra-), and *gramma* (gramma), genit. *grammatos* (grammatos) = a letter.]

1. The sacred Hebrew name of the Deity *יהוה* (Y H V H), from the fact that in the Rabbinical writings it is distinguished by various

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euphemistic expressions; as, "the name," "the name of four letters," &c.

"In his sacred confessions he [the high priest] had to pronounce ten times the sacred Tetragrammaton—the ineffable name of Jehovah."—*Farrar, Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xviii, § 4.

2. Hence, applied to other words of four letters expressive of Deity.

tét-ra-gráp-tôa, *s.* [Pref. *tetra*, and Gr. γράφω (gráphō) = written, marked with letters.]

Paleont.: A genus of Graptolitidae from the Skiddaw and Quebec groups (Lower Silurian). The polyary consists of four simple monophylid branches, springing from a central non-celluliferous connecting process, which bifurcates at each end. The celluliferous branches do not subdivide, and the base may be enveloped in a peculiar horny disc.

tét-ra-gyn-a, *s.* [TETRAGYNIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the Tetragynia.

tét-ra-gyn-i-a, *s.* pl. [Pref. *tetra*, and Gr. γυνή (gynḗ) = a woman, a female.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnaeus's Artificial System. It consisted of plants having four pistils. The classes Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Heptandria, Octandria, and Polyandria, have each an order Tetragynia.

tét-ra-gyn-i-an, **té-trag'-yn-oûs**, *a.* [TETRAGYNIA.]

Bot.: Having four carpels or four styles.

tét-ra-hé-dral, **tét-ra-é-dral**, *a.* [TETRAHEDRON.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four sides; composed of four sides.

2. *Crystallography*:

(1) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron.

(2) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.

tetrahedral-angle, *s.*

Geom.: A polyhedral angle having four faces.

tetrahedral-garnet, *s.*

Min.: The same as HELVINE (q.v.).

tét-ra-hé-drite, *s.* [Eng. *tetrahedron*; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *fühler*; *tetrahedrit*.]

Min.: A name given to a group of minerals having considerable diversity in composition, but presenting the same general formula. Named from the prevailing tetrahedral habit of its crystals. Crystallization isometric, frequently twinned; hardness, 3 to 4½; sp. gr. 4½ to 5.1; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, steel-gray to iron-black; opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal, uneven; brittle. Composed essentially a sulphantimonite of copper, with the formula $4\text{CuS} + \text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; but in consequence of part of the copper being frequently replaced by iron, zinc, silver, mercury, and occasionally cobalt, and part of the antimony by arsenic and sometimes bismuth, the general formula is usually written as $4(\text{Cu}, \text{Fe}, \text{Zn}, \text{Ag}, \text{Hg}) + (\text{Sb}, \text{As}, \text{Bi})_2\text{S}_3$. Dana divides as follows: 1. An antimonial series; 2. an arsenio-antimonial series; 3. A bismuthio-arsenio-antimonial and an arsenical series, in which the antimony is entirely replaced by arsenic. [TENNANTITE.] The varieties are: (1) Ordinary, containing little or no silver; (2) argentiferous = freibergite; (3) mercuriferous = schwartzite, spangolite, and hercynite; (4) platiniferous. Feldspar, apatite, and pyrite (q.v.) are sub-species. An abundant ore in many parts of the world, sometimes, where rich in silver, mined for that metal only.

tét-ra-hé-drôn, **tét-ra-é-drôn**, *s.* [Gr. *τετρα* (tetra) = fourfold, and *εῶς* (eōs) = a base.]

Geom.: A polyhedron bounded by four triangular faces. If the faces be properly joined, two and two, the edges of a second. A regular tetrahedron is one in which the equal and triangular faces are equilateral triangles. If the middle points of the faces be joined, the lines joining them form the edges of a regular tetrahedron. All regular tetrahedrons are similar solids.



TETRAHEDRON.

tét-ra-hé-x-a-hé-drál, *a.* [TETRAHEXAHEDRON.] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron.

tét-ra-hé-x-a-hé-drôn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra*, and Eng. *hexahedron* (q.v.).] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. Also called a Tetrakhexahedron.

tét-ra-kis-hé-x-a-hé-drôn, *s.* [Gr. *τετρα* (tetra) = four times, and Eng. *hexahedron*.] [TETRAHEXAHEDRON.]

té-tral'-é-gy, *s.* [Gr. *τετραλογία* (tetralogia), from *τετρα* (tetra) = four, and *λόγος* (logos) = a discourse; Fr. *tetralogie*.]

Greek Drama: The name given to a collection of four dramatic compositions—a trilogy (q.v.) and a satyric piece—exhibited together on the Athenian stage for the prize given at the festival of Bacchus. [SATYRIC, 5.] The expression tetralogy is sometimes applied by modern authors to a series of four connected plays.

This would give us twenty-seven tetralogies or one hundred and eight plays.—*Donaldson, Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 118.

tét-ra-lôph'-é-dôn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra*; Gr. *λόφος* (lóphos) = a crest, and suff. -odon.]

Paleont.: A section of the genus Mastodon marked off by Paleont. from the fact that the molars are four ridged. The section is represented in the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, in the Sivalik strata.

tét-ra-lôph'-é-dônt, *a.* [TETRALOPHODON.] Of or belonging to section Tetralophodon; possessing four-ridged molars.

Tetralophodont types of the genus appear to have been represented in the Miocene period.—*Nicholson, Paleontology*, i. 301.

té-trâm'-ér-g-a, *s.* pl. [Pref. *tetra*, and Gr. *μέρος* (méros) = a part.]

Zool.: In Latreille's classification, a section of the Coleoptera (q.v.). They are distinguished by the atrophy of the fourth tarsal joint in all the feet, so that they have only four freely articulating joints. The atrophied joint is generally extremely minute, and concealed in the deep notch of the third joint, which, in the majority of the species, is bilobed and clothed beneath with a brush of minute hairs. The section includes more than a third of the whole order, and all the species are vegetable-feeders.

té-trâm'-ér-oûs, *a.* [TETRAMERA.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of four parts; characterized by having four parts.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Divided into four parts; having four parts or pieces. [Asiatic Gray.]

2. *Entom.*: Of or pertaining to the Tetramera (q.v.).

té-trâm'-é-tér, *s.* [Pref. *tetra*, and *μέτρον* (métron) = a measure, a metre.]

Anc. Pros.: A verse consisting of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse of four feet.

The first are complete interchanges of sixteen and fourteen feet, the second of equal tetrameters.—*Drayton, Polythibum*, a. 4. [Salvatore Illustr.]

tét-ra-mé-thyl, *s.* [Pref. *tetra*, and Eng. *methyl*.] Containing four atoms of methyl.

tetramethyl-ethylene, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline mass obtained by heating to 100° one volume of ethylene bromide with two volumes of methyl sulphide. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and is precipitated by ether from its alcoholic solution, in white prisms.

tét-ra-morph, *s.* [Pref. *tetra*, and Gr. *μορφή* (morphḗ) = form, figure.]

Christ. Art.: The union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, standing on winged, fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. [Fairholt.]

té-trân'-dêr, *s.* [TETRANDRIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the T. trandria (q.v.).

té-trân'-dri, *s.* pl. [Pref. *tetra*, and Gr. *ἀνδρ* (andr), gent. *ἀνδρός* (andros) = a male.]

Bot.: The fourth class in Linnaeus's Artificial System. It consists of plants having

four stamens of equal length. Order *Monogynia*, *Digynia*, and *Tetragynia*.

té-trân'-droûs, **té-trân'-dri-ga**, *a.* [TETRANDRIA.]

Zoology:

1. (Of the form tetrandrous): Having four stamens; apoc., having four stamens of equal length.

2. (Of the form tetrandrian): Of or belonging to the Tetrandria (q.v.).

tét-râ-ne, *s.* [Gr. *τετρα* (tetra) in comp. = four; suff. -ane.] [BUTANE.]

tét-rant, *s.* [Gr. *τετρα* (tetra) = four.] One of the four equal parts into which the area of a circle is divided by two diameters drawn at right angles to each other. [Wheeler.]

té-trân'-thér-g-a, *s.* [Pref. *tetra*, and Gr. *ἀνθός* (anthós) = blooming.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceae (q.v.). Formerly from the East, with feathered leaves and umbels of generally dense flowers, surrounded by bracts. The fruit of *T. bursifolia* yields a fatty excretion. The fruit of *T. bursifolia*, a moderate sized Indian and Javanese tree, yields the seeds of *T. bursifolia*, also an Indian tree, furnish an oil used for oilment and candles. The oil from the berries of *T. bursifolia* is used in rheumatism, the bark, obtained in water or milk is applied to leucorrhoea. It is given internally in diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. The tree has a fine wood. The bark of *T. bursifolia* is mildly astringent and has laxative properties. It is used mechanically like the oil from the former species.

té-trân'-y-chûs, *s.* [Pref. *tetra*, and Gr. *ὄνυξ* (onux), gent. *ὄνυχος* (onuchos) = a nail.]

Zool.: A genus of Trogonidae. *Trochilus telarius* is the Red Spider (q.v.). It glides in found under stones in damp places, and *T. lapidum* under stones and on plants.

tét-râ-ô, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *τετρα* (tetra) = the blackcock.]

1. *Ornith.*: The type genus of Tetraoninae (q.v.), with seven species, from the northern parts of Palearctic and Nearctic regions; but in some localities where they were formerly abundant, they now exist in greatly reduced numbers, and in some places have become extinct. Bill strong, upper mandible curved, head slightly crested, feathers of the elongated and pointed, tarsi completely covered with hair-like feathers.

2. *Tetronot.*: From the Post-pliocene of Italian caves.

té-trâ-é-dôn, *a.* [TETRODON.]

tét-râ-ô-gai-lûs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tetra*, and *gallus*.]

Ornith.: Snow-partridge; a genus of Pedicines, with four species, ranging from the Caucasus and Himalayas to the Altai Mountains. Bill short, broad at the base, with tip curved; head plumed; tarsi naked, shorter than middle toe, in the males armed with strong spur; hallux raised, short; wings with second and third quills longest, tail broad, rounded.

té-trâ-é-nid, *a. & s.* [TETRAONIDE.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Tetraonidae (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: One of the family of Tetraonidae.

tét-râ-ôn-i-dæ, *s.* pl. [Mod. Lat. *tetra*, gent. *tetronot* (is); Lat. form. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

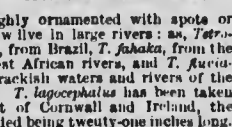
Ornith.: A family of Gallinae, or Game Birds, with four sub-families, Tetraoninae, Pedicines, Quotophorminae, and Boreoninae (often elevated to the rank of a family). The Tetraonidae include the grouse, Partridge, Quails, and allied forms. Wallace (Proc. Inst. Anim., ii. 338) considers that they are essentially denizens of the great northern continents, and that their entrance into South America, Australia, and South Africa is comparatively speaking, recent. They have developed into forms equally suited to the high, level plains and the arctic regions, some of them being among the low denizens of the extreme north as well as of the highest snowy snows. He puts the genera at twenty-nine and the species at 120. [TETRAONID.]

tête, fist, fâre, & midst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, ôh, ôûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. *a*, *o* = *é*; *ey* = *â*; *q* = *w*.

têt-rô-dôn, têt-trô-dôn, s. [Pref. *tetra-*, and *ôdon* (odous), genit. *ôdôn* (odontus) = a tooth.]

Ichthy. The type genus of Tetrodontinae, having the upper and lower jaws divided by a mesial suture, so as to separate the dentition into two distinct portions. More than sixty species are known, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. In some the dermal spines are extremely small, and may be absent altogether, and many of them are highly ornamented with spots or bands. A few live in large rivers: as, *Tetrodon pinnatus*, from Brazil; *T. fahaka*, from the Nile and West African rivers; and *T. lineatus*, from brackish waters and rivers of the East Indies. *T. lagocephalus* has been taken on the coast of Cornwall and Ireland, the largest recorded being twenty-one inches long.

TETRODON MARGERITATUS.



têt-rô-dôn-ti-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tetrodon*, genit. *tetrodonis*; Lat. neut. pl. *ad-*, suff. *-ina*.]

1. **Ichthy.** A widely-distributed group of Gymnodontes. They are marine fishes, of moderate or small size, from tropical or sub-tropical seas, with a few fresh-water species, arranged in eight genera, of which the most important are Tetrodon (including *Xenopus*) and Diodon. The body is short, thick, and cylindrical, with well-developed fins, and covered with a thick, scaleless skin, in which spines of various sizes are embedded. They can inflate the body by filling the distensible oesophagus with air, and then they assume a more or less globular form, floating belly upwards, whence they are called Globe-fishes; and from their defensive spiny armour they are often known as Sea-hedge-hogs. When captured they produce a sound, probably by the expulsion of air from the oesophagus. Some of them are highly poisonous; but as the poisonous qualities of their flesh vary greatly in intensity in different species and in different localities, it is probable that they acquire the deleterious properties from their food, which consists of corals and hard-shelled molluscs, for crushing which the broad posterior surface of their jaws is well-adapted.

2. **Palæont.** From the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Lucina.

tê-trô-lô, a. [Gr. *tétra* (tetra-) = four; suff. *-lô*, *-lô*.]

Chem. Having four atoms of carbon in the series.

tetrolle-acid, a.

Chem. $C_4H_4O_2$. A monobasic acid prepared by heating chloroacetic acid with alcoholic potassic hydrate on the water-bath, decomposing the potassium salt formed with sulphuric acid, and extracting with ether. It crystallizes in rhombic tables, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 76.5° , and boils at 203° .

têt-ryl, s. [Gr. *tétra* (tetra-) = four; suff. *-yl*.] [BUTYL.]

têt-ryl-â-mine, s. [Eng. *tetral*, and *amine*.] [BUTYLAMINE.]

têt-ryl-ène, s. [Eng. *tetral*; *-ene*.] [BUTENE.]

tetrylene-diamine, s.

Chem. $C_4H_{12}N_2=N_2 \{C_2H_5\}_2$. A base produced by the action of nascent hydrogen upon ethylene cyanide. It boils at 140° .

têt-ryl-ên-îo, a. [Eng. *tetrylenic*; *-ic*.]

Chem. Containing tetrylene.

tetrylenic-acetate, s.

Chem. $C_8H_{14}O_4=C_2H_5 \{C_2H_5\}_2 \{O_2\}$. A colourless, oily liquid, prepared by distilling tetrylenic bromide with argentic acetate. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 200° , and readily decomposed by alkalis.

tetrylenic-alcohol, s. [BUTENE-DIOL.]

tetrylenic-bromide, s.

Chem. $C_4H_8Br_2$. An oily liquid obtained

by mixing tetrane with bromine vapour. It boils at 158° .

tet-vianic-chloride, s.

Chem. $C_4H_2Cl_2$. A colourless oil obtained by the direct union of chlorine with tetrane in diffused daylight. It has a sweetish odour, a burning taste, sp. gr. 1.112 at 26° , boils at 123° , is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

têt-ryl-în, s. [Eng. *tetral*; *-in*.]

Chem. The hypothetical radical derived from Tetrylene (q.v.).

tetrylin-triamine, s.

Chem. $C_4H_{12}N_3=N_2 \{C_2H_5\}_2$. A triatomic base produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on cyanoforn. It boils at 170° .

têt-tôr (l) *têt-er, *têt-ere, *têt-tar, s.

[A. S. *teter*, prob. cogn. with *icel. títta* = to shiver, to twinkle; Ger. *zittern* = to tremble; *sittermal* = a tetter, ringworm; O. H. Ger. *citaroch, zitaroch*; Fr. *darts*; Sansc. *dardra* = a tetter.]

1. A cutaneous disease, spreading all over the body, and causing a troublesome itching; herpes (q.v.). [SCALL, &c.]

2. A name vaguely applied to several cutaneous diseases.

"Suffer the English language, as it were, a tetter or ringworm, to harbor it self within the laws of English conquests."—*Johnson*: *Describe*. Ireland. 1811.

tetter-berry, s.

Bot. *Argemone dioica*. So named because it cures tetter.

[Prior.] But in Hampshire children think that the juice applied to the skin will produce tetter. [Britten & Holland.]

***têt-tôr, v. t.** [TETTER, s.] To affect with tetter.

"So shall my lungs
Cry words till their decay, against the measles
Which we disdain should tetter us."
Shakspeare: *Coriolanus*, III. 1.

têt-tôr-têt-tôr, s. [TETTERTETER, s. & v.]

Having the character or nature of tetter; affected with tetter.

têt-tôr-wôr, s. [Eng. *tetter*, and *wort*. So named because it cures tetter. [Prior.]]

Bot. *Chelidonium majus*.

têt-ti-gôn-î-â, s. [Lat. from Gr. *tettigonia* (tettigonia) = a small cricket or grasshopper.]

Entom. A genus of Jassidae (q.v.), with very numerous species, chiefly from America. The distance between the ocelli and the ocelli and the eyes equal. There is one British species, *Tettigonia viridis*.

***têt-ti-gô-ni-â-dô, s. pl.** [Lat. *tettigonia*; Lat. fem. pl. *ad-*, suff. *-ad-*.]

Entom. An old family of Homoptera, now merged in Jassidae.

***têt-ti-ah, a.** [Fr. *tête* = a head; cf. *tetty*.]

Testy, peevish, crabbed, tetchy.

"This rogue, if he had been a cher, sure had beaten me, he is the most tetchy knave."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *What without Money*, v.

***têt-ti, a.** [TETTISH.] Irritable, tetchy.

"So choleric and tetchy that no man may speak with them."—*Burton*.

tetch, tetch, a. [TOUGH.] Tough. [Scotch.]

"Once thick in the soles, as ye may well mind, for by being tetch in the upper leather."—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. xviii.

teu-er-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *teucrium*; *-in*.]

Chem. $C_{21}H_{34}O_{11}$. A glucoside obtained from *Teucrium fruticans*. Nitric acid converts it into a crystallized acid having the composition $C_{21}H_{34}O_{11}$.

teu-ori-um, s. [Lat. *teucrium*, from Gr. *teucrium* (teucrium) = a kind of germander.]

Bot. Germander: a genus of Labiate, tribe Ajacæ. Calyx tubular, five-toothed, nearly equal, or two-lipped; upper lip of the corolla bipartite, the lower one patent, three-cleft; stamens, much exserted. Known species eighty-six, from temperate and warm countries. All the European species were, of old, held in high repute medicinally, for their aromatic, bitter, and stomachic properties. Two were used in the treatment of gout. The United States has one species, *T. canadense*, the American Germander, or Wood Sage.

teud-âp-âs, a. [Mod. Lat. *teuthis*, and Gr. *teuthis* (teuthis) = appearance.]

Palæont. A genus of Teuthida, or a sub-genus of Loligo, with five species, from the Upper Lias and Oolite of France and Westenberg. Pen like Loligo, but dilated and apiculate behind.

teu-thi-dô, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *teuthis*; Lat. fem. pl. *ad-*, suff. *-ad-*.]

1. **Zool.** Calamaries, Squids: a family of Dibranchiate Cephalopods, section Teuthida. Body elongated; fins short, broad, and nearly terminal; shell horny, consisting of a shield and two lateral expansions or wings. There are eighteen genera, very widely distributed, which D'Orbigny divided into six sub-families: Myopsidæ (having the eyes covered with skin and opaque), Nautilidæ (having the eyes naked, fins terminal and united, forming a rhomb),

2. **Palæont.** The family appears first in the Lias.

teu-thi-dô, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *teuthis*, genit. *teuthidis*; Lat. fem. pl. *ad-*, suff. *-ad-*.]

Ichthy. A family of Acanthopterygii, *Perciformes*, with a single genus, [Teuthis]. Body oblong, strongly compressed, covered with small scales; lateral line complete; one dorsal, the spinous portion being the more developed; anal with seven spines; ventrals thoracic, with an outer and an inner spine, with three soft rays between.

teu-thi-s, a. [Lat. from Gr. *teuthis* (teuthis) = a squid.]

Ichthy. The sole genus of the family Teuthidæ (q.v.), with about thirty species from the Indo-Pacific. They are small-bodied fishes, rather more than a foot long.

teut-lôse, a. [Gr. *teuthos* (teuthos) = test; suff. *-ose*.]

Chem. A kind of sugar resembling glucose, said to exist under certain circumstances, in the juice of beet. [Witts.]

Teu-tôn, s. [Lat. *Teutones*.] [Teutonic.]

Originally one of the ancient German tribes, conquered by the Romans under Marius in B.C. 100; ultimately applied to the German people of Europe generally, and now used to denote Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as opposed to Celts.

Teu-tôn-ic, a, & s. [Lat. *Teutonicus*, from *Teutones*, the Latinized form of the name, the original appearing in M. H. Ger. *duitsk* = national.] [DUITSK.]

A. As adj. Of or pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germanic origin; in a wider sense pertaining to the Scandinavians and people of Anglo-Saxon descent, as well as to German races proper; German, Germanic.

Teuto-Celtic. Of mixed Teutonic and Celtic lineage, as the inhabitants of the northern French provinces.

B. As subst. The language or languages collectively of the Teutons. [TEUTONIC LANGUAGES.]

Teutonic-cross, s.

Her. A name sometimes given to a cross potent, from its having been the original badge assigned by the Emperor Henry VI. to the knights of the Teutonic order (q.v.).

Teutonic-lan- guages, a. pl.

Philol. A group of allied languages belonging to the Aryan, or Indo-European family. The Teutonic dialects may be arranged in three sub-divisions.

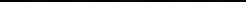
(1) **Low German:** Including the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, Old Saxon, and English tongues.

(2) **Scandinavian:** Including the Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish tongues.

(3) **High German:** Divided into three stages: (a) *Old High German*, spoken in Upper & South Germany from the beginning of the eighth to the middle of the eleventh century; (b) *Middle High German*, spoken in Upper Germany from the beginning of the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century; (c) *New High German*.



têto, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pît, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûh, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, sÿrian. a, æ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.



4. The disposition of the several elementary constituent parts of any body in connection with each other; the manner in which the constituent parts of any body are disposed, arranged, or united.

"While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and texture now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning."—*Newton*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The particular arrangement of the elements of tissues constituting any organ. It is used chiefly in describing the solid portions of the body, but is sometimes extended to the corpuscles of the blood, &c.

2. *Petrol.*: The state with regard to consolidation of the several rocks (see *extract*), and the arrangement of their particles, as the "slaty texture." It refers to the arrangement of the parts of a rock on a smaller scale than the word structure.

"The more compact, stony, and crystalline texture of the older as compared to the newer rocks."—*Lefort*; *Princ. of Geol.*, ch. vi.

***tex-ture**, *v.t.* [TEXTURE, *s.*] To form a texture of or with; to interweave.

***tex-tu-ry**, *s.* [TEXTURE, *s.*] The art or process of weaving.

tex-tus, *s.* [Lat. = (1) texture; (2) construction, connection, context.] The text of any book, spec. of the Bible.

textus receptus, *s.*

Biblical Criticism: A received text; one from which, as being the best accessible, translators make their version into the vernacular. The textus receptus of the Old Testament is the Hebrew text, from which the Authorized English Version was produced. The term textus might also, without inappropriateness, be used of the Hebrew and Greek texts chosen by the revisers as the basis of the Revised Version. The textus receptus of the Old Testament in the A. V. rested on the Hebrew Masoretic text, which has come down in manuscripts of no great antiquity, and all of the same family or recension. The oldest Hebrew manuscript of which the age is known, bears date A.D. 916. There are not materials to submit the Hebrew text to proper critical revision, and the revisers adhere to it nearly to the same extent as the translators of the Authorized Version. The case is different with the New Testament. The textus receptus on which the A. V. was constructed was chiefly that of Beza, published in 1580. It had been based on Stephen's edition of 1550, and this again on the fourth edition of Erasmus, A.D. 1517. None of the manuscripts used were of first rate authority. The revisers had the advantage of Codex A (the Alexandrian manuscript) of the fifth century; Codex B (the Vatican manuscript) of the fourth century, or earlier; Codex C (the Ephraim manuscript) of the fifth century; Codex D (the manuscript of Beza) of the sixth century; and Codex α (the Sinaitic manuscript) of the fourth century. Numerous improved readings have therefore been introduced. The text which they chose was published separately by the Clarendon Press at Oxford in 1881.

***teyne**, *s.* [Lat. *tenia* = a band, a fillet.] A thin plate of metal.

thack, ***thak**, ***thakke**, *s.* [A.S. *thacc* = thatch; cogn. with Dut. *thak*; Icel. *thak*; Dan. *tag*; Sw. *tak*; Ger. *dach*.] The oblong and provincial form of thatch (q.v.).

thack and rape, *s. or adv.* Thatch and rape. "Well 'a' be as right and tight as thack and rape can make us."—*Scott*; *Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

thack, **thacke** (1), ***thak**, ***thakke**, *v.t.* [THACK, *s.*] To thatch.

***thacke** (2), ***thakke**, *v.t.* [A.S. *thaccian* = to strike; Icel. *thakka* = to thwack, to thump.] [Tuwaok.] To thump, to thwack. "Thack'd him about the lenden wel."—*Chaucer*; *C. T.*, 2, 302.

thack-er, *s.* [Eng. *thack* (1), *v.*; -er.] A thatcher. (*Prov.*)

thao, *pron.* [See def.] These. (*Scott.*) "One of these dumb dogs that canna bark."—*Scott*; *Waverley*, ch. xxxv.

thairm, *s.* [THARM.] A small gut; catgut, fiddlestring. (*Scotch.*)

"When I am tired of stringing thairms or stringing ballants."—*Scott*; *Redgumies*, letter vi.

thal-âm-jên-gôph-â-lôn, *s.* [Gr. *thalamos* (*thalamos*) = a bed-chamber, and *ênkephalon* (*ênkephalon*) = the brain.]

Embryol.: A cerebral rudiment corresponding to the *thalami* optic and the third ventricle of the brain. (*Huxley*.)

thal-â-mô-phôr-âs, **thal-â-mô-phôr-âs** (pl. **thal-â-mô-phôr-i**, **thal-â-mô-phôr-âs**), *s.* [Mod. Gr. *thalamophoros* (*thalamophoros*) = *thalamê* = an ark, a shrine, and *phoros* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Egyptian Antiq.: A kneeling figure supporting a shrine or inscribed tablet. These statues probably represent priests and initiated women who carried about in processions the statues of the gods. It was usual for such processions to stand still from time to time, when the priests, kneeling probably, presented to the people the images of the deities, either to be worshipped or kissed. (*Hierogl.*, ii. 48, 49; see also *Montfaucon*; *Diar.* *Ital.*, p. 361.)

"Statues of this class are now commonly called *Thalamophori* or *Thalamophores*."—*Library Entertaining Knowledge*; *Egyptian Antiquities*, i. 374.

thal-â-mi-sôr-âs, *s.pl.* [Lat. *thalamus* = a bed-chamber, and *flor*, genit. *floris* = a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-class of the tybidenous plants established by De Cand. the Petaloides, distinct, inserted in the receptacle; stamens similarly inserted; hence, a polynous. Twenty-three orders have representatives in Britain, including Ranunculaceae, Cruciferae, Malvaceae, Hypericaceae, &c.

thal-â-mi-sôr-âs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thalamiflorus* (*thalamiflorus*); Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

Bot.: Having the petals and stamens inserted in the receptacle; of or belonging to the Thalamiflorae (q.v.).

thal-â-mi-âm, *s.* [Gr. *thalamios* (*thalamios*) = belonging to a bed-chamber.]

Botany:
1. A hollow case containing spores in algae.
2. The disc or lamina proliera of lichens.
3. A form of the hymenium in fungals.

thal-â-mûs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *thalamos* (*thalamos*) = a bed-chamber.]

1. *Anat.*: The place at which it has been thought a nerve originates; spec., the optic thalamus (q.v.). Called also the Posterior cerebral ganglia.

2. *Botany*:
(1) Tournefort's name for the Clinanthium (q.v.).
(2) The receptacle or torus at the top of the peduncle of a flower.
(3) The thallus of a fungal.

thal-âss, *pref.* [THALASSO-]

***thal-âss-arc-tôs**, ***thal-âss-arc-tôs**, *s.* [Pref. *thalass-*, and Gr. *arktos* (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Zool.: Gray's name for *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar Bear, to which he gave generic distinction.

thal-âss-ô-mâ, *s.* [Formed by Cuvier from Gr. *thalassa* (*thalassa*) = the sea.]

Zool.: A genus of Gephyrea (q.v.). Body cylindrical, rounded, and smooth behind; no tentacles; vent at end of body; proboscis short. It is said that the species penetrate limestone.

thal-âss-ôl-lâ, *s.* [Gr. *thalassa* (*thalassa*) = the sea, and *kallos* (*kallos*) = jelly.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Thalassicolida (q.v.). It contains a number of compound, siliceous spicules embedded in the ectosarc.

thal-âss-ôl-lâ-dâ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thalassicolida* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ida.]

Zool.: A family of Radiolaria. The animals

consist of structureless cysts, containing siliceous elements and protoplasm, surrounded by a layer of protoplasm, giving off small spines, which commonly stand out like rays, and sometimes run into another, and so form networks. The best known genera are *Thalassocola*, *Spharocoma*, and *Thalassophrya*. They are all marine, being found floating freely on the surface of most seas, and varying from an inch in diameter downwards.

thal-âss-ôl-lâ-nâ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thalassicolida* (q.v.); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zool.: An approximate synonym of *Thalassicolida* (q.v.).

***thal-âss-ôl-rô-mâ**, *s.* [Gr. *thalassa* (*thalassa*) = the sea, and *ôromos* (*ôromos*) = a runner.]

Ornith.: An old genus of Procellariæ (q.v.). [TRINAKRES.]

thal-âss-ôl-nâ, *s.* [Lat. *thalassinus* = coloured.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Thalassinidea (q.v.) with one species, *Thalassinia scorpionides*, from the coast of Chili.

thal-âss-ôl-nâ, *s.* [THALASSINA.] Any individual of the family Thalassinidae (q.v.).

thal-âss-ôl-nâ-dâ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thalassinida* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ida.]

Zool.: A widely-distributed family of Mercurina Decapoda. Abdomen long, not very solid, carapace small and compressed; first leg of legs large; sternal plate long and narrow.

thal-âss-ôl-ô, *pref.* [THALASSO-]

thal-âss-ôl-ô-phyl-lâm, *s.* [Pref. *thalass-*, and Gr. *phylon* (*phylon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, akin to *Lamaria*, but having the frond spirally wound around the stem. Found on the north western shore of Arctic America.

***thal-âss-ôl-ô-phyl-tâ**, *s.pl.* [Pref. *thalass-*, and Gr. *phuton* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: Lamourou's name for *Alga*, because most of them are marine.

***thal-âss-ôl-ô-phyl-tâ**, *s.* [THALASSOPHYTES.]

Bot.: Any individual of the old order *Thalassophyta* (q.v.); as alga.

thal-âss-ôl-ô, **thal-âss**, **thal-âss-ôl-ô**, *s.* [Gr. *thalassos* (*thalassos*) = marine.] Of or belonging to the sea; inhabiting the sea; marine.

thal-âss-ôl-ô-chêl-â, *s.* [Pref. *thalass-*, and Gr. *chêlos* (*chêlos*) = a tortoise.]

Zool.: Loggerhead Turtle; a genus of Cheloniidae, equivalent to the genus *Caretta* of older authors, with two or three species in tropical seas. Plates of the carapace not imbricated; fifteen plates on the discus, not slightly curved towards each other at their extremity.

thal-âss-ôl-ô-tôr, *s.* [Pref. *thalass-*, and Eng. meter.] A tide gauge.

thal-âss-ôl-ô-phyl-nô, *s.* [Pref. *thalass-*, and Gr. *phylon* (*phylon*) = a root.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Batrachia, with two species, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America. The spines dorsally formed by two spines only, each of which is hollow, like the opercular spine, and covers the contents of a poison-bag situated at the



THALASSOPHYRNE RETICULATA.
A. Perforated opercular spine.

base. The poison-bags have no external muscular layer, and are situated immediately below the thick, bony skin which encloses the spines; the ejection of the poison therefore can only be effected by the pressure of the opercular spine, and the contents of the poison-bag is subjected the moment the spine enters another body.

âte, **ât**, **âre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fall**, **father**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **plâ**, **sîre**, **marine**; **gâ**, **pâ**, **or**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. *a*, *o* = *ê*; *ey* = *â*; *qu* = *kw*.

thal-ot *thal-ot*, s. [Gr. *thalotta* (*thalotta*) the sea; suff. -ot.] The science which treats of the sea.

"A sufficient theory of Thalology."—*Proc. Phys. Soc. London*, 1844.

thal-ot, s. [Named after Thal (1542-1583), who included the Thale Cross in his *Sylva Hercynica* (Prior.)] (See compound.)

thal-cross, s.

Bot.: A book name for *Arabis Thallia*.

thal-ot (th as t), s. [Ger.] [DOLLAR.] A German silver coin, worth about seventy-five cents.



THALER.

note. Prior to 1871, it was the monetary unit, but in that year was superseded by the mark, value about twenty-five cents.

thal-ot *thal-ot*, s. [Gr. *thalos* (thalos) = blooming, fresh, and *phos* (phos) = to eat.]

Etym.: Macleay's name for the Cetonidae.

thal-ot *thal-ot*, s. [THALOPHAGIA.] Feeding on flowers.

"By the disposition also of the thalophagous genus."—*Naturalist & Blackbird: Treatise on Insects*, p. 11.

thal-heim (th as t), s. [After Thal-heim, Erzgebirge, where found; suff. -ite (th.).]

Min.: The same as DANAITZ (q.v.).

Thal-ia, s. [Gr.]

1. Gr. Anthy.: One of the Muses, generally regarded as the patroness of comedy. She was supposed by some, as to preside over husbandry and planting, and is represented, bearing on a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook.



THALIA.

2. Bot.: A genus of Marantaceae. *Thalia delavayi*, an elegant aquatic plant, with spikes of purple flowers, is found in South China.

3. Min.: The earth supposed to be an oxide of a new element thallium (q.v.).

4. Astron.: (ASTEROID, 23).

thal-ia, **thal-ia**, s. [THALIA.] Pertaining or relating to Thalia, the muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.

thal-ia, s. [Lat.]

Bot.: Meadow-rue; a genus of Ranunculaceae, tribe Anemoneae. Involucre none; sepal four or five, imbricated in aestivation; corolla wanting; stamens many; styles several; achenes sessile, or nearly so, usually acute at both ends, awless. Known species fifty from the temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere. In the United States, occur several species. *T. anemoneoides*, the Rue Anemone, is common in woods in the north. In appearance it is more like Anemone than Thalictrum, and is of attractive aspect. Two others are *T. cornuti*, the Meadow Rue, and *T. flavum*, the Early Meadow Rue. Of European species may be named *T. alpinum*, the Alpine *T. minus*, the Lesser, and *T. flavum*, the Common Meadow Rue. The root of *T. flavum*, in the temperate parts of the Himalayas, is known in India as a tonic and stimulant, and is used after fever, in chronic dyspepsia, &c.

thal-ite, s. [Fuz. thallium; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of saponite (q.v.), occurring

in amygdaloidal rocks on the north shore of Lake Superior.

thal-ia, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given to a supposed new element, which apparently has no existence.

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Formed from Gr. *thallos* (thallos) = a green bud, and *phos* (phos) = bark.]

Chem.: Delleichin. A green substance produced by the action of chlorine and then ammonia on a solution of quinine. In dilute solutions it remains dissolved as a bright emerald green colour, and forms a highly delicate test for the presence of small quantities of quinine.

thal-ia, s. [Gr. *thallos* (thallos) = a green bud.]

Chem.: A solid hydrocarbon isomeric with anthracene obtained from the last products which pass over in the distillation of American petroleum. It is distinguished by a green fluorescence, and, when illuminated by violet and ultra-violet light, exhibits a fluorescent spectrum containing light-green bands. (Watts: Sup.)

thal-ia, s. [Eng. thallium; -ia.] Pertaining to or containing thallium.

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [THALLIUM-CHLORIDE.]

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [THALLIUM-OXIDE.]

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Eng. thallium; -ia.] Pertaining to thallium.

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [THALLIUM-CHLORIDE.]

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [THALLIUM-OXIDE.]

thal-ia, s. [Gr. *thallos* (thallos) = a twig; suff. -ia (Min.).]

Min.: The same as OISANITE (q.v.).

thal-ia, s. [Latinised from Gr. *thallos* (thallos) = a green bud, from the green hue it gives in the spectrum, which led to its discovery.]

Chem.: Symbol Tl. At. wt. 203.64. A triad metallic element discovered by Crookes in 1861, and widely distributed as a constituent in iron and copper pyrites. In nature, native sulphur, and in many kinds of ores. It can be distilled along with the sulphur by heating pyrites to a bright-red heat, then dissolving out the excess of sulphur by boiling with caustic soda, collecting and washing the sulphide of thallium, converting it into sulphate, and precipitating the thallium in the metallic state by the action of pure metallic zinc. The spongy metal is compressed, dried, and fused into a bright metallic button by heating under cyanide of potassium. It is a perfect metal, with high lustre, not quite so white as silver, but free from the blue tinge of lead. It has a sp. gr. of 11.80-11.91, melts at 285°, is a very soft metal, with less tenacity than lead, and almost devoid of elasticity. It communicates an intense green hue to a colourless flame, and its spectrum consists of one intensely brilliant and sharp green line, coinciding with the number 14426 on Kirchhoff's chart.

thallium *thallium*, s. [THALLIUM-ETHER.]

thallium *thallium*, s. [THALLIUM-ETHER.]

thallium *thallium*, s. [THALLIUM-ETHER.]

Chem.: Thallium forms four chlorides:

(1) Dichloride of thallium: Tl_2Cl_2 . A pale yellow compound formed by carefully heating the protochloride in a slow current of chlorine.

(2) Sesquichloride of thallium, Tl_2Cl_3 . Produced by dissolving thallium in nitromuriatic acid. It separates in yellow crystalline scales, and dissolves in 380 times its weight of water at 15°.

(3) Thallous chloride, $TlCl_2$. Formed by dissolving the trioxide in hydrochloric acid. The hydrated chloride can be obtained in long, colourless prisms, which melt easily, and decompose at a high temperature.

(4) Thallous chloride, $TlCl$. Formed by adding hydrochloric acid to a thallous salt. A white curdy precipitate resembling chloride of silver is produced, which dissolves like chloride of lead in boiling water. It is insoluble in alcohol.

thallium *thallium*, s. [THALLIUM-ETHER.]

Chem.: (Pl.): Compounds formed by the

action of thallium on alcohols, e.g., Thallium-ethylate = C_2H_5Tl . Produced when thallium and ethylic alcohol are heated in a sealed tube to 100°. Being freed from excess of alcohol, it remains as an oil of sp. gr. 3.48 to 3.55, being the heaviest liquid known except mercury. It dissolves in five parts absolute alcohol, in pure ether, and chloroform.

thallium *thallium*, s. A glass of great density and refracting power, in the preparation of which thallium is used instead of lead or potassium.

thallium *thallium*, s. [THALLIUM-OXIDE.]

Chem.: Thallium forms two oxides:

(1) Thallous oxide (protoxide), Tl_2O . Prepared by allowing the granulated metal to oxidize in moist air, boiling in distilled water, and repeating the process two or three times. The hydrated oxide crystallizes out in yellow needles. The anhydrous oxide forms a reddish black mass, and is obtained by exposing the hydrated oxide in a vacuum over sulphuric acid. In water it forms a strongly alkaline solution, which dissolves the skin and stains the nails a deep brown. Like potash, it decomposes the salts of the alkaline earths and metals.

(2) Thallic oxide (peroxide), Tl_2O_3 . The chief product of burning the metal in oxygen. The anhydrous oxide is a dark-brown powder, neutral to test paper, insoluble in water and alkalies, but dissolves readily in acids, forming unstable salts.

thallium *thallium*, s. [THALLIUM-SALT.]

Chem.: Both oxides form, with acids, definite and crystallizable salts, none of which is of much importance.

thallium *thallium*, s. [THALLIUM-TRIAMINE.]

Chem.: N_3TlH_6 . Known in combination as a hydrochlorate, N_3TlH_6HCl , a compound formed by dissolving thallous oxide in sal-ammoniac. By the action of water it is again resolved into thallous oxide and sal-ammoniac.

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Gr. *thallos* (thallos) = a green bud, and *chloros* (chloros) = green.]

Chem.: A name applied by Knop and Schneidermann to the green colouring matter of lichens, which they regard as different from ordinary chlorophyll. (Watts.)

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Gr. *thallos* (thallos) = a young shoot, and *gennao* (gennao) = to produce.]

Bot. (Pl.): A class of plants, the lowest of all in organization. They have no wood properly so called, but the stem and leaves are undistinguishable. There are no stomates or breathing pores and no tracheae. They are mere masses of cells. Their reproduction is by a special disintegration and solidification of some part of their tissue spontaneously effected. Allies: Algae, Fungales, and Lichenes. (Lindley.)

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Eng. thallogens; -ous.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Thallogens.

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Eng. thallus; -oid.]

Bot.: Resembling a thallus.

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [THALLOID-HEPATICES.]

Bot.: Hepaticae having a thallus, as distinguished from those which have leaves. They possess a well marked epidermis, having a few scattered stomates, and putting out rhizoids from its under side.

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Gr. *thallos* (thallos) = a young shoot, and *phos* (phos) = a plant.]

Bot.: The same as THALLOGEN (q.v.).

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Lat., from Gr. *thallos* (thallos) = a green bough.]

Botany:

1. The fusion of root, stem, and specially leaves, into one general mass.
2. The frond of Jungermanniaceae and Hepaticae.
3. The lobed frond of Lichenes.
4. Any algal.
5. The bed of fibres from which many fungals spring. Called also Thallus.

thal-ia *thal-ia*, s. [Lat. Thal(ia), and Urania.]

Ornith.: Wood-thrush; a genus of Tro-

boil, boy; pou, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; p, a, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = z -clan -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -clous, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

chillide, with eleven species extending from Brazil to Ecuador, ranging northwards as far as Costa Rica. Wings and tail of moderate size; the latter forked; bill moderate and slightly curved; tarsal clothed with feathers.

Tham-mûs, TAM-mûs, s. [Heb. תַּמְמוּס (*thammûs*); Gr. ὁ θάμμος (*ho thammûs*)] both = the Tammuz; Vulg. *Adonis*]

1. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing twenty-nine days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July. The name was probably borrowed from the Syrian.

2. A word occurring once in the Old Testament, in a passage of extreme obscurity (Ezek. viii. 14), concerning which many conjectures have been made. The chief are: (1) That of Jerome, who records a tradition identifying Thammuz with Adonis. This opinion was adopted by Cornutus, a Lapide, Olearius, Schenck, Calmer, Gesenius, Ewald, &c.; (2) That of Luther, who regarded Thammuz as a name of Baal; and (3) That of Calvin, who believed Thammuz to be the Egyptian Hermes. The opinion of Jerome is generally accepted.

tham-nâs-trê-q, s. [Gr. θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a bush, and Lat. *tridax* (q.v.).]

Botan.: A genus of Actinacea; twenty-seven species are in the British Fauna, and three in the Upper Gr. Fauna. (*Lith. alg.*)

tham-ni-ûm, s. [Gr. θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: The branched bush-like thallus of *Helios*.

tham-nô-bi-a, s. [Gr. θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a bush, a shrub, and *phos* (*phos*) = life.]

Ornith.: A genus of Saxicolinae, with ten species, from the Ethiopian region and India to the foot of the Himalayas.

tham-nô-cal-q-mûs, s. [Lat. *thamnium* = a shrub, and *calamus* = a reed.]

Bot.: A genus of Balaustidae. *Thamnocalamus spathuliflorus* is a small lamellate, growing in the Himalayas, and yielding a fibre.

tham-nô-phile, s. [THAMNOPHILINÆ.]

Zool.: A member of the sub-family Thamnophilinae (q.v.).

tham-nô-phi-lî-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *thamnophilus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: American Bush-shrikes; a sub-family of Formicidae, with ten genera, from the forest districts of equatorial America. Bill long, keel arched, tip hooked, base with bristles; wings moderate; tail long; tarsal broadly scaled; outer toe united to middle at base.

tham-nôph-i-lûs, s. [Gr. θάμνος (*thamnos*) = a thicket, and *phileo* (*phileo*) = to love.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Thamnophilinae (q.v.), with forty-seven species, from tropical America. Nostrils at side of base of bill, rounded and exposed; wings rounded, fourth to seventh quills longest; tarsal with transverse scales before and behind.

tha-myn, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Rucervus eldi*, Eldi's Deer, so called from Captain Eld, who discovered it in 1858. It abounds in the swamp lands of Burma, and extends as far east as the island of Hainan. It differs from the Swamp Deer (q.v.), only in the form of its antlers, the royal being represented by a small snag.

thân, *thane, *thên, *thonne, *thon, *thonne, sng. [A.S. *thane* = than; Goth. *than* = than, when; Ger. *dann* = then; *denn* = for, then, than; Lat. *tunc* = then. *Thon* is the same word as *than*, but differentiated in usage.]

[*Thans*.] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs, expressing comparison or diversity, such as *better, worse, rather, else, or the like*, for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison. *Thon* is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case: as—

"What I should be, all but *less than* he
Whom thunder hath made greater."
Milton *P. L.* l. 287.

But sometimes the object compared is put in the objective case: as—

"Which when he beloveth perceived—*than* whom,
Not even yet, none higher saw with grave
Awe'd be true."
Milton *P. L.* ii. 293.

In such cases *than* may be looked upon as a

preposition. The second member or object of comparison is frequently a clause introduced by *that*; as, *I had rather do this than that you should suffer*; *that* is frequently omitted: as—

"I had rather with myself than they
Should not produce fair issue."
Shakspeare *Winters Tale*, II. 1.

***thân-ago (ago as i), s.** [Eng. *thane* (q.v.).] The land granted to a thane; the district in which a thane resided; the dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a thane.

"Because perchance the heirs of the Thanes who formerly held the said Thannage.—*Charter granted by David II.*

thân-q-ôa, s. [Altered from Gr. θάνατος (*thánatos*) = death.]

Entom.: A genus of H. perle. One species, *Thannopsis* is common throughout Britain. The larva feeds on birds-foot trefoil.

thâ-nât-i-qi, s. pl. [Gr. θανάσιος (*thánasios*) = deadly.]

Med.: The term used by Dr. William Farr, in his *Notology*, to indicate "lesions from violence tending to sudden death." These lesions are the direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, or of other persons, or accidentally.

thân-q-tôid, s. [Gr. θάνατος (*thánatos*) = death, and *eidô* (*eidô*) = form, appearance.] Resembling death; apparently dead. (*Transluc.*)

thân-q-tôl-i-ty, s. [Gr. θάνατος (*thánatos*) = death, and *typos* (*typos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on, or the doctrine of, death.

thân-ât-ô-phîd-i-q, s. pl. [Gr. θάνατος (*thánatos*) = death, and Mod. Lat. *ophidia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Poisonous Colubrine Snakes; a sub-order of Ophidia (q.v.), with two groups, Proteroglyphia and Solenoglyphia. (See those words.)

thane, *thane, *thoin, s. [A.S. *thæne*, *thegn*, *then* = a thane; prop. = mature, grown up, from *thigen*, pa. par. of *thegan* = to grow up, to be strong; cogn. with *leth*, *thegn*; Ger. *degen* = a warrior, from *geligen*, pa. par. of *gê*, H. Ger. *dien*; O. H. Ger. *dian*; Ger. *geliden* = to grow up, to become mature.]

[*Engl.*, &c.] A title of honour or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons. In England a freeman not noble was raised to the dignity of a thane by acquiring a certain amount of land (five hides in the case of a lesser thane), by making three sea voyages, or by receiving holy orders. The thanes had the right of voting in the Witenagemot, not only of their own shires, but also of the whole kingdom, on important questions. There were two orders of thanes: the king's thanes, or those who attended at his court and held lands immediately from him, and ordinary thanes, or lords of the manor, who held a particular jurisdiction within their limits. On the cessation of his actual personal service about the king, the thane received a grant of land. After the Norman conquest, thanes and barons were classed together, and the title fell into disuse in the reign of Henry II. In Scotland, thane signified originally a count or earl, one who ruled a county, or even in some cases a province. Afterwards the title was applied to a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and continued in use till the end of the fifteenth century.

"Of Fyfe Makdoff that time the Thane."
Wagstaff *Chronicle*, VI. xix. 2.

***thane-lands, s. pl.** Lands granted to thanes.

***thane-dôm, s.** [Eng. *thane*; *dôm*.] The district or jurisdiction of a thane.

"In the *thannum* once his own."
Scott *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, v. 2.

***thane-hôod, s.** [Eng. *thane*; *-hood*.]

1. The office, dignity, or position of a thane; thaneship.

2. The collective body of thanes; thanes in general.

***thane-ship, s.** [Eng. *thane*; *-ship*.] The state, dignity, or position of a thane; thaneship.

"The *thannship* of Glenlyon was the ancient hereditary of Macbeth's family."
Steuern *Notes on Shakspeare*.

Thân-ôt, s. [See *ô-t*.]

Geog.: The Isle of Thanet in the north-east of Kent.

Thannet-sands, s. pl.

Geol.: The lowest bed of the Lower Eocene of the London Basin resting immediately on the chalk. It has forty-five genera and seventy-three species of fossils. (*Illustr.*)

thank (pa. t. thanked, *thanks), vt. & tt. *thannas*, from *than*, *thane* = thought, thane; but, *thannas*; feel, *thank*; *than*, *thane*, *thane*; *Ger. dank*; *Goth. thanke*; *Engl. thanke* (q.v.). [*Thann*, s.]. To express gratitude for a favour; to make acknowledgment of gratitude to for benefits, favours, or mercies.

"Thank him not for that which he doth or
Shall do."
Shakspeare *Antony & Cleop.*

¶ (1) It is often used ironically.

"That Portugal hath yet more than store of
arms, they may thank themselves, for
they came into the treaty, and that they
late they may thank the King, since he
sent them they believed."
Shakspeare *Antony & Cleop.*

(2) I thank you (commonly shortened to *thank you*). An expression of thanks for kindness or act of politeness. It is as frequently used in declining an offer or request, whether seriously or ironically.

"No, I thank you, forwardly, heartily."
Merry Wives, I. 1.

(3) I will thank you: A conventional phrase of politeness used in introducing a request and equivalent to, Will you oblige me by doing, giving, or handing so-and-so: as, I will thank you to shut the door.

thank, s. [A.S. *thanc*, *thane* = thought, thane, favour, content, thanks, allied to *thân* and cogn. with *thân*; feel, *thank*; *thân*, *thane*, *thane*; *Ger. dank*; *Goth. thanke*.]

1. An expression of gratitude for a favour, an acknowledgment of gratitude for a benefit, favour, or kindness. (Now used exclusively in the plural.)

"Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory."
1 Cor. xv. 57.

2. Good-will, gratitude, thankfulness.

¶ (1) It is often used ironically.

"It is a sight but rarely equalled."
Thanks to man's wrath and a woman's pride."
Scott *Rob Roy*, I.

(2) Thanks; a common contraction for *I give (offer, tender, &c.) thanks, thanke, &c.* or the like.

thank-offering, s. An offering made as an expression of gratitude or thanks, or offering for benefits received.

"The altar ran with the blood of victims and
thank-offerings."
Milton *Paradise Lost*, I. 2.

thank-worthiness, s. The quality or state of being thankful.

thank-worthy, *thank-worthy, s. Deserving or worthy of thanks. (*Idem*.)

thânk-fîl, *thanke-full, s. [A.S. *thanc-ful*, *thankful*.]

1. Impressed with a sense or feeling of gratitude for benefits or kindness received; grateful.

"One act, that from a thankful heart proceeds,
Exalts ten thousand meritorious deeds."
Cowper *Task*, III.

2. Expressive of thanks or gratitude.

"Give the gods a thankful sacrifice."
Shakspeare *Antony & Cleopatra*, I. 2.

3. Claiming or deserving thanks; thank-worthy, meritorious.

4. Springing from a feeling of gratitude.

"A thankful remembrance of his death."
Milton *Paradise Lost*, I. 2.

5. Pleasant grateful.

"Some such *thankful* novelties."
Pope *Essay on Criticism*, bk. II.

thânk-fîl-ly, adv. [Eng. *thankful*; *-ly*.] In a thankful manner; with gratitude; with a lively and grateful sense of kindness received; gratefully.

"They... received very *thankfully* such little
secrets as we made them."
Scott *Rob Roy*, bk. II. ch. II.

thânk-fîl-ness, *thanke-ful-ness, s. [Eng. *thankful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being thankful; a feeling of gratitude; a lively and grateful sense of kindness received; gratitude.

"Expressing himself with great *thankfulness* in the civilities he and his companion had found at board."
Milton *Paradise Lost*, bk. II. ch. II.

thâ, thâ, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôr, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, oûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. s, æ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

us = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

hail, boy; pour, jawl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; gem: thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-cia, -tina = sign, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün, -ciens, -tiens, -sions = shün, -bie, -die, &c. = bel. del.

II. Bot.: (1) *Calyptranema Swartzii*; (2) *Cyperus latifolius*.

thatch-tree, s. A general name for palms in the West Indies.

thatch-wood work, s.

Hydr. eng.: A mode of facing sea-walls with brushwood. Underbrush of any twelve or fourteen years' growth is cut down, fagged at its full length, and spread over the face of the beach. It is kept down by strong stakes, which have cross-pieces at their upper ends to rest upon the brush, which breaks and disperses the waves and protects the earth beneath.

thatch, s. f. [THATCH, s.] To cover with straw, rushes, reeds, or the like.

thatched, pa. par. or a. [THATCH, v.]

thatched-head, s. One who has a head of thickly-matted hair. (Formerly applied to an Irishman in contempt.)

thatch-er, s. [Eng. Thatch, v. -er.] One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

"As honest thatcher will know how to hand his straw so will butler after his election than he did his."—*Sp. Bull. Apocryphal by Thomas Wright*, p. 118, 119.

thatch-lay r. par. a. & s. [THATCH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or art of covering with thatch.

2. The materials, as straw, reeds, &c., used for thatching; thatch.

thatching forl, thatching spale, s. An implement with a forked blade and a cross handle at one end for thrusting home the tufts of straw in thatching. The blade is usually formed of ash-wood, but sometimes of thin iron.

thatch-moss, s. [Eng. that; moss.] The stain or condition of being that rather than this. [TITHENESS.]

thatch, pron., conjunct., &c. [THAT.]

thought (ph silent), s. [A corrupt. of thwart.] A bench in a boat on which the rowers sit.

thau-mā-ti-ga, s. [Gr. θαύμα (thauma), gent. θαύματος (thaumatos) = a wonder.]

Zool.: A genus of Medusidae. Body hemispherical, its circumference with tentaculiform cirri, bulbous at their root, the outer part of the animal much excavated, with a stomacal cavity terminating by a buccal orifice. From the European and Australian coasts.

thā i mā, s. [Gr. θαύμα (thauma) = a marvel.]

Botan.: The name given to some extinct forms from the Doldie, closely allied to *Rhinus apiculatus*, the Angel fish, and probably to be related with the Rhinidae.

thau-mā-sito, s. [Gr. θαύμα (thauma) = a wonder.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in crystals in the Beldie mine, Jemtland, Sweden. When first found it is stated to be soft, hardening on exposure. Hardness, 3.5; sp. gr. 1.877; lustre, greasy to dull; colour, white.

Compos. : a mean of three very concordant analyses appears to justify the formula suggested by Lindström, $\text{CaSi}_2 + 14\text{H}_2\text{O} + (\text{CaSO}_4) + 14\text{aq.}$; sulphuric acid, 9.93; carbonic acid, 7.24; sulphuric acid, 13.25; lime, 27.82; water, 41.72 = 100. In view of the improbable composition, it has been attempted to show that the substance is a mixture; but by independent microscopic investigation its practically homogeneous structure has been confirmed. Still further examination is essential.

thau-mā-tür-g, s. [Gr. θαυμαστός (thaumastos) = wonderful, and οἶα (oia) = a tail.]

Ornith.: Shearwater; a genus of Trochilidae, with two species, from the humid districts of Peru. The genus is distinguished by the peculiarly-shaped tail, the feathers of which are pointed, the middle ones being greatly elongate. Several pairs are generally met with together. The males are extremely pugnacious, driving off every other kind of humming-bird which ventures to enter their territory. The plumage of the sexes is different, the female being much duller in colour.

thau-mā-tür-g, s. [Gr. θαύμα (thauma), gent. θαύματος (thaumatos) = a wonder, and ἔργον (ergon) = a work.] A miracle; a wonder; a miracle-worker.

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II. Fig.: The state of increasing low and formal, or reserved.

"But were a man in a mountain of ice yet of the sun of righteousness should arise then he would melt as the snow."—*Isaiah*, p. 10.

thaw-idea, s. [Eng. thaw; idea.] To thawed, unthawing.

"The pure air, even on this lower ledge of the snow, soon absorbs their spiritual essences and breathes them out."—*Isaiah*, p. 10.

thaw-g, s. [Eng. thaw; g.] Growing liquid; thawing.

thē, def. art. [A.S. thē, more commonly a, the.] The definite article.

thē, def. art. [A.S. thē, more commonly a, the.] The definite article.

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fāto, fāt, fāre, amidst, -hāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gā, pō, or, wōr, wōlf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūrē, qūtē, cūr, rālē, fāl; trī, sīrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

will of one indivisible Person, God and Man. (*ibid.*)

thé-an-thrôp-ic, *thé-an-thrôp-ic*, *a.* [*thé*, *an* (*thén*) = god, and *anthrôp-* = a man.] Partaking both of the divine and human nature.

thé-an-thrô-pi-um, *a.* [*THEANTHROPIC*.] 1. A state of being both God and man.

2. A conception of God or of gods, as possessing qualities essentially the same as those of man, but on a grander scale. (*ibid.*)

thé-an-thrô-pi-ous, *a.* [*THEANTHROPIC*.] The anthropic or believing in Theanthropism.

thé-an-thrô-py, *a.* [*THEANTHROPISM*.] The same as theanthropism.

thé-arch-ic, *a.* [*THEARCHY*.] Divinely sovereign or supreme.

thé-ar-chy, *a.* [*thé*, *arch* (*thén*) = god, and *arch* (*arché*) = rule.] 1. Government by God; theocracy.

2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of gods or deities.

thé-â-tre, *a.* [*THEATRE*.]

thé-â-tre-l-ian, *a.* [*Eng. theatre*; *-ian*.] An actor.

thé-â-tre-l-ian, *a.* [*Eng. theatre*; *-ian*.] 1. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

thé-â-tre-l-ian, *a.* [*Eng. theatre*; *-ian*.] 2. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

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thé-â-tre-l-ian, *a.* [*Eng. theatre*; *-ian*.] 18. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

thé-â-tre-l-ian, *a.* [*Eng. theatre*; *-ian*.] 19. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

thé-â-tre-l-ian, *a.* [*Eng. theatre*; *-ian*.] 20. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

ported by a solid substructure of piers and arches, which formed passages of three stories one above another, retaining the circular form of the building; whilst externally they formed arcades, which were surrounded with half-columns or piers with capitals over them. The exterior of the straight portion of the building, which contained the stage and some chambers connected with it, was generally surrounded by a portico. The theatres were either open, or were protected against the sun and rain by an awning stretched over them. The *scenae frons* consisted of the *scenae frons* in a restricted sense, answering to the modern scene, and the *pulpitum* or stage.



THEATRE OF DIONYSUS.

The scene itself, in accordance with a critical canon observed with much solemnity by the Greek dramatists, was very rarely changed during the course of the same play, although the *scenae frons*, the turning scene, and the *scenae frons*, the shifting scene, were not altogether unknown. The *pulpitum* again was divided into the *proscenium*, or space in front of the scene, where the actors stood while actually engaged in the business of the play, and the *postscenium*, or space behind the scene, to which they retired when they made their exits. Modern theatres are generally constructed on a semicircular or horseshoe plan, with galleries running round the walls. The portion of a modern theatre corresponding to the ancient orchestra is occupied mainly by spectators, the *orchestra* taking up only a small part of the stage. In some small theatres the *orchestra* is under the stage.

"The building was a spectacle theatre. Half round on two main pillars reared high, with seats where all the lords and ladies of the court might sit in order to behold."

2. A room, hall, or other place, generally with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats, rising as they recede, or otherwise arranged so as to afford the spectators a full and unobstructed view of the platform. Such rooms are used for public lectures, dramatic demonstrations, surgical operations &c.

II. *Figuratively*: 1. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats in a theatre.

"Spoke above shade, a woody theatre." (*ibid.*)

2. A place, scene, or sphere of action or exhibition; a scene or field of operations; the scene in locality where a series of events takes place, as, the theatre of war.

"*Sublime theatre*: A theatre existing by right of letters put out, as distinguished from one holding a licence from the Lord Chamberlain. (See extract) (*English*)"

"Owing to their being the two patent theatres, Drury Lane and Covent Garden have each at their doors a crowd of labour of six soldiers, furnished by the household troops."

3. *Theatre*: A theatre existing by right of letters put out, as distinguished from one holding a licence from the Lord Chamberlain. (See extract) (*English*)

theatre-goer, *a.* A playgoer; one who frequents theatres.

theatre-going, *a.* The practice of frequenting theatres.

thé-â-tre-ol, *thé-â-tre-ol*, *a.* [*Lat. theatricus*, from *thé-â-tre* (*theatre*).]

1. Of or pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

"The people in general fond of theatrical entertainment." (*ibid.*)

2. Calculated for display; pompous.

"But suchnessness as do, neither our language should a kind, nor our manner theatrical." (*ibid.*)

3. Meretricious, artificial, false.

thé-â-tre-ol-ic, *a.* [*Eng. theatrical*.] 1. The quality or state of being theatrical; anything that is theatrical; theatrical display. (*ibid.*)

2. In a theatrical manner; in a manner imitating the stage. (*ibid.*)

3. With vain pomp, show, or ostentation; with false glitter; unreal.

thé-â-tre-ol-ic, *a.* [*THEATRICAL*.] All that appertains to a dramatic performance, especially such a performance in a private house, as, private *theatricals*.

thé-â-tre-ol-ic, *a.* A telephone by means of which the words and music of a theatrical performance may be heard at a distance by non-spectators.

thé-â-tre-ol-ic, *a.* [*Eng. theatre*; *-ol-ic*.] 1. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

2. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

3. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

4. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

5. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

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9. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

10. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

11. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

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14. A player in a theatrical drama. (*ibid.*)

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thé-â-tre-ol-ic, *thé-â-tre-ol-ic*, *a.* [*Lat. theatricus*, from *thé-â-tre* (*theatre*).] 1. Of or pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

"The people in general fond of theatrical entertainment." (*ibid.*)

thé-â-tre-ol-ic, *thé-â-tre-ol-ic*, *a.* [*Lat. theatricus*, from *thé-â-tre* (*theatre*).] 2. Of or pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

"In some respects the *Thecodont Reptiles* makes an approach to the *Lacertillans* while in others they

Bat., Rhynchos thecans; a Chinese ever-

analogy of our House: Ch. Man. *ibid.*, 22.

Sto, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō
or, wōre, wolf, work, who, sōn; mātē, cūb, cure, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Syriān. æ, œ = e; cy a; qu = kw.

3. At another time: as, now and then = at one time and another.

¶ Then is used elliptically for then existing, then being.

"The then Bishop of London, Dr. Land, attended on his majesty throughout the whole journey." — *Clarendon*.

B. As conj.: In that case; therefore; consequently; for this reason; this being so.

"Let reason then at her own quarry fly, But how can flimsy gray infidelity?" — *Irving, Devil & Panther*, l. 194.

¶ 1. But then; but on the other hand; but notwithstanding; but in return.

2. By then;

(1) By that time. (Colloq.)

(2) By the time when or that.

3. Till then: Until that time.

"Till then who knew The force of those dire arms?" — *Milton, P. L.*, l. 93.

then-a-days, *adv.* In those days; in times past; correlative to *now-a-days*.

thén'-al, *a.* [THENAR.] The same as THENAR (q.v.).

thén'-ar, *s. & a.* [Gr. *thénar* (thenar), from *thénai* (thénai), 2 aor. infin. of *thénō* (thénō) = to strike.]

A. As substantive:

Anat.: The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand or to the sole of the foot.

thenar-eminence, thenar-prominence, *s.*

Anat.: The fleshy mass constituting the ball of the thumb. It consists of four muscles: the *abductor pollicis*, the *opponens pollicis*, the *flexor brevis pollicis*, and the *adductor pollicis*.

Thén'-ard, *s.* [THENARDITE.] (See compound.)

Thenard's blue, *s.* [COBALT-BLUE.]

thén'-ard ite, *s.* [After the French chemist, L. J. Thenard; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A soluble mineral, forming large deposits in Spain, Arizona, U.S.A., and other places. Crystallization orthorhombic, with a basal cleavage. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2.55; lustre, vitreous; colour, white; sometimes brown. Compos.: soda, 56.3; sulphuric acid, 43.7 = 100, which corresponds to the formula, NaO SO₄.

thénce, 'thanne, 'thenne, 'thanene, 'thenes, 'thens, *adv.* [A.S. *thannan*, *thannan*, *thannan* = thence; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *thannan*; Ger. *thannan*.]

1. From that place or quarter.

"Invoke thy aid to my advent'rous song." — *Milton, P. L.*, l. 12.

2. From that time; thenceforth.

"These shall be no more thence an end of days." — *Isaiah lxx. 20.*

3. For that reason; from that source; from this; out of this.

"Not to set life with signs at a gift Useless, and thence children about him." — *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, l. 590.

*4. Not there; elsewhere; absent.

"Who would be thence that has the benefit of access?" — *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

¶ From thence: A phrasal but well authorized expression.

"I was not sick of any fear from thence." — *Shakespeare, Sonnet 86.*

thénce-forth, 'thenes forth, 'thens-forth, *adv.* [Eng. *thence*, and *forth*.] From that time; thereafter.

"The salt hath lost its savour . . . It is thenceforth good for nothing." — *Matthew v. 13.*

¶ Thenceforth is frequently preceded by *from*, a phrasism, but sanctioned by good usage.

"From thenceforth I have sought to release him." — *John xix. 12.*

thénce-for ward, *adv.* [Eng. *thence*, and *forward*.] From that time or place onward.

"When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant produces by report, and promises to lead a new life thenceforward." — *Kettwell*.

thénce-fróm, *adv.* [Eng. *thence*, and *from*.] From that place.

*thenes, 'thens, *adv.* [THENCE.]

*thenes-forth, *adv.* [THENCEFORTH.]

thé-ô, *pref.* [Gr. *theos* (theos) = God.] The first element in many words derived from the Greek referring to the Divine Being or divinity.

thé-ô brô'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *theo-* = god, and Gr. *brôma* (brôma) = food.]

Bat.: A genus of Byttneriaceae. Small trees, with large simple leaves, and the flowers in clusters. Sepals five; petals five, hooded, ligulate at the apex, stamens five, each with double anthers, and a horn-like appendage between the filaments; styles trifid; fruit large, five-celled; stigma five-parted; more or less pentagonal fruits, with a thick tough rind, seeds embedded in pulp; albumen none; cotyledons thick, oily, wrinkled. *Theobroma*



THEOBROMA.

Cacao, the *Cacao* tree, is sixteen or eighteen feet high, with large, oblong, entire, acuminate, smooth leaves; clusters of flowers, with the calyx rose-coloured and the petals yellowish. Fruit six to ten inches long. Branch of *Cacao*-tree, flower, and fruit three to five broad, with ten elevated longitudinal ribs. The ripe fruits are yellow. Each contains between fifty and a hundred seeds. These, when properly prepared, constitute the *cacao*. Great quantities of the *Cacao* tree exist in Demerara. It is also cultivated extensively in the West Indies, and grows as far north as Mexico, and has been introduced into India and Ceylon. A concrete oil, obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds, is used as an emollient. It does not become rancid, and on that account is largely used in European pharmacy for the preparation of suppositories and pessaries.

thé-ô hrô'-mic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *theobrom(a)*; -ic.] Derived from *Theobroma Cacao*.

theobromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₀H₇N₃O₆. Obtained from *Cacao*-butter by saponification, and fractional distillation of the product. It melts at 72.2°, and distils at a higher temperature without decomposition.

thé-ô brô'-mine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *theobrom(a)*; -ine.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₇N₃O₆. An alkaloid present in the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*, to the extent of from one to two per cent. It can be obtained by treating a hot-water extract of the ground beans with acetate of lead, removing excess of lead with sulphuric acid, evaporating the solution, and extracting the theobromine with alcohol. It forms short prismatic crystals, having a bitter taste, slightly soluble in water and alcohol. It is neutral, but unites with acids forming crystalline salts. Heated to 100° with methyl iodide it is converted into methyl-theobromine or theme.

*thé-ô chris-tia, *a.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *christos* (christos) = anointed; *xristu* (christu) = to anoint.] Anointed by God.

thé-ô ra-pý, *s.* [Gr. *theokratia* (theokratia) = the rule of God; *theos* (theos) = god, and *kratos* (kratos) = strength, government, power; Fr. *théocratie*.]

1. Government of a State by the immediate direction of God; a state of civilization and religion in which the political power is exercised by a sacerdotal caste; as in the case of the Israelites, with whom the theocracy lasted till the time of Saul.

"Thus the Church becoming their king, in as real a sense as he was their God, the republic of the Israelites was properly a theocracy; in which the two sciences, civil and religious, were of course entirely incorporated." — *Bartholomew, Divine Legation*, bk. v. § 2.

2. A state governed by the immediate direction of God.

thé-ô ra-sý, *s.* [Gr. *theokrasia* (theokrasia), from *theos* (theos) = god, and *krasis* (krasis) = a mixture.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A mixture of the worship of different gods.

2. Anc. Philos.: The intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the Neoplatonists.

thé-ô-crát, *s.* [THEOCRACY.] One who rules under a theocracy; one who is ruled in men's affairs directly by God.

thé-ô-crát-ic, thé-ô-crát-ic-al, *a.* [Fr. *théocratique*.] Of or pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

"But you say, when the Jewish government became a monarchy, it lost its theocratical form." — *Isaiah*, ch. lvi. § 2.

*thé-ô-di-cô-a, *s.* [THEOCRACY.]

thé-ô-di-cô-an, *a.* [Fr. *théodique*; -an.] Of or pertaining to theodicy (q.v.).

thé-ô-dí-gý, *s.* [Gr. *theos* (theos) = God, and *dike* (dike) = justice.]

Philos.: A vindication of the Deity in respect of the organization of the world, and the freedom of the human will. The term is specially applied to a defence of Theism against Atheism, which Leibnitz undertakes by publishing, in 1710, his *Essai de Théodicée*, respecting the goodness of God, the liberty of man, and the origin of the Bible. (JURISPRUDENCE, l.)

"Among the infinitude of possible worlds, God has chosen that which is best. And it is best? That which presents the most perfect order and harmony. The terms of all philosophy then according to Leibnitz, will be the constant and whatever is for the best. That every thing is harmonious, and beautiful. Philo- by a Theodicy." — *Th. H. Leves, Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1803), p. 72.

thé-ô-dí-lite, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. *theos* (theos), for *theos* (theos) = god, and *litos* (litos) = a way, and *litos* (litos) = smooth, even, plain. In some editions, ed. 1674.] A most important instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, but particularly adapted for measuring the former. Its principle is identical with that of the altitude and azimuth instrument; the construction and use of the two, however, differ, the latter being employed for astronomical purposes, the theodolite is used for land surveying, but the better instruments of this class may be employed for observing the altitude of celestial bodies. The vertical circle is not generally, however, of sufficient size, but graduated as to be available for very accurate astronomical observations. In the cent which shows the form known as a Y theodolite, from the shape of the rests in which the telescope is free to rotate, it is an ordinary reflecting telescope, having in the principal focus of its object-glass an arrangement of fibres of unspun silk, called cross-wires. One of these fibres is level when the instrument is correctly set up, and two others like the letter X, intersect at a point in the first.



THEODOLITE.

When a point is to be viewed with the telescope, the telescope is moved so that the base of the point coincides with the intersection of the cross-wires. The vertical limb is divided into degrees, and is capable of being moved by means of the vernier and the micrometer, to thirds of a minute. A part of plate, called *limb* of the instrument, are free, when clamped, to move independently of each other. The plate carries a magnetic compass and two spirit levels, and at right angles to each other, by means of which the circle may be brought accurately into the horizontal plane by means of the screws, *level*. The plate is furnished with two verniers, one of which is marked on which are divided by the micrometer, and the other is marked on the upper portion of the instrument may read about 1°, except when it is clamped by means of the screw *g*; the screw *h* gives an amount

the, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wôt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = e; ey = â; qu = kw.

motion after the screw *g* has been tightened. By the motion of the telescope *b*, on the horizontal axis of the vertical limb *z*, altitudes and vertical angles can be measured, while, by its motion on the vertical axis *c*, the angular distances between two objects can be ascertained by the readings on the horizontal circle *a*. Before using a theodolite, it should be properly adjusted; that is, the different parts should be brought to their proper relative positions. The theodolite is in adjustment when the following conditions are fulfilled: 1. When the intersection of the cross wires is in the axis of the telescope, and that is in the line which remains fast when the telescope is turned in the Y's; 2. When the axis of the attached level is parallel to the axis of the telescope; 3. When the axes of the levels on the horizontal limb are perpendicular to the axis of the horizontal limb; and 4. When the axis of the vertical limb is perpendicular to the axis of the horizontal limb.

theodolite-magnetometer, *s.* An instrument employs *l* as a declinator to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.

thē-ō-ō-lit-ic, *a.* [Eng. *theodolitic*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite; as, *theodolitic observations*.

Thē-ō-ō-si-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to the Emperor Theodosius (A. D. 401-450), or to the code of laws compiled under his direction.

Thē-ō-ō-ti-an (ti as shi), *s.* [See def.] *ecclēsiolōgic* Church History (Pl.):

A. A well named after Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium, who, apostatizing during a Roman persecution (A. D. 192) palliated his fall by representing that Jesus, notwithstanding his miraculous conception, was only a man. He (Theodotus), therefore, had denied man, and not God.

2. The followers of a disciple of the former, a tanner, also called Theodotus, who organized the sect, A. D. 210. He held that Jesus, though born a man, became God at his baptism. Some of Theodotus's followers thought that Jesus did so at his resurrection, and some not at all. Called also Melchisidians (q. v.).

theofthe, *s.* [THEIST.]

thē-ō-gōn-ic, *a.* [Eng. *theogon*(y); -ic.] Of or relating to theogony.

"One appears to an earlier theogonic scheme."—*Glennie*, *Journe*, *Mund*, ch. vii.

thē-ō-gō-niam, *s.* [Eng. *theogon*(y); -ism.] The same as THEOGONY (q. v.).

thē-ō-gō-nist, *s.* [Eng. *theogon*(y); -ist.] One who is versed in or writes on theogony.

"Such theogonists as these, who were theogonists."—*Cudworth*, *Intellect*, system, p. 114.

thē-ō-gō-nys, *s.* [Lat. *theogonia*, from Gr. *theogonia* (theogonia) = the origin of the gods; *gōn* (gōn) = a poem by Hesiod, from *gōn* (gōn) = I and *gōn* (gōn) = generation, in its sense as a poem; *gōn* (gōn) = race; *gōn* (gōn) = to be born; Fr. *theogonie*; Sp. & Ital. *teogonia*.] Originally, the name given to the class of poems which treated of the generation and descent of the gods; hence, that branch of heathen theology which taught of the origin or generation of the gods.

"The theogonies of poems which trace the descent of the gods."—*Intro*, to *Mythology*, p. 34.

thē-ō-gō-gāl, *s.* [THEOLOGICAL.]

thē-ō-gō-gāl-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *theology*(y); -tēr, *adv.*, used in contempt, as in postscript, &c.] A kind of quack in theology or divinity; a pretender to a knowledge of the theology.

"Offered into the hands of a company of theologians."—*Baron*, *Ann*, *Mel*, p. 24.

thē-ō-gō-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *theology*(y); -ēr.] A theologian.

"A man is very true that some Christian theologians have made God to be all according to these latter ideas."—*Cudworth*, *Intellect*, system, p. 37.

thē-ō-gō-gi-an, *s.* [Eng. *theology*(y); -an.] One who is well versed in theology; a professor of theology or divinity; a divine.

"Some theologians have been employed to define past events and to religion and truth, by defining opinions and facts."—*Hugwood*, *Life*, of *Adams*, p. 17.

thē-ō-lōg-ic, *a.* [Eng. *theology*(y); -ic.] Of or pertaining to theology or divinity.

"I mean not to consider the theological opinions of Erasmus, but his learning and his genius."—*Anon*, *Essay*, p. 124.

theological-virtues, *s. pl.* A term applied to the virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, because they relate immediately to God, and are founded on his word, and on that alone.

thē-ō-lōg-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *theological*(y); -ly.] In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology.

"The Archbishop of York reasoned theologically concerning his disobedience."—*Caution*, *Mad*, *Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1567).

thē-ō-lōg-ic-s, *s.* [THEOLOGIC.] The same as THEOLOGY (q. v.).

"Who thus excel Young's Love of Fame, v. In theologic."—*Young*, *Love of Fame*, v.

thē-ō-lō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *theology*(y); -ist.] A theologian.

"He [Harmon] was a person of great gravity, of most exact example in his life and conversation, very charitable and devout, and had nothing wanting in him to complete a theologian."—*Wood*, *A*, *Thomas*, *Ugton*, vol. 1.

thē-ō-lō-gi-um, *s.* [THEOLOGY.] A small upper stage in the ancient theatre, upon which the machinery for celestial appearances was arranged.

thē-ō-lō-gias, *v. t. & t.* [Eng. *theology*(y); -ize.]

A. *Trans.* To render theological.

"It cannot be denied but that the Pagans did in some sense or other deify or theologize all the parts of the world, and things of nature."—*Cudworth*, *Intellect*, system, p. 508.

B. *Intrans.* To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

thē-ō-lō-giz-er, *s.* [Eng. *theologiz*(e); -er.] One who theologizes; a theologian.

thē-ō-lō-gūs, **thē-ō-lō-gāl**, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *theologus* = a theologian.]

Roman Church: A canon theologian appointed in cathedral and collegiate churches to deliver lectures on theology and Holy Scripture. (*Conc. Trid.*, sess. v., de ref., c. 1.)

thē-ō-lō-gus, *s.* [THEOLOGY.] A theologian. Also (*colly*), a student of theology.

"Ye gentle theologies of calmer kind Young, *Night Thoughts*, vii.

thē-ō-lō-gy, **thē-ō-lō-gie**, *s.* [Fr. *théologie*, from Lat. *theologia*; Gr. *theologia* (theologia) = speaking about God; *theologos* (theologos) = speaking about God; *theos* (theos) = God, and *logos* (logos) = a word; *legō* (legō) = to speak.]

1. *Classic*: A term applied by the classic authors to treatises on the nature and composition of the gods, such as the *Works* & *Days* of Hesiod, and the *de Natura Deorum* of Cicero. Augustine (*De Civitate*) quotes Enselmus and Varro as dividing theology into three kinds: the fabulous, that of the poets; the natural, that of the philosophers; and the political, that of the priests and the common people. The first and second kinds could be changed according to the will of the investigators; but the last could not be altered without national consent.

2. *Christian*: The science which treats of divine things, especially of the relations of man to God. Doctrinal formulas are recognized in Scripture, which uses such expressions as "the mysteries of God" (1 Cor. ii. 13), "the form of sound words" (2 Tim. i. 13), "sound doctrine" (Titus i. 9); but the term theology does not occur, though the elements of which it is compounded are found in close connection, *vā* (ta) *logia* (logia), *to* (to) *theos* (Theos) = the oracles of God (Rom. iii. 2; cf. also 1 Peter iv. 11). Theology is primarily divided into Natural and Supernatural, or Revealed; the former deduced by reason from a survey of the universe, the latter founded on revelation. Natural religion is recognized in Scripture (Ps. xix. 1, 6; Rom. i. 19, 20), and is held to establish the being, power, wisdom, and goodness of God, the obligation of his moral law and the folly and danger of transgressing it, and the immortality of the soul. Revealed religion is considered to superadd to these doctrines those of the Trinity, the creation and fall of man, the penalty of sin, the mission, work, and atoning death of Christ, his

resurrection, ascension, and second advent, with many other doctrines. Before a theology embracing the teaching of the Bible on these subjects can be constructed, the following sciences are required: Biblical Criticism, to ascertain the exact text of certain works claiming to be inspired, and, if possible, their time, place, and human authorship; Apologetics, to establish and defend their claim to inspiration; Hermeneutics, to investigate the principles of interpretation; Exegesis, to carry those principles into practice by actual interpretation. Dogmatic Theology follows; its province being to bring together and classify the doctrines scattered through the Bible; Polemic Theology defends these against adversaries; Practical Theology reduces them to practice, and Pastoral Theology investigates the most approved methods of presenting them to the people. Throughout Scripture there is a well-marked development or evolution of doctrine from the earliest period to the close of New Testament times. The New Testament Theology constitutes the chief basis of the theologies of all churches; it was followed by that of the Apostolic Fathers, and then by that of the Fathers in general. It varied according to the bias of the several writers. Most doctrines were stated at first in general terms, they were then expounded and discussed by the fathers, and when necessity arose, decisions of councils gave them a clear and precise form. In medieval times great efforts were made to state theological doctrines in language derived from the metaphysics of the age, and show their harmony; the result was the Scholastic Theology (q. v.). The application of the Commandments of the moral law to individual conduct gave rise to Moral Theology (q. v.). The Protestant Theology, which commenced with Luther and Zwingle, was professedly founded on Scripture, interpreted by private judgment, the right of exercising which was boldly asserted; that of the Roman Catholics was founded on the consensus of the fathers, the decisions of councils, and of the Holy See, and not on the results of individual investigation. Fearless and resolute exercise of private judgment in Germany, Holland, the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, &c., has resulted in rationalism, which has also arisen in most continental countries in union with Rome, by a reaction against authority. Two theologies, one Catholic, the other Calvinist, have struggled for mastery in the Anglican Church for the last three centuries; for the century ending about 1840 the latter was dominant; since then its influence has been abridged by the Tractarian movement. Rationalism has made considerable progress within late years both in the United States and Europe, the "Essays and Reviews," published in 1860, being the first rationalistic utterance by clergymen of the Anglican Church. In the Presbyterian Church there has been of recent years a strong development of rationalistic theology, and to some extent in other Protestant churches.

thē-ō-m-ē-chist, *s.* [Pref. *theo*, and Gr. *μαχη* (*machē*) = a fight.] One who fights against the gods.

thē-ō-m-ē-ohy, *s.* [THEOMACHIST.]

1. A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods in ancient mythology.

2. A strife or battle amongst the gods.

3. Opposition to the divine will.

thē-ō-m-ē-ōy, *s.* [Pref. *theo*, and Gr. *μαντεία* (*mantēia*) = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination, drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be inspired immediately by some divinity.

thē-ō-m-ē-ni-s, *s.* [Gr. *θεομανία* (*theomaniā*) = madness caused by a god.]

Mental Pathol.: A term introduced by Esquirol for a disorder in which the sufferer imagines himself to be the deity, or that the deity dwells in and speaks through him; used more widely to embrace religious exaltation and religious melancholy.

"An eye witness of the Irish Revivals speaks of *theomaniā*."—*Bucknill & Tuke*, *Psychol. Med.*, p. 218.

Thē-ō-pās'-chite, *s.* [Gr. *θεός* (*theos*) = God, and *πάσχω* (*paschō*) = to suffer.]

Church Hist. (H.). A name given to the Monophysite followers of Peter the Fuller, Bishop of Antioch, who towards the close of

tōi, bōy; pōit, jōwī; cat, çell, chorn, çhin, bench; ge, çem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = ç; çiaa, çian - çhan, - çion, - çion = çhūn; - çion, - çion = çhūn. - çious, - çious, - çious = çhūn. - çia, - çie, &c. = çel, çel.

the fifth century, added the clause, "Who was crucified for us" to the Trisagion (q.v.).

"He undoubtedly made this addition with sacred views, intending to establish our near unity in his favorite doctrine, that of but one nature in Christ. But his adversaries, especially Felix of Rome and others, perverted his meaning, and insinuated that he intended to teach that all the three Persons in the Godhead were crucified, and therefore such an approved form of the hymn were called *Thesopactites*."—*McGrim*. Church Hist. (ed. Reid), p. 204.

* **thē-ō-pa-thēt-ic**, *a.* [Formed from *theopathy*, in the analogy of *sympathetic*, from *sympathy*.] Relating or pertaining to theopathy (q.v.).

* **thē-ō-pāth-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *theopath(y)*; -ic.] The same as THEOPATHETIC (q.v.).

"To deduce practical rules concerning the *theopathic* affections—faith, love, gratitude, hope, trust, forgiveness, love."—*Hartley*. *San Man*, pt. II, ch. III, § 15.

* **thē-ōp-a-thy**, *s.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety.

* **thē-ō-phān-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *theophany*(y); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to theophany; making an actual appearance to man, as a god.

* **thē-ōph-a-nē**, *s.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to appear.]

1. The manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

"To anticipate dreams far distinct, objective, divine apparitions or *theophanies*."—*Contemp. Rev.*, July, 1847, p. 38.

2. Epiphany (q.v.).

* **thē-ō-phān-ān-thrōp-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *theophanthropy*(y); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to theophanthropy or the theophanthropist; uniting love to God with that to man.

thē-ō-phān-ān-thrō-pism, *s.* [Eng. *theophanthropy*(y); -ism.] Theophanthropy.

* **thē-ō-phān-ān-thrō-pist**, *s.* [Eng. *theophanthropy*(y); -ist.] One who unites love to God with love to man; an adherent of Theophanthropy.

"The temple, the most worthy of its divinity, in the eyes of the *Theophanthropists*, is the universe."—*John Evans*. *Sketch of Demonsiation*, p. 17.

* **thē-ō-phān-ān-thrō-py**, *s.* [Gr. *θεός* (*theos*) = God, and *φιλανθρωπος* (*philanthropos*) = a lover of man.]

Compar. Religions: The name given to a system of natural religion which arose in the time of the first French Republic, and which had for its cardinal doctrines the adoration of God and love of man. In 1795 five leagues of families—Chevre, Marais, Jansen, Henry, and Maudslayi—associated themselves, and in December held their first meeting at a house in the Rue St. Denis for the purposes of divine worship and moral instruction, according to the dictates of natural religion. Their services consisted of moral discourses, singing, and prayer. One of their adherents was Revellere-Lepaux, a member of the Directory, who allowed them the use of the ten parish churches of Paris, which they fitted up and adorned with religious and moral inscriptions, an ancient altar, a basket of flowers as an offering to the Supreme Being, a pulpit, and allegorical paintings and banners. In 1802 Napoleon I. forbade them to hold their meetings in the churches, and after this time they no longer appear as a body.

"This religion, which consists in worshipping God and cherishing our kind, is what we express by the single word, that of *Theophanthropy*."—*John Evans*. *Sketch of Demonsiation*, p. 19.

* **thē-ō-phile**, *s.* [Gr. *θεός* (*theos*) = God, and *φίλος* (*philos*) = dear.] One loved by God.

"Affection is the proportion of the best *theophiles*."—*North*. *Letters*, II, 4.

* **thē-ō-phīl-ō-sōph-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *theo-*, and Eng. *philosophic* (q.v.).] Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

thē-ōph-ēr-ōl, *s.* [Pl. of Gr. *θεοφάρος* (*theopharos*) = possessed by a god, inspired; *θεός* (*theos*) = a god, and *φάρος* (*pharos*) = bearing.]

Church Hist.: A mystical name assumed by some of the early Christians, signifying that they were the temples of God (1 Cor. iii, 16). It is not unlikely that the term had special reference to the presence of Christ, God and Man, in those who had devoutly received the Eucharist. (*Blunt*.)

thē-ō-phrās-tē, *s.* [Named after Theophrastus, A.P. 371 (?)-285, a philosopher, author of *The History of Plants*, &c., and often called the Father of Botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Theophrastea* (q.v.). Only known species, *Theophrasta Juncea*. It is a small tree with an unbranched stem, and a tuft of long, evergreen leaves at the top, giving it a superficial resemblance to a palm tree. Palyx and corolla campanulate, the former cartilaginous, the latter with a short tube, having a dilated throat with an angularly-lobed, fleshy ring, and a spreading limb; stamens five. Fruit, a spherical berry, with the seeds half immersed in the placenta. *T. Jusseu* is a native of San Domingo, and is cultivated for its fine leaves.

thē-ō-phrās-tē-s, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *theophrastus*(u); Lat. fem. pl. wj, suff. -s.]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrsinaceae (q.v.). Scales in the throat of the corolla alternate with its lobes.

* **thē-ōp-neūs-tēd**, *a.* [THEOPNEUSTY.] Divinely inspired; theopneustic.

thē-ōp-neūs-tī-a, *s.* [THEOPNEUSTY.] The same as THEOPNEUSTY.

"Let them beware of conjuring enchantments or commonly devised dogmas of *Theopneusts*, which will not stand the test of inquiry. Discarding all these weak defenses, let them see whether the Bible is not itself Theopneustic to those who have some of the genuine of the spirit by which to taste and try it."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, Jan. 1853.

* **thē-ōp-neūs-tī-a**, *a.* [Eng. *theopneust(y)*; -a.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God.

* **thē-ōp-neūs-tī-y**, *s.* [Gr. *θεοπνευστός* (*theopneustos*), from *θεός* (*theos*) = god, and *πνέω* (*pnéō*) = to breathe.] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

thē-ō-r-bist, *s.* [Eng. *theorbist*(o); -ist.] One who plays on a theorbo.

thē-ō-r-bō, *s.* [Ital. *torba*; Fr. *thorbe*.]

Music: An old stringed instrument resembling the lute in form or tone. It had two necks, the longest of which the bass strings were attached. It was employed for accompanying voices, and was in great favor during the seventeenth century. It differed from the lute in the possession of its two necks, whence it is sometimes called *Cithara hijana*. The strings were usually single in the theorbos, and when double, or tuned in octaves or in unison with the base or treble notes, the instrument was called the Arch-lute, or Chittarone.

thē-ō-rēm, *s.* [Lat. *theorem*, from Gr. *θεώρημα* (*theōrhēma*) = a spectacle, hence a subject for contemplation, a principle, a theorem, from *θεωρέω* (*theōréō*) = to look at, to behold, to view; *θεωρός* (*theōrōs*) = a spectator; *θεωραία*, *θεωραία* (*theōraia*, *theōraia*) = to see, to view; Fr. *théorème*; Sp. & Ital. *teorema*.]

1. *Geom.*: A proposition to be proved; a statement of a principle to be demonstrated; that is, the truth of which is required to be made evident by a course of reasoning, called a demonstration. In the synthetic method of investigation, which is that for the most part employed in geometry, it is usual to state the principle to be proved before commencing the demonstration, which proceeds by a regular course of argumentation to the final conclusion, confirmatory of the principle enunciated. The principle being proved, it may properly be employed as a premiss in the deduction of new truths. The principle, as enunciated before the demonstration, is the theorem; its statement after demonstration constitutes a rule or formula, according as the statement is made in ordinary or in algebraic language. A theorem differs from a problem in this, that the latter is a statement of something to be done, the former of something to be proved.

2. *Alg. & Anal.*: Something used to denote a rule, especially when that rule is expressed by symbols or formulae; as, the binomial theorem.

* 3. A speculative truth; a position laid

down as an acknowledged truth; that which is considered and established as a principle.

"Questioned by its logicalness, it was hence taken as a verumal theorem (theorem); for proof was not required, as it was a self-evident truth, and hence a theorem of divinity to us."—*Burrow*. *Sermons*, vol. II, p. 2.

¶ (1) *Negative theorem*: A theorem which expresses the impossibility of any assertion. (2) *Particular theorem*: A theorem which extends only to a particular quantity.

(3) *Universal theorem*: A theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.

* **thē-ō-rēm**, *r.t.* [THEOREM.] To reason to or formulate into a theorem.

thē-ō-rē-māt-ic, **thē-ō-rē-māt-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *θεωρηματικός* (*theōrhēmatikos*) = pertaining to a theorem; contained in a theorem, consisting of theorems.]

* **thē-ō-rēm-a-tist**, *s.* [THEOREMIST.] One who forms theorems; one who theorizes.

* **thē-ō-rēm-ic**, **thē-ō-rēm-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *theorem*; -ic.] Theorematic (q.v.).

"The *theorem*, truth, or that which has a speculative basis of things, is a logical proposition."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, Jan. 1853.

thē-ō-rēt-ic, **thē-ō-rēt-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *θεωρητικός* (*theōrhētikos*) = pertaining to theory; pertaining or relating to theory, founded as depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical, speculative.]

"Admirably well turned, not only for the theory, but also the practical behavior of cunning men."—*Forster*, No. 151.

thē-ō-rēt-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *theoretically*; -ly.] In a theoretical manner; in theory; according to theory; speculatively; not practically.

"Geography is *theoretically* a science, but the actual part of the latter science is *practical*."—*Herbert*. *Letters*, p. 204.

thē-ō-rēt-ica, *s.* [THEORETICA.] The speculative parts of a science; speculation.

* **thē-ō-r-ic**, **thē-ō-r-ic**, **thē-ō-r-ic**, **thē-ō-r-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *θεωρητικός* (*theōrhētikos*), Lat. *theorica* (ars); Fr. *théorique*.]

A. *As subst.*: Speculation, theory (formerly from *thē-ō-r-ic*).

"The *theoretical* theory, wherein the logical consists in practice, as mysteriously as he; quite practical, with all practice, in all his address."—*Shakspeare*. *Richard III*.

B. *As adj.*: The same as THEORETICAL (q.v.).

"We are more inclined to her for all philosophical and theoretical knowledge."—*Howell*. *Letters*, II, 10.

theoric fund, *a.* [from *thē-ō-r-ic*.]

Greek Antiq.: The surplus of ordinary revenue, which, after defraying all charges of the peace establishment, was devoted to the formation of a fund for furnishing the citizens not absent from Attica the cost of two oboli, being the price of seats at the great dramatic festivals.

thē-ō-r-ic-a, *s.* [Gr. *θεωρητικά* (*theōrhētika*), Lat. pl. of *θεωρητικός* (*theōrhētikos*) = pertaining to a spectacle; *θεωρός* (*theōrōs*) = a spectator.]

Greek Antiq.: The public monies expended in Athens on festivals and games.

* **thē-ō-r-ic-al**, **thē-ō-r-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *théorique*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to theory; theoretical. "Enriched with art, logic, science, and a mind of theoretical divinity."—*Spenser*. *Spenser's Life*.

2. Pertaining to the Theoria (q.v.), in this sense from *thē-ō-r-ic*.

* **thē-ō-r-ic-al-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *theoretically*; -ly.] Theoretically, speculatively.

"Able to discourse *theoretically* of the divine situation, and most happily of the divine of the natural globe."—*Shakspeare*. *Richard III*, 27.

* **thē-ō-r-ique** (*quo-ā-ic*), *s.* [Fr. *Théorie*.]

thē-ō-r-ist, *s.* [Eng. *theorist*(o); -ist.] One who theorizes; one who forms theorems; a speculatist.

"Truths that the *theorist* could never reach. And observation told me I would be a theorist."—*Shakspeare*. *Measure for Measure*.

thē-ō-r-ist-ian, *s.* [Eng. *theorist*(o); -ian.] The act of theorizing or speculating; the profession of a theorist or theorist.

thē-ō-r-ize, *r.t.* [Eng. *theorize*(o); -ize.] To form a theory or theory; to form opinions.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, cāmel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sūre, sīr, mārīne; gā, pā, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūt, eūb, eūre, quāte, eūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. *a, æ = o; ey = a; qu = kw.*

thér-a-pôn, a. [Gr. *θεραπεία* (*therapēia*) = an attendant.]

Ichthy. A genus of Percidae, with about twenty species, some of which are more or less marine, spread over the Indo-Pacific. Body oblong, compressed, with scales of moderate size; teeth villiform; branchiostegals six. They are all of small size, and may be readily recognized by the blackish longitudinal bands with which the body is ornamented.

thér-a-py, s. [Gr. *θεραπεία* (*therapēia*) = service, nurture.] Therapeutics.

ther-be-forne, adv. [THEREBEFORE.]

ther-by, adv. [THEREBY.]

thère, ther, there, adv. [A.S. *ðhar, ðher*; cogn. with Dut. *daar*, *leel*, *er*; Dan. & Sw. *der*; Goth. *thar*; O. H. Ger. *dar*; M. H. Ger. *dar*; Ger. *da*.]

1. In that place; at that place; as opposed to *here*, *there* generally denotes the place most distant, but in some cases the words are used merely in contrast without reference to nearness or distance.

"In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be there, I might possibly answer, that for any thing I knew to the contrary it had been there for ever." — *Pope's Natural Theology*, ch. i.

2. In this or that object, point, or matter; therein, in this, in this, herein.

"I here art thou happy." — *Shakespeare, Romeo & Juliet*, III. 5.

3. At that point or stage; after going so far; as, he did not stop *there*.

4. Into that place; thither.

"The sunset that ever came *there*," — *Shakespeare, Tempest*, II. 1.

5. Used as an exclamation calling attention to something, as to a person, object, or statement.

"Why, *there* it goes." — *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, IV. 3.

6. Used like *that* in interjectional phrases.

"*There* is a wealth." — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, V. 1.

7. Frequently used before the verb, when there is an inversion of the subject.

"And *there* came a voice from Heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son." — *Mark*, I. 11.

8. *There* in composition represents A.S. *ðhære*, dat. form of the definite article, and is not quite the same as the adverb *there*. [THEREFORE.]

9. (1) *Here and there*: [HERE].

(2) *Here by there*: Here and there. (Spencer.)

there-right, adv.

1. Straightforward.

2. On this very spot. (Colloq.)

thère-a-bout, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *about*.]

1. About or near that place.

2. Near that number, degree, or quantity; as, *there* were two hundred, or *thereabout*.

3. Concerning that.

"Much perplexed *thereabout*." — *Luke*, XXIV. 4.

thère-a-bouts, adv. [THEREABOUT.] Thereabout; near that number, degree, or quantity.

"Five or six thousand horse, or *thereabouts*." — *Shakespeare, All's Well*, IV. 3.

thère-af-tér, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *after*.]

1. After that; afterwards.

2. According to that; accordingly.

"Wouldst thou not eat? *Thereafter* as I like the giver, answered Jesus." — *Milton, P. R.*, II. 221.

3. Of or after that sort; of that kind, quality, or condition.

"My audience is not *thereafter*." — *Latimer*.

thère-a-nent, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *anent*.]

Concerning that; as regards or respects that matter or point. (Scotch.)

thère-at, ther-at, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *at*.]

1. At that place; there.

"He opened a secret gate and out *thereat*." — *Convicted her, Chaucer's Testament of Cressida*.

2. At that thing or event; on that account.

"Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it blazeth *thereat*, and gleeth in the contrary." — *Hobbes*.

thère-a-way, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *away*.]

1. Away, in that place in direction.

2. About there or that; thereabouts. (Colloq.)

thère-bé-fère, there-be-form, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *before*.] Before that time.

"In stories many a winter *therebefore*." — *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*

thère-by, there-bl, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *by*.]

1. Annexed or attached to that.

"Wall, *thereby* hangs a tale." — *Shakespeare, Merry Wives*, IV. 4.

2. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

"As if one asking, what a *there* was? I should answer him, that it was a thing made up of several fibres; would he *thereby* be enabled to understand what a fibre was better than he did before?" — *Locke's Hum. Understand.*, bk. II, ch. xiii.

3. By or near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity; thereabouts.

"*Thereby* a crystal stream did gently play." — *Spenser, Faerie Queene*, I. i. 10.

thère-for, ther-for, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *for*.] For that or this; for it.

"*Therefor* the Jews answered and said to him, what takest thou to be us that thou dost these things?" — *Wycliffe's John*, II.

thère-fère, adv. [A.S. *fere ðhære* (sac) = for that (cause).] [THERE, 3.]

1. For that; for that or this reason; referring to something previously stated.

"The Romanists say, the best for men, and so suitable to the goodness of God that there should be an infallible judge of controversies on earth; and *therefore* there is one." — *Locke's Hum. Understand.*, bk. I, ch. iv.

2. Consequently.

3. In return, exchange, or compensation for this or that.

"What shall we have *therefor*?" — *Matt.*, xiv. 27.

4. For that purpose.

"We are *therefor* provided." — *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*, I. 4.

5. *Therefor*, that is, for this reason, marks a deduction; consequently, that is, in consequence, marks a consequence; accordingly, that is, according to something, implies an agreement or adaptation. *Therefor* is employed particularly in abstract reasoning; consequently is employed either in reading or in the narrative style; accordingly is used principally in the narrative style.

thère-fróm, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *from*.]

From this or that.

"Be ye *therefor* very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left." — *Joshua*, xiii. 4.

thère-héng, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *hence*.]

Thence.

"Thither did I resolve to go once more by the grace of Christ, and *therehence* to take my passage into Christendom over renowned Greece." — *J. Taylor's Works*, (1630.)

thère-in, thar-in, ther-in, ther-yane, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *in*.]

1. In that or this time, place, or thing.

"And he entred into the temple; and began to cast out men sitting *therein* and buying." — *Wycliffe's Luke*, ix.

2. In that or this particular point, matter, or respect.

"*Therein* thou wastest thy children." — *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*, III. 5.

thère-in-tò, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *into*.]

Into that place or matter.

"Let not these that are in this country enter *thereinto*." — *Luke*, xxi. 20.

thère-òf, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *of*.] Of that or this.

"In the day that thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die." — *Genesis*, II. 17.

thér-é-ó-l-ó-gist, s. [Eng. *theréolog(y)*; -ist.] One who is versed in theriology.

thér-é-ó-l-ó-gy, s. [Gr. *θερά* (*therá*) = to moderate; suff. -ology.] The art of healing; therapeutics.

thère-on, adv. [A.S. *ðhæron*.] On that or this; on it.

"And when he thought *thereon* he wept." — *Mark*, xiv. 22.

thère-out, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *out*.]

1. Out of that or this; out of it.

"There came water *thereout*." — *Judges*, vi. 18.

2. Without; out of doors. (Scotch.)

3. Therefore; in consequence of that.

"And *thereout* have continued them to lose their lives." — *Salmon's Arcadia*, bk. III.

thère-tò, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *to*.]

1. To that or this.

2. Besides; over and above; to boot.

"If she be black, and *thereto* have a wit." — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

thère-tò-fère, adv. [Formed from *there* on analogy of *therefore*.] Before that time; before that.

thère-ün-dér, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *under*.]

Under that or this.

"Thou which come nearest unto reason, didst abide under the equinoctial line, judging that *under* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility." — *Boetius*.

thère-ün-tò, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *unto*.]

1. To that or this; thereto.

"Points of ignorance pertaining *thereto*." — *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*, II. 1.

2. Besides; in addition.

thère-up-on, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *upon*.]

1. Upon that or this; thereon.

2. In consequence of that.

"*Thereupon* I drew my sword on you." — *Shakespeare, Comedy of Errors*, I. 1.

3. Immediately; at once.

thér-ré-ra, s. [Gr. *θερεῖον* (*therēion*) = to hunt after, to chase.]

Entom.: The typical genus of *Theraps* (q.v.).

thér-ré-vi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *theraps*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Notacantha, like to Asilidae, but having the proboscis shorter and terminated by fleshy lips. The larva, which is long, lives in mould and rotten wood. Its perfect insect feeds on other diptera.

there-while, ther-while, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *while*.] At the same time.

"Teaching us *therewhile*, to see the most hard possible towards sinners." — *Edin. Lect.*, 112.

there-with, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *with*.]

1. With that or this.

"I have learned to what *there* state I am bound to be content." — *Philosophy*, II. 11.

2. Immediately.

there-with-ál, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *withal*.]

1. With that or this; therewith.

2. At the same time.

"Whether that ring, and *therewithal* its letter." — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, II. 4.

3. Over and above.

"*Therewithal* the excellent art." — *On their late mother's kind they were not*.

therf, tharf, tharfo, a. [A.S. *ðarf*; *therf* = infernal, hell.]

"The oft schilde he of *therf* bred." — *Beowulf*, v. 2.

therf bread, therf-bread, s. [A.S. *ðarf*; *therf* = infernal, hell.]

leavened bread.

"With *therf* bread and lettuce white." — *Beowulf*, v. 2.

ther-fore, adv. [THEREFORE.]

ther-fro, adv. [Mod. Eng. *ther* = there, and *fro*.] From that; then from.

ther-gaine, adv. [Mod. Eng. *ther* = there, and *gaine*.] Against that.

thér-i-áo, s. & a. [Lat. *theriacus*, Gr. *θεριακος* (*thērīakos*).] [THERIAKE.]

A. As subst.: A name formerly given to various compositions supposed to be efficacious against poison, but afterwards restricted to what is termed *Theriac*. (See *Theriac*.)

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to theriac; medicinal.

thér-rí-a-cæ, s. [Lat.] The same as *Theriac* (q.v.).

thér-rí-a-cæ, the-rí-a-cæ, a. [Lat. *theriacus*.] THE SAME AS *THERIAKE* (q.v.).

"*Theriacal* treachery to whom made doctor's task to enter into the composition *theriac* but a treacle." — *Plutarch's Alcibiades*.

thér-i-ál, ther-i-ál, a. [THERIAKE.] Theriac, medicinal.

"Yet see what account there is made of a medicine called *theriac*, which is made of various superfluous." — *P. Boetius's*, *Theriac*, bk. I. 1.

thé, fat, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thère: pine, pît, sìr, sìr, marine; gô, pò, or, wòr, wòll, wòrk, whò, sôn; mùta, cùb, cùre, unîta, cùr, rùla, fùll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

thér-i-an-thrôp-i-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrôpos*) = a wild beast, and *ἀνθρωπικός* (*anthrôpikos*) = of or belonging to man; human.]

Compar. Belg.: A term applied by Tiele (see extract) to one of his divisions of Polytheism; the other and higher stage he calls Anthropomorphic. [ZOOLOGY.]

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thér-i-di-i-don, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *theridion*]; Lat. fem. pl. *id.*, suff. *-idion*.]

Zool.: A very extensive family of Dipneumonidae. Small or moderate-sized spiders, with the abdomen generally large, as compared with the cephalothorax, and broadly ovate. Four legs usually the longest; eyes in two transverse rows. These spiders are found among foliage, and sometimes construct irregular webs. The species are most numerous in temperate climates, and the greater number belong to the Eastern hemisphere.

thér-id-i-on, *s.* [Gr. *ἑρπίς* (*thérion*) = a small animal; *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrôpos*) = a beast.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Theriidae (q.v.).

thér-id-ô-my-a, *s.* [Gr. *θηρ* (*thér*) = a wild beast; *ἰός* (*ios*) = firm, and *μύς* (*mys*) = a mouse.]

Paucal.: A genus of Rodents of doubtful affinities, from the Miocene of Europe.

thér-i-ô-dont, *a. & s.* [THERIODONTIA.]

A. Acad.: Of or belonging to the order Theriodontia (q.v.).

B. Acad.: Any individual of the Theriodontia (q.v.). (Q. J. G. S., 1876, p. 332.)

thér-i-ô-don-ti-ô (*ti an shi*), *a. pl.* [Gr. *θηρ* (*thér*) = a wild beast, and *ὄντιον* (*ontion*) = a tooth. Named from the mammalian character of the dentition.]



SKULL OF THERIODONT
a Canine tooth.

Paucal.: An order of Reptilia founded by Owen for the reception of a number of remains from deposits in South Africa of Triassic or Permian age. The dentition is of the mammalian type, consisting of incisors, canines, and molars.

thér-i-ô-mor-ph-a, *a. pl.* [Gr. *θηρ* (*thér*) = a wild beast, and *μορφή* (*morphé*) = form.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Tailless Amphibians (Frogs and Toads), more generally called Anura or Batrachia Salientia. It was synonymus of Huxley's Batrachia, a name used by Owen to designate the class Amphibia.

thér-i-ô-mor-phic, *a.* [THERIOMORPHA.]

Compar. Belg.: Having the form of one of the lower animals. [ZOOLOGY.]

thér-i-ô-mor-phic, *a.* [THERIOMORPHA.]

thér-i-ô-sū-chū-s, *s.* [Gr. *θηρ* (*thér*) = a wild beast, and *σούχος* (*souchos*) = a crocodile.]

thér-i-ô-tô-mý, *s.* [Gr. *θηρ* (*thér*) = a wild beast, and *τόμος* (*tomos*) = a cutting.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy.

therm, *s.* [THERMA.] A hot-bath, a bath.

thér-ma, *s. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] Hot springs, hot baths.

thér-mal, *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] Of or pertaining to heat; warm.

thermal alarm, *s.*

Mech.: An arrangement for giving indications of a hot bearing.

thermal analysis, *s.* The analysis of a beam of solar light, and the ascertainment, by means of a delicate thermopile, how the temperature is affected by passing over the several colours and the invisible spectrum beyond. [SPECTRUM.]

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thermal-capacity, *s.*

Physics: The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree.

thermo-meter, *s.* A machine in which the expansion and contraction of an object or material, by changes in the temperature, is made a means of motion. The term is usually applied to a machine operated by natural thermometric changes.

thermal-springs, thermal-waters, *a. pl.* Hot springs.

thermal-unit, *s.* That quantity of heat which corresponds to an interval 1° F. in the temperature of 1 lb. of water at 39° 10' F. It is to the French thermal unit (1° C. in 1 kilogramme of water) as 1 : 3.9832.

thér-mal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *thermal*; *-ly*.] In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

thér-mán-ti-dô-s, *s.* [Pref. *therm-*, and *ἄντιδοτος* (*antidotus*) (q.v.).] An East Indian apparatus for producing a current of air.

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thér-mét-ô-graph, thér-mét-rô-graph, *s.* [THERMOMETRAPH.]

thér-mé, *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] Pertaining or relating to heat; thermal.

Thér-mil-dor, *s.* [Fr.] Literally, the Hot Month, the name given, in Oct., 1793, to the French Convention to the eleventh month of the Republican year. It commenced on July 19, and was the second summer month.

Thér-mil-dor-i-an, *s.* [THERMIDOR.]

French Hist.: One of those who, in 1794, took part in the coup d'état by which the fall of Robespierre was effected. They were so called because the Reign of Terror was brought to an end on the 9th Thermidor.

thér-mo-therm, *pref.* [Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] A prefix used in a number of compound words referring to heat or temperature.

thermo-barometer, *s.* An instrument for measuring altitudes by means of determining the boiling point of water. They consist essentially of a small metallic vessel for boiling water, fitted with very delicate thermometers, which are only graduated from 80° to 100°; so that each degree occupying a considerable space on the scale, the tenths, and even the hundredths of a degree may be estimated, and thus it is possible to determine the height of a place by means of the boiling-point to within about a foot.

thermo-chemistry, *s.*

Chem.: That branch of the science which deals with the heat liberated or absorbed during a chemical reaction; thus, 2 grams of hydrogen, in combining with 16 grams of oxygen to form water, liberates a certain definite amount of heat, viz., 69,000 calories (units of heat); whilst water, on being decomposed into its elements, is found to absorb the same amount of heat.

thermo-current, *s.*

Elect.: An electric current produced by the action of heat.

thermo-dynamic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the relations between heat and mechanical work.

Thermo-dynamic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the relations between heat and mechanical work.

Thermo-dynamic valve: A valve depending for its operation upon the expansion and contraction occasioned by changes of temperature.

thermo-dynamics, *a. pl.*

Physics: The science which treats of the relations subsisting between heat and work.

thermo-electric, *a.* Pertaining or relating to electric currents or effects produced by heat.

Thermo-electric alarm: An apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature in bearings for shaftings, or in any kind of machinery or any branch of manufacture where a fixed temperature is desirable.

Thermo-electric battery:

Elect.: A battery in which an electric current is established by applying heat or cold.

Thermo-electric current:

Elect.: A current produced by heating some part of a suitable apparatus. So named by Professor Seebeck to distinguish it from the Hydro-electric, or ordinary voltaic current.

Thermo-electric force: The electromotive force of a thermo-electric circuit. [Seebeck:] *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. xi., p. 74.)

Thermo-electric pile:

Elect.: A number of metallic plates of two different metals coupled in series, so that the whole of one set of the alternate junctions are at one side and the other set on the other. Antimony and bismuth are preferred, as being farthest apart of the metals ranged in the thermoelectric order. By heating one set of the junctions, electricity is developed. In practice, the face of the pile, which contains one set of junctions, is turned towards the source of heat, such as a polarized beam from an electric lantern; then, a galvanometer being placed in the circuit of the pile and equilibrated, any increase or diminution of the temperature in the beam is at once shown by movement of the galvanometer needle.

Thermo-electric series:

Elect.: Metals arranged in the order of their capacity to generate a thermo-electric current when heated.

Thermo-electric value:

Elect.: The value or capability of particular metals for thermo-electric purposes. (See extract.)

The difference of the thermo-electric values of two metals at a given temperature, is the electromotive force per degree of difference between the temperatures of the junction in a couple formed of them taken when the mean of the temperatures of the junction is 1°.—Seebeck: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. xi., p. 74.

thermo-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Electricity excited by application of heat to any suitable apparatus, usually the junction between two different metals. The discovery that it may be thus produced was made by Professor Seebeck, of Berlin, in 1821.

thermo-electrometer, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

thermo-element, *s.*

Elect.: An element which aids in producing thermo-electricity.

thermo-magnetism, *s.*

Elect.: Magnetism produced by the action of heat.

thermo-siphon, *s.* A siphon attached to hot-water heating apparatus, invented by Kewley, of London, and Fowler, of Devonshire.

thér-mô-oál-gite, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and *ἑλκίς* (*elcis*) = heat.]

Petrol.: A name given by Cordier to non-crystalline limestones, most of which enclose fossil remains and various sedimentary substances.

thér-môch-rô-sý, thér-mô-crô-sé, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *χρῶσις* (*chrosis*) = coloring.]

Physics: (See extract.)

Definite luminous rays being distinguished by their colours to three different obscure colours (red, yellow, and blue) which are the extreme limits of the visible spectrum. The invisible portion of the spectrum is accordingly divided into a series of spaces, each possessing its own peculiar feature corresponding to the coloured spaces which are seen in that portion of the spectrum visible to our eyes.—Melloni: *Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 120.

thér-mô-gén, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *γενᾶν* (*genan*) = to produce.] An old name for caloric (q.v.).

thér-môg-ên-ô-s, *a.* [THERMOGEN.] Producing heat; caloric.

thér-mô-graph, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *γραφῆς* (*graphis*) = to write.] An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature.

Bowditch's new thermograph . . . is an instrument for recording changes of temperature, which are measured by the action of heat upon a hollow, circular metallic ring connected with a circular vessel, the whole being filled with fluid and hermetically sealed. —*Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 470. (1861.)

thér-môg-ra-phý, *s.* [THERMOGRAPH.]

A process by which engravings are copied on metal plates, &c., by the agency of heat.

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* **thér-môl-ô-gy**, *s.* [Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot; and, *-ology*.] A discourse as or an account of heat.

thér-mô-m-ô-tér-y, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for measuring intensity of heat, or temperature, by means of expansion of a liquid or gas. Mercury is generally employed, and an ordinary thermometer consists of a spherical or cylindrical glass bulb at the end of a very fine tube, the bulb being completely filled, and the tube partly filled, with mercury, whilst the space above the mercury contains only a small quantity of mercury vapour, which offers no resistance to the expansion of the mercury. A rise of temperature is indicated by a rise of the mercury in the tube, owing to expansion; and, conversely, a fall of temperature is indicated by a fall of the mercury in the tube. A graduated scale is attached, with two fixed points: the lower, or freezing point, and the upper, or boiling point, of water. The distance between the two fixed points is then divided into a certain number of equal parts, or degrees, which it are continued above and below the two fixed points. On the Centigrade or Celsius thermometer (used by scientific men everywhere, and in general now in Continental Europe), the distance between the two points is divided into 100 degrees, the freezing point being 0°, and the boiling point 100°; on the Reaumur thermometer (used only in north-western Europe), the distance is divided into 80 degrees, the freezing point being 0°, and the boiling point 80°; on the Fahrenheit thermometer (used in America and England), the distance is divided into 180°, but, since zero is 32 degrees below the freezing point, the freezing point is 32°, and the boiling point is 212°. Degrees above 0° are termed + degrees, whilst those below 0° are termed - degrees.

$C + 5 \times 9 + 32 = F$ $F - 32 \div 9 \times 5 = C$
 $R \div 4 \times 9 + 32 = F$ $F - 32 \div 9 \times 5 = C$
 $F - 32 \div 9 \times 5 = C$ $R \div 4 \times 5 = C$

Mercury can only be used for temperatures between -40° and +675°, since it freezes at -40° and boils at +675°. For lower temperatures alcohol is used; and for high temperatures air thermometers are employed, in which changes of temperature are measured by the expansion or contraction of a known volume of air. In deep-sea thermometers, used for ascertaining the temperature of the sea, the bulb is specially protected against the pressure of the water. [MAXIMUM-THERMOMETER, MINIMUM-THERMOMETER.]

thér-mô-m-ô-tér-ic, thér-mô-m-ô-tér-ic-ôl, *s.* [Eng. *thermometer*; *-ic, -ôl*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a thermometer, or the measurement of heat.
2. Made, performed, or ascertained by a thermometer.

[The book] comes accompanied with some preliminary and a sequel, wherein the former contains new thermometrical experiments and thoughts. — *Boyle: Works*, II. 464.

thermometric-alarm, *s.* An instrument to release an alarm when a dangerous heat is reached in an apartment; a form of fire-alarm. One form consists of a bent glass tube with a bulb at each end, one of which with a part of the stem contains ether, the other with a part of the stem containing mercury and open to the external air. The tube is poised on its centre by gravity. Should the temperature be raised by the presence of fire, the ether would be expanded, the mercury driven into the bulb, the instrument tipped over on its axis, and the alarm sounded.

thermometric-analysis, *s.*

Chem. Applied to certain approximate methods of analysis, depending on the observation of the temperature when a phenomenon takes place, or of the changes of temperature accompanying chemical reactions—e.g., fixed oils evolve different degrees of heat when treated with strong sulphuric acid, and the temperatures thus produced are used to determine the proportions of two in a mixture, or to identify two oils, especially when one is a non-drying and the other a drying-oil. When 15 grams were treated with 7.5 grams sulphuric acid of 90 per cent., the following rise of temperature was observed in the three oils tested: olive-oil from 12-40°, rape-oil from 17-54°, and linseed-oil from 16-91°.

thermometric steam-gauge, *s.* A steam-gauge which indicates the pressure in

a boiler by the amount of expansion of a fluid at the temperature due to the pressure.

thermometric-ventilator, *s.* A chimney valve consisting of a circular disk accurately balanced on a spindle. On one side of the disk is an inverted aliphon, upon at one end and having a bulb at the other. The lower part of the aliphon tube contains mercury, and the bulb is full of air. Any increase of temperature expands the air in the bulb, depresses the mercury, and opens the valve, thus allowing the air to pass.

thér-mô-m-ô-tér-ic-ôl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *thermometric*; *-ôl*.] In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

thér-mô-m-ô-tér-rô-graph, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*; Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure, and *γραφῆς* (*graphê*) = to write.] [THERMOMETRIC.]

thér-mô-m-ô-tér-ti-pi-ô-r, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*; and Eng. *multiplier*.] An instrument invented by Nolai for measuring small variations of temperature due to radiant heat. [THERMO-ELECTRIC PILE.]

thér-mô-m-ô-tér-ic, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*; Eng. *metric*; and suff. *-ic* (*Metric*).]

Min. An orthorhombic mineral, usually occurring as an effluvescence. Hardness, 1 to 1.5; sp. gr. 1.5 to 1.6; lustre, vitreous. Composition: carbonic acid, 35.5; soda, 50.1; water, 14.5 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Found in lakes and about some mines and volcanoes.

thér-mô-m-ô-tér-ic, *s.* [THERMOMETRIC.]

* **thér-mô-m-ô-tér-ic-ôl-gy**, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*; Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a spring, a well, and *λογία* (*logia*) = a discourse.]

Phys. Science: The science of the phenomena of hot springs, geysers, &c.

thér-mô-ph-ô-n-ô, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*, and Gr. *φωνή* (*phônê*) = sound.]

Physics: An instrument in which anomalous vibrations are produced by the expansion of heated bodies connected with an electromagnet. It was first described by Theodor Wieselanger in 1873.

thér-mô-phyl-l-ite, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*, and Eng. *phylite*.]

Min. A mineral occurring in aggregated masses of small micaceous scales, which exfoliate before the blowpipe. Hardness, 2.5; lustre on cleavage faces, pearly; colour, yellowish to light-brown. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesia, which also includes in its group of serpentine. It has been regarded as a crystallized form of the mineral serpentine. Found at Ilomantsuo, Finland.

thér-mô-pil-ô, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*, and Eng. *pile*.]

Elect. A thermo-electric pile (q.v.).

thér-mô-scôp-ô, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν* (*skopeîn*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument for indicating relative differences of temperature. The term was applied by Count Rumford to an instrument invented by him, and similar in principle to the differential thermometer of Prof. Leslie. [DIFFERENTIAL.]

"A thermoscope being carried from the bottom to the top of the hill, the included air, instead of shrinking in that colder region, manifestly dilated itself, and visibly depressed the water." — *Boyle: Works*, I. 204.

thér-mô-scôp-ô-thér-mô-scôp-ô-l-ô, *s.* [Eng. *thermoscope*; *-ôl*, *-ôl*.] Of or pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of a thermoscope.

thér-mô-stât, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*, and Gr. *σταῖς* (*stais*) = standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperatures. The name thermostat was first applied by Dr. Ure to an instrument patented by him in 1851, in which the leading of a spring composed of two unequally expansible metals, as steel and brass, was made to control a valve or damper.

thér-mô-stât-ic-ô, *s.* [Eng. *thermostat*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the thermostat.

thermostatic-alarm, *s.* A device to give a signal when a certain temperature is attained; used as a fire-alarm or as a warning of the heating of a journal, &c.

thér-mô-t-ic, thér-mô-t-ô-l-ô, *s.* [Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or depending on heat.

thér-mô-t-ic-ô, *s.* [THERMOTIC.] The science of heat.

thér-mô-typ-ô, *s.* [Prof. *thermo*, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).] An impression (as of a word or words) taken by means of wetting with dilute acid, pressing on the subject, and subsequently heating the impression.

thér-mô-typ-ô-gy, *s.* [THERMOTYPY.] The act or process of producing a thermotype.

* **thér-ôl**, *adv.* [THEROT.]

thér-ôl-ô, *s.* [Gr. *θηρ* (*thêr*) = an animal, and *ολος* (*ollos*) = fur, appearance.] Animal; having animal propensities or characteristics. Specifically applied to blunts, who in looks or appearance resemble any of the lower animals. The word is of recent introduction, but the extraordinary resemblance presented by some of the weak-minded to certain birds and mammals have attracted attention for a very long period. Pinel (quoted by Esdaile & Tuke: *Psych. Med.*, p. 150) speaks of "a young female idiot . . . who, in the form of her head, her tastes, her mode of living, seemed to approach to the instincts of a sheep."

"The animal mind of the *thér-ôl-ô* is represented by anthropomorphic qualities of mind." — *Nineteenth Century*, Sept. 1894, p. 458.

thér-ôl-ô-gist, *s.* [Eng. *theriologist*; and.] One versed in theriogy; a student of the zoology or mammalogy.

"A gentleman who, to use a nearly extinct but still useful word, is certainly one of the first *thér-ôl-ô* of his country." — *Assessor*, Aug. 28, 1897.

thér-ôl-ô-gy, *s.* [Gr. *θηρ* (*thêr*), *γεννῆσις* (*gennêsis*) = a wild beast; and suff. *-ology*.] That branch of zoology that treats of the mammalia, mammalogy.

* **thér-on**, *adv.* [THERON.]

thér-ôp-ô-d-ô, *s. pl.* [Gr. *θηρ* (*thêr*), *ποδῶν* (*podôn*) = a beast of prey, and *πόδιον* (*podion*) = a foot.]

Palæont. An order of Cope's sub-class Dinosauria, consisting of carnivorous forms which are believed to have lived on the weaker herbivorous members of the same feet digitigrade, digits with prehensile carpal vertebrae more or less developed; for the very small, limited forms known. The order comprises four families (Megalosauridae, Zoraptoridae, Amphisauroidea, and Liosauridae), and two groups or sub-orders (Carni and Compaugnatia).

* **thér-sit-ic-ô-l-ô**, *s.* [After *Thersites*, a foul-mouthed character in Homer's *Iliad*.] Grossly abusive.

"A poling kind of *thér-sit-ic-ô-l-ô* nature." — *Tristram Shandy*, v. 161.

* **thér-to**, *adv.* [THERETO.]

* **thér-with**, *adv.* [THEREWITH.]

* **thér-with-all**, *adv.* [THEREWITHAL.]

thér-ryth-rin, *s.* [Prof. *thér*, and Eng. *erythrin*.]

Chem. One of the products obtained, according to Zeise, by the simultaneous action of ammonia and sulphur upon acetone.

thér-sân-rûs, thér-sân-râ-r-l-ûm, *s.* [Lat. *thesaurus*; Gr. *θησαυρός* (*thesaurós*).] A treasury; a lexicon.

thesaurus verborum, *s.* A treasury of words; a lexicon. Differs simply from *thesaurus*.

thés-ô, * *thas*, * *thes*, * *theco*, * *tho*, * *thuse*, *iron*, or *a*. [A.S. *thas*, *thio*, *thio*, *thio* = *thas* (q.v.).] The plural of *thio* (q.v.). *Thas* and *thio* are used in contradistinction to the same way as *thas* and *thio* are used to the persons or objects who have nearest order or place, or were last mentioned; *thio* to the persons or objects furthest mentioned.

"Bids *thio* in *thio* of *thio* *thio*." — *Chaucer: Boece*, 784.

* **thé-si-cle**, *s.* [A dimin. from *thesis* (q.v.).] A little or subordinate thesis; a proposition.

thé-sis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *thesis* (*thesis*) = a proposition, a statement, something laid down, from the root of *thesis* (*thesis*) = to place; Fr. *thèse*; Sp. *tesis*; It. *tesi*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A position or proposition which a person puts forward or advances, or offers to maintain.

Sato, lât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father: wô, wêl, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. *so*, *o* = ô; *ey* = â; *qu* = kw.

(2) To feel deeply indignant; to feel that an act done or threatened is calculated to bring one into scorn or contempt.

think, *v.* [THINK, *v.*] A thought.

Browning: Ring & Book, vii. 514.

think-able, *a.* [Eng. *think*; *-able*.] Capable of being thought; conceivable, cogitable, imaginable.

"But what is the condition under which alone a relation is thinkable? It is thinkable only as of a certain order—as belonging, or not belonging, to some class of before-known relations."—*Mull. System of Logic*, § 41.

think-er, *s.* [Eng. *think*; *-er*.]

1. One who thinks; especially one who thinks in a particular manner, as a close thinker, a deep thinker.

"He was able, here and there, to delude a superficial thinker with his new terms and reasonings; but the hardest task of all was, thoroughly to deceive him."—*Atterbury: Hermosa*, vol. iv, ser. 4.

2. One who turns his attention to, or writes on, speculative subjects.

think-ing, *think-yng*, *pr. par., a., & s.* [THINK.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Having the power or faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of thought; cogitative; as, Man is a thinking animal.

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of one who thinks; cogitation, thought, meditation, judgment, opinion, idea.

"I am wrapt in diurnal thinkings."—*Shakspeare: All's Well*, v. 3.

think-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *thinking*; *-ly*.] By thinking, by thought.

thin-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *thin*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

1. In a thin manner; not thickly or deeply; as, thinly clad.

2. Slightly, insufficiently.

"This may help to thicken other proofs That do demonstrate *thinly*."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. In a thin, scattered manner; not densely or closely; scantily.

"A choice shrub, which he who passes by With vacant mind, not seldom may observe Fair flowering in a thinly-peopled house."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

thin-ness, *s.* [Eng. *thin*, *v.*; *-ness*.] One who or that which thins or makes thin.

-ness, *s.* [Eng. *thin*, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being thin; smallness of extent from one surface to its opposite.

"Those in the tree, though generally constructed under some overhanging branch, from the nature and thinness of their crust or wall, cannot be [pruned against well]."—*Cook: First Course*, bk. iii, ch. v.

2. Tenuity, rareness.

3. Slowness, slenderness, leanness.

4. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; the opposite to spissitude.

"The extreme lightness of her [a bird's] furniture being superintended to the thinness of that element."—*Morse: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii, ch. x, § 12.

5. Rareness; the state of being scattered; paucity.

"In country villages Pope Leo the Seventh indulged a practice, through the thinness of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities."—*Agilte: Purgatory*.

6. Exility, smallness, fineness; want of fulness or volume; as, the thinness of a voice.

thin-ning, *pr. par., a., & s.* [THIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or process of making thin or thinner.

2. That which is removed in the act or process of thinning.

"In conjunction with other checks and limits, all subservient to the same purpose, are the *thinnings* which take place among animals, by their action upon one another."—*Pursey: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xvi.

thin-nish, *a.* [Eng. *thin*, *a.*; *-ish*.] Somewhat or rather thin.

thin-ness, *s.* [Eng. *thin*, *a.*; *-ness*.] Somewhat or rather thin.

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thi-nō-cōr-i-dm, *a. pl.* [Lat. *thino*cor(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idm*.]

Ornith.: Quail-sulper; a family of Gallinæ, with two genera, *Attagus* and *Thino*corus (q.v.).

thi-nō-cōr-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. *agor*us (*chorus*) = to dance. (*Agassiz*.)]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Thinocoridae, with two species, from La Plata, Chili, and Peru.

thi-nō-hy-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. *hūs* (*hus*), genit. *hōs* (*huos*) = a swine.]

Paleont.: A genus of Sulidæ, abundant in the Upper Miocene of Oregon. It is allied to *Dicotylea* (q.v.), but has an additional pre-molar tooth and a much smaller brain-cavity.

thi-nā-lōn-tōg, *s.* [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. *apōr*, (*istēla*) = a robber.]

Paleont.: A genus of Limnotheridæ, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming.

thi-nō-lit-s, *s.* [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. *litōs* = a stone.]

Min.: A name given to a large shore deposit of tuffaceous carbonate of lime, which contains pseudomorphs of a mineral believed to have originally been gaylussite (q.v.). E. S. Dana has pointed out that the angles of some of the crystals are not found to coincide with those of the latter mineral, and that the original mineral remains still unknown.

thi-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *thio* (*thion*) = sulphur.] Having sulphur in its composition.

thio-alcohol, *a. pl.* [MERCAPTAN.]

thio-ethyl ether, *s.* [ETHYL-SULPHIDE.]

thio-urea, *s.* [SULPHURIC.]

thi-ō-bēn-sō-lō, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *benzol*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and benzoic acid.

thiobenzoic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C_6H_4S . An analogue of thiocetic acid. Produced by mixing an alcoholic solution of potassium monosulphide with chloride of benzoyl. Hydrochloric acid added to the potash salt separates the acid as an oily body, which when left for some time deposits the acid in colourless crystals. When pure, it forms small rhombic tables, inodorous and tasteless, melts at 120° , is quite insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, and easily in carbonic disulphide. It forms definite salts with bases.

thi-ō-bū-tyr-ō, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *butyric*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and butyric acid.

thiobutyric acid, *s.*
Chem.: C_4H_7OS . An acid homologous with thiocetic acid, produced by the action of phosphoric protosulphide on butyric acid.

thi-ō-cāp-rin-āl-dim, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *capric*, and *aldehyde*.]

Chem.: A compound analogous to thialdine, formed, according to Wagner, by the action of sulphuric acid on the ammonia compound of capric aldehyde. (Watta.)

thi-ō-car-ba-mide, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *carbamide*.] [SULPHURIC.]

thi-ō-car-ban-ll, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *carbon*, and *aldehyde*.]

Chem.: $CSNC_6H_5$. Phenyl mustard oil. Formed from the carbonyl chloride by distillation with phosphoric anhydride, and by the action of phosphene on aniline. A colourless liquid, smelling like mustard oil, and boiling at 222° .

thi-ō-carb-an-ll-ide, *s.* [Eng. *thiocarbonyl*; *-ide*.]

Chem.: $CS-NH(C_6H_5)$. Formed by heating equivalent quantities of aniline and potash hydrate in alcoholic solution with excess of carbon sulphide. Dilute hydrochloric acid is added, and, after evaporation, the mass is crystallized from alcohol. It yields colourless laminae, melting at 144° , insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether.

thi-ō-chrōn-ō, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*; second element doubtful.] Derived from or containing sulphur and chloroquinone.

thiochromic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_8O_4$. Obtained as a potassium salt when a hot solution of perchloroquinone is mixed with concentrated aqueous acid sulphite of potassium.

thi-ō-in-nōl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *anion*, and suff. *-ol*.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_8S$. A pulverulent substance formed, with sulphide of ammonium, by the action of sulphuric acid on hydrocyanic acid. $C_{11}H_8N_2 + 4H_2S = 3C_{11}H_8S + (NH_4)_2S$.

thi-ō-crō-ōl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *croton*.]

Chem. (Pl.): $C_{11}H_{18}S$. Tertiary hydrocarbon. Produced from the three isomeric toluene sulphonic acids by reducing the corresponding chlorides with zinc and hydrochloric acid. (1) Ortho, shining laminae, melting at 157° , boiling at 188° . (2) Meta, liquid, not solid, at 10° . (3) Para, also laminae, melting at 43° , boiling at 188° .

thi-ō-gy-ān-ō, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *cyanic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and cyanic acid.

thiocyanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CHNS$. Obtained by decomposing lead thiocyanate in water, with sulphuric acid gas. Its solution is colourless, very acid, and not poisonous. Soluble thiocyanate forms a blood-red colour with ferric salts, thus affording a delicate test for hydrocyanic acid, if the latter be first converted into thiocyanate by yellow ammonium sulphide.

thiocyanic ether, *s.*

Chem. (Pl.): Normal ethyl thiocyanate, C_2H_5SCN , is a mobile, colourless, strongly refracting liquid, with an odour like that of mercaptan. Boils at 146° . Ethyl isothiocyanate $= N=C_2H_5$. Differs in all properties from the normal compound. It boils at 137° , has the irritating odour of mustard-oil, and unites directly with ammonia. These ethyl exhibit isomerism like those of the isocyanates and isocyanates, as clearly shown in the case of the ethyl compounds.

thi-ō-di-ō-pēt-ō, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *acetic*.] [THIODIACETIC.]

thi-ō-di-gly-ōl-ō-mide, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *glycolic*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_8OS_2$. Obtained by the action of sulphide of ammonium on thiodiacetic acid in alcoholic solution. Recrystallized from water it forms small white octahedra which melt when heated.

thi-ō-di-gly-ōl-ō-lic, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *glycolic*.] Derived from or pertaining to sulphur and glycolic acid.

thiodiglycolic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_8OS_2$. Formed by boiling thiodiglycolamide with tartaric acid as long as ammonia is evolved. By decomposing the lead salt and evaporating the filtrate the acid is obtained in crystals.

thi-ō-di-gly-ōl-ō-lim-ide, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *glycol*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_8OS_2$. Formed by the dehydration of acid thiodiglycolate of ammonia, and deposited in thin prismatic needles of laminae from a hot aqueous solution. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, melts at 125° , and sublimes at a higher temperature.

thi-ō-for-mic, *a.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *formic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and formic acid.

thioformic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A compound formed in small quantity by the action of sulphuric acid on formate of lead. It yields small transparent crystals, having an ammoniac odour, is insoluble in water, and melts at 120° .

thi-ō-fu-cūs-ōl, *s.* [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *fucosol*.]

Chem.: A substance produced by treating fucosol in alcoholic solution with sulphuric acid.

thio, **thi**, **thre**, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mātē, cōb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, sīrian. *a, o = ē; oy = ā; qu = kw.*

-tlan, *-tlan* = shan. *-tion*, *-sion* = shün; *-tlen*, *-sion* = shün. *-cion*, *-tion*, *-sion* = sha. *-hie*, *-die*, &c. = bel del.

(3) By this: By or before this time: as, By the sun was gone.

(4) Used for thus or so: "What am I that thou shouldst condemn me this?" — *Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 203.

Thy-bé, s. [Lat. = a Babylonian maiden described by Ovid (*Mét.* iv. 55) as committing suicide because she believed her lover, Pyramus, to be dead.]

Adron.: [Asteroid, 83.]

'this-née, s. [Eng. *this*; -ness.] The state or quality of being this; hence, *thence*. [THAT-YDOL.]

"It is evident that sameness, thence, and thence, being not to matter by itself." — *Sir A. Dugby: Observ. on English Metics*.

this-tle (the as ell), 'this-til, 'thye-tylle, s. [A.S. *thistil*; cogn. with Dut. *distel*; Ger. *distel*; Dan. *distel*; Sw. *distel*; O. H. Ger. *distil*; Ger. *distel*.]

1. *til, lang.*: A name given to many plants with prickly stems, leaves, and involucre, or having at least one of these parts prickly. Most are composites of the tribe Cynaree. Among these are the Spiny thistle, *Cirsium lanceolatum*, the emblem of Scotland; the Blessed thistle, *Cirsium benedictus*; the Carline thistle, and many others. Britten & Holland enumerate forty-six species having thistle as the last word of their compound name. Some other plants are called thistles; thus the Mexican thistle, *Argemone mexicana*, is a poppy with prickly leaves. [RUSSIAN-THISTLE.]

2. *lat.*: (1) The genus *Cirsium* (q.v.). [CAN-LIN, UNOPOBORN.]

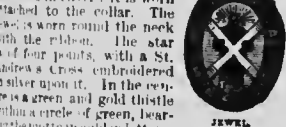
(2) *Order of the Thistle*: A Scottish order of knighthood, sometimes called the Order of



St. Andrew. It was instituted (James II. of 1687, when were nominated eight knights of the Order of the Thistle, and was Queen Anne, who was at present the Order of the Thistle.

The collar is supposed to be a golden eight-pointed star, whereon is an emblem of St. Andrew, bearing in front of him his cross in silver; it is worn around the neck with the ribbon. The star is of four points, with a St. Andrew's Cross embroidered in silver upon it. In the center is a green and gold thistle within a circle of green, bearing the motto in golden letters.

thistle-crown, s. A gold coin of James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England), of the



THISTLE-CROWN.

value of 4s. It bore on the obverse a rose, and on the reverse a thistle, both crowned.



THISTLE-CROWN.

value of 4s. It bore on the obverse a rose, and on the reverse a thistle, both crowned.

thū, boy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

thistle-digger, s. A long narrow spade for cutting the roots of thistles below the crown of the root, and lifting them from the ground.

thistle-down, s. The down or winged seeds of the thistle.

"As a snow flake falls on snow flake, As a leaf drops on a river, As the thistle down on water." — *Longfellow: Hiawatha*, 251.

thistle-finch, s. The goldfinch (q.v.).

thistle-hemp, s.

Bot.: *Cannabis sativa*. (Britten & Holland.)

'thistle-warp, s. A bird, supposed to be the goldfinch.

thist-ly (st as s), a. [Eng. *thistle* (c); -y.]

1. Literally:

1. Overgrown or abounding with thistles.

"While the great clamor for his running mate, Wide over the thistle land, as well the breed." — *Thomson: Summer*, 1, 168.

2. Resembling a thistle; prickly.

"II. Fig.: Sharp, pricking, pricking."

"In such a world, so thorny, and so more, Find happiness unlighted, or, if found, Without some thistle sorrow at its side." — *Cooper: Task*, iv. 223.

thist-er, 'thed-er, 'thid-er, 'thyd-er, 'thid-er, a. [A.S. *thider*, *thyder*; cogn. with Lat. *thidus* = there; Goth. *thid* = thence; Sans. *thid* = there, rather.]

1. To that place; opposed to hither.

"And thither came John of Thirst." — *Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 23.

2. The place of thither has been largely taken in ordinary language by there.

"2. To that end; to that point."

"Hither and thither: To this place and to that; one way and another: as, To run hither and thither in perplexity."

'thist-er-tō, adv. [Eng. *thither*, and to.] To that point; so far.

'thist-er-ward, 'thid-er-ward, 'thid-er-ward, 'thyd-er-ward, adv. [A.S. *thiderward*.] Toward that place; in that direction.

"Through bright are the waters of Sing-u bay, And the golden floods that thitherward stray." — *Moore: Paradise & the Peri*.

thist-soē, s. [THETSE.]

thiad-i-ān-tha, s. [Gr. *Θιάδος* (*thiadis*) = a cuncheon, and *anthos* (*anthos*) = flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceae. *Thiadiantha dubia* is a pubescent Indian climber with oblong, succulent, twelve-ribbed fruit, which is eaten by natives of the Himalaya mountains.

thias-pl, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Θιάσπι* (*thiaspi*) = a crucifer, perhaps shepherd's purse.]

Bot.: Penny-cress, the typical genus of Thiaceae (q.v.). Herbs with rosulate radical and hastate cauline leaves; pet. short, laterally compressed, valves winged at the back; cells two to eight-seeded. *Thiastriacene*, the Penny-cress, is found in stony cultivated fields in Canada and the Northern States; also in Europe. It has a disagreeable garlic odor. *T. tuberosum*, of Pennsylvania, has a rather large rose-colored flower. [PENNY-CRESS.]

thias-pid-ē-sē, thias-pi-dē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *thiaspi*]; [Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idē*.]

Bot.: A family of Platanaceae. Pouch compressed, with the dissepiments very narrow in the narrowest diameter; valves keeled or winged.

thip-sis, s. [Gr. = pressure, compression, from Gr. *thipsis* (*thipsis*) = to press.]

Med.: Compression; especially, constriction of vessels by an external cause; oppression.

thip-sis, s. [Gr. *thipsis* (*thipsis*) = pressure, and *opsis* (*opsis*) = the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Cytheridae. Three species from the Upper Silurian.

'thō, pron. [This.] Those, the.

'thō, adv. [A.S. *thā*.] Then.

"Thē wāpēlūn tūp her wēpēlūn stērn arōund." — *Spenser: P. Q. I. I. 11.*

'thō, conj. [See def.] A contraction of *though* (q.v.).

'thō-an, a. [Mod. Lat. *tho(na)*; -na.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the section *Thous* (q.v.).

"The *Tho-an* group represents in form the word on a reduced scale." — *Naturalist's Library*, iv. 133.

thof, conj. [See def.] A provincial form of *though*, the old guttural being changed to *f*, as in *rough*.

thole (1), thowl, thowal, 'thol, 'tol, 'tholle, s. [A. S. *thol*; cogn. with Dut. *thol*; Lat. *thol* = a tree, a ti; Dan. *thol* = a stopple, a stopper, a thole; Sw. *thol* = a pine tree. Probably connected with *thill* (q.v.).]

1. A cart-pin. (*Palgrave*.)

2. *Hudson*: The pin, or handle of a scythe-snath.

3. *Naut.*: A pin inserted in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. They are arranged in pairs, the space between forming one kind of rowlock. Tholes are shown on the gunwales of ancient Assyrian boats.

"The sound of their oars on the thole had died in the distance." — *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ll. 2.

thole-pin, s. The same as *THOLE* (3).

thole (2), s. [Lat. *tholus*, from Gr. *θόλος* (*tholos*) = a dome.]

Architecture:

1. The same as *THOLUS* (q.v.).

2. The scutcheon or knot at the centre of a timber-vault.

3. A place in temples where votive offerings were suspended.

"Let others smoke and tholes expect our spalls." — *Shakespeare: Troilus*.

thole, 'thol-on, 'tho-li-on, v. t. & i. [A. S. *tholian* = to endure, to suffer; cogn. with Lat. *tholia*; Dan. *tholia*; Sw. *tholia*; M. H. Ger. *tholia*; G. *tholia*; Goth. *tholia*; M. H. Ger. *tholia*; Ger. *tholia* = patience. From the same root as Lat. *tollo* = to raise, *tolero* = to tolerate.]

A. Trans.: To suffer, to endure, to bear, to undergo.

"A well-voiced company as there com, In holy men, that while thole martyrdom, Vise sayre wyle steines, & in sayre armour also." — *Robert of Gloucester*, l. 97.

B. Intrans.: To wait. (*Scott*.)

thō-lō-its, s. [After *Thole*, where found; suff. -ite (*etrol*).]

Petro: A name given by Steinger to a rock which he took for a compound of albite and sphene. A subsequent analysis showed that it was but a dolomite (q.v.).

thōl-ich-thya, s. [Gr. *θόλος* (*tholos*) = a dome, and *ἰχθυς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

Ichthy: A pseudo-genus of Teleostean Fishes, founded on what are probably immature individuals of the Cyttide, Squamipennes, &c.

tholichthys-stage, s.

Ichthy: A stage in the development of certain Teleostean Fishes, in which the young differ so widely from the adult as, in many cases, to have been taken for types of distinct genera.

"In the *Tholichthys-stage* of Pomacanthus the frontal bone is prolonged into a straight lance-shaped process, nearly half as long as the body; the supra-scapular and preopercular processes cover and hide the dorsal and ventral fins. The plates attached to the shoulder girdle remain persistent until the young fish has assumed the form of the adult." — *Günther: Study of Fishes*, pp. 172, 173.

thōl-ō-bāto, s. [Gr. *θόλος* (*tholos*) = a dome, and *βάσις* (*basis*) = a base.]

Arch.: A cupola and a base; that part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

thō-lūa, s. [Lat., from Gr. *θόλος* (*tholos*) = a dome.]

Arch.: An appellation given to bulwarks of a circular form. Vitruvius uses it to signify the roof of a circular building. Now frequently applied to the lantern which surmounts a dome. Specifically applied at Athens to the round chamber or Rotunda, in which the Prytanes dined.

thō-mā-ite (th as t), s. [After Prof. Thomas, of Wiesbaden; suff. -ite (*Min*).]

Min.: A doubtful species, said to be a carbonate of iron, occurring in pyramidal crystals of the orthorhombic system. Found at Bleisbach in the Sielengebirge.

Thóm'-as-ite (Th as T), s. [From John Thomas, M.D., born in London, 1805, died at Worcester, Mass., 1871.]

Church Hist.: A controversial name sometimes given to the Christadelphians, from the fact that Dr. Thomas organized them into a separate religious body. They believe that immortality is the reward of the righteous, i.e. of those who receive the truth and are baptized, and that others will perish after punishment proportioned to their misdeeds or want of faith. They do not believe in the Trinity or in a personal devil.

Thóm'-an (Th as T), s. [See def.]

Church Hist.: One of a body of Christians on the Malabar coast, said to be descendants of the converts of St. Thomas.

Thóm'-ism (Th as T), s. [See def.]

Church Hist.: One of the two great schools of scholasticism, the other being Scotism (q.v.). It derived its name from its founder, St. Thomas Aquinas (1225-74), the Great Dominican doctor. In theology Thomas followed the doctrine of Augustine as to free will and grace, and held that the Virgin Mary was sanctified after her body was informed by the son; its philosophy was a moderate Realism. As a system it rests on the *summa* of St. Thomas, which is divided into three parts: (1) Of God in himself and as the Creator; (2) Of God as the end of creatures, and of the actions which lead us to, or separate us from Him; and (3) of the Incarnation, the Sacraments, and the Last Things (i.e., Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell). The Dominicans naturally adopted and defended Thomism.

"The obvious difficulties of this theory led later Scotists to modify it, till it was scarcely distinguishable from Thomism."—*Adams & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 181.

Thóm'-ist (Th as T), a. & s. [Eccles. Lat. *Thomista* = a follower of St. Thomas Aquinas.] [THOMISM.]

A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or connected with the theology of St. Thomas Aquinas.

"The old Scotist and Thomist theologies were still maintained."—*Adams & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 24.

B. As subst.: A follower of St. Thomas Aquinas in theology and philosophy.

"The adverse sects of Thomists and Scotists filled Europe with their noisy disputes."—*Ed. & Leves: Hist. Phila.* (ed. 1860), II, 41.

thóm'-mýs (th as t), s. [Gr. *θωμός* (*thómōs*) = a heap; and *mys* (mus) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Geomyiinae, distinguished from the type-genus by having the upper incisors without grooves. There are two species, ranging from the Upper Missouri and Upper Columbia Rivers to Hudson's Bay.

thóm'-són-é-lite (th as t), s. [After Dr. Julius Thomsen, of Copenhagen; o connect., and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral resulting from the alteration of cryolite (q.v.). Crystallization monoclinic, occurring in prisms with horizontal striae, and also massive resembling chalcodendrite. Hardness, 2.5 to 4; sp. gr. 2.74 to 2.75; lustrous, vitreous, on some faces pearly; colour, white; transparent to translucent.

Compos.: fluorine, 52.2; aluminum, 1.7; calcium, 15.4; sodium, 7.6; water, 18 = 100, which is equivalent to the hitherto accepted formula, $2\text{Ca}(\text{Na})\text{F} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{F}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; but Brantl has shown that the formula should be written, $[\text{Na}(\text{F})_2 + \text{AlF}_3]_2 \cdot 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Thóm'-són-ní-an (Th as T), a. & s. [THOMSONISM.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Of or belonging to the medical system called Thomsonianism (q.v.).

B. As subst.: An adherent of Thomsonianism.

Thóm'-són-ní-an-ism (Th as T), s. [Eng. Thomsonism; -ism.] [See def.]

Med.: A system of medicine founded by Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts. The human body is assumed to consist of the four so-called elements—fire, air, earth, and water. Metals and minerals, being ponderous and tending earthward, are supposed to drag down to the earth those who use them as medicines, while vegetables, springing from the ground and tending upwards, are fitted to make those who employ them as remedies move upward to life and health.

thóm'-són-ite (th as t), s. [After R. D. Thomson; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A member of the group of Zeolites. Crystallization, orthorhombic, occurring as individual crystals but more often in radiated groups, also compact. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 2.3 to 2.4; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour when pure, snow-white; brittle; pyroelectric. **Compos.**: silica, 38.9; alumina, 31.6; lime, 12.9; soda, 4.8; water, 13.8 = 100, which yields the formula $28\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot (\text{CaO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{Na}_2\text{O}) \cdot 2\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Dana divides as follows: 1. Ordinary: (1) in regular crystals; (2) in slender prisms, sometimes radiated; (3) radiated fibrous; (4) spherical aggregations of radiated fibres or crystals; (5) massive; 2. Mosaic: including scoulerite, 3. Chalcite. Occurs in cavities in old amygdaloidal lavas, and sometimes in so-called metamorphic rocks.

thóng, 'thwang, 'thwange, 'thweng, 'thung, 'thwang, cogn. with *theng*, *thengr* = a thong, a shoe-latchet. From the same root as *tweng* (q.v.). A leather strip or lash; a strap of leather used for fastening anything.

"At the seams, where the different skins are sewed together, they are commonly ornamented with tassels or fringes of narrow thongs cut out of the same skins."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. IV, ch. v.

thong-drill, s. A drill to which rotatory motion in alternate directions is communicated by means of a cord. It is mentioned in Homer (*Odys.* II, 384).

"Among the New Zealanders the *thong-drill*, and among the New Zealanders a modification of it, is used for boring holes in stone."—*Adams: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 44.

thong-ot, s.

Zool.: A name given to *Phoca barbata*, from the fact that the Greenlanders cut the hide circularly in a long strip, which they use for harpoon lines.

thóng, v. t. or i. [THONG, s.] To beat with a thong; to lash.

thó'-síd, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *thosus*; Eng. suff. -oid.]

A. As adj.: A term applied by Huxley to a division of Canidae, containing the Lupine or wolf-like forms, as *Canis lupus*, *C. aureus*, *C. amro*, &c. He applied the term Alopecoid to the other division, containing *C. arcticus*, *C. rufus*, &c. [*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 238-385.]

"I am disposed . . . to regard Otocyon, and the *Thosid* and *Alopecoid* series respectively, as genera, retaining for the two latter the old names of *Canis* and *Vulpes*."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 286.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the *Thosid* series of the family Canidae.

"There is no question that *Thosids* and *Alopecoids* similar to those which exist at present inhabited Europe during the Quaternary epoch."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 278.

thóom, s. [THUMA.] [Scotch.]

Thor, s. [Icel. *Þórr*, contr. from *Thonar*; A.S. *thunor* = thunder.] [THUNDER, THORSDAY.]

Scand. Mythol.: The god of thunder, the second principal god of the ancient Scandinavians. He was the son of Odin or the supreme being, and Jorth = the Earth. He is represented as a powerful man in the prime of life, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a sceptre in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday receives its name from him, and his name also enters into many proper names, as Thorsby in Cumberland, Jorthewall in Lancashire, &c. His wife was Sif (Love), and his palace Thrymvangr, where he received the warriors who had fallen in battle. He was the champion of the gods, and was called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. His belt, called Megingjör, had the property of doubling his strength whenever he put it on. His hammer or mace was called Mjölhir.

Thor's hammers, s. pl.

Anthrop.: A popular name in the north of Europe for bells.

"In Scandinavia and Northern Germany perforated axes and axe-hammers are frequently known as *Thor's hammers*."—*Adams: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 164.

thór'-q, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Ranunculus Thora*; a species from the Alps. The roots are very acrid and poisonous, and their juice was formerly used by the Swiss hunters to poison their arrows.

thó-rá'-le, 'thó-rá'-lek, a. & s. [Lat. *thorax*, genit. *thoracis* = the chest.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the thorax or chest; as, thoracic arteries.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: A thoracic artery.

thoracic-duct, s.

Anat.: A long narrow vessel in front of the vertebrae, and opening into the veins on the left side of the neck at the angle of union of the subclavian and anterior jugular. It is the chief trunk of the lymphatic system, and the principal canal through which the chyle and lymph are conveyed to the blood.

thoracic-fina, s. pl.

Ichthy.: A term applied to the ventral fin, when they are situated behind the pectorals.

thoracic-myalgia, s.

Pathol.: A hot weariety pain in the tendinous insertions of the fleshy bellies of the pectoral and sometimes of the intercostal muscles, arising from the intercostal space, a flannel bandage round the thorax, rest, with anodyne liniments, and attention to the general health are the appropriate remedies.

thoracic-regions, s. pl.

Anat.: Fourteen regions into which the thorax in man is divided by imaginary straight lines, longitudinal and transverse, so that the exact situation of any spot may be described. [ABDOMINAL.]

thó-rá'-l-ep, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. from Lat. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Cirripedia. Carapace either a capitulum or a pedicel, or an open-celled shell with a basis. Body formed of six thoracic segments, generally furnished with six pairs of limbs; abdomen rudimentary, but often bearing caudal appendages. Families: Balanidae, Verrucidae, and Leptidae.

thó-rá'-l-gi, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. from *thorax* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A Linnæan group of Fishes (*Cyprinodont*, ed. 12th), having the ventral fins inserted on the abdominal surface below the pectorals.

thór-á-gíp-é-dá, s. pl. [Lat. *thorax*, genit. *thoracis*, and Gr. *πόδι* (*podis*), genit. *ποδός* (*podós*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A division of Crustacea, having the special locomotory organs belonging to the thorax. It contains two genera, *Eudiphalma* and *Edriophtalmia* (q.v.).

thór-á-od-, pref. [Gr. *θώραξ* (*thōrax*) = a breastplate.] [Of, or belonging to, or in any way connected with the thorax.]

thór-á-od-ér-ás, s. [Pref. *thorac-*, and Gr. *κεράς* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthoceras. Shell straight, elongated, conical, with a small lateral, straight siphon. Known species twenty, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous of the United States and Europe.

thór-á-od-sáu-rú, s. [Pref. *thorac-*, and Gr. *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Huxley's *Ensispha*, peculiar to the Chalk of North America. They belong to the Pectinella of Owen.

thór-ah (th as t), s. [TORAH.]

thór-ql, a. [Lat. *thorus*, *thorus* = a couch or bed.]

1. Of or pertaining to a bed.
"The punishment of adultery was carried out by a couch separation."—*Isidore: Origines*, p. 104.
2. Applied to a line in the hand; called also the Mark of Venus.

thór'-áx, s. [Lat., from Gr. *θώραξ* (*thōrax*) = the chest, a breastplate.]

1. **Anatomy**:

(1) **Human**: The breast, and specially the bones enclosing it. It is somewhat conical, with convex walls. Its upper opening is contracted, and bounded by the first dorsal vertebra, the first pair of ribs, and the manubrium of the sternum. Its inferior margin slopes downwards on each side to the twelfth rib; its longitudinal axis is directed upwards and somewhat backwards; its trans-

thé, tht, fere, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, höre, camél, hár, théro; pine, píe, síre, sír, marine; so, phé, or. wóre, wól, wórk, wóh, són; müte, öüh, cüre, ünite, cür, rúle, fáll; trý, sýrian. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.



bi, bô; pout, jôu; oai, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = t.
-tan, -tan = anan. -tion, -tion = shün; -tion, -tion = shün. -cious, -tious, -cious = shüa. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel del.

thought-en, s. [Eng. *thought*, *a*; -en.] Having a thought; thinking.

Do you thoughten?
First I came with me ill intent.
—Chaucer, *Parson*, iv. 4

thought-ful (ough as *û*), *a.* [Eng. *thought*; -ful.]

1. Full of thought or reflection; contemplative; engaged in or given to meditation.
2. Attentive, careful; having the mind directed to an object.

"It requires much care, and nice observation to extract and separate the precious ore from an immense vein of matter, so that the unreflecting mind, be patient, and easy, and thoughtful in seeking truth."—*Whitwell*, *Sermon* 1.

3. Promoting meditation; favourable to meditation or contemplation.

"We heard your, your thoughtful walks invade, And steel new glitters in the sunset shade."
—Pope, *Character of Mr. Pope*.

4. Anxious, solicitous; full of anxiety or care.

"Around her crowded Diadem, and Domb, and Pry, And thoughtful Forenoon, and hermit's Cell."
—Pope, *Passage in Dr. Johnson's Temple*.

5. Exhibiting or evincing thought or care; considerate as a thoughtful act or gift.

6. Thoughtful, or full of thinking; considerate, or ready to consider; and deliberate, ready to deliberate, rise upon each other in their significance: he who is thoughtful does not forget his duty; he who is considerate pauses, and considers properly what is his duty; he who deliberates considers deliberately. It is a recommendation to a subordinate person to be thoughtful in doing what is wished of him; it is the recommendation of a confidential person to be considerate, as he has often to judge according to his own discretion; it is the recommendation of a person who is acting for him in an unusual manner to be deliberate. There is a further distinction in the word *deliberate*, that it may be used in the bad sense to mark a settled intention to do evil; young people may sometimes phrase, in extension of their guilt, that their misdeeds do not arise from deliberate malice.

thought-ful-ly (ough as *û*), *adv.* [Eng. *thoughtful*; -ly.] In a thoughtful or contemplative manner; with thought or consideration; with solicitude or anxiety.

"The Planter, under his roof of thatch, Basked thoughtfully and slow."
—Longfellow, *The Quaker Girl*.

thought-ful-ness (ough as *û*), *s.* [Eng. *thoughtful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being thoughtful; deep meditation; anxiety, calmness, or close attention.

"Such a degree of thoughtfulness as takes up and depicts, and directs the mind."—*Atterbury*, *Sermon*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

thought-less (ough as *û*), *a.* [Eng. *thought*; -less.]

1. Free from thought or care; having no thought; heedless, unthinking, careless, negligent.

"A rule and thoughtful schoolboy."—*Macaulay*, *Bar. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Full, stupid.

"Just as a blackhead rubs his thoughtless skull, And thanks his eyes he was not born a fool."
—Pope, *Epistle to John Ash*.

3. Done without thought, care, or heed. *as*, a thoughtless act or remark.

thought-less-ly (ough as *û*), *adv.* [Eng. *thoughtless*; -ly.] In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly, unthinkingly, negligently.

"He who runs on thoughtless in the mad career of pleasure, can surely be said to lose his health."—*A. M. Johnson*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

thought-less-ness (ough as *û*), *s.* [Eng. *thoughtless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being thoughtless; want of thought; heedlessness, carelessness.

"They lose the very idea of foresight, and contract the thoughtlessness of children."—*Cook*, *Third Voyage*, ix. 4, 5.

thought-sick (ough as *û*), *adv.* [Eng. *thought*; -sick.] Troubled with sad reflections; sad, sorrowful.

"Heav'n's bow doth glow With fearful signs; and, as against the storm, Is brighten'd at the act."—*Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

thought-some (ough as *û*), *a.* [Eng. *thought*; -some.] Thoughtful.

thought-some-ness (ough as *û*), *s.* [Eng. *thoughtsome*; -ness.] Thoughtfulness; thought. (*Fairfax*: *Bulk & Selridge of the World*.)

tho'-in, s. [Gr. *thos* (*thos*), genit. *thos* (*thos*) = a jackal.]

Zool. According to Hamilton Smith, a section of Canine, having the form of wolves on a small scale; but more than eighteen inches high; structure very light, tail rather short, forming a scanty bush, tip black; fur close, black and white, extremities buff; they are not gregarious and do not burrow. From Africa and south-western Asia. Some of the species are now classed with Canis and others with Vulpes. (*Thomson*, A.)

thou'-sand, 'thou-sand, 'thou sant, s. & a. [A.S. *thousand*; *sanct* with *hundred*; *thousand*, *thousand*, *thousand*; Dan. *tausind*; Sw. *tusen*; Ger. *tausend*; Goth. *thausand*. The second element is evidently A.S. and *thous* = a hundred; the etymology of the first element of the word is doubtful.]

A. As substantive:

1. The number of ten hundreds; ten times a hundred; hence used indefinitely for a great number, and in the plural for an indefinite number.

"Some thousands of these boys."—*Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. A symbol representing the number of ten hundreds, as 1,000, or M.

B. As adjective:

1. *i. e.*: Denoting the number of ten hundreds.

"One day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day."—*2 Peter*, i. 8.

2. *i. e.*: Used to denote a great number indefinitely as, it is a thousand chances that you fail.

+ thousand-legs, s.

Zool. A millepode.

thou'-sand-fold, 'thou-sen fold, a. [Eng. *thousand*; -fold.] Multiplied a thousand times.

"Ye have repaid me back a thousandfold."—*Longfellow*, *Dedication*.

thou'-sandth, a. & s. [Eng. *thousand*; -th.]

A. As adjective:

1. Next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth; the ordinal of a thousand.

"He that will divide a minute into thousand parts, and break but a part of a thousandth part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him that could hath eluded him to the shoulder, but he cannot him heart whole."—*Shakespeare*, *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

2. Constituting or being one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

"Hence, fig., occurring or being one of a very great number: *as*, To do a thing for the thousandth time.

B. As subst.: The thousandth part of anything; one of a thousand parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thowe, s. & v. [Thaw.]

thowl, thow-el, thowie, s. [Thaw, s.]

thow'-less, a. [For *thowless* = wanting thows or strength.] Sluggish, inactive. (*Scott*.)

"Because I will not well upon the thowless, thowless, sluggish, sluggish of that carnal man."—*Scott*, *Old Mortality*, ch. v.

'thow-thys-tylle, 'sow-thys-tylle, s. [SOWTHISTLE.] Sowthistle. (*Prompt. Par.*)

thra'-ci-g, s. [Pen. sing. of Lat. *Thracius* = Thracian.]

Zool.: A genus of Anatinæ. Shell oblong, nearly equivalve, slightly compressed, attenuated, and gaping behind; cartilage processes thick; pallial sinus shallow. Animal with the mantle closed; feet linguiform; siphon rather long, with fringed orifices. They live in water from four to 120 fathoms deep. Recent species seventeen, from Greenland, the United States, Britain, Norway, the Mediterranean, the Caucasus, China, &c.; fossil thirty-six, from the Lower Tertiary, if not the Trias, onward. (*Woodward*.)

Thra'-cian, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Thrace, or Thracia, an extensive tract of country having the lower Danube for its northern boundary.

B. As subst.: An inhabitant or native of Thrace.

thrash, s. [Ety. doubtful; cf. A.S. *thra*,

thra = force, strength, brunt.] To load or burden.

"But certainly we shall one day find that the straw gate is too narrow for any man to pass a bustling in, the world with great pompousness, and a restless corruption."—*Southey*, *Barrow*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

thrash-sent, s.

Meaning: Metal remaining in the mine.

thral'-dém, 'thral dome, s. [Icel. *thralldóm*.]

The state or condition of being a thrall; a state of servitude; bondage, slavery.

"He had spent enough to be at times angry with himself for submitting to an A.S. thrall, and his patient to break loose from it."—*Macaulay*, *Rich. Eng.*, ch. iv.

thrall, s. & v. [Icel. *thrall* = a thrall, a self, a slave; cogn. with Dan. *træl*; Sw. *träl*; O. H. Ger. *dragel*, *dragel*, *trigel*, *trigel* = a slave.

Original meaning, probably a runner, a messenger, hence a servant, from the same root as Goth. *thragjan*; A.S. *thragjan* = to run; A.S. *drag*, *thra* = a running, a course.]

A. As substantive:

1. A slave, a self, a bondman.

"That we may suffer his fearful ire, Or claim his right service as his thrall, By right of war."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 104.

2. Slavery, bondage, servitude.

"Her men took land, And first brought forth a slave, and all That richly furnish'd it, he with in thrall Of all-sustaining sleep."—*Chapman*, *Homage*, *Odyssey*, xiii.

3. A shelf, a stand; a stand for *farre* (*Prov*.)

"The dairy thrall, I might have wrote my name on 'em."—*D. Dider*, *Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

B. As adj.: Bond; subject.

"The Konyakhe Bahin, hath certayne hundred of yeres holden all Christendome captive and thrall."—*Adams*, *Prod.*

'thrall-ful, a. Enslaved.

"His thrallful state."—*Shakespeare*, *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

thrall-like, a. Like or characteristic of a thrall, slavish.

'thrall, v. t. [THRALL, s.] To bring into a state of bondage or slavery; to enslave, to enthrall.

"Thrall'd to an island; shipwreck'd in his tears; And in the banes that Calypso bears, Bound from his birthright."—*Chapman*, *Homage*, *Odyssey*, v.

'thrall-er, s. [Eng. *thrall*, v.; -er.] One who enslaves or enthralls.

'thrall-ess, s. [Eng. *thrall*; -ess.] A female thrall; a female slave or servant. (*Wycliffe*: *Jer.* xxxiv. 6.)

thraug, a. & s. [THROUG.]

A. As adj.: Crowded, busy, intimate, familiar. (*Scott*.)

B. As subst.: A through.

thra'-nite, s. [Gr. *θρανίτης* (*thranitis*).]

Greek Antiq.: One of the towers on the topmost bench in a trireme, who had the longest oars and the most work.

thrap, v. t. [Ety. doubtful.]

Sent.: To bind on; to fasten round.

"The hull was so damaged, that it had for some time been secured by cables which were strung or thrapped round it."—*Scott*, *Life of Nelson*.

thrap-ple, s. [THROPPLE.] The throat.

"Sorrow be in your thrapple then!"—*Scott*, *Way*, *Manner*, ch. i.

thras'-et-és, s. [Gr. *θρασέτις* (*thrasus*) = bold, daring, and *etéris* (*etéris*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of Buteoninae, with one species, *Thrasides berytus*, the Hairy Eagle, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia.

Bill like *Aquila*, nostrils narrow, and set somewhat cross; wings with fourth, fifth, and sixth quills longest, tail long and rounded, tarsi short, stout, with large scales in front and small ones at side; toes powerful.

thra'-sh, thresh, 'thresch-on, 'threshe, v. t. & v. i. [For *thresch*, by metathesis of *r*, from A.S. *threscan*, *threscan* (ju. t. *thresc*; pa. par. *thoracen*); cogn. with O. Dut. *dreschen*; but. *dorachen*; Icel. *threskia*; Dan. *teraska*; Sw. *traska*; Ger. *dreschen*; Goth. *thriscan* (ju. t. *thris*; pa. par. *thrisans*).]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

(1) To beat out, or separate the grain or

bal, bô; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion = shün. -ble, -die, &c. = bôl, döl.

seeds from by means of a flail or thrashing machine, or by treading with oxen.

"And in the sun your golden grain display,
And break it out, and winnow it by the sieve."
London Virgils; George I. 1000.

* (2) To beat with flails, for the purpose of knocking down the grain. (*Dryden*: *Virgil*, Georg. I. 409.)

2. Fig.: To labour with a stick or whip; to flog.

"Oh gentlemen, come! I have been thrashed
fifteen times."
"How? thrashed?"
"Never was I thrashed."
"How?"
"By a self-dedicated, gentle
flog." *New York*, 18.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Uti*: To perform the operation of thrashing corn; to practise thrashing; to beat or separate grain from straw by beating or treading.

2. Fig.: To labour, to toil, to drudge.

"I rather would be Mævius, thrashed for riches,
Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times."
London. (*Fold*.)

3. *Naut.*: To move rapidly; to make rapid progress.

"Captains have told me that they have watched
their thrashing to windward in a strong breeze with
the power of an ocean passenger steamer." *Daily*
Telegraph, Nov. 20, 1888.

4. To thrash out: To discuss or investigate thoroughly.

"A subject which has by no means been thrashed
out." *New York Herald*, Jan. 4, 1888.

† **thrash**, † **thrash** (3), *s.* [*Elym.* doubtful.]
Bot.: Various species of *Juncea*.

thrash-el, **thrash-lo**, *s.* [*Eng.* *thrash*; *-el*,
-lo.] An instrument to thrash with; a flail.
(Prov.)

thrash-er, **thrash-ör**, *s.* [*Eng.* *thrash*; *-er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who thrashes grain, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornith.*: A popular American name for the genus *Harporhynchus*, of the sub-family *Mimidae*.

2. *Zool.*: [*ALOPIAS*, FOX-SHARK].

thrash-ing, **thrash-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [*THRASH*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Uti*: The operation by which grain is separated from the straw. It is performed in various ways, by beating with a flail or thrashing machine, or by treading with the feet of oxen, &c. This last mode was that employed by the nations of antiquity, and is the one still practised in the south of Europe, Persia, India, &c. Oxen were generally employed for this purpose, and sometimes dragged a kind of roller, studded with iron knobs, over the sheaves, which were spread in the form of a circle on the floor, the grain being placed towards the centre. Thrashing by flails is still practised in some parts, but the introduction of thrashing machines has caused that system to be but little followed, on account of the greater time and labour involved in it, as compared with the machines. Thrashing in Lombardy is generally performed by means of a fluted roller drawn around in a circular track.

"The good red-headed wheat far, cometh hardly out of the husk, and seeketh some powerful thrashing."
P. Hildred. *Primo*, bk. viii. ch. x.

2. Fig.: A sound flogging or drudging.

thrashing floor, *s.* A floor or area on which grain is thrashed or beaten out. In eastern countries, from the earliest times, thrashing-floors were in the open air, but in colder and moister climates, such floors are necessarily under cover, as in a barn.

"O that it was the thrashing floor of a, boundless to live, and all other soils!" *Sp. Hall*. *Contemp.*: *Numbering*, 1888, p. 14.

thrashing machine, **thrashing-mill**, *s.* A machine for thrashing or beating out grain, as wheat, oats, barley, &c., from the straw. The motive power may be that of horses, oxen, water, wind, or steam. Menzies made a machine in Scotland in 1732, and Stirling of Bunkland another in 1738, but they do not seem to have been successful. Meikle, of Tynningham, East Lothian, invented a machine in 1786, which is the type of modern thrashers. Menzies had a series of revolving flails, and Stirling's had a cylinder with arms upon a vertical shaft

running at high velocity. Meikle invented the drum with beaters acting upon the grain in the sheaf, which was fed between rollers. The English improvement was to make the beating drum work in a cone known as the breast, the grain and straw being cutched and rubbed between the two and carried to the shaker, which removed the straw from the grain and chaff, a large amount of grain also falling through the bars of the cone. The English thrashing-machines are driven by engines of from four to six horse-power. The feeding-rollers are three and a-half inches in diameter, and make thirty-five revolutions per minute. The straw-rollers have the same diameter, and make thirty revolutions per minute. The drum has beaters formed by slats on the ends of radial arms, differing in that respect from the American thrashing-machines, which usually have skeleton-cylinders armed with radial teeth. The sheaf, in America, after cutting the land, is spread upon the inclined feed-chute by the person who is feeding, and passed gradually into the throat of the machine, head ends first. In some of the English machines the straw is fed in broadside on, to prevent the breaking of the straw; by this means, only a part of each beater acts upon the ears. In the American machine an inclined chute furnishes the sheaf, heads foremost, to the action of the radial teeth that are attached to the skeleton-cylinder, and are opposed to the teeth in the cone-shaped plates beneath. A straw-carrier elevates and discharges the straw, shaking out the grain, which falls into the well. A lifting-screw elevates and forwards the grain and chaff from the well to the vibrating shoe that carries the dividing screen, which, with the aid of the blast from the fan in its rear, separates the grain from its accompanying refuse. The clean grain then falls into a forwarding screw that discharges through a spout into a measure or bag. An elevator returns the tailings and outcast heads to the cylinder to be worked over. An endless belt furnished with transverse slats, and sometimes covered with an apron, takes the straw from the machine. Some machines are also provided with a straw carrier that elevates and forwards the straw, commonly discharging it on the stack.

Thrash-ite, *s.* [*THRASHITE*.]

* **thrash-son**, **thrash-son**, *s.* [*After Thrash*, the name of the braggart in the Latin comedies.]

1. Given to bragging; boasting.

2. Characterized by bragging or boasting; boastful.

"There was never anything so sudden but the sight of two rams, and Caesar's thrashing-son of 1000, saw, and overcame." *Shakspeare*. *As You Like It*, v. 2.

* **thrash-son**, **thrash-son**, *s.* [*Eng.* *thrash-son*; *-ly*.] In a thrashingly or boastful manner; boastfully.

"To thrash thrashingly, to boast like Rodomonte." *Johnson*. *In Two Rodomonte*.

* **thraste**, *pr. q.* [*THRUST*, *v.*]

thratch, *v.t.* [*Elym.* doubtful; perhaps softened from A.S. *thrac*, *thrac* = force.] To gasp convulsively, as one in the agonies of death. (*Scotch*.)

thrau-lite (*au* as *öw*), *s.* [*Gr.* *θραυλος* (*thraulos*) = fragile; *sulf.* *-ite* (*Min.*)]

Min.: An amorphous mineral found at Bodenmais, Bavaria. Analyses show a relationship to Gillingite (*q.v.*), to which Dana refers it.

thrave, **threave**, **throve**, *s.* [*Ice.* *threft* = a thrave, from *thrift* = to grasp; *Dan.* *trave* = a sort of sheaves; *Sw.* *trave* = a pile of wood; *Sw. dial.* *trave* = a thrave.]

1. Twenty-four sheaves or two shocks of corn.

"A dalmen-licker in a thrave
Is a small request."
Burns. *To a Mouse*.

2. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefinite number; a large number.

"He sends forth thraves of ballads to the sale."
Sp. Hall. *Nature*, iv.

3. A drove, a herd.

thraw, *v.t. & i.* [*A.S.* *thrauan* = to throw, to twist.]

A. *Trans.*: To twist, to wrench, to distort, to wrest.

"They whine hide-thrawing." *Scott*. *Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cast, to warp.

2. To twist from agony, to writhe (as a distortion).

thraw (1), *a.* [*THRAW*, *v.*] A twist, a wrench, a distortion.

"To rin after spale, dail be we na if I thraw ye your ead a thraw." *Scott*. *Waverley*, ch. xiv.

thraw-creek, *a.* An implement with a crooked head, used for twisting straw, &c. (*Scotch*.)

thraw (2), *a.* [*A.S.* *thraed*.] A plait, a braid (*q.v.*).

1. (*1*) *Dead thraw*: The death thraw, the last agonies. (The expression, *To be dead thraw*, is also applied to any one who neither dead nor alive, neither hot nor cold.)

(2) *Head and thraw*: Living sole being; the feet of the one by the head of the other.

thraw-ward, **thraw-ward**, *a.* [*THRAW*, *v.*] Cross-grained, forward, perverse, backward, reluctant. (*Scotch*.)

"I have kend the Law as many a year as I was a thraw-ward job I have had of her." *Scott*. *Waverley*, ch. xiv.

thraw-in, **thrawn**, *a.* [*THRAW*, *v.*] Distorted; having the appearance of ill-bred, cross-grained, perverse.

thried, **thred**, **threde**, **thred**, *s.* [*A.S.* *thred* = that which is twisted, a thread, from *thrauan* = to twist, to throw (*q.v.*); cogn. with *thra*, *thra*, *thra* = to twist; *Ice.* *thra*, *thra*, *thra*; *Sw.* *thra*; *Ger.* *draht*, *draht* = a thread, from O. H. Ger. *drajan*, *Ger. drajan* = to twist.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A compound cord consisting of two or more single yarn, doubled and twisted. In the trade it is divided into lace, stocking and sewing thread. The doubling and twisting of thread is effected by spindles and bobbins, twisting in a manner similar to the thread-boat. The twist is usually in a direction the reverse of that given to the individual yarns. In a general sense thread denotes the filament of some fibrous substance, such as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out to considerable length, the common name of such filament being yarn. Thread is principally used for sewing.

(2) A yarn measure, containing in cotton yarn fifty-four inches, in linen yarn sixty inches, and in worsted yarn thirty-five inches. (*Simmonds*.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A fine filament or thread-like body of any kind, as the filament of a flower, or any fibrous substance, as of bark, or the filament or line of gold or silver, a filament of melted glass, the line spun by a spider, &c.

"The small thread of life."
"That ever spider is cast from his web."
Shakspeare. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

(2) Used as an emblem of life, as being spun and cut by the Fates.

"Let not Randolph's vital thread be cut."
Shakspeare. *Henry V.*, i.

(3) Something continued in a long course or tenour.

"There is here a work of fiction, produced with such, and never flagging in the thread of it, a mind from beginning to end." *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 29, 1888.

(4) Distinguishing property; quality, fitness.

"A neat courtier, of a most elegant thread."
Bon Jonson.

(5) The central line of a stream or water course. (*Bowyer*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A long delicate hair.

2. *Mach.*: The spiral projecting rib on the shaft of a screw.

3. *Mining*: A slight vein of ore, smaller than a branch, passing off from the main vein into the rock.

4. (*1*) *Air threads*: The fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spade s; grass-seed.

(2) *Thread and thraw*: The good and bad together; an expression borrowed from weaving, the thread being the substance of the warp, and the thraw the end of the weft by which it is fastened to the loom.

"O Fates, come, cut the thread and thraw."
Shakspeare. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

thre, **tht**, **thre**, **amdt**, **whät**, **thll**, **thäth**: **wä**, **wät**, **häre**, **camel**, **här**, **thäre**; **pine**, **pit**, **sire**, **sir**, **marine**; **gö**, **ph** or **wörö**, **wöl**, **work**, **whö**, **sön**; **müte**, **cab**, **cüre**, **unite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **rüll**; **try**, **Syrian**. **ä**, **ö** = **é**; **ey** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

thread-carrier, s.

Knitting-techn.: The hook or eyelet on the carriage through which the yarn passes.

thread-cells, s. pl.

Zool.: Thread-like stinging processes found in the Hydras.

thread-finisher, s.

A machine in which thread is treated to give it a smooth and polished surface.

thread-frame, s.

The doubling and plying mill by which two or more yarns are combined to form a thread. The yarns as they are wound from the bobbins or cups are passed beneath the surface of a solution of gum or starch in a trough; the wetting enables them to be condensed into a more solid thread; they then pass between rollers, by which they are laid parallel, or nearly so, and are thence conducted to a flyer, by which they are twisted together, and to the bobbin, on which they are wound.

thread-gauge, s.

A gauge for determining the number of threads to the inch on screws and taps.

thread-guide, s.

Sewing-mach.: A loop, eye, or other contrivance, forming a guide for the thread when it changes its direction at points between the reel and the needle-eye.

thread-lace, s.

Lace of linen thread; such as Honiton, and many other kinds.

thread-moulds, s. pl.

Bot.: The Fungi of the group Hyphomycetes.

thread-needle, s.

A game in which children stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one still holding the hand of the next runs between the others. Also called *thread-the-needle*.

thread-paper, s.

Thin strips of paper for wrapping up skeins of thread.

thread-plants, s. pl.

Germ.: Plants whose fibres may be manufactured into thread, as flax, cotton, &c.

thread-waxer, s.

A bowl of heated sheeps'-wax, through which the thread is conducted, on sewing-machines for boots, shoes, and leather.

thread, s. [THREAD, s.]

1. *Met.*: To pass a thread through the eye of a needle.

The latest crooked needle, with a ligature of this kind, is that which threaded it with, in taking up the stitches of some s. *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, i. 1.*

2. *Fig.*: To pass or pierce through, as though something narrow, interwoven, or intricate.

"A self that rose betimes to thread the wood,
And he the bough that brought his children's food."
Byron, Linn, ii. 24.

thread-bare, s. [thread, s. and bare.]

1. *Met.*: Worn so that the complement threads can be traced; worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off.

"A poor needy fellow in a thread-bare cloak."—*Camden, Hist. Queen Elizabeth, (1551).*

2. *Fig.*: Worn out; trite, hackneyed; used so long that the novelty has worn off.

"Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and thread-bare quotations, not handling their subjects fully and clearly."—*Swift.*

thread-bare nēss, s. [Eng. threadbare; nēss.]

The quality or state of being thread-bare; triteness, poverty.

"There was much significance in his look with regard to the fact, it spoke of the weakness of folly, and the thread-bare wisdom."—*Locke, Disc. of Reas. ch. xxi.*

thread-ēn, s. [thread-don, s.]

1. *Met.*: Made of thread.

"Come in her threaden fillet still and hide,
And true to honesty would not be less than pride."
Shakspeare, Complaint of a Lover, 33.

thread-ēr, s. [Eng. thread, v.; -ēr.]

One who or that which threads; specif., a device for guiding the thread into the eye of a needle.

thread-l-ness, s. [Eng. thread(y); -ness.]

The state of being thread-like, or drawn out into threads. (*See thread.*)

thread-like, s. [Eng. thread, and like.]

Resembling a thread; long and thin.

thread-shaped, s. [Eng. thread, and shaped.]

Bot.: Slender, like a thread, as the filaments of most plants and the styles of many.

thread-worm, s. [Eng. thread, and worm.]

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the Nematodes (q.v.) from their long, filiform body. By some authorities the name is restricted to *Oxyurus vermicularis*, the Small Threadworm, which infests man. (*Oxyurus, Trichocephalus.*)

thread-y, s. [thread-die, s.]

1. Like thread or filament; filamentous, fibrous.

"Branches like the small and thread-y roots of a tree."—*Trimmer, Comment on Agriculture, p. 26.*

2. Containing or carrying thread; covered with thread.

"From hand to hand
The thread-y shuttle glides along the loom."
Dyer, Flax, s. 111.

threap, threep, s. threpe, vt. & i. [A.S. threapian = to threap, to reprove, to afflict; iel, threpi = to wrangle, to dispute.]

A. Transitive:

1. To assert with pertinacity; to persist in asserting in reply to denial. (*Scotch.*)

2. To call.

"Not gold is he and luna silver we threap."
Chaucer, C. T., ii. 1034.

B. Intransitive:

1. To aver or assert with pertinacity; to maintain by dint of assertion. (*Scotch.*)

2. To contend, to quarrel.

3. To threaten.

"My foes they bray so loud, and ake threapen us fast."
Scott, Rime, ii. 10.

4. To cry out; to complain.

"Some cry upon God, some other threap that he
hath forgoten them."—*By. Psalms, xxxviii.*

threap, s. [THREAP, v.]

A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. (*Scotch.*)

threas-ure, s. [TREASURE.]

thréat, s. [A.S. threath = (1) a sword, crush, or throng of people; (2) a great pressure, calamity, trouble, a threat, from threap, pa. t. of threapian = to press, to vex, to urge, to afflict, to vex; cogn. with iel, threpi (pa. t. threap, pa. par. threapian) = to fail, to lack; Goth. *athreidan* = to trouble, to vex; D. H. Ger. *athreiden* = to tire, to vex; M. H. Ger. *athreiden*; Ger. *verdrissen*. From the same root as Lat. *trudo* = to push, to shove.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A menace; a denunciation of ill to befall some one; a declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

"There is no terror (as some say) in your threats."
Shakspeare, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

2. *Law*: Any menace of such a kind as to mislead the mind of the person threatened, and to take away from his acts that free voluntary action which alone constitutes consent.

"By threats and menaces of bodily hurt, through fear of which a man's business is interrupted. Here the party menaced may either apply to a magistrate to have the offender bound over in recognizance to keep the peace; or he may sue for damages in a civil action."—*Blackstone, Comment, bk. iii. ch. 5.*

thréat, s. threote, s. thret-i-en, vt. & i. [A.S. threothian.]

A. Transitive: To threaten, to menace.

"The demon Indulgence threates overthrow
To all that to mankind is good and true."
Thomson, Castle of Indulgence, ii. 34.

B. Intransitive: To threaten; to utter threats.

"So can he threat and menace."
Remains of the Rime.

thréat-ēn, s. thret-en, s. thret-men, vt. & i. [Eng. threat; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. To use threats or menaces to; to menace; to declare an intention or determination of inflicting punishment, pain, or loss on; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; to denounce ill, loss, or mischief to befall another.

"Roberta stole his cat, and threates them
With direful deaths in death."
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. To charge or enjoin with menace.

"Let us steadily threaten them, that they speak
henceforth to no man in this name."—*Acts, iv. 17.*

3. To menace by action; to act as if intending to injure; as, *To threaten a man with a stick.*

4. To be a source of menace to.

"He threates us many that hath injured one."
John, xxi.

5. To exhibit an appearance of, as of something evil or unpleasant.

"The ship threates present blusters."
Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

6. To announce (evil) as about to happen.

"The nearer we approach the threatened period of decay, the more our security increases."—*Scott, 18th; Poetic Language, ch. 1.*

7. Frequently used with an infinitive following.

"I hath threatened to put ash into everlasting liberty."—*Shakspeare, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.*

B. Intransitive: To use threats or menaces; to have a threatening appearance.

"Though the sea threates, they are merciful."
Shakspeare, Tempest, v. 1.

thréat-ēn-ēr, s. threath-ner, s. [Eng. threathen, -er.]

One who threatens or menaces.

"How should ye by the first? If ye give you life
To knowledge, by the Threathen."—*Milton, P. L., iii. 647.*

thréat-ēn-ing, s. thret-en-ying, s. thret-on-ying, s. thret-nings, s. [THREATENING.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of one who threatens; a threat.

"Breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord."—*Acts, ix. 1.*

C. As adjective:

1. Indicating a threat or menace.

"Not with such a cruel threatening look."
Shakspeare, Henry VI., i. 1.

2. Indicating something evil or unpleasant impending; menacing; as, *The sky has a threatening look.*

threatening letters, s. pl.

English Law: Letters containing threats of various kinds.

(1) Letters threatening to publish a libel upon any person, with intent to extort money or obtain some other advantage.

(2) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces.

(3) Letters threatening to accuse a person of a crime, with intent to extort money.

(4) Letters threatening to kill or maim any person. The sender of such letters is liable to severe punishment.

thréat-ēn-ing-ly, s. thret-nig-ly, adv. [Eng. threatening; -ly.]

In a threatening manner; with a threat or menace.

"The honour that this comes in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, to thee strongly replies."
Shakspeare, All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 4.

thréat-fūl, s. threath-full, s. [Eng. threat; s. full.]

Full of threats; threatening; menacing.

"Here! turn here! the threathful virgin cry'd."
Shakspeare, Jerusalem Delivered, iii.

thréat-fūl-ly, adv. [Eng. threathful; -ly.]

In a threathful manner; with many threats; threateningly.

thréat-ing, s. thret-ing, s. [A.S. threath-ing.]

A threat; a threatening.

thréat-lēss, s. [Eng. threat, s.; -less.]

Without threats; not threatening.

"Threatless their brows."
Shakspeare, The Captives, 301.

threave, s. [THRAVE.]**thréd, s. [THREAD.]**

thréd, s. thre, s. & s. [A.S. thred, thrid, thrif, thry; cogn. with Dnt. *dre*; iel. *thrir* (from *thryr*, neut. *thru*; Dan. *tre*; Sw. *tre*; Goth. *threis*; Ger. *drei*; Irish, Gaelic, & Wel. *tri*; Russ. *tri*; Lat. *tres* (neut. *tri*); Gr. *tres* (*treis*), neut. *tria* (*tria*); Sansc. *tri*; Fr. *trois*; Ital. *tre*; Sp. *tres*.]

A. As adj.: Two and one.

"I offer thee three things"—*1 Samuel, xiv. 18.*

It is frequently used without the noun to which it refers.

"[Abraham] attained not unto the first three."—*1 Samuel, xxiii. 15.*

B. As substantive:

1. The number which consists of two and one.

"By two and three."—*Shakspeare, Winter's Tale, i. 2.*

2. A symbol denoting three units, as 3 or III.

¶ (1) *Rule of Three*:

Arith.: [PROPORTION, s., II. 2].

bol, boy; pout, jowi; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2.
-an, -tlan = shan. -cion, -alon = shán; -fion, -gion = shùn. -cions, -tions, -stous = shún. -bia, -dia, &c. = bəl, dəl.
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(2) *Three-times-three*: Three cheers three repeated. (*Lexicon in Memoriam*, col. 104.)

¶ *Three* is largely used as the first element in compounds, denoting something which contains three parts, portions, organs, or the like: as, *three-edged*, *three-headed*, *three-pointed*, *three-stringed*, &c.

• *three aged*, *a*. Living during three generations.

• *three-bearded recking*, *a*. (*MO-TILLA*.)

• *three-box loom*, *a*.

Weaving: A loom having three shuttle-boxes, from which bobbins carrying yarns of as many colours are driven by the picker, according to the requirements of the pattern.

• *three-capsuled*, *a*.

Bot.: Having three capsules.

• *three-celled*, *a*.

Bot.: Having three cells; trilobular.

• *Three Chapters*, *a. pl.* [*CHAPTER*, *a.*, ¶ (1).]

• *three-cleft*, *a*.

Bot.: Three-parted; split into three parts or divisions, deeper than when three-lobed.

• *three-coat work*, *a*.

1. *Plastering*: Applied to work consisting of three coats or stages.

2. *Paint*: Applied to house-painting when three successive layers are required.

• *three-cornered*, *a*.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having three corners or angles: as, a *three-cornered* hat.

2. *Bot.*: Having three longitudinal angles and three plane faces, as the stem of *Carex acuta*.

• *three-decker*, *a*.

1. A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

"The three-decker's cabin again."
Tennyson: Maud, II. li. 4.

2. A slang term applied to a pulpit, consisting of three stages, the clerk's place being at the bottom, the reading desk on the second stage, and the pulpit highest of all.

"The model pulpit of an English church is as yet a rarity, for the model pulpit and the model church are still to be sought over the country."
Daily Telegraph, 11. 2, 1871.

• *three denominations*, *a. pl.* [*DENOMINATION*, *a.*]

• *three-edged*, *a*.

Bot.: Having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants; trigonal.

• *three estates*, *a. pl.* In English politics, the Lords Temporal, the Lords Spiritual, and the Commons, the three elements which make up Parliament, the British legislative body. Of these the first two hold their seats by hereditary claim, the third only is representative. A strong feeling of opposition to hereditary legislation is growing in England, which will probably end in reducing the Three Estates to one only, a representative body. In France the convening of the Third Estate, the representative of the people, to vote money for their crown, was the step that led to the French Revolution, the people declining to give up the power which had been placed in their hands.

• *Three F's*, *phr*.

Hist.: A term used to express the demands of the Irish tenantry as formulated by Michael Davitt, the founder of the Land League (q.v.). These were limited to Free Sale, Fixity of Tenure, and Fair Rent. These demands were practically conceded by Mr. Gladstone's Land Act (1881).

• *three faces in a hood*, *a*.

Bot.: *Vitis tricolor*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

• *three farthings*, *a*. A very thin silver coin of the reign of Elizabeth, bearing a profile of the sovereign with a rose at the back of her head.

• *three foot*, *a*.

1. Measuring three feet: as, a *three-foot* rule.

2. Having three feet or legs.

"When on my three-foot stool I sit, and tell
The warlike feats I have done."
Shakspeare: Cymbeline, III. 2.

• *three girred*, *a*. Surrounded with three hoops. (*Scott*.)

• *three-headed*, *a*. Having three heads.

"Whom high kind fortune that three-headed
man."
Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost, V. 2.

• *Three-headed rail*: One having three heads united by webs, set at an angle of 120° with each other.

• *three-high roll*, *a*.

Metal-work: A rolling apparatus in which three rollers are arranged in a vertical series, so that the metal may be passed through between the middle and lower roll, and then back between the middle and upper one; rolling it at each passage without changing the direction of motion of the rolls.

• *three horned chameleon*, *a*.

Zool.: *Chamaeleon ocellatus*, from Fernando Po. The male has a long horn over each eye, and another at the end of the snout, whence the popular name.

• *Three Hours' Agony, Three Hours' Service*, *s*.

Relig. & Church Hist.: A devotion practised on Good Friday, from noon till three o'clock, in commemoration of the Passion. It was introduced by Father Mosan, S.J., of Lima, about 1750, and reached home in 1758. It was introduced into the English Church about 1810, and was rendered legal by the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act (1872), which permits additional services, consisting of any prayers from the Liturgy or Bible, with address or sermon, and hymns. The service consists, in all cases, of hymns, collects, or litanies, and addresses, generally on "the seven words from the cross," though this last feature is sometimes varied by meditations on other details of the Passion. The editor of the *Dictionary of Religion* notes that the name of the devotion may possibly occasion a mistake as to the length of our Lord's sufferings. (See Mark xv. 24, 34.)

• *three-humped moth*, *a*.

Entom.: *Nolalobus trithopus*, an under-brown moth with various markings. It is rare in Britain.

• *Three Kings*, *a. pl.*

Church Hist. & Relig.: The name given in the Roman Church to the Magi, who came from the East to adore the infant Jesus (Matt. ii. 1, 12). They are probably called kings from Psalm lxxii. 10, which verse is used as an antiphon in the office for Epiphany. According to tradition, their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar, and on their return to the East they received baptism. The Empress Helena is said to have brought their bones to Constantinople, whence they were removed to Milan, and afterwards to Cologne. The Chapel of the Three Kings, built by the Emperor Maximilian (1459-1490), in Cologne Cathedral, is supposed to contain their relics.

• *three-leaved grass*, *a*.

Bot.: The genus *Trifolium*.

• *three lobed*, *a*.

Bot.: Having three lobes or segments, as the leaf of *Asplenium Hepatica*.

• *three-man*, *a*. Applied to something requiring three men for its use or performance.

"Three-man sing men all, and very good ones."
Shakspeare: Winter's Tale, IV. 2.

• *three nerved*, *a*.

Bot. (of a leaf, &c.): Having three prominent nerves all proceeding from the very base of the lamina.

• *three nooked*, *a*. Having three corners.

• *three parted*, *a*. [*THREE-CLEFT*.]

• *three pence*, *s*. A small silver coin of the value of three pence.

"This strange, a three-pence towed would hire me."
Shakspeare: Henry VIII, II. 2.

• *three penny*, *a*. Worth only threepence; hence, common, vulgar, mean; of little worth.

• *three-per-centa*, *a. pl.* The Stock of the British Government bearing interest at three per cent.

• *three petaled*, *a*.

Bot. (of a corolla): Tripetalous, consisting of three petals.

• *three-pile*, *s*. An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet.

"I, in my time, wore three-pile, but am out of service."
Shakspeare: Winter's Tale, IV. 2.

• *three-piled*, *a*.

1. Set with a thick, rich pile, of fine quality.

"And then the velvet, that art and nature
art a three-piled pile, I cannot thus—
Measure for Measure, I. 2.

2. Exaggerated, high flown, piled up.

"Three-piled by parties, square of the table."
Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost, I. 2.

3. Wearing three-pile. (Applied to persons of rank or wealth.)

• *three-ply*, *a*. Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.; consisting of three distinct webs twined together in weaving.

• *Three-ply carpet*: A carpet made of wool, worsted, or a combination of the two, and having three webs whose warps are inter-changeable, so as to show only such a development of the pattern as may suit the development of the pattern. Also known as Triple-grain carpet.

• *three-quarters*, *a*. Anything three-quarters of its normal size or proportion, specif., a size of portrait measuring 30 inches by 25, or a portrait to the hips only.

• *three-ribbed*, *a*.

Bot. (of a leaf): Having three ribs springing from the base.

• *three-seeded*, *a*.

Bot.: Having three seeds.

• *three-spined stickleback*, *a*.

Ichthy.: *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, a British freshwater species. (*Stickleback*.)

• *three-square*, *a*. Three-sided, triangular. (*Isos. TRI*, *a.*, ¶ 3.)

• *Three-square file*: The ordinary, tapering hand-saw file of triangular cross-section.

• *three-stages*, *a. pl.*

Philos.: A term introduced by Comte to denote the necessary stages through which, as he asserted, the human mind must pass in its evolution from infancy to maturity. The stages are (1) the theological, (2) the metaphysical, and (3) the positive. J. S. Mill suggested, as less ambiguous, the terms (1) the hypothetical, (2) the abstract, and (3) the empirical.

¶ *Law of the Three Stages*.

Philos.: (See extract.)

"Two thirds of the abstracts used in the *Law of the Three Stages* are in error, as a well as a misrepresentation of it. The law does not assert that distinct historical periods were more or less a matter of the three stages. The law was a law of a nation, or even a tribe, was exclusively metaphysical or exclusively positive. A nation that the civilisation of it, as seen from meeting the world, himself, and society, and the law of the three stages, with varying velocity, under social conditions, but in ascending, regular, &c. *Law of the Three Stages* (ed. 1871), p. 10.

• *three stone mill*, *a*. A mill with three middle runners having two faces, placed against two lateral stones.

• *three-striped owl monkey*, *a*.

Zool.: *Nyctiphoes tricoloratus*, from South America. Body about a foot long, tan above; more; fur grayish brown, face with a white ruff; forehead white, with three black stripes.

• *three suited*, *a*. A kind of doubtful meaning, used only by Shakspeare. It probably means poor, beggarly, peasant-like.

"A base, proud, shameless, beggarly, three-suited knave."
Shakspeare: Lear, II. 2.

• *three threads*, *a*. Half common to mixed with state and double life. (*ENTAIL*.)

"A winning draught of three threads."
Scott: Waverley, 20.

• *three-toed cloth*, *a*.

Zool.: A popular name for any species of Sloth having digits on the fore limbs, all furnished with claws. It thus applies to the genus *Bradypus* and to the *Archepithecus* of Gray.

• *three trees*, *a*. The gallows.

• *three-valved*, *a*.

Bot. (of a corolla): Opening by three valves or divisions.

• *three way*, *a*. Moving or directed in three ways.

• *Three-way road*: One having three positions directing the fluid in either of three distinct channels.

• *Three-way valve*: One which governs three openings.

ste, st, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hir, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; sé, pé, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūrē, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = e; ey = e; æ = a.

thrill, *a.* [THRILL, *v.*]

1. A hole; a breathing hole; a nostril.
The bill of the duck has a hole and a hole down each side the throat and breathing place in the middle. — *Woodcock* *Fresco*, 60, p. 200.

2. A warbling; a thrill (q.v.).

3. A thrilling sensation.

"An unpleasant and sudden shock,
Which makes the heart's moment still."
— *Byron: Song of Corcoran*, 20.

4. A beat, as of the heart or pulse.

"Is it enough? or must I while I thrill
Lied in your angel's bosom, and you still?"
— *More: Titled Prophet of Jerusalem*.

***thrill—ant.**, *a.* [Eng. *thrill*, *v.*; —ant.]

With that, one of his *thrill-ant* hearts he threw,
Headed with you and venerable thought.
— *Spenser: P. Q. II. iv. 25*.

thrill—ing, *pr. par. or a.* [THRILL, *v.*]

thrill—ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *thrilling*; —ly.] In a thrilling manner; with a thrilling sensation.

***thrill—ing—ness**, *s.* [Eng. *thrilling*; —ness.] The quality or state of being thrilling.

thrin—ex, *s.* [THRYMEX.]

thrin—ex, *s.* [Gr. *thrinax* (*thrinax*) = a trident, a three-pronged fork. Named from the shape of the leaves.]

Bot.: Thatch Palm, a genus of Sabalaceae. Only six-leaved, corolla rose; stamens six, alone, or twelve, united at the base; ovary one-celled, with a single, erect ovule; fruit round. *Thrinax cycasoides* is the Silver Thatch Palm, the leaves of which are used in Jamaica for thatch. In Panama it is made into drums.

thrin—gl—s, *a.* [Gr. *thrinax* (*thrinax*) = the topmost course of stones in a wall, the coping.] Named from the seed-crown of the marginal forests.]

Bot.: A genus of *Heuronomeris*, now reduced to a sub-genus of *Leontodon*. The pappus of the outer flowers consists of feathery scales, that of the inner is formed of feathery hairs. The buds are dropping. *L. umbellata*, an European species, is naturalized in New England. It bears a flower resembling the dandelion. *Leontodon hirtus*, formerly *Thrinax hirtus*, grows in Europe in gravelly pastures, flowering in July and August.

***thring**, **thringe*, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *thringan*; Dut. *dringen*; Ger. *dringen*] [THRING.]

A. Trans.: To crowd, to press, to throng.

B. Intr.: To press, to push.

"He ran in thringe forth with horses old."
— *Chaucer: Troilus & Criseyde*, bk. iv.

thrips, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *thrips* (*thrips*) = a woodworm.]

Entom.: A genus of Physopoda Terrestrial. Antennae usually unjointed; mouth with mandibles, maxillae, and palpi; wings with few or no nervures, fringed; females with a regular ovipositor. Minute insects, which creep by means of the abdomen. In spring they run in numbers about the petals of plants, especially those of the dandelion. In summer and autumn they enter houses in considerable numbers, and, creeping over the face in hot weather, produce an irritation. *Thrips cereale* attacks the tender shoots and the ears of corn.

thris—sa, **thrys—sa**, *s.* [Gr. *thrisa* (*thrisa*) = a fish, from *thris* (*thris*) = hair.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Clupeidae, differing from the anchovy with a dentated belly only in the great prolongation of the maxillaries. Found in the East Indies.

thris—sle, *s.* [THISTLE.] (Scot.)

thris—sô—tân, *s.* [Gr. *thrisa* (*thrisa*) = a fish, and *tân* (*tân*) = the back.]

Palaont.: A genus of Palaeoscole, from the English Lias.

thris—sô—pâ—tôr, *s.* [Gr. *thrisa* (*thrisa*), and Lat. *pater* = a father.]

Palaont.: The oldest known genus of Clupeidae, from the Gault of Folkestone.

thris—sôpa, *s.* [Gr. *thrisa* (*thrisa*), and *sôpa* (*sôpa*) = the countenance.]

Palaont.: A genus of Leptolepidae, of Jurassic age. The dorsal fin is placed far backwards, and opposite to the long anal.

***thrist**, ***thriste**, *s.* [THIRST.]

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, maris; gâ, pâ, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quâte, cûr, rûle, fûll; trj, Sýrian. s, o = e: ey — a; qu = kw.

***thriste**, *pr. of v.* [THIRST, *v.*]

***thriste—ty**, *a.* [THIRSTY.]

thrive (*pa. t.* **thraf*, **thraf*, *throve*, *pa. par. throve*), *v.t.* [Irv. *thra* = to elutch, to grasp; to seize; *thra* = to seize for one's self; to succeed, to thrive; cogn. with Dan. *trive* = to thrive; *trivle* = prosperity; Sw. *trivis* = to thrive; *trivis* = prosperity; Norw. *trivis* = to seize; *trivis* = to thrive.]

1. To prosper in anything desired; to succeed in any way; to be fortunate.

"No thrive I in my enterprise."
— *Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

2. To be marked or attended with prosperity; to have a prosperous course; to prosper; to succeed, to flourish; to grow or turn out well.

"I wish your enterprise may thrive."
— *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, iii. 1.

3. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate.

"Riches are mine, fortune is in my hand;
They whom I favour thrive in wealth again."
— *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 40.

4. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; to flourish.

"The arbutus thrives better than even on the sunny shore of Calabria."
— *Meredith: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***thrive—lôsa**, *a.* [Eng. *thrive*; —lôsa.] Not thriving; unsuccessful.

"They should be down,
Content as God has made them, and go mad
In themselves to seek what is ill."
— *Browning: Paracelsus*, v.

thriv—en, *pa. par. of v.* [THRIVE.]

thriv—er, *s.* [Eng. *thrive*; —er.] One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit or gain.

"He had as well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a thriver in the end."
— *Hayward*.

thriv—ing, *pr. par. or a.* [THRIVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adv.: Being prosperous or successful; advancing or increasing in wealth; flourishing, prosperous, increasing, growing.

"Lean and squibb beggars, who had once been thriving farmers and shopkeepers."
— *Meredith: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

thriv—ing ly, *adv.* [Eng. *thriving*; —ly.] In a thriving manner, prosperously, successfully.

thriv—ing—ness, *s.* [Eng. *thriving*; —ness.] The quality or state of being thriving; prosperity, success, growth, increase.

thro', *prep.* (See def.) A contraction of through (q.v.).

***thro'**, *s.* [THROE.]

throat, ***throta**, *s.* [A.S. *throta*, *throta*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *throta*, M. H. Ger. *throta*; Ger. *throta*; Dut. *throta*, D. *throta*, *throta*; Ital. *throta*; Sw. *throta*; Dan. *throta*; Norw. *throta*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lat.*: In the same sense as II. 1.
"Full in the throat, he took the weapon's point,
Thrust'd his throat, and drank his blood."
— *Pope: Homer*, *Iliad*, v. 617.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The voice.
"The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Deth with his life, and sing—sounding throat
Awake the god of day."
— *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 1.

(2) An entrance; a main passage, as the throat of a valley, of a tunnel, or the like.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: A popular name for the region of the body extending from the posterior opening of the mouth to about midway down the neck. It contains the pharynx, the larynx or soft palate, the tonsils, and the epiglottis.

2. *Agri.*: The entrance-way where grain in the straw passes from the feed-board to the cylinder of a thrashing-machine.

3. *Architecture*:

(1) The narrowest part of a chimney, between the gathering and the flue.

(2) A small groove on the under side of a coping or projecting moulding; a gorge.

4. *Bot.*: The orifice of the tube of a monocotyledonous corolla. It may be bare or furnished with hairs, glands, or other appendages.

5. *Part.*: The narrowest space between the flanks of a section of their line, taken with the curtain, or between the rear ends of the flanks of a relay; a gorge.

6. *Arch.*: The opening in a plane of a through which the shavings pass in a lathe.

7. *Naut.*:

(1) The crutch of a gaff where it rests against the mast.

(2) The upper front corner of a fore-and-aft sail; the hook.

(3) The interior angle at the junction of the arm and shank of an anchor.

8. *Building*: The narrow entrance to the neck of the furnace, where the area of the passage is regulated.

9. *Shipwright*: The interior angle at the bend of the arms of a knee of compass frame.

10. *Wharfedale*: That portion of a river just beyond the swell at the junction of the hull, where the spoke is thinner towards the outer side.

11. (1) To cut one another's throats. To engage in a ruinous competition in which each party suffers.

(2) To cut one's own throat. To adopt a suicidal policy.

(3) To give one the lie to his throat. To engage one of outrageous living; to quarrel with one; to give one the lie to his throat. To give one the lie to his throat. To give one the lie to his throat.

(4) To lie in one's throat. To be outrageous.

throat—band, *s.* The same as *throat-latch* (q.v.).

throat—bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A eye-bolt fixed in the lower part of the top, and the jaw-rod of gaff, for hoisting the throat halyards to.

throat—brails, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Brails which pass through the throat halyards to the jaw-rod of gaff.

throat—downhaul, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Ropes for raising down the throat of a gaff.

throat—full, *a.* Full to the throat; narrow part next the mouth.

throat—halyards, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A tackle for lifting the gaff to the throat.

throat—latch, *s.*

Sail.: The strap which passes outside the throat and assists in holding the brail in place; a throat band.

***throat—piece**, *s.*

Ancient Arm.: A piece to cover or protect the throat.

***throat—pipe**, *s.* The windpipe, wind-trachea.

***throat—pit**, *s.* A triangular depression corresponding to the division of the bronchus at the base of the windpipe.

This length of the trachea exceeds that of the neck, and the space between the throat pit and the navel is equal to the length of the trachea.

throat—strap, *s.*

Saddlery: The upper strap of a halter that encircles the horse's throat; a jaw strap.

throat—t. [THROAT, *s.*]

1. To utter in a guttural manner.

"No Hector, he who uttered these words
Guttural utterance; the product of the throat from the throat rather than from the chest."

2. To utter with a guttural or groaning sound.

"The lower part of the throat."
— *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 1.

***throat—belle**, *s.* [A.S. *throta*, *throta*.] The gullet or windpipe.

throat—f—ness, *s.* [Eng. *throat*; —ness.] The quality or state of being throaty; the quality of being throaty.

"Mr. D— is a throaty singer, but he is not a throaty singer."
— *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. The same as THROTTLE-VALVE (q.v.).

"A similar arrangement causes the throttle of the engine to open or close."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1884, p. 48.

throttle-lever, s. The handle of the throttle-valve.

throttle-valve, s.

Steam-eng.: A valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder. In the Watt engine it is a disc turning on an axis and occupying in its transverse position the bore of the main steam-pipe. It is frequently an ordinary conical valve with a stem operated by a screw. In land engines it is generally connected with the governor.

throat-tie, n. l. & t. [THROTTLE, s.]**A. Intransitive:**

1. To choke, to suffocate; to have the throat obstructed, so as to endanger suffocation.

2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

B. Transitive:

1. To choke, to suffocate; to stop the breath of by compressing the throat; to strangle.

"In heaps the throttled victims fall!"

—*Scott: The Chase*, 331.

2. To pronounce with a choking voice; to utter, as one half-suffocated.

"Throttle their practiced accent in their tears."

—*Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

throat-tie, s. [Eng. throat(t), v.; -or.] One who or that which throttles.

through (q̄ silent), *thorn, *thor-uh, *thorw, *thuroh, *thurg, *thurb, *thur-uh, *thurw, prep., adv., & a. [A.S. thurh (prep. & adv.); cogn. with Dut. *dor*; O. H. Ger. *durh, durak*; Ger. *durch*; Goth. *thairh*.] [THURON (n), THURILL]

A. As preposition:

1. From end to end of, or from side to side of; from one surface or limit to its opposite; as, a cannon ball passes *through* the side of a ship. It is sometimes doubled for sake of emphasis.

"My luckier cut *through* and *through*."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, II, 4.

2. Between the sides or walls of.

"I'll convey thee *through* the city gate."

—*Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen*, II, 1.

3. Over the whole surface or extent of; throughout.

"Seek *through* your camp to find you."

—*Shakspeare: Henry F.*, IV, 1.

4. Among or in the midst of; denoting passage.

"The brambles . . . *through* whom he rushes."

—*Shakspeare: Venus & Adonis*, 420.

5. Among, in the way of experience; as, To pass *through* dangers.

6. From beginning to end of; to the end or conclusion of; throughout. Said of time: as, *through* the whole year.

7. By the instrumentality, medium, or agency of; by means of.

"My master *through* his art forces the danger."

—*Shakspeare: Troilus*, II, 1.

8. On account of; out of; because of.

"The subjects' grief comes *through* consultations."

—*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, I, 3.

B. As adverb:

1. From end to end, or from one side to the other; as, To pierce a board *through*.

2. From beginning to end; as, To read a book *through*.

3. To the end; to a conclusion; to the ultimate purpose: as, To carry a measure *through*.

C. As adjective:

1. Going, passing, or extending with little or no interruption from one place or centre to another; as, a *through* journey, a *through* passenger, a *through* ticket.

2. Strong, deep-seated: as, a *through* cold.

3. (1) To drop *through*: To fall to pieces; to come to ruin; to fail; to be unsuccessful: as, The project dropped *through*.

(2) To fall *through*: To be unsuccessful; to fail; to drop through.

(3) To go *through* with anything: To prosecute it to the end.

through bolt, s.

Mech.: A bolt passing entirely through and fastened on opposite sides of the object or objects secured by it.

***through-bred, a. [THOROUGH-BRED.]**

through-bridge, s. A bridge in which the track rests on the lower struts, in contradistinction to a deck-bridge, in which the track occupies the upper struts, the top of the truss.

through-carriage, s. A carriage which goes through to a certain station, even though the rest of the train does not.

through-cold, s. A deep-seated cold. (*Holland*.)

through-fare, s. A thoroughfare; an unobstructed passage.

"The Hyrcanian deserts, and the vasty wilds Of wide Arabia, are as *through-fares* now."

—*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, II, 7.

through-gang, s. A thoroughfare. (*Holland*.)

through-ganging, a. Getting quickly or smartly through work; active, smart.

through-gaun, a. & s.

A. As adj.: The same as THROUGH-GANGING (q.v.).

B. As subst.: A severe reprimand or scolding. (*Scott*.)

through-handling, s. Management.

"To have the *through-handling* of all to his gentle wife."—*Melton: Arradas*, p. 177.

through-lighted, a. Thoroughly lighted.

"That the best places be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *through-lighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to his art."—*Watson: Architecture*.

through-paced, a. Thorough-paced, complete, perfect.

"He is very detestable in pursuing others, if they be not *through-paced* speculators in the great theories."—*Morse*.

through-rate, s. A rate or sum charged for carrying passengers or goods to a distant destination over the routes of various carrying companies, as by rail, steam, coach, &c., and generally fixed at a lower figure than the consignor or passenger could obtain by separate arrangement with each company.

through-stone, s.

Mason.: A bond-stone, extending across the thickness of the wall; a perpend (q.v.).

through-ticket, s. A railway or steamboat ticket for the whole of a journey, generally granted by one company, and entitling the holder to travel on more than one company's lines or conveyances.

through-traffic, s. The traffic from end to end of a railway system, or between two important centres at a wide distance from each other.

through-train, s. A train which goes the whole length of a railway, or a long route; a train running between two or more important centres at wide distances, with few or no stoppages by the way. A train which takes a passenger the journey without changing.

through (q̄ silent or guttural), *trogh, *thrughe, s. [A.S. *thruh* = a grave, a stone chest or coffin.] A coffin.

"The *thrughe* beside lands w."—*Forrester: Mysteries*, p. 280.

***through-ly (q̄ silent), *through lie, adv. [Eng. *through*; -ly.]**

1. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly, thoroughly.

"Our men began to cry out for want of shift, for no man had place to bestow any other apparel than that which he wore on his back, and that was *throughly* worn on his body for the most part twice times in one day."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, III, 464.

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

"Though it be some what singular for men truly and *throughly* to live by the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation."—*Tillotson*.

through-out (q̄ silent), *through-out, *thurg-out, prep. & adv. [Eng. *through*, prep., and out.]

A. As prep.: Quite through; from one extremity to the other; in every part.

"The fame anon *throughout* the town is born, How Alla king shall come on pilgrimage."—*Chaucer: C. P.*, 4114.

B. As adv.: Everywhere; in every part; at every time.

"That I ne wold *throughoute* failte Your heven, at your owne wille."

—*Chaucer: C. d.*, v.

through-stone, *through stone, s. [Eng. *through*, s., and stone.] A flat gravestone (*Scott*). (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. XLII.)

through-wort (q̄ silent), s. [Eng. *through* and wort.]

Bot.: *Eupatorium rotundifolium*. [*Through-wort*.]

throw-thér, throw-thér, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As adj.: Confused in mind or manner. (*Janicson*.)

B. As adv.: Pelt-mell, confusedly. (*Scott*). (*Burns: Cry & Prayer*. Postscript.)

throws, pres. of v. [THRIVE.]

throw, v. t. & i. [A.S. *throwan* = to twist, to whirl, to hurl (q̄ silent). *throwan*, [a. for *throwan*], cogn. with Ger. *dröhen*; O. H. Ger. *drōgan* = to turn, to whirl; but *throwan* = to turn, to twist, to whirl; Goth. *threihan* = to throw round, to press upon; Lat. *torquere* = to twist, to wind, to whirl. *Throw* is a modified form from the same root.]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To fling or cast in any way; to hurl; to send or project to a distance by a propulsive force.

"A stone to throw at this dog."—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, I, 4.

2. To make a cast with; to cast, as dice.

"Set less than thou *throwest*."—*Shakspeare: Lear*, I, 4.

3. To cast or pour. (Used of fluids.)

"They *throw* on him great pails of polluted urine."—*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors*, I.

4. To drive, impel, or dash with force.

"What tempest *threw* this child upon?"—*Shakspeare: Merry Wives*, II, 1.

5. To cast or hurl down from an elevated position; to overthrow; to prostrate, as wrestling. (*Shakspeare: As You Like It*, I, 2.)

6. To cause to take up a position by a rapid march, or by being rapidly transported.

"Not a regiment could be *thrown* across the frontier."—*Times*, March 15, 1904.

7. To lay or put in haste.

"To lay or put her nightgown upon her."—*Shakspeare: Macbeth*, V, 1.

8. To divest one's self of; to strip off; to cast off.

"Then the snake *threw* her emerald skin."—*Shakspeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, II, 2.

9. To arrange, to place, to set.

"*Throwing* your disordered materials into a neat and regular order."—*Waterland: World*, II, 4.

10. To bring forth, to produce, as young; to bear. (Of the lower animals.)

"Many good-shaped big *throwers* were among the division, and it struck me that they should have weight-carriers."—*Ford*, August 7, 1887.

11. To give utterance or expression to; to hurl, to cast.

"I have *thrown* a brave defiance at him that's a hawk!"—*Shakspeare: Henry IV.*, I, 1.

12. To direct, to turn.

13. To lose purposely, as a game or a race.

II. Technically:**1. Pottery:** To fashion by turning on a lathe; to turn.

2. Weaving: To wind or twist two or more filaments of, as of silk, so as to form a single thread; to twist together a single as a double thread; contrary to the twist of the single themselves. Sometimes applied in a general sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.

B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the act of casting, hurling, or flinging.

2. To cast dice.

3. 1. To throw about: To cast about; to try for: as, To throw about for a place.

2. To throw away:

(1) To cast or hurl to a distance.

(2) To put suddenly out of one's head, possession, or the like.

(3) To part with or bestow without compensation; to spend recklessly; to waste needlessly; to squander; to waste; to lose by negligence or folly.

"*Throw* away the pavement that leads to hell with."—*Locke: Sermon*, Understanding, 34, l. 10.

(4) To reject; to refuse: as, To throw away a good offer.

ste, fat, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wä, wät, häre, campl, här, thäre; pine, plä, sire, sir, marine; gö, pät, or, wöre, wöl, work, whä, sän; mäte, ödh, cäre, quite, cür, räle, fäll; träg, sýrian. se, ce = ö; ey = ä; qu = xv.

2. To throw back:

- (1) To reflect, as light, &c.
- (2) To reject, to refuse.
- (3) To cast or hurl back, as a reply or retort.
- (4) To revert to some ancestral character.

(5) of animals generally.]

1. To throw by: To cast or lay aside as useless. (L.H. & fig.)

"He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, moved without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to throw wholly by all his former notions."—Locke.

2. To throw down:

- (1) To cast on or to the ground, or to a lower position; to overturn; to bring from an erect position.

"Then throw he down himself."—Shakespeare: Henry IV., iv. 1.

(2) To subvert, to destroy.

"My better parts are all thrown down."—Shakespeare: As You Like It, I. 2.

3. To throw in:

- (1) To cast or fling inwards; to inject, as a fluid.

(2) To put, place, or deposit with others:

as, to throw in one's bit with another.

(3) To interpolate: as, he threw in a word now and then.

(4) To add without enumeration or value, as, if to complete a sale or bargain; to give in:

as, I will throw this in, if you take the lot.

7. To throw off:

- (1) To cast off, away, or aside; to divest one's self hurriedly or negligently.

"Throw off this sheet."—Shakespeare: Henry VI., II. 4.

(2) To expel; to cast off, as a disease.

(3) To discard; to reject.

"'Twould be better could you provide him to give you the occasion, And then to throw him off."—Dryden: Spanish Friar.

(4) To start the humors on the scent.

8. To throw on or upon:

(1) To put on hastily or negligently: as, To throw on one's clothes.

(2) To indict; to lay or impute on.

"Throwing restraint upon us."—Shakespeare: Othello, iv. 3.

9. To throw one's self down: To lie down.

10. To throw one's self on (or upon): To trust or resign one's self to the sustaining power, favor, benevolence, or protection of; to repose upon; to confide or put trust in.

"In time temptation he was busy to dissipate, but my own the consolation, and throw myself upon God, and confided with him but in prayer."—Taylor: Holy Living.

11. To throw open:

- (1) To open suddenly or widely: as, The doors were thrown open.

(2) To give free or unrestricted admission to; to make open and free; to remove all barriers or restrictions from: as, The profession is thrown open to all.

12. To throw out:

- (1) To cast out, to expel, to reject, to discard.

(2) To cause to project or become prominent: as, to throw out a pier, or wing of a building.

(3) To emit: as, A lamp throws out light.

(4) To give interference to; to insinuate; to suggest: as, To throw out a suggestion.

(5) To put off the right track; to confuse; to perplex: as, the mouse throw the speaker out.

(6) To leave behind; to distance: as, The horse was thrown out of the race.

(7) To reject; to exclude: as, The bill was thrown out by a large majority.

(8) In cricket. To put out, as a batsman, by the ball, when thrown by a fielder, hitting the batsman's wicket while he is out of his ground.

13. To throw over: To discard, to reject, to abandon, to neglect.

"That other person was sacrificed to her."—Vaughan: The Power of Sin.

14. To throw up:

(1) To erect or build rapidly; to construct hastily: as, A rampart was thrown up.

(2) To reject or discharge from the stomach; to vomit.

"Judge of the cause by the substance the patient threw up."—Astruc.

(3) To abandon, to resign; to give up.

"Life we must not part with foolishly: it must not be thrown up in a fit, nor sacrificed to a quarrel."—Collier.

throw (1), * throws (1), & (Throw, v.)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of hurling, flinging, or casting; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine.

"This was the first cast and throw of his netts."—Udall: Actes II.

2. A cast of the dice; the manner in which dice fall when thrown: hence, risk, venture, chance.

"The greater throw may turn from the weaker hand."—Nesbitt: Merchant of Venice, II. 1.

3. The distance to which a missile is or may be thrown.

"Sharp rocks that stand about a stone's throw from the south side of the island."—Addison: On Italy.

4. A stroke, a blow, an assault.

"Neither wall could hold. No shield defend the thrower of his throw."—Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 41.

5. An effort; a violent rally.

"Four south admirals. The throw and swelling of a Roman soul; Cato's bold flight, the extravagance of virtue."—Addison: Cato, II.

6. The agony of travail; a throes.

7. A potter's wheel. (Prov.)

8. A turner's lathe. (Prov.)

II. Technically:

1. Mining: The amount of dislocation in a vertical direction produced by a fault in the strata. Called also a Shift or Slip.

2. Steam-eng.: The radial reach of a crank, eccentric, or cam.

throw-crook, s.

1. Husbandry: A tool like a brace, for twisting hay or straw bands.

2. Pottery: A potter's wheel; a thrower.

throw-lathe, s. A small lathe which is driven by one hand, while the tool is managed by the other.

throw-stick, s.

Anthrop.: A short curved stick, usually with a carved serpent's head, with which the ancient Egyptians used to knock down game attracted by their call-birds.

"To knock down birds with the curved throw-stick."—Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), viii. 721.

*** throw (2), * throws (2), s. [A.S. throw, &]**

A brief space of time; a moment, a while.

"Down himself he layd Upon the grassy ground to sleep a throw."—Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 45.

throw--er, s. [Eng. throw, v.; -er.] One who or that which throws; specific.

(1) A person who twists or winds silk; a throwster.

(2) A potter who works a throwing wheel or engine.

throw--ing, pr. par. & partic. adj. [Throw, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj. [See the verb.]

C. As substantives:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of one who throws; a throw, a cast.

II. Technically:

1. Silk: A third process in the spinning and combining of silk thread.

2. Pottery: The operation of forming a mass of clay into a vessel on the potter's wheel.

throwing-engine, s. [THROWING-TABLE.]

throwing table, throwing-mill, s. A revolving horizontal table on which earthen vessels are shaped by the potter. Called also Throwing-engine.

throwing-wheel, s. A potter's wheel.

throwra, pr. par. & a. [Throw, v.]

¶ In mining, when a hole is intersected by a slide, if the undiscovered portion of the lode has apparently been lengthened, it is said to be thrown up; if the reverse, it is thrown down.

thrown silk, s. A silk thread made of two or more singles twisted together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles of which it is composed.

thrown-singles, s. pl. Silk thread, the result of three separate spinning operations.

Silk filaments are twisted to form singles. Several of these are combined and twisted together (doubling), forming dumb singles. A number of the latter are associated and twisted together, forming thrown singles.

throw--ster, s. [Eng. throw, v.; -ster.] One who throws or twists silk; one who prepares silk for the weaver.

"A woman's clack, if I have shift. Sounds something like a throwster's mill."—Shelley: Complaint on the Death of Mrs. Hemans.

throw--ther, a. & adv. [THROUTHER.]

thrum, * throm, * thrumm, * thrumb, s. & a. [Irel. thróm (gent. thróm) = the edge, verge, brim of a thing; hence, the rough edge of a web; Norw. from, from, thrum = edge, brim; Sw. dial. froma, thrum, froma = a stump, the end of a log; O. Irl. throm, from, from = thread on the shuttle of a weaver; Ger. froma = end, thrum, stump of a tree. From the same root as Gr. reppa (rema); Lat. terminus = end, limit.]

A. As substantive:

1. Nautical:

(1) Coarse untwisted rope, used for mooring and for mat-making.

(2) A wad of such yarns or a sail passed overboard and hauled into the vicinity of a leak, as as to be drawn thereto.

2. Weaving: The ends of the warp or weft threads.

3. Anything resembling a thrum, as a filamentous or fringe-like appendage.

"All men hath here and there little stalks besides the low thrum."—Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 57.

B. As adj.: Made of coarse yarn.

"The ends are eight or nine inches long, hanging out on the upper side, like the shag or thrum mat, which we sometimes see lying in a passage."—Owen: First Voyage, bk. II, ch. 12.

*** ¶ Thread and thrum: [THAKAO, s.]**

thrum (1), v. t. [THAUM, s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To furnish with thrums or appendages resembling thrums; to put tufts, fringes, or other thread-like appendages on.

2. Naut.: To insert tufts of hemp or ool in the meshes of in making a rope mat.

thrum (2), v. t. & i. [Icel. thrum = to rattle, to thunder; Dan. tromme = a drum; Sw. trumma = to beat, to drum.] [DRAUM.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To play coarsely, or unskillfully, or purposelessly on a stringed instrument; to strum.

"Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the speaking of a noble and the thrumming of a guitar."—Dryden: Spanish Friar, I. 3.

2. To make a dull, drumming, monotonous noise on anything, as with the fingers; to drum.

B. Transitive:

1. To play roughly on with the fingers, as a piano, harp, guitar, &c.

¶ Thrum is generally used of keyed, and strum of stringed instruments.

2. To play or sing in a monotonous tone.

"It used should ever be thrumming the drone of one plain song. It would be a dull opiate to the soul, a fearful attention."—Mitton: Amused on Kew, De Jone.

3. To drum, to tap, to beat.

"Oh! how I long, how ardently desire, To view those ray fingers strike the lyre! For idle, when bees to chance their climes began, How did I see them thrum the flying pair!"—Johnson: Columba.

4. To tell over in a tiresome manner. (Scotch.)

"He had thrum them over and over to the like of me about the table."—Scott: Antiquary, ch. xxi.

*** thrum--ble, v. t. [A frequent form from thrum, v.]**

To crowd or heap together.

"Wicked and leal folk, who gather, thrum-bled, and heape up together all sorts of guile."—P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 212.

thrummed, a. [Eng. thrum (1), s.; -ed.]

1. Made of thrums or coarse yarn.

2. Interwoven, matted, covered thickly.

"Which bears a grain as soft as the dainty slave, And thrummed so thick and deep."—Milton: Pulpit, a. 12.

thrummed-mat, s.

Naut.: A mat, or piece of canvas, with short strands of yarn stuck through it, in order to make a rough surface. It is used in a vessel's rigging, about any part, to prevent chafing.

bill, by; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion = shün. -sion, -sion = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

William Bentinck adopted such stringent measures that in his years (1830-35) 2,000 of them were arrested; of these 1,500 were convicted and sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment, according to the gravity of the charges proved against them. In 1836 a law was passed making the fact of belonging to a gang of Thugs punishable by imprisonment for life with hard labour, and though some gangs probably linger in districts where British authority or the power of the more enlightened native princes cannot reach, the system is now so broken that it is practically powerless.

"His two most memorable acts are the abolition of suttee, and the suppression of the Thugs."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 1911), vii, 155.

2. *Fig.*: A rough. (*Amer.*)

"Arms were still common; the Know-nothing movement came on, and a few thugs terrorized the city with campaign threats, beating, stabbing, and shooting."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1903, p. 520.

Thū-gōt, Thū-gī, s. [*Ind. thagi*.] The practices of the Thugs; Thuggism.

"They [the Thugs] were colonized at Jabalpur into a true settlement, where technical instruction was afforded them and their children, and the practice of thuggee has become extinct."—*Hopewell & Lucas: Amer. Cyclop.*, vi, 720.

Thū-gām, s. [*Eng. Thug*; -ism.] The system of assassination carried on by the Thugs to appease the goddess Kali, and to secure eternal happiness for themselves.

Out of this fermenting mass of half-erazy ideas the struggle to extract the most horrible beliefs such as one is Thugism."—*Brown: Peoples of the World*, vi, 73.

Thū-i-tāp, tū-thū-yāp, thū-yī-tāp, s. [*Mod. Lat. thupa, thupa*; suff. -itas.]

Palmet.: A genus of Conifera akin to the recent Thuja. Five British species from the British Lower Jurassic rocks.

Thū-ja, thū-yā, s. [*Lat. thya, thya*, from Gr. *thya* (thya), *thya* (thya) = an African tree with sweet-smelling wood used in making early furniture; probably the *Arbutus vitæ*. (See def.)]

Bot.: *Arbutus vitæ*, a genus of Cupressaceae; natives of Asia, Africa, and North America. Evergreen trees or shrubs, with monocious flowers, having the male catkins ovoid and lateral, the female ones solitary and terminal; the former has the pollen of each flower included in four cases attached to the inner face of the scale towards its base; ovary united to the bracts, the two forming a semipeltate receptacle with two ovules; seeds sometimes slightly winged. Leaves scale-like, closely imbricated or compressed. *Thuya occidentalis*, the Western or American *Arbutus vitæ*, the species commonly planted in gardens, has oblate cones, with the interior scales truncate and gibbous beneath the apex. It grows best in cool swampy places. The wood is fitted for posts and rails, the branches for brooms, which have a certain fragrance. It is a tree from 20 to 50 feet high, but when under cultivation is generally much smaller. It is well adapted for hedges, the cutting being sold. *T. orientalis*, the Oriental or Chinese *Arbutus vitæ*, occurring on rocky ridges in Siberia, China, and Japan, has the cones elliptic, with the interior scales blunt and mucronate below the apex. *T. pinnata*, a native of Tartary, has globose cones, and bifurcated pendulous branches. All the species are stimulating and diuretic.

thū-ja-ol, s.

Chem.: Obtained by distilling the ends of the branches and leaves of *Thuya occidentalis*, with water. It is a mixture of several essential oils boiling between 190° and 206°. It is colorless when fresh, has the odour of thujas, is lighter than water, slightly soluble therein, but easily soluble in alcohol and ether. By addition of vitriol it is immediately resinized.

thū-jōne, s. [*THUGGON.*]

thū-jōn-in, s. [*Eng. thugon(e)*; -in.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. Thujogenin. Obtained by heating for a short time a mixture of thujetin and hydrochloric acid. It forms microscopic needles slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

thū-jēt-ia, s. [*Eng. thujetin*; -ia.] Derived from or containing thujetin.

thujetic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. Prepared by boiling thujetin with baryta water, adding sulphuric

acid after a while, then alcohol, and filtering the liquid when hot. It is a white in colour, yellow microscopic needles, soluble in alcohol and precipitated by water.

thū-jēt-in, s. [*Eng. thuj(in)*; -in.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. A tannin-substance obtained along with a crystallizable sugar by heating thujas with dilute acids. The liquid after a time becomes colourless, and deposits thujetin on evaporation. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and insoluble in water. Its alcoholic solution assumes a splendid blue-green colour with ammonia, and is turned lily-black with ferric chloride.

thū-jik-ən-in, s. [*THUGENIN.*]

thū-jin, s. [*Mod. Lat. thuj(a)*; -in.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. A crystallizable glucoside occurring in the green parts of *Thuya occidentalis*. It forms lemon-yellow microscopic crystals, has an astringent taste, is soluble in alcohol, gives a yellow precipitate with acetate of lead, and is coloured dark green with ferric chloride.

thū-jōne, thū-jōne, s. [*Mod. Lat. thuj(a)*; -one, -ene.]

Chem.: A volatile hydro-carbon obtained from thujas oil by distilling it over lime, quicklime, and potassium, in succession. Thujone is like turpentine oil in taste and odour, is lighter than water, and boils at 165-175°.

Thū-lā, s. [*Lat.*] The name given by the ancients to the most northern country known to them. It is variously identified with Siletland, Iceland, and Norway.

"Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls, Boils round the naked melancholy isles Of farthest Thule."—*Thomson: Autumn*, 303.

¶ *Ultima Thule*: The farthest Thule; the end of the world.

thū-lite, s. [*After Thule, the ancient name for a country far north; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

Min.: A rose-red variety of isite (q.v.), with spgr. 3.124, strongly dichroic parallel to the vertical axis. The original was found at Soulaud, Tellenmarken, Norway.

thūmb (b silent), 'thomb, 'thombe, s. [*A.S. thuma, thūma*; cogn. with Dut. *duim*; Sw. *tumme*; G. *Il. Ger. dümm*; Ger. *danmen*, all = a thumb; *leel thumall* = the thumb of a glove. From the same root as *timid* (q.v.).]

1. The short thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals; the first of the fingers, differing from the others in having but two phalanges.

"To identify him should have been easy; for he had a wound in the face, and had lost a thumb."—*Maccuslay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. The part of a glove which covers the thumb.

¶ (1) *Rule of thumb*: [*RULE, s.*]

(2) *To bite the thumb at*: [*BITE, v.*]

(3) *Under one's thumb*: Completely under one's power or influence; completely subservient to another.

"It is under the thumb of that doctor."—*H. Kingsley: Gertrude Hamilton*, ch. ix.

thumb-band, s. A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

"The thumb-bands of hay round them."—*Mortimer*.

thumb-bit, s. A piece of meat eaten on bread, so called from the thumb being placed on it. (*Halliwel.*)

thumb-blue, s. Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps used by laundresses to give a clear or pure tint to linen, &c. So called because each lump is indented as if by thumb-marks.

thumb-cleat, s.

Naut.: A small cleat forming a leader to carry the bight of a rope.

thumb-flat, s.

Anthrop.: A popular name for a short form of scarp, the longer varieties of which are sometimes known as "finger flats." Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 282), thinks that these names, "though colloquially convenient, are not sufficiently definite to be worthy of being retained."

thumb-latch, s. A kind of door-latch, so called from the lever being pressed by the thumb in order to open the latch.

thumb-mark, s. A mark left by the

impression of the thumb, as on the pages of a book... the like; hence, any annual mark.

"There are marks of age, There are thumb-marks on thy margin, Made by hands that clasped thee rudely."—*Longfellow: Old Danish song-book*.

thumb-nut, s. A nut having wings by which it is turned by the thumb and finger to tighten upon its bolt; a butterfly-nut.

thumb-ring, s. A ring worn on the thumb. (*Shakspeare: I Henry IV.*, ii, 4.)

thumb-pot, s. The smallest size of flower-pots.

"Thy plants in thumb-pots were also used."—*Field*, Jan. 1, 1867.

thumb-screw, s.

1. A screw with a flat-headed, adapted to be turned by the finger and thumb.

2. An old instrument of torture to break the thumb-joint; a thumbkin.

"He had brought into use a little steel thumb-screw which gave such exquisite torment that it had wrung confessions even out of men on whom his Majesty's favourite boot had been tried in vain."—*Maccuslay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

thumb-stall, s.

1. A case, sheath, or covering of leather or other substance, to be worn on the thumb.

"Gloves cut into thumb-stalls."—*Dayton: Festivals*, Notes, p. 97.

2. A sailor's thimble used in sail-making; it is made of iron, horn, or leather, and has the edges turned up to receive the thread. It is worn on the thumb to tighten the stitches.

3. *Ordn.*: A stall of buckskin stuffed with hair, which a gunner wears on his thumb to cover the vent while the piece is being sponged and loaded.

thūmb (b silent), v.t. & i. [*THUMA, s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; as, *To thumb over a tune.*

2. To mark, soil, or wear with the thumb or fingers, or by frequent handling.

"Within a week after it had arrived it had been thumbed by twenty families."—*Maccuslay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. Intransitive: To play on with the fingers.

thūmbed (b silent), a. [*Eng. thumb, s.; -ed.*]

1. Having thumbs.

2. Having thumb-marks.

thūmb-le-king, thūmb-i-king (b silent), s. pl. [*THUMBKINS.*]

thūmb'-king (b silent), s. pl. [*Eng. thumb, s.; dimin. suff. -kin.*] A thumbscrew; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs, much used by the Inquisition in Spain, and occasionally in Britain, when it was desired to obtain a confession or recantation from any person by causing him exquisite pain without endangering his life. Thumbkins were last used in Britain in 1681, on Prof. Carstairs. Called also thumbiekins and thumblikins.

"I'll set those to look after him shall keep him as fast as if his legs were in the boots, or his fingers in the thumbkins."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. ix.

thūmb'-lōse (b silent), a. [*Eng. thumb, s.; -less.*] Having no thumb; hence, awkward, clumsy, unskilful.

"The servants thumbless."—*Berrick: Heracles*, p. 333.

thumbless-monkeys, s. pl.

Zool.: A term sometimes applied to the species of two genera, *Cebus* and *Ateles*, because the first digit of their fore limbs is functionless. The first genus is from the western hemisphere, the second from the eastern.

thū-mēr-stōne (th as t), s. [*A trans. of Ger. thumstein*] [*THUMITE.*]

thū-mite (th as t), s. [*After Thum, Saxony, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

Min.: The same as *AXINITE* (q.v.).

thūm'-mīm, s. [*Heb. תָּמִים (tumim) תָּמִים (tumim) = perfection; from תָּמַם (tamam) = to complete; to be perfect.*] [*URIM.*]

thū, bō; pōt, jōw; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tan, -tan -shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -sion, -sion, -sion = shūn. -ble, -ble, &c. = bēl, dēl.

thump, *v.* [*Thump*, *v.*] The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as by a blow with a club, the fist, &c. the stroke of a hammer, or the like; a heavy blow given with something thick.

"The distant forge's swinging *thump* profound;
Or yell, in the deep woods of lonely sound."
Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

thump, *v.* & *t.* [*Cl. lcel.* *dumpa* = to thump; *sw. dial.* *dempa* = to thump, *dumpa* = to make a noise.]

A. Trans. : To beat or strike with something thick or heavy.

"Thump! then see thou *thump* thy master well!"
Shakspeare: *Henry VI.*, II. 2.

B. Intrans. : To strike or fall on with heavy blows; to beat.

"A ragged musician to *thump* monotonously on a tom-tom."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 16, 1888.

thump-er, *s.* [*Eng.* *thump*, *v.*; -*er*. For sense 2, cf. *thopper*.]

1. One who or that which thumps.

"O let me ring the fore bell,
And here are *thumpers*."

Shakspeare: *Henry VI.*, II. 2.

2. Some person or thing very great or huge.

(Colloq.)
"Small as you will, if 'twere a *thumper*,
Centers for one would be a *thumper*."
Byron: *Critical Remarks upon Paradise Lost*.

thump-ing, *a.* [*Thump*, *v.*] Large, heavy, huge; very great.

"You've run up a *thump* bill, and I'll warrant
you'll pay it like a lord."
Shakspeare: *Twelfth Night*, II. 1.

thun-bërg-i-a, *s.* [Named after Carl Petter Thunberg (1743-1828), a Swedish traveller, botanist, and professor of natural history at Upsal.]

Bot. : A genus of Gardenia, sometimes made a synonym of *Gardenia*. Involucres two-leaved; calyx about twelve-toothed; corolla campanulate; capsule beaked, two-celled. Handsome and fragrant climber, cultivated commonly in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. *Thunbergia fragrans* has cordate, acuminate leaves; *T. grandiflora* angular, cordate leaves, larger flowers with no inner calyx, and the anthers bearded and spurred. Both are natives of the East Indies.

thun-bërg-i-a-sa, *a. pl.* [*Mod. Lat.* *thunbergia* (*a*); *Lat. fem. pl. alij. suff. -sa*.]

Bot. : A tribe of Acanthaceae. Seeds with a horny expansion of the placenta.

thun-dër, *thun-dër*, *thun-er*, *thun-dër*, *thun-dër*, *s.* [*Prop. thuner*, from A.S. *thunor* = thunder, allied to *thunraun* = (1) to become thin, to be stretched out, (2) to rattle, to thunder; *gethun* = a loud noise; cogn. with Dut. *donder*; *Icel.* *thunn* = Thor, the god of thunder; *thun. torden*; *Sw. torden*; *O. H. Ger. thunar*; *Ger. donner* = thunder; *Lat. tonno* = to thunder, *tonitrus* = thunder; A.S. *tonian*, *thunrian* = to thunder; Sans. *hin* = to sound. For the excrement of a cat, *genter, tenler*, &c.]

I. Lit. & Physics : The violent report which follows a flash of lightning. It commences at the same moment as the flash; but, as the sound travels only at the rate of about 1,100 feet a second, while light does so at the rate of about 230,000 miles, the flash of the lightning is the first to be perceived, and thus a means is afforded of calculating the distance of the lightning. The noise of the thunder arises from the disturbance produced in the air by the electric discharge, but why the sound should be so prolonged has been differently explained. The old hypothesis was that the sound was echoed from every precipice, from every building, and from every cloud in the sky. Another is that the lightning itself is a series of discharges, each producing a particular sound according to the distance at which it commences, and the varying densities of the portions of air which it traverses before reaching the ear. A third conjecture is that the noise arises from the zzzing movement of the electric fluid, the air at each subit angle being at its maximum compression. (*Gloss.*)

II. Figuratively :

1. The destructive agent in a thunderstorm; a discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt.

2. Any loud noise.

"The Grecian train
With answering *thunders* fill'd the echoing plain."
Pope: *Monody*, *David*, III. 1, 2.

3. An awful or startling denunciation or threat.

thunder-axe, *s.*

Anthrop. : A popular name for a celt, from the idea that they were "thunderbolts."

"The country folks of the West of England still hold that the *thunder-axe* they find fell from the sky."
Taylor: *Early Hist. Devon* (ed. 1878), p. 264.

thunder-bearer, *s.* He in whose hands is the thunder.

"I do not bid the *thunder-bearer* speak."

Shakspeare: *Leont.*, II. 4.

thunder-beat, *v.* To strike with a thunderbolt.

"He them *thunder-beat* where he went."

Milton: *Judith*, v. 297.

thunder-bird, *s.*

Anthrop. : An imaginary bird, occurring in the mythology of races of low culture, and personifying thunder or its cause.

"Among the Caribs, Brazilians, Harvey Islanders and Koroas, Bichuanas and Basutos, we find legends of a flapping or flapping *thunder-bird*, which seems simply to translate into myth the thought of thunder and lightning descending from the upper regions of the air, the home of the eagle and the vulture."
Tyler: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), I. 262.

thunder-blasted, *a.* Struck or blasted by lightning.

thunder-burst, *s.* A burst or peal of thunder.

thunder-clap, *s.* A clap, peal, or burst of thunder; the sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity.

"Byron, happy as he was to pay them and penance,
And droll full *thunder-claps* that make them quake!
With saucy and flashing lights that thousand changes make."
Spenser: *P. Q.*, IV. *Amabilis*, vii. 22.

thunder-cloud, *s.*

Metaph. : A cloud from which lightning flashes forth, or may do so, with accompanying thunder. It is a modification of the nimbus, but, as a rule, is darker than the ordinary type of that cloud. When several exist the space between them is sometimes of a peculiar colour. They vary greatly in elevation, some being very low—a good many about 3,000 feet high, while others have been known to reach 16,000 feet in elevation.

"The myth . . . resolves itself into simple phrases, which speak of the *thunder-cloud* as booming over the city from day to day."
Cox: *Intro. to Mythology*, p. 121.

thunder-crack, *s.* A clap of thunder.

"Not in me moved with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrants' thunders, or with the surly brow
Of Power."
Daniel: *To the Countess of Cumberland*.

thunder-daisy, *s.*

Bot. : *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

thunder-dart, *s.* A thunderbolt.

"No work it seem'd of earthy craftsman's wit,
But rather wrought by his own industry,
That *thunder-dart* but do his eye doth fit."
Spenser: *Lucretia*, I. 10.

thunder-darter, *s.* He who darts the thunder; Jove.

"O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus, forget
that thou art Jove, the king of gods!"
Shakspeare: *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2.

thunder-dint, *s.* The noise of thunder; a thundering noise.

thunder-dirt, *s.* The New Zealand name for the gelatinous volva of *Hedichia*, formerly eaten by the natives. (*Berkeley*.)

thunder-drop, *s.* One of the large, heavy, thinly-scattered drops of rain which precede a thunder-storm.

"As *thunder-drops* fall on a sleeping sea."
Tennyson: *Dream of Fair Women*, 123.

thunder-fish, *s.*

1. *Malapterurus electricus*. [*MALAPTERURUS*.]

2. *Misgurnus fossilis*. (*Nature*, March 25, 1886, p. 497.) [*WEATHER-FISH*.]

thunder-fit, *s.* A shock or noise resembling thunder.

thunder-flower, *s.*

Botany :

(1) *Stellaria Holostea*. A correspondent of Messrs. Britten & Holman suggests that the name may have arisen from the fact that the immature capsule contains air, and, when pressed between the finger and thumb, as it often is for amusement by children, it bursts with a slight report.

(2) *Fragaria Eborac.*

(3) *Lycchnis vespertina*.

thunder-god, *s.*

Anthrop. : A deity who, in the mythology

of races of low culture, are supposed to preside over or cause thunder.

"The place of the *thunder-god* in polytheistic religion is similar to that of the *rain-god*, in that he is often to be found associated with the clouds. But his character is more of wrath than of beneficence; a character that he has had the power to realize, since the lightning bolts of thunderstorms which sweep over him have diminished away in ours, now that we have not the manifestation of divine wrath, but the domination of electric equilibrium."
Tyler: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II. 262.

thunder-head, *s.* A popular name for the cloud called Cumulus.

thunder-master, *s.* Master of the thunder.

"No more, thou *thunder-master*, show
Thy spite on mortal life!"
Shakspeare: *Cymbeline*, I. 2.

thunder-music, *s.* Music having the deep rolling sound of thunder. (*Tempest*; *In Mem.*, lxxvii. 7.)

thunder-peal, *s.* A peal or clap of thunder.

"And who, mid *thunder-peals* can hear
Our signals of distress."
Byron: *Mansel Unpacked during a Thunder-storm*.

thunder-piek, *s.* A popular name for Belmoute. (*J. B. Woodward*; *God. Eng. & Wales*, p. 261.)

thunder-plant, *s.*

Bot. : *Sempervivum tectorum*.

thunder-proof, *a.* Proof or secure against lightning.

thunder-rod, *s.* A lightning-rod (*q. v.*).

thunder-shoot, *v.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning.

"The *thunder-shoot* and turned to ashes as Olympus."
Pope: *Windsor Forest*, I. 1, 2.

thunder-shower, *s.* A shower which accompanies thunder.

"And through his side the fast drops, ere long
From the red gash, fell heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a *thunder-shower*."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, IV. 10.

thunder-splintered, *a.* Broken in pieces by lightning.

"Shooting abruptly from the dell
In the *thunder-splintered* timber."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, I. 11.

thunder-stone, *s.* A thunderbolt.

"And, thus, amidst it, Cæsar, as you see,
Have bared my bosom to the *thunder-stone*."
Shakspeare: *Julius Cæsar*, II. 2.

thunder-strike, *v.*

1. *Lit.* : To strike, blast, or injure by lightning, or as by lightning; to strike as with a thunderbolt.

"The arguments which *thunder-strikes* the walls
Of rock-built cities, building nations' walls."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, IV. 10.

2. *Fig.* : To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible. (Used only in the past participle.)

"She stood as it were *thunder-stricken* with amazement."
Shakspeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 11.

thunder-stroke, *s.* A thunder-clap; a stroke or blast of lightning.

"Raid saw, and fell to earth, as falls the oak,
At once, and blasted by the *thunder-stroke*."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, IV. 10.

thunder-struck, *a.*

1. *Lit.* : Struck, blasted, or injured by lightning.

2. *Fig.* : Amazed; struck dumb, as by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

thunder-thump, *s.* A thunderbolt.

"Thou that throwest the *thunder* (the *thump*)"
Keats: *Hyperion*, I. 1.

thunder-tube, *s.* A fulgurite (*q. v.*).

thun'-dër, *v.* & *t.* [*THUNDER*, *a.*]

A. Intransitive :

1. *Lit.* : To make thunder; to produce the noise of thunder. (Often used imperatively; as, *thunder!* yesterday.)

"The Lord also *thundered* in the heavens and on High, and gave his voice."
Psalms, cxviii. 13.

2. *Figuratively* :

1. To make a loud noise like thunder, particularly a loud, continued noise.

"Loud *thunder* shakes the shore
The horses *thunder*, each and every foot."
Pope: *Monody*, *David*, III. 1, 2.

2. To utter loud denunciations or threats; to cry out loudly.

"The orators on the *thunder* side *thundered* against
sinful associations."
Keats: *Hyperion*, I. 1.

thū, tīt, fūre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther : wē, wēt, hēr, cāmel, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, cūre, sīr, mā; nē : gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wērē, whē, sōn; mūta, cūb, cūre, qūite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trē, Sīrian. *a, o = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.*

genit. of *thunor* = thunder, and *dag* = day; Icel. *thors-dagr*, from *thor*, genit. of *thorr* = Thor, thunder, and *dag* = a day; Dut. *Donderdag*, from *donder* = thunder; Sw. & Dan. *Torsdag*; Ger. *Donnerstag*. The Romans similarly called the day *dies Jovis* = the day of Jove or Jupiter, the god corresponding to the Scandinavian Thor; hence, Ital. *Giovedì*; Fr. *Jeudi*.] The fifth day of the week.

thūret (1), s. [THIRST.]

thūret (2), s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Mining: The ruins of the incumbent strata after the pillars and stails are wrought out.

thūa, adv. [A.S. *thwa*, prob. an instrumental case of *thwa* = this; cf. O. S. *thwa* = this; *thwa*, instr. mental case of *thwa* = this; O. Fris. *thwa*; Dan. *thwa*.] [THIS.]

1. In this manner.

(1) Pointing to something present and in view; generally accompanied with a gesture explaining the meaning.

"I stand my head to him thus."—*Shaksp.*: *Twelfth Night*, II. 4.

(2) Pointing to something which follows immediately.

"Reason thus with life."—*Shaksp.*: *Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

(3) Pointing to something which has preceded, or has been said.

"Why hast thou thus dealt with us?"—*Luke* II. 4.

2. Pointing to something following as an effect or result; accordingly, consequently, therefore, &c.

"Thus we are agreed."—*Shaksp.*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, II. 4.

3. Denoting degree or quality; so; to this extent or degree.

"I am thus bold to put your grace in mind."—*Shaksp.*: *Richard III.*, IV. 2.

4. Thus far; so far; to this point or degree.

"Thus far you shall answer."—*Shaksp.*: *Cymbeline*, I. 4.

thūa, s. [Lat.] Frankincense (q.v.). Also applied to the resin of the spruce-fir.

thū-nöl-dq, s. [Scandinavian (?) female name.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 29.]

thū-sōck, s. [TUSOCK.]

thū-yq, s. [THUJA.]

thū-y-tēp, s. [THUITES.]

thwack, v.t. [A variant from Mid Eng. *thacken* = to stroke; A.S. *thaccian* = to atroke; cogn. with Icel. *thjokka* = to thwack, to thump.] [WHACK.]

1. To strike with something flat, blunt, and heavy; to bang, to thump, to beat, to thrash.

"Here's he that was wont to thwack our general."—*Shaksp.*: *Coriolanus*, IV. 4.

2. To slap, to dash.

"He thwacks fourteen scriptures into the margent."—*Sp. Hall*: *Apology against Brownists*.

thwack, s. [THWACK, v.] A heavy blow with something blunt and hard; a thump, a bang.

"After plenty of ludicrous distress, as well as many a serious thwack the Dames, who seemed repeatedly to be on the eve of victory, were at last overcome."—*Knight*: *Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, II. 314.

thwack-ēr, s. [Eng. *thwack*, v.; -ēr.] One who or that which beats or thwacks.

[THWACKING-FRAME.]

thwack-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [THWACK, v.]

thwacking-frame, s.

Tanning: A table with a curved top, upon which a half-dried pantile is beaten to form. The tool by which the upper side is beaten has the shape of the segment of a cylinder, and is called the thwacker.

thwaite, s. [Icel. *thveit*, *thveiti* = a piece or parcel of land, from the same root as A.S. *thwatan* = to chop, to cut off.] [THWITE.] In the North of England a parcel of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* occurs frequently as the second element in place names in the Lake district, as *Cross-thwaite*, *Applethwaite*, &c.

thwaite, s. [THWAITE (1).]

thwart, adv., a., prep., & s. [Icel. *thvert*, neut. of *thvert* = across, transverse; cogn. with Dan. *tvær* (a.) = transverse; *tvært* = across; Sw. *tvär* = cross, unfriendly; *tvärt*

= rudely; Dut. *dwars* = cross, crossly; A.S. *thwærk* = perverser, transverse; M. H. Ger. *dwärch*, *twärch*; Ger. *zweck* = across, awry, obliquely; Goth. *thwærka* = cross, angry.]

A. As adv.: Transversely, obliquely, across, athwart.

"Whether thwart or fairly it did fly."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 20.

B. As adjective:

1. Transverse, oblique; lying or being across something else.

"The slant lightning whose thwart flame driv'n down kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, x. 1074.

2. Perverse, obdurate, cross-grained.

"His berie dho wurdh thwart."—*Geneva & Keddus*, 2, 200.

C. As prep.: Across, athwart.

"Thwart her horse."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 4.

D. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Opposition, defiance.

"In thwart of your fair inclinations."—*Med. & Ar. May*: *Cecilia*, bk. II. ch. li.

2. *Naut.*: One of the transverse planks which keep the sides of a boat asunder, like the beams of a ship, and serve as seats for the rowers. They are placed about two feet ten inches apart, from centre to centre, in single-banked boats, and three feet in double-banked boats.

"The Indians made us exceedingly comfortable by arranging blankets on the bottom of the boats, with the thwart-boards well covered with wraps for a back."—*Anderson's Magazine*, Aug. 1871, p. 448.

thwart-hawse, adv.

Naut.: Across the hawse.

thwart, thwart, v.t. & i. [THWART, adv.]

A. Transitive:

1. To place or pass across; to cross.

"Swift as a shooting star in autumn thwarts the night."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, IV. 587.

2. To cross.

"With their thwarted legs upon their monuments."—*Pulteney*: *Church Hist.*, III. III. 11.

3. To cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or defeat; to traverse.

"A greater power than we can contradict hath thwarted our intents: come, come away."—*Shaksp.*: *Romeo & Juliet*, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To go or move crosswise, across, or obliquely.

2. To be in opposition; to be opposed.

"It is easy to be imagined what receipt any proposition shall find, that shall at all thwart with those internal oracles."—*Locke*.

3. To be perverse.

"Such shields took the name Clypeus, i. chased and engraven, not in the old word in Latin where, which signified: b. eight, or to be well repeated, as our thwarting grammarians would with their subtle scholastic sense to etymologize and derive it."—*P. Holland*: *Plinius*, bk. xxv. ch. iii.

thwart-ēr, s. [Eng. *thwart*; -ēr.]

1. One who or that which thwarts, frustrates, or defeats.

2. A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.

thwart-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [THWART, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of one who thwarts; a frustrating.

"The thwartings of your dispositions."—*Shaksp.*: *Coriolanus*, III. 2.

thwart-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *thwarting*; -ly.]

In a thwarting manner; so as to thwart; in opposition.

thwart-ly, adv. [Eng. *thwart*; -ly.] In a

thwart manner; in opposition; crossly, perversely.

"Judgment is thwartly."—*Keble*, in *Wiltshire Reformation*, p. 113.

thwart-ness, s. [Eng. *thwart*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being thwart; perverseness, untowardness.

thwart-ship, a. [Eng. *thwart* and *ship*.]

Naut.: Lying across the vessel.

thwart-ships, adv. [THWARTSHIP.]

Naut.: Across the vessel.

thwite, thwite, thwyte, v.t. [A.S. *thwitan*.]

To cut or clip with, or as with a knife.

"A careful eye must be had in thwitting & sharpening the grasse or impa."—*P. Holland*: *Plinius*, bk. xviii. ch. xiv.

thwit-el, s. [A.S. from *thwitan* = to whittle. A knife, a whittle.

"A thwit-el chisel bare in the hand."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, III.

thwit-ten, pr. par. or a. [THWITE.]

thwit-tle, v.t. [A frequent from *thwite* (q.v.). To whittle (q.v.).]

thwōg, v. [A.S. *thwag*.] A living strap.

thwori, thworie, s. [WHORL.]

thý, a. [A shorter form of *thyr* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to three; relating to thee; the possessive pronoun of the second person singular.

"Who'll weep for thy deficiency?"—*Shaksp.*: *C. T.*, III.

thý-q-tir-a, s. [Lat. = an ancient city in Mysia in Asia Minor (?).] [Acts xv. 14, 15, 18.]

thýn, s. [A genus of Noctuidæ, family Tortricidae. Antenna rather short, pubescent; abdomen long, rather slender. Larva not hairy. Two British species. *Thyatira darsena*, the Buff-archer, and *T. Batis*, the Peach-blossom moth.

Thý-ss-tē-an, s. [Lat. *thyestes*. See del 1.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or belonging to Thyestes, the son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, who slew his two nephews, Tantalus and Perithous, and served their flesh to their father, who partook of the dreadful meal.

2. *Fig.*: Cannibal.

"Did not popular rumour charge thee with an eternal origin and Thyestean feast?"—*Farmer*: *Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

thý-ine, a. [Gr. *thýnos* (thýnos) = of a belonging to the tree *thýa*.] [THYIA] (See etym. & compound.)

thýne-wood, s. A kind of a wood (*thýnos*) (*thýnos* *thýnos*) mentioned in Ex. xviii. 12 as one of the articles in which myriatic Babylon dealt. It was mentioned also by the Greeks and Romans, the name calling it Citrus. It was used for furniture, and for decorative purposes, and was probably *Callitric quadrivalvis*.

thý-lq-pine, s. [THYLACINUS.]

Zool.: *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, from New Zealand, the largest prehistoric marsupial ever living. It is a little smaller than a wolf, dog-like in form; head elongated, muzzle pointed, ears moderate, erect, triangular. Colour greyish-brown, with a series of transverse black bands on the hinder part of the back and legs; fur short and closely applied to the skin.

thý-lq-nū, s. [Gr. *thýnos* (thýnos) = a bag, a sack, and *nū* (nū) = a dog.]

Zool.: A genus of Dasypodæ (in classification in which that family is sub-divided of Dasypodina), with one living species, *Thylacynus cynocephalus*, from Tasmania, described fragments of bones and teeth show that an allied species formerly inhabited the mainland of Australia. The marsupial form are represented only by small unossified ribs, cartilages, and the pouch (traces of which are more obvious in the male than in the female), unlike that of the kangaroo, open backwards. The female produces four young at a birth.

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thylacoleo (thylakos) = a pouch, a sack, and **leao** (leō) = a lion.

Palaeo: An extinct genus of Marsupials from the post-Tertiary deposits of Australia, with one species, *Thylacoleo carnifex*, of which nothing but the skull is known. The dentition is extremely anomalous, the functional teeth being reduced to one pair of large cutting incisors close to the median line, and one great, trenchant, compressed premolar. It was first described as a rarnivorous marsupial, and named in accordance with its presumed habits "as one of the fellest and most destructive of predatory beasts"; but, as its affinities are certainly with the Phalangida and Macropodidae, and its dentition completely unlike that of any known predaceous animal, this view has been questioned. (Prof. Flower, in *Encyc. Brit.*, iv. 383.)

thylacothorax (thylakos) = a pouch, and **thorax** (thōra) = a shield.

Palaeo: Owen's name for Aniptherium (q.v.).

thymella (thymos) = an unidentified fish mentioned by Elian (N. A. iv. 23).

Thymus: A genus of Salmonidae, group Salvelinus (q.v.), allied to Coregonus, from which it is principally distinguished by its rayed dorsal fin. There are five species, inhabiting clear streams of the north of Europe, Asia, and North America, of which the best known are *Thymallus arcticus*, the *Pollock* of the Canadian voyageurs, and *T. vulgaris*, the grayling (q.v.).

thyme (th as t), **thyme**, **s.** [Fr. *thym*; Prov. *thime*; Ital. *timo*; Lat. *thymus* (q.v.).]

Botany:
1. The genus *Thymus* (q.v.).
2. In composition, in the word Water-thyme (q.v.).

thyme-oil, **s.**

1. **Chem.**: A volatile oil obtained by distilling golden thyme with water. It is colourless in its fresh state, has a pleasant pungent odour, and a camphoraceous taste, sp. gr. 0.87–0.90, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, and turns the plane of polarization to the left. It contains at least 1 hydrocarbon, thymene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, and $C_{10}H_{14}$, an oxygenated product, $C_{10}H_{14}O$.
2. **Pharm.**: It is a powerful local stimulant, which may be used in toothache if applied by lint or cotton. Mixed with olive oil or spirit and camphor, it is a stimulating liniment in chronic rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c.

thymoid (th as t), **s.** [Eng. *thyme*; -oid.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A product of the action of sunshine operating for several days on thymol contained in a sealed tube. It is obtained pure by mixing equal weights of thymol and thymolol in alcoholic solution, when then assumes a blood-red colour, and deposits crystals which have a greenish metallic lustre.

thymol (th as t), **s.** [Gr. *thymos* (thymos) = a place for sacrifice; . . . a platform, an orchestra.]

Greek Anth.: An elevation, in the form of an altar, in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, on which the leader of the chorus stood.

thymol (th as t), **s.** [Mod. Lat. *thymol* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. *thymola*.]

Bot.: Daphnoides; an order of Perigynous Eragrostis alliance Daphnoides. Stem shrubby, rarely herbaceous, with a tenacious bark. Leaves exstipulate, entire, flowers capitate or spiked, terminal, or axillary, often enclosed in an involucre. Calyx tubular, coloured, the limb four- or five-toothed; corolla wanting, or reduced to scale-like petals on the orifice of the calyx. Stamens eight, four, or five; style one; stigma undivided; ovary cap-soid, with a single pendulous ovule; fruit hard, dry, nut-like or drupaceous. Found in South America, the Cape of Good Hope, and in Europe. The bark is caustic. Known species thirty-eight; species 300. (MICHXANDIA.)

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thymol (th as t), **s.** [Mod. Lat. *thymol* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. *thymola*.]

Bot.: Belonging or relating to, or like the Thymelaceae.

thymol (th as t), **s.** [Thymol.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Thymelaceae (q.v.). Now made a synonym of Daphne (q.v.).

thymol (th as t), **s.** [Gr. *thymos* (thymos) = a place of sacrifice, an altar, a temple; *thymol* (thymol) = to sacrifice.]

Entom.: A genus of Hesperidae. Antennae short, not terminating in a hook; hinder margin of the fore wings rounded; wings dark, with chequered spots, fringes chequered. There is one British species, *Thymolaeus*; blackish, tinged with green, and chequered with creamy white spots. The larva feeds on the raspberry. Found in moist places. (Stainton.) Other species are from tropical America, &c.

thymol (th as t), **s.** [Eng. *thymol* (q.v.); -ol.] Of or belonging to a thymol (q.v.).

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A hydrocarbon belonging to the camphen group, constituting the most volatile portion of oil of garden thyme. By repeated distillation it is obtained as a colourless oil, having an agreeable odour of thyme, sp. gr. 0.86 at 20°, boiling at 160–165°, and deflecting the plane of polarization to the left.

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chiefly between 225° and 235°. Purified by recrystallization from alcohol, it is obtained in transparent rhomboidal plates. It has a mild odour and aromatic taste, a specific gravity = 1.0255 in the solid state, and does not act on polarized light, melts at 44°, and boils at about 230°. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid, and forms several substitution derivatives by the action of bromine or chlorine in the presence of sodium. Thymol is an antiseptic and disinfectant, and is largely employed in the Listerian system.

thymol (th as t), **s.** [From Eng. *thymol* (q.v.).] Derived from or containing thymol.

thymotic acid, **s.**

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_3$. Thymyl carbonic acid. Prepared by heating thymol with sodium in a flask through which a stream of carbonic anhydride is passed, thymyl carbonate and thymotate of sodium being formed. From the latter, hydrochloric acid throws down thymotic acid in colourless floccs. It is purified by distillation with water, and is obtained as a white, loosely-coherent, crystalline mass with silky lustre. It is nearly insoluble in cold water, melts at 120°, dissolves in ferric chloride with fine blue colour, the same colour being immediately produced in its neutral solutions.

thymol (th as t), **s.** [Eng. *thymol* (q.v.); -ol.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_3$. Produced by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on thymotic acid. It crystallizes from alcohol in white microscopic needles, which melt at 187°.

thymol (th as t), **s.** [Mod. Lat. from Lat. *thymus*, *thymus*; Gr. *thymos*, *thymos* (thymos, thymos) = thyme, from *thymos* (thymos) = to sacrifice, either from its fragrance or because it was burnt on altars.]

Bot.: Thyme; a genus of Origanidae (q.v.). Small, often hoary, much-branched, highly-aromatic shrubs. Leaves small, entire, often with revolute margins; flowers whorled or capitate; calyx with ten to thirteen ribs, tubular, two-lipped, the upper lip three-toothed, the lower one bifid, the throat hairy; corolla with the upper lip erect, nearly plane, the lower one patent and trifid; stamens diverging; anther cells at first nearly parallel, afterwards diverging; the connective, sub-triangular, small nuts nearly smooth. Known species forty, from the temperate parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. No American species. *Thymus* *Serpillum*, the Wild-thyme, is prostrate, with

leaves or ovate, entire, obtuse, petiolate leaves, more or less ciliated at the base; floral leaves similar; flowers purple. The Lemon or Lemon-scented thyme (*T. citriodora*) is a variety of *T. Serpyllum*, cultivated in gardens for its agreeable smell. *T. Chamædrys*, formerly regarded as distinct, is now placed under it as a sub-species. It is used in India in diseases of the eyes and stomach, and on the Chinese as a vermifuge. *T. vulgaris* is Garden Thyme. It is a small much-branched shrub, a native of the southern countries of Europe, from Portugal to Greece. It is a pungent aromatic, much used in cookery.

thymus-gland, **s.**

Anat.: An elongated, glandular-like body, with two lobes which touch each other, situated partly in the thorax, partly in the lower region of the neck. It reaches its greatest size at about the second year of life, then ceases to grow, and finally dwindles into a mere vestige. It is supposed to be in some way connected with the elaboration of the blood in infancy. Its name refers to its resemblance to the flowers of thyme.

thymol (th as t), **s.** [Eng. *thymol* (q.v.); -ol.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A hydrocarbon belonging to the camphen group, constituting the most volatile portion of oil of garden thyme. By repeated distillation it is obtained as a colourless oil, having an agreeable odour of thyme, sp. gr. 0.86 at 20°, boiling at 160–165°, and deflecting the plane of polarization to the left.

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water. With limes it forms a series of crystal-line compounds.

thý-mýl-ló (th as t), a. [Eng. *thymol*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from thymol (q.v.).

thymylo-acid, alcohol, or hydrate, a. [THYMOL.]

thýn-ních-thýn, a. [Gr. *θύνας* (*thynas*) = a tunny (q.v.), and *νίχθος* (*nichthos*) = a fish.]

Ichthy. & *Palaont.*: A genus of Cyprinidae, group Cyprinina, with three species, from the East Indies. Specimens have been found in the Miocene.

thýn-ní-dm, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *thynas* (us), 2; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: An old family of Fossorial Hymenoptera, now merged in Sapygidae.

thýn-nús, a. [Lat., from Gr. *θύνας* (*thynas*) = the tunny (q.v.), from *θύς* (*thys*) = to rush fast, to dart along.]

1. *Ichthy.* & *Palaont.*: A genus of Scombridae, with several species, ranging over tropical and temperate seas. First dorsal continuous, spines few; from six to nine finlets behind the dorsal and anal; scales of pectoral crowded, forming a rorset; a longitudinal keel on each side of the tail. Several species, abundant in the Mediterranean and in all warm seas, and occasional visitors to our shores. *Thynnus* or *Oreomastix*, the Tunny, is a fish of ten feet or more in length. Not uncommon in Eocene and Miocene formations.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Thynnidae (q.v.).

thýr-é-ó (yr as ir), pref. [THYR-.]

thýr-é-óp-tér-i-nas (yr as ir), s. pl. [Pref. *thýr-*; Gr. *ερώς* (*erós*) = a feather, a wing; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Truncatipennae (q.v.). They seek their prey upon or under the bark of trees where small insects abound.

thýr-é- (yr as ir), pref. [Gr. *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door-stone, a large, oblong stone, shaped like a door; *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door.] Shaped like a door; oblong.

thyre-hyalæ, s. pl.

Anat.: The great cornua of the hyoid bone. They project backwards from its sides and are in rounded extremities.

thyre-hyoid, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid bone and the thyrohyoid axis.

Thyro-hyoid arch:

Embryol.: The third of the branchial arches, or pharyngeal plates. It is related to the formation of the lower or great cornua and the body of the hyoid bone, and corresponds with the first true branchial arch of amphibia and fishes.

thýr-óid, **thýr-é-óid** (yr as ir), a. [Pref. *thýr-*; *thyra*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Of an oblong form; shaped like an oblong shield.

thyroid body, s.

Anat.: A soft, reddish and highly-vascular organ, consisting of two lateral lobes united by their lower ends by a transverse portion called the isthmus. It forms a rounded projection upon the trachea and the larynx. It is one of the vascular glands, or glands without ducts. Its function is unknown.

thyroid cartilages, s. pl.

Anat.: Two flat lateral plates, continuous in front, forming a narrow angle like the letter V. In the male it is called Adam's apple.

thyroid gland, s. [THYROID-BODY.]

thý-róid-é-ál, a. [Eng. *thyroid*; -eal.] Pertaining or relating to the thyroid gland or cartilage.

thý-róp-tér-a, s. [Gr. *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidae (q.v.), forming a separate group of that family (*Ichth.* & *Ornith.*, p. 553). Muzzle elongated, slender; crown cone considerably elevated above the forehead; nasal apertures circular; ears funnel-shaped; bases of the thumbs and soles of the feet with highly specialized organs in the shape of hollow suctional discs. There is but one species, *Thyroptera tricolor*, from Brazil. It is a small bat, with moderately long, dense fur, reddish-brown above

and below, except breast and abdomen, which are pale yellowish white.

thýr-é-óid-thýn, a. [Lat. *thyrus* (us), and *caucibus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceae. Tropical American shrubs or herbs, with large leaves and a long raceme of fascicled or cymose flowers.

thýr-é- [THYRA-.]

thýr-é-flower, a.

Bot.: The genus *Thyracanthus* (q.v.).

thýr-é-l-form, a. [Lat. *thyrus* and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Resembling a thyrus.

thýr-é-lóg, a. [THYRA-.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trichuridae (q.v.), with several species from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Body rather elongate, for the most part naked; that dorsal continuous, the spines are of moderate length, and extend on to the second; from two to six finlets behind the dorsal and anal; several strong teeth in jaws, and teeth on palatine bones. The apices attain a length of from four to five feet, and are estimated as food fishes.

thýr-óid, **thýr-óid-ál,** a. [Gr. *θύρα* (*thura*) = a thyrus, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having somewhat the form of a thyrus.

thýr-é-ál, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *thyrus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence consisting of a small cyme in the axil of a leaf. Occurs in the Labiales.

thýr-é-sis (pl.

thýr-é-si).

thýr-é- [THYRA-.]

Bot.: From Gr. *θύρα* (*thura*) = a light, straight shaft, a stalk.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*:

One of the most common attributes or emblems of Bacchus and his followers. It consisted often of a spear or staff wrapped with ivy and vine branches, or of a lance having the iron part thrust into a pine cone. In ancient representations it appeared in various forms. Thyrus were carried by the Bacchantes in the garden of a villa in Athens in a lawn bears the thyrus behind Bacchus; f. From a bas-relief of the youthful Bacchus, bearing a thyrus, and accompanied by a fawn.

2. *Bot.*: A kind of inflorescence consisting of a panicle, the principal diameter of which is in the middle between the base and the apex; a compact panicle, the lower branches of which are shorter than those in the middle. It is at first centripetal and afterwards centrifugal. Example, the Lilac.

thý-sá-ní-q, s. [Gr. *θύσας* (*thusas*) = fringed.]

Entom.: Part of the old genus *Noctua* = the Erebus of Latreille.

thý-sá-nóp-tér, s. [THYSANOPTERA.] Any individual of the Thysanoptera (q.v.).

thý-sá-nóp-tér-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *θύσας* (*thusas*) = a fringed, and *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: Helioid name for the group more generally known as Physopoda (q.v.).

thý-sá-núr-a, s. pl. [Gr. *θύσας* (*thusas*) = fringed, and *οὐρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

1. *Entomology*:

(1) An order of insects founded by Latreille, embracing *Thysanura* Genuina [(2)] and *Collembola* (q.v.).

(2) According to Latreille, an order of insects, while other authors make them a part of a larger order [(1)]. Antennae long, multi-jointed, rarely from two to four joints, rudimentary and maxillary more or less rudimentary; maxillary palpi often long; labium more or less cleft in front; prothorax large; one of the abdominal segments bears pairs of scoli, and there are generally ten or twelve caudal bristles. [COLLEMBOLA.]

2. *Palaont.*: Their remains are often found in amber, which is of Post-Tertiary age.

thý-sá-núr-i-form, a. [Mod. Lat. *thysanura* (q.v.).] Used by Swammerdam to designate certain type of caterpillars, having the head armed with distinct spines, forming a ring around its hinder part, or divided into four forklike points; the extremities of the legs also terminating in two pointed processes. Examples, the larvae of the large Nymphalids of Tropical America, *Hipparion*, &c.

thý-sá-l, * **thi self,** * **thy self,** *pro* [Eng. *thy*, and *self*.] A reflexive pronoun and after those expressed (or understood), to mark distinction with emphasis.

"They are thy glorious works, Parent of good, Almightly, thine this universal frame, Thus wondrous fair, thyself how wondrous tame!" Milton. P. L. II. 10

ti, a. [Native name.]

Botany:

1. *Cordylina* Tl, formerly *Dioscorea* *cordylina*, a small lianaceous tree about three feet high, a native of the island of the Pacific. It has great woody roots when baked become sweet and nutritious. When boiled it furnishes a syrup used as a substitute for sugar. When the roots are bruised, mixed with salt and fermented, they form an emollient decoction, and when distilled, an astringent spirit. The stems are used for fences, and the leaves for thatch for houses. They are also eaten by cattle, sheep, and goats. [CALABARON.]

2. *Cordylina australis* and *C. indica*. [See Zealand.]

ti-ar, s. [Fr. *tiara*, from Lat. *tiara*.] A tiara.

"Of beauteous sunny rays a golden tress, Circled his head." Milton. P. L. II. 10

ti-ár-a, **ti-á-r-a,** s. [Lat., from Gr. *τίρα* (*tiara*), *τίρα* (us) = the Persian head-dress worn on great occasions. Skeat suggests a derivation from Pers. *tiyar* = a crown, a diadem.]

1. The head-covering of the ancient Persians; the crown of the ancient Persian kings. These alone had the privilege of wearing the tiara erect; the nobility and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Its form is described variously by different authors, so that it must have varied at different periods. According to Xenophon it was encompassed with the diadem, at least on ceremonial occasions.

2. The triple crown worn by the Pope on certain occasions as a sign of his temporal power, of which it is a badge, as the keys are



CORDYLINA TIARA.



TIARA.

a. Example from Thersites, showing the tiara of a Persian king. b. A tiara of a Persian king, showing the tiara of a Persian king. c. A tiara of a Persian king, showing the tiara of a Persian king. d. A tiara of a Persian king, showing the tiara of a Persian king. e. A tiara of a Persian king, showing the tiara of a Persian king. f. A tiara of a Persian king, showing the tiara of a Persian king.

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SUCCESSIVE FORMS OF THE PAPAL TIARA.

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tiæ, **tiæ,** **tiæ,** **amidst,** **whæt,** **fáll,** **father;** **wé,** **wét,** **hère,** **camél,** **hër,** **thère;** **pine,** **pit,** **aire,** **sir,** **marine;** **gá,** **pá,** **or,** **wóre,** **wólf,** **wórk,** **whó,** **són;** **múte,** **cúb,** **cúra,** **unite,** **cür,** **rále,** **fáll;** **trý,** **Syrian.** **se,** **ce = é;** **ey = á;** **qu = kw.**

have his time. The common statement that Boniface VIII. (about 1300) added the second is incorrect, for Hefele (*Historia*, ii. 305 sqq.) shows that Innocent III. is represented wearing the second crown in a painting older than his time of pontificate. Urban V. (1362-70) is supposed to have added the third crown. In its present form the tiara consists of a high cap of cloth of gold, encircled by three crowns, and surmounted by a mound and cross of gold; on each side is a pendant, unbordered and fluted at the end, and made of cross-section of gold. The tiara is placed on the Pope's head at his coronation by the second cardinal deacon in the bosom of St. Peter's, with the words: "Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art Father of princes and kings, Ruler of the World, and Vicar of our Saviour Jesus Christ."

1. Hence, figuratively used for the papal dignity.

2. A crown, a diadem.
"This royal robe, and this tiara, were
Old Prim, and this golden sceptre bore,"
Dryden *Virgil*, *Aeneid* vii. 277.

ti-ar-sed, ti-ar-sed, a. (Eng. tiara; -ed.)
Adorned with or wearing a tiara.

ti-ri-d-i-um, a. (Mod. Lat. *tilium*, from
ti-ri (q.v.))

1. A genus of Heliotropium, akin to Heliotropium, but having the tube of the corolla smaller, and two-lobed, nut-shaped nut.
Taraxacum officinale is an astringent, and is used to cleanse ulcers or allay inflammation.

ti-ri-a, s. (Gr. *tiaris* (tiara), another form
of *tiara* (q.v.)) [TIARA.]

1. Ornith. A genus of Fringillidae with one species, from Brazil. Bill conical, entire; but red; wings moderate; tail even or slightly rounded; feet moderate.

2. Zool. A genus of Agamidae, with three species, from the islands of the Eastern Pacific. Scales of the body keeled, those of the back unequal; eyebrows and parotids armed.

ti-a, s. [A contract, or corrupt, of the proper
name *Tibullus*.]

1. A low woman, a paramour, a prostitute.
"Every contract
That comes inquiring for his *ti-a*,"
Shakespeare, *Pericles*, iv. 4.

2. The are of trumpets in the game of *greek*.
"O St. Tib's Eve: An expression equivalent to the 'Greek Calends' proverb. Brewer says that St. Tib's is a corrupted form of St. Ues, itself a corruption of *Setubal*. There is no St. Ues in the calendar."

(3) *Tub of the battery*: A goddess. (*Gipsy cant.*)

(4) To *ti-b* out: To go out of bounds. (*School slang*)

"When I was a boy I used what they call *to ti-b* out, and ran down to a public-house in *Victorian Lane*, the old Cow, sir."—*Thackeray*, *Newcomen*, ch. xlii.

ti-b-er, a. A female cat.

ti-b-er, ti-b-er, a. (Tib.) An old name for Tibet.

ti-bet, Thi-bet (Th as T), s. [See def.]

Geog. A region of Central Asia immediately north of the Himalaya Mountains. It is 200-1,400 miles from east to west, and 600 from north to south, and is subject to China.

Tibet-cloth, s.

1. A camel or fabric made of goat's hair.

2. A fine woollen cloth used for ladies' dresses.

Tibet-dog, Tibet-mastiff, s.

Zool. A variety of *Canis familiaris*, about the size of a Newfoundland dog, but with a head resembling that of the mastiff, and having the jaws large and powerful. The color is usually deep black, with a bright brown spot over each eye; the hair is long, and the tail bushy and well curled. This variety is extremely savage, and has been known from classic times, when it was employed in the games of the circus.

Ti-bet-an, Thi-bet-an (Th as T), a. & s. [See def.]

1. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Tibet or Tibetan.

2. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Tibet.

2. The language of Tibet.

Tibetan sun-bear, s.

Zool.: *Ursus tibetanus*, (SUN-BEAR, 1.)

Tibetan water shrew, s.

Zool.: *Neohaplolepis*. It is about eight inches long, half of which is occupied by the tail; upper surface slate-gray, lower parts white. It has largely webbed feet, and is the most thoroughly aquatic of all the Soricidae. [NEOTOMAL.]

ti-b-i-a, s. [Lat. = a pipe, the shin-bone.]

1. Anat.: The shin-bone, with the exception of the femur, the longest bone in the skeleton. It is the anterior and inner of the two bones of the leg, and alone communicates the weight of the trunk to the foot. It is slightly twisted, and articulated with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. Its superior extremity is thick and expanded, with two condylar surfaces supporting the femur, and an external and an internal tuberosity, the shaft is three-sided, the inner surface convex and subcutaneous; the inferior is smaller than the superior extremity, and forms a thick process called the internal malleolus. (*Quina*.) The tibia corresponds with the radius of the arm.

2. Entom.: The fourth joint of the leg.

3. Music: A kind of pipe, a common musical instrument among the Greeks and Romans. It had holes at proper intervals, and was furnished with a mouth-piece, the performer in blowing putting the end of it to his mouth. Two such pipes were often blown simultaneously by the same performer.

"Cane flutes were known to the Greeks by the name *phylargia* (φλυργια), and to the Romans as *tibia* (*tibula*), both of these terms leave no doubt as to their nature. By the Romans the cane flute was sometimes called *ti-bia* (*ti-bia*), the meaning of which is very doubtful. Although the cane flute was made of all kinds, yet if a real *ti-bia* or *shin-bone* be made into a flute, it is held *ti-bia*, and the player *ti-bia* is he in the side."—*Minor & Barrett*, *Dict. Musical Terms*.

ti-b-i-a, s. [Lat. *tibia* (q.v.); Eng. *ti-bia*, suff. -al.]

1. Pertaining to the pipe or flute called a *tibia*.

2. Pertaining to the tibia or shin-bone; as, the *tibial* artery.

ti-bi-ig-in-ato, v. t. [Lat. *tibicen*, genit. *tibicinis* = a flute-player.] To play on a *tibia* or pipe.

ti-b-i-o, pref. [Tibia.] Connected with the tibia.

tibio-fibular, a. Of, belonging to, or connected with the tibia and the fibula. There are *tibio-fibular* articulations.

tibio-tarsal, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the tibia and the tarsus. (*Dunglison*.)

tic, s. [Fr. = a bad habit, a convulsive movement.]

Pathol.: Neuralgia.

tic doloureux, s.

Pathol.: Brow-ache, or prosopalgia, a common form of neuralgia, involving the fifth or trigeminal nerve, mainly in its ophthalmic branch. A variety is termed *clonus hysterica*, from the feeling as of a nail being driven into the parts.

ti-cal, s. [Native name.]

1. A Siamese coin, worth 1/200, 2s. 6d. sterling; also a weight equal to about 236 grains Troy.

2. A Chinese money of account of the value of about 6s. 8d. sterling; also a weight equal to about 4 1/2 ounces.

ti-ce, ti-ce, v. t. [A contract, of *entice* (q.v.).]

To entice, to seduce, to allure.

"What strong enchantments free my weary soul?"
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine* 1. 2.

ti-ce-mēt, s. [A contract, of *entice* (q.v.).] The act of enticing; enticement, allurements.

ti-chōd-rō ma, s. [Gr. *teichos* (*teichos*) = a wall, and *apourōs* (*apourōs*) = a runner.]

Ornith.: Wall creeper (q.v.); a genus of Certhiidae, with one species, ranging from South Europe to Abyssinia, Nepal, and the north of China. Bill slightly curved, nostrils with membranous scales. Wings long and rounded; tail rounded, tip of feathers soft.

ti-chō-rhine, a. [Mod. Lat. *tickorhina*, from Gr. *teichos* (*teichos*) = a wall, and *rhina* (*rhina*), genit. *rhinos* (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Paleont.: The English translation of the specific name of the Woolly Rhinoceros (*R. tickorhina*), which has reference to the fact that the nostrils are completely separated by a bony septum. [WOOLLY-RHINOCEROS.]

tick (1), s. [A contract, of *ticks* (q.v.).]

1. Credit, trust.

"Play on tick, and lose the Indies, I'll discharge it all to-morrow."—*Shakespeare*, *Tempest*, 1. 1.

2. A score, an account.

"Paying easily money that the world might not run tick at the market."—*Richardson*, *John Bull*.

tick (2), s. *take (1), *tika, *tique, *tyke, s. [Dut. *teke*; Low Ger. *teke*, *teke*; Ger. *tecke*, *tecke*; Ital. *tecca*; Dut. *teek*. From the same root as TAKE (q.v.).]

1. A popular name for any individual of the family *Ichneumonidae* (q.v.). They abound in almost all parts of the world, but chiefly in warm countries. Many of them live in woods, on the branches of trees, but ready to attack themselves to animals, which sometimes suffer greatly from their attacks. The quantity of blood drawn from their hosts by these little pests is by no means so inconsiderable as one might imagine from their original size, for their skin is so distensible that the gorged parasite increases to many times its original bulk. Although generally confined to some particular species or group of animals, ticks occasionally attack man. (See extract.)

"Ichneumonidae of some very small, reddish ticks in Africa, which enter the clothes by thousands, and produce distressing itching. Others are found in different parts of the globe, and twenty four species have been described."—*Van Beneden*, *Animal Parasites*, p. 143.

2. Bot.: The same as TICA-BEAN (q.v.).

"These are several varieties of the tick-bean in cultivation, known under the following names: *Harlow tick*, &c. *tick*, *tick*, and *tick*."—*Morton*, *Vegetable Agriculture*.

tick-bean, s.

Bot.: A variety of the common bean, *Faba vulgaris*, smaller in size. It is used for feeding horses and other animals.

tick-eater, s.

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Crotophaga* (q.v.).

tick-seed, s.

Bot.: A name common to plants of the genera *Crotophaga* and *Conium*.

tick (3), *take (2), *tika, s. [Low Lat. *tecca*; Lat. *tecca* = a case, from Gr. *tekhē* (*tekhē*) = a case to put anything into, from same root as *tekhō* (*tekhō*) = to place; Dut. *teek*; O. H. Ger. *teiche*.]

1. The cover or case for holding the filling of mattresses and beds.

2. Ticking (q.v.).

"Like me, for quilts, ticks, and mattresses, the fax of the Caducel in France had no fellow."—*P. Collier*, *Plants*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

tick (4), s. [Tick (2), v.] A small, distinct noise, such as that of a going watch or clock.

"The leisurely and constant tick of the death-watch."—*Ray*, *Remains*, p. 224.

tick-tick, adv. & s.

1. As adv.: With a sound resembling the tick or beat of a watch or clock.

2. As subst.: A tick; a sound made like that by a watch or clock.

tick (5), *tek, s. [Dut. *teik* = a touch, a put, a tick; *teiken* = to put, to tick; Low Ger. *teik* = a light touch with the tip of the finger. A weakened form from the same root as TAKE (q.v.).]

1. A slight touch; a tip.

"Set or lylyle touche. *Tactulus*."—*Prompt Paris*.

2. A small mark intended to direct attention to something, or to act as a check.

"To put a tick against the candidate he prefers."—*Daily News*, Sept. 25, 1864.

3. A game of boys; also called Tix.

"By moonshine, many a night, do give each other chase, At board-wink, larkie-trick, or tick, or guess race."—*Dragon*, *Polydorus*, p. 3.

ti-bi; pūt, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -tious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ebb and flow of the tide, and employed as a motor for casting machinery, &c.

tid-er, man, a.

1. A man employed only during certain states of the tide.

2. A tide-walker (q.v.).

tid-er, tyde, v. t. & i. [A.S. *tyddan*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Orig. Lang.*: To happen, to befall.

"No hidden to tide them, tyde is a byword."
—*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*, p. 214.

2. *Naut.*: To work in or out of a river or harbor by favour of the tide, and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

3. *Trans.*: To drive with the ebb or flow of the tide.

"Their images, the rules of the tide."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

"These questions would be answered by the tide."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

"The tide would be answered by the tide."
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Considerable; pretty large or great. (Colloq.)

"There will probably be a tide little boat, representing the history of the tide, July 10, 1897."

3. In good health, spirits, or circumstances; comfortable, satisfactory; as, "How are you, to-day?" "Pretty tidy." (Slang.)

4. As substantive:

1. A more or less ornamental covering, usually of knitted or crocheted work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like.

2. A child's pinafore. (Prov.)

*tid-y, *tyd-y, a. (Etym. doubtful.) A singing-bird, identified by some with the golden-crested wren. (Tiers.)

*tid-y, a. t. & i. (Tiers, a.)

A. *Trans.*: To make neat or tidy; to put in good order; to arrange neatly. (Sometimes followed by up.)

"By that hour the patient's room is generally tidied up." —*British Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1897.

B. *Intrans.*: To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dresses, furniture, &c., in neat or proper order. (Colloq.)

*tie, *tai-on, *teigh-on, *toy-on, *tish-on, *tye, *ty-on, v. t. & i. (Tiers, a.)

1. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To connect with a cord, rope, or band and with string or the like.

"The blood being tied into a knot."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

2. To knot, to knit; as, To tie a knot.

3. To unite, as so not to be easily parted; to fasten, to hold.

"The land that seems to tie its friendship together."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

4. To bind, to unite, to confirm.

"From England sent on errand high,
The western league more firm to tie."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

5. To oblige, to restrict, to restrain, to constrain; to limit or bind by authority or moral influence.

"Where you were tied in duty."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

6. To connect together.

"This may help us a little to conceive of intellectual basis, and of the tying together of ideas."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

7. To make the same score as; to equal in a score or contest.

"The highest score ever made in England, and equally exactly tying the highest to Australia."
—*British News*, Sept. 20, 1897.

II. Technically:

1. *Build.*: To bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal.

2. *Music*: To unite, or bind, as notes, by a tie. (Tiers, a.)

B. *Intrans.*: To make a tie with another or others; to be exactly equal in a contest. (Tiers, a., l. 4.)

"In 1878 Earl de Grey and Mr. A. Stewart Wortley tied with 22 each." —*Field*, July 23, 1897.

*tie, v. t. & i. To ride and tie: The term used to describe a method of travelling formerly in vogue, when two persons had but one horse between them. The first rode a certain distance previously agreed on, dismounted, tied the horse to a gate, and walked on; the other man journeyed on foot till he came to the place where the horse was tied up, mounted, and rode on till he overtook his fellow, and so on to the end of the journey.

2. To tie down:

(1) *Lit.*: To fasten, as so as to prevent from rising.

(2) *Fig.*: To restrain, to confine; to bind from action.

3. To tie up:

(1) To confine, to restrain; to hinder from motion or action.

"(With that hath taken her hence to make me well,
Tie up my tongue, and will not let me speak."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

(2) To annex such conditions to, as to a gift or bequest, that it cannot be sold or alienated from the person or purpose to which it is designed.

"The man should, under such circumstances, have the power to tie up what he does possess of during the rest of his life." —*Evening Standard*, Nov. 12, 1897.

*tie, a. [A.S. *tyge* = tie; *tyde*, *tych* = a rope; *tyel*, *tyug* = a tie, a string; *tygh* = a string. From the same root as *tye*, *v.*, and *tye*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A fastening, a knot; as, a tie, a knot, as is made by language of binding with a cord, ribbon or the like.

"I cannot tie to his name."
—*Shakespeare*, *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1, 1.

2. Something used to tie, fasten, and bind things together; as, a tie.

(1) A neck-tie.

(2) The knot or bunch of hair of the head of old-fashioned wigs; the string binding on a knot.

3. Something which binds or unites, or legally; a bond; an obligation law or moral; as, the tie of marriage.

4. A state of equality between two or more competitors or opposed parties, as when two candidates secure an equal number of electoral marks, or when two candidates secure an equal number of points, or the like; a contest or competition in which two or more competitors are equally successful.

"There is a tie for the bronze medal in the 100-yard race."
—*Evening Standard*, July 10, 1897.

5. A single match between two players in a tournament or competition in which each competitor engages.

"Mr. Doughty played well throughout the day, and secured victory in his first."
—*Field*, July 10, 1897.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A beam or rod which secures parts together, and is subjected to a tension strain, as, a tie-beam (q.v.). It is the opposite of a strut or a straining piece, which acts to separate subjects apart, and is subject to a compressive force. An angle tie or brace is a framing tie the inner side of an angle, for the purpose of tying the work together.

2. *Mining*: A support for the roof, attached to a rib.

3. *Music*: A curved line placed over two or more notes in the same position, indicating that the tie is also called a bend, and the curved line, when used over notes of different pitch, is called a slur. (Tiers.)

4. *Nautical*:

(1) A mooring-bridle.

(2) A lashing.

5. *Rail.-eng.*: A transverse sleep.

(SLEEPER, 4.)

*tie, v. t. & i. To play (or shoot) of a tie: To go through a second contest, match, or the like, because the first ended a tie.

"Katie... has made twelve in shooting of the tie."
—*Evening Standard*, July 10, 1897.

*tie beam, a.

Corp.: A horizontal timber in a frame, connecting posts, and secured to them by a joint, or by mortise, tenon, and pin.

*tie-dog, a. A dog so named that he has to be tied up; a banding.

*tie-rod, a. A rod acting as a tie in a truss or other structure.

*tie-strap, a.

Saddlery: A long strap having a buckle and chape at one end, used as an extra strap to a bridle for tying.

*tie-up, a. A condition usually during a strike, in which the interests of a railroad company or other concern are in a standstill for lack of employees.

*tie wall, a. A transverse wall in the hollow quadrant of an arch, at right angles to the spandril wall.

*tie-wig, v. t. & i.

1. A wig having its curls or tail tied with a ribbon.

2. A wig tied to the head.

*tie-mann-ite, a. [After the discoverer, Mr. Thiemann; suff. -ite (Nob.).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral, first found at several localities in the mountains, but since at several places in the United States. Hardness, 2½; sp. gr. 7.1 to 7.37; lustre, metallic; colour, steel to bluish lead-gray. Composed of a mixture of mercury, arsenic, and antimony. The formula, Hg₂As₂S₂, is suggested by the analysis, but points out that the analysis mostly corresponded with HgAs₂S₂, which requires selenium, 24.2, mercury, 73.2 = 100.

*tied, a. pl. (Tiers.)

*tier (i), *teer, *tire, *tyre, a. (Fr. *tyre* = a draught, a pull, a sash, a course of

tree, fat, fare, amidst, what, fill, father; wé, wét, here, camel, her, there; pine, air, all, marine; gá, ph, or, were, well, work, what, can; mite, cub, cure, quite, our, rôle, fill; trý, Syrian, a, o = ú; ey = e; qu = kv.

both and continuance of course, from tierce a to draw, to drag, to stretch. From the same root as tier, v. i. *Port.* *tier* = a long strip of cloth; *Ital.* *tier* = a sheet, a tier.]

Tier, *Lat.* A row, a rank; especially one of two or more rows or ranks placed one above the other.

They bring nothing else but jars of wine, and they are not even the best of another artificially that could hardly do the like without breaking them. — *Travels*, p. 100.

II. Technically:

1. Music: A row or rank of pipes in an organ.

2. Sailing:

(1) A row of sails of a cable or hawser. (COLLIER.)

(2) A row of rank, as of vessels alongside a ship, or moored alongside each other in a stream.

tierce, *s.* A saw for cutting curved

beams for arches and round pillars.

tier-shot, *s.* Grape-shot in regular tiers fired by discharges.

ti-er (3), *s.* (Eng. 6(c), v. i. -er.)

1. One who or that which ties.

"Hence the tier of hearts already tied." — *Poet.* *An. Hymn*, in the Marriage, etc.

2. A piece of tie. (Fron.)

tiere, *tyere*, *s.* [Fr. *tiere* (mass.), *tiere* (v. i.) = third; *tiere* = a tierce, a third part, *Lat.* *tertia* = third; *tiere* = tierce.]

1. Ordinary Language

(1) A liquid measure, equal to one-third of a pipe, or 42 gallons, equivalent to 35 imperial gallons; also a cask containing 42 gallons of wine.

2. A cask of two different sizes, for salt water, etc., the one made to contain about 350, and the other about 350 lbs.

3. *Colloquially:*

(1) *Card*: A sequence of three cards of the same suit. Called also *three-major*.

(2) *Card*: A card which has been turned over, showing four cards, or four suits, and taking the name of the suit. — *Field*, Jan. 25, 1880.

3. *Religion*: The third hour of the Divine Office, consists of Psalms, with versicles and a hymn, the little chapter, and a prayer.

4. *Religion*: A position in which the wrist of one arm is bent downwards, the weapon of the opposite arm being on the right of the hand. From this position a guard, thrust, or any can be made, the first attacking the other part of the adversary's body.

"Was a much judicious play of his feet." — *Has not seen in France and back.*

5. *Religion*: A term for the field when divided into equal parts of different textures.

6. *Religion*: A major or minor third.

(2) An organ stop of the same pitch as the *smaller* — *harmonic*. In modern organs it is incorporated as a rank of *Stannions* (p. 1), and combined with other harmonics.

7. *Religion*: A term, or third, point: An arch, consisting of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top, a pointed arch.

tiere-major, *s.* (TIERCE, 1. 1.)

tiere-point, *s.* The vertex of an equilateral triangle.

tiere-let, *tiere-let*, *s.* [Fr. *tierelet*, from *Lat.* *tertia* = a tierce, a third, *dimin.* from *Lat.* *tertia* = third.] A male hawk or falcon; so-called, according to some, because every third hawk is a male; according to others, because the male is a third less than the female.

tiere-let, *s.* (TIERCE, 1.)

tiere-let, *s.* A triplet; three lines, or three lines of music.

tiere-let (3), *s.* (Fr.)

1. *Religion*: A third estate; that is, the people, as distinguished from the nobility and clergy; the commons. Previous to the Revolution of France the nobles and clergy constituted the second estate.

2. *Religion*: A third estate, all ultimately subordinate to that of a whiff or draught of breath. (WELSH.)

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1. A small draught of liquor; liquor.

"But it shows graying *Penury* overcame, . . . With empty white, and small and light." — *W. Shakespeare* (p. 100).

2. A st of peevishness, a pet; a slight quarrel or altercation.

"There had been somewhat of light and quarrel between mother and daughter." — *Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, ch. 1.

3. *Religion*: A st of peevishness, a pet; a slight quarrel or altercation.

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II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: *Felis tigris* (* *Tigres tigris*, *Grav.*) the largest and most dangerous of the *Felidae*, according to the Lion slightly in size and surpassing him in destructiveness. It is purely Asiatic in its habitat, but is not by any means confined to the hot plains of India, though there it reaches its highest development both of size and coloration. It is found in the Himalayas at certain seasons, at a high altitude, and in 1857 one and another in the Caucasus, near the Black Sea. (*Nature*, Nov. 10, 1857.) It is met with to the east and throughout Chinese Tartary, as far north, it is said, as the island of Baglan, where the winter is very severe. According to *Fayrer* (*Rept. Tiger of Bengal*, p. 30), the full-grown male Indian tiger is from nine to twelve, and the tigress from eight to ten feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and from thirty-six to forty-two inches high at the shoulder. It is the only member of the family ornamented with cross stripes on the body — a scarier type of coloration among mammals. These cross stripes help to render the animal inconspicuous among the reeds in which it commonly hides itself, and where it would be seen with comparative ease if marked with spots or longitudinal bands. The ground colour of the skin is rufous or tawny yellow, shaded with white on the ventral surface. This is varied with vertical black stripes or elongated ovals and bendings. On the face and posterior surface of the ears the white markings are peculiarly well developed. The depth of the ground colour and the intensity of the black markings vary, according to the age and condition of the animal. In old tigers the ground becomes more tawny, of a lighter shade, and the black markings better defined. The ground colouring is more dusky in young animals. Although possessed of immense strength and ferocity, the tiger rarely attacks an armed man, unless provoked, though often carrying off women and children. When provoked by hunger or enticed by age and incapable of dealing with larger prey, like buffaloes, the tiger prowls round villages, and, having once tasted human flesh, becomes a confirmed habitué (p. 1). In a Government report it is stated that "one tigress caused the destruction of thirteen villages, and 250 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation, the natives destroy tigers by traps, poisoning, springguns, and poisoned arrows, but the orthodox method of keeping down their numbers as pursued by Europeans is to employ natives to beat the bush while the game, when started, is shot by the sportsmen seated on elephants. The sport is exciting, but dangerous, for a wounded tiger has been known to spring upon an elephant and to inflict serious wounds on the driver and occupants of the howdah, before it could be despatched. When taken young the Tiger is capable of being tamed. The pair of adult animals which were presented to the Zoological Society of London by the Government of India, used to be led about by their attendants in the streets of that city; and some times Outram once possessed a male which used to be led about by his attendants, and occasionally accompanied him in boat excursions. The tiger was known to the ancients; frequent mention of it occurs in both Greek and Latin writers, and like the Lion, it was habitually seen in the games of the Circus. No reference is made to it, however, in the Bible. The Jaguar (*Felis onca*) is sometimes called the American Tiger, and *Felis marcatia*, from the Malayan Peninsula, the Clouded Tiger.

2. *Sugar*: A tank having a perforated bottom, through which the molasses escape.

tiger-beetle, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family *Cicindelidae*. (CICINDELIDAE.)

tiger-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. Any species of the genus *Capito*; swift, *Capito caprimulgus*.

"On all the ripe fig-trees in the forest you see the bird called the swift *Tiger-bird*. The breast and part of the head are a bright red; the breast and belly have black spots on a yellow ground, the wings are a dark green, black, and white; and the feet and toes are black and green." — *W. A. Wood*, *Wanderings*, p. 100.

2. Any individual of the genus *Tigra* (*Tigra*).

(q. v.) (*W. A. Wood*, *Wanderings*, p. 100.)

3. Any individual of the genus *Tigra* (*Tigra*).

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(q. v.) (*W. A. Wood*, *Wanderings*, p. 100.)

8. Any individual of the genus *Tigra* (*Tigra*).

(q. v.) (*W. A. Wood*, *Wanderings*, p. 100.)

9. Any individual of the genus *Tigra* (*Tigra*).

tiger-bittern, s.

Ornith.: *Tigrisoma tigrisoma*. So called because of its reddish brown colour, marked with black, somewhat like a tiger.

tiger-cat, s.

Zool.: A popular name for any of the smaller felines, especially when the disposition of the darker coloration of the skin resembles that of the tiger (q.v.).

tiger-cowry, s. [TIGER-SHELL.]**tiger-flower, s.**

Bot.: The genus *Tigridia* (q.v.), so called because the flowers are orange, yellow, and richly spotted.

* **tiger-footed, a.** Swift as a tiger; moving in bounds; hastening to seize one's prey.

"This tiger-footed Raga."

Shaksp.: *Coriolanus*, III. 1.

tiger-leap, s. A bound or leap like that of a tiger on its prey.

"With a tiger-leap half way."

Wordsworth: *Elton & the Fulking Leaves*.

tiger-lily, s.

Bot.: *Lilium tigrinum*, a fine lily, having scarlet spotted flowers, whence it is called also the Tiger-spotted Lily. It is a native of China, but is now cultivated in American gardens. The bulbs are eaten in China and Japan.

tiger-moth, s.

Entom.: *Arctia caja*, a large fine moth, the male with pectinated antennae, the fore wings in both sexes brown, with numerous irregular ramifying whitish streaks and spots, the hinder wings reddish orange with six or seven blue-black spots; expansion of wings, 2½ to 2½ inches. Larva black, with long white hairs on the back, reddish-brown ones along the sides and on the anterior segments; the head and legs black. It feeds on chickweed, dock-nettle, and various low plants. The eggs are deposited in July and August; the larva lives through the winter, and when full grown is about two inches long. It spins a loose hairy web in July, and changes to a large dark smooth chrysalis. The Tiger Moth is common in Europe, and is sometimes called the Garden Tiger.

tiger-shark, s.

Ichthy.: *Stegostoma tigrinum*, a shark common in the Indian Ocean. Young specimens are generally met with close to the shore; but the full-grown fish, from ten to fifteen feet long, frequent the open sea. The colour is a yellowish brown, with black or dark-brown transverse bands or spots, whence the popular name. Called also Zebra-shark.

tiger-shell, tiger-cowry, s.

Zool.: *Cypræa tigris*. The dark markings, however, consist of dots, and not of stripes.

tiger-wolf, s. [TIGELINE.]**tiger-wood, s.**

A valuable wood for cabinet-makers, imported from British Guiana. It is the heart-wood of *Machæra Schomburgkii*.

tiger's foot, s.

Bot.: *Ipomœa jps tigrilis*. The stem and leaves are hairy; the flowers, which are viviparous, are small and white, with a tinge of purple. Common in India.

* **ti-gër-ân-tio, s.** [Eng. tiger; -antic.] Ravenous as a tiger.

"The meridian of your tigerantio stomach."—*T. Brown*, Works, II. 179.

* **ti-gër-ine, a.** [Eng. tiger; -ine.] Tigerish.

ti-gër-ish, a. [Eng. tiger; -ish.] The same as *ti-gër-ine* (q.v.).

ti-gër-lam, s. [Eng. tiger; -ism.] The qualities or character of a tiger.

"The herald now placed his hat on his head, slightly on one side. It was the 'top con' of a post period, and which he could no more abandon than he could give up the family swag of his walk."—*Lever*, *Reminiscences of Bishop's Folio*, vol. II, ch. 2.

* **ti-gër-kin, s.** [Eng. tiger; dimin. suff. -kin.] A little tiger; hence, haughty, a cat.

"Our domesticated tigerkin"—*Latton*: *Cartoon*, bk. II, ch. II.

tigh (gh silent), s. [Cf. Gael. *tigh* = a house.] A close or enclosure. (Prov.)

*** tight (gh silent), pres. of v. [Tis, v.]**

tight (gh silent), * **thyht**, * **thite**, * **tite, a.** & s. [Prop. *thight*; loc. *thitt* = tight, water-tight, not leaking; Sw. *tut* = close, tight, thick, hard, compact; *tite* = to make tight; *tutan* = to become tight; Dan. *tut* = tight, compact, dense, water-tight; *tette* = to tighten; Ger. *diht* = tight; Dut. *diht*. Taut and tight are doublets.]

A. As adjectives:

1. Having the parts or joints so closely united as to prevent the passage of fluids; impervious or impermeable to air, gas, water, &c. (Generally in composition: as, air-tight, water-tight.)

2. Having the parts firmly held together, so as not to be easily or readily moved; compactly or firmly built or made; in a sound condition.

"The ship is tight, and rare, and heavily rigged."

Shaksp.: *Tempest*, v.

3. Tensely stretched or drawn; taut; not slack: as, a tight rope.

4. Firmly packed or inserted; not loose; not easily moved: as, a stopper is tight in a bottle.

5. Fitting close to the body; not loose.

"The remaining part of their dress, made of a pair of tight trousers, or long breeches, of either, reaching down to the calf of the leg."—*Scott*: *David Copperfield*, bk. VI, ch. vii.

6. Well-built, sinewy, strong, muscular. (Said of persons.)

7. In good health or condition.

"And how does mine end madam do."

The little boy and girl.

"All tight and well."

Compter: *Teary Diatom*.

* 8. Neat, tidy.

"While they are among the English they wear good clothes, and take delight to go neat and tight."—*Dampier*: *Voyage* (ed. 1681).

9. Paralytic, niggardly, close-fisted. (Colloq. Amer.)

10. Produced by or requiring great strength or exertion; severe: as, a tight pull. (Colloq.)

11. Not easily obtained; not to be obtained on ordinary or easy terms; dear; not cheap. (Said of money or the money-market.)

12. Slightly intoxicated; tipsy, or nearly so.

"No, sir, not a bit tipsy," said Harding, interpreting his glance: "not even what Mr. Cuthill calls tight."—*Lever*: *Reminiscences of Bishop's Folio*, vol. II, ch. III.

B. As substantives.

tight-rope, s. A tensely stretched rope on which an acrobat walks, and performs other feats, at a greater or less height above the ground.

* **tight** (gh silent), v.t. [Tighten, a.] To make tight, to tighten.

tight-en (gh silent), v.t. & i. [Eng. tight; -en.]

A. Trans.: To make tight, to draw tighter, to make more close or strict.

"What edus were tightened in despair, When rose Beulah's ridge in air."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, I. 6.

B. Intrans.: To become tight or tighter; to become dearer. (Often followed by up.) (Stock Exchange slang.)

"I senders sending this class of paper from a belief that the market will, as usual, tighten up towards the end of the year."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1883.

tight-en-er, tight-nër (gh silent), s. [Eng. tighten; -er.]

1. A ribbon or string for tightening a woman's dress.

2. A hearty meal. (Slang)

tight-en-ing (gh silent), pr. par. or a. [TIGHTEN.]

tightening pulley, s. A pulley which rests against the band in order to tighten it, to increase its frictional adhesion to the pulleys over which it runs.

tight-er (gh silent), s. [Eng. tight; -er.]

1. A ribbon or string used to draw clothes tight.

* 2. A canker.

"Julius Caesar and Pompey were boatwrights and tighters of ships."—*Cyprian*: *Robinson*, bk. II, ch. xxx.

tight-ly, * tight-li (gh silent), adv. [Eng. tight; -ly.]

1. In a tight manner; closely; not loosely.

"I need no tightly, as to squeeze myself in half my natural dimensions."—*Keats*: *Hyperion*, line 64.

* 2. Neatly, adroitly, soundly.

"He will clasp you close w. tight."

Shaksp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, II. 2.

* 3. Closely, sharply.

"Nash kept them tightly to work."—*De Quincey*: *Spanish Nun*, I. 1, p. 2.

tight-nëss (gh silent), s. [Eng. tight; -ness]

1. The quality or state of being tight;

2. Tautness, as, the tightness of a string.

3. Closeness, firmness.

"The bones are inflexible, which arise from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and compactness of their union."—*Woodward*: *On Plants*.

4. The quality or state of being straightened or stringent; stringency, severity, sternness, parsimoniousness.

5. The state of being slightly informed, tipsiness.

* 6. Capability, dexterity, adroitness, skillness.

tights (gh silent), s. pl. [TIGHT, a.]

1. Tight-fitting underclothing worn by actors, acrobats, dancers, or the like.

"From in their tights or chilled to the bone in the midst of their carnivorous revelry."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 16, 1887.

* 2. Small clothes; breeches.

"His elevated position revealing their tights and gaiters, which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation."—*De Quincey*, ch. I.

tig-lic, a. [Mod. Lat. (*crustula*) *tigellus*]; contained in or derived from rotunda.

tiglic-acid, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$. Methyl crotonic acid. Found in crotonol, and prepared synthetically by the action of phosphorus chloride on ethyl crotonate.

It crystallizes in triclinic prisms, melts at 63°, and boils at 198°.

ti-grëss, * ti-gresss, s. [Eng. tiger; -us] The female of the tiger.

"The tigress cometh and finds her nest and in empty."—*P. Holland*: *Plains*, bk. III, ch. III.

ti-grid-i-g, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *Gr. tigris* (tiger); = a tiger; or *Gr. tigris* (tiger) = a tiger, and *grid* (grid) = appearance. Named from its spotted flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of *Urticaceæ*. Bulls from Mexico, with very beautiful but fragile flowers. [TIGER-FLORIAN.]

* **ti-grine, a.** [Eng. tiger; -ine] Like a tiger; tigrish.

"The young of the lion are marked with black stripes of a tigrine character."—*Wood*: *The Lion*, I. 165.

* **ti-gris, s.** [Lat.] [TIGER.]

Zool.: A Linnean genus of *Canis* Felina. It was revived by Gray, in whose classification the Tiger figured as *Tigra tigris*.

ti-grish, a. [Eng. tiger; -ish.]

1. Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tiger; hence, bloodthirsty.

"Let this thought the tigrish course pursue."—*Shaksp.*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, I. 1, ch. 1.

* 2. Swaggering, bullying.

"Nothing could be more arrogant, domineering, and to me the slave word, than his tigrish."—*Lyttelton*: *My Wood*, bk. VI, ch. 1.

ti gri sò mæ, s. [Lat. *tigris* = a tiger, and *Gr. sigma* (sigma) = the body. Named from the markings on the plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of *Anisidae*, with four species, from Tropical America and Western Africa. Bill as in *Anisidae* (q.v.); feet and sometimes claws, hooked. The feathers almost to the knees; inner toe rather shorter than outer; claws short, stout, regularly curved; anterior scales reticulate or hexagonal.

* **tike** (t), s. [Dut. *tiek* = a cat.]

tike (t), * **tyke, s.** [Dut. *tiek*, Sw. *fä* = a cat.]

1. A dog, a cur.

"Or bolded tike to bite me!"—*Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*, I. 1, ch. 1.

2. A Yorkshire cur.

3. A vulgar person, a quarrelsome fellow.

* **tik-el, s.** [Tik-el.]

ti-koër, tik-ül, s. [Bengalee name.]

Bot.: *Garcinia peltata*, a tall tree, tree.

ti-to, fit, firo, amidst, what, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gä, pë, or, wëre, wëlf, wërk, whä, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, quite, cür, rüle, fäll; trý, Sýrian. s. ce = ö; ey = ä; qu = h.

native of Rungpoor, Goalpara, and Sylhet in India. The fruit is large, round, smooth, and, when ripe, yellow. The fleshy part is of a very sharp, pleasant taste, and is used by the natives for curries, and for acidulating water; if cut into slices it will keep for years, and might be used, in lieu of kumra, on board ship on long voyages. (*Calcutta Exhibit Report.*)

tik-ér, s. [Native name.]

Indica, &c.:

1. The tubers of *Curcuma leucorrhiza*, which grow in the forests of Bihar in India. They are yellow inside, and often a foot long.
2. An excellent kind of arrowroot prepared from the tubers.

ti-kia, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: A small insectivorous mammal, from Malacca and Sumatra, described by Sir Stamford Raffles as *Fiverra gymnaura*, but now known as *Gymnura rufescens*. Externally it is not unlike an opossum with a lengthened muzzle: greater portion of the body, upper part of legs, roof of tail, and stripe over the eye black, the other parts white. It possesses glands which secrete a substance with a strong musky smell.

til (1), s. [TIL (1), s.]

til (2), s. [TILIA.]

til (3), s. [See def.]

Comm.: The name given in the Canary Islands to the woad of *Isorhaphis exaltata*. (*Encyclopædia.*) Called also *Tilwood*.

***til, prep.** [TIL, prep.]

til bur, s. ***til burgh, s.** [From the name of the inventor, a London coach-builder, in the early part of the nine-



teenth century.] A pig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

til dâ, s. [Sp.] The diacritic mark placed over the letter *a* (sometimes over *i*) in Spanish to indicate that in pronunciation the following vowel is to be sounded as if a *y* had been added to it, as, *cañon*, pronounced *can-yon*.

tile (1), s. ***tile, s.** [A contract of *tigil*; A.S. *tege*, from Lat. *tegula* = a tile, lit. = that which covers, from *tego* = to cover.]

1. A kind of thin slab of baked clay, used for covering roofs, paving floors, lining furnaces or ovens, constructing drains, &c. Tiles, both flat and curved, were in great demand in Roman architecture. Roofs were covered with the flat and curved tiles alternating. Tiles two feet square with a foot at each angle were used to line the thermæ, so that an air space between them and the wall should prevent the absorption of the water by the latter. They are manufactured by a similar process to bricks. Roofing tiles are of two sorts, plain tiles and pantiles; the former are flat, and are usually made $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, 14 inches long, 6 wide. They weigh from 2 to 2½ pounds each, and expose about one-half to the weather; 740 tiles cover 100 superficial feet. They are hung upon the batt by two oak pins, inserted into holes made by the moulder. Pantiles, first used in Flanders, have a wavy surface, lapping under and being overlapped by the adjacent tiles of the same rank. They are made 14½ x 10½; expose ten inches to the weather; weigh from 5 to 6½ pounds each; 720 cover 100 superficial feet. Crown, Ridge, Hip, and Valley tiles are semi-cylindrical, or segments of cylinders, used for the purposes indicated. Sliding-tiles are used as a substitute for weather boarding. Slides are made in them when moulding, and they are secured to the batt by flat-headed nails. The passage of exposed face is sometimes indented to represent courses of brick. Fine mortar is introduced between them when they rest upon each other. Sliding-tiles are sometimes called Weather-tiles and Mathematical tiles; these names are derived from their exposure or markings. They are variously formed, having curved or crenated edges, and various ornaments either raised or encaustic. Dutch tiles, for chimneys, are made of a whitish earth, glazed and painted with various figures. Drain-tiles are usually made in the form of an arch, and laid upon flat tiles called Sides. Paving-tiles are usually square and thicker than those used for roofing. (Encaustic.) Galvanized iron tiles have been introduced in France. They are shaped like pantiles, so that each laps upon its neighbour in the course, and each course laps upon the one beneath it.

"The houses are represented as considerable, being built with stone and timber, and covered with tiles, a very uncommon fabric for these warm climates and savage countries."—*Archer*: *Expedition*, bk. iii, ch. vi.

2. **Brass-furnace**: The cover of a brass furnace. Now made of iron, but formerly a flat tile.

3. **Metall.**: A clay cover for a melting pot.

4. A tall stiff hat: a tall silk hat, or one of that shape. (*Shang.*)

"And down he sat without farther ludding, having previously deposited his old white hat on the landing outside the door. 'Tis a werry good 'un to look at,' said Sam, 'but it's an awf'ul 'un to wear, and afore the brim went it was a werry handsome 'un'—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. xii.

tile-creasing, s.

Metall.: A row of tiles laid along the top of a wall, projecting beyond the face; or each face, if both are exposed. A row of bricks laid in header fashion is laid above, and is called a cope. A double row laid so as to break joint is double tile-creasing.

tile-drain, s. A drain made of tiles.

tile-earth, s. A strong clayey earth; stiff, stubborn land. (*Prior.*)

tile-field, s. Ground on which tiles are made.

tile-kiln, s. A form of kiln adapted to burning tiles.

tile-ore, s.

Min.: An earthy form of euprite (q.v.), of a brick-red or reddish-brown colour; usually impure from admixture of earthy limonite or turgite, and other substances.

tile pin, s. A pin, usually of hard wood, passing through a hole in a tile into a bath, &c., to secure it to the roof.

tile-root, s.

Bot.: *Geisslerhiza*, a genus of Tridacæ, with showy flowers, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope. Seven species are cultivated in British greenhouses.

tile-stone, s.

I. Brit. Lang.: A tile.

II. Technically:

1. **Geol. (P.)**: Certain beds originally considered by Murchison to be the base of the Old Red Sandstone, but afterwards transferred by him to the highest part of the Upper Silurian. They have been retained in this position, and are considered to be the transition beds from the Upper Silurian to the Old Red Sandstone. Salters proposed to call them Ludlow shales. They range from Shropshire, through Hereford and Radnorshire, into Brecon and Carmarthenshire. Their fauna is essentially that of the Upper Ludlow rock.

2. **Petrol.**: A name by which certain slates which cleave along planes of bedding are known. They burn roofing slates.

tile-tea, s. A kind of inferior tea prepared by stewing refuse leaves with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, and solidifying the mixture by pressing into moulds. It is sold at Khartha to the Armenians for distribution through Western Siberia and the Caucasus. It is an article of food rather than a beverage.

tile-work, s. A place where tiles are made; a tiler.

tile (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] In Freemasonry and other lodges, the door of the lodge. [TILE (2), v.]

tile (3), s. [TEIL.]

tile (1), s. [TIL (1), s.]

tile (1), s. [TIL (1), s.]

tile (1), s. [TIL (1), s.]

1. To cover with tiles.

"Thence, the source of a *tilgia*, derived tiling and stating of houses first."—*P. Richard*: *Picta*, bk. vii, ch. lvi.

2. To cover as with tiles.

tile (2), v. [TIL (2), s.]

1. In Freemasonry, &c., to guard against the entry of the uninitiated, by placing the tile at the door; as, To *tile* a lodge.

2. Hence, fig., to bind to keep secret what is said or done.

til-ê-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tilia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Tiliaceæ (q.v.). Cordia none, or the petals entire; anthers opening longitudinally. Families, Shumacæ and Greivæ.

til-êr (1), s. [Eng. *til(e)* (1), v.; -er.] A man whose occupation is to tile houses, &c.

til-êr (2), tyl-êr, s. [Eng. *til(e)* (2), v.; -er.] In Freemasonry, &c., the keeper of the door of a lodge.

til-êr-y, s. [Eng. *tile* (1), s.; -ry.] A place where tiles are made; tile-works.

***tile-shard, s.** [Eng. *tile* (1), s., and *shard*.] A piece of broken tile.

"The Greeks after they have well rained a floor which they mean to pave, lay thereon a pavement of rubbish, or else broken *tilshards*."—*P. Richard*: *Picta*, bk. xxi, ch. xiv.

til-êt, s. [TEIL.]

Til-gate, s. [See def.]

Geog.: Tilgate Forest in Sussex.

Tilgate-beda, s. pl.

Geol.: *Calceolaria sandstone*, alternating with friable and conglomerate grits, resting on blue clay, the whole constituting part of the Middle Wealden or Hastings Sand group. They are developed in Tilgate Forest.

til i s, s. [Lat. = the lime tree.]

Bot.: Lime or Linden tree; the typical genus of Tiliaceæ (q.v.). Sepals five, petals five, often with a scale at the base. Style simple, stigma five-toothed, ovary five-celled, each cell with two ovules; fruit globose, indehiscent, one-celled, one or two seeded. Known species eight, from the north temperate zone. The American Lime or Linden (*Tilia americana*, or *glabra*) bounds on the shores of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and elsewhere. It is replaced by other species in the south and west. It is commonly called Basswood, and is a handsome tree, with larger leaves than *T. europæa*, the European Lime. The latter is in common with the American Lime, often planted as a shade tree.

til-i-â-cô s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tilia* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æccæ.]

Bot.: *Lindenblossia*; an order of Hypogynous Eucæces, alliance Malvales. Trees, shrubs, rarely herbs. Leaves simple, stipulate, toothed, alternate. Flowers axillary; sepals four or five, distinct or united; a-stivation valvate; petals four or five; stamens generally indefinite in number; style one; stigma as many as the carpels, of which the ovary has from two to ten; ovules varying number; fruit dry or prickly, sometimes winged, with several cells, or with only one; seeds one or many. Chiefly from the Tropics. Tribes Tiliæ and Elæocarææ; genera thirty-five, species 350 (*Linker*); genera forty, species 330 (*Hooker*).

til-ing, s. [TIL (1), v.]

1. The operation of covering a roof, &c., with tiles.

2. Tiles on a roof; tiles generally.

"They . . . let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before him."—*Archer*: *Expedition*, bk. xii.

tilk-êr-â-dito, s. [After Tilkerode, Hartz, where first found; suff. -ite (*Moss*).]

Min.: A variety of clausilite (q.v.), differing in proportions of selenium and lead, and containing over 3 per cent. of cobalt. Occurs with other selenium compounds.

till (1), s. [TEEL.]

till (2), s. ***tyll, s.** [TIL (1), v.]

1. A drawer.

2. A money-box in a shop, warehouse, &c.; a cash-drawer, as in a shop, counter, or the like; a money-drawer in a counter or desk.

"No shopkeeper's *till* or stock could be safe."—*Encyclopædia*: *Brit. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

till (3), s. [An abbreviation of *testil*. (*Prior*).]

Bot.: *Errum Lens*.

til, bô; pout, jow; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-tan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn. -tlen, -plen = shûn. -tious, -tious, -tious = shûn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bôl, dôl.

II. Technically:

1. Policies:

(1) A wagon-cover, usually of canvas on wooden bows.

(2) The temporary cover for an artillery-carriage.

(3) A shed: An awning over the stern sheets of an open boat, supported by stanchions on the gunwale.

"A sail... was taken down and converted into an awning or tilt."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. 1, ch. vii.

tilt-boat, *tilt-hots, s. A boat having a cover or tilt of canvas or other cloth.

"For joyfully he left the shore, And in a tilt-boat home returned."—Cooper: *Forrest*, iv.

tilt-bonnet, s. A bonnet of some cotton material, having somewhat the form of a tilt; a sun-bonnet.

"The gynsies wear calico bonnets, and on their heads, instead of curls, have tilt-bonnets covered with black."—Athenaeum, March 4, 1862.

tilt-roof, s. A round-topped roof, shaped like a tilt or wagon-cover.

tilt (2), s. [Tilt, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A thrust.

"His nobility seldom dismissed the foreigner tilt he had encountered him with the slaughter of two or three of his huge subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the tilt of his lance."—Addison: *Franklin*.

2. A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; hence, a sharp, brief combat, verbal or otherwise; a lively debate or parliamentary quarrel.

3. A tilt-hammer (q.v.).

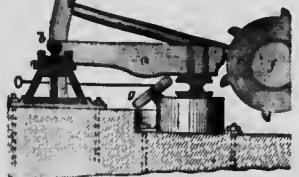
4. Inclination forward; as, the tilt of a cask.

II. God: An upheaval of the strata to a high angle of elevation; the strata thus upheaved.

5. Full tilt: With full force directly against anything.

"The boat comes full-tilt at the canoe."—Dampier: *Travels*, vol. 1, 1674.

tilt-hammer, s. A large hammer worked by steam or water-power, and used principally in converting the balls of iron as they come from the puddling furnace, and driving out the dross with which the iron is associated when in the form of pig, and some of which is removed by the reverberating flames of the furnace. It is also used in heavy forging. The ordinary tilt-hammer has a cast-iron helve, supported at the end on plunger blocks, fixed upon wooden beams to raise the jar. The head, of wrought-iron



TIPT-HAMMER.

steel with steel, passes through an eye in the helve, and is secured by a key. The base of the anvil is of cast-iron, and the pane of wrought-iron, lined with steel. The head is raised by a series of cams upon a cast-iron shaft, called the cam-ring lag, fixed on the shaft, which is provided with a heavy fly-wheel. The hammer has usually a drop of 16 to 20 inches, and strikes 75 to 100 blows per minute. When not in use it is propped up by the support. The power is applied and regulated by the use of a foot-treadle running around the foot of the hammer in such a manner that the operator can stand in front or on either side.

tilt-mill, s. A building where a tilt-hammer is used.

tilt-steel, s. Forged or hammered steel.

tilt yard, s. A place for tilting; lists for tilting.

"Sir Artur into the tilt yard came."—Spenser: *P. Q.*, v. iii, 34.

tilt, *tyllo, v. & t. [A.S. *tealt* = unsteady, tottering; *tyllo* = to totter; cogn. with *leel*. *tyllo* = to amble as a horse; Sw. *tyllo* = to waddle; Ger. *tilt* = an ambling pace; *salter* = a palfrey.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To totter, to fall.

"This tilt town shall tylo to grounds."—*Alfred, Poems*, 251.

2. To toss about, to ride or float.

"The floating vessel Rode tilting o'er the waves."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, at 747.

3. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to joust, as in a tournament.

4. To fight; to thrust in general.

"Swords out and tilting one at other's breast."—*Shakespeare*: *Othello*, II, 2.

5. To lean or be inclined forward; to rise or fall into a slanting position; to fall as on one side. (Frequently with up.)

"As the trunk of the body: kept from tilting forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly."—*Ure*: *Cyclopedia*.

B. Transitive:

1. To thrust a weapon at.

"He should tilt her."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Woman's Prize*, III, 2.

2. To point or thrust, as a weapon.

"Now horrid slaughter reigns: Rome against fathers tilt the fatal lance, Careless of duty."—*Philips*: *Todd*.

3. To incline; to raise one end of, as of a cask, for the purpose of discharging the liquor. (Frequently with up.)

4. To hammer or forge with a tilt or tilt-hammer; as, To tilt steel.

5. To tilt up.

God: To throw up suddenly or abruptly at a high angle of inclination; as, The strata were tilted up. The upheaval has often led to the fracture and dislocation of the beds thus elevated.

tilt-rod, ps. par. or a. [Tilt, v.]

tilted-steel, s. Blistered steel heated in a furnace and subjected to the action of a tilt-hammer, which strikes about 700 blows per minute, and increases the solidity and tenacity of the metal.

tilt-er, s. [Eng. tilt, v.; -er.]

1. One who tilts or jousts.

"Many a bold tilt-er, who mislaid the mark with the spearpoint, had his head dashed against it in the jousting career."—*Knight*: *Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, II, 25.

2. One who tilts or inclines anything.

3. One who hammers with a tilt or tilt-hammer.

tilth, s. [A.S. *tilth*.]

1. The act or operation of tilling or preparing the ground for a crop; tillage, husbandry.

"Her plentiful womb Expressed its full tilth and husbandry."—*Shakespeare*: *Measure for Measure*, I, 4.

2. The state or condition of being tilled or prepared for a crop.

"The lands should be reduced to a fine tilth."—*Smithson*: *Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 12.

3. That which is tilled; tillage ground.

"O'er the rough tilth he cast his eyes around, And won the plough of husbandry be found."—*Pope*: *Apollonius Rhodius*, *Argo*, 12.

4. The degree or depth of soil turned by the plough or spade; that available soil on the earth's surface which the roots of crops strike.

tilt-ing, ps. par. or a. [Tilt, v.]

tilting-allet, s. [ARRIS-VILLET.]

tilting-helmet, s. A large helmet sometimes worn over the other at tournaments.

tilting-spear, s. A spear used in tournaments.

tilt-ture, s. [Formed from *tilt*, v., on a supposed analogy with *culture*.] The act or process of tilling land; tillage.

"Good tilt brings seed, Full tilth brings weeds."—*Tanner*: *Husbandry*; *March's Abstract*.

tilt-wood, s. [Tilt (3).]

tim-a-gite, s. [From Lat. *Timon* minus = Gamagrani, Servius; suff. *-ite* (Petro).]

Petro: A name given by Breithaupt to a felsitic rock enclosing crystals of white felspar, &c. Now shown to belong to the

andesites (q.v.), some being quartz-free, and others grouping with the Quartz-andesites.

ti-ma'-li-q, s. [Ety. doubtful.]

Ornith: The type-genus of Timallina (q.v.), with twelve species from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. Bill with sides much compressed to tip; few short bristles at base; nostrils in small groove, semilunar opening with a small scale; wings fifth to seventh quills longest; tarsal with one long scale in front.

tim-a-li-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *timali(e)*; Lat. fem. *tim.* suff. *-idae*.]

Ornith: Babbling Thrushes; a group of small, strong-legged, active Passerine birds, mostly of dull colours, which are especially characteristic of the Oriental region, in every part of which they abound, while they are much less plentiful in Australia and Africa. The Indo-Chinese sub-region is the headquarters of the family, whence it diminishes rapidly in all directions in variety of both generic and specific forms. Wallace puts the genera at thirty-five and the species at 210. Other writers extend the limits of the family, which they place under the Turdiformes (q.v.), making the chief characteristic a rounded and concave wing, and divide it into the following sub-families: Trichodactylae, Brachypodinae, Timallinae, Cisticolinae, and Miniminae.

ti-mal-i-i-nae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *timali(e)*; Lat. fem. *tim.* suff. *-inae*.]

Ornith: A sub-family of Timallidae (q.v.), approximately equivalent to the family Timallidae as first described above. Bill moderate, keel curved; nostrils exposed; wings short and rounded; tail graduated; tarsal long and strong; toes long, strong, with large scales above; claws compressed and sharp.

tim-ar'-cha, s. [Gr. *τιμαρχία* (timarchia) = honour, respect.]

Entom: A genus of Chrysomelidae, akin to Chrysomela, but without wings, and having the elytra joined. One species, *Timarcha tenelucata*, is popularly called the Bloody-nose Beetle.

ti-ma'-ri-ét, s. [Turk.] (See extract.)

"Those who, by a kind of feudal tenure, possess land on condition of service, are called *Timarchas*; they serve as soldiers according to the extent of territory, and bring a certain number into the field, generally cavalry."—*Agnes*: *History of Abyssinia*. [Note.]

tim'-bal, s. [TYMBAL.]

tim'-bér (1), *tim-bre, *tym-ber, s. & a.

[A.S. *timber* = stuff or material to build with; cogn. with Dut. *timmer* = timber or structure; *leel*, *timbr*; Dan. *timmer*; Sw. *timmer*; Ger. *zimmer* = a room, timber; Goth. *timbrin* = to build; *timbr* = a builder; *leel*, *timber* = to build; Dan. *timre*; Ger. *zimmer*; A.S. *timber* = to build. From the same root as Gr. *teino* (teino) = to build; Eng. *home*, *domestic*, *thence*, &c.; Lat. *domus* = a house. The *é* is accretive, as in number.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Trees cut down, squared, or capable of being squared, into beams, rafters, boards, planks, &c., to be employed in the construction of houses, ships, &c., or in carpentry, joinery, &c. [BATTEN, BEAM, BOARD, DEAL, POST, RAFTER, &c.] Timber is usually sold by the load. A load of rough or unsworn timber is forty cubic feet, and a load of squared timber fifty cubic feet, estimated to weigh twenty cwt. In the case of planks, deals, &c., the load consists of so many square feet. Thus, a load of one-inch plank is 600 square feet, a load of planks thicker than one inch equals 600 square feet divided by the thickness in inches. The term is often used for all kinds of felled and seasoned wood.

2. A general term for growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes. The chief are fir, pine, oak, ash, elm, beech, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, mahogany, teak, &c.

"(Like there are as fine straight tall, and as good timber as any can be, and also great stock."—*MacLarty*: *Loggins*, III, 274.

3. Sometimes applied to growing trees; trees generally; woods.

"The lack of timber is the most serious drawback of the whole region."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1892, p. 607.

4. A piece of wood for building, or already framed; one of the main beams of a building.

"Timbers and planks... were all prepared."—*Agnes*: *Loggins*, bk. III, ch. III.

bel, boy, poult, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; export, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shun; -tion, -gion = -shun. -sious, -tious, -sious = -shus. -sion, -dion, &c. = -bel, del.

* 5. The materials for any structure. (Used also figuratively, as in the example.)

"Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest timber to make politicians of, like to know timber, that is good for ship to be found, but not for houses that shall stand firm." —Bacon.

6. The body, stem, or trunk of a tree.

"From every tree top, bark, and part o' the timber." —Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, l. 2.

7. A leg. (Naut. slang.)

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: Planks set to support the roof and sides of a gallery or drift. A set of timbers consists of the cap or head-piece, two uprights, legs, or stanchions, and the sleeper or sill.

2. *Shipbuild.*: One of the curved frames which form the ribs of a ship. They are built up of several pieces. The floor-timbers are between the keel and keelson, and the outward and upward extension-pieces are futtocks, first, second, third, &c. The portions extending above the deck-level are the top timbers. (Usually in the plural.)

B. As adj.: Made or constructed of wood: as, a timber house, timber work.

C. *Timbers in the head*:

Shipbuild.: Pieces of timber with one end bearing on the upper cheeks, and the other extended to the main rail of the head.

timber-and-room, s.

Shipbuild.: The width of a timber and a space. Also called room-and-space, or berth-and-square.

timber brick, s. A piece of timber, of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in brickwork to attach the finishings to.

timber-frame, s. The same as GANOSAW (q.v.).

timber-head, s.

Shipbuild.: So much of a frame-timber as rises above the deck.

timber-hitch, s.

Naut.: The end of a rope taken round a spar, led under and over the standing part, and passed two or three turns round its own part, making a jamming-eye.

* timber-lode, s.

Law: A service by which tenants formerly were bound to carry felled timber from the woods to the lord's house.

timber-man, s.

Mining: The man employed in placing supports of timber in the mine.

* timber-mare, s. A sort of wooden horse on which soldiers were made to ride as a punishment.

timber-measure, s. [TIMBER, s., A. I. 1.]

timber-merchant, s. A dealer in timber.

timber-scribe, s. A race-knife (q.v.).

timber-sow, s. A worm in wood; a wood-house.

"Divers creatures, though they be base to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, timber-sows, mites." —Bacon.

timber-tree, s. A ludicrous term for a wooden leg or a person with a wooden leg. Used also in the East-end of London for a person wearing clogs.

timber-trade, s. Commerce in timber. Up till the time of Henry VIII. the woods and forests of England supplied the timber which the country required. In this reign and that of Queen Elizabeth various measures were passed to prevent waste of native wood, and a timber trade from abroad arose. In the United States the abundance of native timber renders unnecessary any foreign trade except as an exportation, or the importation of fine cabinet woods from the tropics. The export of American timber (crude and manufactured) from the ports of the United States is large, reaching in 1891 the value of \$28,255,745. The annual lumber product of this country is estimated as worth \$700,000,000.

timber-tree, s. A tree yielding wood fit for building purposes.

timber-wain, s. A timber-wagon.

"Downward the ponderous timber-wain resounds." —Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

timber-work, * timber-works, s. Work constructed of wood; woodwork.

"The stone work withstands the sea, and the timber-works the battell rain." —Goldings: *Come*, fol. 181.

timber-worm, s. Probably the larva of a beetle which bores into and feeds on timber.

timber-yard, s. A yard or place where timber is stored.

* tim-bër (2), s. [Fr. *timbre*; Sw. *timber*; Low Ger. *timmer*; Ger. *simmer* = a certain number of skins. Remote etym. doubtful.] An old mercantile term, used both in England and Scotland to denote a certain number of skins, in the case of the skins of martens, ermine, sables, and the like, 40; of other skins, 130.

"Having presented them with two timbers of ermine." —Bryton: *Reformation*, lt. 202.

tim-bër (3), s. [Fr. *timbre* = a crest, a helmet.]

Herbry:

1. A row or rank of ermine in a nobleman's coat.

2. The helmet, mitre, coronet, &c., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

tim-bër (1), * tim-bre, v.t. & t. [TIMBER (1), s.]

A. Trans.: To furnish or construct with timber; to support with timber.

"The sides of this road, it was said, were not sufficiently timbered." —Daily Chronicle, March 16, 1891.

B. Intrans.: To take to a tree; to settle or build on a tree.

"The one took up in a thicket of brushwood, and the other timbered upon a tree hard by." —I. Edgar: *Edgar*.

* tim-bër (2), v.t. [TIMBER (3), s.] To surround, to decorate, as a crest does a coat of arms.

"A purple plume timbers his stately crest." —Spenser.

tim-bëred, * tim-bred, a. [Eng. *timber* (1), s.; -ed.]

I. Literally:

1. Furnished or constructed with timbers.

"A low timbered house, where the governor abides all the day time." —Dampier: *Voyage* (an. 1686).

2. Covered or abounding with growing timber; wooded: as, The country well timbered.

II. Figuratively:

1. Built, framed, shaped, formed.

"I think, Hector was not so clean timbered." —Shakespeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. Massive; like timber.

"His timbered bones all broken rudely rumbled." —Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. ii. 53.

tim-bër-ër, s. [Eng. *timber* (1), s.; -ër.] A timber-man.

timberer's axe, s.

Mining: An axe or hatchet used in chopping to length, and notching the timbers which support the roof and sides of the gallery or drift.

tim-bër-lîng, s. [Eng. *timber* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A small timber-tree. (Prov.)

* tim-bee-ter, * tym-bee-ter, s. [Eng. *timbre* (rel); Fein. suff. -ter.] A woman who played on the timbral or tambourine, to the music of which she danced. They often went about in bands or companies.

"A troop of timbre-girls (or *tymbeeters*, as they were popularly called). —Lyttel: *Life of the Barons*, ch. ii.

* tim-beur-ine, s. [TAMBOURINE.]

* tim-bre (1), s. [TIMBER (1), s.]

* tim-bre (2), s. [Fr.] The same as TIMBER (2), s. (q.v.).

tim-bre (bre as bër) (3), s. [Fr.]

Her.: The crest which in any achievement stands on the top of the helmet.

tim-bre (bre as bër) (4), tym-bre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *tympanum* = a drum.] [TIMBREL.]

Music:

1. A timbrel (q.v.).

"Where as she passeth by the streets, There was loud many a tymbre beat, And many a maids carolled." —Gower: *C. A.*, vi.

2. The quality of tone distinguishing voices, instruments, and stops, irrespective of pitch or intensity. All the notes of a given stop of an organ have of necessity the same timbre, but in pitch they range throughout the extent

of the chromatic scale. Corresponding notes of stops pitched in unison, such as the open diapason, dulcians, trumpet, bassoon, etc., have human, have the same pitch, but each differs from the others in timbre, the quality of the tone is different. This difference is attained in various ways. Some of the pipes have wooden mouth-pieces, others metal mouth-pieces, reed pipes, reeds of varying qualities, tubes of varying proportions and shapes, to imitate the peculiar sounds of the various instruments after which they are named, as flute, trumpet, bassoon, etc.

tim-brèl, * tim-brèl, * tym-brèl, tym-byre, s. [A dimin. from *timbre*, the word from Fr. *timbre*; O. Fr. *tymbre* = a timbre, from Lat. *tympanum* = a drum, from Gr. *tympanon* (tympanon) = a kettledrum.] [TAMBRUM.]

Music: An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tambourine. It has been in use from the earliest times (Rood xv. 20). It is now known as a tambourine.

"Faint, low, and petty with his tambourine; The tender virgins to their families." —Milton: *On the Spleen*.

* timbrel-girl, s. A timbrel-player.

"She saw . . . the lateral timbrel-girl, the wail of the rain, and waving their strange dances round the spot." —Lyttel: *Life of the Barons*, ch. ii.

* tim-brèlled, * tim-brèled, a. [Fr. *tymbré*; -ed.] Sung to the accompaniment of the timbrel.

"In vain with timbrelled anthems dark The table-stool sorcerers hear his wretched wail." —Milton: *On the Spleen*.

* tim-brèl-è-ly, s. [Fr. *tymbre* = a stamp; Eng. suff. -ing.] The science or study of postage-stamps.

* tim-brèph-1-ly, s. [Fr. *tymbre* = a stamp; and Gr. *φίλος* (*philos*) = to love.] The same as PHILATELY (q.v.).

"It is possibly a question whether the science should properly be called philately of timbreling. It is so believed, also styled in some English works *stamp-ology*." —*Athenaeum*, Oct. 1, 1891, p. 431.

* tim-by-rine, a. [TAMBOURINE.]

time (1), * tyme, s. [A.S. *time* = time, cogn. with Lat. *tempus*; Dtn. *tid*; Sw. *tid*; = an hour. From the same root as *te* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The general idea of successive existence; measure of duration. It is absolute or relative. Absolute time is considered as having any relation to bodies or their motion; it is conceived by us as unbounded, continuous, homogeneous, unchangeable in the order of its parts and divisible without end. Relative time is the sensible measure of any period of duration, often marked by particular phenomena, as the apparent revolution of the celestial bodies, the rotation of the earth on its axis, &c. Relative time is divided into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, seconds, and measured by instruments constructed for the purposes, as clocks, watches, chronometers, clepsydras, sundials, hour-glasses, &c., the first three being those commonly employed. Time is often personified as an old man, winged and bearing a scythe.

"Our conception of time originates in that of motion, and particularly in the regular and equable motions carried on in the heavens, the parts of which, from their perfect similarity to each other, are correct measures of the continuous and equable quantity called Time, with which they are connected." —*Time* (third ed.) —*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th ed., vol. 10, p. 431.

2. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, and considered either as a space or as a point, a period as well as a moment; season, month, occasion.

"At that time I made her weep." —Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

3. An age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; the period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; as, the happened in the time of Moses.

4. The time: The present age or period.

"The time is out of joint." —Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

4. A proper occasion or season for anything; hence, an opportunity.

"But an adversary of no common prowess as watching his time." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

5. Life or duration of life regarded as employed or destined to employment; the allotted period of life.

"I like this place." —*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

And willingly would waste my time in it." —*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hâr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, n. arino; gô, pô, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, gallo, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian. a, o = ô; ey = a; qu = æ.

6. The present life; existence or duration of a being in this world.

7. All time, the future, eternity.

"To keep your name living to time."

8. The state of things at a particular moment or season; prevailing state of circumstances; circumstances. (Generally in the plural, and often with an adjective, as good times, hard times, &c.)

"The spacious times of great Elizabeth."

Tennyson: *Dream of Fair Women*, l. 7.

9. Performance or occurrence of an action or event with reference to repetition; hence, simply used by way of multiplication.

"Ay me, she cries, and twenty times Woe, woe."

Shakespeare: *Titus & Andronicus*, l. 25.

10. Leisure; sufficient time or opportunity.

"Little time for idle questioners."

Tennyson: *Enid*, 272.

11. Duration of a being; age, years.

"A path of greater time than I shall show to be."

Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, l. 17.

12. Hour of death, period of travail or the like. (Luke i. 57.)

13. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The Unity in time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. (Unity.)

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: The same as *TEMPUS*, s. (q.v.).

2. *Music*:

(1) The relative duration of a sound (or rest) as measured by the rhythmical proportions of the different notes, taking the semibreve (C) as the unit or standard; the minim (c) being half the semibreve; the crotchet (q) half the minim; the quaver (s) half the crotchet, and so on.

(2) The division of musical phrases into certain regulated portions measured with regard to the value of the notes with respect to the semibreve, which, in modern music, is held to be the standard of time. There are two sorts of time: triple, with two, four, or eight beats in the bar; and triple, with three beats in a bar. There is also compound time, or time formed of the union of triple with duple, and triple with triple, each having a distinctive time signature.

(3) The absolute velocity or pace at which a movement is performed, as indicated by the directions, quick, slow, presto, grave, lento, &c.

3. *Philos.*: One of the perceptive faculties, the organs of which is divided into two portions, one placed above the middle of each eyebrow. It is supposed to enable one to conceive the duration of events or phenomena, and their simultaneous or successive occurrence.

"Time is the generic term; it is either taken for the whole or the part. We speak of time when the simple idea of time only is to be expressed, as the time of the day, or the time of the year. The date is that period of time which is reckoned from the date or commencement of a thing to the time that it is begun of; hence, we speak of a thing as being of a long or a short date. Era and epoch both refer to points of time rendered remarkable by events; but the former is more commonly employed in the literal sense for points of computation in chronology, as the Christian era; the latter is indefinitely employed for any period distinguished by remarkable events; the grand rebellion is an epoch in the history of England. (Crosby.)

1. *Absolute time*: Time irrespective of local standards; time everywhere reckoned from one standard.

2. *Apparent time, Solar time*: Time as reckoned by the movements of the sun; time as shown by a sun dial.

3. *Astronomical time*: Mean solar time, reckoned by counting the hours continuously from one to twenty-four, instead of dividing time into two twelves.

4. *Attimes*: At distant intervals of duration.

"The spirit of the Lord began to move him at times."

Isaiah xiv. 25.

5. *Civil time*: Time as reckoned for the purposes of civil or ordinary life. In most civilized countries the division of civil time is into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds, besides vaguer designations, such as morning, noon, evening, night, &c.

6. *Common time*:

(1) *Mil.*: The ordinary time taken in marching, being about ninety paces per minute, as distinguished from quick time, in which 110 paces are taken.

(2) *Music*: (COMMON-TIME).

7. *Equation of time*: [EQUATION].

8. *Greenwich time*: Time as settled by the passage of the sun's centre over the meridian of Greenwich, England. [RAILWAY-TIME.]

9. *In good time*:

(1) At the right moment; in good season.

"To just in good time."

Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, l. 1.

(2) Fortunately, happily. (Often used ironically.)

"In good time here comes the noble duke."

Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, l. 1.

10. *In time*:

(1) At the right moment; before it is too late.

"Gentle phylax given in time had cured me."

Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, l. 2.

(2) In course of time; in the course of things; by degrees; eventually: as, He got well in time.

11. *Local time*: Time determined by the moment at which the sun comes to the meridian at any particular place. As the extension of the railroad system has introduced railroad, or standard, time into every part of the United States, the reckoning of local time is becoming obsolete. [STANDARD-TIME, UNIVERSAL-TIME.]

12. *Mean time, Mean solar time*: (MEAN-TIME).

13. *Nick of time*: The exact moment in point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.

14. *Railroad time*: Standard time, to which all railroad clocks are adjusted.

15. *Central-time*; *Eastern-time*; *Mountain-time*; *Pacific-time*. [See UNIVERSAL-TIME.]

16. *Sideral time*: (SIDERAL-TIME).

17. *Solar time*: [q.v.].

18. *Time about*: Alternately.

19. *Time enough*: In season; soon enough.

20. *Time of day*:

(1) A greeting or salutation appropriate to the hour of the day, as Good morning, Good evening, &c.

"When every one will give the time of day."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI.*, l. 1.

(2) The latest aspect of affairs; a dodge. (Slang.)

21. *Time of grace*: Time during which hunting could be lawfully carried on.

22. *Time out of mind, Time immemorial*:

Law: Time beyond legal memory; that is, the time prior to the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1189.

23. *To beat time*: [BEAT, v., C. 16].

24. *To move, run, or go against time*: To move, run, or go, as a horse, a runner, &c., as fast as possible so as to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance that can be passed over in a certain time.

25. *To kill time*: To beguile time; to occupy one's self so as to cause the time to pass pleasantly or without tediousness.

26. *To lose time*:

(1) To fail by delay to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by the conjuncture; to delay.

"The earl lost no time, but marched day and night."

Clarendon.

(2) To go too slow: as, A watch or clock loses time.

27. *True time*:

(1) *Ord.*: *Lang.*: Mean time as kept by a good clock.

(2) *Astron.*: Apparent time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's centre over the meridian.

28. *Time* is used in many compounds, the meanings of which are for the most part self-explanatory: as, time-battered, time-enduring, time-worn, &c.

29. *Time-ball*: A ball on a pole, dropped by electricity at a prescribed instant of time (usually 12 M.); an electric time-ball. It is used especially in maritime cities to give time to the officers of the ships in port.

30. *Time-bargain*, s. An engagement entered into with a view to being closed before or at a given time. The subject of these bargains may be any commodity whatever, such as cotton, iron, wool, tobacco, corn, &c., and purchases or sales of these commodities against time are often made. But by far the largest number of time bargains are made in Stock Exchange securities; and are generally mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time by the mere payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price on the settling-day.

31. *Time-begging*, s. Making time pass quickly and pleasantly away.

"A time-begging ditty, for delight Of his fond partner, absent in the west."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

32. *Time-bettering*, s. Improving the state of things; full of innovations.

33. *Time-bettering*, s. Consumed or used up by time.

34. *Time-bettering*, s. Consumed or used up by time.

35. *Time-bettering*, s. Consumed or used up by time.

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bill, boy; poult, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -dia, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -sion, -sion, -sion = shun. -bia, -dia, &c. = bpl, dpl.

2. One who acts in accordance with circumstances; one who suits his conduct, opinions, and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

time-serving, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Complplying with the times; obsequiously complying with the ruling power.

"In vain the time-serving hypocrite resented himself on the king's side."—*Gardner & Mullinger's Introd. to Eng. Hist.* ch. III.

B. As subst.: An acting conformably to times and seasons; usually an obsequious compliance with the humours of those in power, implying a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

"Hence, by trimming and time-serving, which are but two words for the same thing, alonah the Church of England, this will produce confusion."—*South.*

time-servingness, s. The quality or state of being time-serving; a truckling line of conduct.

"Time-servingness was a malice."—*North: Life of Lord Bunsford*, l. 2.

time-table, s.

1. A table or register of times, as of the hours of departure or arrival of trains, steamboats, &c., of the hours to be observed in schools, &c.

2. A record of time of employees.

3. A board divided by vertical and horizontal lines representing time and distance respectively, and used to denote speed of trains.

4. A table containing the relative value of every note in music.

time, v.t. & i. [TIM, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To adapt to the time, or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper time or season.

"The powerful impression being well timed, produced in them a permanent reformation."—*Knex: Winter Evening*, even. 30.

2. To regulate as to time.

"Alone I tread this path—for aught I know, timing my steps to time."—*Worthington: Poems on the Naming of Places*, No. vi.

3. To ascertain, mark, or record the time, duration, or rate of.

"It would be well to know whether the goods stated to have been attained by the Scotch express were proved by actual timing with a watch, or only guessed at."—*Globe*, Sept. 2, 1885.

4. To measure, as in music or harmony.

B. Intransitive:

1. To keep time; to harmonize.

2. To waste time; to procrastinate, to delay.

"They timed it out all that spring, and a great part of the next summer."—*Deane: Hist. Eng.*, p. 1.

***time-ful, a.** [Eng. time, and ful(l).] Seasonable, timely, early.

"Interrupting by his vigilant endeavours all offer of timely return towards God."—*Kellogg: Hist. World*, bk. I, ch. vi.

***time-ist, s.** [Eng. time; -ist.] One who keeps time in music; a timist. (Used with a qualifying adjective: as, a good timeist, a bad timeist.)

"To do her justice, she was a perfect timeist."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xiv.

time-less, a. [Eng. time, s.; -less.]

1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time; out of season.

"Also I whose speech too oft I break, With gaudied rule and timeless joke."—*Scott: Macdonald*, II (Introd.)

2. Untimely, premature, unnatural.

"Revenge the blood of innocents That thus hath slain by treason of his heart, And brought by murder to their timeless exile."—*Milne: Edmund*, II, l. 1.

3. Without end; interminable.

"Timeless night and chaos."—*Young.*

***time-less-ly, adv.** [Eng. timeless; -ly.] In a timeless manner; unseasonably, prematurely.

"I fastest flow'r, no sooner blown but blasted, Soft sicken prisoner lying timelessly."—*Milton: On the Death of an Infant*, ac.

time-li-ness, s. [Eng. timely; -ness.] The quality or state of being timely; seasonableness, opportuneness.

"Thus he pronounced his father in law Aristotle happy, not only in the renown of his life, but in the timeliness of his death."—*Scriver's Magazine*, April, 1885, p. 246.

***time-ling, s.** [Eng. time, s.; suff. -ling.] A time-server.

"Divers numbers, which are faint-hearted and were, as it seemeth, but time-ling."—*Becon: Contents of Matthew's Gospel; The Supplication.*

time-ly, *time-lio, a. & adv. [Eng. time; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Seasonable; being in good time; early.

"Heaven's breathing influence fall'd not to bestow A timely portion of mankind's food for fruit."—*Wordsworth: White Doe.*

2. Keeping time or measure.

3. Early; soon attained; premature.

"Happy were I in my timely death."—*Shaksp.: Comedy of Errors*, l. 1.

4. Coming in due time.

"And sing to thee until that timely death By heaven's doom should my earthly joys."—*Spenser: Ruines of Time.*

B. As adv.: In good time, early, soon, seasonably, betimes.

"You spare the favours offer'd from his hand, Think, timely think, what terrors are behind."—*Goldsmith: An Oration*, II.

***timely-parted, a.** Having died a natural death. (*Shaksp.: 2 Henry VI.*, li. 2.)

ti-mén-ô-guy, s. [Elym. doubtful.]

ti-mén-ô-guy, s. [Elym. doubtful.]

***time-ous, *tim-ous, a.** [Eng. time, s.; -ous.] Timely, seasonable.

"By a wise and timely inquisition, the secret humours and humours may be discovered, purged, or cut off."—*Bacon.*

***time-ous-ly, a.** [Eng. timeous; -ly.] In a timeous manner; in good time; betimes.

"But I timeously remembered Benjamin West's entry in his diary."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 1, 1886.

tim-ér, s. [Eng. time(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which times; specif., a watch which has a seconds-hand, revolving once in a minute, and a counting hand which records minutes. It has a projecting arm which, when pressed, causes the hand to fly back to zero, and remain there till the pressure is removed. A form of stop-watch, keeping not actual time, but the time between events, such as the starting and arrival time in a race. [*HALF-TIMER.*]

tim-id, s. [Fr. timide, from Lat. timidus = full of fear; timor = fear; timen = to fear; Sp. Port. & Ital. timido.] Fearful; wanting nerve or courage to meet danger; timorous.

"And of rendering to him service from which scrupulous or timid agents might have shrunk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ti-mid-i-ty, s. [Fr. timidité, from Lat. timiditas, accus. of timidas, from timidas = timid; (q.v.).] The quality or state of being timid; fearfulness; want of courage to meet danger; timorousness.

"This proceeds from nothing else but extreme folly and timidity of heart."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 234.

tim-id-ly, adv. [Eng. timid; -ly.] In a timid manner; without courage.

tim-id-ness, s. [Eng. timid; -ness.] The quality or state of being timid; timidity.

***tim-id-ous, a.** [Lat. timidus = timid (q.v.).] Timid, fearful, timorous.

"Fortune the audacious doth juggle, But lets the timorous miscarry."—*Baile: Hercules*, II, l. 1, c. 11.

tim-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [TIM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Mach.: The regulation of the parts of a machine so that all the motions shall take place in the order and time. This may be illustrated in the sewing machine, in which the stroke of the needle, the shuttle, and the feed take place necessarily in an exact sequence.

timing apparatus, s.

Rail.: An apparatus for automatically recording the rate of speed of railway-trains.

***tim-ish, a.** [Eng. tim(e); -ish.] Fashionable.

"A timid gentleman accoutred with sword and peruke."—*Hart: Marvel*, l. 612.

tim-ess, s.

1. One who keeps time in music. (With a qualifying adjective: as, a good timist, a bad timist.)

2. A time-server.

"A timist is a noun adjective of the present tense. He hath no more of a conscience than fear, and his religion is not his but the prince's."—*Urbary: Characters*, sign. B. 7, b.

tim-mén, s. [TAMINE.]

Fabric: A kind of woollen cloth; tamme. "Amid the toils of broadcloth and tamme."—*Forster: Subterranean*, li. 12.

tim-mér, s. [TISEAN.] (Scotch.)

ti-mér-ré-gy, s. [Gr. τιμοκρατία (timokratía), κράτος (timos) = honour, worth, and κράτος (kratos) = to rule.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. It also signified a government which formed a sort of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling classes, composed of the best and noblest citizens, struggled for pre-eminence between themselves.

"Timocracy [is] a term made up of two Greek words, namely τιμος (timos), signifying a peculiar form of constitution; but there are two different meanings which it is thus used, corresponding to the different meanings of the word κράτος (kratos), a power, or honour, from which it is derived. According to the first, it represents a state in which the qualification for office is a certain amount of property; in the latter it is a kind of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling class, who are still the best and noblest of men, struggle for pre-eminence amongst themselves."—*Brande & Cox.*

***ti-mér-ér-é-ia, s.** [TIMOCRACY.] Of pertaining to, or of the nature of a timocracy.

"The timocratic democracies of the Attic republic upon the ruins of their intellectual civilization."—*H. R. Loebe: Hist. Philosophy*, ed. 1884, p. 10.

ti-mén-ér, s. [Fr. timonier, from timon = a helm or tiller, from Lat. temen, accus. of temo = a pole.]

Naut.: A helmsman; also, one on the lookout who directs a helmsman.

"While over the helm the ship impetuous flies The helm the alacrity of timonier applies."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, 2.

***ti-mén-lat, s.** [See def.] A misanthrope; like Timon of Athens.

"I did it to retire me from the world And turn my muse into a Timonist."—*Decker: Saturnalia*.

***ti-mén-ise, v.t.** [TIMONIST.] To play the misanthrope.

"I should be tempted by Timonist, and day a story on the whole species."—*Donnellan: Instruction*, p. 10.

tim-ér-é-ia, s. [See def.] A misanthrope.

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tim-ér-é-ia, s. [See def.] A misanthrope.

site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; pine, pit, aire, air, marine; gò, pò, or, wò, wèl, wòrk, wò, sòn; mète, èb, ère, quate, èr, ràle, fàll; trý, Syrián. a, æ = è; ø = à; qu = kw.

strongly recommended to St. Paul by the Christians at Lystra and Iconium. The apostle therefore chose him as missionary colleague, and had him circumcised for the sake of facilitating his work among the Jews (Acts vi. 3). He thoroughly gained the confidence and affection of St. Paul, and was with him in Macedonia and Corinth (A.D. 52-53; Acts xiv. 14, xviii. 5; 1 Thess. i. 1), and at Ephesus, from which he was despatched for special duty to Corinth (A.D. 53-56; 1 Cor. iv. 17, xvi. 10). Returning, he was with St. Paul when the second epistle to the Corinthians and that to the Romans were penned (2 Cor. i. 1; Rom. xvi. 2), as also when he passed through Asia Minor prior to his arrest (A.D. 57-58; Acts xxi. 4), and during his imprisonment at Rome (A.D. 61-63; Col. i. 1; Phil. i. 1). Probably about A.D. 64 he was left in charge of the Ephesian church. In A.D. 111, 23 his own imprisonment and liberation are recorded. Tradition makes him ultimately suffer martyrdom, either in A.D. 96 or in A.D. 109.

1. (1) The First Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy.

New Test. Canon: An epistle addressed by St. Paul to Timothy. Some persons in the Ephesian church had taught, or appeared disposed to teach, a doctrine different from that of the apostle. Paul therefore, on departing for Macedonia, left Timothy behind to restrain these false teachers (1 Tim. i. 3-7). Protection men too much given to profitless "fables and endless genealogies" (verse 4). Paul charged Timothy to preach the gospel, defining it as "a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners" (i. 5-20). Paul then commends prayer (ii. 1-3), defines the position of women in the Christian church (ii. 8-15), explains the duties of a bishop (iii. 1-7), and of a deacon and his wife (iii. 8-13), and, expressing the hope that he soon may see Timothy (iii. 14), gives him personal counsel (iv. 1-5), presents as beyond controversy the mystery (hidden thing) of godliness (vi. 1-4), sets forth injunctions to his younger colleague (v-vi.), explaining what his action should be towards elderly and younger men, and older and younger women (v. 1-16), the Christian functionaries called elders (v. 1-7), deacons (vi. 1-2), the rich (vi. 17-19), and what should be his conduct in the office which he held in trust (vi. 20-21). Eusebius summed up the verdict of Christian antiquity in placing the first epistle to Timothy among the Homologumena. Modern rationalistic critics, from Schmitt and Schleiermacher to Renan, have denied its authenticity, of which, however, there have been powerful defenders. Various dates have been assigned to it; none of the most probable is A.D. 56.

(2) The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy.

New Test. Canon: An epistle written by St. Paul after he had become a prisoner (i. 8). In Rome (ii. 1), in bonds (ii. 9), who had been at least once judicially examined and been required to make his "answer" (iv. 16), a crisis which, however, ended in his being "delivered out of the mouth of the lion" (Nero?) (iv. 17). Commencing by expressing his love for Timothy and his earnest desire to see him (i. 1-5), he exhorts him to steadfastness in the faith (vi. 1-18), to hardness and unswervingness (ii. 1-7), to the avoidance of frivolous and entangling questions, to purity (ii. 8-23), and to meekness under provocation (24-26). His counsels are all the more fervent that many have deserted him for heresy or the world (i. 15, ii. 17, 18, x. 10); and he foresees that a general impotence of sound doctrine was destined to appear (iii. 1-7, iv. 1-4). A certain air of sadness pervades the epistle, but the writer looks forward to his probably near martyrdom in tranquil trust in his Redeemer whom he had served so long and so well (iv. 6-8). He closes with sunny greetings and with the benediction. The evidence for the authenticity of the epistle is the same as that for the previous letter. Two dates assigned to it are A.D. 63 and July or August A.D. 65. It seems to have been the last of St. Paul's epistles.

Timothy grass, s.

Bot. Phleum pratense. Its common name from St. Timothy, a hermit, who did much to promote its cultivation in the United States and Canada. It is a native of Europe, but is very extensively grown in this country. It is

often called Cat's-tail Grass from its spike-like panicle, several inches long. It is tender and nutritious and much relished by cattle.

*tim'-ous, a. [Timous.]

*tim'-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. timous; -ly.] In time; timeously, betimes.

*tim-whis'-key, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A light one-horse chaise without a head.

"It is not like the difference between . . . a whiskey and a fire-whiskey, that is to say, no difference at all."
—*Century*. The Doctor, laterch. xiv.

tin, s. & a. [A.S. *tin*; cogn. with Dut., *teel*, & Dan. *tin*; Sw. *tean*; Ger. *zinn*. The Wel. *zinn*; Corn. *stons*; Bret. *stina*; Ir. *stas*, and Fr. *stas* are from Lat. *stagnum*, *stannum* = tin.]

A. As a substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

[Tin-plate.]

2. Fig.: A slang term for money.

"And in this alt! And I have seen the whole, Cathedral, chapel, nursery, and graves."
"This greatly worth the tin, upon my soul!"
—*Blackie*. *Legs of Highlands & Islands*, p. 28.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.** *Stannum*. A tetrad metallic element, *Symb.* Sn; at. wt. 118; sp. gr. 7.28; found in the state of oxide in tin-stone, in Cornwall, and also in Saxony, Bohemia, and Malacca. To obtain the metal, the ore is first crushed to a powder, washed to free it from earthy impurities, and roasted in a reverberatory furnace to expel sulphur and arsenic. It is then strongly heated with coal or charcoal, and the metal thus obtained cast into blocks. When pure it is a white metal with a high metallic lustre, is soft and malleable, and may be beaten into thin leaves (tin-foil). At a temperature of 200° it becomes brittle, at 228° it fuses, and when raised to a white heat it enters into ebullition, and burns with a brilliant white light. When rubbed, it evolves a peculiar odour, and when bent backwards and forwards emits a peculiar crackling noise. It dissolves in hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids. Tin forms two well-defined classes of compounds, viz., the stannous, in which it is bivalent, and the stannic, in which it is quadrivalent. It also forms an intermediate class called stannoso-stannic compounds.

2. **Hist. & Comm.** The tin-mines of Cornwall have been worked from a very remote period. The Phœnicians probably obtained the metal from the Scilly Isles, the Romans did so from Spain. In modern times the mines of Cornwall and Devon have been worked with much success. Tin is abundant in the Black Hills, South Dakota, but is difficult to extract from its ore, and is not much worked.

3. **Min.** Stated to have been found in Siberia with gold, and also in Bolivia; but it is still a doubtful native element.

4. **Pharm.** Tin-salts have been experimentally administered, though rarely, in some nervous affections, as epilepsy and chorea. By the Hindoo native doctors they are given chiefly for urinary affections.

B. As adj.: Made of tin: as, a tin pot, a tin canister, &c.

*Tin-ore = *Cassiterite*, *Stannine*; tin-oxide and tin-pyrites = *Stannine*; tin-stone = *Cassiterite*.

tin-dichloride, s.

Chem. *SnCl₂*. Stannous chloride. A gray resinous-looking substance, obtained in the anhydrous state by distilling a mixture of calomel and powdered tin. It is fusible below redness, and volatile at a higher temperature.

tin-dioxide, s.

Chem. *SnO₂*. Stannic oxide. A white amorphous powder prepared by heating tin, or tin monoxide, in contact with air. It is very insoluble, not being attacked by acids even in the concentrated state.

tin-glass, s. tin-glasse, s.

*1. An old name for pewter or solder.

2. The glassmakers' name for bismuth.

tin-glaze, s.

Pottery: An opaque glaze, or enamel, having

oxide of tin as a basis, used upon majolica ware and other fine pottery.

tin-liqueur, s. A dyer's solution of tin, digested in hydrochloric and nitric acids, with an addition of salt.

tin-monoxide, s.

Chem. *SnO*. Stannous oxide. A dense black powder prepared by heating stannous oxalate out of contact with air. It is permanent in the air, but when touched with a red-hot wire takes fire and burns like timber.

tin-mordant, s. The same as Tin-liquor (q.v.).

tin-ore, s. The ore of tin. [Tin, s.]

*tin-penny, s. A customary duty in England, formerly paid to the tithingmen for liberty to dig in tin mines.

tin-pot, s. The first of the set of baths in which sheet-iron is dipped for tinning.

tin-salt, s.

Chem. *SnCl₂.2H₂O*. The hydrated chlorhydrate of tin produced by dissolving tin in hot hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in needles, freely soluble in water, and is extensively used as a mordant in dyeing and calico-printing.

tin-saw, s.

Bricklay. A saw used by bricklayers for cutting kerfs in bricks in order to render them more readily dressed by the axe which hews them into shape for the skew or gauged work, dome, or niche for which they are destined.

tin-scrap, s. Clippings or scraps made in the manufacture of tin-ware. It consists of iron plate, partially alloyed, and also coated with tin, the amount of the latter varying from three to five per cent. In inferior wares the tin is itself deluged with lead.

tin-sesquioxide, s.

Chem. *Sn₂O₃*. A silny substance obtained by the action of ferric oxide on stannous chloride. It is soluble in hydrochloric acid and in ammonia.

tin-smith, s. One who makes articles of tin or tin-plate.

tin-tack, s. A tack dipped in melted tin.

tin-tetrachloride, s.

Chem. *SnCl₄*. Stannic chloride. A thin, colourless, mobile liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of powdered tin and corrosive sublimate. It boils at 120°, fumes in the air, and, when mixed with water, solidifies in a soft mass called butter of tin.

tin-trichloride, s.

Chem. *SnCl₃*. Stannoso-stannic chloride. Produced by dissolving tin sesquioxide in hydrochloric acid. It is only known in solution, and acts like a mixture of dichloride and tetrachloride.

tin-type, s. A photograph taken on a tinned plate; a stannotype or ferrotype.

tin-white cobalt, s.

Min. The same as *SMALTINE* (q.v.).

*tin-worm, s. An insect; a species of millipede. (*Beiley*.)

tin, v.t. [Tin, s.]

1. To cover or overlay with tin.

"The cover may be tinned over only by nailing of single tin plates over it."—*Mortimer*.

2. To put up in a tin case: as, To tin meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, &c.

ti-nám'-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tinam* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ornith. A family of Game Birds, with nine genera and thirty-nine species. Bill straight, flattened, with membrane at base, nostrils large; wings short and concave, toes long. They form a very remarkable family, with the general appearance of partridges or henupeles, but with the tail very small or entirely wanting. They differ greatly in their organization from any of the Old World Gallinæ, and approach, in some respects, the *Struthionæ*. They are very terrestrial in their habits, frequenting the forests, open plains, and mountains of the Neotropical region, from Patagonia and Chili to Mexico, but are absent from the Antilles. Their colouring is very

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tin'-mō-nē, a. [Eng. *tin*, *a.*; *adj.* suff. -*en*.]
Consisting of or formed of tin.
"The *tinnes* charcoal smelt with burning *tinnes*."
Metastasis: the Barst & fourth day, hist. week.

tin'-mōr, a. [Eng. *tin*, *a.*; -*r*.]
1. One who works in the tin-mines.
"I cannot take my leave of these *tinners*, until I have observed a strange practice of them, that once in seven or eight years they burn down (and that to their great sorrow) their own smelting-houses."—*Puller: Worthies: Cornwall.*
2. A tinman (q. v.).

tin'-ni-ent, a. [Lat. *stannens*, pr. par. of *stanno* = to ring.] Emitting a clear ringing or tinkling sound.
"It will make some religious stings, so to say, more intense and *stannent*,"—*Living on the Action for the Psalmist*, p. 66. (1851.)

tin'-ning, a. [Tin, v.]
1. The art, act, or process of coating other metals with tin for the purpose of protecting them from oxidation or rust. Hollow ware is tinned inside, having been first thoroughly cleaned and heated, by pouring grain tin into the vessel and turning and rolling it about so as to bring it in contact with every part. Powdered rosin is used in the bath to prevent the formation of an oxide, and the surface of the ware is rubbed with cloth or tow to aid the process. The cold tinning is analogous of tin and mercury is applied to the metal, the mercury being afterwards driven off. Unfinished, stumps, and other small articles are tinned by immersion.
2. The coating or layer of tin so laid on.
3. Canning; packing meat, vegetables, &c., in tins.

tin-ni'-tūs, a. [Lat., from *stanno* = to ring] (See compound.)

tinatus-aarium, a.
Pathol.: Ringing in the ears. It may arise from an unnatural state of the circulation in the ear, from disease of the optic nerve, or from sympathy with the stomach when labouring under indigestion.

tin-nū'-op-lūs, a. [Lat = the kestrel.]
Ornith.: A small genus of Falconidae, resembling *Falco*, but with the tarsal long and strong, with transverse hexagonal scales. The species are now generally placed under *Falco* and *Cerchæus*.

tin'-ny, a. [Eng. *tin*, *a.*; -*y*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing tin; abounding in or resembling tin.
"The hole is six feet wide, and *tinny* throughout, and worth 67s per bushel."—*Wardour, Oct. 26, 1861.*

tin'-nō'-ēr-ūs, a. [Gr. *reive* (*teinō*) = to stretch, and *erōs* (*keras*) = a horn.]
Paleont.: A genus of Marsh's Dinocerata (q. v.), said to be synonymous with the *Eobasilosaurus* and *Lophodomon* of Cope.

tin'-nō'-dēs, a. [Mod. Lat. *tin*(*co*), and Gr. *idos* (*eidos*) = a form, appearance.]
Entom.: A genus of Hydroxyelchidae. The larvae make silken galleries on the surface of unmineralized stones.

4; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
rus = stin, -ble, -die, &c = bpl, dpl

phl, bēy; pōut, jōwī; cat, cēll, cērnus, chīn, bēnch; gō, gēm; thīn, thī; sīn, s; expect, Xēnophōn, exīst. ph = ē
-clen, -tīan = shām. -tīon, -sīen = shūn; -tīen, -tīen = shūn. -clous, -tīous, -sīous = shūn. -blā, -dlā, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ti-nos-pōr-a, *a.* [Gr. *teino* (τείνω) to stretch, to extend, and *sporē* (σπέρω), *seed* (*spore*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Malespiceae, tribe Heteroclineae. Main flowers with six free stamens; ovary curved; seed peltate; cotyledons spreading. Climbing Indian shrubs. *Tinospora cordifolia*, formerly *Uncaria cordifolia*, is the Gulancha. The roots and stems are used as an antidote to the bites of poisonous serpents and of insects, also as a tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic. *T. crispa*, found in Sylhet, is believed to have the same qualities.

tin plate, *a.* [Eng. *tin*, *a.*, and *plate*.] Iron-plate coated with tin by dipping it into a molten bath of the latter metal.

tinplate-worker, *a.* One who makes articles of tin-ware; a tinsmith.

¶ The Tinplate Workers are one of the London Companies. They were incorporated in 1670.

tin-spl (1), **tin-spl**, **tin-spl**, *a. & v.* (1). Fr. *étincelle*; Fr. *étincelle* = a spark, from Lat. *scintilla*.)

A. As substantive:

1. Originally applied to cloth or stuff composed of silk and gold or silver threads.

"Every place was hang'd with cloth of gold, cloth of silver, tinsel, ermine, tapestry, and what not."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, p. 18.

2. A shining thin metallic plate.

3. A cloth composed of silk and silver; a material with a superficial sheen of but little value.

4. Cloth overlaid with foil.

5. Something very fine and gaudy; something superficially fine and showy but really of little value.

"The character of a man of integrity and benevolence is far more desirable than that of a man of pleasure or of fashion. The one is like solid gold, the other like tinsel."—*Long: Essay*, p. 18.

6. Hence anything only superficially or apparently good or valuable.

"O happy peasant! O unhappy lord! His the more tinsel, here the rich reward."—*Cooper: Truth*, 200.

B. As adj.: Composed or consisting of tinsel; hence, showy, gaudy, superficially fine and valuable but in reality worthless.

"So have I mighty satisfaction found, To see his tinsel reason on the ground."—*Dryden: Essay on Satire*

tin-spl (2), *a.* [TINSE (3), *v.*] Laws; specif. in Scots law, a term used to signify forfeiture.

¶ (1) *Tinsel of superiority*: A remedy introduced by statute for unentered vassals whose superiors are themselves unimpeached, and therefore cannot effectually enter them.

(2) *Tinsel of the feu*: The loss or forfeiture of a feu-right by failure to pay the feu-duty for two years whole and together.

tin-spl, *v.* [TINSE (1), *v.*] To adorn or cover with tinsel; hence, to make outwardly or superficially showy and valuable while in reality worthless; to make gaudy; to gloss over.

"The glare of puerile declamation that tinsels over the true essays of the other."—*Macmillan: Alliance*, 185.

A. As adj.: Resembling tinsel; gaudy; showy and superficial.

B. As adv.: In a gaudy and superficial manner.

tin-stuff, *a.* [Eng. *tin*, and *stuff*.] Tin-ore.

"To draw to surface the tin-stuff now accumulated in the bottom of the lake."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 25, 1885.

tin-tint, *a.* [For *tint* (3), *v.*] A slight colouring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal colour; a slight tinge; a superadded colouring, blue, or tinge; in painting, the different degrees of intensity and strength of colour in a pigment, which is modified in oil colours by the addition of water in various quantities.

"What bright enamel! and what various dyes! What lively tints delight our wondering eyes!"—*Macmillan: The Little House*, 1885.

tin-drawing, *a.* A method of expressing varied materials (architectural drawings) and varying surfaces and planes (perspective drawings) by means of tones or tints of water-colours. It is a term applied to drawings made for purposes of illustration to distin-

guish between drawings made by means of the brush and drawings made entirely with the pen or pencil.

tin-tool, *a.*

Eng.: A graver for cutting the lines employed in forming tints. They are of various sizes, according to the character of the work and the depth of tint to be produced.

tint, *v.* [TINT, *a.*] To tinge; to give a slight colouring to.

tint, *pret. of v.* [TINT (3), *v.*] Lint. (Scotch.)

"There was more tint of Sheriff Mair."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlvii.

tin-to-mar, **tin-to-marre**, *a.* [Fr. *tintamarre*, from *tinter* = to ring, and *marre* = a mattock, a pickaxe.] A loud, hideous, and confused noise.

"Squalling, hawking, also clapped tinkering, beating tin-ware, all tin-ware. The tinkering which this kind of squeaking and scraping and grinding produce, I will not pain my reader by bringing it under his consideration."—*Macmillan: Church House*, p. 118.

tin-tin-nab-y-lant, **tin-tin-nab-y-lar**, **tin-tin-nab-y-lar-f**, **tin-tin-nab-y-lar-f**, *a.* [Lat. *tintinnabulum* = a bell.] Pertaining or relating to bells or their sound.

"Frequent and tintinnabular appendages."—*H. Smith: Rejected Addresses*.

tin-tin-nab-y-lan-tion, *a.* [TINTINNABULUM, *a.*] A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells.

"The tintinnabulation that so musically wells from the bell."—*Poe: The Bells*

tin-tin-nab-y-lan, *a.* [Lat. = a bell, from *tintinnus*, freq. of *tinnere* = to ring.]

1. A bell.

"Beating alternately, in measured time. The clock-work tintinnabulum of rhyme."—*Cooper: Red Rover*, 100.

2. A musical instrument of percussion, consisting of a number of bells suspended in a frame.

3. A jingling toy made of small bells, or of little plates of metal.

tint-lens, *a.* [Eng. *tint*, *a.*; *lens*.] Having no tint or colour; colourless.

"Some tintless flowers."—*Macmillan: Tintless*, ch. xii.

tint-tō, *a.* [Sp. = tinted, coloured, from Lat. *tinctus*.] A red Madeira wine, wanting the high aroma of the white sorts, and, when old, resembling tawny port. (*Synonyma*.)

tin-ware, *a.* [Eng. *tin*, and *ware*.] Articles made of tinned iron.

ti-ny, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a derivation from Mid. Eng. *tear*, *tear* = vexatious. Very little, very small, puny. (Frequently joined with *little*.)

"When that I was and a little tiny boy."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

tip (1), **tippe**, **tip**, *a.* [A weakened form of *tip*; *tip* = tip, end, point; Low Ger. *tippe*; Dan. *tip*; Sw. *tip*; Ger. *zipfel*; Icei. *tippi* = a tip; *tippi* = to tip, from *tippr* = tip.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small pointed or tapering end or extremity; the top, especially if more or less rounded or pointed.

"Mr. Banks saw a pair of horns which measured from tip to tip three feet nine inches and a half."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. 12.

2. The top of the stem of a flower; an anther.

3. The nozzle of a gas burner.

4. A ferrule; as, the tip of a bayonet scabbard.

II. Technically:

1. *Gilding*: A tool made of camel's hair, and used by the gilder in transferring gold-leaf from the cushion to the sized surface of the work. The ends of a number of camel's hairs are secured by their bulbs between two cards, which are glued together, thus making a broad, flat, and very elastic brush. This is laid upon a piece of gold-leaf, which adheres to it slightly, and is thereby removed.

2. *Hat-making*: A circular piece of scale or paste board pasted on the inside of a hat-crown to stiffen it.

3. *Millinery*: The end of a feather in trimming.

4. *Shoe-making*: A plate on the toe or heel of a last or shoe.

tip-out, *a.* A boy's game, in which a small piece of wood tapering to each end (called a cat) is made to rebound from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick.

tip-chose, *a.* The same as *Tip-cat*.

tip-paper, *a.* A variety of stiff paper for lining hat-crowns.

tip-staff (pl. **tip-staves**), *a.*

1. (Originally *tipstaff*): A staff tipped with metal.

"There had in his hand a tip-staff of a pine-wood."—*Shakespeare*.

2. An officer bearing such a staff; a sheriff's officer, a constable.

"A shillalah took place in Westminster Hall as it was with difficulty that the judges and lawyers parted the mountainous."—*Macmillan: Red Rover*, p. 118.

tip-tilted, *a.* Having the tip of the tilted or turned up. (Special usage.)

"Lightly was her slender nose tilted like the petal of a flower."—*Macmillan: Church House*, p. 118.

tip-toe, *a.* [TIP-TOE.]

tip-top, *a.* [TIP-TOE.]

tip (2), *a.* [TIP (2), *v.*]

1. A tap, a slight blow.

2. Rubbish from a quarry.

3. A fall.

4. A small present in money. (*Slang*)

"Others declare that those who are displaying him behind the shining 'tip' catch the prizes."—*Field: Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1885.

5. A hint, specif. in sporting slang, giving information in regard to the results, chances, &c., of competitors in a race, or betting purposes. (*Slang*.)

6. An animal, &c., considered or reputed to have a good chance in a race, &c.

"Storm Light was a great tip for the New York Stakes."—*Field*, Oct. 2, 1885.

7. A draught of liquor.

"Don't speak in my tip."—*Scott: Pirate Captain*, ch. 11.

¶ **Tip for tip**: [TIP for tip.]

tip-battery, *a.*

Electro-Magn.: A battery in which the vessel turns on a horizontal pivot, so that the pairs of plates may be immersed or raised clear of the liquid in the trough by tilting.

tip-cart, *a.* A cart which can be tilted or tipped up, so as to empty its contents without unyoking the horses.

tip-sled, *a.* A dumping sled. The box is supported on runners and on a front pole to which it is connected by a hook.

tip (1), *v.* [TIP (1), *v.*] To form the tip or point of; to cover the tip or top of; to put a tip or pointed top on.

"Behind the black wall of the forest, Tipping its summit with silver snow the pine."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, ch. 1.

tip (2), *v.* [TIP (2), *v.*] [Sw. *tippa* = to tip, to tip, to touch lightly.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike lightly; to tap; to touch lightly.

"A third vague tip me by the elbow."—*Macmillan*.

2. To cut or tilt up (as a cart), so that the contents may be discharged.

"Forming the slag, which is removed by tipping the converter."—*Field: Feb. 12, 1885*.

3. To bestow a small money gift on; to give a small present to.

"This whole matter of tipping sailors and d. waiters expecting to be tipped is a very natural manifestation of the power of suggestion."—*Macmillan: Magazine*, July, 1875, p. 600.

4. To give, communicate, or direct towards generally; as, Tip me your list, Tip him a sovereign. (*Slang*.)

5. To give private information to as regards the chances of a competition in a race, &c., for betting purposes. (*Slang*.)

B. Intransitive: To fall to or on one side (with or over).

"To show the black on the one hand he was ready to tip over into the water on the other."—*Macmillan: Magazine*, p. 118.

¶ (1) To tip off liquor. To turn up the vessel till all is drained.

(2) To tip over: To fall or turn over.

(3) To tip the wind: To direct a wind, or to

ti-ne, tite, ture, quidat, whât, fâll, fâther; wâ, wôt, hâre, camél, hâr, thâre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; pî, pî or, wôre, wêlf, wôrkh, whâ, sôn; mûte, oûb, cûre, quite, câr, râle, fâll; trî, sîrian. a, o = ô; ey = â; q = k.

tip at another, as a signal of caution, private information.

*Tip, also termed: also termed: You tip the wink. But what your conscience still does not drink. — *Post*, *Novel*, *Novel*, II, 2.

(d) To tip up: To raise or tilt the end of, so as to discharge the contents.

*Tip-*et*, s. [TIPPER.]

tip-*et*, s. pl. [See de. Two penny pieces.] (Scott.)

tip-*et*, s. tip-*et*, s. [TWO PENNY.]

tip-*et*, s. tip-*et*, s. [TWO PENNY.]

tip-*et*, s. tip-*et*, s. [TWO PENNY.]

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2. One who tips; one who indulges habitually and frequently in the use of spirituous liquors, though not to such an extent as to produce absolute drunkenness.

tip-*et*, s. [TIPPER, v.]

tippling-house, s. A contemptuous name for a tavern or public-house.

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Entom.; Crane-fly, the typical genus of Tipulidae (q.v.). The antennae have all the articulations but the second almost cylindrical; the second globular. About fifty species are known from Europe, many of them common. *Tipula* *obsoleta* is the very common species called by children *lady Long-legs*. It is about an inch long, heavy brown, with four brown streaks on the thorax; the legs blackish towards their ends. It deposits about 300 shining black eggs in or on the ground. The larva, called *tinia* and *leather-jackets*, are dingy gray, or brownish worms destitute of feet; they feed on the roots of grasses and other plants, and are often very destructive. When full grown they are an inch or an inch and a half long. The change to the pupa state takes place underground; the pupa itself has respiratory tubes.

tip-*et* lar-*et*, s. [TIPULA.] Of or pertaining to insects of the genus *Tipula*.

ti-pa-li-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *Tipula*]. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Entom.; Crane-flies, a family of Nemocera. Antennae longer than the head, with thirteen or more joints, rarely pectinated. Compound eyes, rounded or oval; ocelli none. Front of the head beak-like, proboscis short, fleshy; palpi four-jointed; stamens and legs long and slender; wings with numerous veins, some of them cross-veins. The larvae of some species live in rotten wood; a few are aquatic. Distribution world-wide. Genera and species very numerous.

ti-r, s. [Fr.] A shooting-match or meeting; as, the Belgian Tir National.

ti-rade, s. [Fr. = a drawing out, a trade, from Ital. *trada* = a drawing a pulling, from *trare* = to pull, to draw, to snatch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A long, violent speech or declamation; a declamatory harangue, censure, or reproof.

"A long tirade against everybody who dared to render the sacred cause of women's rights absurd." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1864.

2. *Music*: The filling up of an interval between two notes with a run, in vocal or instrumental music.

ti-railleur (as ti-rail-yer), s. [Fr.] A name originally applied in France during the Revolution of 1792 to light-armed troops, who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or generally to annoy or deceive the enemy; a skirmisher, a sharpshooter.

tire (1), s. [Fr.] [TIER.]

1. A row, a rank, a tier.

"Stand rank'd of seraphim another row, In posture to displace their second line Of glories." — *Milton*, *P. L.*, v, 60.

2. A train.

"Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly train." — *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I, iv, 38.

tire (2), s. [Etyms. doubtful; prob. the same as *Tier* (3), s.]

1. *Vehicles*: An iron band around the felloes of a wheel. The circular continuous tire is of American origin. In Europe tires were, until lately, generally made in sections arranged to break joints with the felloes. The rim-tire is expanded by heating, and then shrunk on so as to tightly compress the wheel, and bolted; in the sectional tire, bolts only are relied on to hold the parts together. Steel railway-tires are always of the former kind. India-rubber wheel-tires are used for the purpose of decreasing the jar on the vehicle, and as a means of increasing the tractive adhesion.

2. *Pneumatic tire*: A tire composed of a rubber tube, which is inflated by means of an air pump. Used largely on bicycles and trotting sulkeys.

3. *Rail*: The rim of a driving wheel, shrunk on to the other portion.

tire-bender, s. A device for bending tires to a uniform circular curve.

tire-bolt, s. An ordinary nut and washer bolt, used for securing tires to the felloes of wheels. The nut and washer are applied on the interior of the felly, and the head counter-sunk into the tire.

tire-drill, s. A contrivance for drilling the bolt-holes in tires.

tire-heater, s. A furnace in which a

tip, tip; point, point; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

-cha, -chan = cha, -chon, -chen = chin; -chon, -chon = chin. -cha, -cha, -cha = cha. -bia, -bia, &c. = bial, bial.

tire is expanded by heat so as to lightly embrace the circle of felloes, or the rim of the wheel, on which it shrinks in cooling.

tire-measurer, *s.* An instrument for measuring the circumference of wheels and the length of the developed tire.

tire-press, *s.* A machine for driving the wrought-iron or steel tire on to the rim of a driving-wheel.

tire-roller, *s.* A form of rolling mill for tires in which the rolls between which the work is performed are made to overlap their bearings and be movable from or to each other, so as to allow the endless tire to be introduced between them and the parts then brought together, so that the joint is complete.

tire-shrinker, *s.* A device for shortening tires when they have become loose from the shrinkage of the wheel.

tire-smith, *s.* One who makes tires and other iron work for coaches, &c.

tire (3), **tyr*, **tyra*, *s.* [A contract. of *attire* (q.v.); cf. Prov. *tyra*, *tyra* is a row, attire; O. H. Ger. *tyr*, *tyr*; M. H. Ger. *tyr*; Ger. *tyr* = ornament; *tyra* = to ornament.]

1. A head-dress.

"On her head she wore a *tyra* of gold."

2. Attire, generally.

"In my *tyra*."—*Isidorus & Diadema*, III.

3. Furniture, apparatus.

"Saint George's worth."

Rebilities like desire of high exultant.

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***tire-hag**, **tyre-ling*, *a.* [Eng. *tyre* (3), v. | *-ling*.] Tired, fatigued.

***tire-man**, *a.* [Eng. *tyre* (1), v., and man.] A man who attends to the dressing of another; a valet.

"By all your titles, and whole style at open, of foreman, mountaineer, and justice Jones, do salute you."

Ben Jonson. *Exposit. with Faigie Jones*.

ti-ré-i-lá, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *Tiroporia* (*Tiroporia*), the name of a Thelian who by accident saw Athens bathing, and was struck blind by her throwing water in his face. Repenting of what she had done, she gave him a staff to walk with, and made him a south-sayer.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Convolvaceae, now a synonym of *Calceolium*. It has a spiral structure in the seed walls.

2. *Palaeont.*: A genus of Crustacea. Known British species one, characteristic of the Lower Silurian.

tire-sème, *a.* [Eng. *tyre* (3), v.; *-sème*.]

1. Exhausting the strength; wearying, fatiguing, tiring; as, a *tire-sème* journey.

2. Exhausting the patience; wearisome, tedious.

"This *tire-sème* round of pulling pleasure."

Byron. *To a Lady*.

tire-sème-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tire-sème*; *-ly*.] In a tire-sème or wearisome manner; wearisome.

tire-sème-mén, *a.* [Eng. *tire-sème*; *-mén*.] The quality or state of being tire-sème, fatiguing, or exhausting; wearisomeness, tediousness.

***tire-wom-an**, **tyre-wom-an*, *s.* [Eng. *tyre* (1), v., and woman.]

1. A woman who attends to the dressing or toilet of another; a lady's maid.

"The Lady Anne, at her toilette, on the morning after the arrival, spoke of the investigation with some scorn as emblematic of the very foremen who were dressing her to put in their joint."—*Deceitful*. *Mid Eng.*, ch. 11.

2. A dresser in a theatre.

tir-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [Tir (1), v.]

tiring-house, **tiring-room**, *s.* The room or place in which players dress for the stage.

"This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiring-house*."—*Shakespeare*. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, III, 1.

tirl, *a.* [A variant of *trill* or *thrill*.] A smart tap or stroke. (*Scott.*)

tirl, *v. & f.* [*TIRL*, *s.*]

A. Intrins.: To make a slight noise, as by touching some loose or slack object, so as to produce a tremulous motion or sound.

B. Trans.: To uncover; to strip of a covering or roof. (*Scott.*)

"Whence on the strong eluded tempest Syria, Tirlle the birds."

Byron. *Address to the Deil*.

q To tirl of the pla: To twirl or rattle at the door-latch, as a courteous signal that a person wishes or intends to enter; an old practice which prevailed before bells or knockers were in use. (*Scott.*)

"And mander tirl'd at the door-pla, if he canna see."—*Scott*. *Antiquary*, ch. 11.

tir-le-wir-le, *a. & s.* [*TIAL*.]

A. As adj.: Intricate; trivially ornamental.

"They has contrived queer *tir-le-wir-le* holes, that pang out to the open air."—*Scott*. *Antiquary*, ch. 11.

B. As subst.: A whirling; an ornament consisting of a number of interwoven lines.

***tir-é**, *a.* [*TYNO*.]

tir-é-é-lá-lá, *s.* [Lat.] The first service of a soldier; the first rudiments of any art; a novitiate; hence, used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

ti-ré-lite, *a.* [*TYROLITE*.]

T-iron (iron as *i-ern*), *s.* [*See def.*] A kind of angle-iron having a flat flange and a web like the letter T, from which it is named.

Ti-ré-ni-an, *a.* [From *Tiro*, the freedman, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero.] An epithet applied to notes, or to a system of shorthand in which they were written, the production of Tiro.

tir, *v.* [Frish. connected with *tear* or *tear*.] To tear, to unweave, to unweave to tear, to pull off the sword from with a stab. (*Scott.*)

tir-ro-tyr-s, *a.* [*See def.*] A word intended to represent the note of a lark, a horn, or like.

"The lark that *tir-ro-tyr-s* chants."—*Shakespeare*. *Winter's Tale*, II, 1.

tir-ré, *s.* [*TYNO*, doubtful.]

Her: A manacle.

***tir-ré**, *s.* [A word of moderation.] *frish*, *terro*.

"Here's a goodly tumbler! I'll tumbler for you, before I'll be to know first to and right."—*Shakespeare*. *A Henry IV*, II, 1.

tir-ré-viég, *s. pl.* [*CF. Tir-ré*.] Tantrums, burst of passion or ill-humour. (*Scott.*)

"For that matter while he came to me to tumbler."—*Scott*. *Waverley*, ch. 11.

tir-wit, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] The lapping.

tip, *v.* [*See def.*] A common contraction of *it is*.

ti-sén, *s.* [*TYNO*.]

ti-sén, *s.* [*TYNO*.]

glass-manuf.: The fireplace at the side of, and heating the annealing arch of, the glass furnace.

tip-le, **tip-le-ál**, *a.* [*TYNO*, *TYNO*, *TYNO*.]

tip-lek, *v.* [*Eng. tir*; *-y*.] Consumption, phthisical.

Tip-ré, *s.* [*Heb. TIR* (*Thir*), from *thir*, to be not signifying to begin.]

Jewish Calendar: The first month of the civil, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year. It corresponded to part of our September, and October. The Great Day of Atonement and the Feast of Tabernacles fell within its time. Called in 1 Kings viii. 2, *Ethiopia*, streams, rivers, because the rivers, swelled by autumnal rains, were then in flood. The festival occurs in the Paschale inscription, and was probably not continued to the Jews.

ti-sé-ge (as *as sh*), *s.* [*Fr. tisse* = a ribbon, fillet, or head-band of woven stuff; prop. *pa. par. of tistre* (*Fr. tisser*) = to weave, from Lat. *texo*.] [*TEXT*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) *Tissue-paper* (q.v.).

(2) A very fine transparent silk stuff and for veils; white or colored. It was formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads and embellished with figures.

(3) Cloth interwoven with gold.

"The taste for the spices, the tissues, and the press of the East became stronger day by day."—*Scott*. *Mid Eng.*, ch. 11.

2. *Fig.*: A connected series; a combination; as, The whole story is a *tissue* of falsehoods.

II. Technically:

1. *Histology*: A set of cells modified for the performance of a special function; the fabric of which the organs of plants and animals are composed. The structure of tissues, with very few exceptions, is not perceptible to the unassisted eye, and requires the aid of the microscope for its resolution. Tissues which are absent from plants occur in animals; these are called *Animal Tissues* and have a relation to movement or to sensation, as the muscles and nerves. But *p. preserve, protect, and sustain themselves*, the corresponding tissues in animals are spoken of as the *Vegetable Tissues*; of this kind are epithelium and bone. Tissues always present the same general arrangement in the same organism, but are combined in different ways in different organisms. In the lower forms of life, whether animal or vegetable, the distinctions between tissues become less and less obvious, and there are organisms so extremely simple that the tissue of their bodies is of a uniform cellular character.

(1) *Animal*: The term tissue is used in dealing with (a) the structure of organs, which are composed of various tissues; and (b) specially of the component parts of organs. Is the

tire, *lit*, *tire*, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camp, hór, thère; pine, pít, sire, air, marine; gá, pít, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wóh, sán; máte, cúb, cüre, unite, cür, rále, fáll; trý, Syrian. *a*, *o* = *ó*; *ey* = *é*; *qu* = *kw*.

depending upon the direction in which the crystal is elongated, and hemimorphic form. Occurs in granite, gneiss, mica-schist, syenite, &c., also in beds of iron-ore, and sometimes in volcanic rocks. Enormous crystals of the brown variety (leucite) have been found (1885) at Renfrew, Canada, sometimes weighing as much as 72 lbs.

ti-tan-ik-le, a [TITANIUM.]

ti-tā-ni-lūm, s. [Gr. *τίτανος* (titanos) = lima, gypsum, a white earth, chalk, marble scapings.]

Chem.: A very rare metallic element, discovered by Gregor in 1789. Symbol Ti; at. wt. 50. It is never found in the metallic state, but may be obtained by heating the double fluoride of potassium and titanium with potassium in a covered crucible, or by mixing titanic oxide with one-sixth of its weight of charcoal and exposing to the strongest heat of an air-furnace. It is a dark-green, heavy, amorphous powder, having under the microscope the colour and lustre of iron. It dissolves in warm hydrochloric acid, with evolution of hydrogen, and, when heated in the air, burns with great splendour. Like tin, it forms two classes of compounds—the titanic, in which it is quadrivalent, and the titanous, in which it is trivalent. The spectroscopic shows that there is titanium in the sun.

† Titanium-oxide = *Apatite, Brookite, Rutile.*

titanium-green, s.

Chem.: A pigment produced by adding potassium ferrocyanide to titanic chloride. It is recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt and other arsenical greens, but is inferior in colour.

ti-tan-ō (1), pref. [Gr. *Τίταν* (Titan), gent. *Τιτάνος* (Titanos) = a Titan.] Of or pertaining to a Titan; hence, huge, monstrous.

ti-tan-ō (2), pref. [TITANIUM.] Containing, derived from, or resembling the metallic element titanium (q.v.).

ti-tan-ō-fēr-rite, s. [Pref. *titano-* (2), and *ferris*.] *Min.*: The same as MENACANTITE (q.v.).

ti-tan-ō-morph-ite, s. [Pref. *titano-* (2); Gr. *μορφή* (morphē) = form, and suff. *-itis* (Min.).] *Min.*: A white mineral, isomorphous with titanite (q.v.). Results from the alteration of rutile and menacantite (q.v.). The grains or crystals of which it consists. An analysis showed: titanic acid, 74.32; lime, 25.27; protoxide of iron, a trace, which corresponds to the formula, CaTi_2O_5 . Found in the hornblende schists of the Hlode Eide, Lampertsdorf, Silesia.

ti-tan-ō-mya, s. [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. *μυς* (mys) = a mouse.]

Paleont.: A genus of Lagomyidae, from the French Miocene, differing chiefly from Lagomys in having one molar less in the lower jaw.

ti-tan-ō-phia, s. [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. *οφίς* (ophis) = a snake.]

Paleont.: A synonym of Dinophis (q.v.).

ti-tan-ō-sau-rūs, s. [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. *σαῦρος* (sauros) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: A synonym of Atlantosaurus, the type-genus of the family Atlantosauridae of Marsh's order Sauropsida (q.v.). In the family the ischia are directed downwards, with expanded extremities meeting on the median line; anterior caudal vertebrae with lateral cavities. The species of the type-genus are gigantic dinosaurs, but the least species hitherto of the sub-class, in some respects approaching Mesozoic Crocodiles. *Atlantosaurus montana*, from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado, according to Marsh, "is by far the largest land-animal yet discovered, its dimensions being greater than was supposed possible in an animal that lived and moved upon the land. It was some fifty or sixty feet in length, and, when erect, at least thirty feet in height. It doubtless fed upon the foliage of the mountain forests, portions of which are preserved with its remains."

ti-tan-ō-thēr-i-lūm, s. [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. *θηρίον* (thērion) = a wild beast.]

Paleont.: One of the names given to the

remains of a group of animals of gigantic size from the Eocene and Miocene of the New World. The first known fragment was named *Menodus* by Pomet in 1849; more perfect remains have since been described by Leidy as *Titanotherium* and *Megacerops*, by Marsh as *Brontotherium*, and by Cope as *Hyndorodon*. Prof. Flower (*Surge. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 428) says that some of these appear to present generic modifications, but the synonymy is much confused. The head was large and much elongated, as in the Rhinoceros, but they had a pair of stout diverging osseous protuberances, like horn-rings, on the maxillaries in front of the orbits. Their molar teeth were of a simple palæotheroid type, and the incisors and canines were very much reduced. Their fore feet had four and their hind feet three short, stout toes.

ti-tan-ō-ūs, a [Eng. *titanium*; -ous.] Pertaining to titanium.

titanous-chloride, s.

Chem.: TiCl_3 . Produced by the action of hydrogen on titanic chloride. It forms dark violet scales, having a strong lustre, deliquesces in the air at ordinary temperature, and dissolves in water, forming a violet-red solution.

titanous-oxide, s.

Chem.: Ti_2O_3 . A black powder obtained by heating titanic oxide in hydrogen. It is almost insoluble in nitric and hydrochloric acids, but dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a violet-coloured solution.

ti-tan-ā, a [Lat. = a Titan.]

Entom.: A genus of *Phonilæ*, with filiform antennæ. *Titanus gigas*, from Cayenne and the Amazona, is frequently eight inches long, exclusive of the antennæ.

tit-bit, s. [TITR.] A nice, delicious, or tender morsel.

"John pattered equine mouth with rubies till he grew wanton." *Arcturion. Hist. John Bull.*

tithe, v. [Tith, v.] To tithe = happens.

tit-or, v. [O. *lool. titra*.] To tell tales; to chatter.

tit-or-or, tit-or-ore, s. [TITER.] A chattering.

tit-or-ing, s. [TITER.] Courtship.

tith, a [TIGHT.] Tight, nimble, brisk. (*Bozom. & Flet. Woman's Prize*, iii. 5.)

tith'-g-bie, tith'-g-bie, 'tyth-a-bie, a [Eng. *tith*; -able.] Subject or liable to the payment of tithes.

"There were farmers in the Vale of Eborax tithing rich pasture land which was only tithable to the extent of six pence an acre." *Early Chronicle*, Sept. 8, 1100.

tithes, 'tethes, 'tythes, s. & a. [A.S. *teōtha* = tenth (for *teōthas*); *teōthing* = a tithing, a tithe, from *teōn* = ten (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The tenth part of anything; a tenth.

2. *Specif.*: A tenth of the annual produce of one's industry, or of wealth obtained from any source, given voluntarily or exacted by law, for the support of divine worship. Under the patriarchal dispensation, Abraham gave Melchizedek the tenth part of the spoil taken in battle from the Eastern kings (*Gen. xiv. 20*). Jacob at Bethel vowed to give tithes to Jehovah if he were divinely permitted to return to his father's tent in safety and prosperity (*xxviii. 20-22*). Tithes for the support of the Levites were an essential part of the Mosiac economy (*Lev. xxvii. 30-33*); they, on their part, were to pay tithes for the support of the High Priest (*Num. xviii. 21-28*). It is probable that, in the Christian Church, tithes were first paid in imitation of the arrangements under the Jewish dispensation. Such tithes are first mentioned in a decree made in a synod held A.D. 786, wherein this payment in general is strongly enjoined. The next authentic mention of them is about the year 900, in the Anglo-Saxon laws, where this payment is not only enjoined, but a penalty added upon non-observance; and this law is seconded by the laws of Athelstan, about the year 930. Upon their first introduction, every man might give them to what priest he pleased, or might pay them into the hands of the bishop, for distribution by him. But, when

dioceses were divided into parishes, the tithes of each were allotted to its own parson or minister; first by common consent, or the appointment of lords of manors, and afterwards by the written law of the land. The first step towards this result was taken by Innocent III., about 1200, who, in an epistle to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated from the palace of the Lateran, enjoined the payment of tithes to the parsons of the respective parishes where every man inhabited. "The epistle," says Sir Edward Coke, "bound on the lay subjects of this realm; but, being reasonable and just, it was allowed of, and became *lex terræ*." Tithes in England are of three sorts, personal, predial, and mixed (see *extract*). They are also divided into great and small tithes. Great tithes consist of all crops of corn and grain, hay and wood. Small tithes consist of predial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. Great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called *parsonage tithes*; small tithes belong to the vicar, and are hence called *vicarage tithes*. Tithes have of late years been commuted into rent-charges, which are payable half-yearly, and are recoverable by distress and sale, like ordinary rents. Tithes are due either *de jure* or by custom; the latter class belonging all personal tithes. Exemption from tithes may be by compulsion, a *modus decimandi*, prescription, or Act of Parliament. A *modus decimandi* (commonly called simply a *modus*) was where then very by custom a particular manner of tithing allowed different from the general law of taking tithes in kind, such as a pecuniary compensation, as twopenny an acre, or a compensation in work and labour, as that the parson should have only the twelfth cut of hay, and not the tenth, in consideration of the owner's making it for him. A *prescriptio de non decimando* was a claim to be exempted from tithes, and to pay no compensation in lieu of them, whence have sprung all the lands which, being in lay hands, do so present claim to be tithes-free. The tithes of the tithes belongs to country in which church and state are united, or which have a recognized national religion. It does not exist in the United States, in which every land is equally under the support of the law and is not possessed of special privileges, and in which the question of religion has been left out of the Constitution. Tithes have been collected in the Mormons for the support of their Church, and the building of the Temple in Salt Lake City.

3. A very small part in proportion.

"The tithes of a hour was never lost in my land before." *Shakespeare Henry IV.* iii. 1.

B. As adj. Tenth.

"Every tithes soul's money (thousand denari)." *Shakespeare Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

C. Commutation of tithes: The conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money and chargeable on the land.

tithe-commissioner, s. One of a body of commissioners appointed by Government for arranging propositions for commutation of tithes.

tithes-free, a. Exempt from the payment of tithes.

tithes-gatherer, s. One who collects tithes.

tithe-pig, s. One pig out of ten given to the priest as a church rate.

"And sometimes comes the sixth or eighth pig tithe. Tithing a parson's house is a fine salary." *Shakespeare Henry IV.* i. 1.

tithe-proctor, s. A lawyer or solicitor of tithes or church rates, formerly employed by the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland to assess and collect the tithes of farmers' and cottagers' crops.

tithes, 'tythes, v. & a. [A.S. *teōthas*; *teōthing*, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To exact tithes from; to levy a tenth part on.

"Ye tithes mint and tithes all manner of tithes." *Luke* ii. 41.

2. To pay tithes on; to pay the tenth part of.

"Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war was tithable, for Abraham tithed it to Melchizedek." *Spekman of Tythes*, ch. vii.

B. Intransitive: To pay tithes.

"For lambs, pig and calf, and for other tithes tithes as we tithes the tithes and other things." *Spekman of Tythes*, ch. vii.

tith, tit, tith, tith, what, fill, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thōre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gā, pā, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fill; trī, sīrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qn = kv.

(2) The instrument or instruments which are evidence of a right.

(3) A heading or indorsement; as, the *title* of an Act of Parliament.

¶ 1. *Bastard-title*: [BASTARD, B. II. 2. (a)].

2. *Half-title*:

Printing:

(1) The short title generally occupying the top part of the first page of text in a book.

(2) A bastard-title.

3. *Passive-title*: [PASSIVE].

4. *Running-title*:

Print.: The title at the head of a page, and consisting of the name of the book or the subject of the page.

title-deed, *s.*

Law: An instrument evidencing a man's right or title to property.

• *title-leaf*, *s.* A title-page (q.v.).

"Yea, this man's brow, like to a *title-leaf*,
Foretells the nature of a tragic volume."
—*Shaksp.*; *Henry IV.*, I. 1.

title-page, *s.* The page of a book which contains the title. [TITLE, *s.*, I. 7.]

"The book of all the world that charmd me most
Was, well a day, the *title-page* was lost."
—*Compter*; *Rops*, 122.

title-rôle, *s.*

Theat.: The character or part in a play which gives its name to the play; as that of *Hamlet* in the play of that name.

• *title-scroll*, *s.* A scroll showing titles, as of a nobleman or great family.

tit-tie, *v.t.* [TITLE, *s.*]

1. To entitle, to name.

"That sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titied* them the sons of God."
—*Milton*; *P. L.*, XI. 232.

• 2. To set down by name.

"Inasmuch that some of the self same comites
showers found of their own wives, *titied* among the
rest."
—*Strype*; *Eccles. Hist.*, 1596.

tit-tied (to as *q.t.*), *a.* [Eng. *tit-tie*], *a.*, *v.t.*
Having or bearing a title, especially one of nobility.

"The poorest tenant of the Libyan wild,
Whose life a pure, whose thought are undivided,
In *tit-tied* ranks may claim the first degree."
—*Baileys*; *Menander*; *Epigram*.

tit-tie-lens, *ti-tel-ee*, *a.* [Eng. *tit-tie*, *a.*];
less: Having no title or name.

"It was a kind of nothing, *tit-tel-ee*.
Till he had heard himself a name, 'th' fire
Of burning Rome."
—*Shaksp.*; *C. and M.*, v. 1.

tit-tër, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large truncated cone of refined sugar.

tit-tiag, *s.* [Eng. *tit*; dim. suff. *-tiag*.]

1. *Comm.*: A name formerly given in the custom-house to stockfish. [*Synonyms*.]

2. *Ornith.*: *Anthus pratensis*, called also the Meadow-titling or Meadow-pipit. [*TITLARK*.]

"Among the local names of the present species,
Titling, *Moss-chipper*, *Longbird*, *Teebeck*, may be
mentioned."
—*Farrell*; *British Birds*, vol. VII. 1. 32.
(Note.)

tit-mouse (pl. *tit-mice*), *tit-ty-mouse*,
s. [Eng. *tit*, and A.S. *mouse* = a titmouse;
Dut. *muis*; Ger. *maus*.] (See extract.)

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the sub-family *Paridae* (q.v.). They are remarkable for the bold, defined colour of their plumage and their quick, irregular movements, running rapidly along branches in quest of insects, and often clinging therewith their feet downwards. They feed not only on insects, but on grain and seeds, and not unfrequently kill young and sickly birds with strokes of their stout, strong bill. They are very pugnacious, and the birds show great courage in defence of their nests. The young are fed chiefly on caterpillars, and a pair of Blue Tits have been observed to carry a caterpillar to their nest, in an average, every two minutes, during the greater part of the day, so that these birds must be extremely serviceable in preventing the increase of noxious insects. The species are found in both the United States and Europe. *Parus atricapillus*, the Chickadee or Black-cap Tit, is very common in the United States, while *P. bicolor*, the Tawny Tit, is the largest American species. Of European species the Blue Tit (*P. caeruleus*) is very common, and is the most pert and fearless of all British birds. It is generally known as the Tawny Tit. Another common species is *P. aler*, the Coal Titmouse, so named from its black

head and neck. The Penduline Tit (*Aegithais pendulina*) builds a flask-shaped nest, suspended, like that of the Oriole, from a twig or branch. *P. major*, the Great Tit, is the largest European species.

"It may be . . . doubted whether the plural of *Titmouse* should be *Titmice*, as custom has it, but the Editor has not the courage to use *Titmice*, though he believes he has heard East Anglians say *Titmice*."
—*Farrell*; *British Birds*, vol. VII. 1. 32.
(Note.)

ti-träte, *v.t.* [Fr. *titre* = standard of fluency.]

Chem.: To submit to the action or process of titration (q.v.).

ti-trä-tion, *s.* [TITRATE.]

Chem.: The process of estimating the amount of an element or compound contained in a solution, by the addition to it of a known quantity of another chemical capable of reacting upon it. The end of the process is determined by the complete precipitation of the compound, or by the discharge and production of some definite colour in the mixed solutions. [ANALYSIS, II.]

tit-tär, *v.t.* [Of imitative origin.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh with the tongue striking against the roof of the mouth.

"Thus sat, with tears in either eye,
While victor Ned sat *tit-täring* by."
—*Shakespeare*; *To a Friend*.

tit-tär (I), *s.* [TITTER, *v.*] A restrained laugh.

"The half-suppressed *tit-tär* of two very young persons in a corner was responded to by a general laugh."
—*Scrivener*; *Magazine*, March, 1874, p. 113.

• *tit-tär* (2), *s.* [Prob. connected with *tär*, *s.*] A noisome word among corn. Probably *Vicia hirsuta*.

"From wheat go and rake out the *tit-tärs* or line:
It were no forth, it will rise again."
—*Tower*; *Husbandry*.

• *tit-tär-ä-tion*, *s.* [Eng. *titter*, *v.*; *-ä-tion*.] A fit of titting or laughing.

tit-tär-el, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

Ornith.: *Numenius phaeopus*, the Whimbrel (q.v.).

"They may always be distinguished from other species by the cry, resembling in sound the word '*tit-tär-el*,' the plural name applied to them in Sussex."
—*Wood*; *Illustr. Nat. Hist.*, II. 363.

tit-tär-töt-tär, *v.t.* [A redup. of *tütter* (q.v.).] To see-saw.

tit-tär-töt-tär, *adv.* [TITTERTOTTING, *v.*] In an unsteady manner; with a sway.

tit-tie, *s.* [See def.] The infantine and endearing manner of pronouncing sister. [*Scottish*.]

"With her endearing *tit-tie*, and the 'Nay' in the Galloway of Glasgow."
—*Scott*; *Old Mortality*, II. 435.

• *tit-ti-mouse*, *s.* [See def.] The titmouse (q.v.).

"The rindora, redbreast, and the *tit-ti-mouse*."
—*Taylor*; *The Waterpoet*.

tit-ti-väte, *v.t.* [TITIVATE.]

tit-tie, • *tit-el*, • *tit-il*, *s.* [O. Fr. *titie* = a title, from Lat. *titulus*; Sp. *titulo*; Port. *titulo* = a stroke over a letter, as an accent. *Title* and *titie* are thus doublets.] A small particle, a jot, a minute part, an iota.

"Who themselves had obtained
To approach thy tables, gave thee in command
What, to the smallest *tit-tie*, thou shalt say."
—*Milton*; *P. L.*, II. 440.

tit-tie, *v.t.* [A variant of *tattle* (q.v.).] To prate, to chatter.

tit-tie-tattle, *s.* & *a.*

A. As substantive:

1. Idle talk or chatter; trifling talk; empty prattle.

"For every idle *tit-tie-tattle* that went about, Jack was suspected for the author."
—*Arbuthnot*; *Hist. John Bull*.

2. An idle chatterer or gossip.

"Impertinent *tit-tie-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking clever or facet."
—*Tatler*, No. 151.

B. As adj.: Gossiping, chattering.

tit-tie-tattle, *v.t.* To tattle, to gossip.

"You must be *tit-tie-tattling* before all our guests."
—*Shaksp.*; *Winter's Tale*, IV. 4.

tit-tie-bät, *s.* [See def.] A variant or corruption of *Stickleback* (q.v.).

"There sat the man who had agitated the scientific world with his Theory of *Tit-tie-bäts*."
—*Inchens*; *Pickwick*, ch. 1.

• *tit-tie-bäte*, *v.t.* [Lat. *titubatus*, sup. of *titubare* = to stumble.]

1. To stumble, to trip, to stagger.

"But what because of this *tit-tie-bäte*, this towering mountain of snow?"
—*Walden*; *Ap. Log. for Love*, vol. II. 36.

2. To rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane.

tit-q-bä-tion, *s.* [TITUBATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of stumbling.

2. The act or state of rolling or rocking, as a curved body on a plane.

II. Pathol.: Perpetual change of position or filigetting. It is a frequent symptom in diseases which are characterized by nervous irritation.

tit-q-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *titulaire*, from O. Fr. *titul* = a title (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *titular*; It. *titulare*.]

A. As adj.: Being such or such by title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it; having or conferring the title only.

"To convince us that he is not a mere *titular* deity."
—*Scott*; *Christian Life*, pt. II. ch. vii.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lar.*: One who holds the title of an office without the real power or authority belonging to it.

"A *titular* advocate who has become the *titular* of a portion."
—*Full*; *Med. Jurispr.*, Dec. 21, 1842.

II. Ecclesiastical Law:

1. *Eng.*: One who may lawfully enjoy a benefice without performing its duties.

2. *Roman*: A patron saint.

III. Scots Law:

Titulars of the tithes: The titulars or patrons to whose tithes or tenth part of the produce of land, formerly claimed by the clergy, had been gifted by the crown, into whose hands the same fell at the Reformation. They are called in Scotland *Titulars* or *Lords of Erection*.

titular-bishop, *s.*

Eccles. & Church Hist.: (See extract.)

"The political condition of the eastern and southern shores of the Mediterranean has for some time been such as to allow of the existence of flourishing Christian communities in many places where formerly Musliman bigotry would have rendered it impossible. These countries are no longer, *titular* bishoprics, in the full sense of the words. His Holiness Leo XIII. has therefore, by a recent decision, substituted the phrase *Titular Bishop* for *Bishop in Exile* or *Exile*."
—*Addis*; *Arnold*; *Cath. Encyc.*, p. 16.

titular-church, *s.*

Eccles.: A name given to the parish-church of Rome, as distinct from the parochial churches, which belonged to the Pope, and from the oratories. Each *titular* church, as under a cardinal priest, had a district assigned to it, and a font for baptism in case of necessity.

• *tit-q-lär-i-ty*, *s.* [Eng. *titular*; *titly*.] The quality or state of being titular.

"Julius Augustus and Titinius, with great inability received the name of *imperator*; but their successors retain the name even in their *titularity*."
—*Brown*; *Empire*, 18, viii. ch. xvi.

• *tit-q-lär-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *titular*; *de*.] In a titular manner; by title only; nominally only.

"The church representative is a general council, *titularly* so, as the convocation of France."
—*Appelle*; *Le Comar*, pt. II. ch. II.

tit-q-lär-y, *a.* & *s.* [TITULAR.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting in a title; bearing a title; titular.

"The king seemed to boast much of this *titular* honour, but we saw that it was only by the p.p. and cardinal."
—*Strype*; *Eccles. Hist.*, Henry VIII. (an. 1531).

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from a title.

"William the Conqueror, by a *titular* power, yet mixed it with a *titular* pretence, appointed upon the Confessor's will."
—*Baron*.

B. As subst.: A titular (q.v.).

"The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titulars* nor perpetual curates."
—*Aspley*; *Paraphrase*.

• *tit-qlad*, *a.* [Lat. *titulus* = a title.] Having a title; entitled.

tit-q-ping, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Restless, lively; full of spirit. [*Scottish*.]

"The *tit-q-ping* and *tit-q-ping* of the *tit-q-ping* nation."
—*Scott*; *St. Romain*, II. 111.

tit, tit, tire, amidst, what, fall, father; wä, wöt, hère, camél, hór, thère; pine, pít, sür, air, marine; gö, pít, or, wör, wöl, work, whä, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, quite, cür, rôle, fäll; trý, Syrian. a, o = ä; ey = ä; qu = kw.

tit-up-py, *s.* [TITUPPING.] Unsubstantial; loosely put together; shabby. (*Prov.*)

"Did you ever see such a little tituppy thing in your life?"—*John Ayres: Northanger Abbey*, ch. 12.

Tit-tis, *s.* [Lat., a common Roman pronunciation, the most distinguished of those who bore it being the Emperor Titus; Gr. Tirois (Tirois).]

Script. Hist.: A companion of St. Paul, though not mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. He seems to have been converted by the apostle (Tit. 1. 4), probably at Antioch a.d. 50 or 51, and in the same year accompanied him to Jerusalem, and was present at that first council which recognized Gentile converts as part of the Church, and exempted them from the burden of the Mosaic ritual (cf. Acts xv. 1-35 with Gal. ii. 1-5). Paul soon afterwards "officially" carried out the liberty thus secured: 1. by refusing to require Titus, who by birth was a Greek, to be circumcised (Gal. ii. 3-5). Titus was subsequently with Paul at Ephesus (a.o. 56), whence the former was sent on a special mission to the Corinthians, perhaps carrying with him Paul's second epistle to that Church (2 Cor. vi. 9, 10, 23, xii. 18). When Titus returned (a.o. 57) he found the Apostle in Macedonia (2 Cor. vii. 3-6, 13-15). Subsequently (probably a.d. 61 or 62) he was left in Crete to arrange the affairs of the Church and "certain elders in every city" (Tit. 1. 5). Returning thence to Rome he was dispatched by Paul (a.d. 66 or 67) to Dalmatia (2 Tim. iv. 10). According to tradition Titus returned to his work in Crete, and died a natural death at an advanced age.

The Epistle of Paul to Titus:

New Testament Canon: The third of St. Paul's pastoral epistles. It was written to give Titus directions respecting the organization of the Cretan Church. After an introduction (i. 1-5), the Apostle lays down the qualifications of a scriptural bishop (ii. 1-10) and subjects (iii. 1), and on social duties (iii. 2), the whole interspersed with evangelical doctrine and precept (ii. 7-8, 11-15; iii. 3-9). He concludes by instructing Titus how to deal with heretics, and asking him to come to Nicopolis (in Epirus?), where he (Paul) hopes to winter, and send subalterns (iii. 12). There is a considerable resemblance between some passages in Titus and others in the Epistles to Timothy. The external evidence in favour of the Epistle to Titus is somewhat strong—stronger than for those to Timothy. The latter together are called the Pastoral Epistles.

Tit-tyr-tū, *s.* [See def.] From the first line of the first Eclogue of Virgil:

"Tityre tu patulae recubans sub tegmine fagi."
A slang term in the time of Charles II., equivalent to Heeter, Mohawk, and similar notions, whose practice was to scour the streets of London and create disturbances at night.

"I knew the Heeters, and before them the Muns, and the Tityre tū; they were brave fellows indeed! In these days a man could go from the Rose Garden to the Palace gate but he must venture his life twice, my dear Mr. Weller!"—*Charles Dickens: The Pickwick Papers*.

ti-vér, *s.* [A.S. *tāfer* = a reddish tint or colour.] A kind of ochre used in some parts of England for marking sheep.

ti-vér, *nt.* [A.S. *tāfer*, *v.*] To mark with tiver, i.e. sheep, for a certain purpose.

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words inserted between the parts: as, "Of whom be thou sure also" (2 Tim. iv. 15), for "Of whom beware thou also." It frequently occurs in poetry with *whosoever* and *whatsoever*, &c.

"We can create and in what place and/or. Thivra under evil."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 308.

timé-s-tér-ni, *s.* pl. [Lat., from Gr. *timé* (timé) = a cutting, and *stér-ni* (stér-ni) = the breast.]

Entom.: A group of Australian Beetles, sub-family Lamiinae. They have oblique fore-his like the Cerambycinae.

tō, *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *tō* (prep.); cogn. with Dut. *toe*; O. H. Ger. *zu*, *zi*, *zi*, *zu*; M. H. Ger. *zu*, *zu*; Ger. *zu*; Goth. *du*; Russ. *do*. Cf. also O. Irish *do* = to; O. Welsh *di*. The A.S. *tō* was also used as the sign of the gerund, as distinct from the infinitive mood. It is now the distinctive sign of the infinitive mood, the gerundial use being lost. *To* and *too* are doublets.]

A. As preposition:

1. Used to denote motion towards a place, person, or thing; to indicate direction towards a place, person, thing, goal, state, or condition. It is generally interchangeable with *unto* or *towards*, but frequently expresses more than the latter, in that it may denote arrival at the place or end stated.

"To her straight goes he."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 364.

2. Used to denote motion towards a work to be done or a question to be treated.

"Bo to your pleasures."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, i. 1.

3. Used to indicate a point or limit reached in space, time, or degree: as, for as; no less than; excluding all omission or exception. (Frequently preceded by *up*.)

"Skipped from sixty years to sixty."—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, i. 2.

4. Used to indicate anything capable of being regarded as a limit to movement or action; denoting destination, aim, design, purpose, or end; for.

"Wherefore was I to this house mockery turn?"—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

5. Used to indicate a result or effect produced; denoting an end, result, or consequence.

"I shall laugh myself to death."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 2.

6. Used to denote direction, tendency, and application; towards.

"My soul to Valentine is sold."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.

7. Used to denote addition; accumulation.

"Seek happy nights to happy days."—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 1.

8. Used to denote junction or union.

"She bound him to her breast."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 312.

9. Used to denote comparison, proportion, or measure; in comparison of; as compared with.

"To the world am I like a drop of water."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, i. 2.

10. Hence used in expressing ratios or proportions: as, Three is to six as four is to eight. (Expressed in symbols, 3 : 6 :: 4 : 8.)

11. Used to denote opposition or contrast generally.

"Face to face, and frowning brow to brow."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, i. 1.

12. Hence may be classed such phrases as *To one's face*, *To his teeth* = in presence and defiance of.

"Weepst thou for him to my face?"—*Shakespeare: Othello*, v. 2.

13. Hence its use in betting phrases.

"My dukedom to a beggarly dinner."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, i. 2.

14. In proportion to; according to; up to.

"The Greeks are strong and skilful to their strength."—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

15. Used to denote accord, agreement, or agreement; in congruity or harmony, with.

"This is right to that [saying] of Horace."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

16. Used to denote correspondence, simultaneousness, or accompaniment.

"She dances to her lute."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, v. (Prod.).

17. In the place of; as a substitute for; in the character, position, or quality of; as.

"Tunis was never graced before with such a paragon to their queen."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, ii. 1.

18. Used to denote relation; concerning; as to.

"Few words, but to effect, more than all yet."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, iii. 1.

"18. It is sometimes used without any sense of motion for near; by:

"It would annoy my heart
Of what lies heavy to it."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

19. It is used in a variety of cases to supply the place of the dative in other languages, connecting transitive verbs with their indirect or distant objects, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action: as, What is that to me? To drink a health to a person.

"Meditate upon these things: give thyself wholly to them."—*1 Tim.*, ii. 15.

20. After adjectives it denotes the person or thing with respect to which, or on whose interest a quality is shown or perceived.

"Invisible to every eye ball."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, i. 2.

21. After substantives it denotes the state of being appertaining; of. [See extract under Throat, s. 1. 2. (1).]

22. As regards, towards; especially after adjectives expressing obedience, disobedience, or the like.

"If thou dost find him tractable to us."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

23. A common vulgarism in America for at or in (a place).

24. Used as the sign of the infinitive mood, or governing the gerundial infinitive or gerund. In the English of the First Period *to* was only used before the dative or gerundial infinitive; in the beginning of the thirteenth century it began to be used before the ordinary infinitive. The simple infinitive with *to* appears in such sentences as, Tell him to go. *To* is generally omitted before the infinitive, after the auxiliary verbs *do*, *can*, *may*, *must*, *will*, *shall* (with their past tenses), as well as after such verbs as *bid*, *dare*, *need*, *make*, *see*, *hear*, *feel*, *let*, *observe*, *behold*, *have* (as in, I would have you know), and *know*. *For* to was commonly used before the gerundial infinitive to denote purpose or design: as, "What went ye out for to see?" (Matt. xi. 9); but it is now only used by the vulgar. *To* with the gerundial infinitive often comes (1) after an adjective: as, quick to hear, slow to speak; (2) after the substantive verb to denote futurity; (3) after *have*, denoting necessity or duty: as, I have to go. *To* is also employed with the infinitive as a verbal noun in such a sentence as: To see is to believe = Seeing is believing. *To* was often omitted before the infinitive where we should now use it:

"How long with this word intend you stay?"—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

i.e., to stay. It was also inserted where we should now omit it.

"They would not have you to stir forth."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.

It is now often used in colloquial language without an infinitive to supply the place of an infinitive already mentioned: as, He bade me go with him, but I did not wish to.

3. As adverb:

1. Forward, onward, on.

"To Achilles to, Ajax to?"—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

2. Used to denote motion towards a thing for the purpose of laying hold of it; particularly applied to food.

"I will stand to and feed."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iii. 2.

3. Used to denote junction, union, or the closing of something open or separated.

"Clap to the doors."—*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

4. Used to denote an aim proposed in doing something.

5. In a certain direction or place: as, To heaven to.

6. For the meanings of such phrases as *To boot*, *to come to*, *go to*, &c., see the main words.

7. 1. *To and again*: To and fro.

2. *To and fro*:

(1) *As adv.*: Forward and backward; up and down.

(2) *As substantive*:

(a) The handling of a question backward and forward; discussion.

(b) A walking backward and forward.

(3) *As adv.*: Backward and forward: as, to and fro motion.

to-be, *s.* The future and what it will bring with it; futurity.

"Through all the secular to-be"
Templeton: In Memoriam, st. 23.

bol, *boy*; **pout**, **bow**; **cat**, **gall**, **chorus**, **ch**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** - **2**

-stan, **-tion**, **-shan**, **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-fion**, **-sion** = **shūn**. **-olous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **shūn**. **-ble**, **-dlo**, &c. = **bel**, **dol**.

† **to come**, *v.* The future; futurity.

"And all the rich to come
Back as the golden autumn woodland rooks."
Frost: *Princeton*, vii, 28.

to-do, *s.* Ado, bustle, commotion. (*Colloq.*)
"The next day there was another visit to Doctor Commons and a great to-do with an attending caller who, being instructed, declined swearing anything but profane oaths."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. iv.

to-fall, *s.*

1. Decline, setting.

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, the roof of which is formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall of the principal building.

to-name, *s.* A name added to another name; a name given in addition to the Christian and surname of a person to distinguish him from others of the same name; a nickname (q.v.). Such to-names are frequent where families continually intermarry, and where, consequently, the same name is common to several individuals. To-names are common, especially among the fisher population on the east coast of Scotland, and in Wales.

to- (1), *pref.* [A.S. *to-* (pref.); cogn. with O. Fris. *to-*, *te*; O. H. Ger. *an-*, *zer-*, *za-*, *ze-*, *zē-*; Ger. *zer-*.] A particle formerly used in composition with verbs, participles, or adjectives, with the force of assimilation, in twain, to pieces, or with an augmentative force; entirely, quite, altogether. [ALL-*to*.]

* **to-bete**, *v.t.* To beat severely.

* **to-break**, * **to-brake**, *v.t.* or *i.* To break to pieces. (*William of Paler*, c. 3, 236.)

* **to-brete**, *v.t.* or *i.* To burst to pieces.

* **to-hew**, *v.t.* To hew or cut to pieces.

* **to-pinch**, *v.t.* To pinch severely.

"Fairly like to pinch the un-lean knight."
Shakespeare: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

* **to-rent**, *a.* Rent asunder. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, iv. vii. 8.)

* **to-torne**, *a.* Torn to pieces. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. ix. 10.)

* **to-worne**, *a.* Worn out. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, v. ix. 10.)

to- (2), *pref.* [A.S. *to* = for, as in *to-day* = for the day, to-day; *to-morgen* = for the morn, to-morrow.]

to-day, *s.* & *adv.*

A. *As subst.* The present day; *aa*, To-day is Friday.

B. *As adv.* On this day; *aa*, They left to-day.

to-morrow, * **to-morwa**, * **to-mo-row**, *s.* & *adv.*

A. *As subst.* The day after the present.

"A man he seems of cheerful yesterdaye
And confident to-morrow."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

B. *As adv.* On or in the day after the present.

"Than helps me, lord, to-morrow in my battle."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2, 64.

* **To-morrow come never**: On a day which will never arrive; never.

to-night, *s.* & *adv.*

A. *As subst.* The present or the coming night.

B. *As adv.*

1. On or in the coming night.

"For soyd, the Pachas, makes a feast to-night
A feast for promised triumph yet to come."
Bacon: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

* 2. Last night. (*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.)

* **to-year**, * **to-yere**, *adv.* This year. (*Prompt. Par.*)

toad, * **tade**, * **tode**, * **toode**, *s.* [A.S. *tādige*, *tāde*, a word of unknown origin.] [TAOPEL.]

Zool. The popular name of any species of the family Bufonidae (q.v.), which is almost universally distributed, but is rare in the Australian region, one species being found in Celebes and one in Australia. Two species are British: the Common Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) and the Natterjack (q.v.) (*B. calamita*), and another species (*B. variabilis*) is found on the Continent. The first is the type of the family. The body is swollen and heavy-looking, covered with a warty skin, head large, flat,

and toothless, with a rounded, blunt muzzle. There is a swelling above the eyes covered with pores, and the parotids are large, thick, and prominent, and secrete an acid fluid, which probably gave rise to the popular stories about the venom of the toad, or they may owe their origin to the fact that when handled or irritated these animals can eject a watery fluid from the vent. But neither the secretion from the parotids nor the ejected fluid is harmful to man, and there is little doubt but that its effects on the lower animals have been much exaggerated. The toad has four fingers and five partially webbed toes. The general colour above is a brownish-gray, the tubercles more or less brown; under surface yellowish white, sometimes spotted with black. Toads are terrestrial, hiding in damp, dark places during the day, and crawling with the head near the ground, for their short limbs are badly adapted for leaping. They are extremely tenacious of life, and can exist a long time without food; their hibernation in mud, cracks, and holes has probably given rise to the stories of their being found in places where they must have existed for centuries without food and air. These stories, however, have no foundation in fact, for Dr. Buckland proved, by direct experiment, that no toad can live for two years if deprived of food and air. [RIPA, MURINAM-TOAD.]

♂ Toads, like other Batrachians, are absent from most oceanic islands, the reason being that their spawn is immediately destroyed by immersion in salt water. (*Darwin: Orig. of Species*.)

♂ **Toad in the hole**: A dish composed of meat baked in butter.

"The dish they call a toad in a hole . . . putting a noble sirloin of beef into a poor, paitry butter-pudding."—*Mud. if Arday: Harp.*, vi. 134.

toad-bag, *s.* (See extract.)

"A conjurer or 'white-wizard,' who cured afflicted persons by means of the toad-bag—a small piece of linen having a hole from a living toad sewn up inside, to be worn round the sufferer's neck and next his skin, the twitching movements of which limb gave, as it was said, a cure to the blood of the wearer, and effected a radical change in his constitution."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 14, 1899, p. 502.

toad-eater, *s.* A term applied to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant. (Now shortened to *toady*.)

"A corrupted court formed of miscreant toad-eaters."—*Rever. Sidel of Despatch*, l. 2.

♂ The original meaning is one who is willing to do any dirty or disgusting act to please a superior, as the sight of a toad is most disgusting. The French equivalent is *avaler des couleuvres*, lit. = to swallow adders, hence, to put up with mortifications.

toad-eating, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.* Pertaining to a toad-eater or his practices; servilely or meanly sycophantic.

B. *As subst.* Servile or mean sycophancy; toadyism.

toad-fish, *s.*

Ichthy. A popular American name for any fish of the genus Batrachus, from the large head, wide gape, and generally repulsive appearance of the species. The Common Toad-fish (*Batrachus laevis*) is from eight inches to a foot long, light brown marbled with black. The Grunting Toad-fish (*B. grandis*), about the same size, is brownish above, with darker markings, white below, fins white with brown bands. There are about twelve species from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

toad-flax, *s.*

Bot. The genus *Litharia*, a genus of plants very closely allied to Snap-dragon, from which it is distinguished chiefly by the spur at the base of the corolla, and the capsule opening by valves or teeth, not by pores. The species are herbaceous perennials or annuals, chiefly natives of the northern portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, there being about 150 species in all. Among these the commonest European species is *L. vulgaris*, the Yellow Toad-flax, a species from one to three feet high, bearing terminal spikes of yellow flowers. It has medicinal properties, but is generally looked upon as a troublesome weed.

"By toad-flax which were none may taste,
If you have a mind to eat."

Drayton: *Musa Florentina*, Nymph. 4.

♂ Prior thinks that it obtained the name Toad-flax because the Lat. *habentium* (= a plant good for hibernates and swellings in the groin), used by Dodoens, in describing it, was mis-

taken for Mod. Lat. *bufonius* (= of or belonging to a toad). [Burr.]

Toad-flax pug:

Entom.: A geometrid moth, *Epitheta bicarialis*. It is of variegated colour. The larva feeds on the Yellow Toad-flax.

toad-lizards, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The genus *Phrynosoma* (q.v.)

toad-pipe, **toad-pipes**, *s.*

Bot.: *Hyssopus linum*, *E. urvula*, and other species of the genus. (*Britton & H. Land.*)

† **toad-skep**, *s.*

Bot.: Probably *Polyporus gignitus*. (*Britton & Holland.*)

toad-split, *s.* The same as CUCKOO-SPLIT (q.v.).

* **toad-spotted**, *a.* Tainted and polluted with venom, as the toad was popularly supposed to be.

"A most toad-spotted traitor!"

Shakespeare: *Lea*, v. 1.

toad-stone (1), *s.* A popular name for Bufonite (q.v.), from the fact that it was formerly supposed to be a natural cure to found in the head of the Common Toad. Extraordinary virtues were attributed to it; it was held to be a protection against poisons, and was often set in rings. That this belief was rife in Shakespeare's time is proved by the lines (*As You Like It*, ii. 1):

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

According to Sir Thomas Browne (*Vulgar Err.*, bk. iii, ch. xiii), there were two kinds of toad-stones known in his day: the one "a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals, but in fields;" the other "taken not out of the toad's head, but out of a fish's mouth, being banefully contrived out of the teeth of the *lapus marinus*, a fish often taken in our northern seas, as was publicly declared by an eminent and learned physician" (Sir George Ent).

toad-stone (2), *s.* [From the Ger. *toad-stein* = (lead-)stone, the *hüttengestein* of L. Germania.]

Petrol.: An igneous rock of Carboniferous age, occurring in veins and sheets in limestone. The German name was given because of its barrenness in metalliferous ores. The rock is usually much altered by chemical agencies, but it evidently belongs to the group of dolerites.

toad's back rail, *s.*

Arch.: A particular kind of hand-rail for stairs. So named from its shape. (*Figural*.)

toad's eye, *s.* [TOAD'S EYE TIL.]

toad's eye tin, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Cassiterite (q.v.), occurring in aggregated groups of exceedingly small round bodies with radiated structure, supposed by the Cornish miners to resemble the eye of a toad.

toad's mouth, *s.*

Bot.: *Anturkinum majus*. (*Britton & H. Land.*)

* **toad-er-y**, *s.* [Eng. *toad*; *-ery*.] A place set apart for or frequented by toads.

"[Toads] are supposed to be poisonous, this is quite a vulgar error. . . . In my country, indeed, I was attended to make them a piece of parchment called it a toad-er-y."—*Horace*, l. 10. *Horace* drew it to the North of England (ed. 1804, p. 21. Note.)

* **toad-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *toad*; *-ish*.] Like a toad; venomous.

"A speckled, toadish, or poison-nail—*Berret*.
Tram."

* **toad-lät**, *s.* [Eng. *toad*; *dum*, suff. *-lät*.] A little toad. (*Ciderp.*)

* **toad-läng**, *s.* [Eng. *toad*; *dum*, suff. *-läng*.] A little toad; a toadlet.

"I always knew you for a toad-ling."—*Ed. Harp.*, *Harp.*, i. 107.

toad-stool, * **tode stool**, *s.* [Eng. *toad*, and *stool*.] So named because toads and frogs were supposed to sit upon them. (*Prompt*.) Berkeley, however, thinks the name was given because in the opinion of the old herbalists they derived their poison from toads, as puff-balls were supposed to come from walrus, and deer-balls (Elapdomy) from deer.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, what, fäll, father; wä, wät, häre, camel, här, thäre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gä, pöt, or, wöre, wöl, work, whö, sön; mäte, cüh, cüre, quite, cür, räle, fäll; trý, sýrian. a, o = é; ey = ä; qu = kv.

make the filler of inferior material. Cigars are rarely adulterated. They generally contain tobacco, even if it be of a poor kind. Chewing tobacco is made by laying the leaves together and pressing them into cakes of the required size, or by cutting a mass of them into the various "fine-cuts" now used. The cigarette, now so much used in smoking, is filled with fine-cut tobacco, covered with specially manufactured and treated paper. Snuff, formerly much used, was in the past made from tobacco leaves, but is now chiefly prepared from the stems and undrills of the leaf. It has now greatly gone out of use, respectable people no longer using it as formerly.

4. **Pharm.**: Externally tobacco is a powerful irritant. In the form of snuff it is sometimes prescribed as an emollient in affections of the head, or smoked as a sedative and expectorant in asthma. Internally it is a powerful sedative to the heart; it sometimes cures dyspepsia and has been given in dropsy (*Garrod*).

tobacco-booking machine, *s.* A machine which arranges the smoothed leaves of tobacco into symmetrical piles.

tobacco-box, *s.* A box for holding tobacco.

tobacco-cutter, *s.*

1. A machine for shaving tobacco leaves into shreds for chewing or smoking.

2. A knife for cutting plug-tobacco into smaller pieces.

tobacco-knife, *s.* A knife for cutting plug-tobacco into pieces convenient for the pocket. It is usually a sort of guillotine knife worked by a lever, and cutting downwards on to a wooden bed. (*Amer.*) A similar machine is in use in England for cutting cake tobacco for smoking.

* **tobacco-man**, *s.* A tobaccoist.

tobacco-paper, *s.* Paper specially made for envelopes for cigarettes, to avoid the favour of burning cotton or linen. Rice-paper is extensively used.

tobacco-pipe, *s.* An implement used in smoking tobacco. It consists essentially of a bowl, in which the tobacco is placed, and a stem, more or less long, through which the smoke is drawn into the mouth. In form and material pipes vary very much; the principal materials employed are pipe-clay, meerschaum, porcelain, and wood.

¶ **Queen's tobacco-pipe**: A peculiar designation of a peculiarly shaped kiln belonging to the Customs, and situated near the London docks, in which are collected damaged tobacco and cigars, and contraband goods, as tobacco, cigars, tea, &c., which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has been accumulated, when the whole is set fire to and consumed.

Tobacco-pipe clay: (PIPE CLAY).

Tobacco-pipe fish: (PIPE-FISH)

tobacco-pouch, *s.* A pouch or bag for holding tobacco.

tobacco root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Levisia rediviva*, one of the Mesembryaceae. The plant has succulent leaves and fugitive, rose coloured flowers, and the root is eaten by the natives of north-western America.

tobacco seed sugar, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. A sugar of the nature of cane-sugar, or saccharose, observed in the seeds of the tobacco plant by Mr. G. Lewin, of the Laboratory, Somerset House. Its specific rotatory angle is 73.2°, and it is inverted in the same way as cane-sugar by the action of mineral acids.

tobacco stopper, *s.* A little plug for pressing down the burning tobacco in the bowl of the pipe.

tobacco-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A mixture of saccharose, dextrose, and levulose, discovered by Mr. James Bell in tobacco leaves, which have been preserved from any undue fermentative action. The three varieties of sugar exist in such proportions as to have no effect on a ray of polarized light. The sugars, separated as a lime compound, decomposed with oxalic acid, and purified by animal charcoal, yielded results approximating to a cane-sugar, dextrose, and levulose. The first-named differs

from ordinary cane-sugar by refusing to crystallize, and yielding an inverted sugar with an angle of nearly -10°.

tobacco-wheel, *s.* A machine by which leaves of tobacco are twisted into a cord.

* **tô-bâc-côn-êr**, *s.* [*Eng. tobacco*; a connect., and suff. -er.] One who uses tobacco; a smoker.

* **tô-bâc-côn-ing**, *s.* [*Tobacco*.] Using tobacco; smoking.

"Neither was it any news upon this guild day, to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with smokers, waiting for the snuff's return; drinking and tobaccoing as freely, as if it had turned ale-house."—*Sp. Bull. His Hard Measure*.

* **tô-bâc-côn-lat**, *s.* [*Eng. tobacco*; a connect., and suff. -ist.]

1. One who smokes tobacco; a smoker.
"Let every soldier, with his dirty fist,
Take pride to be a blacke tobaccoist."
Let idoll customs cease in this excellent gear,
And with a while their reputation cease."
—*J. Taylor's Pindaric Proclamation*.

2. A dealer in tobacco; one who sells tobacco, cigars, &c.

"Colonial merchants, grocers, sweet bakers, and tobacconists, with the exception of the public offices."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

To-bâ-gô, *s.* [*See def.*]

Geog.: An island in the West Indies.

Tobago-cane, *s.* The trade name of the slender trunks of *Bactris minor*, imported into Europe and made into walking-sticks.

* **tô-bêr-môr-ita**, *s.* [*After Tobernary*, island of Mull, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral; sp. gr. 2.423; colour, pale-pinkish white; translucent. According to E. S. Dana, the analysis points to its probable identity with gyrolite (q.v.).

* **tô-bine**, *s.* [*Ger. tobis*; Dut. *tahin*.]

Fabric: A stout, twilled silk, much resembling Florentine, used for dresses.

Tô-bit, *s.* [*Gr. Τόβιτ (Tôbit), Τόβειρ (Tôbeit)*.]

Apocrypha: A book generally placed between 2 Esdras and Judith, and containing fourteen chapters. A pious man, Tobit by name, resident in Tiblach in Naphtalim, was taken captive by Euneassar (Shalmaneser), king of Assyria, and located in Nineveh. When his countrymen were put to death by the king's order, their bodies were thrown into the streets. Tobit made a practice of burying them, and compromised himself by these acts of humanity. Once, when he had buried a body, and, being in consequence ceremonially unclean, was sleeping outside by the wall of his court-yard, "the sparrows minted warm dung" into his eyes and made him blind (i. ii.). In the days of his prosperity he had lent ten talents of silver to his countryman, Gabael, who lived at Hecani in Media. At his death Gabael's daughter Sara had been married to seven husbands, all of whom had been killed by Asmodeus, the evil spirit, on the marriage-night before they could possess their bride. To recover the lent money, Tobit despatched his son Tobias, having as his companion a man-servant. The two set out for Rages, taking Ecbatana on the way. As Tobias was bathing in the Tigris, a fish leaped out of the water, attempting to devour him; but he caught his assailant, which was cooked and eaten by the travellers, the heart, the liver, and the gall being kept by Tobias, on the advice of his companion, the heart and the liver to be smoked for the expulsion of evil spirits from persons possessed, and the gall to remove whiteness in the eye (iii.-vi.). Arrived at Ecbatana, he married the maiden, smoking out the evil spirit who would have made away with him. During the marriage festivities the companion was despatched to Rages for the lent money, and obtained it. The two ultimately returning with the bride to Nineveh to Tobit, whose blindness was cured by the gall of the fish (vii.-xi.). When the time came for paying the servant, he declined all compensation, and revealed himself to be Raphael, one of seven angels of exalted rank and function (xii.). Sincere thanksgiving followed to God, who had sent the angel (xiii.). By direction of Tobit, Tobias removed from Nineveh, the destruction of which had been prophesied by Jonah (xiv.; cf. Jonah iii. 4, &c.). Viewed as a tale designed to commend piety and trust in God, the book of Tobit evinces

considerable genius, the plot being well sustained, and some of the scenes, depicting domestic life, being beautifully drawn. It resembles a modern novel in making its virtuous hero struggle with adversity, in having love scenes and a marriage, and a personage apparently of humble rank ultimately proved to be of very high order, with a general diffusion of happiness at the close. Whether or not there is a nucleus of historic truth cannot now be known; the most of it is clearly unhistorical. The expulsion of evil spirits by the smoke of the burning heart and liver of a fish, and the curing of eyes by the gall of a fish, are mentioned apparently not as miracles, but as parts of the ordinary course of nature. A fish large enough to threaten the life of Tobias is eaten by him and the angel seemingly at a single meal. Finally, as shown by Prot. Saver (*The Witness of Ancient Monuments*, pp. 38, 39), it was not Shalmaneser, but Tiglath-Pileser, who carried the people of Naphtalim captive (cf. Tobit i. 2, 3, & 2 Kings xv. 29). Sennacherib's father was not Shalmaneser, but Sargon (Tobit i. 15); it was not fifty-five, but twenty years, after the return of Sennacherib from Palestine that he was murdered by his sons (21). It is doubtful if either Rages or Ecbatana existed at the time when Tobit is said to have lived (i. 14, iii. 7). Those who captured Nineveh were Xaxara and Nabopolassar, not Nebuchadnezzar and Astor (Xerxes), the latter of whom did not live till 150 years after the time when Nineveh fell (xiv. 15). It is believed that Tobit was written about 300 B.C. Lymphos suffer as to whether or not it was first published in Greek or whether there may have been a Hebrew or an Aramaean original.

* **tô-bôg-gan**, **tô-bôg'an**, * **tô-bôg-gin**, *s.* [*A corrupt of Amer. Indian toboggan* = a sled or sledge. The form *toboggan* is logically correct, but the form *toboggin* is almost universal use.

1. A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada. It is simply a piece of birch or bass-wood, a quarter of an inch thick, from five to eight feet long, by one or two broad, bent up in front into the dash-board of a sledge, and heavily studded with cross-pieces of hard wood a foot apart, and by two round rods, one on each side, on top of the cross-pieces, all fastened by catgut to the shaft. The board of the sled is strengthened by two cross-pieces and kept in shape by catgut strings at the ends bound to the front cross-piece and rods. Grooves are cut on the under side of the toboggan to let the knees sink below the sled.

2. A sledge to be drawn by dogs or men. (*On the toboggan*: In a state of degeneracy or retrogression, mentally, morally, ecclesiastically, or otherwise. (*C. S. Long*).

toboggan slide, *s.* A place specially prepared for coasting with toboggans, or artificial wooden chute for tobogganing, a pleasure resort.

* **tô-bôg-gan**, **tô-bôg'an**, * **tô-bôg-gin**, *s.* [*Toboggan*.] To slide down snow-covered slopes or artificial chutes on a toboggan.

* **tô-bôg-gan-êr**, **tô-bôg-an-êr**, *s.* [*Eng. toboggan*; -er.] A tobogganist.

* **tô-bôg-gan-lat**, **tô-bôg-an-lat**, *s.* [*Eng. toboggan*; -ist.] One who practices tobogganing.

* **tôc-oc-tâ**, *s.* [*Ital. from toccare* = to touch to play upon, to touch.]

Old Music: (1) A prelude or overture. (2) A composition with a soft character. (3) A fantasia. (4) A suite.

* **tôch-er** (*ch guttural*) *s.* [*Ger. tochter*, *daughter* = a portion of a way.] A narrow portion; the downy bright line wide to the husband. (*Scott*.)

"But I care not a penny for her father's love, enough of my own."—*Scott's Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xvi.

* **tôch-êr** (*ch guttural*) *s.* [*Fr. tocher*, *daughter*.] To give a tocher or dower to. (*Scott*.)

* **tôch-êr-less** (*ch guttural*) *s.* [*Fr. tocher*, *daughter*.] For-olless, without a marriage portion. (*Scott*.)

"While now as a landless lord with a paternal daughter, to see can have no departing look."—*Scott's Waverley*, ch. lvi.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marins; gô, gô-er, wêre, wôlf, wôrck, wôh, sêu; mûte, cûn, cûre, quate, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = é; ev = a; qu = kv.

tol-created, a. Produced or gained by toll.

tol drop, a. Sweat caused by excessive exertion.

tol worn, a. Worn out or exhausted by toll.

tol (2), *toyle (2), a. (Fr. *toile* = cloth, linen... a striking horse of cloth; pl. *toiles* = a snare, from Lat. *tele* = a web, a thing woven, from *tex* = to weave.) A net or snare; a web, string, or the like net to catch prey. (Now generally in the plural.)

tol dr., *toyl-dr., s. (Eng. *toil*, v.; *dr.*) One who toils or labours painfully.

tol-ét, *toyl-ét, s. (Fr. *toilette*, dimin. of *toile* = cloth.) (Toil (2), s.)

1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk, &c., spread over a table in a bedroom or dressing-room.

2. A dressing-table.

3. A bag or case for night-clothes.

4. The act or process of dressing; also the mode of dressing; style or fashion of dress; dress, attire.

5. A lavatory or water-closet; toilet-room. (U.S.)

toilet cover, a. The same as TOILET, 1.

toilet glass, a. A looking-glass for the toilet.

toilet paper, a. A soft paper, for the special uses of the toilet-room.

toilet quilt, a. A toilet-cover.

toilet room, s. [See TOILET, 2, 5.]

toilet service, s. The earthenware and glass vessels collectively necessary in a dressing-room.

toilet-table, a. A dressing-table.

***tol lôte, s.** (Fr.)

1. The same as TOILET, 4.

2. A dressing-room.

tol sil, a. (Eng. *toil* (1), s.; *sil* (1).) Full of toil; involving toil; laborious, fatiguing.

The fraternal law is confers his *toilful* care. *Mickle Liberty.*

tol i-sôte, *toil-i-sôt, s. (A dimin. from *toile* = cloth.) (Toil (2), s.)

Fabric:

1. A kind of German quilting.

2. A fabric of silk and cotton warp and woollen weft.

***tol lôte, a.** (Eng. *toil* (1), s.; *lôte*.) Free from toil.

tol sôte, *toyle-sôte, a. (Eng. *toil* (1), s.; *sôte*.) Attended with toil; involving toil; laborious, fatiguing, wearisome.

"To prune these growing plants, and tend these *sôtes*."

Which were it *tol-sôte*, yet with thee were sweet. *Milton P. L. iv. 440.*

***tol sôte ly, adv.** (Eng. *toilsome*; *ly*.) In a toilsome or laborious manner; in or with toil.

"Their life must be *tol-sôte*ly spent in hewing of wood and dressing of water for all *tol-sôte*." *Sp. Hall Customs. The vicar.*

tol sôte-nôte, *tolle some-nôte, s. (Eng. *toilsome*; *nôte*.) The quality or state of being toilsome; laboriousness, wearisomeness.

***tolle, s.** (Fr.) An old French measure of length, containing six French feet, or 1.949 metres, equivalent to 6.305 English feet.

***tol-ach, *tosh-ach (ch guttural), s.** (Ural.) A captain or leader; specif. in the early history of Scotland, an officer or dignitary immediately under the monarch (q.v.). There he was hereditary and attached to a cadet of the family of the monarch.

tol pâm, s. (Fr. from Lat. *tonacem*, accus. of *tonus* = sharpening, from *tonus*, pa. par. of *tonde* = to shear.) The fleece of a sheep.

tol, boy; pôt, jôwl; cat, poll, chorun, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f

-clan, -tian shan, -tion, -sion = shân; -çion, -çion = shân. -clon, -tion, -sion = shân. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, del.

tolson d'er, s.

1. The term for a golden fleece or the Holy Lamb.

2. (GOLDEN-FLEECE, 7).

tôk, s. (From the cry of the bird.)

Ornith. *Myiophobus* (or *Tockus*) *erythrochrysus*, the Red-breasted Hornbill, from the wooded parts of Western, Central, and Southern Africa. It is about eighteen inches in length.

tô-kay, s. [See def.] A rich, highly-prized wine produced at Tokay, in Upper Hungary, from white grapes. It has an aromatic taste. It is not good till it has been kept for about three years, and it continues to improve the longer it is kept. It is produced from grapes grown on the side of a low chain of hills, never more than 700 feet above the sea level, named the Hegyalja. Inferior Hungarian wines are frequently sold under this name, and many French and German imitations are also in the market.

tô-kên, *to-kên, *tokno, *to-kyn, s. (A S. *tokon*, *tkon*, from *tek* (for *tak*), pa. t. of *tkon*, *tkon* = to accense, orig. = to indicate, to point out; cogn. with Dut. *teken* = a sign, mark, miracle, token; Teel, *taka*, *teika*; Han. *tepa*; Sw. *tecken*; Goth. *teikans*; Ger. *zeichen*. From the same root as Lat. *indicio* = to point out; *docere* = to teach; Gr. *deiknômi* (deik-namî) = to show.)

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Something representing, or intended or supposed to represent, or to indicate another thing or event; a sign, a symbol.

"The token served for a sign of grace."

Between ourselves and all our followers. *Shakespeare Henry VI. iii. l.*

2. A mark, sign, indication, symbol, or symptom; specif. in posthumous diseases, a livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, approaching death.

"Corrupted blood soon watery token shows." *Shakespeare Rape of Lucrece, i. 740.*

3. A pledge or memorial of love or friendship; a love-token, a keepsake.

"It seems you loved not her to leave her token." *Shakespeare Twelfth Night, iv. 4.*

4. A sign by which one proves the authenticity, legitimacy, or good faith of a commission or document.

"Say, by this token, I desire thy company." *Shakespeare Measure for Measure, iv. 2.*

5. A signal, a sign.

"He made a token to his knyzles, whereby they knowe his mynde toll upon hym and slow hym." *Piers Plowman, C. 100.*

6. Now, strictly, a piece of money current by authority, and distinguished by authority. Such tokens were largely current in the last century, being coined by several of the corporations, as Bristol, &c., England. In a wider sense the term is applied to coins or substitutes for coins made of inferior metal, or of a quantity of metal of less value than its name would indicate. Owing to the scarcity of gold in England, and the loss occasioned by the poor for want of coin of less value than the silver penny in use down to the time of the Commonwealth, inferior and farthing tokens were struck in brass, copper, tin, pewter, lead, and even leather, not only by the Government, but by tradespeople, tavern-keepers, and others, for circulation in their own neighborhood. When copper coinage became sufficiently abundant to meet the wants of the population it was made a criminal offence to issue these private tokens, although they continued to circulate in small quantities down to quite recent times. The modern nickel and bronze small coins of the United States and Britain are a token coinage, as they are worth only a fractional part of their nominal value. The silver coinage consists also of tokens, but their metallic value more nearly approaches their nominal value than do the bronze coins. In order to prevent loss to traders using these token coins, the law of legal tender was passed, so that no one need, unless he chooses, accept more than ten dollars in minor silver, or twenty-five cents in nickel coin in one payment. For all sums of larger value he may demand gold or national bank notes. The silver five-franc piece in France is not a token coin; its metallic value is equal to that of the gold five-franc piece, and these both (owing to the Double Standard prevailing in France) are equal to their nominal value. (Tavern-

II. Technically:

1. *Church of Scotland, &c.*: A small disc of metal, generally lead or tin, issued prior to the celebration of the Lord's Supper in each Established Church, to every one connected with the congregation who, being in full communion, is entitled to be present at the sacrament. Tokens are now gradually giving place to communion cards. A similar arrangement prevails in most of the non-Established Presbyterian churches.

2. *Mining*: A piece of leather with a distinct mark for each hewer, one of which he sends up with each corf or tub.

3. *Printing*: Technically, 240 impressions; in practice, generally, 250 impressions, or four tokens for each 1000 sheets printed on one side.

4. *By token, By this token, By the same token*: Phrases colloquially used in corroboration of some statement and equivalent to: As a proof of what I say; This will prove what I say; as a proof, &c.

token money, s. Metallic paper currency, itself valueless in substance, but which derives integrity and exchangeability from a promise of redemption in some other money or commodity, generally gold or silver.

token-sheet, s.

Print: The last sheet of a token.

***tô-kên, v.t.** (TOKEN, s.)

1. To make known; to testify, to betoken; to be a sign or memorial of.

"On your finger in the night, I'll put Another ring, that what in this proceeds May lozen to the future our best deeds." *Shakespeare All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 2.*

2. To give a token or sign to; to mark, as with a token.

"How appears the flight?"

"On our side, like the Lord's providence Where death is sure." *Shakespeare Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.*

tô-kên-lôse, s. (Eng. *token*, s.; *lôse*.) Without a token.

tô-kôl-ô-çy, s. Same as *tocology*.

tôl, v.t. (Lat. *tollô* = to raise, to take away.)

Law: To take away; to toll.

tô-lô, s. (Hind. *told* = a balance.) A weight for gold and silver, equal to about 180 grains Troy, but differing in different places.

tôl-âl-lôl, s. (Eng. *toluene*, and *allyl*.) Derived from or containing toluene and allyl.

tolallyl-sulphide, s.

Chem.: (C₁₁H₁₃S₂). A product obtained by the dry distillation of sulphide or disulphide of benzil. After repeated crystallization from alcohol, it forms a white crystalline powder, very sparingly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, and melting at 143°-145°. (Böttger.)

tôl-âne, s. (Eng. *toluene*; *ane*.)

Chem.: C₇H₈. Has the constitution of diphenyl acetylene, C₆H₅CH₃, and is obtained by boiling stilbene (coumarin with alcoholic potash. It forms large crystals melting at 60°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

tôl-boeth, s. (TOLBOTH.)

Told, pret. & pa. par. of s. (TOLL, v.)

***tolle, *toll, *tolle, *telle, v.t.** (Etym. doubtful.) To draw on or attract as by the offer of something pleasant or desirable; to allure by some bait.

"If they did let them stand, they should but toll beggars to the towns." *Edmund Spenser England, bk. iii. ch. xiii.*

tô-lô-dô, s. [See def.] A term applied to a sword-blade of the finest temper, and so named from Toledo in Spain, which, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was famous for the quality of the sword-blades manufactured there.

toledo-blade, s. The same as *TOLEDO* (q.v.).

tôl-âne, s. (TOLUENE.)

Chem.: C₇H₈. The oily portion of tolu-balsam, obtained by distillation with water, and further rectification of the distillate. It is a colourless mobile liquid of pungent odour, sp. gr. = .858 at 10°, boils at 170°, and on exposure to the air, quickly takes up oxygen and becomes resinized.

2. To take or charge toll; to raise a tax.
 "We would be chosen corn, and tollers thence."
 And yet to have a shilling of toll, yearly.
Chaucer, C. T. Prol. 100.
3. Trans. To raise, levy, or collect, as a toll; to exact as a toll or tribute.
 "The bee, sucking from every flower
 The rich nectar."
Shakespeare, Henry IV, iv, 4.

toll-ya, toll-ya, toll-ya, toll-ya. (Rhythm.)
 (Rhythm.)

A. Transitive.
1. To draw, to entice, to attract.
 "The road him toward them."—*Macbeth, Macbeth, 1.*
2. To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as to summon public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings; to announce the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral.
3. To give out with a slow, measured sound.
 "And tolls toll on, their mighty soul."
 For the departed spirit's soul.
Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi, 21.
4. To indicate by tolling or sounding.
5. To draw attention to, or give notice of, by slowly repeated sounds of a bell; turning to on account of.
 "A tolling bell."
 Remembering tolling a departed friend.
Shakespeare, Henry IV, i, 1.

B. Intransitive.
1. To sound or ring, as a bell, with slowly repeated strokes.
 "The church bell tolls."
Shakespeare, Henry IV, iv.
2. To ring a bell with slowly repeated strokes, as for a funeral.

toll (3), v. t. (Lat. *tollere* = to lift, to take away.)
Law. To take away; to vacate, to annul.
 "An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and tolls the presumption in favour of a sentence."
Black, 1st ed.
9. To toll an entry.
Law. To deny and take away the right of entry.

toll-a-blo, a. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *able*.) Multi-
 ply to the payment of a toll, an, tollable goods.
toll-age (age as fig), a. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *age*.) Toll; payment of a toll.
 By land or sea, yet in some language held.
 The people to the toll house by bridge who dwell.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v, 12.

toll-booth, toll-booth, a. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *booth*.)
1. A place where duties or tolls are collected.
2. The old Scotch name for a large gant, so called because that was the name originally given to a temporary hut of boards erected in fairs and markets, and where such as did not pay, or were charged with some breach of the law in buying or selling, were confined till reparation was made; hence, any prison. The town prison of Cambridge was formerly known by this name.

The name is supposed to give them the keys of the
 toll-booth of the prison—*Puller, Hist. Cambridge, vi, 21.*

toll-booth, v. t. [TOLLBOOTH, a.] To imprison in a toll-booth.

toll-er (1), v. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *er*.) One who collects tolls, a toll gatherer.

toll-er (2), v. (Eng. toll (2), v.; *er*.) One who tolls a toll.

toll-gate, a. A gate, real or symbolized by the collection of a toll, at which a turnpike toll is paid.

toll-house, a. A toll collector's house. [See TOLLBOOTH.]

toll-ry, toll-ry, a. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *ry*.) A toll-ry, perhaps, the occupation of taking tolls, or tolling.

toll-ry, v. t. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *ry*.) To toll, to take tolls, to collect tolls.

toll-men, a. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *men*.) Toll-men.

To-lo, a. (See *lo*.) (See *lo*.)

Tolosa wood, a.
Bot. *Ficus religiosa*, L.

toll-pla, a. Meaning not known. (Parton.)
Let. A. 210. f. *Hyon* ride. Annual

toll-boy; pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, apt; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -fion, -sion = shün. -sion = shün. -ble, -dis, &c. = bel, del.

Composites, having the pappus of the outer
 (Spiraea) twisted and that of the inner ones with
 two or four awns. Flowers yellow, sometimes
 with a purple eye. Native of southern
 Europe. His species are cultivated in gardens
 in flower-borders.

toll-er (1), v. (First element toll (1), v.; *er*.)
 etym. of second element doubtful. A duty
 paid by tenants of some manors to the lord
 for liberty to brew and sell ale.

toll-er (2), v. (Toll (1), v.) A tollbooth; also
 a place where merchants usually assembled
 and commercial courts were held. There is
 still a Tollery in Gloucester.

"The place under it is their Tollery & Exchange, for
 the meeting of their merchants."—*John, Four Years
 travel Britain, iii, 20.*

toll, a. (Low Lat. *tollis*, from Lat. *tollere* = to
 take away.)
Law. A writ whereby a cause depending in a
 court-baron was removed into a county-court.

toll, a. (Named from Santiago de Tolu, a
 seaport of Granada, from which it is believed
 that Tolu was first brought.)

1. Bot., &c. A balsam derived from *Mero-
 sperum toluifera*, the Tolu-tree, an elegant
 evergreen, so lofty that sometimes the first
 branch is forty to sixty feet from the ground.
 The leaves are glaucous and marked with
 transparent dots. The bark is membranous,
 elastic, taper-pointed, the terminal one the
 largest. It is a native of Venezuela and New
 Granada. The balsam flows from incisions
 made in the stem of the tree, and is at first of
 the consistency of turpentine, but becomes
 more tenuous when kept for a time. It is
 yellow or brown, and transparent, and is used
 as an ingredient in a syrup called in lozenges.

2. Pharm. Balsam of Tolu is a stimulant
 and expectorant, given in chronic bronchitis
 and rheumatism. It also diminishes excessive
 discharges in gleet and leucorrhoea. Essen-
 tially it is used as a stimulant in ulcers, hot
 sores, &c. (Conrad.)

toll-a- (Toll, 1.)

toll-a-ble, a. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *able*.) Multi-
 ply to the payment of a toll, an, tollable goods.

toll-a-ge (age as fig), a. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *age*.) Toll; payment of a toll.

toll-a-ry, a. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *ry*.) A toll-ry, perhaps, the occupation of taking tolls, or tolling.

toll-a-ry, v. t. (Eng. toll (1), v.; *ry*.) To toll, to take tolls, to collect tolls.

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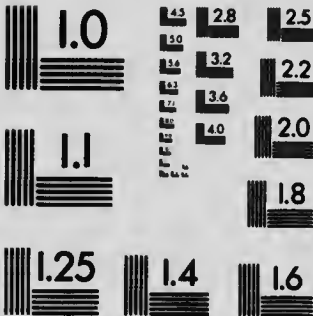
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soluble in hot water, more easily in hot alcohol and in ether.

tôl-q-âx'-yî, s. [Eng. *toluic*, and (*hydr*)*oxyl*.] *Chem.*: C_6H_4O . The hypothetical radical of toluic acid and its derivatives.

tôl-ür'-îc, a. [Eng. *toluic*, and *uric*.] Derived from or containing toluic and uric acids.

toluic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2(NH_2)C_6H_4O$. An acid homologous with hippuric, and obtained by the passage of toluic acid through the animal body. Toluic acid is swallowed in doses of several grammes, and the urine voided evaporated to a syrup and exhausted with alcohol. The solution is mixed with oxalic acid, evaporated, and then exhausted with alcohol ether. The acid obtained is purified by recrystallization of its calcium salt. Toluic acid crystallizes from alcohol in trimetric prisms. It is inodorous, melts at 160° , dissolves easily in boiling water and alcohol, and only sparingly in pure ether. It forms crystalline salts with the alkaline earths and metals, most of which are soluble in water.

***tôl-q-tâ-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *tolutarius* = trotting; *tolutim* = at a trot, from Lat. *toll* = to lift.] A pacing or ambling; an amble.

"They rode, but authors having not determined whether pace or trot (that is to say, whether *tolutio*, as they do term it, or *amblatio*), we leave it." *Butler: Hudibras*, I. l. 48.

tôl-q-yî, s. [Eng. *tolu*; suff. *-yl*.]

Chem.: C_6H_5 . The radical of toluyllic alcohol and its allied compounds. Free toluyl C_6H_5 obtained by the action of sodium on toluyl chloride, is a thick liquid, boiling at 246° .

tôl-q-yî-q-mine, s. [TOLUIDINE.]

tôl-û-yî-ene, s. [Eng. *toluyl*; *-ene*.]

Chem.: A name sometimes applied to benzylene C_6H_4 , and stilbene C_6H_5 , but more properly belonging to the hydrocarbon $C_{11}H_8$.

tôl-q-yî-îc, a. [Eng. *toluyl*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from toluyl (q. v.).

toluyllic-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4O = C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2 \\ | \\ CH_2 \end{smallmatrix} OH$. Xylylic alcohol. The para-compound, the only one known, is obtained from the corresponding aldehyde by the action of nascent hydrogen. It crystallizes in needles, dissolves sparingly in water, melts at 59° , and boils at 217° . Its acetic ether boils at 243° . The above alcohol has also been inappropriately termed tolyl alcohol, but the true tolyl alcohol is cresol, $C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$.

tôl-yî, s. [Eng. *tolu*; suff. *-yl*.] [CHENOL.]

tôl-yî-chloride, s.

[CHLORO-TOLUENE.]

tôl-yî-phenylamine, s.

[TOLYLAMINE.]

tôl-yî-thiosinamine, s.

Chem.: A crystalline mass obtained by heating to 100° a mixture of toluidine and oil of mustard. It is inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 100° .

tôl-yî-q-çet-q-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *acetamide*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_4NO = C_6H_4(C_2H_3O)H_2N$. Produced by distilling equivalent weights of toluidine and acetic acid, and treating the last portion of the distillate with acetic acid water. It is obtained by slow crystallization in long, thick needles, tasteless, inodorous, melting at 147° , and boiling at 310° . It is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily in alcohol and ether.

tôl-yî-q-mine, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *amine*.] [BENZYLAMINE.]

tôl-yî-ân-i-line, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *aniline*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(C_6H_5)NH_2$. Toly-phenylamine. A base isomeric, if not identical with phenyl-toluidine, obtained by heating hydrochlorate of toluidine and aniline. It is sepa-

rated from other bases formed at the same time by fractional distillation. Boils at about 330° .

tôl-yî-bân-sq-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *benzamide*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(C_6H_5O)NH_2$. Prepared by treating chloride of benzyl with toluidine, washing the resulting mass with acidulated water, and dissolving in boiling alcohol. It crystallizes therefrom in long, colourless, inodorous needles, insoluble in water, and easily soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 100° , and volatilizes at 232° .

tôl-yî-car-bq-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *carbamide*.]

Chem.: $CO(C_6H_5)H_2N_2$. Benzyl urea. Obtained on mixing a hot solution of toluidine sulphate with a solution of potassium cyanate. It separates in white needles, which have a sweetish taste, dissolves sparingly in cold, easily in hot water, in alcohol, and ether.

tôl-yî-ene, s. [Eng. *tolyl*; *-ene*.] [XYLENE.]

tolylene-chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4(CH_2Cl)_2$. Xylylic chloride. Obtained by the action of chlorine on paraxylene. It crystallizes in colourless laminae, boils at 240° , and melts at 160° .

tolylene-diamine, s.

Chem.: $(C_6H_5)H_2N_2$. A base prepared by distilling dinitrotoluene with iron filings and acetic acid. It forms needle crystals, which melt at 99° , and dissolve in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether.

tolylene-glycol, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4O_2 = C_6H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} CH_2OH \\ | \\ CH_2OH \end{smallmatrix}$. A diatomic alcohol formed by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on benzaldehyde. It crystallizes in large rhombic plates, melting at 132° , and anilines with decomposition. It is sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol.

tôl-yî-sâl-i-çyî-q-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *salicylamide*.]

Chem.: C_6H_4NO (P. Julliard's name for a compound obtained by heating to 50° a mixture of toluidine and salicylic acid. It forms yellow, inodorous crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 100° , volatilizing at a higher temperature.

tôl-yî-suc-çin-i-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *succinimide*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_2 = C_6H_5(C_2H_3O)_2NH_2$. A compound formed by heating a mixture of succinic acid and toluidine, and crystallizing the cooled mass from boiling water. It is soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and ether, and volatilizes without decomposition.

+tôl-yî-pou-tog, s. [Gr. *τολπιών* (*tolupeon*) = to wind into a ball.]

Zool.: A genus of Arnedilloes, with one species, *Dasypus tricusatus* (Linn.), *ajor* (Geoff.), to which Illiger gave generic distinction.

tôm, s. [See def.]

1. A contraction of the common Christian name Thomas. It is used like the name Jack—

(1) To denote the male of an animal: as, a tom cat.

(2) Generically to imply some degree of slight or contempt: as, a tom-fool, a tom-noddy, &c.

2. A male cat, a tom-cat.

"The rarity of a tomtomshell tom to well known." *Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1885.

3. The knave of Trumps at glee (q. v.).

4. Mining: A wooden trough used by Californian miners to wash what is known as "pay-dirt."

Tom Bontrin's bush, s.

Bot.: *Pierarnia Antidesma*.

tom-cat, s. A male cat.

***tom-double, s.** A shuffler.

"He may play the tom-double under it." *Earl Marcell*, II. 203.

tom-noddy, s.

1. A sea-bird; the puffin.

2. A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt.

tom-norry, s. [A corrupt of *tom-noddy* (q. v.).] The puffin. (*Sheddall*.)

tôm'-q-hâwk, s. [Algonkin Indian from *Augen*; Mohegan *tumauhegan*; Delaware *tamohocan* = a war-hatchet.]

1. An Indian hatchet or axe used in war and in the chase, not only in hand-to-hand combats, but also by being thrown to a considerable distance as to strike the object with the sharp edge. The native tomahawks have heads of stone attached by thongs, &c., but steel tomahawks are supplied to the Indians by the governments and traders with whom they deal, and a pipe is usually attached to the poll. A hole is drilled through the bottom of the bowl and the poll of the axe, to meet one passing through the length of the handle. The illustration is from a specimen in the Franks collection in the British Museum.

"They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a tomahawk, and gift with a string of scalps." *Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Naut.*: A piece (q. v.).

3. To bury the tomahawk: To make peace; it being the custom of the Indians to bury the tomahawk during time of peace: so, To dig up the tomahawk = To go to war, to fall into dispute.

tôm'-q-hâwk, n. [TOMAHAWK, s.] To kill, cut, or strike with a tomahawk.

tô-mâl-leŷ, tô-mâl-line, s. [Etr. doubtful.] The liver of the lobster, which becomes green on boiling.

tô-man; tô-mann, s. [Pers.] A Persians' coin, varying in value according to locality and the temporary necessities of the government, but generally taken as equal to about 9s. 6d. sterling. It is divided into *lo* schakis or shakis.

"The hand roll string with tomenn." *Which proves the veil a Persian woman's.* *Brownings Flight of the Duchess*.

tô-ma-tô, tô-mâ-to, s. [Sp. & Port. *tomate*, from Mexican *tomatl* = a tomato.]

Bot.: *Lycopersicon esculentum*, the Love-apple or Wolf-peach; a solanaceous annual, with a herbaceous, hairy stem, unequally punctate leaves with cut leaflets, numerous flowers, and red or yellow fruit. It is a native of the warmer parts of America, but has now been introduced into southern Europe, India, and many other countries. The fruit, becoming a menispermium, is often irregular in form, owing to the adhesion of some adjacent fruits into one. The normal, cherry-like, globe-fruit constitutes the variety *crispifolium*; the large, irregular, pyriform one the variety *pyriforme*. When unripe, the fruit is green, and makes a capital pickle; as it ripens it usually turns red or yellow, and becomes filled with an orange, somewhat acid, pulp. In the state it is eaten raw, or cooked in various ways; or employed in the preparation of sauces, &c. The tomato is very abundant, and may be eaten without danger, although suspicion sometimes attaches to it on account of the poisonous properties of some of its allies.

***tôm'-axe, s.** [See def.] A corrupt of *tomahawk* (q. v.).

"If he carry the scalping knife and tom-axe." *Idler*, No. 40.

tômb (b silent), **tômbe**, ***touble**, **tumb**, **s.** [O. Fr. *tumble*; Fr. *tomb*, from Lat. *tumb* = a tomb; Gr. *τῆμα*, *τῆμα*, *τῆμα* = a tomb. Prob. allied to Lat. *tumulus*.]

1. A grave; a vault for the dead; a pit in which a dead body is deposited.

"To paint the gloomy hour of the tomb." *The appointed place of repose where all These travellers meet.* *Boar Grove*

2. A chamber or vault formed wholly or in part in the earth, with walls and a roof, for the reception of the dead.

3. A monument erected to enclose and preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.

"The marble tombs that rise on high Whose dead in vaults of marble lie." *Adonis the rich, or the use of the great.* *Parmit* Night Piece on Death

tomb-bat, s.

Zool.: *Taplophous perfoliatus*. It is about three inches long, exclusive of the tail; body covered with short dark brown fur, which extends over the bases of the wings, and down

Ête, Êt, Êre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, air, marine; gô, pê, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whâ, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; œy = â; qu = kw.

the intermembrane membrane as far as the point where the tail emerges therefrom. It was discovered by Geoffroy in the chambers of



TOMB-BAT

the Pyramids, and in other tombs in Egypt, and is said to inhabit Senaar and Senegal. It passes the day in the darkest places it can find, coming out at dusk, and feeding exclusively on insects.

tomb (b silent), *v.t.* [TOMB, *s.*] To bury, to entomb.

"Dying shall beseech the honour
To be tombed beneath thy clay"
Blanche, Days of Significance & Islands, p. 20.

tomb-bis, tomb-bak, s. [Fr. *tombac*, from Malay *tombak* = copper; Sp. *tombac*; Port. *tombac*.] An East Indian alloy for cheap jewellery. Composed of copper, 16; tin, 1; zinc, 1. Red tombak; copper, 11; zinc, 1. Arsenic is added to make white tombac.

tomb-be-site, s. [Eng. *tombac*(s); *s* connect., and suff. -ite (*Min*); Ger. *tombacit*.] *Min.*: A name given by Breithaupt to a Gersdorffite (q.v.) because of its tombac-brown colour.

tombestere, s. [A.S. *tumbestre* (?).] A dancing-girl.

tomb-lesse (b silent), **tomb-lesse, a.** [Eng. *tomb*; *less*.] Without a tomb.
"And some long winter's night hath shed
Its frost over every tombless bed."
Byron, Manxman, 12.

tomb-boy, s. [Eng. *tomb*, and boy.]
1. A rude, rough, boisterous boy.
2. A worthless woman; a strumpet, a prostitute.

"Wan tombas fired with that self exhibition,
Which your own colours yield: with thinned ven-
ture."
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, i. 6.

3. A wild, romping girl; a hoyden. (*Colley*.)

tomb stone (b silent), *s.* [Eng. *tomb*, and stone.] A stone erected over a grave to preserve the memory of the person interred; a sepulchral stone.

"On the tomb's head the truly great it is certainly
right that an inscription should be written consistent
with their dignity."—*Emerson, Essay 93.*

tomb-cod, s. [Eng. *tomb*, and cod.]
Ichth.: *Gadus tomcod*, from six to twelve inches long, brownish above, with spots of darker hue, lighter beneath. It is found along the American coast from New York northward to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at all seasons of the year, frequently ascending rivers. (*Ripley & Dana*.)

tomb, s. [Fr. from Lat. *tomus*, accus. of *tomus* = a volume, from Gr. *tomos* (tomos) = a section, hence a volume; *tomos* (tomos) = to cut.] As many writings as are contained in a volume, forming part of a larger work; a volume, usually a ponderous volume.

"A volume old and brown,
A huge tome, bound
In brass and with bear's hide"
Langfellow, Golden Legend, 11.

to-modes, vtr. [Eng. *to*, and *mode* = meed.] For reward; in return.

to-mes-lét, s. [Eng. *to-me*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little tome or volume.

to-mént, s. [TOMENTUM.]

to-mén-tose, to-mén-tois, a. [TOMENTUM.] Covered with hairs so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish downy wool; downy, nappy. (Used chiefly in botany.)

to-mén-tum, s. [Lat. = a stuffing for cushions, of wool, hair, &c.]
Bot. &c.: Dense, close hair.

tomentum-cerebri, s.
Anat.: The inner surface of the pia mater,

which has a fluorescent structure, produced by numerous small vessels.

tóm-foot, s. [Eng. *tom*, and *foot*.] A ridiculous fool; a trifter.

tóm-foot-ér-y, s. [Eng. *tomfoot*; -ery.]
1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour; nonsense.
"Guy Fawkes's Day would cease to be one of the recognized seasons for tomfoolery in England."—*Daily Telegraph, Nov. 8, 1902.*

2. Silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.

tóm-foot-ish, a. [Eng. *tomfoot*; -ish.] Like a tomfool; apt to indulge in tomfoolery.

"A man he is by nature merry
Some what tomfoolish and comical, very"
Bonny, Days of Significance & Islands, p. 20.

tóm-i-ous, s. [Gr. *tomikos* (tomikos) = of or for cutting. (Used of teeth, &c.)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, sub-tribe Xylaphagi, family Boretrichide. Of those, that named in science *Tomicus typographus*, is called the Typographic Beetle, because the galleries which it makes in the soft wood on which it feeds bear some faint resemblance to printed characters.

tó-min, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A jeweller's weight of ten grains.

tó-mip-ar-ous, a. [Gr. *tomē* (tomē) = a cutting, and Lat. *pario* = to produce.]

Bot.: Producing spores by division.

tó-mis-tó-ma, s. [Gr. *tomos* (tomos) = cut in pieces, and *stoma* (stoma) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Gavialide, with two species, from the forests of Borneo and some of the neighbouring islands. It differs from the type genus in having a more conical snout, thick at the back, the side teeth are erect, and the nostrils expanded.

tóm-jóna, s. [Prob. a corrupt. of *tomjan*, the native name.] The same as JAPAN (q.v.).

tóm-ling, s. [Eng. *tom*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little tom-cat.

"We are promised a black tomcat."—*Southey Letters, 11, 24.*

tóm-my, s. [TOM.]

1. Orig., a penny roll; hence, bread, provisions; goods given to a workman in lieu of wages.

"There'll be plenty o' tommy an' work for us all."
When this *Merica* soldier gets out."
Harland, Lancashire Lyrics, p. 202.

2. A tommy-shop (q.v.).

3. The system of paying workmen in goods instead of money; the truck system.

† British slang in all senses.

tommy-noddy, s. [TADPOLE-HAKE.]

tommy-shop, tommy-store, s. A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. (*Slang*.)

tóm-my, v.t. [TOMMY, *s.*] To enforce the tommy or truck system; to oppress or defraud by the tommy system. (*Slang*.)

tóm-é-site, s. [Gr. *tomos* (tomos) = a cut, a slice; suff. -ite (*Min*).]

Min.: The same as PUMITIZITE (q.v.).

tóm-pl-én, s. [Fr. *tampon* = a stopper or stopple.]

1. Ord. *Lang.*: A stopper, a plug.

"The gigantic genus kept the oracle within him muzzled, for condensed once to draw the tompon of his lips."—*Observer, No. 6.*

II. Technically:

1. Ordnance:

(1) A plug fitted to the bore of a gun at the muzzle, to protect it from injury by the weather.

(2) The iron bottom of a charge of grape-shot.

2. Lithog.: Theinking-pad of the lithographic printer.

3. Music: The plug in a flute or organ-pipe, which is adjusted toward or from the mouth-piece to modulate the tone.

tóm-pip-ér, s. [Eng. *tom*, and *pipe*.] The piper at the ancient morris dances.

tóm-pó-kér, s. [Eng. *tom*, and *poker*.] A

tóm-pón, s. [Fr. *tampon* = a stopper.] The same as TAMPON, II. 2. (q.v.).

tóm-rig, *tóm-rigg, s. [Eng. *tom*, and *rig*.] A wild, boisterous girl; a romp, a hoyden, a tomboy.

"In the very next canto she appears an errant tramp and tomrigger."—*Dennis, On Pope's Rape of the Lock, p. 16.*

tóm-tit, s. [Eng. *tom*, and *tit*.] The tit-mouse (q.v.).

tóm-tóm, s. [From the sound made.] [TAM-TAM.]

tón (t), *s.* [Fr.] [TONE.] The prevailing fashion; high mode.

"If things of ton their harmless lays indite,
Most wisely doomed to suit the public sight."
Byron, English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

tón (2), ***tonne, s.** [A.S. *tenne* = a barrel; cogn. with Dut. *ton* = a tun; Ger. & Sw. *tonne*; Dan. *tonde* = a tun, a cask; Ger. *tonne* = a cask, a heavy weight; Irish & Gael. *tonna*; Irish *tonna*; Wel. *tynell* = a tun, a barrel; Low Lat. *tonna, tunna*; Fr. *tonneau*.]

1. A weight equal to 20 cwt. or 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois. In America the usual ton is 2,000 lbs. avoirdupois, 20 cwt. of 100 lbs. each. In the Eastern States 2,240 lbs.—20 cwt. of 112 lbs. each—is usual with coal, and some other things, and is called the long ton. The mining ton of Cornwall is 21 cwt. of 112 lbs.

2. A wine measure of capacity equal to two pipes or 252 gallons. (In this sense generally written *tun*.)

3. A certain weight or space.—In the latter case about 40 cubic feet—by which the burthen of a ship is reckoned; as a vessel of 500 tons. [TONNAGE.]

4. A certain quantity of timber, as 40 feet of rough or round timber, and 50 feet of hewn.

5. The quantity of 8 sacks or 10 barrels of flour.

6. The quantity of 10 bushels of potatoes.

-tón, suff. [A.S. *tán* = a fence, a town.] A frequent suffix in place names, as Southampton, Wolverton, Merton, &c.

tó-nal, a. [Eng. *ton*(e); -al.] Pertaining to tone.

tó-nal-ite, s. [After Tonale, south of Monte Adamello, Southern Tyrol, where first found; suff. -ite (*Petrol*).]

Petrol.: A variety of quartz-diorite rich in magnesia-mica.

tó-nal-i-ty, s. [Fr. *tonalité*.] [TONE, *s.*]

Music: (1) Correctness of pitch; as when a singer or violinist is said to exhibit correct or doubtful tonality; signifying, the production of sounds in tune or out of tune. (2) Quality of tone, intonation, as when a singer or violinist is said to possess pure tonality, that is, to produce a pure quality of tone. (3) Key-relationship; as when a melody or passage in harmony is said to be of uncertain tonality, that is, to be wanting in definiteness of key or scale.

"(On the other hand, in some of the settings the frequent changes of one note and tonality produce an uneasy and fatiguing effect."—*Athenaeum, Dec. 27, 1884.*

tón-di-nó, s. [Ital.]

Arch.: The same as ASTRAOAL (q.v.).

tóne, *toone, s. [Fr. *ton* = a sound, a tune, from Lat. *tonus*, accus. of *tonus* = a sound, from Gr. *tonos* (tonos) = a thing stretched, a rope, sinew, note, tone, from the sound of a stretched string; *tréno* (tréno) = to stretch; Sp. *tono, ton*; Port. *tom*; Ger. & Sw. *ton*; Dan. *tone*; Dut. *toon*; Ital. *tuono, tono*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Modulation, inflection, or accent of the voice, as raised to express sentiment, emotion, or passion.

"He paused awhile, and then went on
With low and confidential tone."
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 7.

3. An affected or whining style of intonation in speaking or reading; a mournful or artificial mode of utterance; a whine, a drawl, a singsong.

"Every appearance of singsong and tone must be carefully guarded against."—*Blair, Rhetoric, lect. 23, 111.*

4. Tenor, character, spirit, strain; specifically the general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, sentiments, or



TOMPIPER OF A FLUTE

ból, boy; pót, jówl; cat, qail, chorua, qhín, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-clan, -tian = shán. -tion, -sion = shún; -tion, -gion = shún. -clous, -tious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

the like: as, The tone of society was very low; the tone of his letter was friendly.

5. Disposition, inclination, temper.

"I cannot deny such a prompt is wise;
But retirement suits with the tone of my mind."
Byron: To the Rev. J. F. Becker.

6. State or temper of mind; disposition, mood.

"I drag the mind down, by perpetual interruptions, from a philosophical tone, or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business."—Bolingbroke. Letter to Pope.

7. The state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigour; the state in which all the parts and organs are well-strung or in due tension strength and activity of the organs.

"The melancholic fiend (that worst despair of physic) hence the red-complexion'd man
Purges, whose blood is dry, whose ribs a gall
Two stretch'd a tone."—Aristophanes. In Health, l.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) A sound: as, high tone, low tone, tone of an instrument.

(2) Quality of a sound (Fr. *timbre*; Ger. *Klang*): as, sweet tone, harsh tone. Any ordinary sound is compound, being made up of a combination of sounds called partial-tones; the sound which the ear recognizes and names is called the primary, or first partial; those combined with it, upper partials. It is found by experiment that the character or quality of tone of any given sound is dependent on the sort of partial-tones which constitute it. It is difficult to produce a simple sound, i.e., a sound without upper partials, and its character is poor and insipid.

(3) A chant: as, a Gregorian tone.

(4) A mode or scale: as church-tones, the ancient ecclesiastical modes.

(5) The interval consisting of two mean semitones in equal temperament. But in just intonation there are two kinds of tone, the major tone (9:8) and the minor tone (10:9).

2. Paint: The prevailing colour of a picture or its general effect, denominated dull tone, bright tone, &c. It depends first, upon the light relation of objects in shadow to the principal light; secondly, upon the quality of colour, by which it is left to owe part of its brightness from the hue of the light upon it.

* *All in a tone*: Unanimous.

* *"I were in a tone"*:—Richardson: Sir C. Grandison, III. 8.

tone-syllable, s. An accented syllable.

***tone, v.t.** [TONE, s.]

1. To utter in an affected tone.

2. To tune (q.v.).

* *1. To tune down*:

(1) *Lit.*: In painting, to soften or subdue the colour of, as of a picture, so as to produce a subdued harmony of tint, and avoid all undue glare.

"I tinted and gave leave conveniently toned down the brilliancy of the colour."—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 7, 1885.

(2) *Fig.*: To reduce or lower in tone; to moderate or reduce the characteristic expression of; to render less pronounced or decided; to soften.

"Sir De Lacy having toned down his original phrases."—Punch, Feb. 13, 1886.

2. *To tune up*: To give a higher tone or character to; to raise in tone; to make more expressive, pronounced, or decided; to heighten, to strengthen.

***tone, s. or pron.** [Eng. use, with the final of A.S. *thot* = that, the neuter definite article, prefixed.] The one, corresponding to *rather* (q.v.). Generally with the: as, the tone that I say.

"Tone doth enforce, the other doth entice."—Sir P. Sidney.

toned, a. [Eng. *toned* (s.); *ed.*]

1. Having a tone; used in composition: as, sweet-toned, &c.

2. Having a tone of body or mind; in a state of due tension; strung.

"It may be doubted whether there ever existed a bunch being whose mind was quite as firmly toned as eighty is at forty."—Macaulay. Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

toned paper, s. Paper having the glaring white taken off by a creamy tint.

tone-less, a. [Eng. *tone*, s.; *less*.] Having no tone; inhuman.

"Gravelly-toned toneless drawl."—O. Elliot: Daniel Deronda, ch. xiv.

***tóng (1), *tonge, s.** [TONG.]

tóng (2), s. [TONG.] A tongue; the catch of a buckle.

"Their bits were burnished gold, and handle strong.
Of another pearl, and buckled with a golden tong."
Spenser. Tith. l.

***tóng, v.t.** [TONG (1), s.] To seize or take with tongs.

"Tonguing clams with the hinged oyster-tong is also somewhat practised, but is exceedingly laborious, and does not pay, as a rule."—Pitt, Oct. 16, 1866.

tón-gá, s. [TONKA.]

tóng-kháng, s. [Native word.]

Nat.: A Malay or Chinese boat or junk.

Tón-gri-an, a. [See def.]

Geog.: Of or belonging to Tongres, in Belgium.

Tongrian-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: Beds constituting the Lower Cretaceous of Belgium, developed around Tongres. They are marine, and are contemporaneous with the Headon series of England.

tóng, s. pl. [A.S. *tunge*, *tung*; cogn. with Dut. *tung*; Ger. *tung* (*tung*); Dan. *tung*; Sw. *tung*; Ger. *tunge*; O. H. Ger. *tunga*.] An implement or tool consisting of two parts joined by a pivot, and used for grasping objects, generally those that are hot, as blacksmith's tongs, crucible-tongs, and fire-tongs.

tóngue, *tong, *tonge, *tunge, s. [A.S. *tunge*; cogn. with Dut. *tong*; Ger. *tung*; Dan. *tung*; Sw. *tung*; Ger. *tunge*; O. H. Ger. *tunga*; Goth. *tugga*; O. Lat. *lingua* (Lat. *lingua*, whence Fr. *lingue*); Ir. & Gael. *teanga* = a tongue, a language.]

***1. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Bede Lazarus that he maye dyppe of his finger in water, and colour my tongue. For I am tormented in this flame."—Luke xvi. 26. (1851.)

2. Regarded as the instrument of speech.

"Keep a good tongue in your head."—Shakspeare. Tempest, iii. 2.

3. A medium of speech, or of expressing thoughts.

"The man to solitude accus'd long
Perceives in everything that lives a tongue."

Compter. The Needless Alarm.

4. Speech, discourse, talk; sometimes fluency of speech.

"Much tongue and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties."—L. E. E. E. E. E.

5. Manner of speaking.

(1) With respect to sound = voice.

"With soft low tongue."

Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew, Induct. I.

(2) With respect to meaning or expression.

"Mince not the general tongue."

Shakspeare. Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

6. The whole body of words used by a nation; a language.

"And whence whence borrow that in Flaw tongue he speak to him, that chance the more alien?"—Hagel's. Bede xxi.

* *7. A nation, as distinguished by its peculiar language.*

"I will gather all nations and tongues."—Isaiah xlv. 22.

8. Words or declaration only; mere speech or talk, as opposed to thoughts or actions.

"Let us not love in word neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."—1 John iv. 18.

* *9. A vote, a suffrage.*

"Your speech is tongue."

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, II. 3.

10. The clapper of a bell.

"The midnight bell,
Did, with his iron tongue and hollow mouth,
Sound on."

Shakspeare. King John, III. 3.

11. Something more or less resembling the tongue of an animal.

(1) The pin in a buckle which pierces and holds the strap.

(2) The movable arm of a level, the principal member being the stock, which forms the case when the instrument is closed. [LEVEL.]

(3) The pointer of a balance.

(4) A tapering jet of flame.

(5) A piece of leather stiffer than the front of a level shoe or boot.

(6) A point, or long narrow strip of land running into a sea or lake; a long, low promontory.

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) *Human*: A muscular organ in the mouth,

covered with mucous membrane, the muscular

structure rendering it of use in mastication, deglutition, and the articulation of speech, while the mucous membrane, which is covered with common and tactile sensibility, constitutes it the seat of the sense of taste. The tongue occupies the concavity of the arch of the lower jaw; its basal or hinder part is connected with the hyoid bone, while length it is attached by means of the genioglossus muscle to the lower jaw. The tongue is marked along the middle for nearly its whole length by a slight furrow called the ridge, often terminating behind in a depression called the foramen caecum, within which mucous glands open. The upper surface of the tongue in front of the foramen is covered with papillae, some of which are called papillae, some are called papillae, and the rest filiform, the last being the most numerous. Behind these are numerous small mucous glands, called lingual glands.

(2) *Comparative*: The tongue of the lower mammals is essentially on the same model; the most birds is small, thin, cartilaginous, and is in horn, like the mandibles, and is an organ of prehension rather than of taste, there is, however, some exceptions, as the birds, which have soft and fleshy tongues, which perhaps the reason why they can imitate the human voice. A horny tongue is a prehension of the hyoid bone. The tongue of the snakes consists of two muscular cylinders, united at the base, but free towards the tip. Three types of tongue exist among the insects. In most of the order it is long, pedicellate, and forked; in a second division it is short, fleshy, and not pedicellate, and is a flat, containing the clomelons, it is long, pedicellate, and is often covered with teeth, and is an organ of prehension rather than of taste. There is a distinct tongue in the central part of the ligula in *bees*. The cephalopods have a muscular tongue, part an organ of taste, and in part developed as a lingual ribbon or odontophore. The gastropods in many cases have a tongue, a lingual ribbon, odontophore, or radula.

2. Carpentry:

(1) A fin on the edge of a plate or board, adapted to fit into a groove of an adjacent board. Also used in sliding-boards, &c.

(2) The tapering, projecting end of a timber, worked down to fit upon an edge, or into another timber.

3. *Music*: The vibrating, movable part of instruments like the psaltery, organ, &c.

4. Nautical:

(1) The upper main piece of a hull mast.

(2) A rope spliced into the upper part of a standing backstay.

5. *Pathol.*: The tongue is liable to hemorrhage, hypertrophy, inflammation, abscess, cancer, &c.

6. *Botany*: The short movable part of a switch, by which the wheels are directed to one or the other lines of rail. [SWITCH.]

7. *Vehicles*: The single shaft or pole which, in two-horse vehicles, is attached to the fore-carriage, and is the means of guiding and drawing.

*** (1) Confusion of Tongues:**

Script. Hist.: The prophecy indicated in the builders of Babel, when God so confounded their language that they could not understand each other, though up to that time there had been among them only one language. The result was that the human race was divided into its present nations, and those who had been united in its erection were dispersed over the lands (Gen. xi. 1-9).

(2) *Gift of tongues*:

Theol. & Church Hist.: A gift bestowed in connexion with the Pentecostal descent of the Holy Spirit. When the members of the church had assembled with one accord on the day of Pentecost, suddenly a rushing sound was heard, and the building in which they had assembled, eleven tongues as of fire descended on each, and those on whom they were bestowed began to speak with "other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance."—the Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and others, who repaired to the place when news of this miracle reached them, bearing testimony to its reality (Acts ii. 1-21). Three explanations of this mysterious gift have been offered: (1) That on the day of Pentecost the disciples

fate, fát, fáre, a 'dat, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; píne, píť, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pò, or, wóre, wólf, vork, whò, sòn; máte, cúb, cüre, quíte, cür, rále, fáll: trý, sýrian. se, ce = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

ceived a supernatural knowledge of all such languages as were needed for their work as evangelists; (2) that the gift consisted in the impression produced on the hearers, and that the words uttered by the disciples in Aramaic were heard by those who listened as in their native speech; (3) that the "tongues" consisted of ecstatic bursts of praise which the disciples might have heard uttered at previous feasts of Pentecost by foreign pilgrims. In this case there would be a supernatural exaltation of memory, not a miraculous knowledge of words never heard before; and (4) that they were cries of ecstatic devotion of no definite significance except to those who uttered them.

(3) To have on (or at) the tip (or end) of the tongue: To be on the point of uttering or doing. (Richardson: *Pamela*, l. 205.)

(4) To give tongue: To bark as hounds after the animal pursued.

(5) To hold one's tongue: To keep silence.

(6) To keep one's tongue: To keep silence.

(7) To wag one's tongue: To speak out of

tongue-and-groove joint, a.
(Carp.) A mode of joining wood-stuff in which a thin flange on the edge of one board is made to fit into a corresponding groove on the edge of the other board.

TONGUE-AND-GROOVE JOINT.

tongue-banger, s. A scold. (Tennyson: *Northey Colliery*.)

tongue-battery, s. A flood of talk. (Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 404.)

tongue-bit, s.
Narrow: A bit having a stiff mouth, to which is attached a plate or shield so placed as to prevent the horse getting his tongue over the mouth-piece.

tongue-bleeder, s.
Bot.: *Galium Aparine*. So called because its stiff bristles lacerate the tongue if drawn across it.

tongue-chains, s. pl. The chains by which the fore-end of the tongue is supported from the harness of the wheel-horses. They may be distended by the spreader-stick.

tongue-compressor, s. A clamp for holding down the tongue during dental operations on the lower jaw.

tongue-depressor, s.
Surg.: An instrument which has a socket to go beneath the lower jaw and form a fulcrum for the pivot-stapula which rests upon and holds down the tongue during oral, laryngeal, and respiratory examinations and operations. A tongue-spitula.

tongue-donkey, a. Boasting, bragging. (Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, l. 180.)

tongue-fence, s. Debate, discussion, argument. (Carlyle: *Life of Sterling*, ch. v.)

tongue-grafting, s.

Bot.: A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner.

tongue man, s. A speaker.

"I am no tongue man." — *Her. Edward II.*, p. 24.

tongue-pad, s. A great talker, a chatter.

"She who was a celebrated wit of London, is in that dull sort of the world, called a tongue-pad." — *Failler*.

tongue shaped, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped like a tongue.

II. Technically:

1. *Anthrop.*: A term introduced to denote a class of pointed flint implements which bear a general resemblance in shape to a tongue.

2. *Bot.*: Long, fleshy, plano-convex, obtuse, as the leaf of *Sempervivum tectorum* or of some aloes.

tongue-shot, s. The reach of the

tongue; the distance to which the sound of words uttered by the tongue can reach; ear-shot.

"... who would stand timidly aloof, out of tongue-shot." — *C. Baudouin: Clavier & Harpichord*, ch. III.

tongue-spatula, s. The same as TONGUE-DEPRESSOR (q. v.).

tongue-support, s. A device on the tongue-houm of a wagon to keep the forward end of the tongue elevated and prevent its weight bearing on the necks of the horses.

tongue-tacked, a. Tongue-tied (q. v.).

tongue-test, s.

1. *Elect.*: A familiar test consisting in the application of a wire to the tongue, which gives a sensation, sharp or otherwise, according to the condition of the line.

2. *Eng.*: A test of pyrolytic strength or nitric acid, used in determining the strength of an etching solution.

tongue-tie, s.

Pathol.: A common congenital defect in children, in which the anterior part of the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth by a mucro-fibrous band (the *frænum lingue*). It is easily remedied by dividing the band.

"A toothy palate, tongue-tie, &c., each tends to cause its own special articulatory defect." — *Power: Field & Friction: Management of the Eye, Ear, and Throat*, p. 225.

tongue-tie, v. t. To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

"That extreme modesty and bashfulness which ordinarily tongue-ties me all in good company." — *Goodman: Winter Evening Conference*, pt. I.

tongue-tied, s. **tongue-tacked, a.**

1. *Lit. & Pathol.*: Having the anterior part of the tongue attached to the floor of the mouth by the *frænum lingue*.

"If an infant cannot suck, it must not be forgotten that the reason may be that it is tongue-tied." — *Bull. de la Société de Médecine de la Tongue*, p. 22.

2. *Fig.*: Unable to speak freely from any cause; silenced. (Shakespeare: *Sonnet*, 66.)

tongue-valliant, a. Valiant or bold in speech or words only; brave in words, not in action.

tongue-worm, s.

1. Any individual of the genus *Pentastoma* († *Linguatula*). They are found in the frontal sinuses, lungs, and viscera of some mammals, and in the lungs of some birds and reptiles.

tongue, v. t. & i. [TONGUE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ord. Language*:

1. To speak; to utter.

"Such stuff as madmen tongue." — *Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

2. To scold, to chide.

3. To brand, to denounce publicly.

"But that her tender slumbers will not peculiarly admit her maiden tongue, how might she tongue me?" — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: To connect, as boards, by means of a tongue and groove.

2. *Music*: To modify, as tones or sounds with the tongue, in playing, as in the flute and some other wind instruments.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To talk, to prate.

"Let his clock be set a-going, and he shall tongue it as impudently as the arrantest hero of the play." — *Dryden: Grounds of Criticism*.

2. *Music*: To use the tongue for the purpose of modifying sounds in playing the flute and some other wind instruments. [DUBBLE-TONGUING.]

tongued, a. [Eng. *tongued*], s.; -ed.] Having a tongue. (Usually in composition, or qualified by an epithet.)

"Fame was a flat, too long and loud tongued." — *Bacon: & Plet. Legend of St. Peter*, l. 2.

tongued-chisel, s. A boring-chisel which has a long, downwardly pointing blade, and shoulders which form reamers.

tongue-less, s. **tongue-less, a.** [Eng. *tongue-less*].

1. Having no tongue; destitute of a tongue.

2. Speechless.

"Which blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries, Even from the tongueless caverns of the earth." — *Shakespeare: Richard II.*, l. 1.

2. Unnamed; unspoken, of.

"One good deed... Slaughter a thousand." — *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, l. 1.

tongue-lift, s. [Eng. *te*...]

1. A little tongue, s. l. ...

2. A little tongue, s. l. ...

tongue-sore, s. [P. g. *tongue*, and *sore*.]

An evil tongue; w. d. speech, ill-speaking.

"Imputing the tongue-sore, not unto malleitment, but unto the default of right knowledge." — *Calder: Apoph. of Erasmus*.

tongue-stir, s. [Eng. *tongue*; suff. -*stir*.]

A talkative person; a chatterer.

"The tongue-stir of the court." — *Tennyson: Last Tournament*.

tong-uay, s. **tong-uay, a.** [Eng. *tongue*; -y.]

1. Voluble or fluent in speech; loquacious, garrulous. (Wycliffe: *Eccles.* viii. 4.)

tong-ia, a. & s. [Lat. *tonica*, from Gr. *tonikos* (tonikos) = relating to stretching; *tonos* (tonos) = a thing stretched; Fr. *tonique*; Sp. & Ital. *tonico*.] [TONE, s.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Of or pertaining to tones or sounds.

"To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument [the organ] my observations now naturally recur in point of tonic power; I presume it will be allowed preferable to all others." — *Mason: On Church Music*.

2. Of or pertaining to tension; increasing tension.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: Pertaining to, or founded on the key-note or tonic; as, the tonic chord (the notes C, E, and G sounded simultaneously).

2. *Pharm.*: Increasing the tone, health, and strength of the body or of its organs; corroborative, bracing.

B. As substantive:

1. *Music*:

(1) The key-note of any scale; the ground-tone or basis of a scale or key.

(2) The key-chord in which a piece is written and with which it concludes.

2. *Pharm. (Pl.)*: Medicines which increase the tone of any part of the bodily frame. Garrod enumerates four classes of them:

(1) Blood Tonics, called also Analeptic Tonics or Blood Restoratives, as various salts of iron, cod-liver oil, &c.

(2) Nervine Tonics, as nitrate of silver, oxide of silver, sulphate of zinc, salts of iron, strychnia, &c.

(3) Stomachic Tonics, as calumba, gentian, quassia, hops, sulphate of quinine, &c.

(4) Vascular Tonics, called also Vascular Stimulants, as various salts of ammonia, oil of turpentine, camphor, &c.

tonic sol-fa, s.

Music: A system of musical notation by which the staff, clefs, key-signatures, and time-signatures of music are dispensed with, and the sounds are represented by initial syllable-letters, placed between upright bars, subdivided as required for the various rhythmic values. In modern music there is but one diatonic scale, and "key" may be defined as the position of a scale, and "modulation" as the shifting of a scale in pitch. Many attempts have been made from time to time since the seventeenth century to provide singers with a notation by means of which the diatonic scale could under one form be used for all keys.

Missa Glover, of Norwich, suggested the use of a movable *doh*, and the representation of the sounds by initial letters. The value of the idea was at once seen by the late John Curwen, who devoted his life to the development and propagation of the system and method of teaching it. The scale stands thus (the representing the Italian *si*):

d r m f s l t d, &c.

By writing at the head, Key C, Key C $\sharp$, Key D $\sharp$, &c., the singer finds a true representation of the scale in any key. For example, the time "God save the Queen" may be written in fifteen different keys (each with a different signature) on the staff, whereas it can only be written one way in tonic sol-fa, the direction for key being simply written above and altered when required:

d d r t, d r m f m r d, &c.

As modulations occur, one note of the old scale is linked to a note of the new scale, thus forming a "bridge"—e.g., to modulate from key C into key G, the G of the old key becomes the d of the new; from key C into key F, the F of the old becomes the d of the new.

so; gô, pô, qô = kw.
sol, bô; pôt, jôw; cat, poll, oherus, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = Z
-tan, -tan = -shan. -tion, -ton = -shun; -tion, -tion = -shun. -sion, -sion = -shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = bô, dô.
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new, and so on. The minor scale starts from the note *la*. The time-notation of the tonic sol-fa goes back also to first principles—e.g., by dividing the upright bars by a colon thus, | : |, any double time is represented, from two semibreves in a bar to two demisemiquavers. Similarly, | : : | is all that is required for the triple time, | : : : | for the quadruple time, and so on. It will be at once seen that the "up and down" of pitch is not represented to the eye as on the staff; but, on the other hand, the tonic and fa signs display the relationship of every note to the scale from which it is taken; this is not necessarily expressed on the staff. The value of tonic sol-fa as a basis of musical education is now generally acknowledged.

tonic sol-faist, s. One who teaches or who learns music on the tonic sol-fa system; one who advocates the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

tonic-spasm, s.

Pathol.: A convulsion in which the muscular contractions are partial, of considerable duration, and without consciousness, the affected muscles themselves being hard.

*tôn-lo-ql, s. [Eng. tonic; -ql.] Tonic.

"One kind of motion relating unto that which physicians do name extensio tonical."—*Drum.* *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. i.

tôn-nig-i-tý, s. [Eng. tonic; -ity.]

Physiol.: That property of the muscles by which they preserve a certain degree of firmness and slight contraction, best seen in the sphincters. Tonicity appears to be under the influence of the nervous system, since it is lost as soon as the nerve distributed to a muscle is divided, the muscle immediately becoming flaccid and relaxed.

tôn-ing, s. [Eng. tonic; -ing.]

Photog.: The treatment of a positive photographic print with a weak solution of gold, in conjunction with other modifying chemical salts, by which the whole or a portion of the deposit of metallic silver is replaced by metallic gold in fine division. The effect is to give permanency to the print, subduing and modifying the disagreeable colour, and substituting various shades of purple, black, blue, brown, and gray.

*tôn-ish, *tôn-nish, s. [Eng. ton (1); -ish.] In the ton; fashionable.

"A pretty, languid, *tonnish* young man."—*Mad. D'Arbly*, *ibid.*, l. 200.

*tôn-ish-ness, s. [Eng. tonish; -ness.] Fashion. (*Mad. D'Arbly*; *ibid.*, l. 350.)

tôn-ite, s. [Eng. gun-cotton; -ite.]

Chem.: An explosive, originally called Cotton-powder (said to have been invented by a Mr. Mackie), and manufactured at Faversham in the year 1875. It consisted of a mixture of g^o-nitron and barium nitrate in about equal portions. Its explosive force is somewhat less than that of either gun-cotton or dynamite.

*tôn-i-trant, s. [Lat. tonitrus = thunder.] Thundering.

"With *tonitrant* tone and redundancy of action."—*All the Year Round*, v. 167. (1871.)

*tôn-i-troûs, s. [Lat. tonitrus = thunder.] Thundering. (*T. Brown*; *Works*, iii, 142.)

tôn-ka, tôn-ga, tôn-g, tôn-quin, s. [From the Guianan name of the tree.] (See compound.)

tonka-bean, s.

Bot., &c.: *Dipteris odorata*, called also *Commersonia odorata*. It is a tree from Guiana, much branched at the top, with large, alternate, pinnate leaves, racemes of flowers, and almond-like legumes. The kernels are very fragrant, and used in the manufacture of soap, and are put into chests to communicate a pleasant odour to the clothes and to drive away insects. They are sold ordinarily under the corrupted name of Tonquin-beans, as if they came from Tonquin.

Tonka-bean wood;

Bot.: *Albizia buxifolia*.

tôn-nago (ago as íg), s. [Eng. ton (2); -age.]

1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

2. **Naut.:** The carrying capacity of a vessel.

It is actually equivalent to the difference between the weight of the water displaced by the vessel when light, and that displaced by her when loaded to the greatest safe depth of immersion. Different rules for calculating the tonnage have been legally established in different countries, some of which have frequently given results varying widely from the true amount which might be safely carried. In deep, full-built ships the actual capacity was always largely in excess of the government-registered tonnage. The ton measurement upon which freight is charged is calculated at 40 cubic feet; the difference between that and the ton of 100 cubic feet, or that of the register, represents the dead weight or displacement of the ship when light, or 60 per cent. of the whole, 40 per cent. only being available for cargo. By the old law it was provided that from the extreme length of the vessel there should be deducted three-fifths of the breadth; the remainder was multiplied by the breadth, and the product by the depth, which, in the case of a double-decked vessel, was arbitrarily assumed as being equal to one-half the breadth; the latter product was then divided by 95, and the quotient was taken as the legal tonnage on which tonnage dues were to be paid. It was thus made the interest of owners to build excessively deep ships, the law in this way discriminating in favour of clumsy, slow, and inefficient ships, and discouraging attempts at improvements in model. Under the system which is at present used vessels are, for the purpose of ascertaining their tonnage, divided as follows: Not exceeding 50 ft. in length into 4 parts; 120 ft. into 8 parts; 180 ft. into 12 parts; 225 ft. into 16 parts; and over 225 ft. into 12 parts. In steam-vessels the length, breadth, and height of the engine-room are multiplied together, the product divided by 100, and the result deducted from the gross tonnage. The space occupied by a propeller-shaft is considered as a part of the engine-room. The actual depths between decks are measured and taken as factors, and any rooms in space on or above the upper deck, and capable of receiving cargo, &c., is included in the measurement. The dimensions are all taken in feet and decimals of a foot, and the number 100 is used as the final division for ascertaining the capacity of the ship in tons.

*Tonnage and Poundage: [TONNAGE, *].

tonne, s. [Fr., a nautical term = a weight of a thousand kilograms.] A measure of weight or of force on the C.G.S. system of units. [C. G. S.]

*In measuring work, a tonne-metre is = 9.81 × 10¹⁰ ergs nearly. (*Ibid.*)

tôn-nôr, s. [Eng. ton (2); -er.] A vessel of a certain tonnage. (Used in composition.)

"The allowance between an 80-tonner and a 40-tonner."—*ibid.*, April 4, 1883.

*tôn-nish, s. [TONNISH.]

***tôn-nish-ness, s.** [Eng. tonnish; -ness.] The quality or state of being in the ton or prevailing fashion; fashionableness.

tô-nôm-ê-ter, s. [Gr. *νόμος* (tonos) = a tone, and *μετρον* (metron) = a measure.] An instrument, invented in 1834 by Scheieller and improved by König, for determining the exact number of vibrations per second which produce a given tone, and for tuning musical instruments.

tô-nôm-ê-trý, s. [Eng. tonomet(er); -ry.] The act of measuring vibrations of tones by means of a tonometer.

"Tonometry was first placed on a scientific basis in a badly written, but extremely valuable, little pamphlet of 50 pages and 4 lithographic plates, published at Basel, in 1840, and entitled 'The Physical and Musical Tonometer.' Tonometry, which gives us the position, visible to the eye, the absolute vibrations of tones, and of the principal genera of combination tones, as well as the most delicate exactness of equally tempered and mathematical chords, invented and executed by Heinrich Scheieller, silk-worm manufacturer at Weiden."—*A. J. Ellis*, in *Athenaeum*, Dec. 2, 1876, p. 731.

*tôn-ôûs, s. [Eng. ton(e), s.; -ous.] Full of tone or sound; sonorous.

Tôn-quín (qu as k), s. [See def. 1.]

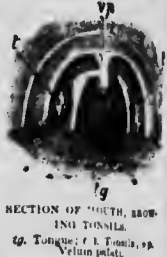
1. **Geog.:** The most northerly province of Anam, in the Eastern Peninsula.

2. **Bot.:** A corruption of Tonka (q.v.).

Tonquin-bean, s. [TONKA-BEAN.]

tôn-ail, s. [Fr. *tonaille*, from Lat. *tonilis* = a sharp-pointed gale which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore, and (q.v.) *tonaille* = the tonsils of the throat; *tonailis* = that may be shown or clipped; *tonaion*, sup. of *tondeo* = to shear, to clip, to shave.]

Anat. (Pl.): Two glands, one on each side of the palate between the pillars. They consist of a number of deep mucous follicles or crypts, surrounded by and deposited in cellular tissue arranged in a somewhat circular form. They are sometimes called Amygdalæ. (*Lat. tonsilæ*.) The chief diseases which affect the tonsils are inflammation (*Tonsillitis*), and hypertrophy of their substance, or the tonsillar inflammation may be specially concentrated in the follicles alone.



tôn-ail-er, tôn-ail-lar, s. [Eng. *tonil*; -er.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils; tonsillar.

tonsillar-artery, s.

Anat.: A branch of the facial artery ascending along the side of the pharynx, and terminating upon the tonsil and the side of the tongue near its root.

tôn-sile, s. [Lat. *tonsilla* = that may be shown or clipped.] (*Tonsil*.) Capable of being clipped.

"The tonsil box." *Mezom. English-German*, l.

tôn-sil-ic, tôn-sil-lit-ic, s. [Eng. *tonsil*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils, as, the tonsillar branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

tôn-sil-i-tis, s. [Eng. *tonsil*; suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of one or both of the tonsils, generally extending also to the pharynx and uvula. It brings with it dysphagia, pain and heat of the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, and often ends in abscess, at least of which suppurates. It is a common disease in moist variable weather. (*Quib.*)

tôn-sil-ô-tôme, s. [Eng. *tonsil*; and Gr. *tonos* = a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife for operations on the tonsils.

*tôn-sôr, s. [Lat.] A barber; one who shaves.

"Go with the *tonsor*, Pat, and try To send his hand and his a 'loose'." *Combe*, *Dr. Syntax*, ii, 1.

*tôn-sôr-i-âl, s. [Lat. *tonsorius*, from *tonos* = a barber.] Pertaining to a barber or his art.

"The *tonsorial* operation is happily not performed on the stage."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1883.

tôn-sure (s as sh), s. [Fr., from Lat. *tonsura* = a shearing, clipping, or pruning; *tonsus*, pa. part. of *tondeo* = to shear, to clip, to shave.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of clipping or shaving. "They were forbidden to use a paring-knife toward the hair; because a monk's hair, when cut, is a token of a dead prince in a tree's wood."—*St. Hieron. Sermon*, vol. i, tract 24.

2. The state of being clipped or shaved.

II. Eccles. & Church History:

1. The shaving of the crown in a monk, which is a distinguishing mark of clerical life in the Roman Church. Most of the monks and cloistered orders allow only a narrow strip of hair to grow round the head, above and below being shaved; the tonsure of a secular cleric is still less. The tonsure is a necessary preliminary to entering the clerical state, whether secular or religious; in the former case it is conferred by the bishop of the diocese, in the latter by the head of the religious house, if a united abbey. It is the receiver with all the privileges of a cleric, and furnishes a means to distinguish the higher from the lower clergy, as the extent of tonsure increases with the rank till the greater head is reached. We trace of the seventh and eighth centuries distinguish three kinds of

tôn, tât, thre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hâr, thère; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wêre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, oûh, oûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Syrián. æ. æ = ô; oy = â; qu = kw.

tonsure: (1) The Roman, or St. Peter's, in which only a circle of hair was left, common in France and Spain; (2) St. Paul's, which was more usual in the Eastern Church; and (3) the Celtic, or St. John's, adopted by the British and Irish Churches, in which the head was shaved in front of a line drawn from ear to ear. A violent controversy arose in the seventh century as to the comparative merits of the Celtic and Roman tonsures, but was eventually decided in favour of the latter, though its introduction nearly led to a schism.

2. The act of admission to the clerical state. At first it was never given without some minor order being conferred at the same time, but this practice ceased in the seventh century.

3. That portion of a priest's head which is made bare by shaving.

tonsure (s as sh), v.t. & i. [Tonsure, s.]

A. Trans.: To confer the tonsure on; to admit to the clerical state.

B. Intrans.: To confer the tonsure; to admit a person to the clerical state.

"It was only gradually that the right to tonsure was limited to bishops, abbots, &c. Till the tenth century it was given by simple priests, or even by laymen to an outsider."—*Dict. & Anecd. Cath. Hist.*, p. 730.

tonsure (s as sh), n. [Eng. tonsure(s); -ed.]

1. Having received the tonsure; shaven; cleric, clerical.

2. Having a bald spot on the head from a tonsure. (Tennyson: *Bruck*, 200.)

ton-tine, s. & n. [Fr. (See def.)]

A. As subst.: A species of annuity devised by an Italian named Lorenzo Tonit. They were adopted in the first place by governments as a means of raising a loan. In return for a sum paid down the government engaged to grant annuities to a certain number of persons. When one died, his share was divided among all the survivors, and this process went on till only one was left, and he enjoyed the benefit of all the annuities himself, until his death, when the transaction ceased.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to a ton-tine; built by a subscription with the benefit of survivorship.

"This is out of Ton-tine colony—all for the benefit of survivors."—*Book of the Living*, vol. III, ch. v.

ton-tine, s. [An abbrev. of *Antony*.] A sim-plicity.

"When a man plays the fool or the extravagant possibly he is a *ton-tine*. Whichever this or that ridiculous piece of folly, such as or such a one was never well liked. So he had to stop to his master."—*Edgar Allan Poe's Tales*.

ton-tine, s. [The same word as to (q.v.).]

1. Over; more than enough; denoting excess.

"Lost to light winning make the prize too light."—*Shakespeare's Tempest*, i. 2.

2. In addition, moreover, likewise, further; over and above; at the same time; also.

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FOREMAST, SHOWING
TOP-GALLANT.

top-hamper, a.

Naut.: The mast, spars, and rigging of a vessel; boats inboard and on their davits; horse and gang cranks, anchors, cables, and coiled or delayed ropes of the running rigging. Sometimes applied to any unnecessary weight above deck.

top-heavy, a.

1. *Fig.*: Having the top or upper part heavier than the lower, so as to be liable to topple over.

"A vessel should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the latter extreme a house top-heavy is the worst."—*Scott's Architecture*, p. 66.

2. Fig.: Intoxicated. (Slang.)

"top-honour, a. A top-sail.

"With hasty reverence their top honours lower."—*Prior: Carmen Seculare*, 6th.

top-knot, s.

1. *Naut.*: A crest or knot of feathers upon the head or top, as of a bird; also an ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women.

"This aristocrat acquiesces to the yoke of an sea in his trappings; when the last his master's taking away his top-knot to make an end of him again."—*L. Carroll*.

2. *Ichthy.*: *Phrynothorax punctulatus*, ranging from the Mediterranean to the shores of Britain. Bloch's Topknot is *Rhombus punctatus*, a comparatively small species, occurring in the English Channel and on the Northern coast of Europe. Günther (*Study of Fishes*, p. 555), notes that these fish are often confounded. By some authorities the popular names are reversed.

top-lantern, s.

Naut.: A large lantern or light in the top of a vessel; a top-light.

top-light, s.

Naut.: The same as TOP-LANTERN (q.v.).

top-masting, s.

Naut.:

1. The lining on the afterpart of the top-sail, to prevent the top-trim from closing the top-sail.

2. A platform of thin board nailed upon the upper part of the cross-trees on a vessel's top.

top-maul, s.

Naut.: A maul kept in a ship's top for driving the bit and in.

top-minor, s.

Ship-making: One of the holes through which the individual strands are drawn on the way to the twisting machine.

top-proud, a. Proud in the highest degree.

"This top-proud fellow."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, l. 1.

top-rail, s.

Carp.: The uppermost rail of a piece of framing or wainscoting.

top-rim, s.

Naut.: A thin piece of board bent round a vessel's top, giving it a finish, and covering in the ends of the cross-trees and truss-trees, in order to prevent the top-sail from being chafed.

top-rope, s.

Naut.: A rope to away up a topmast.

top-sail, s.

Naut.: The second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizzen).

"And when he was to be ward, he kept about to the shoreward, and left us, and then we put out our top-sails and gave them chase."—*Hucknab: Top-sail*, 11. 10.

Top-sail-schooner:

Naut.: A vessel otherwise schooner rigged, but carrying a square sail on the foremast.

top-saw, s. The upper saw of a pair in a circular sawmill. In large loes, the lower and larger saw does not penetrate to the upper edge.

top-sawyer, s.

1. *Fig.*: The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a sawpit, and gets higher wages than the man below.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who holds a higher position than another; a chief over others.

"Wasn't he always top-sawyer among you all?"—*Delema: Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

2. A first-rate man in any line; an eminent man; an aristocrat.

"They have got a top-sawyer from London there."—*B. Darnley: Spill*, bk. vi, ch. vi.

top-shaped, a.

Bot.: Inversely conical, with a contraction towards the point.

top-shell, s.

Zool.: A popular name for any shell of the genus *Turritella*, from the fact that the type-species, *Turritella pyram*, is by no means unlike a peg-top.

top-side, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The top or upper side.

2. *Shipwright. (U.S.)*: The upper part of the ship's sides.

Top-side line:

Shipbuild.: A sheer line drawn above the top timber at the upper side of the gunwale.

Top-side of round of beef:

Cookery: The upper part of the round or buttock. It makes an excellent and economical roasting joint.

top-soil, s. The upper part or surface of the soil.

top-soiling, s. The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land before a canal, railway, &c., is begun.

top-stone, s. A stone that is placed on the top, or that forms the top of anything.

top-tackle, s.

Naut.: Tackle used in awaying a topmast.

top timber, s.

Shipbuild.: The timber next above the futtock in the ribs of a ship's side.

(1) *Long top-timber*: The timber above each of the first futtocks.

(2) *Short top-timber*: The timber above each of the second futtocks.

(3) Top-timber line:

Shipbuild.: A line in the sheer plan drawn to the sheer of the ship fore and aft, at the height of the under side of the gunwale amidships.

top-tool, s. A tool like a top-filler, but with a sharper point.

top, v. t. & i. [Top, a.]**A. Intransitive:**

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

"These long ridges of lofty and towering mountains which run east and west."—*Berkman: Physical Geography*.

2. To excel; to rise above others.

"I have heard say, he had not less than 1,000 slaves, some of whom were toping merchants, and had many slaves under them."—*Temper: Toping* (Jan. 1868).

3. To predominate.

"The thoughts of the mind are unintermittedly employed by the determination of the will, influenced by toping themselves while it lasts."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii, ch. xxi.

4. To be of a certain height; to measure in height.

B. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cover on the top; to cap.

"Her pole, far off appearing like a mount of alabaster, top'd with golden spire."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv, 504.

2. To pass over the top of.

"Many a green dog would endeavour to take a mouse instead of toping the hindmost, thereby possibly splitting a claw."—*Field, March 12, 1867*.

3. To rise above.

"A guard plied by a large pine, climbing by the boughs (twined about them), till it topped and covered the tree."—*L. K. R. R.*

4. To rise to the top of.

"It might abstract thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast topped the hill."—*Ben Jonson: Of Providence*, 106.

5. To cut off the top of; to crop, to lop.

"These, if topped and tailed, the roots reduced to pulp, and the leaves passed through a chafcuter."—*Field, Oct. 2, 1868*.

6. To outgo, to excel, to surpass.

"Topping all others in beauty."—*Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, II. 1.

7. To perform eminently.

8. To copulate with; to tup, to cover.

"Casio did top her."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, v. 2.

II. Naut.: To raise one end, as of a yard or boom, so that one end becomes higher than the other.

"All . . . topped their booms for home."—*Field, Sept. 4, 1868*.

(1) *To top off*: "To complete by putting over the top or uppermost part of; as, To top off an attack of hay; hence, to finish, to complete.

"(2) *To top over* (fall). "To top over" (fall): To turn head over heels.

"To tumble over and over, to topple over."—*Archives: Toppling*, p. 6.

"(3) *To top up* (with): To finish with, to wind up with.

"Four eagles to go half price to the place of sight and top up with others."—*Archives: Top*, ch. 31.

top arch, s. [Lat. *toparcha*, from Gr. *τοπαρχία*, *toparchia* (*toparchia*), *toparch* (a ruler) = a place, and *αρχή* (*archē*) = rule.]

The principal man in a place or country; the governor of a toparchy.

"They are not to be considered just as monarchs or *toparchs*, or kings of barren territories."—*Levy: vulgar errors*.

top-ar-ehy, s. [Gr. *τοπαρχία* (*toparchia*) (*τοπαρχία*), *toparchia* (*toparchia*), *toparch* (a ruler) = a place, and *αρχή* (*archē*) = rule.]

A little state, consisting of a city or town; a petty country governed by a toparch.

"For several kings awaying their shaw saying a each *toparch*."—*Herbert: France*.

to-pas, s. [Native name.]

Ornith.: The Rhinoceros Hornbill (q.v.).

to-paz, s. to-pas, s. to-pas, s. to-pas, s. [Fr. *topaze*, from Lat. *topazus*, *topaz*, *topazion*, from Gr. *τοπαζος*, *topazos* (*topaz*, *topazion*); origin doubtful.]

1. *Min.*: A mineral crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, possessing a highly perfect basal cleavage, columnar, and occasionally granular. (Hindus, 800, *sp. gr.* 3.4 to 3.6, *luster*, vitreous; color, shades of yellow, greenish, bluish, also colorless; transparent to sub-transparent; fracture, sub-conchoidal, pyroelectric. Comp.: silicon, 51.7; aluminum, 29.58; oxygen, 18.7; fluorine, 2.02 = 100, with the formula, $Al_2Si_2F_2O_6$. It occurs widely distributed in granite, associated with beryl, tourmaline, &c. Topaz are found in the United States, Russia, Siberia, and other parts of the world; but the best and most prized by jewellers come from Brazil.

2. *Her.*: The name given to the metal or, when borne by pears.

topaz rock, s.

Petro.: A rock occurring at Schöckenstein, Saxony, consisting of large fragments of tourmaline-schist containing topaz, cemented together by quartz and illite, topaz also being crystallized on the same cavities. Forms a vein of considerable thickness in the mica schist.

top-q-za, s. [Mod. Lat.] [Topaz]

Ornith.: King, King Hummingbird; a genus of Trochilidae, with two species having two tail-feathers elongate and rounded, *topaz palli*, the more common species, is found in Guiana and Trinidad, extending north and up the Amazon, being placed on the back Negro by T. pyr.

to-paz-ô-lite, s. [Eng. *topaz*, *to-paz*, and Gr. *αἰθας* (*lithos*) = a stone, *lith.*]

Min.: A variety of garnet, found in small crystals of a topaz, yellow, found at Val de Froid, Dana includes it among the fine megacrysts (andradite).

tope (1), s. [Hind.] A grove or clump of trees.

"The fine *topos* *tope* in the neighborhood of the camp."—*Field, April 1, 1868*.

tope (2), s. [Probably a Cornish word.]

Ichthy.: A popular name for either of the species of the genus *Gobius*. The Common *tope*, *Gobius communis*, is widely distributed throughout all temperate and tropical seas, ranging as far as the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. It is about six feet long, dark gray above and white below. It is often called the *M. D. Dog* and *Penny Dog*, the latter, according to some authorities, the last name is properly applicable only to young fish.

tope (3), s. [Pall. *staphylos*, *staphylos*, *staphylos*]

Archaeol.: The popular name for a particular kind of Buddhist monument common in India and the south-west of Asia. The word *tope* has reference to the general form of the monument, which is a particular form of development from the *stupa* (q.v.), and may be (1) Memorial, built upon celebrated spots; (2) Dedicatory, consecrated to the Supreme Buddha; or (3) Sepulchral, containing remains or relics, in which case they are popularly called *stupa*.

toe, tit, tire, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; tīt, pīt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sīrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

termed Dagobas, and are frequently found in temples. The other forms are usually more recent structures. From full Buddhist writings it appears that tope were in existence before the time of Sakya, and were objects of reverence to the people. The oldest tope are in the shape of stupas, generally spherical, but sometimes elliptical, resting on a cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal base, rising either in a straight or in an inclined line, or in terraces. The top, surrounded by a gallery of pillars, is generally crowned by a stupa, but sometimes having the shape of an inverted pyramid, and over this is a roof in the shape of an inverted umbrella. Sometimes several umbrellas are present, placed one over the other, as the case in a pecked tope in Aghata, where they assume somewhat the character of a spire. The largest tope were probably dedicated by the most numerous are the sepulchral tope, built of all sizes, and of all kinds of material, according to the rank of the deceased. The cupola was intended to represent the water-bubble, the Buddhist symbol of the holiness of the world; and the extended umbrella probably typified the royal dignity possessed by a Buddhist saint. To numbers of terraces and stories had like a symbolical import. The illustration represents a tope at Manikyala, in the Punjab.



TOPE.

tope, *a.* [Fr. *tope* = to cover a stake; *tope* = a word used by gamblers, and by persons drinking = I'll pledge you.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.

"The fifty members of a topeing club."

Butler: Epigram on an Club of Bots, l.

tope, *a.* [Maharatta, Hindi, &c.] A covering for the head; the cork or other bottle used by soldiers. (*East Indies*.)

tope, *a.* [Hindi, &c.] A person who wears a hal. A derogatory term employed by natives of India to designate Europeans. (*East Indies*.)

tope, *a.* [Eng. *tope*, *v.*; *er.*] One who drinks hard; a sot, a drunkard.

"Among his fellow topeers at the Twenty Club."

Southey: Lines to a Friend, l. 14.

tope, *a.* [Touret.]

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was south-east of Jerusalem (Jer. xix. 3), and had been prepared of old for some king of Israel, or for Moloch (q.v.) (Isa. xxi. 23). Whatever its primary design, "high places" were erected there, and it became the chief seat of the worship of Moloch in Palestine (2 Kings xiii. 10; Jer. vii. 31). Jewish not merely stopped that cruel form of idolatry, but deified the place (2 Kings xiii. 10; Jer. xix. 13), apparently by making it the receptacle of the blood of the capital. It became a burial ground, ultimately overcrowded with bodies (Jer. vii. 31, 32; xix. 6, 11). (*Jerusalem*, *Moloch*.)

"The present value of Minom, French theses And black Debenna called, the type of hell."

Milton: P. L. l. 604.

tope, *a.* [Touret.] A kind of sandstone.

tope, *a.* [Touret.]

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tope, *a.* [Touret.]

in which the vocalist deals with topics of the day.

"To the new well-known topical sheet which he sang, in Handel's style, he added an original one."

Topical coloring. A term used in color-printing to indicate that the color or mordant is applied to specific portions of the cloth forming the pattern, in contradistinction to the application of color to the cloth in a dye-bath.

tope, *a.* [Eng. *tope*; *er.*] In a topical manner; locally; with limitation to some particular part.

"Which topically analyzed became a Phrenology or relieving medicine." *Review: Voltaire's Works, l. 11, ch. 11.*

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tor-pé-din'-i-dæ, a pl. [Mod. Lat. *torpedo*, genit. *torpedinis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Electric Rays; a family of Batoidæ, with six genera, chiefly from tropical and sub-tropical seas. The trunk is a broad, smooth disc; tail with a longitudinal fold on each side; a rayed dorsal generally, and a caudal fin always, present; anterior nasal valves confluent into a quadrangular lobe; an electric organ composed of vertical hexagonal prisms between the pectoral fins and the head.

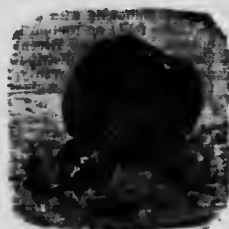
2. *Falconet*: A large fish of the general appearance of a *Torpedo* has been found in the Eocene of Monte Bolca; and *Cyclobatis*, from the upper cretaceous limestone of Lebanon, is probably another extinct representative of this family.

***tor-pé-dia-ônæ**, a. [Lat. *torpedo*, genit. *torpedinis* = a torpedo (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the torpedos; resembling a torpedo; exerting a numbing influence.

tor-pé-dô, s. [Lat., from *torpo* = to be numb or torpid q.v.].

1. *Ichthyology*:

(1) The type genus of *Torpedinidæ* (q.v.), with the characters of the family. There are six species distributed over the Atlantic and Indian oceans; three of these occur in the Mediterranean, and two, *Torpedo marmorata* and *T. hebetata*, are sometimes found on the British coast. The electric organs consist of many perpendicular prisms, mostly hexagonal, the whole forming a kidney-shaped mass. Each column in the living fish appears like a clear trembling jelly. Hunter counted 470 of these columns in a specimen of *T. marmorata*, and says that the partitions between them are full of arteries, which bring the blood direct from the gills. These organs convert nervous energy into electricity. Each organ receives one branch of the trigeminal and four branches of the vagus, the former and the three anterior branches of the latter being each as thick as the spinal cord. The fish gives the electric shock voluntarily, to stun or kill its prey or in self-defence; but to receive the shock the object must complete the circuit by communicating with the fish at two distinct points, either directly or through the medium of some conducting body. The force of the discharge varies with the size and vigour of the fish; large and healthy specimens can inflict severe shocks sufficient to disable a man. The electric currents generated in these fish possess all the other known powers of electricity; they render the needle magnetic, decompose chemical compounds, and emit sparks.



TORPEDO MARMORATA.

(2) The common name of any individual of the genus. One of the best known species is *Torpedo marmorata*. (See illustration.) It is dark brown in colour, lighter round the eyes. Specimens have been taken weighing a hundred pounds, but they usually average about half that weight, with the disc about thirty inches broad. *T. hebetata*, more rarely met with, is dark chocolate-brown above, white beneath. *Torpedo occidentalis* is a well-known American species.

"*Torpedos* deliver their organ at a distance and stupely beyond themselves."—*Brown's Fishes*. *Erpæus*, bk. iii. ch. viii.

2. *Ordn.*: A vessel or engine charged with an explosive which is fired by contact, by concussion, or by electricity. Torpedoes are divided into—

(1) *Nant.*: These may be sub-divided into five classes: (a) drifting, (b) anchored, (c) boom, (d) locomotive, (e) manoeuvred.

(a) The drifting preceded the boom and manoeuvred, and was adapted for circumstances and positions where it might be allowed to drift with the stream or the wind against a vessel in a river or channel or lying at anchor.

(b) The anchored torpedo is, in fact, the submarine mine, and is a caisson charged with gunpowder, gun-cotton, or dynamite, that may be exploded either by concussion or by electricity. Anchored torpedoes are firmly attached to submerged structures, or to a cable or swaying boom which allows them some lateral play.

(c) The boom or spar torpedo is a mine affixed to a boom which projects from the bows of a small swift vessel. It is depressed and exploded when in contact with the vessel which it is sought to destroy. It is of sheet-copper with brazed joints, and has a sensitive primer, with a cylindro-conical head communicating with the magazine. The head is in contact with and protected from the water by a thin hemispherical cap of soft, well-tempered copper. The charge is usually fired by contact, but sometimes by electricity.

(d) The locomotive torpedo is adapted to be propelled usually beneath the surface of the water, its course and depth being determined and regulated by various devices to bring it into contact with the ship against which it is



FIG. 1. ELEVATION.

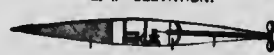


FIG. 2. SECTION.

TORPEDO.

a. Explosive chamber. b. Compensating water-tanks. c. Compressed air-chamber.

directed. Of locomotive torpedoes, the Whitehead, or fish torpedo, which is propelled by means of compressed air, and which carries a charge of gun-cotton in its head, is the best known example. Several other forms of torpedo have been invented.

(e) Manoeuvred torpedoes, so called because their course can be directed from a ship or from the shore. The Sims-Edison torpedo is the most effective example of this class. It is propelled by electricity, and is steered and the charge fired by the same agent.

¶ Several terms used in practice are rather broadly than a curately technical. Such are: *Can torpedo*: A torpedo in a metallic caisson.

Lanyard torpedo: A torpedo discharged by pulling a lanyard, &c.

Magnetic torpedo: A torpedo exploded by electro-magnetism, by spark or wire, in contradistinction to one fired by clockwork, &c.

Submarine torpedo: A torpedo placed beneath the surface of the water, in a similar manner to a subterranean mine. [22.]

(2) *Mil.*: A subterranean mine or counter-mine to destroy a work, a storming column, or a working party. In this sense a petard may be considered as a torpedo. Torpedoes for land defence are usually shells of small calibre, six and twelve-pounders, provided with a percussion or friction device which causes an explosion when the ground over the torpedo is stepped on. Sometimes several are laid in a row, and a piece of board placed over them to increase the chances of explosion.

torpedo-anchor, s. An anchor or fastening to hold a submarine mine to its selected bed. A serviceable form is that of a ship's anchor, to which the mine is attached by a chain with a universal joint.

torpedo-boat, s. A vessel carrying a torpedo, and either exploding it against the side of another vessel beneath the water-line, or launching it against the enemy's vessel from a point wherever it may be trusted to reach its destination by the force of the impulse, or by the aid of a motor within the body of the weapon.

torpedo-boom, s.

1. A spar bearing a torpedo on its upper end, the lower end swivelled and anchored to the bottom of the channel. The boom sways backwards and forwards, and is difficult to catch by any form of drag or grapple.

2. A boom or spar, supporting a torpedo in front of the bows of a vessel.

3. A spar, of wood or iron, supporting a steel ermine designed for the protection of a ship against torpedo attack.

torpedo-catcher, s.

1. A forked spar or boom extending under water, ahead of a vessel, to displace or capture torpedoes.

2. A swift vessel, designed to catch and destroy hostile torpedo-boats.

torpedo-drag, s. A cable bearing grappling-hooks to catch torpedoes. The ends of the cable are generally carried in boats, which are propelled up and down the channel some distance apart. Sometimes the drag-spar is thrown ahead of a vessel by a shell from a small mortar, and is drawn in by the winch.

torpedo-fuse, s. One adapted for torpedo service, and classified as either percussion, friction, chemical, or electric.

torpedo-net, s. A movable ermine of iron or steel, designed for the protection of a ship against torpedo attack.

torpedo-raft, s. A raft pushed ahead of a vessel, with hooks or grapnels trailing beneath, to clear the channel of torpedoes. The raft sometimes carries its own torpedo in front, to blow up obstructions or hostile shipping.

torpedo-ram, s. A war-vessel which is provided with a ram and with tubes for the discharge of torpedoes.

tor-pé-dô list, s. [Eng. *torpedo*; *list*, a naval officer appointed to torpedo service. "Captain Long and the other torpedists"—*Illustrated*, June 11, 1867.]

***tor-pent**, a. & s. [Lat. *torpens*, pr. p. of *torpo* = to be numb.]

A. As adj.: Having no motion or activity; incapable of motion; numb, benumbed, torpid.

"Let the earth be still and torpid;—as an eternal soul flow into this torpid mass."—*More's*, *Eccl. lxxv.*, Notes (ed. 1677), p. 342.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A medicine that diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.

***tor-pés-çenço**, s. [Portuguese.] The quality or state of being torpid; a becoming torpid, insensible, or benumbed.

***tor-pés-çent**, a. [Lat. *torpescent*, pr. p. of *torpesco*, inceptive from *torpo* = to be numb.] Becoming torpid or numb, or incapable of motion or feeling.

"Of gold benumbed, their torpescence not clencheth their coin."—*Shakespeare's* *Tempest*, i.

tor-pid, a. & s. [Lat. *torpidus*, from *torpo* = to be numb.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having lost motion or the power of motion or feeling; numbed, benumbed.

"Without least all things would be torpid, and a life out motion."—*Ray*, *in the Creation*.

2. Dull, stupid, sluggish, inactive.

"Even now the stimulants which he used to keep torpid and feeble parts re-activated, and the motion of returning animation."—*Macaulay's* *Ed. Exp.*, ch. xiv.

3. Of or belonging to a torpid. [B 1.]

"Twenty-six torpid rights were out at night in training for the races."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 2, 1884.

B. As substantive:

1. A second-class race-boat or wharf.

2. One of the crew of a torpid.

"An undergraduate who, as of their best torpid."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 2, 1884.

¶ *The Torpids*: The races rowed by the torpid boats.

tor-pid-i-ty, s. [Eng. *torpid*; *ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being torpid; numbness.

2. Dullness, stupidity, sluggishness, inactivity.

"Lost in idleness, or chilled by torpidity in the cold atmosphere of extreme indolence."—*Howe's* *in the Grammar School*.

tor-pid-ly, adv. [Eng. *torpid*; *ly*] in a torpid manner.

tor-pid-nésæ, s. [Eng. *torpid*; *nésæ*.] The quality or state of being torpid; torpidity.

"A man hath this advantage by the exercise of his faculty about it, that it keeps him from rust and torpidity."—*Bacon's* *Organon*, p. 3.

***tor-pi-ty**, v. t. [Eng. *torpid*; *pi-ty*.] To make torpid, dull, insensible, or stupid; to numb, to stupefy. [Coarney, *Doctor*, ch. xiv.]

Sto, flt, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pít, or, wóre, wórk, whá, sán; mánæ, cúb, cüre, qnítæ, cür, rále, fáll; trý, síryan. s, æ = é; ey = ä; qu = kw.

tor-pi-tù-de, s. [As if from a Lat. *torpidus*, from *torpēre* = to be torpid; torpēre, from *torpēre* = to be torpid; torpēre, from *torpēre* = to be torpid.] The quality or state of being torpid; torpidity, torpor.

"A kind of torpitude or sleeping state."—*Bertram*. *Physic* (1849), bk. viii, ch. v.

tor-por, tor-por, s. [Lat. *torpor*.]

1. Loss of motion or of the power of motion or feeling; torpidity, numbness, inactivity. It may amount to a total loss of sensation or complete insensibility.

"Not a dull disease the torpor of solid bodies."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 43.

2. Dulness, sluggishness, stupidity, laziness.

tor-por-if-ic, a. [Lat. *torpor* = torpor, and *facio* = to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

tor-quāt-ēd, a. [Lat. *torquatus*, from *torques* = a twisted neck-chain.] Having or wearing a torque (q. v.).

tor-quā-tē-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., from *torques*.] [Torque.]

Zool.: The sole genus (with a single species, *Torquellus typicus*) of the family Torquellidae, founded on a specimen discovered by Prof. Ray Lankester at Naples. Body elongate-oval, nearly twice as long as broad, rounded posteriorly; the anterior membrane full and highly extensible, its front margin abruptly truncate or emarginate, its surface obliquely plicate; dimensions unrecorded.

tor-quā-tē-lā, s. j. [Mod. Lat. *torquatus*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -lā.]

Zool.: A family of Peritricha (q. v.). Animals free-swimming, without a loricula, more or less oval; the anterior ciliary wreath replaced by a membranous extensible and contractile collar-like structure, perforated centrally by the oral aperture. (*Reint.*)

torque (que as k), s. [Lat. *torques* = a twisted neck-chain, from *torqueo* = to twist.]

Antiqu.: A twisted collar of gold, or other metal, worn around the neck in ancient times by the people of Asia and the north of Europe, and apparently forming a great part of the wealth of the wearer. Among the ancient Greeks gold torques appear to have been so abundant that about 233 B.C. Phaminius Nepos erected to Jupiter a golden trophy made from the torques of the conquered Gauls. (*Florus*, bk. ii, ch. iv.) The name of the Torquati, a family of the Manlian gens, was derived from their ancestor, T. Manlius, having in B.C. 384 slain a gigantic Gaul in single combat, whose torque he took from the dead body and placed on his own neck. Many examples of gold torques have been found in Britain and Ireland, the commonest form is that known as torquial, in which the metal is twisted, with a plain, nearly cylindrical portion at both ends, which are turned back in opposite directions, so that each end terminates in a kind of hook by which the torque was fastened. Bronze torques are, as a rule, thicker and bulkier in their proportions than those of gold, and the ends are usually left straight, or but slightly hooked over so as to interlock.



TORQUE FOUND AT WEDMORE, SOMERSET.

torqued (que as k), a. [Lat. *torqueo* = to twist.]

Her.: Weathered, bent. (Said of a dolphin harpoon, twisted into a form nearly resembling the letter S reversed.)

tor-quēd, s. [Lat.] The same as Torques (q. v.).

tor-ré-a-dor, s. [TORREADOR.]

tor-ré-fic-tion, s. [Fr.] [TORREFF.] *1. Lat. Lang.*: The act or operation of torrefying, or of drying or parching by a fire; the state of being dried or torrefied.

"The torrefaction of wood, it suffers a torrefaction, and (torrefied) is now called torrefied."—*Brown*: *Vulgar* (1849), bk. ii, ch. vi.

tōr-ré-qi-lī-an, a. [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608-47), and a pupil of Galileo; used in the following compounds.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal.*: The operation of roasting ores.

2. *Pharm.*: The drying or roasting of drugs on a metallic plate till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced.

tōr-ré-fied, pa. par. of a. [TORREFF.]

torrefied-grain, s.

Chem.: Cereals such as barley, maize, rice, &c., which have been submitted for a short time to a relatively high temperature, by which the natural moisture of the grain is suddenly expelled, and in the act of escaping distends each corn to a greater or less extent. On a large scale it is prepared by heating the cereals in a rotating cylinder over a gas-fire, and is used both for brewing purposes and for feeding cattle. Torrefied barley is sometimes called white malt.

tōr-ré-fy, v. t. [Fr. *torréfier*, from Lat. *torrefacio*, from *torreo* = to dry by heat, and *facio* = to make.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To dry, roast, scorch, or parch by a fire.

"For to bring it into ashes, it must be torrefied in an oven, and so continue until the bread be baked and ready to be drawn."—*P. Bolland*: *Plung*, bk. xiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal.*: To roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

2. *Pharm.*: To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they become friable to the fingers or are reduced to any desired state.

tōr-ré-lite, s. [After Dr. J. Torrey; *l* connect, and suff. -ite (*Mfn.*)]

Mfn.: A name given by Thomson to the Columbite (q. v.) found at Middletown, Connecticut.

tōr-ré-nt, s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *torrens*, accus. of *torrens* = (a) hot, boiling, raging, impetuous; (s) a torrent, a raging stream, orig. pa. par. of *torreo* = to parch, dry up; Sp., Port., & Ital. *torrente*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a violent and rapid stream or current.

"Like torrents from a mountain's source."—*Tennyson*: *The Letters*, 38.

2. *Fig.*: A violent or rapid flow or stream; a flood.

"With no other force but a torrent of arguments and demonstration of the spirit."—*Sp. Taylor*: *Liberty of Prophecy*, § 13.

B. As adj.: Rolling, rushing, or flowing in a rapid stream.

"Fierce Phlegmon, whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 561.

torrent-bow, s. A bow often seen over cascades and waterfalls, under conditions similar to those that render the rainbow (q. v.) visible. It is caused by the decomposition of solar rays by the spray.

"Four currents . . . floating as they fell, lit up a torrent bow."—*Tennyson*: *Palace of Art*, 38.

tōr-rén-tial (ti as ah), a. [Eng. *torrent*; -ial.] Of the nature of a torrent; flowing violently; violent.

"Torrential rains have carried away a large portion of the buildings in course of construction at Olney, the damage done being very considerable."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 18, 1888.

tōr-rén-tine, a. [Eng. *torrent*; -ine.] Pertaining to or resembling a torrent; torrential.

tor-rét, s. [TORRETT.]

tōr-rey-g, s. [Named after Dr. John Torrey, author of an American Flora.]

Bot.: A genus of Taxaceæ. Evergreen gymnospermous trees from North America, China, and Japan. Leaves in two ranks, linear or lanceolate; flowers dioecious, the males solitary, the females in two or threes. *Torreya taxifolia* is called the Stinking Cedar, from the unpleasant smell when burnt. The kernels of *T. nucifera* yield an oil.

tōr-ré-qi-lī-an, a. [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608-47), and a pupil of Galileo; used in the following compounds.

Torricellian-experiment, s.

Physics: The experiment by which Torricelli (in 1643) ascertained the exact measure

of the weight of the atmosphere. A glass tube (now known as the Torricellian tube), about a yard long and a quarter of an inch internal diameter, is sealed at one end and filled with mercury. The aperture being closed by the thumb, the tube is inverted, the open end placed vertically in a small vessel of mercury, and the thumb removed. The column of mercury sinks till it comes to rest at a height which, at the level of the sea, is about 30 inches above the mercury in the trough, leaving a space in the tube which is called the Torricellian vacuum. The mercury is raised in the tube by the pressure of the atmosphere on the mercury in the trough. There is no contrary pressure on the mercury in the tube, because it is closed. But if the end of the tube be opened, the atmosphere will press equally inside and outside the tube, and the mercury in the tube will sink to the level of that in the trough. By this experiment Torricelli showed that the reason why water would rise in a siphon-pump to a height of only about thirty-two feet, was due to the pressure of the atmosphere on the open surface of the fluid.

Torricellian-tube, s. [TORRICELLIAN-EXPERIMENT.]

Torricellian-vacuum, s. [TORRICELLIAN-EXPERIMENT.]

tōr-rid, a. [Fr. *torride*, from Lat. *torridus*, from *torreo* = to parch, to dry up; Sp., Port., & Ital. *torrido*.]

1. Dried up with heat; parched, scorched.

"And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet, In Africa's torrid clime, or India's forest heat."—*Campbell*: *Tales*, l. 37.

2. Burning; violently hot; scorching, parching.

"This with torrid heat, And vapours as the Libyan air adust, Began to parch that temperate clime."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 604.

torrid-zone, s.

Phys. Geog.: That space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over every part of which the sun is vertical at some period, twice every year (being always so at the equator), and where the heat is always great.

tōr-rid-i-ty, s. [Eng. *torrid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being torrid; torridness.

tōr-rid-ness, s. [Eng. *torrid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being torrid; the state of being very hot or parched.

Tōr-rí-dón, s. [See def.]

Geog.: An inlet, thirteen miles long by three broad, divided by peninsulas into an upper and a lower part, on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Ross.

Torridon-sandstone, s.

Geol.: A series of rocks, probably of Lanarkian age, well seen at Torridon. They are about 300 feet thick, the lowest bed being a conglomerate, extending over a considerable area on the North-west of Scotland.

tōr-rí-fy, v. t. [Eng. *torrid*; -ify; suff. -fy.] To scorch, to parch, to dry up. [TORREFF.]

tōr-ril, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A worthless woman or horse.

tōr-róck, s. [TORRACK.]

tōr-rón-táp, s. [Sp.] A kind of white grape grown in Spain.

tor-sal, tor-sel, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Corp.: A short beam under the end of a girder, where it rests on a brick wall.

"When you lay any timber on brick work, as torrels for mantle trees to be on, or linets over windows, lay them in beams."—*Mozm*: *Mechanical Exercises*.

torse (1), s. [10. Fr., from *torse*, *torse* = twisted, from Lat. *torvus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

Her.: A wreath; a twisted scroll.

torse (2), s. [Ital. *torso*.] A torso (q. v.).

"Though wanting the head and the other extremities, if dug from a ruin the torso becomes inestimable."—*Goldsmith*: *Poetic Learning*, ch. iv.

tor-sel (1), s. [TORSAL.]

tor-sel (2), s. [A dimin. from *torse* (1), a.] Anything in a twisted form.

tōr-rí-bil-i-ty, s. [TORSION.] The tendency to untwist after being twisted; as, the torsibility of a rope or fibre.

tōr-ré-qi-lī-an, a. [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608-47), and a pupil of Galileo; used in the following compounds.

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tor-sion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *torionem*, accus. of *torio* = a twisting, from *torqueo* (pa. t. *torxi*) = to twist.]

I. Ord. Lang. : The act of twisting; the twisting, wrenching, or straining of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or twisted in an opposite direction.

II. Technically :

1. Mech. : The force with which a body, as a thread, wire, or slender rod, resists a twist, or the force with which it tends to return to its original state on being twisted. Such machines as capstans and windlasses, also axles, which revolve with their wheels, are, when in action, subjected to be twisted, or undergo the strain of torsion. If a slender rod of metal be suspended vertically, so as to be rigidly fixed at the point of suspension, and then twisted through a certain angle, it will, when the twisting force ceases to act, unwind itself or return in the opposite direction with a greater or less force or velocity, until it comes to rest in its original position. The limits of torsion within which the body will return to its original state depend upon its elasticity, and the force with which it tends to recover its natural state is termed the Elasticity of torsion. This force is always proportional to the angle through which the body has been twisted. If a body is twisted so as to exceed the limit of its elasticity, its particles will either be wrenched asunder, or it will take a set, and will not return to its original position on the withdrawal of the twisting force.

2. Surg. : The twisting of the cut end of a small artery in a wound or after an operation, for the purpose of checking hemorrhage. The bleeding vessel is seized by an instrument called a torsion-forceps, drawn out for about a quarter of an inch, and then twisted round several times, until it cannot unwind itself.

torsion-balance, s. [BALANCE, s. B. II.] This balance is called the Torsion electrometer, galvanometer, or magnetometer, according as it is adapted to measure electric, galvanic, or magnetic forces.

torsion-forceps, s. [TORSION, II. 2.]

tor-sion-al, a. [Eng. torsion; -al.] Of or pertaining to torsion.

torsional-rigidity, s. The stiffness of a cylindrical bar of material to resist twist. The rigidity of cylinders of the same substance and of equal length varies as the diameter in the fourth power.

tor-sive, a. [TORSION.]

Adj. : Twisted spirally.

torsk, s. [Swed. & Dan., = a codfish, a torsk.] *Ichthy.* : *Brosomus brosme* (or *polaris*) : a valuable food-fish of the family Gadidae, abundant in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean. It is from eighteen inches to two, rarely three, feet long, and dusky, back and sides yellow, passing to white on the belly. It lives in deep water, and approaches the land early in the year to spawn among the seaweed on the coast. Its flesh, when dried and salted, is generally considered to furnish the best stock-fish, and forms a considerable article of trade.

tor-sô, s. [Ital., from Lat. *thyrsus*, accus. of *thyrsus* = a stalk, a stem.]

Sculpt. : The trunk of the human body. The term is usually applied to mutilated statues, from which the head and limbs are broken off.

tort, s. [Fr. from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

***1. Ord. Lang.** : Mischief, wrong, calamity, injury.

"It was complained that thou hadst done great tort Unto an aged woman, poor and bare." *Spenser: P. Q., II. v. 17.*

2. Law: Any wrong or injury. Torts are injuries done to the property or person of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation, or the like.

"Personal actions are such whereby a man claims a debt, or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof; and, likewise, whereby a man claims a satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property. The former are said to be founded on contracts, the latter upon torts or wrongs." *Blackstone: Comment., bk. III., ch. 8.*

tort-feasor, s.

Law: A wrong-doer, a trespasser.

tort, a. [The same word as *tort*, but altered in the spelling, as if from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.] Stretched as a rope; taut.

"In tort vibration." *Southey: Thalaba, vill.*

tor'-tp, s. [Sp.] A flat circular heap of slimy silver ore, from which the water has partially evaporated till it has become of a proper consistency for tramping.

tor-teau (pl. **tor-teaux**; **eau, eaux** as **o, s.**) [O. Fr. *torseau*, *tortil*, from Lat. *tortellus*, dimin. of *tortus* = twisted.]

Her. : A roundel of red colour.

tor-ti-côl-lis, s. [Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist, and *collum* = the neck.] A rheumatic affection of the muscles of one side of the neck; wryneck.

torticollis-brace, s.

Surg. : An apparatus for remedying distortion of the neck.

tor-tile, a. [Lat. *tortilis*, from *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. Ord. Lang. : Twisted, wreathed, coiled.

2. Bot. : Coiled like a rope: as, a *tortile* awn.

***tor-til-l-ty, s.** [Eng. *tortile*(ty); -ity.] The quality or state of being tortile or wreathed.

tor-til-la, s. [Sp.] A large, round, thin cake prepared from a paste made of the soaked grains of maize, baked on a heated iron plate.

***tor-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *tortio*, from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. Torment, pain.

"All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of tortion in the stomach and belly." *Boerhaave: Nat. Hist., § 38.*

2. The same as TORSION (q. v.).

tor-tious, *tor-cious, a. [TORT, s.]

***1. Ordinary Language:**

1. Doing wrong; injurious.

"Thrice greivous and tortious been in might and in rage." *Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. II.*

2. Done by wrong; wrong, wrongful.

"He might be called whom he endangered By tortious wrong." *Spenser: P. Q., II. ii. 18.*

II. Law: Implying wrong or tort, for which the law gives damages.

tor-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. *tortious*; -ly.]

Law: By injury or tort; injuriously.

***tor-tive, a.** [Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.] Twisted, wreathed, turned aside.

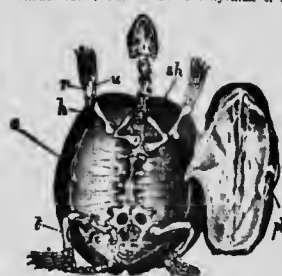
"Divert his grain Tortive and errant from his course of growth." *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, I. 2.*

***tor-tress, s.** [Eng. *tort*, a; -ress.] The quality or state of being tort.

tor-toise (as **û**). ***tor-tûse, s.** [O. Fr. *torse* (Fr. *tortue*), from Low Lat. *tortuca*, *tartuca* = a tortoise; O. Ital. *tortigis*; Ital. *tartuga*; Sp. *tortuga*; all from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist, from the crooked or twisted feet of the tortoise.]

1. Zool. : A name formerly taken to include all the Chelonians, but now, unless qualified by an adjective, confined to the individuals of the family Testudinidae. [TERRAPIN, TURTLE.] Tortoises, in the wider sense, are sluggish reptiles, long-lived, and extremely tenacious of life under adverse surroundings, and have survived from remote antiquity while higher animal types, formerly contemporaneous with them, have become extinct, and have been succeeded by very different forms. They have an osseous exoskeleton, which is combined with the endoskeleton to form a kind of bony case or box in which the body of the animal is inclosed, and which is covered by a coriaceous skin, or, more usually, by horny epidermic plates. [TORTOISE-SHELL.] The exoskeleton consists essentially of two pieces: a dorsal piece, generally convex (the carapace), and a ventral piece, usually flat or concave (the plastron), by some regarded as an abnormally developed sternum, while others consider the bones of which it is composed as intersegmentary ossifications. In the endoskeleton the dorsal vertebrae are immovably joined together, and have no transverse pro-

cesses, the heads of the ribs uniting directly with the bodies of the vertebrae; the scapular and pelvic arches are placed within the carapace, so that the scapular arch is thus inside the ribs, instead of being, as it normally is, outside them. All the bones of the skull, except the lower jaw and the hyoid bone, are ankylosed. There are no teeth, and the jaws are cased in horn, so as to form a kind of beak. Tongue thick, and fleshy; heart three-chambered, ventricular septum imperfect. The lungs are voluminous, and respiration is effected by awn's wing air. All the respiratory periods without food, and will live and move for months after the removal of the entire brain. [TERRAPIN, TESTUDO.] There are two sub-orders of Chelonians, Atheria, in which the carapace is flexible, and Testudina, in which it is rigid. The former is represented by a single species, the Trunk-lark or Leather Turtle (*Epheargia coriacea*), but this is the largest existing Chelonian, sometimes attaining a length of six feet and a weight of over a thousand pounds. Of the Testudinidae, the best known representatives is the Green Turtle (*Chelone mydas* or *radiata*), found along the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Brazil. It grows to a very large size, sometimes weighing 850 pounds, and is a favorite article of food, being the most esteemed of the large edible Turtles. Of the small ones the Terrapins (q. v.) are highly valued by man. The Hawksbill Turtle (*Chelone imbriata*) is a carnivorous form found along the United States coast, and furnishing most of the commercial tortoise-shell. It, with the Loggerhead, another large Atlantic Turtle, is of little value for food. The Triangulate or Sh-



SKELTON OF TORTOISE.
a. Carapace; pl. Plastron removed to show skeleton; b. Ribs; c. Vertebrae; d. Scapular arch; e. Pelvic arch; f. Femur; g. Tibia; h. Fibula; i. Dorsal vertebra.

shelled Turtles are fresh-water forms covered with a soft skin, and possessing webbed feet partly clawed feet. Among these is *Apalone nectas ferax*, which is found in the river flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, and is noted for its activity, voracity and ferocity. It over a foot in length, and is very valuable as food. The Testudinidae are the Chelonians, including a well-known European form, the "creek" Tortoise (*Testudo graeca*), which is found along the Mediterranean from Greece to southern France. It is about a foot in length, and is also domesticated, and is of little value south of Europe, its flesh being considered palatable, while its eggs are regarded as delicacies. Of the Testudinidae, however, the most notable forms are the Galapagos Tortoise, formerly found in great numbers in the Mascarene and Galapagos Islands. When introduced the islands were much distressed to man or his wild animals, the Tortoise therefore enjoyed perfect security, and thus, by its extraordinary longevity, accumulated to enormous size and then vast numbers. They can be readily recognized by the black shell, the thinness of the bony carapace, and the absence of the front plate, allowing the head and neck to be raised up and curled above the level of the body. Five species of the group are known, two of them being *Testudo phantasma*, the Galapagos Island Tortoise (Albemarle), and *Testudo abingdoni*, the Abingdon Island Tortoise. Best known among the small forms is the familiar Land Turtle or Box Turtle, so much distilled. There are also various small fresh-water species, and one of larger size and much ferocity, the Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), common in the streams of the United States, and which snaps ferociously at everything which comes within its reach.

tô, tât, fâre, amidst, what, fall, father; wâ, wêt, hère, camel, hâr, thère; pine, pit, aire, air, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôr, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, laine, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Syrian. a, æ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

Turtles are remarkable for their longevity and tenacity of life.

*2. *Mil.*: A method of defence, used by the ancients, formed by the troops arraying themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, make a cover resembling a tortoise-shell; a testudo (q.v.).

tortoise-beetle, s.

Entom.: Any individual of the Cassididae or Cassididae (q.v.). So named from their form, the body being margined all round with dilatations of the thorax and the elytra.

tortoise-enaminate, s.

Zool.: The genus *Marsipites* (q.v.), from presenting some resemblance to a tortoise in their appearance.

tortoise-flower, s. [CHELONE, 2.]

tortoise-plant, s.

Bot.: *Testudinaria elephantipes*. [TESTUDINARIA, TESTUDINARIA, 2.] It resembles the yam in its dotted leaves and its flowers; but while the yam bears its thin-skinned tubers underground, the tortoise-plant has its large rootstocks or rhizomes above ground. They are angular, and sometimes four feet in diameter, with a soft corky bark, which after a time cracks, so as to produce protuberances; its aspect being supposed to resemble the back of a tortoise, whence its Latin and English names. The stems, which are forty feet high, rise from the rootstock, bearing entire leaves, with small, greenish-yellow flowers in their axils. It grows at the Cape of Good Hope.

tortoise-wood, s.

Comm.: A variety of Zebra-wood (q.v.).

tor-toise-shell (1 as *ū*), s. & a. [Eng. *tor-toise*, and *shell*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A tortoiseshell butterfly (q.v.).

2. A tortoiseshell cat (q.v.).

II. Technically:

1. *Zool.*: A popular name for the partial or entire outside covering of the carapace and plastron present in many of the Chelonina. It is in the form of thin plates, united together at their edges, and corresponding, to a certain extent, with the underlying bones of the shell. The number, size, position, colouring, and ornamentation of these plates differ greatly even in genera and species.

2. *Comm.*: The name given to the horny epidermic plates of *Chelonia imbricata*, the Hawksbill Turtle (q.v.). The largest of these plates are about eighteen inches long by six broad, and rarely exceed one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Tortoiseshell is semi-transparent, and mottled with various shades of yellow and brownish-red. Its value depends on the brightness and form of the markings, and, if taken from the animal after death and decolouration, the colour of the shell becomes clouded and milky. Hence the cruel expedient is resorted to of seizing the turtles as they repair to the shore to deposit their eggs, and suspending them over fires till the heat makes the plates on the dorsal shields start from the bone of the carapace, after which they are permitted to escape to the water. (Travels: *Ceylon* (ed. 3rd), i. 190.) But, according to the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* (ii. 227), "dry heat is only resorted to by the unskillful, who frequently destroy the tortoiseshell in the operation. At Celebes, whence the finest tortoiseshell is exported to China, the natives kill the turtle by blows on the head, and immerse the shell in boiling water to detach the plates." Tortoiseshell is used for making combs, snuff-boxes, and many fancy articles; as a material for inlaying ornamental furniture, as a veneer, and as a ground substance in which the precious metals and mother-of-pearl are inlaid. It becomes soft at a temperature of 212°, and retains when cold any form given to it when in a plastic state. Pieces can also be joined together by the pressure of hot irons. Tortoiseshell is now successfully imitated by stained horn and by a composition of gelatine with various metallic salts. The Indian Islands furnish the largest supply for the European and Chinese markets, the chief seats of the trade being Singapore, Manila, and Batavia, from which are exported yearly about 26,000 lbs., of which Singapore sends about a half.

tor-tō-shēl, s. [Made of, resembling, or of the colour of tortoiseshell.]

"They only fished up the clerk's tortoiseshell spectacles." *Barthom* (1st ed.; 3rd ed. 1847).

tortoiseshell-butterfly, s.

Entom.: The name given to two British butterflies. The Small Tortoiseshell, *Fanesia sylvia*, is one of the commonest of British butterflies, is of a bright red brown, and has on its costal margin three large black spots, beyond the third of which is a white one. The space between the first and third spots is yellow. Larva with eleven apices, its colour yellowish gray, with lines and stripes of black, brown, and yellow; it feeds on the nettle. The Large Tortoiseshell, the larva of which feeds on elm, is much rarer. It is deep fulvous, with a broad, dark border. It has no white spot on the costa of the fore wings.

tortoiseshell-cat, s. A variety of the domestic cat, of a colour resembling tortoiseshell. Miles of this variety are extremely rare.

tor-tō-shēn, s. [Sp.] A large Spanish grape.

tor-trig-i-dē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tortrix*, genit. *tortrici* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ile.]

1. *Entom.*: Leaf-rollers; the typical family of Tortricina (q.v.). Anterior wings broad, the costa arched but not folded. Larvae rolling up or uniting leaves, and feeding within the sheath, tube, or case thus formed. Many species.

2. *Zool.*: A family of innocuous Colubri-form Snakes, with three genera, one of which (*Cylindrophis*) ranges from India through the Malay Islands, while *Charina* is found in California, British Columbia, and Tortrix in Tropical America. Body cylindrical, scales smooth; tail conical, stumpy, head short and indistinct; they have a rudimentary pelvis with horny spines projecting close to the vent, and there are vestiges of the hind limbs.

tor-tri-gi-nē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tortrix*, genit. *tortrici* (s); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Entom.: A tribe of Heterocera, with nine families and numerous species. Antennae setaceous, much longer than the thorax; body moderately thick, with the apex blunt; the anterior pair of wings somewhat truncate behind; the posterior pair tripectidial, unmarked. Larvae with sixteen legs.

tor-trig-ō-dē, s. [Mod. Lat. *tortrix*, genit. *tortrici* (s), and Gr. *trigos* (*trigos*) = form.]

Entom.: The sole genus of Tortricodidae (q.v.). Anterior wings more than twice as long as wide; costa in the male nearly straight, in the female arched at the base. Only known species, *Tortricodes hyemalis*, a moth with semi-transparent wings, grayish brown, with a darker blotch and fascia. It is abundant in oak woods.

tor-trig-di-dē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tortrix*, genit. *tortrici* (s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ide.]

Entom.: A family of Noctua nearly intermediate between the groups Tortricina and Tineina. [TORTRICODIDÆ.]

tor-trix, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *torus* = twisted, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

1. *Entom.*: The typical genus of Tortricidæ (q.v.). Palpi longer than the head, fore wings about twice as long as broad, costa arched abruptly at the base. British species ten. A very common and pretty species is *Tortrix viridana*, the Green Oak moth, the fore wings of which are pale green, the costal ridge sulphur-yellow, the hind wings gray. The larva, which is green with a brown head, feeds on the oak and hornbeam, &c., in May and June, and the perfect insect abounds on the oak in July. *T. ribana* and *T. corylana* are also not uncommon.

2. *Zool.*: The type-genus of Tortricidæ 2, with one species, *Tortrix aculea*, from Guiana. It lives above ground in boggy places, preying on worms, insects, and small reptiles.

***tor-tu, s.** [O. Fr. *torque*.] A tortoise.

tor-tu-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., from *torus* = twisted; *torqueo* = to twist. Named from the manner in which the teeth of the peristome are twisted together.]

Bot.: A large genus of Trichostomei (q.v.). Teeth of the peristome thirty-two, bifid, twisted into a common fascicle. They are found, most of them at all seasons, on rocks,

walls, banks, riversides, house-tops, &c. *Tortula ruralis* is often seen on the roofs of thatched cottages.

***tor-tu-lōis, s.** [Lat. *torus* = twisted. Baked out s: intervals, like a cord with knots on it. (Used chiefly in describing objects in natural history.)

***tor-tu-ōis, s.** [TORTUOUS.]

Bot. (Of a stem) Forming angles alternately from right to left, as in *Sanisteria nigrescens* (see illus.) and others of the Malpighiaceæ (q.v.). It differs from flexuous in bending more angularly.



TORTUOUS STEM.

tor-tu-ōis-i-ty, s. [Eng. *tortuous* (e); -ity.] The quality or state of being tortuous, twisted, or wreathed; flexure.

"As for the tortuosity of the body and branches."—*P. Holland* *Plutarch*, i. 362.

***Tortuosity** is the angle turned by the osculating plane per unit distance travelled along the curve. It is a function for length, then it is equal to $\frac{1}{L}$. (Elliott: *C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. 1, p. 7.)

tor-tu-ōis (1), *tor-tu-ōis, s. [Fr. *tortueux* = full of crookedness, from Lat. *tortuosus*, from *torus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lat.*: Twisted, wreathed, winding, crooked.

"Did not find the labyrinth of gaping and gruesome b... rats too tortuous."—*Field*, April 6, 1883.

2. *Fig.*: Proceeding in a roundabout or underhand manner; not open and straightforward.

II. Bot.: Having an irregular bending and turning direction.

***tor-tu-ōis (2), s.** [Eng. *tort*, s.; -uous.] The same as TORTUOUS (q.v.).

tor-tu-ōis-ly, adv. [Eng. *tortuous*; -ly.] In a tortuous or winding manner.

tor-tu-ōis-nēss, s. [Eng. *tortuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tortuous.

***tor-tu-ra-ble, s.** [Eng. *torque* (e); -able.] Capable of being tortured.

tor-ture, s. [Fr., from Lat. *tormenta* = torture, from *torus*, pa. par. of *torqueo* = to twist; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tortura*. From the same root come *torment*, *tormentum*, *tortoise*, *contort*, *distort*, *extort*, &c.]

1. Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of mind or body; agony, torment.

"Better be with the dead, Than on the torture of the mind to lie In restless ecstasy." *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

2. Severe pain inflicted judicially either as a punishment for a crime or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused or suspected person. It was inflicted for the last time in England in May, 1640. It was practiced in parts of Europe till within the present century, and is still practiced in China. [RACA, SCAVENGER'S DAUGHTER, THUMB-SCREW.]

"In the Scottish Claim of Right, the use of torture, without evidence, or in ordinary cases, was declared to be contrary to law."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. The act, operation, or process of inflicting excruciating physical or mental pain.

tor-ture, v. t. & i. [TORTURE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pain excruciatingly; to pain to extremity; to torment bodily or mentally.

"The tortured savage turns around, And slugs about his loins the mark of the wound." *Dryden*, *trid.*: *Metamorphoses* viii.

2. To punish with the torture; to put to the torture.

3. To put to a severe strain; to wrest from the right meaning; to put a wrong construction on.

"So that it is no purpose that this place had been so tortured by interpreters."—*Sp. Taylor*, *Rule of Concordance*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow.

"The bow *torqueth* the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 112.

bill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-dian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -pleon, -sion = shūn. -tious, -tious, -sious = shūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tôth-êr, a. or proa. [See def.] A colloquial contraction of the other, that being the old neuter article. [To vñ.]

"How happy was I to be with either.
Were I but dead, I should not say."
—*Shakespeare's Othello*, I. 1.

tôth-l-dêm vñr-bis, phr. [Lat.] In so many words; in the very words.

tô-th-êp quô-th-êp, phr. [Lat.] As often as one, so often the other.

tô-th-pál-mâto, a. & s. [TOTIPALMES.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Totipalmes.

B. As subst.: Any member of the tribe Totipalmes.

***tô-th-pál-mâ-ti**, a. pl. [TOTIPALMES.]

***tô-th-pál-mâ-mô**, ***tô-th-pál-mâ-ti**, ***tô-th-pál-mâ-ti**, a. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *totus* = whole, and *palmus* = the side of a goose's foot.]

Ornith.: A group of Swimming Birds, having the hind toe connected with the other toes with a web. The first form was used by Cuvier, the second by Kaup. [STEGANOPODES.]

***tô-th-prêg-ênge**, s. [Lat. *totus* = whole, and *præsentia* = presence.] Total presence; presence everywhere; omnipresence.

"Our own manner of existence in a sphere or portion of space sufficient to receive the action of many external parts; as we may term a totipresence throughout the contents of that sphere, we may then conceive another totipresence in the sphere of an inch, an ell, a rod, a mile."—*Natural Light of Nature*, vol. II, p. 1, ch. III.

tô-th-prêg-ênge, a. [TOTIPRESENCE.] Present everywhere; omnipresent.

tô-th-êp-lô, phr. [Lat.] By the width of heaven, wide as the poles apart.

***tô-th-sane**, s. [TUTSAN.]

***tô-th-tôd**, a. [See def.] Marked with the word *tot* (Lat. = so much), said formerly of a good debt due to the crown, before which the officer in the exchequer had written the word *tot*, as an abbreviation of the sentence *tot penitus regi debetur* = so much money is due to the king.

tôt-tôr, ***tôt-ron**, v. i. & t. [Prop. *toller*, a freq. from *toll* (q. v.); cf. A.S. *teallrian* = to totter, to vacillate, from *teall* = tottery, unstable; O. Dut. *toutrera* (for *tollerer*) = to tremble.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To appear as if about to fall when walking or standing; to be unsteady; to stagger.

"The froth tinkling, the hands trembling, the head hanging, and the feet tottering, a finally no part left in right course and frame."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 29.

2. To shake; to be on the point of falling; to tremble.

"That government had fallen: and whatever had leaned upon the ruined fabric began to totter."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. Trans.: To shake out of a steady position.

"From the castle's tottered battlements."
—*Shakespeare's Richard III.*, III. 2.

tôt-tôr (1), s. [Eng. *tot*, v.; -*ôr*.] One who tots or casts up; a reckoner.

***tôt-tôr** (2), s. [TATTER.]

tôt-tôr-êr, s. [Eng. *totter*; -*ôr*.] One who totters.

tôt-tôr-îng, pr. par. or a. [TOTTER, v.]

tôt-tôr-îng-lý, adv. [Eng. *tottering*; -*ly*.] In a tottering manner.

Tôt-tôr-hoe, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A parish in the county of Bedford, two-and-a-half miles W.S.W. from Dunstable.

Totternhoe-stone, s.

Geol.: A gray chalk, or compact gray sandy limestone, constituting a zone in the Lower Chalk. Named by Whitaker from Totternhoe, where it was first discriminated. Fama about eighty or ninety species.

tôt-tôr-y, a. [Eng. *toller*, v.; -*y*.] Trembling or shaking, as though about to fall; unsteady, shaking.

"What a tottery performance it was."—*F. Hughes's Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

***tôt-tô**, a. [TOTTY.]

tôt-tô, v. i. [See def.] A variant of *tollit* (q. v.). [Prov.]

tôt-tô-însh, ***tôt-tô-însh**, a. [Eng. *tot(t)le*; -*însh*.] Tottering, trembling, shaking, unsteady.

"Our little boat was light and tottish."—*Hammond's Wild Northern Scenery*, p. 27.

tôt-tô, ***tôt-tô**, a. [For *tolly*, i. e. *tolly*, from *toll*, v. (q. v.).] Unsteady, dilly, tottery.

"I was somewhat totty when I received the good knight's blow."—*Scott's Ivanhoe*, ch. xxviii.

tôt-tô, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A name given in some parts of the Pacific to a sailor or fisherman. [Simmonds.]

tôt-ênge, ***tôt-ênge**, s. [Fr., from Sp. and Port. *tucano*, from the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: The popular name of a bird of the genus *Rhamphastos*, now applied to the whole family *Rhamphastidae* (q. v.). They are all natives of tropical America, and are easily distinguished by their enormous bill, irregularly toothed along the margin of the mandible. All the species live in pairs in the shade of the forests, occasionally congregating in small parties, but never approaching the human habitations. In the true Toucans (RHAMPHASTOIDEA) the ground colour of the plumage is generally black; the throat, breast, and rump adorned with white, yellow, and red; the body is short and thick; tail rounded or even, varying in length in the different species, and capable of being turned up over the back when the bird goes to roost. Toucans have been described as carnivorous; in captivity they will readily devour small birds, but probably in a state of nature their diet consists almost exclusively of fruit. They are remarkable among birds for a reputation of foul, which, after being swallowed, is brought up to undergo mastication, an operation somewhat analogous to the chewing of the cud among ruminants. They are easily tamed, and bear confinement well, even in cold climates.

tôt-ênge-nê, s. [Mod. Lat. - a toucan.]

Astron.: A small, circumpolar constellation, situated on the Arctic Circle, nearly opposite to *Cruz australis*, in relation to the South Pole, the intervening space between the two constellations being nearly devoid of stars. It contains nine visible stars, the largest, a Toucana, being only of the third magnitude.

tôt-ênge-êt, s. [Eng. *toucan*; -*êt*.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Pteroglossus* (q. v.). [TOUCAN.]

There are three species of toucans in Demerara, and three distinctly as, which may be called *maculata*.—*Waterhouse's Wanderings in South America*.

tôt-ênge, s. [Native name.] A kind of boat much used at Malacca and Singapore,

propelled either by oar or sail, speedily, rather flat in the centre, but sharp at the extremities.

tôugh, ***tôugh**, v. i. & t. [Fr. *toucher*, from O. Il. Ger. *zuechen*; Ger. *zuehen* = to draw with a quick motion, to twitch; O. Dut. *toeken*, *tucken* = to touch; Sp. & Port. *tocar* = to touch; Ital. *toccare*; cogn. with Lat. *duco* = to draw.] [Touch, v.; Tow, v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

"All things their forms express,
Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see."
—*Deane's Immort of the Soul*, III.

2. To come in contact with in any way, but especially by means of the hand, fingers, &c.; to hit or strike gently against.

"Touch but my tips with those fair tips of thine."
—*Shakespeare's Venus & Adonis*, III.

3. To strike gently with an instrument, stick, or the like.

"Then with his sceptre that the deep controls,
He touched the chiefs, and stirred their manly souls."
—*Pope's Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 24.

4. To meddle or interfere with; to handle.

"No son of Mars descend, for service going,
To touch the body, while a foe remains."
—*Pope's Homer's Iliad*, vi. 24.

5. To take as food or drink; to taste.

"He dies that touches any of this fruit."
—*Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*, II. 1.

6. To strike, to hurt, to injure.

"I will not touch thine eye."
—*Shakespeare's King John*, II. 1.

7. Hence, to injure or affect, as in character; to cause loss or hurt to.

"No loss shall touch her in my company."
—*Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

7. To come to; to reach, to attain; to arrive at.

"The rapid rise of exchange, which on Wednesday morning had touched 25 drachmas to the pound sterling."—*Times*, March 18, 1866.

8. To land at; to come to shore at.

"He touched the port, and landed his ship."
—*Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*, II. 1.

9. To come near to; to hit.

"Then you touched the life of our days."
—*Shakespeare's Troilus & Cressida*, I. 1.

*10. To affect; to concern; to relate to.

"I'll hear, read mine first; for mine is that
That touches Cæsar's power."
—*Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*, III. 1.

11. To handle, speak of, or deal with, either or slightly; to treat of.

"Winters, which in the first book of *Petrarch*, can be sufficiently touched."—*Shakespeare's King John*, I. 1.

*12. To try or test as with a touchstone, to probe, to try.

"Which, being touched and tried, is a touchstone."
—*Shakespeare's King John*, I. 1.

13. To affect, to impress, to strike.

"If any air of music touch a third son."
—*Shakespeare's As You Like It*, I. 1.

14. To make an impression on; to move to affect; to stir mentally; to fill with passion or other emotion.

"O agony! the utmost I can do
Touches him not."
—*Shakespeare's Pericles*, I. 1.

15. To make an impression on; to have an effect on.

"Two men must be very fit and smooth, and what that file will not touch it, an smith can shape it; but not eat, or trace it."—*Morison's Mechanical Exercises*.

16. To infect.

"The life of all his blood
Is touched corruptly."—*Shakespeare's King John*, I. 1.

*17. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

"No device of mine
Touches him not."
—*Shakespeare's Pericles*, I. 1.

*18. To move, to stir up, to excite, to move, to kindle.

"Which touched the very virtue of compassion in the
Shakespeare's Troilus & Cressida

19. To render crazy or partially insane, to affect with a slight degree of insanity. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

*20. To censure; to animadvert upon.

"Factor Parker, in his sermon before me, touched them for their living so near that they well may touch him for his life."—*Bayly's Works*.

21. To lay the hand on for the purpose of curing of a disease. Said especially of the disease called the king's evil.

"Weighed round the fortifications, touched some scrofulous people, and then proceeded in a visit to the yacht to Southampton."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

22. To handle in a skilful manner:

(1) To play on, as a musician; to perform, as a piece of music.

"He had but ceased to touch
The harp or viol which himself had framed."
—*Wordsworth's Excursion*, II. vi.

(2) To discourse of; to write of; to treat of.

(3) To paint or form as an artist.

"Such heavenly touches as I touched earthly here."
—*Shakespeare's Sonnet*, II.

II. Geom.: To meet without cutting; to be in contact with. A straight line is said to touch a circle when it meets the circle, and being produced, does not cut it. Two circles are said to touch each other when they meet but do not cut each other. A straight line can touch a circle or curve in only one point. Two circles or spheres can touch each other in only one point, and a sphere can touch a plane in only one point. [CONTACT, TANGENT.]

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To be in contact; to be in a state of junction so that there is no intervening space.

2. To exercise or use the organs of feeling.

"Descend, and touch, and enter."
—*Terrence's In Menecrates*, III. 1.

*3. To fasten on; to take effect.

4. To mention or treat of anything slightly or briefly. [¶ 5. (2).]

5. To come to land; to call in at a port.

"Thence [they] stand over towards Cape St. Francis, not touching any where usually till they come to Manta."—*Isidore's Voyages*, III. 1664.

tôto, **tôt**, **fâre**, amidst, what, fall, father; **wâ**, **wêt**, here, camel, her, there; **pîno**, **pîr**, sire, sir, marine; **gô**, **pô**, or, were, wolf, work, who, són; **mâto**, **cûb**, cure, quite, our, rôle, rôle; **trý**, **Sýrian**, a, e = ô; **ey** = â; **qu** = kv.

6. To reach, to attain.

"The voice of the people touched to the heaven,
So some croak it they with merry steven."
Chaucer C. 7, l. 204.

7. Naut. To have the leech of a sail so struck by the wind that a tremendous motion is caused by it.

8. To touch at:

Naut.: To call in at; to come or go without staying.

"The next day we touched at Sidon."—*Acts* xviii. 2.

9. To touch and go:

Naut.: To rub against the ground with the keel, as a vessel under sail, without the speed being much lessened.

10. To touch down:

Football: To place the ball in touch.

11. To touch off:

(1) To sketch hastily; to finish by touches.

(2) To discharge, as a canon.

12. To touch on:

(1) To come or go to for a short time: to touch at.

"I made a little voyage round the lake, and touched on the several towns that lie on its coast."—*A. Wilson*, *On Italy*.

(2) To allude to; to speak or discourse of briefly.

"Touched on Mahomet with much contempt."—*Templeton Prince*, ii. 118.

13. To touch on a proof: To make conclusions on the proof of an illustration for the guidance of the student.

14. To touch up:

(1) To repair or improve by slight touches.

"What he saw was only her natural countenance, but he saw with the usual improvements of an aged couple."—*Johnson*.

(2) To touch up.

15. To touch the wind:

Naut.: To keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

16. Touch put, touch penny: A proverbial phrase, signifying No credit given.

touch (t), touche, towche, s. (Touch, v.)
1. Ordinary language:

1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no intervening space.

"Their touch afflicts me as a serpent's sting."
—*Shakespeare Henry IV., iii. 2.*

2. The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses.

3. A touchstone. (q.v.)

4. Hence, that by which anything is tested or examined: a test, as of gold by a touchstone; proof; trial, assay.

"Time of ten thousand men
Touch the touch."
—*Shakespeare Henry IV., iv. 4.*

5. Proof; trial qualities.

"As friends of noble touch, when I am forth,
Edus farewell."—*Shakespeare Coriolanus, iv. 1.*

6. Stone of the kind used as touchstones.
A term often applied to any costly marble, but properly to the tessellated of the Greeks, a very hard, black granite.

"A new monument of touch and alabaster."—*Puller*.

7. Any single act in the exercise of an art:

(1) A stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like.

"Artificial strife
Lives in those touches, it's other than life."
—*Shakespeare Timon of Athens, l. 1.*

(2) The act of the hand on a musical instrument.

"Thou hadst indeed a rare touch on thy harp."
—*Mitford Arnold Empedocles in Elia, l. 1.*

(3) Hence, a musical note.

"With sweetest touches please your mistress' ear."
—*Shakespeare Merchant of Venice, v.*

8. The act or power of exciting the passions or affections.

"Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches,
Do strongly speak to us."
—*Shakespeare Antony and Cleopatra, l. 1.*

9. Mental feeling or sensation; affection, emotion.

"No heart so fierce but knows a touch of pity."
—*Shakespeare Richard III., l. 5.*

10. Trait, characteristic.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."
—*Shakespeare Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.*

11. A small quantity or degree; a dash, a spice, a smack.

"A touch of frost."—*Field, Jan. 22, 1866.*

12. A stroke; a successful effort or attempt.

"One touch sometimes with very nice touches of
rallies."—*Johnson On Artistic.*

13. The extent to which a person is interested or affected. (Slang)

"I tried my power in such a form as to the book-
sellers' pockets, will make a spacious touch."—*Swift*.

14. A hint, a suggestion; slight notice or intimation.

"A slight touch will put him in mind of them."—*Shakespeare*.

15. A mild version, censure, reproof.

"I never saw any touch of conscience with greater
regret."—*Shakespeare Henry VIII.*

16. Particular application of anything to a person; personal reference or application.

"Speech of touch towards others should be sparingly
used."—*Bacon Essays: Of Incontinence*.

17. Euphemistically, sexual intercourse.

"Free from touch or poll."—*Shakespeare Measure for Measure, v.*

18. A box's game; tug.

19. *Technicality:*

1. *Fine Arts:* The peculiar handling usual to an artist, and by which his work may be known.

2. *Football:* The ground behind a line drawn in a line with the goal-posts.

"Where nearly scored by a splendid run at the top
side, but was pushed into touch."—*Field, Dec. 6, 1864.*

3. *Music:*

(1) The resistance made to the fingers by the keys of a pianoforte or organ.

(2) The peculiar manner in which a player presses the keyboard, whether light, pearly, heavy, clumsy, firm, &c.

4. *Medicine:* The examination of the mouth of the womb by actual contact of the hand or fingers.

5. *Physiology:*

(1) *Human:* The sense through which man takes cognizance of the palpable properties of bodies. In a wide application, it is a term used called the general sense, because by it we become conscious of all sensory impressions which are not the objects of smell, sight, taste, or hearing, which are called the special senses; even these, however, are held by modern physiologists to be highly specialized forms of touch, which is often called the "mother of all the senses." In a more limited application, touch is applied to that modification of general sensibility which is restricted to the elementary surface or to some special portion of it, and which serves to convey definite ideas as to the form, size, number, weight, temperature, hardness, softness, &c., of objects brought within its cognizance. These sensations are received by the terminations of the cutaneous nerves, and thence conveyed to the brain. The sense of touch is distributed over the surface of the body, but is much more acute in some parts than in others, e.g., in the hand. It is also capable of great improvement and development; and the blind, who have to depend largely on the sense of touch for guidance, acquire extraordinarily delicate and accurate powers of perception with the fingers: difference of form, size, consistency, and other characters, being readily recognised which are quite inappreciable to those who possess good vision, without special education.

(2) *Comparative:* The lower Anthropoids have both the hands and feet thickly set with tactile papillae (q.v.), and the surface of the prehensile tail which some possess is furnished with them in abundance. Other organs of touch exist in the vibrissae, or whiskers, of the rat, and of certain rodents. In the Ungulata, the lips and nostrils are probably the chief seat of tactile sensibility, and this is especially so with the Proboscidea. In Birds, tactile papillae have been discovered in the feet, and they are also present in some lizards. A papillary apparatus appears to be absent from Serpents, Cheilomians, and Fishes, though in many of these its want is compensated by tentacles, having a high degree of sensibility. Descending still lower in the scale of animal life, organs of touch are found in the tentacles of the Cephalopoda and Gastropoda, the palpi and antennae of insects, and the palpi of the Arachnida.

6. *Shipbuilding:* The broadest part of a ship's plank worked top and but.

7. *A near (or close) touch:* A narrow escape; a close shave. (Colloq.)

8. *To be in touch with others:* To be in sym-

pathy with them, so as to understand their feelings, ideas, &c.

9. *To keep touch:* [Keep, q (17)].

10. *To lose touch:*

(1) *Mil.* To cease to maintain communication with.

(2) *Fig.* To lose knowledge of and sympathy with.

11. *To maintain touch:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.* To be steady or true to appointment; to fulfil duly a part or function.

(2) *Mil.* To maintain communication with each other; to keep touch.

"There were frequent halts to enable the regiments to maintain touch."—*Full Mail Gazette, Sept. 16, 1862.*

12. *Touch and go:* A phrase used either as a substantive or adjective, and denoting something, as an accident, which had almost happened; a state of imminent explosion or danger; a close shave.

13. *True as touch:* Completely true. Probably with a reference to touchstone (q.v.).

touch-body, s. (TACTILE-CORPUSCLE.)

touch-down, s.

Football: The act of forcing the ball behind the line of, but not through, the goal-posts of the opposing side.

1. *Touch-down for safety:* A touch-down by a player behind his own goal of a ball received from his own team.

touch-me-not, s.

Botany:

1. *Impatiens Noli-tangere, or Noli-metangere,* a succulent annual, one to two feet high, with thickened nodes, alterate membranous and glabrous leaves, oblong, obtuse, crenate-serrate; peduncles one to three flowered; flowers drooping, pale yellow, dotted with red. Found in Europe. It derives its popular name from the sudden bursting of its seed vessels on being touched. Called also the Yellow Balsam.

2. *Carliniana Alnuta,* which also shoots out its seeds on being touched. (British & Holland.)

touch-needle, s.

Assay.: A small bar composed of an alloy of gold and silver, gold and copper, or of gold alloyed with a proportion of both metals, employed in assaying by the touchstone. A number are employed; one being of pure gold, a second composed of 23 gold and 1 copper, a third of 22 gold and 2 copper, and so on; these are rubbed upon the stone, and the color of the streak compared with that made by the metal to be tested. A further means of comparison is afforded by moistening the streaks with nitric acid, or by heating the stone. Silver is similarly tested by touch-needles composed of lead and silver.

touch-piece, s. A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they touched for the cure of scrofula or the king's evil.

Before the reign of Charles II. no coins were struck specially for touch-pieces, the gold "cruge" having been used for the purpose. The touch-pieces are all similar in design. Those of the Pretenders, however, which were struck about 1745, are of much better work than those made in England. . . . These touch-pieces (all of them perforated) are curious relics of a superstition which had existed for many centuries, and was only stamped out on the accession of the Brunswick dynasty. —*Athenaeum, Oct. 15, 1888.*

touch-warden, s. An assay-warden of the goldsmiths.

touch (2), s. [A corrupt of Mid. Eng. *tache*, *tach*, *tache*, *tashe*, or *tuche* = tinder; remote etym. doubtful.] For def., see etym.; obsolete except in compounds.

touch-box, s. A box with lighted tinder, formerly used by cannoniers to light their matches.

touch-hole, s. The priming-hole or vent of a gun.

touch-pan, s. The pan of a gun that holds the priming.

touch-paper, s. Paper saturated with a solution of nitrate of potash, which ignites at once, and burns without flaming.

touch-wood, s. A soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of such fungi as *Polyporus igniarius*. It is easily ignited, and continues to burn for a long time like tinder. Called also Spunk.

bold, boy; pout, jowl; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, at; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-dan, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shan; -fion, -phon = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.
E. D. — Vol. 4—49

touch (3), **touch'**-ing, *a.* [A corrupt of *touch* (q.v.).] (See *etym.* and compound.)

touch-leaf, touching-leaf, s.

Bot.: *Hypericum Androsaemum*. Welsh children commonly put the leaves between the pages of their Bibles.

touch-a-ble, a. [Eng. *touch*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being touched; touchable.

touch-er, s. [Eng. *touch*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which touches; often used in the slang phrases, a *near touch*, a *close touch* = a near slave, a close slave.

As near as a touch: As nearly or exactly as possible.

touch-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *touchy*; *-ly*.] In a touchy or irritable manner; peevishly, touchily.

touch-i-ness, s. [Eng. *touchy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being touchy; peevishness, irritability.

"My friends resented it as a notion not guided with such discretion as the touchiness of those times required."—*King Charles*: *Alton Bastille*.

touch-ing, pr. par. a. & prep. (TOUCH, *v.*)

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As conj.: Affecting, moving, pathetic; as, a touching scene.

C. As prep.: Concerning; as regards; with regard or respect to; as for.

"He has always lunched at the board (touching theory touching) called as a *toucher*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 24, 1884.

touching-line, s.

(Geom.): A tangent (q.v.).

touch-ing-ly, adv. [Eux. *touching*; *-ly*.] In a touching manner; so as to touch or move the passions; feelingly, pathetically.

"Utterly forgotten, as he touchingly complained, by those for whose sake he had endured more than the difference of death."—*Maculay*: *Wolfe*, p. 151.

touch-stone, s. [Eng. *touch* (1), *touch-stone*.]

1. *lit. & Min.*: The same as *BAHANITE* (q.v.).

2. *Fig.*: Any test or criterion by which the quality of a thing are tried.

"Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a touch-stone, to try the metals of the church?"—*Hooker*: *Reverend*.

touch-y, touch-ic, a. [Used as if derived from *touch*, but really a corruption of *touchy* (q.v.).] Irritable, peevish, touchy; apt to take offence.

"In South Australia he is exceptionally touchy, and, in particular, you must not interfere with his pipe."—*Long Telegraph*, Oct. 11, 1885.

touch (gh as f), **touche, a. & s.** [A. S. *tūh* = tough; cogn. with Dut. *tūh* = flexible, pliant; tough, clammy; Low Ger. *taue, taue*, *tau* = tough; O. H. Ger. *zāhe, zāch*; M. H. Ger. *zāhe*; Ger. *zäh, zähe*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking.

2. Firm, strong, not easily broken; able to endure hardship.

"No works, indeed, that ask robust, tough sinews."—*Keats*: *Tusk*, III. 408.

3. Not easily separated; viscous, clammy, tenacious; as, tough phlegm.

4. Stiff; not easily flexible; as, a tough bow.

5. Hard, severe, difficult; as, a tough job. (Colloq.)

6. Difficult, stubborn, unmanageable.

"Olderacy takes place; callous and tough. The repulsed race grows judgment proof."—*Cooper*: *Table Talk*, 458.

7. Severe, violent, stormy; as, a tough storm. (Colloq.)

B. As substant.: A rough, a bully. (Amer.)

"A young tough called Mike, who wants to make a reputation for being a desperate character."—*Julian Hawthorne*: *A Tragic Mystery*, ch. 11.

8. To make it touch: To take pains; also, to make a difficulty about a thing, to treat it as of great importance.

touch-en (gh as f), *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *touch*; *-en*.]

A. Intrans.: To grow or become tough.

"Hope off the hill by three weeks to cool, give, and toughen."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

B. Trans.: To make tough or tougher.

touch'-ened (gh as f), *pr. par. a.* [TOUCHEN.]

toughened-glass, s. Glass rendered tough or less brittle, by being first heated, and then plunged into a hot bath of oleaginous or alkaline compounds. The process was first made known by M. De la Bante in 1875. Called also *tampered glass*.

touch'-ish (gh as f), *a.* [Eng. *touch*; *-ish*.] Rather tough; somewhat tough.

"I whips out a *touchish* end of yarn."—*Author of a Parody*.

touch'-ly (gh as f), *adv.* [Eng. *touch*; *-ly*.] In a tough manner.

"Their works, though *touchly* labours."—*Dante*: *To J.*

touch'-ness (gh as f), **touch'-ness, s.** [Eng. *touch*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being tough; flexibility without brittleness or liability to fracture.

2. Viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness.

"The toughness of the ground which constantly broke the messenger."—*Cook*: *Third Voyage*, bk. vi. ch. 7.

3. Firmness, strength, durability.

"I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable toughness."—*Shakespeare*: *Othello*, I. 3.

4. Severity, hardness, difficulty; as, the toughness of a task. (Colloq.)

tought (ough as ā), *u.* [TAUGHT.]

tou'-loun-rén, s. (Native Senegal name.) (See compound.)

touleuren-oil, s.

Chem.: A brown train-oil obtained from *Papaveris latro*, and used by the negroes of Senegal as a remedy for rheumatism. (Watts.)

toum'-bék-i, tūm'-bék-i, s. [Turk.] A kind of tobacco exported from Persia.

toun, toun, s. [TOWN.] (Scotch.)

toup, s. (Native name.)

Malay: A three-masted Malay lugger-boat, fifty to sixty feet long and ten to twelve feet wide, and about as much deep. It is a good sailer, and carries a large cargo.



TOUPEE.

toupe, s. [Fr. *toupe*, dimin. from O. Fr. *toupe* = a tuft of hair, from Ger. *zopf* = a tuft.]

[Tor.] A kind of fore-top; natural or artificial hair dressed in a particular way on the forehead: a small wig or upper part of a wig.

"In toupees or gowns."—*Pope*: *Dunciad*, IV. 28.

toupet-tit, s.

Ornith.: The Created Tit, *Parus bicolor*.

tour (1), *s.* [Fr., for *toura*, from *tourner* = to turn (q.v.); Prov. *tors, toras* = a turn.]

1. A turn, a revolution.

"To solve the *tour* by heavenly bodies made."—*Blackmore*: *Creation*.

2. A turn, a shift; as, a tour of duty (Milit.).

3. A going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; a circuit, a roving journey, an extended excursion.

"The Commodore... endeavored to make the tour of the island."—*Arrows*: *Voyage*, bk. III, ch. v.

4. Grand tour: A continental tour through France and Switzerland in Italy, and back through Germany. It was taken in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century by most young men of aristocratic families as the finishing part of their education.

5. A circular flight, as of a bird of prey, in rising to get above its victim.

"The bird of Jove stooped from his airy tour, Two birds of prey plumed before him drove."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, XI. 188.

6. A course or drive for horses or carriages; a ride or drive in such a course.

"The westness of the Park is at eleven, when the Beau monde make their tour there."—*Coventry*: *Table Talk*, 1. 2.

7. Turn, cast, manner, tenor, etc.

"The whole *tour* of the passage is this."—*Cratylus*: *Of Free Thinking*, 118.

tour (2), *s.* [TOWER, *s.*]

tour, v.t. & i. [TOUR (1), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To make a tour; to go on tour. (Touraine.)

B. Trans.: To make a tour or circuit; to travel round.

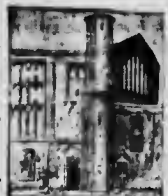
"One or two great arcs will cover the whole main."—*Poet*, Jan. 2, 1884.

tou'-rāo-ā, s. (Native name.)

Ornith.: The genus *Corythae* (q.v.). Beautiful African birds, with a short, rather high bill; both mandibles notched and they are serrated; short, rounded wings, with the three first quills graduated; a long, pointed tail, and short strong feet. They have an erectile crest on the head. Their breeding colour is green, with purple on the wings and the tail. They feed on fruits, and perch on the highest branches of trees.

tour-bill-lōn (1 as y), *s.* [Fr. *tourbillon* = a whirlwind, from Lat. *turbis*, gent. *turbis* = a whirlwind, a whirlpool.]

Pyrotech.: A firework consisting of a paper case filled with inflammable composition, and having holes or the escape of the flame disposed around it so as to cause the case to rise vertically and rotate on its axis at the same time. It has wings to direct its motion.



tōn-rōllo, s. [Fr. *dimin.* of *tour* = a tower.]

Archit.: A small tower attached to a castle or mansion, and generally containing a winding staircase leading to the different stages of the building. (Tournaise.)

tour-ing, s. [Eng. *tour* (1), *s.*; *-ing*.] Traveling for pleasure.

"It is one of the primary conditions of a *touring* boat, as far as possible, to be not merely in railway style, but to be a pleasure boat."—*Blackie*: *Days of England*, ch. 10, p. 101.

tour-ism, s. [Eng. *tour* (1), *s.*; *-ism*.] The going on a tour; touring.

"More tourism and nothing else."—*Lord Stratford*: *Letters*, &c., p. 95.

tour-ist, s. [Eng. *tour* (1), *s.*; *-ist*.] One who makes a tour; one who travels for pleasure, stopping at different places to examine the scenery, &c.

Used also adjectively: as, a tourist hotel, a tourist suit.

tour-ist-ic, a. [Eng. *tourist*; *-ic*.] Of or relating to a tour or tourists.

tour-ist-ry, s. The knowledge or practice of touring.

tour-ma-line, s. [From the Chinese *tourmaline*, under which name it was first introduced into Europe in 1763.]

Min.: A widely-distributed mineral, the transparent coloured varieties being the gemstones. Crystallization, rhombohedral, hemimorphic, prisms often triangular. Hardness, 7 to 7.5; sp. gr. 2.94 to 3.3; luster, vitreous; colour, shades of black the most frequent, but also blue, green, red, after a rich shades, sometimes red ochraceous and shades of green externally crystals sometimes varying in colour towards the extremities occasionally but rarely colourless; marked by dichroic; transparent to opaque; fracture, uneven, sometimes sub-conchoidal, prismatic. Composed of very variable, the rays being for the most part, and especially in the case of the large acid, varying considerably. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: (1) Rubellite; shades of red, frequently transparent. (2) Indicolite; of an indigo blue colour. (3) Brazilian sapphire of pale, Berlin blue. (4) Brazilian emerald, (5) Berlin blue. (6) Brazilian emerald, (7) Berlin blue. (8) Green and transparent. (9) Peridot (or Peridot); green and transparent. (10) Peridot; colourless. (11) Indicolite; black. (12) Columnar and black, without clear trace of fibrous texture. A series of analyses and sp. gr. determinations, made by Ramsd. (1873), has suggested the following subdivisions: (1) *Microsphenic tourmaline*, sp. gr. 3 to 3.07; (2) *Para-microsphenic tourmaline*, sp. gr. 3.11; (3) *Para-tourmaline*, sp. gr. 3.13 to 3.25; (4) *Para-manganese-lithia* tour-

āte, āt, āro, āmidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wō, wēt, hōre, camēl, hōr, thēro; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. m, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

maline, menz sp. gr. 3.083; (3) Lithia tourmaline, menz sp. gr. 3.044. The blowpipe reactions vary with the composition, which is essentially a borosilicate of proto- and sesquioxide. Occurs in granites, notably the acidic varieties, schists, and dolomites. Two remarkable and unique specimens of the variety lialite are exhibited in the national collection in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. (TOURMALINE-PLATE.)

tourmaline granite, s.
Parol.: A granite in which tourmaline (q.v.) is a prominent constituent. (LUXELIANITE.)

tourmaline granulite, s.
Parol.: A variety of granulite (q.v.) in which tourmaline is a prominent constituent.

tourmaline plates, s. pl.
Parol.: Sections of crystals of tourmaline cut parallel to the axis. Such sections have the property of polarizing light, and though now largely superseded by Nicol's prisms, are still convenient for some purposes, in spite of their colour, owing to their large angular field of vision.

tourmaline rock, s.
Parol.: A rock consisting principally of tourmaline and quartz, varying much in texture.

tourmaline schist, s.
Parol.: A schistose variety of tourmaline rock (q.v.).

tour mal lin ite, s. (Eng. *tourmaline*; suff. in (Parol.).)
Parol.: Tourmaline granite (q.v.).

tour-ma lite, s. (TOFAMALINITE.)

tour, s. (Tour (1), s.)
 1. *Law.*: The turn or circuit anciently made in the sheriff's tourn for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court kept of the county.
 "This is the origin of the sheriff's tourn, which is held in all officers, civil and criminal, of whatever jurisdiction, and from which there lay the appeal but to the Writ of Habeas Corpus."—*Barker's Abridgment English History*, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

2. A spinning wheel.

tour-ne-mént, 'tor-ne-men, 'tor-ne-men, 'tor-ne-men, s. (1) *Fr.* *tourne-ment* = a tournament, from *tourner* = to turn, from *turn*, for *turn* = a journey, a journey; prep. = a turning about, from *turner* = to turn (q.v.); *Ital.* *torneamento*, *torneamenti*.

1. An encounter between armed knights on horseback in time of peace, as an exercise of skill (which was rewarded by honorary distinctions), and usually an adjunct of some great event, as a royal marriage, &c. The tournament was one of the most cherished institutions of the middle ages, furnishing, as it did, an exciting show, and giving the combatants an opportunity of exhibiting their skill, courage, and prowess before their friends. The regulations which governed these displays were promulgated by the sovereign and enforced by knights-at-arms and heralds. They were usually held by the invitation of some prince, which was proclaimed throughout his realm, and he frequently also at foreign courts, so that parties from different countries might join. They differed from jousts, in that the latter were merely trials of military skill between one knight and another. The arms employed were usually lances without heads, and with round blades of wood at the extremity, and swords without points and with blunted edges. Occasionally, however, the ordinary arms of warfare were used, and it not infrequently happened that angry passions were aroused, so that the tournament ended in a hostile encounter. Certain qualifications of both were required for admission to the tournaments. The place of combat was the lists, a large open space surrounded by a rope or railing, and having galleries erected around for the spectators, the heralds, and the judges. The tilting armour was of light fabric, and generally adorned with some device of the knight's favour. The prizes were bestowed to the successful knights by the queen of beauty, who had been chosen by the ladies. On the second day there was often a tournament for the squires, and on the third a *scholar's* fight, and squires in the lists.

2. Encountering; shock of battle.
 "With crest on crest the squadrone join."—*Milton*, P. L., xl. 882.

3. A competition or contest of skill, in which a number of individuals take part.

"The game of lawn tennis has also prospered there, and only last year an open tournament . . . proved a grand success."—*Field*, Aug. 20, 1907.

tour-ne-sim, s. (Fr.)
Parol.: A knife for the removal of superfluous hair from the baked ware which has been ornamented by the blowing pot.

tour-nay, s. (See def.)
Fabric: A printed worsted material for furniture upholstery, so called from *Tournai* in Belgium.

tour-né, s. (Fr.)
Parol.: The same as *Contourné* or *Ragadant* (q.v.).

tour-né-for-té-sé, s. pl. (Med. Lat. *tournefortia*; suff. in (Lat. fem. [d. m].) suff. -se.)
Parol.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceae, having albuminous seeds.

tour-né-for-té-sé, s. (Named after Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), a French traveller and systematic botanist.)
Parol.: The typical genus of Tournefortiaceae (q.v.). Cordia silver-shaped or rotate, with its throat naked; stamens included within the tube of the corolla; stigma sessile; fruit a drupe, enclosing two nuts, each two-seeded. Known species about fifty, from the warmer countries. *Tournefortia umbellata* is used in Mexico to cleanse ulcers, to allay inflammation, and as a febrifuge.

tour-né-er-y, s. (Fr. *tourner* = to turn.)
 Work turned on a lathe; turnery.

tour-nét, s. [A dimin. from *Fr.* *tour* = a tower (q.v.).] A turret; a small tower.

tour-nette, s. (Fr.)
 1. An instrument for spinning.
 2. An instrument used by potters in shaping and pointing drift and porcelain ware.

tour-ne-y, 'tour-naye, 'tur-ne-y, s. (1) *Fr.* *turner*, *turner*, *turnery*.] A turnament (q.v.).

"I tell thee this, but all too far
 These knights urge turning side war."
Scott. Bride of Trosknan, ll. 20.

tour-ne-y, v. (O. *Fr.* *tournoier*.) (To turn, s.) To tilt; to engage in a tournament.
 "But first was question made, which of these knights
 That lately turned had the wiser wits."
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 2.

tour-ni-quét (qu as k), s. (Fr., from *tourner* = to turn.)

Surg.: An instrument for compressing an artery in amputations. The invention of Murelli, 1674, modified by other distinguished surgeons. Also used in compressing aneurisms and tumours.



TOURNEQUET.

Hydraulic tournequet: The same as *Barker's Mill*. (MILL, s.)

tour-neis (neis as nwa), s. (Fr., so called from being coined at Tours.) An epithet used only in the compound term *lire tournois*, a French money of account under the old regime, worth about 9d. sterling.

tour-nure, s. (Fr., from *tourner* = to turn.)
 1. Turn, contour, figure, shape.
 2. A stiff, padded bandage worn by women fastened round the loins to expand the skirt; a bustle.

tourse, 'tos-en, 'toose, 'towse, v. t. & i. (Cf. Low Ger. *turseln*; Ger. *tansen* = to touse.)

A. Transitive:
 1. To pull, to drag, to tear, to rend.
 "Well touse you must by joint."
Shakspeare, Measure for Measure, v.

2. To worry.
 "As a bear, whom angry curs have toused."
Spenser, F. Q., II. xl. 53.

B. Intransitive: To pull, to tear.
 "She . . . strikes, turns, touses, squirms and squirms."
Drayton, Polydore, s. 7.

tourse, s. (TOUSE, v.) A pulling, a pull, a haul, a seizure, a disturbance. (PROV.)

tout, é, s. (Eng. *tout* (v); -er.) One who touts.

tout-é, s. (TOUSE, v.) Rough.
 "A large tousey dog, that can kill singly a fox or badger."—*Field*, March 27, 1907.

tout-é, tout-é, s. pl. (A freq. from *tous*, v. (q.v.).)
 1. To pull or haul about; to put into disorder; to rattle.
 "His long Touse made her hop-kicks."—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

2. To ransack.
 "After they had toused out many a leather pipe full of papers."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. ii.

tous les mois (as tò lé mwà), s. (Fr. = all the months, every month.)
Bot.: *Canna edulis*, a perennial herb, about three feet high, a native of Fern, having large tuberous roots, stems coloured at the base; the corolla, which is red, with a very short middle segment. It was introduced into hot-houses in 1583.

tous-les-mois starch, s.
Chem.: A starch extracted from the tubers of *Canna edulis*, imported chiefly from St. Kitts, and sometimes called French arrowroot. The granules are large and exhibit a glistering appearance, flat, broad, and ovate in form, and slightly pitted at the narrow end. The hilum, which is small and circular, is situated near the narrow end of the granule, and is surrounded by a series of fine, regular, and distinctly marked rings. The jelly yielded by this starch is said to be more tenacious but less clear than that of arrowroot.



TOUS-LES-MOIS STARCH.
 Magnified 300 diameters.

tout (1), v. t. (Toot (2), v.) To tout; to play on the horn or pipe.

tout (2), v. t. & i. (A.S. *tūtan* = to project, to stick out, to peep out. Allied to *toet*, *tota* = the point of a shoe; *tūta* = a peak, a prominence; *Sw.* *tut* = a point.) (Toot (1), v.)

A. Intransitive:
 1. To act as a tout; to spy or watch after the movements of men at training.
 "There had been a good deal of before breakfast touting on the busy side of the town."—*Field*, Oct. 2, 1888.

2. To seek obtrusively for custom; to canvass for custom.
 "Barristers' clerks touting among passengers and pedestrians."—*Law Magazine Review*, May, 1888, p. 22.

B. Transitive: To watch, as a tout.
 "The gallops . . . are less liable to be touted than any other training ground."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1888.

tout (3), v. t. (Etyim. doubtful: perhaps the same as *tout* (2), from the peaking nut of the lig.) To tout; to be ill-tempered. (Scot.)

tout (1), s. (TOOT (1), v.) The sound of a horn.

tout (2), s. (TOOT (2), v.)
 1. One who, for a fee, watches the movements, trials, &c., of horses in training for a race, and supplies information for betting purposes.
 "Everybody was industrious, the professional touts being outnumbered by the amateurs."—*Field*, Oct. 2, 1888.

2. One who touts or canvasses obtrusively for custom, as for an inn, a line of conveyances, &c., or as a guide to any object of interest, or the like.

tout (3), s. (TOOT (2), v.) A huff, a pet, a fit of ill-humour or of idleness. (Scot.)

tout ensemble (astôt an-sambl), s. (Fr. *lit.* = all together.) The whole of anything taken together; anything regarded as a whole without regard to distinction of parts; specifically in the fine arts, the general effect of a work of art without regard to the execution of details.

tout-ér, s. (Eng. *tout* (2), v.; -er.) One who touts for custom; a tout.

tou-tie, s. (Eng. *tout* (3), v.; -ie = -y.) Liable to touts; peevish, irascible, bad-tempered.

bill, báy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chernus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -dag, -tian = shan, -tion, -don = shán; -fion, -gion = shán. -cious, -tious, -cious = shán. -ble, -dle, &c. = bál, dpl.

tōuā, s. [Tousa.]

tōu-ā, s. [Tousa.]

tō-vē-mī-tō, s. [Altered from the native name totomita.]

Bot. A genus of Cinna. Flowers cymose; sepals four or five, the outer ones the larger; petals four or eight; stamens indefinite; fruit four-angled, four-valved, four-seeded. Known species twenty-one or more. The bark of *Totomita fructipendula*, a tree growing in the Andes of Peru, is used for dying a reddish-purple, and also as a medicine.

tōw, 'tōwa, 'tōw-em, 'tōgh-em, v. t. & i. [A. S. tēg, stem of tēgan, p. t. of tēhan, tēan = to pull, draw; O. Fr. tēan = to pull about; Icel. tēan = to draw, pull; tēg = a cord, a tow-rope; M. H. Ger. tēgen = to tear, pull; O. H. Ger. tēgan = to draw; Ger. ziehen; Lat. ducere.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. Towing is performed by a tug, a boat, another ship, or by men on shore, or by horses, the last being generally employed on canals.

"The third day after, we were relieved from this anxiety by the joyful sight of the long boat a mile upon the water, on which we sent the cutter immediately to her assistance, who I and her brought in a few hours."—*Amos*. Tugboat, bk. ii. ch. ii.

tōw (1), s. [Tow, v.]

1. The act of towing; the state of being towed. (Generally in the phrase, *to take in tow*.)

"Eight of these vessels were cut on fire. Several were taken in tow."—*Monmouth*. Hist. Eng. ch. xviii.

2. A rope or chain, used in towing a vessel;

a tow-line.

"[The Phenix] . . . kept her company until the next morning, then taking in a small cable from her for a tow."—*Hacking's Voyages*, iii. 366.

tow boat, s.

1. Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel; a tug.

2. A boat that is being towed.

tow hook, s. An artilleryman's hook, used in unpacking ammunition-chests.

tow-line, s. A hawser or rope used in towing a ship or canal boat; a tow-rope.

"The men on board were endeavouring to haul in the tow-line."—*Daily News*, Aug. 24, 1864.

tow-path, s. A towing-path (q.v.).

"Both boats were now under the tow-path."—*Field*, April 4, 1855.

tow-rope, s. A rope used in towing ships or boats; a tow-line.

"She passed the towing-party, and then let go the tow-rope."—*Daily News*, Aug. 26, 1864.

tōw (2), 'tāwa, 'tōwa, s. [A. S. taw; cogn. with O. Dut. taw = tow; taw = a weaver's instrument; Icel. tō = a tuft of wool; Dan. taw = fibre. Closely allied to taw and taw.] The coarse part of being or flax separated from the finer by the hatchel or awing.

"Now that part thereof which is utmost and next to the pell or find, is called taw or hurda, and it is the worst of the fine or flax."—*P. Holland's Plinie*, bk. xix. ch. i.

'taw-beetle, s. A hatchel or awing.

"They are to be beaten and pumped . . . with an hurden mallet or taw-beetle made for the purpose."—*P. Holland's Plinie*, bk. xix. ch. i.

tōw, s. [Touon.]

tōw-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. tow, v.; -age.]

1. The act of towing.

"The voyage ended as fifty per cent. of such undertakings usually do."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1864.

2. The sum paid for towing.

'tōw-all, 'tōw-alle, s. [Towel.]

tōw-an-ite, s. [After Wheel Towan, Cornwall, where fine crystals were raised; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. The same as CHALCOPYRITE (q.v.).

tōw-ard, tōw-ardg (or as tōrd, tōrdg), prep., adv., & a. [A. S. tōward (a) = future; tōwardes = towards (used as a prep., with a dative case, and generally following its case), from tō = to, and ward = becoming, tending to, from weorðan (p. t. weorð) = to become. Weorð occurs as the second element in many A. S. adjectives, as afward = absent, útward = outward, upward = upward, &c.]

A. As preposition (of both forms):

1. In the direction of.

"He sat his face toward the wilderness."—*Numbers* xiv. 1.

2. Often used to express destination rather than direction, and almost as equivalent to to.

"I must away this night toward Padua."—*Shakespeare*. *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

3. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding.

"His eye shall be evil toward his brother."—*Deut.* xxviii. 26.

4. With a tendency, aim, or purpose to; aiming at or contributing to.

"Doing everything else toward your love and honour."—*Shakespeare*. *Macbeth*, i. 4.

5. With reference or respect to; as regards.

"I will be thy adversary toward Anne Page."—*Shakespeare*. *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

6. Nearly, almost.

"Toward three or four o'clock."—*Shakespeare*. *As You Like It*, iii. 4.

7. It was sometimes divided by *tūmā*.

"Such trust have we through Christ to God word."—*1 Cor.* xiii. 4.

8. As adv. (Of both forms): In preparation; near at hand.

"We have a trifling, foolish banquet toward."—*Shakespeare*. *Romeo & Juliet*, i. 4.

9. As adjective (Of the form toward, pron. tō-wērd):

1. Yielding, pliable, docile, obedient; ready to learn or do; not forward.

"That he taught to instruct and brings up such toward young men in the knowledge of tongues and words of God."—*Jesse*. *Exposition of Daniel*, ch. 1.

2. Forward, bold.

"That is spoken like a toward prince."—*Shakespeare*. *A Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

3. Near at hand; close.

"What need I to tell what a mischief is toward, when straw and fire have kindled the fire?"—*P. Fies*. *Instruct. Christian Women*, bk. i. ch. v.

tō-ward-ū-nōa, s. [Eng. forwardly; -ness.] The quality or state of being forwardly; docility; readiness to learn or do; aptness.

"There lacked no forwardness, nor good disposition in Cato's son, to frame himself virtuous: for he was of good nature, that he showed himself willing to follow whatsoever his father had taught him."—*North*. *Plutarch*, p. 294.

tō-ward-ly, a. [Eng. forward; -ly.] Ready to learn or do; apt, docile, obedient; compliant with duty.

"A very tender and forwardly young gentleman."—*Hacking's Voyages*, i. 40.

tō-ward-ness, 'to-ward-ness, s. [Eng. forward; -ness.] The quality or state of being forwardly; docility, forwardness.

"Wonderfull forwardness and natural inclination to virtue."—*Catal*. Luke ii.

tōw-ardg (or as tōrdg), prep. & adv. [Toward.]

tōw-ōok, s. [Chinese tow-cook.]

Bot. (1) *Dolichos sinensis*; (2) *Vigna sinensis*.

tōw-ēl (1), s. [Towel.] A pipe; the fundamental.

tōw-ēl (2), 'tōw-ell, 'tōw-alle, 'tōw-ell, s. [Fr. toilette = a towel; O. Fr. toilette, toilette; Low Lat. toucula; Sp. toalla; Ital. toaglia.] All of Teutonic origin, from O. H. Ger. tuachilla, duachilla; M. H. Ger. duachelle; Ger. zwiehe = a towel, from O. H. Ger. tuachan; M. H. Ger. tuachen = to wash; Icel. thed (p. t. þrjúginn); Dan. tve; A. S. theodun (for theodun); Goth. theuhan = to wash. Cf. Dut. duwel = a towel; duvel = a cloak.

I. Ord. Lang. A cloth used for wiping the hands, face, &c., especially after washing; any cloth used as a wipe in domestic use.

"The attendants water for their hands supply; And, having wash'd, with silken towels dry."—*Dryden*. *Virgil*; *Æneid*, i. 362.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. The rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass.

2. A linen altar-cloth.

3. (1) A lead towel: A bullet. (*Slang*.)

"Rub his pate with a pair of lead towels."—*James Smith*.

(2) An oaken towel: A cudgel. (*Slang*.)

"I have a good oaken towel at your service."—*Smollett*. *Hampshire Clunker*, l. 32.

towel-gourd, s.

Bot. *Luffa cylindrica*, or *penultima*, *Momordica luffa* (Linn.), and the Luffa or Luffah of the Arabs. [LUFFA.] Fruit oblong, round, smooth, marked with longitudinal lines. It is from one to three feet long, and about three inches in diameter. When cleansed from the

pulp it is used by the natives as a sponge or wash-rubber, and is also employed in the manufacture of hats, buckets, gun wadding, &c. Luffahs are now largely imported into England, and sold under their Arabic name as wash-rubbers.

towel-horse, s. A wooden frame or stand on which to hang towels.

towel-rack, s. A frame or rod on which to hang towels to dry.

towel-roller, s. A revolving wooden bar placed horizontally for hanging a soiled towel on.

tōw-ēl, s. [From the phrase "to rub down with an oaken towel."] To beat with a stick; to cudgel. (*Slang*.) [Towel, s. 1 (2).]

tōw-ēll-lāg, s. [Eng. towel (2), s.; -ing.]

1. Coarse linen fabric, such as huck sluck, diaper, &c.

2. A towel. (*Browning*: *Flight of the Duchess*.)

3. A thrashing, a scolding. (*Slang*.)

tōw-ār, 'tōur, 'tours, 'tōwa, 'tōr, 'tōr, s. [O. Fr. tur (Fr. tour), from Lat. torus, p. t. of torris = a tower; cogn. with Gr. τῆρ, τῆρ (torris, torris) = a tower, a bastion.] Cf. Gael. torr = a hill, a mountain, a fort; Irish torr = a castle; Welsh torr = a tower; A. S. torr = a rock.

1. **Arch.** A structure lofty in proportion to its base, and circular, square, or polygonal in plan, frequently consisting of several stories, and either isolated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. Towers have been erected from the earliest ages as fortifications, and for purposes of religion and defence.

2. For the various kinds of churches classed under the generic title of tower, we have *PANILE, KEELE, MINARET, PAGODA, PHILIP, PHAROS, ROUND TOWER, SPIRE, STEEPLE*.

3. **Ancient War.** A tall, movable wooden structure used in storming a fortified place. The height of the tower was such as to tower top the walls and other fortifications of the besieged place. Such towers were frequently combined with a battering-ram, and thus served the double purpose of breaching the walls and giving protection to the besiegers.

4. A citadel, a fortress.

"Thus hast been a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy."—*Psalms* lxxv.

5. Any building for defence and shelter.

"And biddeth a tower and birds to arise thence, and wait for in pilgrimage."—*Wycliffe*. *Matthew* xiii.

6. **Costume.** A high commode, or bodice, worn by females in the reign of William III. and Anne. It was composed of pasteboard, ribbons, and lace, the two latter disposed in alternate layers; or the ribbons were formed into high, stiffened bows, covered or not, according to taste, by a lace web or veil that streamed down on each side of the plinnacle.

7. Her greatest ingenuity consists in curling up the tower, and her chiefest care in putting it on is to make it fit right she so beloveth her tower with so much and so that it glistereth like a W-diamond she is too drag'd with snow."—*The 4th Gentlewoman*, or *the Character of a Exchange which (1671)*, p. 1.

8. High flight, elevation.

tower-capped, a. Surmounted by a tower or towers.

"Yon tower-capped Acropolis."—*Byron*. *Song of Corinthus*, l.

tower-clock, s. [Turret-clock.]

tower-court, s. A court or yard in the interior of a fortress.

"Without the tower-court is a raised chapel."—*Scott*. *Ess of St. John*.

tower-cress, s.

Bot. *Arabis turrita*. So named from its having been found on the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford; it is, however, only naturalized in Britain. The outline leaves are emplexical, the corolla flat, linear, and recurved, with thick margins, and coarse, longitudinal venation.

tower-crowned, a. The same as TOWER-CAPPED (q.v.).

"He reach'd the summit of his tower-crowned hill."—*Byron*. *Corinthus*, l. 14.

tower-mustard, s.

Bot. *Arabis perfurata*; called also *Turris glabra*. So named because the tapering growth of the inflorescence resembles the form of a Dutch spire. (*Prior*.) Called also *Tower-*

tōte, tāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; sē, pēt, or, wēre, wēll, wōrk, whō, sēn; mātē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rālē, fāll; trj, sīrian. a, e = ē; y = ā; q = kv.

as regarding work, provided for the poor, and similar duties.

II. Town: A town or vill, where there are more than one in a parish.

towns'-man, s. [Eng. town, and man.]

1. An inhabitant of a town. In this sense chiefly used in contradistinction to *Townsmen*, 1. (q.v.).

2. One of the same town with another.

"The subject of debate, a townsman's claim."
Pope: *Bummer*; *Lines* viii. 272.

3. A select man; an officer of a town in New England, who assists in managing the affairs of a town.

towns'-ple-ple, s. pl. [Eng. town, and people.]

The inhabitants of a town or city, townsfolk; especially in distinction from country-folk.

town'-ward, town'-wards, adv. [Eng. town; -ward, -wards.]

Toward the town; in the direction of the town.

"Thus he spoke and turn'd the oxen
Towardward; and they went, and slow."
Boswell: *Lives of Swift*, 2d ed. 1809, p. 14.

town'-et, s. [TOWNET.]

Town'-er, s. [Eng. town(er), v.; -er.] A name frequently given to a dog, originally either from its rough coat, or from a habit of worrying. Now used without any special reference to the meaning of the word. [TOWNER, v.]

town' lo, s. [Eng. town(er); -lo = -y.]

Rough, shaggy. [North & Scotch.]

"His head was white, his back black
Wool clad with coat of glossy black."
Burns: *The Two Dogs*.

town'-y, town' lo, s. [Eng. town (2), s.; -y.]

Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of town.

"When they be sufficiently watered, you shall know
by the skin of their head if it be town and fresh in
decent from the town substance of the skin."
Bullard: *Plains*, 2d ed. ch. 1.

town'-tér, s. [Gr. *τόξον* (*toxōn*) = a bow,

and *τέρας* (*teras*) = a monster.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Echinoides, characteristic of the Lower Neocomian. (Owen.)

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TOXOTES JACULATOR.



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toy (1), s. & a. [Dut. *tuig* = tools, utensils,

implements, trash; *speeluyt* = playthings,

toys; *leel, tuig* = gear; *tuig* = stuff, trash;

leel, tuig = gear; *leel* = gear, stuff, trash;

leel, tuig = gear; *leel* = gear, stuff, trash;

leel, tuig = gear; *leel* = gear, stuff, trash;

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leel, tuig = gear; *leel* = gear, stuff, trash;

2. A thing for amusement, but of no real

value; a trifle. (Shakspeare: Henry VI. 1. 1.)

3. A child's plaything.

"Men deal with life as children with their toys
Who live and die, and then are gone."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

4. A matter of no importance; a trifle.

"To do a more sport, or a more sport,
Life as intrusted talent of a boy."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

5. Fully; trifling practice; idly spent.

"By such he, and others, who were of the
of a more sport, or a more sport,
Life as intrusted talent of a boy."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

6. Amorous dalliance; play, sport.

"By such he, and others, who were of the
of a more sport, or a more sport,
Life as intrusted talent of a boy."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

7. An old story; a silly tale.

"I have heard of a more sport, or a more sport,
Life as intrusted talent of a boy."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

8. An idle fancy; an old story.

"The very place of a more sport, or a more sport,
Life as intrusted talent of a boy."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

9. A slight representation.

"Shall that which hath a more sport, or a more sport,
Life as intrusted talent of a boy."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

10. The name as Toy-mach (q.v.).

"In the Toy-mach first sent to the world, the
flower and a very good black and white line
from."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

11. A toy-dog (q.v.).

"In the Toy-mach first sent to the world, the
flower and a very good black and white line
from."
Shakspeare: *Henry VI. 1. 1.*

12. As a toy; made or used as a toy or play-

thing, not for actual service.

"Whose career is not unprofitably bright

main name comprising insecta, Myriapoda, and Arachnida.

trachē-ō-īde, s. [Lat. *trachea*, and Gr. *eidōs* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot. (Pl.). Pitted cells, furnished with spiral, reticulate, or annular thickening layers. They occur abundantly in the yew, the lime, and viburnum. (Thom.)

trā-chō-ī-tia, s. [TRACHITIS.]

trā-chō-ī-tia, s. pl. [TRACHITIS.]

Entom. A group of Heteromera, founded by Westwood. They comprise all but the Trichionitida (q.v.), and are distinguished by the head being exerted, soft integuments, and varied coloration.

trā-chō-ī-tia, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tracheitis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-itis*.]

Zool. A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with three genera, two entirely and one chiefly freshwater in habitat. Annuloides, free-swimming, ovate or elongate, highly elastic, ciliate throughout; oral cilia slightly larger than those of the general surface; oral aperture at the base of an anterior prolongation.

trā-chō-ī-pōd, s. [TRACHELOPODA.] Any individual of the order Trachelipoda (q.v.).

***trā-chō-lip-ō-da, s. pl.** [Gr. *trachēlos* (*trachēlos*) = the neck, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = the foot.]

Zool. An order of Mollusca, established by Lamarck, and divided into two groups: (1) Carnivorous, (2) Feeding on plants. The order was approximately equivalent to the Prosobranchiata (q.v.) of Milne Edwards.

***trā-chō-lip-ō-dōs, s.** [Eng. *trachelipod*; *-ous*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Trachelipoda; making the foot united with the neck.

trā-chō-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *trachēlos* (*trachēlos*) = the throat. From its supposed efficacy in diseases of the trachea.]

Bot. Throatwort; a genus of Campanulaceae. The species are from the Mediterranean and the Cape of Good Hope. Two species, both with blue flowers, are cultivated in British gardens in borders.

trā-chō-ī-ūa, s. [Gr. *trachēlia* (*trachēlia*) = scraps of meat and gristle about the neck; or *chōl*.]

Zool. The type-genus of Trachelidae (q.v.), with one species, from bog-water.

trā-chō-lō, pref. [Gr. *trachēlos* (*trachēlos*) = the throat or neck.]

Aviat. A prefix used in words of Greek origin, and meaning of, belonging to, or relating to the throat or neck.

trachelo-mastoid, s.

Aviat. Of or belonging to the mastoid process and to the neck. There is a *trachelomastoid* muscle.

trā-chō-lō-ōr-ca, s. [Pref. *trachelo-*, and Gr. *καρπος* (*karpos*) = a tail.]

Zool. The type-genus of Trachelocheiridae (q.v.), with four species. *Trachelocheira alor* (= *Vibrio proteus*, V. alor, V. caprus, Mull.) is from pond-water, *T. versatilis*, *T. pharyngopterus*, and *T. tenuibolus* inhabit salt-water.

trā-chō-lō-ōr-ōi-dōs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trachelocheiridae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool. A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with six genera. Annuloides free-swimming, flask-shaped or elongate, soft and flexible, ciliate throughout; oral aperture terminal or sub-terminal.

trā-chō-lō-mōn-ās, s. [Pref. *trachelo-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool. A genus of Euglenia (or, as the family is now generally called, Euglenidæ), with several species, mostly from fresh water. Acellular, with one flagellum, plastic, and changeable in form, enclosed within a free-floating sheath or lorica; endoplasm green, usually with a red pigment-spot at the anterior extremity.

trā-chō-lō-phyl-ī-dōs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trachelophyllidae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool. A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with three genera. Flask-shaped, free-swimming animalcules; ciliate throughout; oral aperture perforating the extremity of the anterior region.

trā-chō-lō-phyl-ī-dōs, s. [Pref. *trachelo-*, and Gr. *φυλλον* (*phylon*) = a leaf.]

Zool. The type-genus of Trachelophyllidae, with two species, from pond and stagnant water.

trā-chō-lō-phyl-ī-dōs, s. [Pref. *trachelo-*, and Gr. *φύμα* (*ephuma*) = infusion.]

Bot. Vascular tissue consisting of simple membranous, unbranched tubes, tapering to each end, but often ending abruptly, either having a fibre generated spirally in the inside, or having their walls marked by transverse bars arranged more or less spirally. It is divided into three kinds: spiral, annular, and reticulated.

trā-chō-ō, pref. [TRACHEA.] Of or pertaining to the trachea or tracheae.

tracheo-branchia, s. pl.

Biol. The name given to processes in the larvae of some aquatic insects, projecting laterally from the somites, and containing tracheae, which communicate with those which traverse the body. They are in no sense branchiae, but simply take the place of stigmata. (Huxley: *Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 232.)

trā-chō-ō-gōle, s. [Mod. Lat. *trachea* = the trachea, and Gr. *γάλη* (*gale*) = a tumour.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland, bronchocoele, or goitre.

trā-chō-ō-tōme, s. [TRACHEOTOME.]

Surg. A kind of instrument with a blunt and rounded point, used for making an opening to remove foreign substances, or to permit the passage of air to the lungs.

trā-chō-ōt-ō-mē, s. [Mod. Lat. *trachea* = the trachea, and Gr. *τομή* (*tome*) = a cutting.]

Surg. The operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe, as in case of asphyxiation. The operations of laryngotomy, tracheotomy, and bronchotomy are essentially similar, the terms being derived from the name of the part whose walls are penetrated to remove foreign bodies or permit passage of air to the lungs.

tracheotomy-tube, s.

Surg. A tube to be placed in an opening made through the walls of the trachea to permit passage of air to the lungs in case of stricture of the larynx, or the presence of foreign bodies to the air duct.

trāch-īoh-thya, s. [Pref. *trach-*, and Gr. *ἰχθύς* (*ichthys*) = a fish.]

Ichthy. A genus of Berycidae, with four species from New Zealand and Madeira. Snout very short and obtuse; eye large; a strong spine at the scapula and at the angle of the preoperculum; scales rather small; abdomen serrated; one dorsal, with from three to six spines; ventral with six soft rays; caudal forked.

trā-chīn-ī-dōs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trachinidae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. Ichthy. A family of Acanthopterygii Cotto Scumbiformes. Body elongate, low, naked, or covered with scales; one or two dorsal fins, the spinous portion being always shorter and much less developed than the soft; development of anal like that of soft dorsal; ventrals with one spine and five rays; gill-openings more or less wide. The family is divided into five groups, widely distributed: *Graesseriina*, *Trachinina*, *Pinguipedina*, *Pseudochromidae*, and *Notichthyina*.

2. Palæont. Three fossil genera are known: *Callipteryx*, scaleless, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca; *Trachinopsis*, from the Upper Tertiary of Loura, Spain; and *Pseudolegatus*, from the Miocene of Lucina, Sicily.

trā-chīn-ī-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trachinidae*]; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

Ichthy. A group of Trachinidae, with numerous genera, one of which, *Bathidraeo*, is the only deep-sea fish of the family. Eyes more or less lateral; lateral line continuous.

trā-chīn-ōps, s. [Mod. Lat. *trachinops*, and Gr. *ὤψ* (*ops*) = the eye, the face.]

Ichthy. A genus of Pleistopina (q.v.), from the coast of Australia.

trā-chīn-ōp-sis, s. [Mod. Lat. *trachinops*, and Gr. *οψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.] [TRACHINOPS, 2.]

trā-chīn-ōs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ραχίς* (*trachus*) = rough.]

Ichthy. Weever; the type-genus of *Trachinidae*. Mouth-cleft oblique; eyes lateral, directed upwards; scales very small, cycloid, two dorsals, the first short; ventral finless; lower pectoral rays simple; villiform both on jaws, on vomer, and palatine bones; preopercular and preopercular armed. Several species, common on the European coast, absent from the Atlantic, but reappearing on the coast of Chili. They are of small economic value, and are armed with spines capable of inflicting severe wounds.

trā-chī-tia, s. [Eng. *trachea*; suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol. Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe. Called also *Trachetis* and *Tracheitis*.

trā-chio, trau-chio, v. t. or t. [Gr. *τρέπω* (*trepein*) = to drag; to exhaust with long exertion; to wear out with fatigue. (Schub.)]

trā-chō-mā, s. [Gr. *τράχμα* (*trachma*) = roughness.]

Pathol. A roughness of the eyelids especially on their inner parts, from scales, arising from an obstruction of the sebaceous glands. There is a heaviness in the eye, a swelling of the eyelids, with a pain and itching in the corners and in the conjunctiva, and the eye of a viscid humour, which sometimes agglutinates the eyelids.

trā-chō-mō-dū-sē, s. pl. [Gr. *τράχμα* (*trachma*) = rough, and Mod. Lat. *medusae*.]

Zool. An order of Hydrozoa, suborder Hydromedusae, with the families: *Physalia*, *Trachymedusae*, *Aequorea*, and *Torquigaster*. They are Medusae related to *Hydra*, and have modified tentacles as sense-organs. *Physalia* form stage is known in any member of the group, and in one genus (*Geryonia*) there is a direct development from the egg into the medusa form.

† trā-chūr-ūa, s. [Gr. *τράχης* (*trachis*) = rough, and *οὐρα* (*oura*) = tail.]

Ichthy. An old genus of *Caranidae*, now generally merged in *Scorpaenidae* (the type-genus of *Scorpaenidae*). *Trachurus trachurus* is the Horse-mackerel. It is about a foot long, about the length of the common mackerel, and is found in the European seas, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Indian Ocean, on the coasts of New Zealand and Western Africa. It appears off the shores of Europe, and beyond in immense shoals, which are preyed on by a large number of marine birds. Its flesh is far inferior to that of the common mackerel.

trā-chy-ba-salt, s. [Pref. *trachy-*, and Eng. *basalt*.]

Petrol. Borieky's name for a group of basalts which he regards as of the same origin. They are very fine-grained; of a shades of gray; and contain zirconic substances resembling those occurring in the trachyte phonolites of Bolivia.

† trā-chy-dēr-mā, s. [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Palæont. A genus of *Amphibia*, proposed by Phillips for the cast of medusae flexible tubes from the Silurian. They are transversely wrinkled or pitted, and though the tube itself has disappeared, there can be little doubt that they were made by *Amphibia*.

trā-chy-dēr-mōch-ēl-ys, s. [Pref. *trachy-*; Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin, and *χέλος* (*cheles*) = a tortoise.]

Palæont. A genus of *Chelonina*, with one species, from the Upper Cretaceous.

trā-chy-dī-ēr-ite, s. [Eng. *trachyte*, and *diorite*.]

Petrol. A name given to a trachyte (q.v.) which contains leucite.

trā-chy-dō-lēr-ite, s. [Eng. *trachyte*, and *dolerite*.]

Petrol. A name given by Alcock to a rock resembling a trachyte, but intermediate in composition between trachyte and dolerite.

trā-chy-lō-bi-ūm, s. [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *λόβος* (*lobos*) = a wolf.]

Bot. A genus of *Cheilanthes*, akin to *Elymus* (q.v.). [CORAL, 2. (1).]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amīdet, whāt, fāl, fāther; wō, wēt, hōre, camēl, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, aīre, aīr, marīne; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fāl; trā, Sīrian. m, ce = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

trachy-nē-ma, *s.* [Pref. *trachy*, and Gr. *nema* (nema) = yarn.]
Zool.: The typical genus of Trachynemidae (q.v.).

trachy-nē-mi-dē, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachynemata* (n); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idē.]
Zool.: A family of Trachymedusae (q.v.).

trachy-nō-tūs, *a.* [Pref. *trachy*, and Gr. *nōtus* (nōtus) = the bark.]
Ichthy.: A genus of Acronuridae, with ten species, from the tropical Atlantic, and Indo-Pacific. Body more or less elevated, covered with very small scales; mouth rather small, with short convex snout; opercula entire; no finlets; first dorsal consisting of a few true spines. To this genus belong some of the commonest marine fishes; *Trachynotus ovatus* ranges over the whole tropical zone.

trachy-ōpa, *s.* [Pref. *trachy*, and Gr. *ōpō* (ōpō) = the face.]
Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.), with one species, *Trachyopichthys*, from Pernambuco. Mouth shorter than in Vampyrus, and with numerous conical warts; nose-leaf well developed.

trachy-ō-gōn, *s.* [Pref. *trachy*, and Gr. *gōnē* (gōnē) = a beard.]
Bot.: A synonym of Sorghum (q.v.).

trachy-tēr-i-dē, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachytēridae* (n); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idē.]
Ichthy.: A family of fishes constituting the division Trachytēridae of the order Acipenseriformes. Body ribbon-shaped, with the dorsal extending its whole length, and absent, caudal fin rudimentary, or not in the longitudinal axis of the fish; ventrals thoracic, either composed of several rays or reduced to a single long filament; coloration generally silvery, with rosy tints.

trachy-ter-ū, *s.* [Pref. *trachy*, and Gr. *ter-ū* (ter-ū) = a wing, a fin.]
Ichthy.: The type-genus of Trachypteridae (q.v.). Ventrals consisting of several more or less branched rays. Specimens have been taken in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and the Mauritius, and in the Eastern Pacific. *Trachypterus arcticus*, the deal-fish, is often met with in the North Atlantic, and specimens are frequently washed ashore on the northern coasts of Britain after the equinoctial gales.

trachy-sō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *trachy*, and Gr. *sōma* (sōma) = body.]
Palaeont.: A genus of Macrocrustacea, with one species from the London Clay.

trachy-tē, *s.* [Gr. *trachys* (trachys) = rough.]
Min.: A name originally given by Ilav to a light-colored porous rock, containing glassy (or combined) crystals, with small amounts of other minerals; a well-known one being that of the Trachyte of Bonn. Since subsequently other rocks, having a similar mineral composition, were referred to the original type, but with subordinate names, these were designated by terms also indicated the predominant mineral constituent, hence sandstone-trachyte, oligoclase-trachyte, &c. With the exception of the rocks of a few localities, this word is now used as the name of a group of rocks having certain physical and chemical resemblances in common, but differing considerably in their mineralogical composition. For their mineralogical composition, structure and classification, see Rosenbusch, *Mikroskopische Petrographie d. massigen Gesteine* (Stuttgart, 1878) and other petrological works.

trachyte-porphyr, *s.*
Min.: The same as QUARTZ-FELSITE (q.v.).

trachyte tuff, *s.*
Min.: A tuff (q.v.), consisting of either fragmentary or loosely compacted earthy, volcanic materials, having the composition and structure of trachyte (q.v.).

trachy-tē-lā, *s.* [Gr. *trachytēs* (trachytēs) = roughness. See *trachy*.]
Bot.: A genus of Bellimae. Sepals four to five, petals four to five, stamens indefinite, ca. 10; one or two, basate, many-seeded. The leaves of *Trachytella Acton* are so rough that they are used in Canton for polishing iron wood and metal.

trachy-tē-lā, *s.* [Eng. *trachyte* (s); -lā.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling trachyte.
"Here and there, a trachytic spur projected from the hills."—*Chambers Journal*, Feb. 27, 1884.

trach-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TRACE (1), v.]
A. & M.: As *pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantives:
 1. The act of one who traces.
 2. Course; regular track or path.
 3. A mechanical copy of an original design or drawing, made by following its lines through a transparent medium, such as tracing paper (q.v.).

tracing-lines, *a. pl.*
Naut.: Lines in a ship passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

tracing-paper, *s.* A tissue-paper of even body treated with oil, solution of resin or varnish, to render it transparent.

track, * **tracke**, *s.* [O. Fr. *trac* = a beaten way or path, a trade or course, from O. Dut. *trek*; Dut. *trek* = a draught, from *trekken* = to draw; to pull, to travel, to march; M. H. Ger. *trecken* = to draw; O. H. Ger. *trechen*, *trehten* = to scrape, to shove, to draw; O. Fries. *trekken* = to draw. *Track* and *trout* were formerly confused, but are really quite distinct.]

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. A mark left by something that has passed along.
"Wild were the walks upon those lonely downs, Track leading into track."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. III.

2. The mark or impression left by the foot, either of a human being or of one of the lower animals; a footprint, a trace.
"Neither track of beast Nor foot of man"
Beaumont & Fletcher: Sea Voyage, IV.

3. A road, a beaten path.
"Nay friend, be not led, and bear thee back: Behold, down yonder hollow track!"
Scott: Rob Roy, IV. 26.

4. A course followed; a path in general.
"From the Spanish trade in the South-sea running all in one track from north to south."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. I, ch. 14.

5. A course or line generally.
"To quit the beaten track of life, and soar Far as she finds a yielding element."
Thackeray: The Virginians, bk. III.

6. The rails on which the locomotives, carriages, &c., of a railway run; the permanent way of a railway.

7. A course laid out for foot-races, bicycle races, and the like.
"The stately grass track on which the above sports were held."—*Field*, Aug. 20, 1887.

8. A tract of land.
"As little do we intend to touch on those small tracts of ground, the county of Poole, and the like."
Roller: Horribles, bk. I.

II. Palaeont.: A collective term used for a number of markings from the older rocks, probably made by Amipids. They are often grouped under the following heads:—

(1) *Burrows of Habitation*: Shafts or burrows made in the sand or mud of a hyaline age between tide marks or in shallow water, and communicating with the surface. Abundant in the Cambrian and Silurian.

(2) *Wandering Burrows*: Long, irregular, tortuous burrows beneath the surface, such as are made by the living *Arenicola piscatorum*. From the Palaeozoic Rocks.

(3) *Tracks and trails*: Markings formed by the animal dragging its soft body over the surface of wet sand or mud, between tide-marks or in shallow water.

Authorities are not agreed as to the Amipid character of all these vernacular fossils. Mr. Huxley advocates the view that many of them were formed by Crustacea, and Principal Dawson suggests that Algae, and also land-plants, drifting with tides and currents, often make the most remarkable and fantastic trails, which might easily be mistaken for the tracks of Amipids.

1. To make tracks: To go away in haste; to leave, to quit, to depart, to start.
"On joining my friend, we at once made tracks for the camp ready for what was to follow."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

track-boat, *s.* A boat pulled by a towing-line, as on a canal.
"I remember our glad embarkation towards Paisley by canal track-boat."—*Currie: Reminiscences*, I. 181.

track-harness, *s.*
Saddlery: A very light breast-collar single harness.

track-layer, *s.*
Rail-eng.: A carriage provided with apparatus for placing the rails in their proper positions on the track as the machine advances over a portion of the track already laid down.

track-rail, *s.*
Rail-eng.: A rail for the tread of the wheel, in contradistinction to a guard-rail, for instance.

track-raiser, *s.* A lifting-jack for raising rails which have become sinking below the proper level.

track-road, *s.* A towing-path.

track-scale, *s.* A scale which weighs a section of railway-track with the load thereupon.

track-scout, *s.* [TRACKSCOUT.]

track-way, *s.* A tramway (q.v.).

track (1), *v.t.* [TRACE, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:
 1. To follow, when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps or marks of the feet.
"His tawny muzzle tracked the ground, And his red eye shot fire."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, III. 16.

2. To follow when guided by signs of something which has passed along; to trace.
"It was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

II. Naut.: To tow or draw, as a vessel or boat, by means of a rope.
"The bodily training obtained by rowing, tracking, and portaging."—*Standard*, Nov. 18, 1885.

* **track** (2), *v.t.* [For *tract*, v. (q.v.).] To protract, to delay.
"By delaying the matter was always tracked, & put over."—*Strype: Eccles. Hist. Henry VIII* (Orig.), No. 12.

track-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *track* (1), v.; -age.] The drawing or towing of a boat; towage.

track-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *track* (1), v.; -ēr.] One who tracks or traces; one who pursues or hunts by following the tracks or traces of a person or animal.
"A staff of first-class black trackers were imported from Queensland."—*Leisure Hour*, March, 1883, p. 163.

track-less, *a.* [Eng. *track*, s.; -less.]
 1. Having no track; unmarked by footsteps or tracks; untraced, untravelling.
 2. Leaving no trace; that cannot be tracked.
"I see my way, as birds their trackless way."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, I.

* **track-less lē**, *adv.* [Eng. *trackless*, -lē.] In a trackless manner; without a track.

* **track-less nē**, *s.* [Eng. *trackless*, -ness.] The quality or state of being trackless or without a track.

track-man, *s.* [Eng. *track*, s., and *man*.]
 A man employed to look after the track or permanent way of a railway.
"The trackmen on the railways constantly find them with broken backs lying along the track."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug. 1887, p. 425.

* **track-scut**, * **track-scutē**, *s.* [Dut. *trekschut*, from *trekken* = to draw, and a *hut* = a boat.] A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, and usually drawn by a horse.
"It would not be amiss if he travelled over England in a star-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a trackscut."—*Arbuthnot's Pope: Martinus Scribner*.

track-way, *s.* [Eng. *track*, s., and *way*.]
 A beaten path; an open track or road.
"The anxious travellers commenced to ride the broad trackways."—*Field*, Jan. 25, 1886.

tract (1), * **tractt**, * **tracte**, *s.* [Lat. *tractus* = a drawing out, the course of a river, a tract or region; prop. pa. par. of *trahere* = to draw. *Tract* was often confused both with *tract* and *track*; it is really related to the former only.] [TRACT.]

1. A protracting or extending.
"By tract of time to wear out Hannibal's force and power."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 162.

2. Continued duration; process, length, extent.
"This in tract of time made hymn wealthy."—*Palsgrave: Chaucer*, ch. lvi.

ball, boy; pout, jawl; oat, poll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -ian, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shūn. -hle, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. Continuity or extension of anything.
"In tract of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest."—*Bulwer*. (Tidd.)
4. Something drawn out or extended; extent, expanse.
"The deep tract of Hell."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 28.
5. A region or quantity of land or water of an undelimited extent.
6. Course, way.
"The eyes now converted are From his [the sun's] low tract."—*Shakspeare*: *Sonnet 7*.
7. Course, proceeding.
"The tract of everything Would by a good discoverer lose some life."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry VIII.*, l. 1.
8. Track, trace, footprints.
"The frigate sweeps a lying notice gave, And led the warbler backward from the cave."—*Longfellow*: *Tragedy*, l. 277.
9. Traits, features, lineaments.
"The discovery of a man's self by the tract of his countenance is a great weakness."—*Saunders*.
- ¶ (1) *Ulfactory tract*:
Anat.: A nerve-like process extending from the front of the anterior perforated spot on the cerebrum. It is lodged in a hollow in the under surface of the frontal lobe, close to the longitudinal fissure, and ends anteriorly in an oval swelling called an olfactory bulb.
- (2) *Optic tracts*: (OPTIC TRACTS).
- (3) *Respiratory tract*: (RESPIRATORY-CENTRE).
- tract (2), s. [An abbrev. of *tractate* (q.v.).]
1. *Ord. Lang.* A written discourse or dissertation, usually of short extent; a treatise, and particularly a short treatise on practical religion.
"She must needs write a tract about certain miracles that were or were not—for I'll not answer for either—performing by a saint that for many years back nobody has said any attention to."—*Leaver*: *Dodd Family Abol.*, let. xiv.
- ¶ Frequently used as a collective: as, a *Tract Society*—that is, a society established for the printing and distribution of tracts; a *tract distributor*, &c.
2. *Roman Ritual*: Verses of Scripture said, instead of the Alleluia, after the Gradual, in all masses from Septuagesima to Holy Saturday. Le Brun (*Écriture de la Messe*, l. 265), says that the name meant something sung *tractus*—i.e., without breaks or interruption of other voices, as in responses and antiphons—by the cantor alone. (*Aditis & Arnold*.)
- ¶ For the difference between *tract* and *essay*, see *ESSAY*, s.
- ¶ (1) *Oxford Tracts*: (TRACTARIANISM).
- (2) *Religious Tract Society*: A society, founded in 1799, for the purpose of publishing and circulating religious tracts and books in England and elsewhere. This society, of English origin, has been very active in its operations. The American Tract Society, more recently organized for similar work, has been equally active, distributing its publications widely by means of paid agents.
- tract (1), v.t. [TRACT (1), s.]
1. To draw out, to protract, to delay.
"He *tracted* time, and gave them leisure to prepare to encounter his force."—*North*: *Plutarch*, p. 42.
2. To track, to trace.
"As sheepherds come, that in dark evenings shade Hath *tracted* forth some salvage beast's trade."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 33.
3. To trace out.
"The man who, after Troy was sacked, Saw many towns and men, and could their names trace."—*Don Juan*: *Barrow*: *Art of Poetry*.
- ¶ Perhaps in this extract the meaning is "discourse on, tell, describe," in which case it belongs properly to TRACT (2), v.
- tract (2), v. *tract*, v.t. [TRACT (2), s., or Lat. *tracto* = to handle.] To treat, to discourse.
- ¶ They *tract* of the rising and going down of planets.—*Elgot*: *Governour*, bk. I, ch. xv.
- tract-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Eng. *tractable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility, tractableness.
"Willful opinion and *tractableness* maketh constance a virtue."—*Elgot*: *Governour*, bk. I, ch. xxi.
- tract-a-ble, a. [Lat. *tractabilis*, from *tracto* = to handle, frequent. of *traho* = to draw; O. Fr. *tractable*; Fr. *tractable*; Ital. *tractabile*; Sp. *tractable*.]
1. Capable of being easily led, managed, or governed; docile, manageable, governable.
"The vacant seats had generally been filled by persons less *tractable*."—*Worsley*: *Stat. Reg.*, ch. ii.

2. Pliable; such as may be handled.
"The other measures are of continual quantity visible, and for the most part *tractable*; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen or felt."—*Bulwer*: *On Time*.
- ¶ For the difference between *tractable* and *docile*, see *DOCILE*.
- tract-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *tractable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tractable; docility, tractableness.
"The *tractableness* of children."—*Locke*: *Of Education*, l. 54.
- tract-a-bly, adv. [Eng. *tractable*; -ly.] In a tractable manner; with docility.
- Trac-tar-i-an, s. & a. [See extract under A.]
- A. As *subst.*: The name originally applied to the leaders of the High Church revival which commenced in 1833, and specially to the authors of *Tracts for the Times*. (TRACTARIANISM.) Afterwards applied to their adherents; one who accepted the teaching of the *Oxford Tracts*; a High Churchman.
"The name *Tractarian* was given to the writers of the *Oxford Tracts* by the *Edinburgh Review*. Most of the Temple, who was one of their strongest opponents."—*Arch. Robertson* (ed. *Banham*), p. 1734.
- B. As *adj.*: Of or belonging to the High Church revival; High Church; Anglo-Catholic.
- Tractarian-movement, s.
Church Hist.: The same as TRACTARIANISM (q.v.).
"With Mr. Newman's secession, the *Tractarian movement* terminated."—*Chambers*: *Encyc.*, ix. 565.
- Trac-tar-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. *tractarian*; -ism.]
Church Hist.: The name given to the Catholic revival in the Church of England which commenced at Oxford in 1833, whence it is sometimes called the Oxford Movement. Two influences prepared the way for Tractarianism, and secured for it a measure of success: (1) the tendency to Rationalism brought about by the study of German theology; (2) the perfunctory way in which a large number of the clergy performed their duties. From the contemplation of these dangers sprang the desire to revive the authority of the Church, and to make her once again national in the widest and deepest sense of the term. The leaders of the movement were two celebrated Fellows of Oriel—John Keble (1792-1856) and John Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman (b. 1801), with whom were joined Richard Harrell (Episc. 1803-39), Arthur Philip Percival (d. 1853), Frederick William Faber (1814-63), William Palmer of Magdalen (1811-79), and William Palmer of Worcester (c. 1800-85), Edward Bouvier Pusey (1800-82), and Isaac Williams (1802-67); and one celebrated Cambridge man, Hugh James Rose (1795-1818). On July 14, 1833, Keble preached an Assize Sermon, entitled the *National Apostasy*, at Oxford, which so moved Newman, that he arranged a meeting of the clergy named above at Rose's rectory at Hilditch. Faber, Pusey, and Williams were not present; but Newman broached the idea of *Tracts for the Times*, which was adopted, and urged that they should be supported and supplemented by higher pulpit teaching. Of the ninety *Tracts* published in the following eight years, Newman wrote twenty-eight, including the famous *Tract XC* (*Remarks on Certain Passages in the XXXIX. Articles*), published in 1841. Pusey contributed *Tracts* on Fastings and Penance, and H. E. (now Cardinal) Manning wrote No. 3 of the *Contest Potum* (*Quid scilicet, Quod ubique, Quod ab omnibus Tradition est*). *Tract XC* raised a tremendous storm in Oxford, and was censured by the Heads of Houses; Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, wrote to Newman requesting that the series should come to an end, and no more were published. In 1843 Newman resigned the membership of St. Mary's, Oxford, and the chaplaincy of Littlemore, and in September 1845, was received into the Roman Church, as were others of the *tract*-writers about the same time. With Newman's secession Tractarianism came to an end, and more properly speaking, developed into a Catholic section of the Anglican Establishment, with which Pusey and Keble, who remained in the Church of England, were identified. The general teaching of the Tractarians included Apostolic Succession, Baptismal Regeneration, Confession, the Real Presence, the Authority of the Church, and

- the value of Tradition. The effects of the movement were (1) a revival and strengthening of the High Church section of the Establishment; (2) an increase of learning, piety, and devotedness among the clergy; (3) the establishment of sisterhoods and other religious and charitable institutions; (4) the development of ritual, as symbolical of Catholic doctrine; (5) the revival of Gothic architecture; and (6) a large secession of English clergy and laity to Rome.
- tract-tate, s. [Lat. *tractatus* = a handling, a treatise, a tract, from *traho* = to draw, frequent. of *traho* = to draw.] A treatise, a tract.
"Having written many *tractates* in that faculty."—*Parker*: *Worthies*; *Wiltshire*.
- tract-ta-tion, s. [Lat. *tractatio* = a handling of tracts; specifically, a tractarian, one who favours tractarianism.]
"In any *tractation* of salutations."—*Boydell*: *Descript. Britaine*, ch. ix.
- tract-ta-tor, s. [Lat.] [TRACTATE.] A writer of tracts; specifically, a tractarian, one who favours tractarianism.
"Talking of the *tractators*, as you will like the tone: so do I."—*Keble*, in *Lyc.*, l. 24.
- tract-ta-trix, s. [Lat.]
Geom.: The same as FRACTRIX. [TRACTA]
- tract-tile, a. [Lat. *tractilis*, pa. par. of *trahere* = to draw.] Capable of being drawn out or extended in length; ductile.
"The consistencies of bodies are very dense, *tractile*, tough, flexible, inextensible, &c. under so to strain forth in length, *tractile*."—*Boydell*: *Nat. Hist.*, p. 148.
- tract-till-i-ty, s. [Eng. *tractile*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tractile; ductility.
"Silver, whose ductility and *tractility* are so remarkable."—*Boydell*: *Nat. Hist.*, p. 148.
- tract-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *traho* = to draw.]
1. The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.
"The *traction* of the annexed muscles."—*Fag*: *Natural Theology*, ch. 2.
2. The act of drawing a body along a plane, usually by the power of steam, as when a vessel is towed up the surface of water, or a carriage up a railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the force of *traction*; the line in which this force acts is called the line of *traction*; and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which the body is drawn by the force of *traction* is called the angle of *traction*.
3. Attraction; a drawing towards.
4. The adhesive friction of a wheel on the rail, a rope on a pulley, &c. The *traction* surface of a driving wheel is the face of a *perimeter*.
- traction-engine, s. A locomotive engine for drawing heavy loads upon roads, or over a cable track, as in canal operations. Some of the earliest *traction* engines, as *Murdoch's*, were designed for this very purpose. The use of *traction-engines* upon public roads is only permitted under proper regulation.
- traction-gearing, s. An arrangement for turning a wheel and its shaft by means of friction or adhesion.
- traction-wheel, s. The driving wheel in a self-propelled vehicle.
- tract-tion-al, a. [Eng. *traction*; -al.] Of or pertaining to traction.
- tract-ti-tions, a. [Lat. *tractus* = to handle.] Treating of; handling.
- tract-tive, a. [Lat. *trahere*, pa. par. of *trahere* = to draw; thus *trahere* = to draw.] Employed to draw or drag along; pulling, dragging.
- tract-tor, s. [Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *trahere* = to draw.]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which draws, or is used for drawing.
2. *Surg.*: An obstetric forceps.
¶ *Mechanic tractors*: (M FALLOUTRACTORS).
- tract-tor-a-tion, s. [Eng. *tractor*; -ation.] The employment of machine tractors (q.v.) for the cure of diseases.

što, šat, šare, amidst, what, šall, father; wě, wět, hěra, camel, hěr, there; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; gě, pě or, wěra, wěll, work, whě, sčn; mčte, čib, čura, unite, čur, řile, řall; trý, šyrian. a, o = e; ey = a; qč = kw.

tractrix, *trák-tér-y*, *s.* [Lat. *tractrix* pertaining to drawing; *fr. tractare*, *tractare*, from *Lat. trahere*, *trahere* = to draw.]

Math. (a) A curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line. It may be described by a small weight attached to a string, the other end of which is moved along a given straight line or curve. The evolute of this curve is the common catenary.

trade, **tréd, *tréd, & a.* [Originally a path *traden*, from *A.S. tredan* = to tread (q.v.).]

A. As substantives.

1. A path, a passage, a way.

"A path with a blade of wheat there was."
A common trade to pass through Priam's house.
—*Virgil*; *Æneid*, II. 664.

2. A truck, a trace, a trail. (See *tract* under *TRACT*, *n.* (1), (2).)

3. Way, course, path.

"The Jews, among whom alone and no more, God himself seemed to reign, by reason of their knowledge of the law, and of the sacrifices of being in the most direct religion."
—*Edin*, *Lute*, II. 614.

4. Frequent resort and intercourse; resort.

"Some way of common trade."
—*Shakespeare*; *Richard III.*, II. 2.

5. A particular course of action or effort; effort in a particular direction.

"Long did I live this body;
Long my travels, long my trade to win her."
—*Shakespeare*.

6. Custom; habit; practice of long standing.

"The ancient accidental but a trade."
—*Shakespeare*; *Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

7. Business of any kind.

"Have you any further trade with us?"
—*Shakespeare*; *Hamlet*, III. 2.

8. The business which a person has learnt, and which he carries on for subsistence or profit; occupation; particularly employment, whether manual or mercantile, as distinguished from the liberal arts or the learned professions and agriculture; a handicraft.

Thus we say the *trade* of a butcher or baker, but the *profession* of a lawyer or doctor.

"What trade are you of?"
—*Shakespeare*; *Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

9. The act, occupation, or business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic.

Trade, in the commercial sense of the term, includes all those departments of business which relate to the production and exchange of commodities embodied in some material or corporeal product; and includes those professions whose services result in the production of incorporeal wealth. It is chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either domestic or foreign. Domestic trade, also called home trade, is the exchange or buying and selling of commodities within a country; foreign trade consists in the exportation and importation of commodities to or from foreign countries. Wholesale trade is the dealing by the package or in large quantities; retail, in small parcels. The carrying trade is that of transporting goods from one place to another by sea, &c.

"The carrying trade of merchandise used, for that the carrying trade is used money."
—*Blackstone*; *1. 1. 1. 1.*

10. The amount of business done in any particular place or country, or in any particular branch.

11. Persons engaged in a particular occupation or business, as, Publishers and booksellers speak of the customs of the trade.

12. A trade-wind (q.v.).

13. Instruments of any occupation.

"The shepherd bears
His trade with him, his goods, his trade of wax,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur."
—*Virgil*; *Æneid*, III. 614.

B. As a verb: Pertaining to or characteristic of trade, or of a particular trade.

"An association of shipowners might be successful in the carrying trade, if it could be shown that their object was to create a trade monopoly."
—*Field*, *Aug*, 1881.

The leading idea in trade is that of carrying on business for purposes of gain.

The trade may be altogether domestic, and best perhaps; or the trade is that which goes forward between persons at a distance: in this manner there may be a great trade between two towns or cities, as between

New York and the seaports of the different countries. Hence, though these terms are often used interchangeably, *trade* has a more extended meaning than *trade*.

1. Balance of Trade: [*BALANCE*, *B. 6.*]

2. Board of Trade, Americans: In the United States there is no national control of trade matters, comparable with that of England, but the various cities of this country have organized civic Boards of Trade, or Chambers of Commerce, as they are called in some instances, their purpose being to consider all questions relating to the commercial and other material interests of the respective cities. The earliest of these was organized in New York in 1768, followed by New Haven in 1794, and Philadelphia in 1838. All the other large cities of this country and many of the smaller ones have since then organized Boards of Trade, while many European cities possess similar institutions. In 1868 a National Board of Trade was organized in the United States, composed of the Boards of the various cities. This national body holds annual meetings.

3. Board of Trade, English: A committee of the Privy Council, presided over by a member of the cabinet, and divided into seven departments, each having its separate staff:

(1) The Harbour Department, which exercises a supervision over lighthouses, pilotage, ferries, wrecks, quarantine, &c. Included in this department are the standard weights and measures offices.

(2) The Marine Department, to which is entrusted the supervision of the registration, condition, and discipline of merchant ships; the superintendence of mercantile marine offices, and the prevention of smuggling; the carrying out of the regulations with regard to the engagement of men and apprentices; the examination of officers; the investigation into cases of gross misconduct and wrecks, and generally the carrying out of the business imposed on the Board by the various Shipping Acts.

(3) The Railway Department, which has the supervision of railways and railway companies, and which must be supplied with notices of application for railway acts, and with plans, before the relative bill can be brought before Parliament.

Before a line is opened for traffic it must be inspected and approved by an inspector of this department, and the consent of the Board obtained; and notice of the occurrence of any accident must be sent to the department, when, if necessary, an enquiry is held into the cause of the accident. This department has also to keep a register of joint-stock companies, of the accounts of insurance companies, and to prepare provisional orders relating to gas, water, railways, and electric lighting.

It also deals with patents, designs, and trade marks, copyright, art unions, industrial exhibitions, and the Explosive Acts (1875).

(4) The Financial Department, which has to keep the accounts of the Board, controlling its receipts and expenditure. This department has also to deal with Greenwich pensioners, seamen's savings banks, the proper disposal of the effects of seamen dying abroad, wrecks, and salvage accounts, and the accounts of estates in bankruptcy.

(5) The Commercial Department, whose duty it is to advise the Treasury and the Colonial and Foreign Offices on matters relating to tariffs and burdens of trade, to superintend the carrying out of the Acts relating to bankruptcy, and bills of sale; and to prepare the official volumes of statistics periodically issued, and also special statistical returns for the information of Parliament, chambers of commerce, and private individuals.

(6) The Fisheries Department, to which is entrusted the carrying out of the various Acts relating to salt and freshwater fisheries, and the pollution of rivers.

(7) The Establishment Department, which deals with establishment questions, copying, postage, &c., and has the care of the library of the Board.

4. Fair Trade: A title chosen in England by those who object to the Free Trade policy of that country, and desire a certain degree of protection, particularly against imports from protectionist countries.

5. Used also adjectively.

6. Free Trade: [*FREE*, *TRADE*]

trade allowance. *s.* A discount allowed to dealers in or retailers of articles to be sold again.

trade dollar. *s.* A silver dollar of 420 grains (and fine), formerly coined by the United States Mint for employment in trade

with silver-using countries. It was never legal tender.

***trade-fallen.** *s.* Fallen or brought low in one's trade or business.

***trade-hall.** *s.* A large hall in a city or town where manufacturers, traders, &c., meet; also a hall devoted to meetings of the incorporated trades of a town, city, or district.

trade-mark. *s.* An arbitrary symbol affixed by a manufacturer or merchant to particular goods or classes of goods. In all civilized communities trade-marks are protected by law, and nearly all nations have treaties or conventions securing reciprocity of protection. A trade-mark must consist of—

(1) A name of an individual or firm printed, impressed, or woven in some particular and distinctive manner; or (2) A written signature or copy of a written signature of the individual or firm applying for registration thereof as a trade-mark; or (3) A distinctive device, mark, brand, heading, label, ticket, or fancy word or words not in common use.

In any one or more of these particulars there may be added any letters, words, or figures; but no trade-mark must be identical with one already registered for the same class of goods.

In the United States copyright is not granted upon such marks, upon names of companies or articles, upon an idea or device, or upon prints or labels intended to be used for any article of manufacture. But protection can be obtained for such names or labels by applying for registry at the Patent Office, the fee for registering being \$500 in the case of prints and labels and \$2500 in that of trade-marks.

The "International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property," held in Paris in 1883, which formed an International Union since joined by many countries, extends its protection to trade-marks, an applicant for registration in any of the countries concerned being protected in the others, if applying to them within the fixed limit of time. The earliest trade-marks appear to have been those used in the manufacture of paper, and now known as watermarks. Under English law the registration of a person as first proprietor of a trade-mark is to be taken as *prima facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, and after a number of years as conclusive evidence to that effect. The Merchandise Marks Act, 1867, was passed, extended, and made much more stringent to protect the public from being defrauded by means of false trade descriptions or trade-marks. Every person guilty of an offence against this act is liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment, without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and fine. Also to forfeit every chattel, article, instrument, or thing, by means of or in relation to which an offence has been committed. No proceedings can be taken to prevent the infringement of a trade-mark, unless such trade-mark has been duly registered according to law. [*WATER-MARK*].

trade-name. *s.* A name invented or adopted to specify some article of commerce, or as the style of a business house.

trade-price. *s.* The price charged to dealers in articles to be sold again.

trade-sale. *s.* A sale or auction of goods suited to a particular class of dealers.

trade-wind. *s.*

Met. (Pl.). Certain ocean winds which blowing constantly in one direction or very nearly so, can be calculated on beforehand by the manner, and are therefore beneficial to trade. They exist on all open oceans to a distance of about 30° north and south of the equator, blowing from about the north-east in the northern, and from south-east in the southern hemisphere. Where they meet they neutralise each other, creating a region of calm north, and the same distance south of the equator. Atmospheric air expands by heat, and, expanding, naturally ascends, its place being supplied by a rush of colder, and consequently of denser air beneath. The process is continually in progress, to a great extent, everywhere throughout the tropics, but especially above the land. If the globe consisted solely of land, or solely of water, and had no rotation, the cold currents would travel directly from the north and south poles to the equator; but the rotation of the earth deflects them from their course. The

bel, boy; pout, jowl; cat, call, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -ious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

atmosphere lags behind the moving planet, especially at the equator, where the rotation is about a thousand miles an hour. Neither the direction nor the area of the trade-winds remains fixed. Since they supply the place of rarefied air, which is ascending, they must follow the movement of the sun, blowing to the point of greatest rarefaction as a cold current running through a keyhole goes to the fire. Hence, the area of the trade-winds extends from two to four degrees farther north than usual when the sun is at the Tropic of Cancer, and the same number of degrees farther south than usual when he is at the Tropic of Capricorn. In the former case the south-east trade-wind declines further from the east from its northern limit, sometimes passing the equator, while the north-east trade-wind approaches an easterly direction more than at other times. The region of calms also changes its position. As the difference of pressure is not great, the trade-wind is generally moderate in strength, especially in the opposite hemisphere from that in which the sun is at the time. The trade-winds were not known till Columbus's first voyage. They are most marked on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, where they occur between 9° and 30° north, and between 4° and 22° south, in the former, and between 9° and 23° north and between 4° and 21° south in the latter ocean, but become modified in the vicinity of land, so as to lose their distinctive character. In the Indian Ocean, and in south-eastern Asia they become altered into monsoons. [Mossoos.]

"A constant trade-wind will securely blow,
And gently lay us on the easy shore."
Byron, Anna Mirichia, recd.

trade-people, s. pl. People engaged in various trades.

trade-union, s.

Hist. An organized body of workmen in any trade, manufacture, or industrial occupation associated together for the promotion of their common interests. Specific aims may vary in different unions; but the following extract from the rules of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, one of the most powerful trade-unions in England, will give a fair idea of their general objects.

"The society shall be a trade society, and the objects for which it is established are: by the provision and distribution of funds and by other means hereafter mentioned, on the conditions set forth in these rules, to regulate the conditions of labour in the trades included in the society, and the relations of its members with their employers; to secure the general and material welfare of its members; to assist them when out of work, as in distressed circumstances; to support them in case of sickness, accident, widowhood, and loss of trade by fire; to provide for their burial and the burial of their wives; and to aid other trade societies having for their objects, or one of them, the promotion of the interests of workmen."

The Trade Union is the lineal descendant of, and legitimately succeeds, the ancient guild, particularly the craft guild, the mediæval form of workmen's associations. The gradual disappearance of the guilds was followed by a tendency to form workmen's combinations, which was strongly frowned upon by the authorities, yet grew in their despite. After the establishment of the factory system of industry these crude combinations developed into the Trade Union, of the Nineteenth Century, which during much of the earlier portion of the century sustained a severe struggle for existence against the hostile force of the law. In the United States, in England, and on the continent of Europe, the history of the Trade Union has been one of combat with repressive laws, and the gradual passage of favouring edicts, until now they have as full protection under the law as any other trade corporations. This story of struggle particularly applies to England, in which country combinations of workmen were illegal previous to 1824, and where they did not obtain full legal protection till 1876. At present the organization of Trade Unions in Great Britain is superior to that of any other country, though the spirit of Trade Unionism has long been active in the United States, and numerous organizations, of greater or less scope, have been formed. At present the tendency in this country is strongly in the direction of the formation of great combinations of industry, many of the separate societies having united to form the Federation of Trade Unions, while the Knights of Labor is an organization made up of members from all trades. Efforts are being made by the leaders of the workmen's associations to combine all the artisans of the land and states into one

grand association, of irresistible power in the event of a strike. Though these efforts do not seem likely to succeed, the strength of general combination is annually increasing. The Trade Union associations in Europe have been political rather than industrial, their efforts being strongly directed towards Socialism; but the International Labor Congress which have been held have resulted in the formation of some excellent examples of the modern Trade Union in several of the European nations.

trade-unionism, s. The practice or principles of the members of trade-unions.

trade-unionist, s. A member of a trade-union; one who favors the system of trade-unions.

"It is gratifying to observe that the trade-unionists are united in denials as to possible remedies for the existing depression."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 8, 1888.

trade-woman, s. A woman engaged or skilled in trade.

trade, pret. of v. [TREAD, v.]

trade, v. t. & i. [TRADE, v.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To barter or to buy and sell, as a business; to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or the like; to carry on trade or commerce as a business; to traffic.

"The circulating capital with which he trades."—*Smith, Wealth of Nations*, bk. II, ch. II.

2. To barter, buy, or sell in a single instance; to make an exchange.

"In the mean time those who remained in the causes traded with our people very fairly."—*Cook, First Voyage*, bk. II, ch. II.

3. To engage in affairs generally; to deal in any way; to have to do.

"To trade and trade with Macbeth in riddles and strains of death."
Shakspeare, Macbeth, III. 4.

B. Transitive:

1. To sell or exchange in barter, or commerce; to barter.

"They traded the persons of men and vessels of brass in by market."—*Richard*, xvii. 13.

2. To frequent for purposes of trade.

"The English merchants trading those countries."—*Macgillivray, Voyages*, I. 458.

3. To educate; to bring up; to train.

"Every one of these colleges have in like manner their professors or readers of the books and several sciences, as they call them, which they trade by the youth their abiding profitable in their halls."—*Baldwin, Interp. Eng.*, bk. II, ch. III.

4. To pass, to spend.

† To trade on: To take advantage of, to avail one's self of.

trade-éd, a. [TRADE, v.] Practised, versed, skilled, experienced.

"My will enriched by mine eyes and ears.
Trade-éd people (with the dangerous crew)
Of will and judgment."
Shakspeare, Troilus & Cressida, II. 2.

trade-fél, a. [Eng. trade, s.; fél (f.),] Full of trade or business; engaged in trade; busy in traffic; commercial.

"Through the naked street,
Once bent of trade-fél, you see the grass."
Warton, Pleasures of Melancholy.

trade-léss, a. [Eng. trade, s.; léss,] Destitute of trade; not busy in trade.

"Her generous glebe, or golden mines
Her beggared, famished, tradeless native roves."
Young, The Merchant, strain 1.

trade-ér, s. [Eng. trade, v.; ér,] 1. One who is engaged in trade or commerce; a merchant, a tradesman.

"All the rich traders in the world may decay and break; but the poor man can never fail, except God himself turn him bankrupt."—*Burrow, Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 31.

2. A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting; as, an East Indian trader.

trade-és-cán-ti-a (or ti as shi), s. [Named after the elder John Tradescant, apparently a Dutchman, appointed gardener to Charles I. in 1620. The younger Tradescant, son of the former, was also a botanist.]

Bot. Spiderwort; an extensive genus of Commelinaceæ, from America and India. Sepals three, petals three, filaments covered with jointed hairs, capsule three-celled. About thirty species are often cultivated in tower-gardens. *Tradescantia virginica* is the Common Spiderwort. It is an erect lily-like plant, about a foot high, with lanceolate, elongated smooth leaves, and a crowded un-

bel of sessile and pubescent blue flowers. In Virginia it grows in shady woods. It has been given for anaka bite, but is apparently only an emollient. *T. molitorica*, bred in soil, is taken for itch and leprosy. In Brazil the rhizomes of *T. discolor* are given in dysentery, strangury, &c. Plants of this genus have served as material for important observations on the physiology of plants. Mr. Robert Brown having observed the rotation of the cell-contents in the hairs of the stamens, though they have since been discovered in many other plants. The stems, petioles, &c. also afford beautifully visible spiral, annular, and reticulated vessels.

† trade-folk (f. silent), s. pl. [Eng. trade, a., and folk.] People engaged in trade; tradespeople.

"By his advice victuals and trade-folk will soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands."—*Shakspeare*.

trade-man, s. [Eng. trade, a., and man.] 1. One engaged in trade; a trader, a shop-keeper.

"A soldier may be anything, if he have,
So may a tradesman, if not quite a knave."
Cowley, Ep. 10.

2. One who has a trade or handicraft; a mechanic. [Scott & Amer.]

tra-dille, s. [See def.] The same as TARDILE (q. v.).

"How far it (soubre) agreed with, and in what points it would be found to differ from tradille."—*Lamb, Mrs. B. Stiles's Opinions on a Hat*.

trad-ing, pr. par. & a. [TRADE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Engaged in trade; carrying on trade or commerce; as, a trading company.

2. Applied in a disparaging sense to a person whose public actions are regulated by his interests rather than by his principles; bearing the character of an adventurer; venal.

† trading-flood, s. A trade wind (q. v.).

"They on the trading flood
Fly, stemming lightly toward the Pole."
Milton, P. L. II. 66

tra-di-tion, s. [TRADE, v.]

† tra-di-tion, s. [TRADE, v.]

traditio, s. [TRADE, v.]

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ite, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; pine, pit, sire, ;
or, wère, wélf, wórk, whó, sòn; mûte, cûh, cûre, quíte, cûr, râle, fôll; tráf, sýrian. a, æ = é.

é: è, pû,
qu = kv.

1

1. Business; a matter of business; a transaction; subject.

"The fearful manner of their death mark'd love . . .
Is now the two hours' traffic of our stage."
Shakespeare, *Romeo & Juliet*, II. (Profr.)

2. An interchange of goods, wares, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries, communities, or individuals; trade, commerce.

"Truth is not local, God-like pervades
And fills the world of traffic and the shades."
Cooper, *Red Rover*, 78.

3. Dealings, intercourse.

4. Goods or persons passing or being conveyed to and from along a railway, canal, steamboat route, or the like, viewed collectively.

"The increasing traffic on the road . . . showed
that they were approaching the royal dwelling."
Lady B. Butler, *The Truancy*, ch. II.

5. Commodities; articles of trade; commodities for market.

"You'll see a draggled damsel here and there
From Billingsgate her baby traffic bear."
Gay, *Trivia*, II. 10.

6. For the difference between traffic and trade, see TRADE.

traffic-manager, *s.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, or the like.

traffic-return, *s.* A periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers on a railway-line, canal, tramway, or the like.

"English railways closed generally for a lower, the
weekly traffic returns being disappointing."
Morning Standard, Aug. 31, 1897.

traffic-taker, *s.* A computer of the returns of traffic on a particular railway line, canal, tramway, or the like.

traf-fic, ***traf-fick**, ***traf-fike**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. trafiquer*; cf. *Ital. trafficare, traficare*; *Sp. trafiquear, trafiquear*; *Port. trafiquear, trafiquear*.] (TRAFFIC, *s.*)

A. Intransitive:

1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to carry on trade or commerce; to buy and sell goods; to deal.

"An ass as he came on land he gave leave to his
subjects to traffic with us."
Boswell, *Johnson*, 101.

2. To have business; to deal; to have to do.

B. Transitive:

1. To exchange in traffic; to trade, to barter.

"We shall at the best but traffic toys and baubles."
Dr. H. More.

2. To bargain, to negotiate, to arrange.

"He trafficked the return of King James."
Boswell, *Johnson*.

***traf-fic-a-ble**, ***traf-fique-a-ble**, *a.* [*Eng. traffic, v. t. & i.*] Capable of being disposed of in traffic; marketable.

"Money . . . is, in some cases, a trafficable commodity."
—*Dis. Bull.*: *Case of Confidence*, 1891, case 1.

traf-fick-er, ***traf-fiq-uer**, *s.* [*Eng. traffic, v. t. & i.*] One who traffics, trades, or deals; one who carries on trade or commerce; a trader. (Often used in a derogatory sense.)

"Last those to some fell trafficker in slaves
We sold."
—*Johnson*, *Athena*, 116, 211.

***traf-fic-less**, *a.* [*Eng. traffic, v. t. & i.*] Destitute of traffic or trade.

trag-a-cánth, *s.* [*Lat. tragacanthum*, from *tragacanthos*; *Gr. τραγανθα* (*tragacanthos*) = *Astragalus creticus*; *τραγος* (*tragos*) = a goat, and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a thorn. (See *det.*)

1. *Bot., &c.*: A kind of gum obtained from various species of *Astragalus*. Formerly *Astragalus Tracanthata* was considered the chief, but it is now known that this species yields only a gummy juice employed in confectionery. Most of the real tragacanth comes from *Astragalus verus*, a bush about two or three feet high, with pinnate leaves having six, seven, or eight pairs of pointed leaflets. The midrib of the leaves terminates in a sharp, yellowish point; the flowers, which are yellow, are in axillary clusters, with cottony bracts. It is a native of northern Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor. The gum exudes during summer in tortuous streams, which are allowed to dry on the plant. Other species that furnish it are *A. creticus* and *A. aristatus*, from Greece; the Alps; and the Pyrenees, &c. *A. amurensis*, from Mount Lebanon and Kurdistan; and *A. arabicus*, from the latter locality. Some real tragacanth is obtained from *Scutellaria Tracanthata*, called also *S. pubescens*. It is a tree about thirty

feet high, with deciduous leaves and reddish-brown flowers. It is a native of Sierra Leone and the regions adjacent. It was introduced into Britain in 1793 as a stove-plant. Its tragacanth is the produce of *Fraxus Amygdalioides*, and is imported into Bombay from Persia.

2. *Chem., Arts, &c.*: When the true Tragacanth (that from the genus *Astragalus*) reaches England, it presents the appearance of dull-white, semi-transparent flakes, waved concentrically. It is tasteless and inodorous, sparingly soluble in water, and is difficult to powder unless raised to a temperature of 120°. It contains two distinct gums, gum arabic and bassorin. It is used in the arts as a glue. Formerly it was much employed in Britain to stiffen calico, and in France to stiffen and glaze silk. Shoemakers use the inferior kinds to glaze the margins of the soles of boots and shoes. It was formerly called Gum-dragon (q. v.).

3. *Med., &c.*: Tragacanth is used as an emollient and demulcent to suspend heavy powders, the water containing it being more viscous than if gum arabic were employed. There is a compound tragacanth powder which may be given in irritation of the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs, pulmonary affections with tickling cough, &c. A thick layer of tragacanth placed over burns is useful in excluding the air.

trag-a-cán-thine, *s.* [*Eng. tragacanth; -ine*.] A generic name sometimes applied to gums resembling Tragacanth (q. v.). (*Dracif.*)

***trag-el-ism**, *s.* [*Gr. τραγος* (*tragos*) = a he-goat.] Goatlikeness from high feeding; salaciousness, sensuality.

tra-gē-di-an, *s.* [*Fr. tragédien*, from *Lat. tragoedia*; *Gr. τραγῳδία* (*tragoedia*) = lit., a goat-singer; hence a tragic poet and singer; *τραγος* (*tragos*) = a he-goat, and *αῖδος* (*aidos*), for *αἰδός* (*aidos*) = a singer; *ᾠδή* (*ode*) = a song, an ode (q. v.).]

1. A writer of tragedy.

"The first tragedians found that serious style
Too gave for their unutilized age."
Boswell, *Johnson*; *Horace*; *Art of Poetry*.

2. An actor of tragedy; a tragic actor. (Sometimes applied to an actor generally.)

"Tut, I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Speak, and look back, and cry on every side."
Shakespeare, *Richard III.*, III. 4.

tra-gē-di-ōne, *s.* [*Fr.*] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

***tra-gē-di-ōus**, ***tra-gē-di-ōus**, *a.* [*Eng. tragically; -ous*.] Tragically, tragical.

"The tragical troubles of the most chaste and innocent Joseph."
—*Wood*, *Athena*, 116, 211.

trag-e-dy, ***trag-e-die**, ***trag-e-dye**, *s.* [*Fr. tragédie*, from *Lat. tragoedia*; *Gr. τραγῳδία* (*tragoedia*) = lit., the song of the goat, from *τραγος* (*tragos*) = a he-goat, and *αῖδος* (*aidos*), a song, an ode. Why called the song of the goat is uncertain. It is called because a goat was the prize for the best performance of that song in which the poems of the future tragedy lay, or because the first actors wore dressed, like satyrs, in goatskins, is a question which has stirred abundant discussion, and will remain unsettled to the end. (*Trach.*; *Study of Words*, 101, v.) "A third theory (yet more probable) is that a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song; a goat, as being the spoiler of vines, was a fitting sacrifice at the feast of Dionysus. In any case the etymology is certain." (*Shak.*) *Sp. & Ital. tragédia*.]

1. A dramatic poem representing an important event, or a series of events, in the life of some person or persons, in which the action is elevated, and which has generally a tragic or fatal catastrophe. That species of drama which represents a tragical situation or a tragical character. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of Dionysus. Thespis first introduced dialogue in the choral odes, and made one entire story occupy the poems in the chorus. His first representation was in B.C. 533. He was succeeded by Phrynicus and Choerilus, and is said to have written 150 pieces, none of which has come down to us. Aeschylus (B.C. 525-446), added a second actor, diminished the parts of the chorus, and made the dialogue the principal part of the action. He also introduced scenery, and masks for the actors, and is also said to have introduced the custom of confining with trilogies, or three plays at a time. In his later years he

added a third actor. Sophocles (B.C. 497-406), further improved the scenery and costumes. In the hands of Euripides (B.C. 480-406) tragedy deteriorated in dignity, one of the peculiarities was the prologue, or introductory monologue, in which some god or hero opens the play, telling who he is, what has already happened, and what is the present state of affairs. He also invented tragic comedy. The first Roman tragic poet was Livius Andronicus, a Greek by birth, who began to exhibit in A.C. 240. He was succeeded by Naevius (B.C. 234), and Ennius (B.C. 239-169). The only complete Roman tragedian that has come down to us are the ten attributed to Seneca (A.D. 2-65). The first English tragedy is *Gorboduc*, or *Ferrex & Porrex*, acted in 1532. (Drama.)

2. Tragedy personified, or the Name of Tragedy.

"Sometimes let gorgeous Tragedy
In scepter'd train come sweeping by."
Milton, *Paradise Lost*, I.

3. A fatal and lamentable event, any event in which human lives are lost by lawless violence, more particularly by unprovoked violence.

"I look upon this now done in England as the act of the same tragedy which we saw done in Scotland."
—*King Charles*, *Edinburgh*.

trag-ē-l-a-phi-nos, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. traphina*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inos*.]

Zool.: Be the Antelope, a subfamily of Bovidae, with three genera: *Ovis*, *Capra*, and *Pentop*.

trag-ē-l-a-phus, *s. Gr.* *τραγελφος* (*traghelphos*) = the goat-stag, a fabulous animal mentioned by Aristophanes and Plato.

Zool.: The type-genus of *Tragelaphus* (q. v.), with eight species, ranging over Africa, from the tropics southward. The head is peculiarly elongated and narrow; the horns, which are smaller in the female than in the male, are turned abruptly backward at the tips, after having been directed forward and upwards in a lyre-like manner.

***traget**, ***trajet**, ***troget**, *s.* [*Fr. traject*.] [*Traget*, *s.*] A juggling trick; a posture. (*Hom. of the line*.)

***tragetour**, ***trogetour**, *s.* [*Fr. trajectaire* = a juggler; one who plays tricks; *hoquet*.] [*Traget*, *s.*] A juggler, an impostor, a cheat.

"My nurse an ayle under the bal
With sleights of a tragedur."
—*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*, C. 10.

***tragetry**, ***trogetry**, ***trogettris**, *s.* [*Traget*.] Trickery, cheating.

"I did him a tragedur."
—*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*, C. 10.

trag-i-a, *s.* [*From Tragus*, the Latin name of an old German toadstool, *Hemophysa* Bock. *Ger. toad* and *Gr. τραγος* (*tragos*) = goat.]

Bot.: A genus of *Ascomycetes*, *Hemophysa* underfamily, often called *toadstool*. It is a sub-tropical plant of both hemispheres. Leaves serrate or lobed; small flowers numerous, with a tripartite calyx and three stamens, each with a six-partite calyx and a three-lobed, three-seeded ovary. Some species single, of like nature. *Tragium monanthum*, a solitary twiner, with the flowers in leafy axillary racemes. *T. arabicum*, with hemp-like leaves, and *T. Mercurialis*, an annual erect plant, named from its resemblance to the leaf of Mercury (q. v.), are human species, and like the *T. volubilis* of America, as well as the *T. phoretic*, and *Tragium*. The root of *T. phoretic* is used in India as an antidote to venereal diseases. The fruit, made up a paste, is applied to boils to promote suppuration.

trag-ic, ***trag-ick**, ***trag-ick**, *a. & i.* [*Fr. tragique*, from *Lat. tragoedia*; *Gr. τραγῳδία* (*tragoedia*) = goatish, *tragos*, from *τραγος* (*tragos*) = a goat. *Sp. & Ital. tragico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relative to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy.

"There never yet a tragic actor
Was seen so well as this tragedur."
—*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*, C. 10.

2. Characterized by a tragic or tragical mood; characterized by a mournful, lamentable, sad, tragical.

"Noble, valiant, generous, brave, had a miserable
Tragic end."
—*Shakespeare*, *Tragedy of Hamlet*, III. 1.

trā, tāt, fāre, amidst, what, fall, father: wā, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sūre, sūr, marine; gō, pīt, or, wōre, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūt, fūll; trȳ, Syrian. a, æ = ā; ey = ē; qu = kw.

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.



gun is unlimbered, or in position for firing. The stock proper is inserted into a forked iron plate, the lunette, having a loop wrought on its outer extremity, which is passed over the pin-hole of the limber when the gun is limbered up.

trail-board, *s.*

Shipwreck. : One of the curved boards on each side of the stem, reaching from it to the figure-head.

trail-car, *s.* [See *TRAILCAR*, *s.* 3]

trail-net, *s.* A net drawn or trailed behind a boat; or by two persons on opposite banks in sweeping a stream.

tráil (2), 'traille (3), *s.* [Fr. *traille* = trellis.] A sort of trellis or frame for running or climbing plants.

"Out of the prison I me withdrew therefore,
And set me downe alone behind a *traille*,
Full of leues, in mee a great inheritance."
Chaucer: *Le Morte Darned* and *Morte*.

tráil (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of *entail* (q.v.).]

Cook. : Intestines of certain birds, as the snipe, and fishes, as the red mullet, which are sent to the table instead of being extracted or drawn. The name is sometimes given to the entrails of sheep.

*** trail-bas-ton, 'trayl-bas-ton, *s.*** [O. Fr. *tray* (= Lat. *trahere*) = deliver up, take away, is def. article, and *bas-ton* = a wand of office.]

Old Law. : One of a company of persons who bound themselves together by oath to assist one another against any one who displeased a member of their body. They were so called because they carried (or trailed) sticks, and committed acts of violence. They arose in the reign of Edward I., and judges were appointed expressly to try them.

tráil-ér, *s.* [Eng. *trail*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who or that which trails.

"With many a deep-hooded bell like bower
Of fragrant traders." *Tennyson: Morte*.

2. *Specif.* : A self-acting brake formerly used on inclined planes.

3. A car attached to the grip-car of a cable line, or to the motor-car of an electric line.

tráil-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [TRAIL, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : (See the verb).

2. *Bot.* : Of an elongated prostrate habit of growth.

trailing-axle, *s.* An axle behind the driving axle in British locomotives.

trailing-spring, *s.* In locomotives, the springs fixed on the axle-boxes of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive-engine, which bear slightly against the side frames, so as to leave as much weight as possible upon the driving-springs, and to assist in decoupling any shoe which may take place.

trailing-wheel, *s.* One of the wheels of a locomotive not concerned in the driving.

tráin, 'trayne, *v.t. & t.* [O. Fr. *trahiner*, *traher*; Fr. *traher* = to drag, to draw, to trail, from O. Fr. *trahin*, *trahin* = a train of men, from Low Lat. *trahino* = to drag; extended from Lat. *traho* = to draw; Ital. *trahere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. To drag or draw along; to trail.

"In hollow cube
Trailing his devilish engines." *Shakespeare: P. L., vi. 323.*

*2. To draw, to entice, to allure; to attract by persuasion, promise, stratagem, artifice, or the like.

*3. To bring up, to educate, to teach; to rear and instruct.

"You have trained me like a peasant." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, i. 1.*

*4. To form to any practice by exercise; to discipline, to drill; to practise and make perfect in any exercise.

"A train armed his trained servants born in his house, and pursued." *Genesis xiv. 14.*

*5. To break, tame, and render docile; to render able to perform certain feats; as, To train dogs.

*6. To render fit and capable of undergoing some unusual feat of exertion by proper regimen and exercise; to increase the powers of endurance of, especially as a preparative to some contest.

II. Technically:

1. *hort.* : To lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth and lopping or pruning.

"With pleasure more than even the fruits afford;
Which, save himself who trains them, none can feed."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. vii.

2. *Mining.* : To trace, as a lode or vein, to its head.

III. Intransitive:

1. To travel by train. [DETSAIN, ENTRAIN.]

2. To go into or be in training for some feat, contest, competition, or profession.

*3. To train a gun:

Mil. : To point it at some object, either before or afloat the beam, that is, not directly transverse to a vessel's side.

"The electrician proposes to train and fire nearly a dozen guns at once. If there should be no enemy, and to light up the circumference of sea." *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 31, 1885.

tráin, 'trayn, 'trayne, 'treine, *s.* [Fr. *train* = a great man's retinue, the train or hinder part of a beast; *traine* = a sled, a sledges, a drag-net; O. Fr. *trahin*, *trahin* = a train of men.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A plot.

"So that I felt in conclusion,
With her train that they will me attend."
Chaucer: *The House of Fame*.

*2. A number or body of attendants or followers; a retinue.

"My train are men of choice and rarest parts."
Shakespeare: *Lea*, i. 4.

*3. A connection or series of persons or things in order.

"Though 'tis a train of stars, that rolling on,
Rise in their turn, and in the solid run."
Dryden: *Annals*, 169.

*4. A consecution or succession of connected things.

"None truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a train of ideas placed in order." *Locke*.

*5. A company in order; a procession.

"For'd from their homes, a melancholy train,
To traverse climes beyond the western main."
Goldsmith: *Traveller*.

*6. A company.

"Which of this princely train
Call ye the warlike Tailor?" *Shakespeare: Henry VI., ii. 4.*

*7. (Pl.): Troops, army.

"Let our train
March by us." *Shakespeare: Henry IV., iv. 3.*

*8. Series, consecution, order.

"Passing in train, one going and another coming,
Without intermission." *Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii. ch. vii.

*9. State of procedure; regular method; course, progress, process.

"If things were once in this train, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but under the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature." *Swift*.

*10. That which is drawn or dragged along or after, as:

(1) The hinder part of a beast. (*Cotgrave*.)

(2) That part of a gown, robe, or the like, which trails behind the wearer.

"Trains are, it is true, more worn than they used to be, but are by no means the necessary adjunct of our evening toilette." *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 14, 1886.

(3) The tail of a comet, meteor, or the like.

"Stare with train of fire."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, i. 1.

(4) The tail of a bird.

"The train steers their flight, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship." *Keats: On the Creation*.

(5) The rear part of an army.

"Followed closely the lynder train of the Scotches, who had horses so charged with baggage, that they might scarce go any great pace." *Berners: Prose*, i. Crongie, vol. i. ch. lxxvi.

(6) A peculiar kind of sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, &c. (Fr. *traineau*.)

11. A trap for an animal. (*Prov.*)

"The practice begins of crafty men to-on the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay trains and pursue a game." *Temple*.

12. Something tied to a lure to entice a hawk. (*Prov.*)

13. A continuous line or series of carriages on a railway coupled together with the engine.

"Brakes are furnished capable of bringing the train to a standstill in a distance of sixteen yards." *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 2, 1887.

14. A line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine.

"Shall he who gives fire to the train pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine?" *L'Estrange: Public*.

* 15. (See extract.)

"The train of counter-tide which frequently runs there with great rapidity." *Cowper: Poems in marks*. Addressed to the *Wharfe & the Wharfe*, 1801, p. 34.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.* : A set of wheels, or wheels and pinions in series, through which motion is transmitted in regular succession, as, the train of a watch; the wheels intervening between the barrel and the escapement.

2. *Mech.* : Two or more pairs of conical rolls in a rolling-mill and worked as one system.

3. *Ordnance:*

(1) A certain number of field or siege pieces, organized and equipped for a given duty. [*SIGNE-TRAIN*.]

(2) The trail of a gun-carriage.

train-band, trained band, *s.* A band or company of a force partaking of the nature both of militia and volunteers, instituted by James I. and dissolved by Charles II. The term was afterwards applied to the London militia, from which the 3rd regiment of the line originated. [*TRUP* (2), *s.* 3 (1).]

"The train-bands were under arms all night." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

train-bearer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.* : One who holds up a train; one who holds up or supports the long robe of a lady or public officer.

2. *Ornith.* : A popular name for styling bird of the genera *Lesbia* and *Cyanus*. The tail is forked, with the outer feathers successively elongated; bill very short and straight. Four species have been described, from the highlands of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

train-boy, *s.* A newsboy on a rural train. (*U. S.*)

train-mile, *s.*

Rail. : A unit of work in railway accounts, one of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a system.

train-road, *s.* A construction railway; a slight railway for small loads.

train-tackle, *s.*

Ordn. : A purchase by which a gun-carriage is secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, to prevent running out while loading.

train-way, *s.* A hinged platform which forms a bridge leading from a wharf to the deck of a ferry-boat.

tráin (2), 'traine, *s.* [O. Dut. *trahin* = a train; cf. *Das. & Sw. trahin* = train; *trahin*, *trahin*; Ger. *trahin* = train; *trahin* = a train, a drag, excluding from a vine when cut; Low Ger. *trahin* = train; *trahin* = a train. *Trahin* is thus in this oil forced out by boiling.] The same as *TRAIN-OIL* (q.v.).

train-oil, 'traine-oil, 'trane-oil, 'trayn-oil, *s.* Oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales.

"A kind of cloth which they weave and sell to the merchants of Norway, together with their fish, either salted or dried, and their butter." *Definitio: Descriptio*, *Brit.*, ch. 1.

tráin-a-bie, 'trayn-a-bie, *s.* [Eng. *train*, *v.*; -*able*.] Capable of being trained or educated.

*** traine, *v. & t.*** [TRAIN.]

trained, *pr. par. & a.* [TRAIN, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.* : (See the verb).

B. As *adj.* :

1. Educated, taught; formed by training; experienced by practice or exercise.

*2. Having a train.

"He swam a boat
In his train of gown about the place."
Ben Jonson: Hymns, *Art of Prop.*

*** trained-band, *s.*** A train-band (q.v.).

"So carefully managed the trained bands that they took part with the rebels, and quelling the same joined Wyatt." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, *May*, an 1801, 1802.

*** tráin-pl, *s.*** [O. Fr.] A trail-net, a drag net.

tráin-ér, *s.* [Eng. *train*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who trains up; an instructor; *specif.*, one who trains or prepares such horses, &c., for the performance of feats requiring physical qualities, as an equestrian feat.

tra, tít, fure, amidst, what, fill, father; wé, wét, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; go, ph, or, wère, wél, work, whé, édu; máte, cúb, cüre, unite, cür, rále, fill; trý, Syrian. *a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kv.*

across, to pass away: *trans* = across, and *eo* = to go.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

*** 1. Passing on from one to another.**

"For we grow sick many times by insensibly covering with the disease; but no man grows well by assuming the healthy; thus indeed it is with the healthiness of the body: it hath no transient force on others, but the strength and healthiness of the mind carries with it a genuine kind of infection, and common experience tells us, that nothing profits evil men more than the company of the good."

—*Blaise, Remains, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.*

2. Passing over or across a space or scene in a short period of time, and then disappearing; not stationary; not lasting or durable; transitory.

"How soon hath thy prediction, poor blot,

Measured this transient word, the race of time,

Full time stand fixed!" —*Metos, P. L., xii. 144.*

3. Hasty, momentary, passing, brief.

"This vale he might have seen

With transient observation

Wordsworth, *Excursion*, bk. vii.

4. Brief, short.

"At length his transient people past!"

—*Cooper, Castaway.*

II. Music: Applied to a chord introduced for the purpose of making a more easy and agreeable transition between two chords belonging to unrelated keys.

*** B. As subst.:** That which passes away in a short space of time; that which is temporary or transitory; anything not permanent or durable.

"For before it can fix to the observation of any one its object is gone; whereas, were there any constant object in the motion, it would be a kind of ship or vessel, by the benefit of which the soul might have a glimpse of the fugitive transient." —*Glanville, Vanity of Human Wishes, ch. ix.*

transient-effect, s.

Paint: A representation of appearances in nature, produced by colours that are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud. The term accident has often the same signification.

transient-modulation, s.

Music: The temporary introduction of chords or progressions from an unrelated key.

*** trān-si-ent-ly (or si-ent as shent), adv.** [*Eng. transient; -ly.*] In a transient manner; in passing; for a short time; not with continuance, permanence, or durability.

"But the greatest and the noblest objects of the human mind are very transiently, at best, the objects of theirs." —*Bolingbroke, Essay on the Study of History.*

trān-si-ent-nēss (or si-ent as shent), s. [*Eng. transient; -ness.*] The quality or state of being transient; speedy passage; shortness of duration or continuance.

"It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, so they might also be in transiency and sudden expiration." —*Deacy of Poetry.*

*** trān-sil-i-ence, * trān-sil-i-ent-cy, s.** [*Lat. transiens, pr. par. of transire = to pass across; -ence = -ness, over, and -sil- = to keep.*] A leap or spring from one thing to another.

"By an undoubted transiency leaping from the effect to its true test cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate causalties." —*Glanville, Vanity of Human Wishes, ch. ix.*

*** trāns-in-cor-pōr-ā-tion, s.** [*Prof. trans; and Eng. incorporation (q.v.).*] Change made by the soul into different bodies; metempsychosis.

"Various information on the transincorporation of souls." —*W. Taylor of Norwich, Memoir of H. 1803.*

trāns-ir-ē, s. [*Lat. = to go through.*] [*TRANS-IENT.*] A custom house warrant, giving free passage for goods to a place; a permit.

trān-sit, s. [*Lat. transitus = a passing over, a passage, from transire = to pass over; Ger. (comm.) transit; Fr. (comm.) transit; Ital. transita.*] [*TRANS-IENT.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A passing over or through; conveyance; a passage. (The soul of things more frequently than of persons.)

"A handy gap on the left provided a very safe means of transit for the division." —*Pride, Feb. 13, 1866.*

2. The conveyance of goods; the act or process of causing to pass.

Arrangements have been made for transit of goods and passengers to and from the docks over all the leading lines." —*London Standard, Jan. 21, 1862.*

3. A line of passage or conveyance through a country.

II. Technically:

1. Astronomy:

(1) The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian.

(2) The passage of one of the inferior planets, Mercury or Venus, over the sun's disc. Mercury being so near the sun, and so difficult to observe with accuracy, its transits are not nearly so important to astronomers as those of Venus.

In 1716 Dr. Halley published a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions*, advising that the transits of Venus over the sun's disc which would occur in A.D. 1761 and 1769 should be taken advantage of for the purpose of ascertaining the sun's distance from the earth.

Though he was dead long before these dates arrived, the government of the day acted on his suggestion. In 1769 the celebrated Captain Cook was sent to Otaheite for the purpose of noting the transit, another observer being despatched to Lapland. The observations of the latter being erroneous the distance of the sun was exaggerated by about three millions of miles.

In 1874, when the next transit occurred, all civilized nations sent forth scientific men to observe it. It was known that it would be invisible at Greenwich, but expeditions were sent out by the British government to the Sandwich Islands, to New Zealand, Egypt, Rodriguez, and Kerguelen Island.

Other nations occupied other stations, and the weather proved unfavourable at most places for accurate observation. Transits of Venus come, after long intervals, in pairs, eight years apart; and another transit took place on the afternoon of Dec. 8, 1882. In the British Isles the weather was generally unfavourable, clouds with occasional snowflakes obscuring the sky at Greenwich, and through nearly all Great Britain, except on the western coast.

At Dublin, partial observations were obtainable; and of various British expeditions sent abroad, complete success was obtained in Madagascar and at the Cape of Good Hope. Observers from the United States and other countries were also successful. The observation of the distance the planet moves to the right and left of the sun, in describing its orbit, enables an astronomer to ascertain the relative distance of the two luminaries.

The relative breadth of the sun's diameter as compared with his distance from the earth, is also easily ascertained. If then two observers at different points of our sphere take their stations at judiciously selected points, as widely apart as possible, and note a transit of Venus, the planet will have a lesser line to traverse at the one place than the other, and will do it in a shorter time. From accurate notation of the difference in time taken in connection with the difference in length it is possible to calculate, first the breadth of the sun, and secondly his distance from the earth. When the materials obtained in connection with the two transits were worked out, it was found that the sun's distance had been over-estimated, and it was reduced from 95,300,000 to 92,700,000. The scientific importance of these phenomena can scarcely be over-estimated. The next transit of Venus will occur on June 7, 2004, and June 8, 2012. [S.F.S.]

"As the day of observation now approached, I determined in consequence of some hints which had been given me by Lord Morley, to send out two parties to observe the transit from other situations." —*Cock, First Voyage, bk. i. ch. xiii.*

(3) A transit-instrument (q.v.)

2. Engin.: A portable instrument resembling a theodolite, designed for measuring both horizontal and vertical angles. It is provided with horizontal and vertical graduated circles, one or two levels, and a compass, and is mounted upon a tripod stand.

transit-circle, s. An instrument for ascertaining at the same observation the right ascension and declination of a heavenly body at its transit over the meridian. It unites the functions of the mural circle and the transit instrument.

transit-compass, s. The same as *TRANSIT, s.*, II. 1. (3) (q.v.)

transit-duty, s. Duty paid upon goods in passing through a country.

transit-instrument, s. An instrument designed accurately to determine the time when a heavenly body passes the meridian. It consists of a telescope supported on a horizontal axis, whose extremities terminate in cylindrical pivots resting in metallic supports, shaped like the upper part of the letter Y,

and hence termed the "Y's," and embedded in two stone pillars. In order to observe the body from first to last and to find at the time of the telescope, counter-weights are provided operating through levers, carrying flat rollers, upon which the axis turns. When the instrument is in proper adjustment, the telescope should continue in the plane of the meridian when revolved entirely round on its axis, and for this purpose the axis lies in a line directly east and west. To effect this adjustment its ends are provided with screws by which a motion, both in azimuth and altitude, may be imparted. The telescope has a series of parallel wires crossing its object-glass in a vertical direction. When a star, designed to be the subject of observation, is seen approaching the meridian, the observer looks at the hour and minutes on a clock placed at hand for the purpose. He then notes the passage of the star across such a wire, lasting at the same time in the clock, a few seconds. The exact time at which a star passes each wire is then noted, and the mean between the time of passing the two wires equidistant from the centre is taken, gives a very close approximation to the truth. The transit instrument is the most important of what may be called technical astronomical instruments. The smaller and portable kinds are used to ascertain the local time by the passage of the sun or other object over the meridian, while larger and more perfect kinds, in observatories, are used for measuring positions of stars, for forming catalogues, its special duty being to determine with the greatest accuracy the right ascension of heavenly bodies.

transit-trade, s. Trade arising from the passage of goods across a country.

*** trān-sit, v.t.** [*TRANS-IT.*] To pass over the disc of, as of a heavenly body, as, *Venus transits the face of the sun.*

trān-si-tion, s. [*Lat. transitio, from transire, sup. of transire = to pass over; Fr. transition; Sp. transición; Ital. azione.*] [*TRANS-IENT.*]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act, state or process of passing from one place or state to another; passage from one place or state to another; change.

"Indeed this sudden transit from a state of weather to a state of rain, which is the case in the ship, is the effect of a sudden change." —*Deacy of Poetry.*

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: The period between one style and another.

2. Music:

(1) A modulation (q.v.).

(2) A passing-note (q.v.).

3. Med.: A passing from one subject to another.

"He with transition sweet now passed to death." —*Milton, P. L., bk. i.*

¶ Used often adjectively, as equivalent to changing from one state to another; transitional, as, a transition state, a transition stage, &c.

transition beds, s. pl.

Geol.: A certain kind of strata, the passage from the Upper Silurian to the Permian. They represent the transition from the Devonian to the Permian, and are associated with the Devonian sandstone and to many shales.

*** transition-rocks, * transition strata, s. pl.**

Geol.: An exploded term, the term first coined by Werner, the founder of the Neptunian school of geology. It is now applied to passing all rocks of various ages, from the Devonian to the Permian, and is applied to the crystalline rocks which were first laid down. Then



TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; go, pō, or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

followed strata of a mixed character, partly crystalline, and yet here and there exhibiting marks not of a chemical but of a mechanical origin, and possessing besides some organic remains. These rocks constituting, according to this hypothesis, the passage between the primitive and the secondary rocks, were called transition (in German *Uebergang*). They consist chiefly of clay-slate, graywacke, and certain calcareous beds. (Lyell: *Manual of Geology*, ch. viii.)

transition tint, s.

Platination: A purplish-gray tint caused by a plate of quartz of a certain thickness when examined by polarized light, which, in a certain position of the analyser, gives the tint between the red of one order of colours and the blue of the next. Hence, the least variation converts the tint to either reddish or bluish, making it a sensitive test in the spectrometer.

trān-si-tion-ā-l, trān-si-tion-ār-y, a. [*trans. transition*; *al, ar, y*.] Containing, involving, or denoting transition or change; changing, in process of passing from one state or stage to another.

"The difficulty is not to conceive of the *transitional* fact, but of the *transitional* end." "The passage is from a *transitional* state; the material faculties are dormant, not undeveloped."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. 56 (1854).

trān-si-tivo, a, & s. [*Lat. transitivus*, from *transire*, sup. of *transire* = to pass over or across; *sp.*, *Port.*, & *Ital. transitivo*; *Fr. transitif*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Having the power or property of passing on, or of making transition; passing on.

"old inactive and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat."—*Bacon Nat. Hist.*, § 70.

2. Effected by, or existing as, the result of transition, or extension of signification; derivative, secondary, metaphorical.

3. Acting as a medium.

"An image that is understood to be an image can pass to be true or false; or if it can it must be by being the workshop of God passed through it to God; must be by being the analogical, the metaphor, the transitive, the relative or what shall I call it, the object of divine worship."—*Sp. Taylor, Rule of Concordance*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

II. *Gram.*: Taking an object after it; denoting action which passes on to an object which is expressed: as a *transitive verb*.

A *transitive verb* denotes an action which passes on from the subject, which does, to the object to which the action is done.

B. *As subst.*: A *transitive verb*.

trān-si-tivo-lý, adv. [*Eng. transitive*; *ly*.]

1. In a *transitive* manner; not directly; indirectly; by transference.

"Vespers and I think be above of all the world, even the worst that this argument can infer, and as it would have divine worship relatively or indirectly to a man."—*Sp. Taylor, Rule of Concordance*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

2. As a *transitive verb*; with a *transitive* object or force.

"We are often used promiscuously, and employ *transitive* in this very case by the apostle."—*Calvin's Works*, vol. 10.

trān-si-tivo-nēs, s. [*Eng. transitive*; *nēs*.]

The quality or state of being *transitive*.

trān-si-tōr-i-lý, adv. [*Eng. transitory*; *ly*.]

In a *transitory* manner; with short continuance.

trān-si-tōr-i-nēs, s. [*Eng. transitory*; *nēs*.]

The quality or state of being *transitory*; speedy evanescence; shortness of duration; transiency.

"Beside, observation may satisfy a man of the truth of these and of the *transiency* of external, as equally such, arguments."—*Anglo Works*, § 12.

trān-si-tōr-i-ous, * trān-sy-tor-y-ous, a. [*Lat. transitorius*.] The same as *transitory* (q.v.).

"Saint Eusebius, abbot of Folkestone in Kent, the first of the monks who had been married to women, fell into the same but *transitory* error, and led a full life of corruption."—*Anglo Works*, § 12.

trān-si-tōr-y, * trān-si-tor-i-e, a. [*Fr. transitoire*, from *Lat. transire* = to pass over; *sp.*, *Port.*, & *Ital. transitivo*.] [*TRANS-IT.*] Passing without continuance; speedily vanishing; continuing

but a short time; not durable; not permanent; transient; unstable and fleeting.

"What is my life, my hope? he said; Alas! a *transitory* shade."—*Scott: Robby*, l. 20.

transitory action, s.

Law: An action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, or the like. Opposed to local action (q.v.).

trān-si-lāt-a-ble, a. [*Eng. translate*(r); *-able*.]

Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

*** trān-si-lāt-a-ble-nēs, * trān-si-lāt-a-ble-nēs, s.** [*Eng. translatable*; *-nēs*.]

The quality or state of being *translatable*; fitness or suitability for translation.

"We went to a certain sect (Cicero) as to L. Pontano's *translatibiles*."—*Athenaeum*, March 4, 1892.

trān-si-lāt-e, v. t. & i. (*O. Fr. translater* = to translate, to reduce, to remove, from Low Lat. *translatō* = to translate, from *Lat. translatō*, *pr. par. of translatō* = to transfer (q.v.); *Sp. translatar*, *transladar*; *Ital. translatare*.)

A. *Transitive*:

1. To bear, carry, remove, or transfer from one place or person to another.

"I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David."—*2 Samuel* iii. 10.

2. To remove from one office or charge to another; specify, in episcopal churches, to transfer, as a bishop, from one see to another, and in the Scottish Church, to transfer, as a minister, from one parish to another.

"Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishopric to a better, he refused, saying, He would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived."—*London Chronicle*.

3. To remove or convey to heaven without death.

"By faith Enosh was *translated*, that he should not see death."—*Hebreo* ch. 11, v. 5.

4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another: as, To *translate* a disease.

5. To deprive of consciousness; to entrance.

6. To change into another form; to transform.

"Bottom, thou art *translated*."—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream* iii. 1.

7. To alter; to change.

"Now no doubt, if the priest had been *translated*, then of necessity must the law be *translated* also."—*Hebreo* xiv. 12 (1851).

8. To render into another language; to express the sense of in another language.

"That speech he actually prepared and had it *translated*."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

9. To explain; to interpret.

"There's matter in these sighs, these profound heaves. You must *translate*, for so it us understand them."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

10. To manufacture, as boots or shoes, from the material of old ones. (*Slang*.)

"Great quantities of second-hand boots and shoes are sent to Ireland to be *translated* there."—*Mayhew London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 40.

B. *Intransitive*: To be engaged in or practise translation.

trān-si-lā-tion, * trān-si-lā-ci-oun, s. (*Fr. translation*, from *Lat. translationem*, *avens. of translatō* = a transferring, removing, from *translatō*, *pr. par. of translatō* = to transfer; *Sp. translatar*, *translacion*; *Ital. translazione*, *traslazione*, *trahazione*.) [*TRANSLATE*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of translating, removing, or transferring from one place or person to another; transfer; removal.

2. A causing to remove from one part of the body to another: as, the *translation* of a disease.

3. The removal or transference of a person from one office or charge to another; specify, in episcopal churches, the transfer of a bishop from one see to another, and in the Scottish Church, the transfer of a minister from one parish to another.

"The *translation* of the Archbishop of Toledo to the see of Seville was announced."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1890.

4. The removal of a person to heaven without being subjected to death.

"Blessed be his *translation* he has this testimony, that he is in heaven."—*2 Kings* ii. 11.

5. I used specially of Enoch (Gen. v. 24) and Elijah (2 Kings ii. 1-11).

5. The act of turning into another language; a rendering of words in another language.

"It had been in notice of the former *translation* determined that there should be chosen as *translators* for the *translation* of the Bible, three for the Old Testament, and three for the New with the Apocrypha."—*Times*, Letter from the *Synod of Dort*, Nov. 1615.

6. That which is produced by rendering in another language; a translated version. (*Version*.)

"It is by means of French *translations* and extracts that they are generally known in Europe."—*Goldsmith, Poetical Works*, ch. xiv.

7. (*See extract*). (*Slang*.)

Translation, as I understand it (said my informant) is this—to take a worn, old pair of shoes or boots, and by replacing their make they appear as if left off with hardly any wear as if they were only made."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 40.

II. *Rhet.*: Transference of the meaning of a word or phrase; metaphor; translation.

"Motion of *translation*: Motion of a body from one place to another in such a way that all its points move in parallel straight lines. It is opposed to a motion of rotation and to a motion partly of translation and partly of rotation.

* **trān-si-lā-tion, s.** [*Lat. translatio*, from *translatō*, *pr. par. of translatō* = to transfer, to translate (q.v.).]

1. Metaphorical; not literal; translations.

"We allow him the use of these words in a *translation*, abusive sense."—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*.

2. Brought from another place; not native.

"I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigenous, or *translational*."—*Keble, Sylva*, bk. 1, ch. 1, § 5.

* **trān-si-lāt-ive, a.** [*Lat. translativus*.] [*TRANSLATE*.] Pertaining or relating to transference of meaning.

"If our feet poetical want those qualities it cannot be *translative* in its true *translation* as here."—*Pulteney, English Poets*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

trān-si-lāt-ōr, * trān-si-lāt-ōr, s. (*Eng. translate*(r); *-or*.)

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who translates; one who removes, transfers, or changes.

"The changer and *translator* of kingdoms and times."—*Spenser, Faerie Queene*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

2. One who translates or renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

"To the great task each bold *translator* came."—*Pope, To Mr. Pope*.

3. A cobbler of a low class who manufactures boots and shoes from the material of old ones, selling them at a low price to second-hand dealers. (*Slang*.)

"The cobbler is afflicted if you don't call him Mr. *Translator*."—*Mayhew, London Labour & London Poor*, ii. 40.

4. (*It*). Second-hand boots mended and sold at a low price.

"To wear a pair of second-hand boots or *translators* is held as a better degradation."—*Mayhew, London Labour & London Poor*.

II. *Techn.*: An instrument, such as a relay, for repeating a message upon a second circuit when the line-circuit of the former circuit is too feeble to carry the signal to the ultimate station.

* **trān-si-lāt-ōr-y, a.** [*Eng. translate*(r); *-ory*.] Transferring; serving to translate.

"The *translatory* law is that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving."—*Arbutnot*.

* **trān-si-lāt-rēs, s.** [*Eng. translate*(r); *-rēs*.] A female translator.

"The compliment to the *translatress* is faintly conceived."—*C. Lamb, Letter to Southey*.

* **trān-si-lāt-ōr-y, s.** [*Lat. trans* = across, over, and *lātō* = a washing.] [*LAVER*.] A laver or lading from one vessel to another.

"This *translation* ought so long to be continued out of one vessel into another, until such time as it have done casting any residue downward; for the sediment that settles in the bottom is the best."—*P. Bolland, Primæ*, bk. xxix, ch. xvi.

trān-si-lāt-ōr-ā-tō, v. t. [*Lat. trans* = across, over, and *lātō* = a letter.]. To express or write as words of a language having peculiar alphabetic characters in the alphabetic characters of another language; to spell in different characters expressing the same sound; as, To *transliterate* Greek into English characters.

trān-si-lāt-ōr-ā-tion, s. [*TRANSLITERATE*.] The act of transliterating; the rendering of

bill, boy; pōit, jōwī; eat, qell, ohorns, qhiz, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. claa, tian = shaa, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cioun, -tioun, -sions = shūn, -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

the characters of one language by equivalent ones in another.

"The translocation often fails to convey a true idea of the pronunciation."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 14, 1874.

* **tràng-lô-cá-tiên**, s. [Pref. *tràng*, and Eng. location (q.v.).] The removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; interchange of place; substitution of things for each other.

"The most notable of these offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that entirely to his name, is the translocation of the souls of beasts into an inferior as it is called fitting for them."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. vi, ch. xii.

* **tràng-lúc**, v.t. [Lat. *transluce*, from *trās* = through, across, and *lucē* = to shine.] To shine through.

"Let joy transduce thy beauty's blandishment."—*Bacon: Holy Rode*, p. 26.

tràng-lũ-çeuç, tràng-lũ-çeu-çy, s. [Eng. *translucent* (f); *trās*, *çy*.]

1. The quality or state of being translucent; the property, as of a mineral, ground glass, or solid paper, of allowing rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects on the other side distinguishable through it.

"I have for trials sake taken lumps of rock crystal, and heating them red hot in a crucible, I found, according to my expectation, that being quenched in hot water, even those that remained in originally white lumps, exchanged their translucency for whiteness."—*Boyle: Works*, I, 704.

2. Transparency.

tràng-lũ-çeuç, tràng-lũ-çeu-çy, s. [Lat. *translucens*, pr. par. of *transluce* = to shine through.] [TRANSLUCENT.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Allowing rays of light to pass, but not so as to render the form or colour of objects on the other side distinguishable.

2. Transparent, clear.

"The unified frame, compact at every joint, And overlaid with clear translucent glass."—*Cowper: Task*, bk. viii.

II. Min.: So nearly opaque that objects are scarcely if at all visible through it.

* **tràng-lũ-çeuç-lý**, adv. [Eng. *translucent*; *-ly*.] In a translucent manner; so as to be partially visible through.

"Amber where dim light is often times translucently imprisoned."—*Drayton: Edward IV.*, to *Matreux* Shore.

* **tràng-lũ-çid**, a. [Lat. *translucidus*, from *trās* = across, through, and *lucidus* = clear, lucid (q.v.).] Transparent, clear.

"In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are translucid."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, p. 572.

* **tràng-lũ-nar**, * **tràng-lũ-nar-y**, a. [Pr. *trās*, and Eng. *lunar*, *lunary*.] Being or situated beyond the moon. (Opposed to *sublunary*.)

"Next, Marlow, batted in the Theban springs, Had in him those brave translunary things, That the first poets had; his raptures were All air and fire."—*Drayton: Of Poets*, p. 57.

* **tràng-mạ-rine**, a. [Lat. *transmarinus*, from *trās* = beyond, across, and *marinus* = marine (q.v.).] Lying or being beyond or on the other side of the sea; found beyond the sea.

"Indeed if the case were just this, it was very hard with good people of the transmarine churches; but I have here in things to consider."—*Sp. Taylor: Episc. Asserted*, p. 42.

* **tràng-mê-a-hle**, * **tràng-mê-at-a-ble**, a. [TRANSMÊ-A-HLE.] Capable of being transmitted or transacted. (*Abstr.*)

* **tràng-mê-ato**, v.t. [Lat. *transmectus*, pr. par. of *transmectere* = to go through or across, *trās* = across, through, and *mectere* = to go, to pass.] To pass over or beyond. (*Côlex.*)

* **tràng-nê-à-tion**, s. [TRANSMÊ-A-TION.] The act of transmitting or passing over or through. (*Abstr.*)

* **tràng-mew** (ew as ū), * **tràng-mewo**, v.t. [Fr. *transmuer*, from Lat. *transmutare* = to transmute (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To change, to transform, to transmute.

"They instead, as if transmuted to stone, Marvelled he could with such sweet art unite The lights and shades of numbers."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, II, 42.

B. *Intrans.*: To change.

"Therewith thy colour will transmute."—*Romance of the Rose*.

* **tràng-mi-grant**, * **tràng-mi-grant**, a. & v. [Lat. *transmigrans*, pr. par. of *transmigrare* = to transigrate (q.v.).]

A. *Adj.*: Passing into another state or country for residence, or into another form or body; migrating.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who migrates or passes into another country for residence; an emigrant.

"Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in political relations, there are other implicit considerations, that of colonies or transmigrants towards their mother nation."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

2. One who passes into another state or body.

* **tràng-mi-grate**, v.t. [Lat. *transmigratus*, pr. par. of *transmigrare* = to migrate across or from one place to another: *trās* = across, and *migrare* = to migrate (q.v.).]

1. To pass from one place, country, or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence; to emigrate.

"This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers are not, and the natives are transmigrating, but it, not without consultation."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

2. To pass from one body into another.

"Plutarch himself there defends the mortality of demons, but this only as to their corporeal part, that they die to their present bodies, and transmigrate into others, their souls in the mean time remaining immortal and incorruptible."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 124.

* **tràng-mi-grá-tion**, * **tràng-mi-grá-tion**, s. [Fr. *transmigration*, from Lat. *transmigrationem*, accus. of *transmigrare*, from *transmigratus*, pr. par. of *transmigrare* = to transigrate (q.v.).]

Sp. *transmigration*, *transmigration*; Ital. *transmigrazione*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of transigrating; passing from one place or country to another for purposes of residence; emigration.

"From David to the transmigration of Babel, qua ben fourteen generations, and from the transmigration of Babel to Christ ben fourteen generations."—*Wycliffe: Matthew*, I, 17.

II. *Comp. Relig.*: Metempsychosis; the doctrine of the passage of the soul from one body into another. It appears among many savage races in the form of the belief that ancestral souls return, imparting their own likeness to their descendants and kindred, and Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, II, 17) thinks that this notion may have been extended so as to take in the idea of rebirth in bodies of animals. In this form the belief has no ethical value. Transmigration first appears as a factor in the gradual purification of the spiritual part of man, and its return to God, the source and origin of all things, in the religion of the ancient people of India, whence it passed to the Egyptians, and, according to Herodotus (II, 123), from them to the Greeks. It was one of the characteristic doctrines of Pythagoras, and Pythagoras (*Olymp.*, II, aut. 4) lets the soul return to bliss after passing three unblemished lives on earth. Plato in the dream of Er (*Rep.*, 2) deals with the condition and treatment of departed souls; and (*Phaedo*, vi, 14) extends the period of the return of souls to God to ten thousand years, during which time they inhabit the bodies of men and animals. Ennius seems to have introduced the doctrine among the Romans (*Lucretius: de Rer. Nat.*, I, 120-4). Virgil (*Æn.*, VI, 713-15), Persius (VI, 9), and Horace (*Ep.*, II, 152), allude to it, and Ovid (*Metam.*, XV, 163, seq.) sets forth the philosophy and pre-existence of Pythagoras. Traces of it appear in the Ajivikya (e.g. *Wiel.*, VII, 20), and that at least some Jews held it in the time of Jesus seems indicated in the disciples' question (John IX, 2). St. Jerome (*Ep. ad Demet.*) alludes to the existence of a belief in transmigration among the Gnostics, and Origen adopted this belief as the only means of explaining some Scriptural difficulties, such as the struggle of Jacob and Esau before birth (*Gen.* XX, 22) and the selection of Jeremiah (*Jer.* I, 5). In modern times Lessing held it and taught it in his essay (*Was mehr als fünf Sinne für den Menschen sein können*); it formed part of the system of Swedenborg (*True Christian Religion*, 13) and Charles Kingsley seems to have written his *Water Babies* to put on record his belief in transmigration. Figuer deals with the subject in his book, *Le Léveillé de la Mort*, of which there is an English edition, *The Day after Death: Our Future Life, according to Science* (St. Louis, 1891).

"One of the most notable points about the theory of transmigration is its close bearing upon a thought which has very deep in the history of philosophy."

development, theory of origin, life in many stages. An elevation from the lowest to the highest animal form, to say nothing of superior forms, does not here require even a succession of incarnations, but is brought by the theory of transmigration within the compass of the successive life and actual lives of a single being. (*Prim. Cult.*, 1879, II, 18.)

* **tràng-mi-grá-tor**, s. [Eng. *transmigrator*; *-or*.] One who transmigrates.

"Whoever we find a people learn to read, literature, it was owing to one of these causes, to some transmigration from those parts of the world settling among them, or else to their own instruction."—*Alfred: Knowledge of Man*, p. 122.

* **tràng-mi-grá-tor-y**, a. [Eng. *transmigrator*; *-ory*.] Passing from one place, state, or body to another.

* **tràng-mi-grá-tor-y**, s. [Eng. *transmigrator*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being transmissible.

"There is a delightful transmigration of his all his heres."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1884, p. 4.

* **tràng-mi-grá-tor-y**, a. [Fr.]

1. Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another.

2. Capable of being transmitted through a body or substance.

* **tràng-mi-grá-tor-y**, s. [Lat. *transmissio*, from *transmis*, pr. par. of *transmittere* = to transmit (q.v.).]

Sp. *transmission*, *transmission*; Ital. *transmissione*.]

1. The act of transmitting or of passing from one person or place to another; a mittal, transference; a passing over or under.

"In the experiment of transmissio, the water into the glass, the water itself, but into a permanent of transmissio, of the water itself, it falls."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, p. 12.

2. A passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body.

"Their reflexion or transmissio depends on a combination of the air and water, but it is not the striking of the rays upon the glass."—*Newton: Optics*.

3. The act of passing down (physical characteristics or peculiarities) from a parent to parents to offspring.

"Equal transmissio of ornamental characters both sexes."—*Bacon: De Motu et Virg.*

* **tràng-mi-grá-tor-y**, a. [Lat. *transmissivus*, pr. par. of *transmittere* = to transmit (q.v.).]

1. Transmitted; derived from one to another; passed on.

"To the great house thy front shall be shown."—*The other star transmissio*, p. 10.

* **tràng-mi-grá-tor-y**, s. [Lat. *transmissio*; *-or*.] The act of transmitting; the state of being transmitted; transmittal.

* **tràng-mi-grá-tor-y**, s. [Eng. *transmitter*; *-or*.] One who or that which transmits.

"He lives to build, not least, a transmitter of his truth."—*Century Magazine*, p. 122.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Tele.*: The sending or dispatching of a message, especially by means of a telegraph system, in which a paper strip with perforations representing letters, numbers, and other being passed rapidly through a series of perforation events, and produced while a paper is imperceptible.

2. *Telephone*: The funnel for transmitting

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âte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sir, marîne; gô, pô or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, rôle, cûll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = o; ey = â; qu = kv.

appear; Sp. *transparente*, *trasparente*; Ital. *trasparente*.]

I. Literally:

1. Having the property or quality of transmitting rays of light, so that the forms, colours, and distances of objects can be distinguished through; pervious to light; diaphanous, pellucid.

The power possessed by certain solids of transmitting light is a remarkable one, of which no adequate explanation has yet been given. It is an interesting fact that this property seems in a measure opposed to that of the transmission of electricity, no transparent substance being an electric conductor, while the best conductors seem to be the most opaque substances. If light is transmitted by ether only, then it would appear as if in transparent substances the vibrations of ether are not disturbed, while in opaque substances they are absorbed and destroyed.

2. Admitting the passage of light; having interstices so that things are visible through.

"And heaven did this transparent veil people."

Because she had in early thought to come.

Dryden, *On the Monument of a Fair Maiden, Lady*.

*3. Bright, shining, clear.

"The glorious sun a transparent beams"

Shakspeare, *2 Henry VI.*, III. 1.

II. Fig.: Easily seen through; not sufficient to hide what underlies; evident, plain; as, a transparent motive, a transparent excuse.

transparent colors, *a. pl.* Colors that transmit light readily. Such only are used for painting on glass, and most water-colors are more or less transparent. It is sometimes necessary to make such colors more or less opaque by the admixture of body colors. (Opposed to *opaque colors*, which only reflect light.)

trâns-pâr-ent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *transparently*; *ly*.] In a transparent manner; as, as to be seen through.

trâns-pâr-ent-ness, *s.* [Eng. *transparently*; *ness*.] The quality, or state of being transparent; transparency.

***trâns-pass**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *trans*, and Eng. *pass* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans*: To pass over.

"The river Hyphasis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it, *Tranissus*, and set up altars on the other side." — Gregory, *Notes on Scripture*, p. 15. (1883.)

B. *Intrans*: To pass by or away.

"Thy form and flattered hue,
Which shall be seen transparent,
Is far more fair than is thy looking glass."

Shakspeare, *A Description of Beauty*.

***trâns-pass-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *transparent*; *able*.] Capable of being transpassed or passed over.

***trâns-pât-ron-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*, and Eng. *patronize* (q.v.).] To transfer the patronage of.

"To transpatronize from him
To you name of patronage."

Bacon, *Advances in Learning*, II. 43.

***trân-spô-el-âto** (el-â-shi), *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*, and Lat. *spô-el-âto* = shaped, formed from *spô-el-â* (q.v.).] To transform.

"I do not credit these transformations of reasonable creatures into beasts, or that the devil hath power to transform a man into a horse." — Browne, *Religio Medici*, pt. I, § 48.

***trân-spîe-n-ô-us**, *a.* [Lat. *transpiens* = to see through; *trans* = through, and *spîe-n-ô-us* = to look, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. (Millon: P. L., VIII. 140.)

***trâns-pîer-çe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*, and Eng. *pier-çe* (q.v.).] To pierce through, to penetrate; to pass through.

"At the bay, as Thetis turned him round
Transpierced his back with a dishonest wound."

Pope, *Homer*, *Iliad* XII. 63.

trâns-pîr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *transparent*; *able*.] Capable of transpiring; capable of being transpired.

trâns-pîr-â-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [TRANSPIRE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of transpiring; exhalation through the skin; evaporation.

"They conceive also, that the individuation and salientness of men's persons, does not necessarily depend upon the immaterial identity of all the parts of matter, because we never continue thin, the same, our bodies always flowing like a river, and passing away by insensible transpiration." — Cudworth, *Intellect. System*, p. 509.

2. *Bot.*: The emission of watery fluid from the leaves of plants, a process continually going on. The vapour from the watery contents of the cells passes from them into the intercellular spaces and canals, thence into the chambers beneath the stomata, finally reaching the external atmosphere either by them or by the invisible pores of the epidermis. The vapour is in most cases invisible, but sometimes the water distils in drops large enough to be easily seen. The amount of moisture thus given off depends on the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, the temperature, any compressions to which the plant may be subjected, and the age and size of the leaves. Transpiration in plants is analogous to perspiration in animals.

"If transpiration is entirely stopped in branches which naturally transpire strongly, the leaves fall, while plants which thrive in a moist atmosphere often preserve their leaves for a long time in saturated air." — Field, Jan. 1, 1887.

1. Pulmonary transpiration:

Physiol.: The exhalation of watery vapour from the lungs. It becomes visible in frosty weather, and condenses on the beard and moustache. It varies in amount according to the proportion of water in the blood and of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

2. *Transpiration of gases*: The motion of gases through a capillary tube. The velocity of transpiration is independent of the rate of diffusion. (Gause: *Physica* (ed. Atkinson), § 143, gives the following laws on the subject:—

(1) For the same gas the rate of transpiration increases, other things being equal, directly as the pressure; that is, equal volumes of air of different densities require times inversely proportional to their densities.

(2) With tubes of equal diameters, the volume transpired in equal times is inversely as the length of the tube.

(3) As the temperature rises the transpiration becomes slower.

(4) The rate of transpiration is independent of the material of the tube.

3. *Transpiration of liquids*: The passage of liquids through small pores or capillary tubes.

***trâns-pîr-â-tô-y**, *a.* [Eng. *transpiration* (n); *ô-y*.] Of or pertaining to transpiration; transpiring, exhaling.

trâns-pîr-e, *v. t.* [Fr. *transpirer*, from Lat. *transpiro* = to breathe through; *trans* = through, and *spîr-e* = to breathe; Sp. *transpirar*, *transpirar*; Ital. *transpire*.]

I. Literally:

1. To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to be exhaled; to pass off in insensible perspiration.

"Blood and fleshy substance . . . used to transpire, breathe out, and waste away thru invisible pores." — Russell, *Lectures*, I. 1, § 31.

2. To exhale or emit watery vapour from the surface.

"Cut branches which transpire slowly shed their leaves even when lying on the ground." — Field, Jan. 1, 1887.

II. Figuratively:

1. To escape from secrecy; to become public gradually; to ooze out; to come to light; to become known.

"This letter goes to you, in that confidence, which I always shall, and know that I shall not place in you; and you will not therefore let me word of it transpire." — Lord Chesterfield, *To S. Dugdale*, Jan. 1788.

2. To be emitted; to have vent; to escape.

"Perceiv'd with a throe, I wound, I yet survive;
My pangs are keen, but no complaint transpires." — Cooper, *Two Years in Christian Life*.

3. To occur, to take place, to happen, to come to pass.

"What had transpired during his absence he did not know." — Mrs. Beecher Stowe, *Irish*, etc. 2d.

***trâns-plâ-çe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*, and Eng. *place*, *v.* (q.v.).] To put or remove into a new place.

"It was transplanted from the left side of the Vatican onto a more eminent place." — Wilkins, *Math. Magic*, ch. 8.

trâns-plant, *v. t.* [Fr. *transplanter*, from Lat. *transplanto*, from *trans* = across (hence, implying change), and *planto* = to plant; Sp. *transplanter*; Port. *transplanter*; Ital. *trapiantare*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To remove and plant in another place.

"Threes thirty years old were transplanted from neighbouring woods to shade the alleys." — Macaulay, *Ess. Eng. Lit.*

2. To remove from one place to another.

"Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb." — Milton, *P. L.*, VII. 280.

3. To remove and settle or establish residence in another place.

"If any transplanted themselves into planting abroad, who are solicited to do so, such as are not to lay the foundation of a new colony." — Macaulay, *Ess. Eng. Lit.*

II. *Med.*: To transfer from one part of a person to another. [TRANSPANTATION (n); *ô-y*.] The disease continued (hacking) — having been perfectly cured the same, but had the same time planted to himself. — Boyle, *W. Eng. Lit.*

trâns-plân-tâ-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [TRANSPANTATION (n); *ô-y*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The art of transplanting or of moving and planting in another place.

2. The time to transplant stems, &c., is when their roots are in a state at the fall of the year. November is a good month for the transplantation of seedling stocks and suckers taken from the roots of the pear, plum, quince, &c., to prepare them for bearing grafts, and stocks of trees to be grafted with garden spruces and varieties. To render the removal of a tree successful, care must be taken not to injure the spongy tissue, the tender parts of the root being the channels through which nutriment is taken from the ground. In placing the root in the ground, the tree should be pit intended to receive it must be of such a breadth at the bottom to allow it to settle branching rootlets to occupy their natural position. Water should be freely supplied, but not to such an extent as to saturate the soil.

2. A removal or transfer from one place to another.

"Its transplantation into the Greek tongue." — More, *Philo. Cabbala*, App.

3. The removal or transfer of persons from one place to another for purposes of training, settlement, or the like.

"It that were done it would only add the distress, unless you succeed in a great transmigration of labour into the district in which the work is undertaken." — *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 11, 1887.

II. *Medical*:

1. The removal of a part of the human body to supply a part that has been lost in the Talmudic operation (q.v.).

2. An old pretended method of curing diseases by making them pass from one person to another.

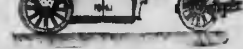
"He told me, that he had, not very many years since, seen a cure by transposition (transposition) — the son of one that was not to make this a vessel for me." — *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 11, 1887.

trâns-plant-er, *s.* [Eng. *transplant*; *er*.]

1. One who transplants.

"Yet the planter or transplanter who has to do, needs this necessity of such a planter." — Scott, *Poet. Works*, VI. 105.

2. A machine or truck for removing trees.



TRANSPANTER.

for replanting; also, an implement for removing and replanting flowers, bulbs, &c.

***trân-spîe-n-ô-us**, *a.* [Eng. *transparent*; *ô-us*.] In a transparent manner or degree; with such a transparent quality.

"The supernatural and occult transposition of the living presence of the dead to spirit bodies, &c. &c."

***trân-spîe-n-ô-us**, *a.* [Lat. *transpiens* = to see through; hence, denoting excess, and *spîe-n-ô-us* = to look, to see.] Translucent. Resplendent in the highest degree.

"The bright transparent glass."
Wells, *Confessions of a Pilgrim*, ch. 10.

***trân-spîe-n-ô-us**, *v. t.* [Eng. *transplendently*; *ô-us*.] In a transplendently manner or degree; with such a transplendently quality.

"The deity, with its visible attributes, is hypostatized, visible, and has been truly realized in this humanity of Christ." — *Rev. Father*, *St. John's*, ch. 11.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, eameî, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîro, 'ir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, werk, whô, sôn; mû-ô, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trî, Sýrian, a, o = e; oy = u; qu = kw.

trans-pen-tine, *a.* [Lat. *trans* = across, beyond, and *pena*, genit. *penis* = a bridge.]

1. Being or lying on the other side of the bridge, specif., in London, on the south side of the Thames.

2. Applied to any melodrama in which the characters are overdrawn and the situations highly romantic, from the fact that such plays were formerly very popular at the Swan and Victoria theatres on the south side of the Thames.

"Even the thoroughgoing transpontine villain seems to be guided rather by chance than by design."—*James's Gazette*, Dec. 1, 1887.

trans port, *v. t.* [Fr. *transporter*, from *trans* = over, across, and *port* = to carry; Sp. *transportar*, *transportar*; Ital. *trasportare*, *trasportare*.]

1. To carry or convey from one place to another.

"The shallop's banks may yet transport us o'er, And safe a fugitive, to some native shore."—*Pope Homer; Iliad* II. 178.

2. To carry to carry.

"Her ashes Transported all be at high festivals Below the kings and queens of Britain."—*Shakespeare; Henry VI.*

3. To remove or transfer from this world to the next. (A euphemism.)

"I doubt he is transported."—*Shakespeare; Midsummer Night's Dream*, IV. 2.

4. To carry or convey away into banishment, as a criminal. [TRANSPORTATION.]

"Another and necessary higher penal offence of public justice is the removing from transport to a working at large in Great Britain, before the expiration of the term for which the offender was ordered to be transported, or had agreed to transport himself or been sentenced to penal servitude."—*Encyclopædia Britannica*, IX. 4, ch. 10.

5. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion; to feel beside one's self.

"My heart is transported by exultation."—*Shakespeare; Coriolanus*, I. 1.

6. To carry away or ravish with pleasure; to transport; to ravish.

"Those whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures and transported with them that their gratitude expiated their sins."—*Decay of Poetry*.

trans port, *c.* [TRANSPORT, *v.*]

1. The act of transporting; transportation; carriage.

"The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they devoted with the Celtic nations to furnish them with ships for transport and war."—*Archeologia Britannica*.

2. A ship or vessel employed by a government to carry soldiers, munitions of war, or prisoners from one place to another, or to carry convicts to their destination.

"Some distance south by two of the transports, also on the line, can find of each other."—*Admiral's Report*, 1887.

3. A convict sentenced to transportation or exile.

4. Unrestrained emotion; passion; rapture; ecstacy.

"A school-mistress with transports of joy and devotion."—*Macaulay; History of England*, IV. 2.

transport ship, transport vessel.

A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, warlike stores, or convicts; a transport.

trans port a ble, *a.* [Eng. *transport*; *able*.]

1. Capable of being transported or conveyed from place to place.

"None of the electric light to permit night-work, as is the case with a transportable shape, as in the lamp."—*Scientific American*, 1886.

2. Engaging or involving transportation; subject to transportation. As, a transport conductance.

trans port al, *a.* [Eng. *transport*; *al*.]

1. Pertaining to conveying from one place to another; transportation.

trans port anço, *a.* [Eng. *transport*; *anço*.]

1. Conveyance; transportation.

"And give me a little transport to these fields."—*Shakespeare; Twelfth Night*, III. 2.

transport ant, *a.* [Fr. *transportant*, from *transporter*; *ant*.]

1. Transporting; rapturous, abounding with joy or rapture.

"A rapturous and transportant love."—*More's Works*, I. 22.

trans-por-ta-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transportation*, accus. of *transportatio*, from *transportare*, *pr. par.* of *transporto* = to transport (*v. t.*); Sp. *transportacion*, *transportacion*; Ital. *trasportazione*.]

1. The act of transporting, conveying, or carrying from one place to another; transport; carriage; conveyance.

"If the countries are near, the difference will be smaller, and may sometimes be scarce perceptible; but in those cases the transportation will be easy."—*Smith's Wealth of Nations*, II. 1, ch. 10.

2. Transmission; transference from one to another.

"Some were not so sollicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the shipping of our own air, or by transportation."—*Lyden*, (Fido).

3. The banishing or sending away of a person convicted of crime out of the country to a penal settlement, there to remain for life or for the term to which he has been sentenced. Transportation grew out of banishment. During medieval times a person who had committed an offense was in certain circumstances permitted to "abjure the realm" (ASSURANCE, I. 1), the country to which he was to go not being indicated. The first statute which established transportation to English colonies was apparently the Act 30 Eliz., cap. 4.

By 18 Chas. II., cap. 3, passed in 1660, the king obtained permission to sentence criminals to be "transported to any of His Majesty's dominions in North America," where they were given over to the settlers as virtual slaves. When negro slavery was introduced, white criminals became much less welcome, and complaints against their being sent arose, but the practice continued till the commencement of the War of Independence in 1775. Then Australia was selected, and by two Orders of Council, dated December 6, 1788, Botany Bay, on its eastern shores, with the adjacent islands, was selected, to which the first batch of convicts, 800 in number, was sent out in May, 1788.

Next year the penal settlement was established, and became the nucleus of New South Wales. Afterwards Van Diemen's Land, Norfolk Island, the Cape of Good Hope, Bermuda, &c., became receptacles for convicts. No such system has ever been adopted in the United States, and transportation no longer exists in England, it having been given up as a result of the protests of the inhabitants of the colonies. It still exists in some European countries, as France and Russia, in the latter to a large extent, Siberia being the penal territory.

4. The state of being transported, carried, or conveyed from one place to another.

5. The state of being transported or sent into exile, under a sentence of transportation.

6. Transport; ecstasy.

"All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all transportation is a violence."—*South's Sermons*.

trans-port -éd, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TRANSPORT, *v.*]

1. Transported; *pr. par.* [Eng. *transported*; *ly*.] In a transporting manner; in a state of rapture.

"If we had for God but half as much love as we ought, or even pretend to have, we could not but be quietly and transportedly subvert our selves with his leaves."—*Boyle's Works*, vol. II., p. 317.

2. Transported; *pr. par.* [Eng. *transported*; *ness*.] The state or condition of being transported; a state of rapture.

"Without any such fault or suspicion of transportation."—*Sp. Hall Ann. Hist. Bishop's sitting in Parliament*.

trans port -ér, *s.* [Eng. *transport*, *v.*; *er*.]

One who transports or removes.

"The diabolical merchant may reap a speedy benefit by quickening, moving, and selling the transporters."—*Cure*.

trans port -ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [TRANSPORT, *v.*]

1. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

2. As *adj.*: Ravishing, enchanting, ecstatic.

trans port -ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *transporting*; *ly*.] In a transporting manner; ravishingly; enchantingly.

trans port -ive, *a.* [Eng. *transport*; *ive*.]

1. Transporting; excessive.

"The voice of transportive fury."—*Adams's Works*, II. 518.

trans-port-mént, *s.* [Eng. *transport*; *ment*.]

1. The act of transporting; conveyance by ship.

2. Rage, passion, anger, fury.

"He attacked me With such transport the white town had rung out."—*Lord Byron's Memoirs*, IV.

trans pos a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *transportable*; *able*.] Capable of being transported; allowing of transportation.

trans pos-á-ble, *s.* [Eng. *transportable*; *al*.]

1. The act of transporting.

2. The state of being transported.

trans-póse, *v. t.* [Fr. *transporter*, from *trans* = across, and *poser* = to place;] [Pose, *v.*]

1. To change the place or order of; to put in the place of the other; to cause to change places.

"The letters of Elizabeth frame transported thus, And her heart, heart, heart, to England's sovereign, then had made us happy."—*Shakespeare; Romeo and Juliet*, II. 4.

2. To put out of place; to remove.

"That which you are my thoughts cannot transport; Angels are bright still, though the lightest tell."—*Shakespeare; Macbeth*, IV. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: To bring a quantity from one member of an equation to the other. This is done by simply changing its sign. Thus if we transpose the quantity *b* in the equation $a + b = c$, we have $a = c - b$.

2. *Gram.*: To change the natural order of words.

3. *Mus.*: To change the key of; to write or play in another key.

"Attempts have been made of various times to construct a pianoforte that would enable the player to transpose the key of the music that might be played upon it."—*Norfolk's Magazine*, May, 1887, p. 12.

trans-póse, *s.* [TRANSPOSE, *v.*] Transportation.

"This man was very perit and fortunate in these transposes."—*Patterson's English Poets*, bk. II.

trans-pósed, *pr. par.* & *a.* [TRANSPOSE, *v.*]

1. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

2. As *adj.*: Being changed in place, one being put in the place of the other.

3. *Her.*: Reversed or turned contrariwise from the usual or proper position; as, a pile transposed.

trans-pó-ór, *s.* [Eng. *transporter*; *or*.]

One who transposes; specif., one who transposes music from one key to another.

trans-pó-ing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [TRANSPOSE, *v.*]

1. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

2. As *adj.*: Having the quality of changing or transposing; specif., applied to musical instruments which do not play the actual notes written down, but others, according to the modifications in the instrument itself.

trans-pó-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transportation*, accus. of *transportatio*, from *transportare*, *pr. par.* of *transporto* = to change in place; to transpose, to transfer *trans* = across (thence, implying change), and *pono* = to place; Sp. *transportacion*, *transportacion*; Ital. *trasportazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of transporting; the act of changing the places of things, putting each in the place previously occupied by the other.

"At last they formed a double circle, as at the beginning, danced, and repeated very quickly, and finally closed with several very dexterous transpositions of the two circles."—*Cook's Third Voyage*, bk. II., ch. v.

2. The state of being transported or reciprocally changed in place.

II. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: The act or operation of bringing over any term of an equation from the one side to the other. This is done by changing the sign of the term so transposed. The object of transportation is to bring all the known terms of an equation to one side, and all the unknown to the other, in order to determine the value of the unknown terms with respect to those that are known. Thus if $2x + 4 = x + 7$ = by transportation of x , $2x - x + 4 = 7$, whence $x + 4 = 7$, by transportation of 4, $x = 7 - 4$, whence $x = 3$. The transportation of terms is the first operation to be performed in the solution of a simple equation.

bell boy; *pout*, *jowl*; *cat*, *cell*, *ehorns*, *ghin*, *bench*; *go*, *gom*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; expect, Xenophon, exist. *ph* = *f*; *ch*, *sh*; *shun*, *shion*, *shun*; *-tion*, *-sion* = *shun*. *-ious*, *-tious*, *-sious* = *shun*. *-ble*, *-dile*, &c. = *bcl*, *dcl*.

2. *Gram. & Rhet.*: A change of the natural order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.

3. *Met.*: The same as METATHESIS (q.v.).

4. *Mus.*:

(1) A change of key. [TRANSPOSE, v., II. 3.]

(2) An inversion of parts in counterpoint.

5. *Transposition of the vowels*:

Pathol.: A term sometimes employed to include both malposition and displacement of the organs of the trunk. The abnormal condition may be congenital, or caused by (1) strain, as in the case of movable kidney and hernia; (2) imperfect attachment, as sometimes occurs in the kidneys and intestines; (3) abnormal conditions connected with disorders of fluids; (4) pressure, as from wearing tight stays or a belt; (5) traction, as in lateral displacement of the heart; (6) disease; (7) excessive action of the muscular coat, as in prolapse or hernia; or (8) prolonged standing, as in displacement of the uterus.

* **trâns pô-si-tion-ai**, *a.* [Eng. *transposition*; *-ai*] Of or pertaining to transposition.

The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the English, I confess, lies in the transposition of the letters *s* and *c*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they say *scandal* instead of *scandal*, for *scandal*. — *Pepper, Associates of the English Language*.

* **trâns-pô-si-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *transpositional*; *-ive*] Pertaining to transposition; consisting in transposition; made or effected by transposing.

The Italian retains most of the ancient transpositional character. — *Blot*.

* **trâns-pô-si-tôr**, *s.* [Eng. *transposer*; *-tôr*] A transposer (q.v.). (*London, in Annals*.)

* **trâns-print**, *v.* [Prof. *trans*, and Eng. *print*, v. (q.v.)] To print in the wrong place; to transfer to the wrong place in printing.

* **trâns-prose**, *v.* [Prof. *trans*, and Eng. *prose* (q.v.)]

1. To transverse prose into verse; to change from prose into verse.

Instruct the fellows and no further knows, For to write verse with him is to transverse. — *Inglen, Abbot of Achelshope, II. 141.*

2. To change from verse into prose. (See the quotation given under TRANSVERSE (2), v.)

* **trâns-rô-giôn-ate**, *a.* [Prof. *trans*, and Eng. *region* (q.v.)] Of or belonging to a region over or beyond the sea; foreign.

There are some cocken-roubles here and there in England, bearing the name of *transregionate*. — *Reischek, Descript. England, bk. III. ch. vi.*

* **trâns-shape**, *v.* [Prof. *trans*, and Eng. *shape*, v. (q.v.)] To change into another shape; to transform; to distort.

This old tale transshape thy particular virtues. — *Shakespeare, Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.*

trâns ship, *v.* [TRANSHIP.]

trâns ship mént, *s.* [TRANSHPMENT.]

trâns tra, *s. pl.* [Lat.] [TRANSOM.]

Roman Arch.: The principal horizontal timbers in the roof of a building. (*Gwilt*.)

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-te** (ti as shi), * **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-te**, *v.* [Low Lat. *transubstantiatus*, pa. par. of *transubstantiare* = to change the substance of *trans* = across (hence, implying change), and *substantia* = substance (q.v.); Fr. *transubstantier*; Sp. *tra substantiar*, *transubstantiar*; Ital. *transubstantiare*, *transubstantiare*] To change into another substance. [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]

trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion (ti as shi), *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *transubstantiatio*, nouns of *transubstantiatio*, from *transubstantiare*, pa. par. of *transubstantiare* = to transubstantiate (q.v.); Sp. *transubstantiacion*, *transubstantiacion*; Ital. *transubstantiacione*] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Change.

The smell of autumn woods, the colour of dying fern, may turn by a subtle transubstantiation into pleasure and tears that will never come again. — *Whitaker, New Republic, bk. III. ch. 1.*

2. *Church Hist.*: The Roman doctrine of the Eucharist. The Council of Trent (sess. xiii, c. 11) declares "that by the consecration of the bread and wine the whole substance of the bread is changed into the substance of the body of Christ and the whole substance of

the wine into the substance of his blood, which change is properly and truly called Transubstantiation by the Holy Catholic Church." That is to say, the acceptants of the Eucharist and wine which are perceived by the senses conceal the body and blood of Christ. In canon 4 (*de m. Euchar. Sacram.*) the Council defines "that under each species" (i.e., of bread and wine), "and under each particle of each species, Christ is contained whole and entire." Roman theologians found their proof of this doctrine in the discourse of Jesus after the miracle of the loaves and fishes (John vi. 32-51), on the words of institution (Matt. xxvi. 26-28, Mark xiv. 22-25, Luke xvi. 19, 20), and on the words of St. Paul (1 Cor. x. 16-21), and on patristic testimony, claiming that the doctrine is apostolic, though the word itself only came into use in the eleventh century, in the controversy between Berengarius and Lanfranc, in which the former denied and the latter asserted a change of substance in the Eucharistic elements. Transubstantiation implies a Real Presence, though belief in the Real Presence, of Christ in the Eucharist does not necessarily involve a belief in Transubstantiation. The Lutheran view of the Eucharist is called Concomitance, or Consubstantiation, and admits a Real Presence without a change of substance. The Calvinistic view is that the presence of Christ depends on the faith of the recipient. Article xxviii of the Anglican church is apparently Calvinistic, and condemns Transubstantiation as "repugnant to the plain words of scripture;" but the belief and practice of a large number of her clergy and laity is, to say the least, much the same as the Lutheran. [TRANSUBSTANTIATION, v.]

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tôr** (ti as shi), *s.* [Eng. *transubstantiator*; *-ôr*] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation (q.v.).

The Roman transubstantiators affirm that the body of our Lord is here on earth at our present in every place (doctus), in every place, where the Host is kept or the Eucharist is celebrated. — *Barrow, Sermons, vol. II. ser. 31.*

trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *transubstantiatio*, pa. par. of *transubstantiare*, from *trans* = across, through, and *substantia* = to swear.] The act or process of transubstantiating; the process of causing "through incantations, or of passing oil through the pores of a substance, as water or other fluid."

The dogma proceeded not from the transubstantiation of the liquor within the glass. — *Boyle*.

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tô-r**, *s.* [Eng. *transubstantiator*; *-ôr*] Passing by transubstantiation.

trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion, *v.* [Fr. *transubstantier*, from L. *transubstantiare*, Ital. *transubstantiare*] [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.] To pass or ooze through the pores of substances of a membrane or other porous substance, as water or other fluid.

The water which has transuded from the tissues. — *Sheldon, Every Man's Boy, p. vii.*

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion**, *v.* [Lat. *transubstantiare*, from *trans* = across, and *substantia* = to take.] To take from one to the other; to convert.

With a well-blessed bread and wine Transuded, and taught to turn divine. — *Trumbull, Hymn for the Sacrament*

trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion (p silent), *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *transubstantiatio*, a copy, a transcript, from Lat. *transubstantiare*, pa. par. of *transubstantiare* = to take from one to another, in Low Lat. = to transcribe.] [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.] A copy of a writing; an exemplification of a record.

Whereas the pretended original here was produced, and a transcript or copy thereof signed by three judges offered there, to give to King Henry VIII. (an. 1525); *Dioc. of Q. Catherine*.

* *Action of transubstantiation*:

Seeds Live: An action competent to anyone having a partial interest in a writing, or immediate use for it, directed against the custodian of the writing, calling upon him to exhibit it, that a copy or transcript of it may be made and delivered to the pursuer.

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion** (p silent), *s.* [Lat. *transubstantiatio*, from *transubstantiare*, pa. par. of *transubstantiare*] [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of taking from one place to another.

2. *Logic*: A syllogism by extension or agreement, used by the schoolmen, when a question proposed was transcribed to another with the condition, that the proof of the latter should be admitted for a proof of the former.

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion** (p silent), *a.* [Transcription.] Taking from one to another, transferred from one to another; metaphysical.

Here you are introduced, turning, by a transubstantiation of kind of speech, to another question proposed was transcribed to another with the condition, that the proof of the latter should be admitted for a proof of the former. — *Annals of the Honourable Society of the Antiquaries of London*

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion**, *v.* [Lat. *transubstantiare*, from *trans* = across, and *substantia* = to take.] To transcribe or pass from one vessel to another.

The Father and Son are not as they were separated and poured out one into another, as an empty vessel. — *1 John, i. 12*

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion**, *s.* [Transubstantiation.] The act or process of transubstantiating.

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *transubstantiatio*, from *transubstantiare*, pa. par. of *transubstantiare* = to take across, *trans* = across, and *substantia* = to carry.] The act of conveying or carrying over.

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion**, *v.* [Lat. *transubstantiare*, from *trans* = across, through, and *substantia* = to swear.] To beat or strike through.

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion**, *v.* [Fr. from Lat. *transubstantiare* = to transubstantiate (q.v.)]

* **trân-sûb-stân-ti-â-tion**, *v.* [Fr. from Lat. *transubstantiare* = to transubstantiate (q.v.)]

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fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêl, hêre, campl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, aire, sir, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôl, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, ôub, cûre, quito, cûr, fâll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â; qu = kw.

transverse-partition, s.

Bot. (q.v. part). A partition at a right angle to the valves, as in a silpina.

transverse-planer, s.

1. *Wood-work.* A planing-machine in which the cutters are raised to move across or at right angles to the material being planed.

2. *Metall.* A shaper or planer with its cut across the table.

transverse sinus, s.

Anat. The interior occipital sinus placed in the fore part of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and constituting a transverse connection between the two inferior petrosal sinuses.

transverse strain, s.

Arch. The strain to which a beam is subjected when a force acts on it in a direction at right angles to its length, tending to bend it and break it across.

transverse tension, s.

Bot. Tension exerted by the bark on the wood, and vice versa, in the stem of a tree, when after its growth in length has ceased, a permanent increase takes place in its thickness.

transverse (1), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

A. Trans. To overturn, to change, to distort.

"Nothing can be *transverse* to be religion by any path but what they think to be divine; that is, as much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (2), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (3), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (4), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (5), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (6), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (7), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (8), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (9), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (10), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (11), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (12), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (13), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (14), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (15), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (16), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (17), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (18), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (19), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (20), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (21), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (22), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

transverse (23), v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, u.]

"As much as is from God, and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or change." — *Locke*.

1. An instrument or device for ensnaring game or other animals; a snare; a contrivance that shuts suddenly, and often with a spring, for taking game and other animals.

"The whole we say if that the sea is a snare, caught in a *trap*, if it were dead or bleeds." — *Chaucer*, *U. R.*, *Tril.*, 145.

2. Any contrivance for catching willful animals.

"Then spoke again with fell and spiteful heart, 'The *trap* must win hand by *trapper* or *trap*.'" — *Parsons*, *Madrigal of Brudgely*, 11, 12.

3. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. 1, ch. 11.) remarks that animals "learn caution by seeing their brethren caught or poisoned."

4. An animal, a stratagem; a device or contrivance to catch one unawares.

"God and your majesty protect mine innocence, as I fall into the *trap* is laid for me." — *Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

5. A contrivance applied to drains and sub-pipes to prevent the escape of effluvia; a drain-trap.

6. A sheriff's officer, a police-constable, (Slang.)

"Meanwhile the Kellys had got to hear that the *traps* were in search of them." — *Literary Digest*, March, 1855, p. 122.

7. A familiar name for a carriage on springs, of any kind. (See extract.)

"The old-fashioned gig had, under the seat, a sort of box extending a few inches beyond the back of the seat. At the beginning of the century they were raised upon higher wheels than at present. On the raised vehicle the seat was lengthened behind, forming a brace of dogs for sporting purposes. In these 'dog carts' (those named after the dogs were at first placed in the box at the front, and there say that the noble sportsmen may occasionally have had their beer or their calico buttoned by dogs with short tempers, and with scant liking for the commencement of the back. This led to a great improvement, in the shape of an open latticed box, which was attached to the back of the body of the conveyance, and provided with a trap-door behind for the admission of the dogs. In process of time the latticed box was found very convenient for the carriage of other things besides dogs, and as everything conveyed in the cart (clothes, not people) had to be put in through the back, the door was eventually turned *trap*. Compare the for omnibus, 'back' for omnibus) the conveyance itself was eventually termed *trap*." — *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 11, 1855, p. 302.

8. A game, and also one of the instruments used in playing the game, the others being a small bat and a ball. The trap is of wood, made like a slipper, with a hollow at the heel end, and a kind of wooden spoon working on a pivot, in which the ball is placed. By striking the handle or end of the spoon the ball is projected up into the air, and the other endeavourers to hit it as far as possible with the bat before it falls to the ground.

9. A device worked by trigger and spring for throwing pigeons, glass-balls, &c., into the air at shooting matches.

10. To *trap*, To understand and trap: To be very knowing or wide-awake. (Slang.)

trap-bat, s. The same as **TRAP** (1), s. 8.

trap-ball, s. A bat used in the game of trap (q.v.).

trap-cut, s. A mode of cutting gems, in which the facets consist of parallel planes, evenly rectangular, arranged round the centre of the stone.

trap-door, s. A door in a floor or roof, which when shut is flush or nearly so.

"In some houses there were *trap-doors* through which, in case of danger, he might descend." — *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

Trap-door spider, s.

Zool. A popular name for any species of Mygalidae (= *Ferritellaria*, Latr.) which construct a tubular nest in the earth, closed by a more or less perfect door or doors. *Mygale* (*Harvesting Ants* & *Trap-door Spiders*, p. 143) enumerates nearly forty species from Europe and the borders of the Mediterranean. The United States possesses numerous species. He divides the nests into six separate types, according to the kind of door present, the straightness or divergence of the tube, and the presence or absence of a second door in the tube below the surface of the earth.

Atypus subterraneus, nearly half an inch long, is found in the south of England, and excavates a more or less cylindrical gallery, about half an inch wide, in moist ground, at first in a

horizontal and then in a vertical direction. This gallery is lined with a tube of silk, but, instead of closing the aperture with a trap-door, the spider continues the lining tube beyond the mouth of the gallery for some distance on the surface of the ground. (*Arctia jolens*, common in the south of Europe, closes the entrance to its nest (see illustration) with a trap-door composed of earthy particles thinly held together by layers of silk. Other



TRAP-DOOR SPIDER.

species make more elaborate dwellings, either by constructing a second door in the vertical tube, or a second tube branching off from the first and shutting off communication by a second trap-door. When inside their dwelling, these spiders resist the opening of the trap-door by clinging to the lining of the tube and to the inner coat of silk composing the trap-door.

trap hole, s. [TROUS-DE-LAUF.]

trap net, s. A fishing-net in which a funnel-shaped piece leads the fish into a pound from which it is difficult to return.

trap shooting, s. The sport of shooting at pigeons, balls, &c., projected from a trap. [*TRAP*, s. 9.]

trap stairs, s. Stairs with trap-door at top.

trap stick, s. A stick used in the game of trap; something resembling such a stick; something long and slender.

trap tree, s. An unidentified species of *Artocarpus*, which furnishes a glutinous gum used as birdlime at Singapore. (*Flora of B. I.*) The species of this genus known to furnish a kind of birdlime are *A. integrifolia* (Jack (3)), and *A. hirsuta*.

trap-valve, s. A check-valve (q.v.).

tráp (2), s. [Sw. *trappa* = a stair; *trapp* = trap rock; Dan. *trappe* = a stair; *trapp* = trap; Dut. *trap* = a stair, a step; Ger. *trappe* = a flight of stairs.]

1. *Old, Lang.* A kind of movable ladder or steps; a kind of ladder leading up to a loft.

2. *Patrol.* A name originally given to certain igneous rocks, of great geological age, occurring in Sweden, which, partly from weathering and partly as the result of successive extrusions, presented a star-like aspect. Subsequently this name was loosely applied to any ancient, fine-grained, igneous rock which had undergone a certain amount of alteration. Most of the so-called "traps" have since been identified as varieties of diorite or basalt.

3. *Trap*, in this general sense, is widely diffused, and, where it occurs, it exerts much influence in determining the surface configuration of the region. When it decays it produces rich agricultural soil, so that a trap district is generally remarkable for its fertility.

4. **trap conglomerate, s.** [*TRAP* + *CONGLOMERATE*, s.]

trap-granulite, s.

Petro. A dark variety of granulite (q.v.), occurring interlaminated with the normal granulites. It sometimes contains augite and hornblende.

trap-tuff, trap-tufa, s.

Geol. Volcanic-ash, volcanic tuff (q.v.).

tráp (3), s. [TRAPS.]

tráp (1), s. [Fr. *trappe* (Fr. *trappe*) = cloth; Sp. & Port. *trapo* = a cloth, clout, rag; Low Lat. *trapeus* = a cloth.] Trappings; ornaments of a horse.

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing, -ian, -ian = shan, -tion, -ston = shün; -tion, -gion = shün, -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -de, &c. = bpl, dpl.

us = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

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traverse-circle, s.

1. *Art.* A circular track on which the wheels of a carriage or carriage, mounted with a centre or rear axle, run while the axle is being pointed; the arrangement enabling it to be directed to any point of the horizon. In permanent fortifications it is used, and is let into the stone-work, in all works it is frequently made up of pieces of timber nailed together and imbedded in the earth.

2. *Naut.* A metallic circle let into the upper deck of a war vessel for the wheels of a pivot gun carriage to traverse on.

traverse drill, s.

1. A drill for turning shots. Either the drill or the work has a lateral motion after the shot is attained.

2. A drill in which the stock has a traverse motion for adjustment.

traverse sailing, s.

Naut. The case in plane sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of it several times traversing or lying more or less about each other. For all these actual courses and distances a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found, such the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; going this single course is called working or traversing a traverse, and is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of the traverse table (q.v.).

traverse saw, s. A cross-cutting saw which moves on ways across the piece.

traverse table, s.

1. *Naut.* A table by means of which the difference of altitude and departure corresponding to any given course and distance may be found by inspection. It contains the lengths of the two sides of a right-angled triangle, usually for every quarter of a degree of angle, and for all lengths of the hypotenuse from 1 to 100.

2. *Art.* A platform on which cars are shunted from one track to another in a station. (*Amst.*)

traverse warp machine, s. A form of shunt warp machine, so called from the warp traversing instead of the carriages. Usually used for spotted lace, blond edges, and imitation thread laces.

trav-ère, v. t. & i. (TRAVÈRE, G.)

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cross, to lay or place in a cross direction.

"Myself and such as went with me, under the shadow of your power, have crossed the sea, and have reached the shore." (*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*)

2. To wander over; to travel over; to cross or pass over in travelling.

"These they to come, broke their way, staining the bank and over the moon." (*Shakespeare, As You Like It*)

3. To set a way, to go, to journey; to thwart, to defeat, to bring to naught.

"A squadron fitted out by the court of Spain to attack us in Tunis, and traverse our projects." (*Shakespeare, The Tempest*)

4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully to review.

"My purpose is to traverse the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable virus, ingratitude." (*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure*)

5. To deny; as, to traverse a statement.

II. Technically:

1. To pass, to come in a direction across the chain of the wood, as, to traverse a board.

2. *Law.* To deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant alleges any matter, he avers it to be true, and traverses what the other party has alleged.

"I was the duty of the plaintiff where the meaning was to be ascertained, to prove what the defendant said." (*Blackstone, Commentaries*)

3. *Inds.* To open and point in any direction; as, to traverse a gun.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To turn, as on a pivot; to move or turn round; to traverse; as, the needle of a compass traverses.

trav-ère, v. t. & i. (TRAVÈRE, G.)

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2. To walk, to pass, to move.

"They watched the motions of some fish, who traversed the water below." (*Shakespeare, The Tempest*)

II. Technically:

1. *Geometry.* To use the posture of motions of opposition or combination.

"To see them fight, to see them join, to see them traverse." (*Shakespeare, Henry VIII*)

2. *Manège.* To walk or move crosswise, as a horse that throws his crop to one side and his head to the other.

3. (1) *To traverse an indictment; (TRAVÈRE, s. 3.)*

(2) *To traverse a writ;*

Naut. To traverse it aft.

(3) *To traverse an office;*

Law. Proof that an indictment made of lands or goods by the executor is defective and untruly made. (*Wharton*)

trav-ère, v. t. & i. (TRAVÈRE, G.)

A. As a verb, p. p. (See the verb).

B. As a participle:

1. *Ind. Lang.* Crossed, passed over.

2. *Ind.* Turned to the sinister side of the shield.

trav-ère, v. t. & i. (TRAVÈRE, G.)

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trav-ère, v. t. & i. (TRAVÈRE, G.)

A. As a verb, p. p. (See the verb).

implying change), and *vestis* (Lat. *vestis* = to clothe.)

* **As a verb, p. p. (See the verb).**

B. As a participle:

1. A literary term used to denote a burlesque treatment of a subject which has been originally handled in a lofty or serious style. It differs from a parody in that in travesty the characters and the subject matter remain substantially the same, while the language becomes grotesque, frivolous, and absurd, whereas in a parody the subject matter and characters are changed, and the language and style of the original humorously imitated.

"Arriving him in very high and meter terms of profaneness and immorality, on a more recent issue (the 4th) that he was author of a travesty on the first poem." (*Pope, Dedicatory, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st*)

2. An intentional burlesque; a grotesque presentation so gross as to be ridiculous.

trav-ère, v. t. & i. (TRAVÈRE, G.)

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A. As a verb, p. p. (See the verb).

B. As a participle:

1. *Ind. Lang.* Crossed, passed over.

* 2. *Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*: An
 4: expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 ous = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

officer whose duty it was to examine and pass the accounts of the sheriffs and others concerned in levying the revenues of the kingdom, to receive resignations of lands, and other subjects, and to revise, compound, and pass signatures, gifts of tithes, &c. In 1601 the Lord High Treasurer was created first deputy of the Court of Exchequer.

3. *County and State Treasurers*: In the United States each county and state has its treasurer—officers elected by the people, and whose duty it is to receive, care for, and disburse the receipts from taxes, &c. Each state has its own laws concerning these, and safeguards around the control of the public money. The city treasurer has the same duties to perform with municipal funds, and the United States Treasurer with national funds. In England the county treasurer takes charge of county funds, which are raised by rates through the overseers of every parish, and applied for the maintenance of the police, county roads, bridges, &c. The office is generally filled by a leading county banker.

tréaz'-ür-ër-ship (q as zh), ***treas-ür-ër-ship**, s. [Eng. *treasurer*; *ship*.] The office or dignity of a treasurer.

"Thomas Braundisham, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer, was discharged of his office of treasurer-ship."—*Continental Chronicle*; *Rich. II.* (an. 1391).

***tréaz'-ür-ëss** (q as zh), ***treas-ür-ëss**, s. [Eng. *treasurer*; *-ess*.] A female who has charge of a treasury.

"Yea, Lady Mace, whom Jane the counsellor Begot of Memory, wisdom's treasurer is."—*Danvers*; *Innards*; *of the Book*.

***tréaz'-ür-öus**, a. [Eng. *treasurer*; *-ous*.] Worthy to be cherished and prized; of great value.

"Goddess full of grace, And treasured angel to all the human race."—*Chapman*; *Homer*; *Hymn to Earth*.

tréaz'-ür-ý (as zh), ***treas-ür-ý**, ***treas-ür-ye**, ***tres-or-ý**, ***tres-or-ye**, s. [Fr. *trésorerie*; Sp. & Ital. *tesoreria*.]

1. A place or building in which treasure is deposited; a store-place for wealth; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; also, a place where the funds of an incorporated company or private society are deposited and disbursed.

2. A department of government, having control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue.

**United States Treasury*: The duties of this department are performed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the second in rank among the members of the President's Cabinet, and in some respects the first in importance. The collection of the revenue, customs and internal, and the financial business of the government generally, fall under his control, and all payment of moneys from the Treasury are made under his warrant. His other duties include the superintendence of the coinage, the national banks, the custom houses, the marine hospitals, and life-saving service, and the coast survey and light-house system. One of his most important duties is the management of the public debt, left as a burden upon the country by the Civil War. The business of the department is an enormous one, the disbursements of the Treasury in the ten years from 1880 to 1890 having been more than seven billions of dollars.

English Treasury: The duties of this department were formerly performed by the Lord High Treasurer (q.v.), but are now entrusted to a board of commissioners entitled Lords of the Treasury. The commissioners are five in number. The First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the Prime Minister, or head of the government. He must be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament. The office is frequently combined with another in the ministry; thus, the First Lord at times holds the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The virtual head of the Treasury is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with which office that of First Lord is sometimes united. He must be a member of the House of Commons, and exercises complete control over the expenditure of the different branches of the service. He prepares the annual estimate of the state expenses, and of the ways and means by which it is proposed to meet them, and lays this statement, commonly called the Budget, before

the House of Commons. The three remaining Lords of the Treasury, called the Junior Lords, have little beyond formal duties to perform. Several important government departments, as the Board of Inland Revenue, the Post-office, Woods and Forests, &c., are under the general authority or regulation of the Treasury.

3. The officers of the Treasury department.

(2.)

4. A repository, storehouse, or other place for the reception of valuable objects.

5. A collection of, or a book containing (generally in a small compass), valuable information or facts on any subject; anything from which wisdom, wit, or knowledge may be abundantly derived: as, a *treasury* of botany, a *treasury* of wit.

*6. A treasure.

treasury bench, s. The front bench or row of seats in the House of Commons, on the right hand of the Speaker, which is appropriated to the chief members of the British ministry.

treasury board, s. The five Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. (*English*.)

treasury note, s. A demand note issued by the Treasury and payable in coin; a legal tender for all debts and dues, unless otherwise stipulated by contract.

treasury warrant, s. A duly signed and countersigned order on the Treasury for a specified sum of money.

tréat, ***trayte**, ***treate**, ***tréat-en**, ***tréte**, ***trét-en**, ***trét-y**, v. t. & i. [Fr. *traiter* = to treat, from Lat. *tracto* = to handle, frequent. from *traho* (ps. par. *tractus*) = to draw.]

A. Transitive:

1. To behave to or towards; to conduct one's self to or towards in a particular manner; to act well or ill towards; to use in any way.

"At present they have but little idea of treating others as themselves would wish to be treated, but treat them as they expect to be treated."—*Cook*; *Second Voyage*, bk. II, ch. v.

2. To handle or develop in a particular manner, in writing or speaking, or by the process of art.

"Zeuxis and Polygnotus treated their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry."—*Drayton*; *Infersy*.

3. To manage in the application of remedies: as, To treat a disease or a patient.

4. To subject to the action of: as, To treat a substance with sulphuric acid.

*5. To discourse of; to speak of or on; to discuss.

"And then came to Calisto and whence they were in the house he asked him what *tréatien* ye in the way?"—*Havell*; *Maria*.

*6. To negotiate, to settle.

"To treat a peace between both princes."—*Shakespeare*; *Chronicle*, ch. cclv.

7. To entertain, without expense to the guest; to pay the expense of an entertainment, food, or drink (especially the last) for, as a compliment, or as a sign of goodwill or friendliness.

"Our gentle scenes are for pure love repeated, And if you are not pleased at least you're treated."—*Prior*; *Prior*, spoken to Westminster School (1665).

8. To look upon or consider.

"The Court of Rome treats it as the immediate suggestion of Hell—open to no forgiveness."—*The Quincey*; *Military News*, sec. v, p. 11.

*9. To entreat, to beseech, to solicit.

B. Intransitive:

1. To discuss, to discourse; to make discussion or discourse of. (Generally followed by *of*.)

"Now wol I speke of others false and grete A word or two, as olde bookes trete."—*Chaucer*; *C. T.*, 12, 608.

2. To discuss terms of accommodation or agreement; to negotiate.

"He was now not only willing, but impatient to treat."—*Marsden*; *West. Ang.*, ch. xvii.

3. To come to terms of accommodation; to agree.

"He sende, and so betwene hem tweyne They treaten that the citie all Was christened."—*Wace*; *C. A.*, li.

4. To make gratuitous entertainment; to pay for food, drink, or entertainments for another or others. (*TREAT* 1, C. 2.)

*To treat with: To negotiate with; to propose and receive terms for adjusting differences.

tréat, s. [*TREAT*, v.]

*1. Parley, conference, treaty.

*2. An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of goodwill.

"She and the girl were attending with looks of the annual treat at a Conventual House in the drom."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 3, 1888.

*3. Something given at an entertainment; hence, something which affords pleasure or gratification.

"We don't have meat every day, and I treat to us to get a dinner like this."—*Thackeray*; *Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

*4. (*1*) *School Treat*: A treat given to scholars at any period of the year, especially in summer, when it generally takes the form of an excursion for a day to the country or to the sea-side. It has become a standing institution of English Sunday-schools.

(2) *To stand treat*: To pay the expenses of entertainment, &c., for another or others, to entertain gratuitously; to treat.

***tréat'-ë-hie**, ***trét-a-bie**, s. [*Fr. traitable*.]

1. Moderate; not violent.

"The he has the code of manners as less treatable than with us."—*Temple*.

2. Tractable; easy to manage of one's terms with.

"These lords found the King of England's treatable."—*Burners*; *Prose*; *Chaucer*; *C. T.*, 12, 608.

3. Capable of being treated, discussed, handled.

***tréat'-ë-bly**, adv. [*Eng. treatable*; *adj.*] Moderately, tractably.

"Largely and *tréatë*, as became traitable in great importance."—*Fisher*; *Worthen*; *Leaves*.

tréat'-ër, s. [*Eng. treat*, v.; *er*.]

1. One who treats, handles, or discusses on a subject.

"Speeche better becoming a warden of virtue than the *tréaters* are periphrastic phrases."—*Ward*; *Leaves*, p. 62.

2. One who entertains.

tréat'-ing, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [*TREAT*.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *partic. ad.* (see the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who treats.

2. Specifically, the act of bringing in parliamentary or other elections with modesty. Every candidate who corruptly gives meat to be given, or is necessary to give, or wholly or in part, expenses for meat, entertainment, or provision for any post before, during, or after an election, is not to be elected, or for being elected, or for corruptly influencing any person to give or refrain from giving his vote, is guilty of treating, and forfeits £50 to any informer, with costs. Every voter who corruptly keeps meat, drink, or entertainment, shall be incapable of voting at such election, and his vote shall be void. (*English*.)

***treating house**, s. A restaurant.

"His first point is to a treating house."—*Ward*; *Leaves*, p. 62.

tréat'-ise, ***tréat-ise**, ***trét-ise**, *tréat'*, s. [*Fr. traiter*, *tréat*, *tréat'* = well handled or nicely made.]

1. A written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained. It may be of any length, but it implies more than method, and fulness than an essay.

"When we write a *tréatise*, we consider the subject throughout. We strengthen it with arguments, clear it of objections, we refer to data, and claim to the subject."—*Ward*; *Leaves*, p. 62.

*2. Discourse, talk, tale.

"Your *tréatise* makes me like you more and more."—*Shakespeare*; *Temple*; *Ad. Act*.

***tréat'-is-ër**, ***tréat-is-ër**, s. [*Fr. traité*, *tréat*, *tréat'* = well handled or nicely made.]

1. One who writes a *tréatise*.

"I tremble to speak in the language of this month's *tréatise*."—*Fisher*; *Worthen*; *Leaves*, p. 62.

tréat'-ment, s. [*Fr. traitement*.] (*TREAT* 1.)

1. The act or manner of treating or handling a subject.

"Scarce an humour or character which is not not used, all comes *tréat* to it, as and as the children this see. Thus, and not more than not plenty as *tréat*."—*Ward*; *Leaves*, p. 62.

âte, **fât**, **fare**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **father**; **wê**, **wét**, **hère**, **camel**, **hêr**, **thère**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **pô**, **er**, **wore**, **wôll**, **work**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte** **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **rûle**, **fûll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **a**, **o** = **ô**; **ey** = **a**; **qu** = **kw**.

2. Management, manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, or the like: as, the *treatment* of subjects in chemical experiments.

3. The act or manner of treating or applying remedies to; the mode or course pursued for remedial purposes: as, the *treatment* of a disease.

4. Usage; manner of treating or using; behavior towards, whether good or bad.

"His assurances of their future security and honorable treatment."—*Amos*: *Popayes*, bk. II, ch. v.

5. The act of treating or entertaining; entertainment.

tréat-ure, s. [TREAT, v.] Treatment.

"All earthly kings may know that their power be vain, and that none is worthy to have the house of a king but he that hath all things subject to his power, as here is shown, by the *treasure* of his ear."—*Shakespeare*, *Charlemagne*, ch. cxi.

tréat-y, 'tré-ee, s. [O. Fr. *trédre*; Fr. *trétre* = a treaty; prop. pa. par. of O. Fr. *trédre*; Fr. *trédre* = to treat (q.v.).]

1. The act of treating or negotiating; negotiation; the act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement: as, To try to settle matters by *treaty*.

2. A proposal tending to an agreement; an entreaty.

"I must
To the young man send humble *tréat-ures*,
And offer in the depths of love some
Shakespeare, *Antony & Cleopatra*, III. II.

3. An agreement upon terms between two or more persons.

"Then she began *tréat-ure* to procure,
And establish terms betwixt both their requests."
Shakespeare, *P. Q.*, II. II. 32.

4. Specifically, an agreement, contract, or league between two or more nations, or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners, duly accredited, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or supreme authorities of each state. Treaties include all the various transactions into which states enter between themselves, such as treaties of peace, or of alliance, offensive or defensive, truces, conventions, &c. Treaties may be entered into by political or commercial purposes, in which latter form they are usually temporary. The power of entering into and ratifying treaties is vested in monarchs in the sovereign; in republics it is vested in the chief magistrate, senate, or executive council; in the United States it is vested in the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Treaties may be entered into and signed by the duly authorized diplomatic agents of different states, but such treaties are subject to the approval and ratification of the supreme authorities.

5. The most important European treaties of the century have been: the Treaty of Amiens, between Great Britain on the one part and France, Spain, and Holland on the other, signed March 25-7, 1802; the Treaty of Paris, between France on the one part and Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia on the other, signed May 30, 1814; the Treaty of Vienna (which long constituted the basis of the public law of Europe), between Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, signed June 9, 1815; the Treaty of Paris, between Russia on the one part and France, Great Britain, Sardinia, and Turkey on the other, March 30, 1856; the Treaty of Villafranca, of which the preliminaries were signed between France and Austria on July 12, 1859; the Treaty of Frankfurt, between Germany and France, signed May 10, 1871; the Treaty of San Stefano, between Russia and Turkey, March 3, 1878; the Treaty of Berlin, again between Russia and Turkey, with the assent of the other European Powers, Aug. 3, 1878.

6. The United States has concluded numerous treaties with European and other powers, several of them of high importance. Among these may be named the treaty of alliance, amity, &c., with France, in 1778; the treaty of peace with Great Britain, in 1783; the treaty of financial adjustment with Great Britain in 1794, known as Jay's Treaty; the Washington boundary treaty with Great Britain in 1794, respecting the Northwest-land fisheries, &c.; the treaty with the same country in 1817 in relation to the Alabama claims, the money for which was in part offset by the money paid of \$5,000,000 made to Great Britain in 1877; and treaties with the same country in respect to the relations of the two nations in Central America, &c. Other

important treaties were those made with the Barbary States with the purpose of putting an end to piratical attacks upon and capture of American merchant vessels; the treaty of commercial alliance with Japan in 1854, in which that country gave up its old policy of exclusion, and various others made with the nations of Europe and America.

tréb'-l-é, s. [The fictitious name of a dependent and parasite to whom Juvenal (v. 19) offered advice.]

Entom.: A genus of Caligidae. Head buckler-shaped, with no sucking disks on the large frontal plates; thorax three-jointed, four pairs of legs with long plumose hairs; fourth pair slender, two-branched; second pair of foot-jaws two-jointed, not fringed into a sucking disk. *Trebis caudatus* is parasitic on the skate. The male is much larger than the female.

tréb'-le (le as el), 'tréb'-ble, a, adv., & s. [O. Fr. *treble*, *treble* = triple, from Lat. *tripulum*, accus. of *tripulus* = triple, from *tres* = three. *Treble* and *triple* are doublets.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Triple, threefold.

"But to speak them were a deadly sin,
And for having but thought them my heart within,
A treble penance must be done."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, II. 12.

II. Music:

1. Of or pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part, sung by boys, or played by violins, oboes, clarinets, or other instruments of acute tone.

"It is evident, that the percussion of the greater quantity of air, causeth the lower sound; and the less quantity the more *treble* sound."—*Baron*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 18.

2. Playing or singing the highest part or most acute tone: as, a *treble* voice, a *treble* violin, &c.

B. As adv.: Triply, trebly, threefold.

"We will double
What ever Henrick then hath promised thee;
And I'll deserve it treble."
Shakespeare, *Tit. Andronicus*, I. 1.

C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Three times as much.

II. Music:

1. The highest vocal or instrumental part, sung by boys, or played by violins, flutes, oboes, clarinets, or other instruments of acute tone. The *treble* or soprano voice is the most flexible of all vocal registers: its ordinary compass is from middle C upwards to the extent of a twelfth, its exceptional range a fifteenth, or even beyond this.

2. A soprano voice, a soprano singer.

"Come good wonder,
Let you and I be jogging: your starved *treble*
Will waken the rude watch-rim."
Shakespeare, *Tit. Andronicus*, I. 1.

3. A musical instrument.

"Their son . . . playing upon his *treble*, as he calls it, with which he earns part of his living."—*Pope's Diary*, Sept. 17, 1664.

treble-barrel pump, s. A pump having three barrels connected with a common suction-pipe. The pistons are operated by a three-throw crank, the cranks being set at angles of 120°, so that each piston is always at a different part of the stroke from either of the others, and a continuous flow produced.

treble-block, s.

Naut.: A block with three sheaves, ordinarily used as a purchase-block.

treble clef, s.

Music: The G clef on the second line of the staff, used for treble voices and instruments of high and medium pitch, such as flutes, oboes, clarinets, horns, violins, and trumpets. [Clef.]

treble-cylinder steam-engine, s.

Steam: An engine having a pair of large cylinders for the continuation of the expansion, one at each side of the small cylinder.

'treble-dated, a. Living thrice as long as man.

"And thou, *treble-dated crew*"
Shakespeare, *Pericles*, II. 1.

treble-shovel plough, s. A plough having three shares; a plough of cultivator.

treble-tree, s.

Trebis: A whiffetree for three horses; an equalizer.

tréb'-le (le as el), tr. & t. [TREBLE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make thrice as much; to multiply by three; to make threefold.

"A volume re-written, *trebled* in size, and covering a much larger area than the original."—*Field*, July 14, 1887.

2. To utter in a treble voice or key; to whine out.

"He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply."
Chapman.

B. Intrans.: To become threefold or thrice as much.

"Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it."
—*Scott*.

'tréb'-le-néss (le as el), 'tréb'-ble-néss, s. [Eng. *treble*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being treble or threefold.

2. The quality or state of being treble in sound or note.

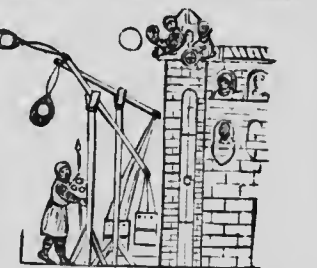
"The just and measured proportion of the air perceived, towards the lawfulness or *trebleness* of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds: for it discovereth the true connection of tones into diatonic; which is the return of the same sound."—*Baron*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 183.

tréb'-lét, s. [TRIBLET.]

tréb'-lét, s. [Eng. *treble*, a.; -lét.] In a treble manner; in a threefold manner, degree, or quantity; triply.

tréb'-d-çhât, tréb-ne-ket, s. [Fr. *trébucher* (O. Fr. *trébuet*, *trabupet*), from *tréb* = to stumble, to tumble; O. Fr. *trébuer* = to overbalance, to bear down by weight, from Lat. *tronus* = across, and O. Fr. *buc* = the trunk of the body; O. II. *Gr. buk* = the belly.]

1. *Archæol.*: A warlike engine formerly used for hurling stones. A heavy weight on the short end of a lever was suddenly released,



TREBUCHET.

raising the light end of the longer arm containing the missile, and discharging it with great rapidity. It was used by besiegers for making a breach, or for casting stones and other missiles into the besieged town or castle.

2. [A] *trebuchet* [is] a warlike engine of the Middle Ages, used to throw stones, heavy material, and other projectiles employed in the attack and defence of fortified places by means of counterpoise. At the long end of a lever was fixed a sling to hold the projectile; at the short end a heavy weight, which furnished the necessary moving force."—*Brinde & Cox*.

2. A kind of balance or scales used in weighing.

3. A tumbrel or ducking-stool.

4. A kind of trap.

tré-pént'-lét, s. [TRECENTO.]

Art: (See extract).

"Antonio Cesari (died in 1485) was the chief of the *Trecentisti*, a school which carried its love of the Italian authors of the fourteenth century to affectation."—*Reilly & Dana*: *Amor Cyclopaedia*, 10, 464.

tré-çén'-tò (e as el), s. [Ital. = three hundred, but used for thirteen hundred.]

Art: A term applied to the style of art which prevailed in Italy in the fourteenth century. Also called sometimes the Early Style of Italian art.

tré-çhóm'-è-tór, s. [Gr. *τρίχω* (*trechō*) = to run, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] A kind of odometer or contrivance for ascertaining the distance run by vehicles.

'trech-our, s. [TREACHER.]

tréck'-schuyt (ny as sh), s. [Dut., from *trecken*, *trekken* = to draw, and *schuyt* = a boat.] A covered boat, drawn by horses or cattle,

bel, bô; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, æ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shûn; -çion, -çion = shûn. -çious, -çious, -çious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

and formerly much used for conveying goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals.

tré-cû-H-g. *s.* [Named after M. Trécal, an eminent French vegetable anatomist.]

Bot.: A genus of *Artocarpacæ*. S-nogal trees, having a globose fruit a foot or more in diameter, full of small elliptical nuts, with an eatable embryo.

tréd-dle. *s.* [TREADLE.]

1. The same as TREADLE (q.v.).

2. A prostitute, a strumpet.

3. (Pl.) Dung of sheep or of hares.

* **trede-foule.** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *trede* = tread, and *foule* = fowl.] A treader of hens; a cock.

* **tré-dille.** * **tré-dille.** * **tré-drille.** *s.* [Fr. *trois*; Lat. *tres* = three.] A game at cards played by three persons.

"I was playing at eighteen pence *trédille* with the Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Brown."—*Walpole Letters*, II. 464.

trée. * **tré** (pl. * *tréen*, * *trén*, *trées*), *s.* [A.S. *tréo*, *tréon* = a tree, dead wood, or timber; cogn. with *leech*, *tré*; Dan. *tré*; Sw. *tré* = timber; *tréd* = a tree; Goth. *triu*, genit. *triuwa* = a tree, a piece of wood; Russ. *drevo* = a tree; Wel. *derw* = an oak; Ir. *darag*, *darag* an oak; Gr. *daie* (*drua*) = an oak, *dopu* (*doru*) = a spear-shaft; Sansc. *dru* = wood.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

* (2) Wood, timber.

* Not only words of gold and of silver, but also of *tree* and *artile*.—*Wycliffe*: 1 Timothy II. 22.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Something more or less resembling a tree, consisting of a stem and stalk or branches.

* Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit, By trees of pedigree, or fame or merit. —*Stepens*: *Jurinal*, vill. 10.

* (2) A CROSS.

(3) The gallows. In this sense usually in composition, or with an adjective as, the fatal tree, the triple tree. (GALLOWS-TREE, TYBURN-TREE.)

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.**: Any woody plant rising from the ground, with a trunk, and perennial in duration; an arborescent plant distinguished from a shrub, an undershrub, and an herb. The classification of plants which at first suggests itself as the most natural one is into trees, shrubs, and herbs.

This is still the popular classification as it was that of the oldest observers (cf. 1 Kings iv. 33); but it violates all natural affinities, and has long since been abandoned by botanists. Trees occur in many orders, their stems varying in structure according to the subkingdoms to which they belong. They may be exogenous, or of that modification of the exogenous stem which exists in gymnosperms, or may be endogenous or acrogenous. [ACROGEN, EXOGEN, ENDOGEN, GYMNOGEN.] The age of certain trees, especially of Exogens, is often great, and, when cut down, the number of years they have existed can be ascertained by counting the annual zones. Von Martius describes the trunks of certain locust-trees in Brazil as being eighty-four feet in circumference and sixty feet where the barks become cylindrical. From counting the annual rings of one, he formed the opinion that it was of about the age of Homer; another estimate increased the age to 4,104 years, but a third one made the tree first grow up 2,052 years from the publication of Martius's book (1820).

A locust-tree (*Adansonia digitata*) in Senegal was computed by Adanson, A.D. 1794, to be 5,150 years old; but he made his calculations from the measurement of only a fragment of the cross section, and, as zones differ much in breadth, this method of computation involves considerable risk of error. Sir Joseph Hooker rejects the conclusion. Most trees are deciduous, i.e., have deciduous leaves, a few are evergreen. To the latter kind belong those coniferous trees which form so conspicuous a feature in the higher temperate latitudes, while deciduous trees prevail in lower latitudes. Many of the wild trees of our forests have inconspicuous flowers, which appear so early that the unobservant fail to take note of them at all;

the fruit-trees generally have conspicuous flowers. The planting of trees designed for timber is now more attended to than formerly, and their cultivation in the squares of cities and along the sides of wide streets has been recently recommended, and to a certain extent commenced.

2. **Mech.**: A generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures, as

(1) *Vehicles*:

(a) The bar on which the horse or horses pull, as single, double, treble, whistle, swingline trees.

(b) The axle. Also known as axle-tree.

(2) *Harness*: The frame for a saddle; a saddle-tree, harness-tree, gig-tree.

(3) *Shipbuild.*: A bar or beam in a ship, as chess-tree, cross-tree, rough-tree, trestle-tree, waste-tree (q.v.).

(4) *Mill*: The bar supporting a mill-spindle.

(5) A vertical pipe in some pumps and air-engines.

3. *Palæobot.*: Parts of trunks of trees are often found almost as they grew in certain strata. [DIRT-BED, FOREST, &.]

* 1. At the top of the tree: Preeminent; having attained the highest position.

2. *Bot-tree*: [BOOT-TREE.]

3. *Genealogical tree*: [GENEALOGICAL-TREE.]

4. *Tree of Chastity*:

Bot.: *Vitex Agnus-castus*. [AGNUS-CASTUS.]

5. *Tree of Heaven*:

Bot.: The genus *Ailanthus* (q.v.), and *apoc. Ailanthus glandulosa*.

6. *Tree of Knowledge*:

Script.: A tree in the Garden of Eden, chosen as the test of obedience to our first parents in their state of innocence. Had they abstained from eating it, they would have known only good; eating it, they for the first time knew evil, and, by contrast, knew good more perfectly the moment that they lost it for ever (Gen. ii. 9-17, iii. 1-24). Tradition makes the Scripture Tree of Knowledge a species of *Ternstroemia*, but there is not the smallest atom of evidence on the subject.

7. *Tree of Liberty*: A tree planted by the people of a country to commemorate the achievement of their liberty, or the obtaining of some great accession to their liberties. Thus the Americans planted a tree of liberty to commemorate the establishment of their independence in 1789, and several were planted in Paris after the Revolution in 1848.

8. *Tree of Life*:

(1) **Script.**: (a) A tree in the garden of Eden, eating of which man would have lived for ever (Gen. ii. 9, iii. 22); (b) a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem (Rev. xxi. 2).

(2) **Bot.**: The genus *Tilia* (q.v.).

9. *Tree of Long Life*:

Bot.: *Glaphyria nitida*. [GLAPHYRIA.]

10. *Tree of Sadness*:

Bot.: *Nyctanthus arbor-tristis*. [NYCTANTHUS.]

11. *Tree of the Gods*:

Bot.: The genus *Ailanthus* (q.v.).

12. *Tree of the Magicians*:

Bot.: A Chilian name for *Lycet-plesium pubiflorum*, a shrub of the order Solanaceæ, with red flowers.

13. *Tree of the Sun*:

Bot.: A rendering of *Itinoki*, a Japanese name for *Retinospora japonica*. So called because dedicated by them to the god of the Sun. It is a tree belonging to the Coniferales. It rises to the height of eighty or ninety feet, with a straight trunk, having a diameter at the base of five feet, and yields a fine-grained timber. Called also the Japanese Cypress.

tree-board. *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Usnea* (q.v.), a genus of Lichens. So named from growing on trunks of trees, and for the same reason sometimes called Tree-hair and Tree-moss.

(2) A South American name for *Tillandsia usneoides*. [TILLANDSIA.]

tree-box. *s.*

Zool.: *Pieraster anaciter*, from Cuba and Hayti. The mouth is covered with scales,

those of the lips pitted, the forehead with symmetric shield, the crown oval. Called more fully the Pale-headed Tree Box.

tree-calf. *s.*

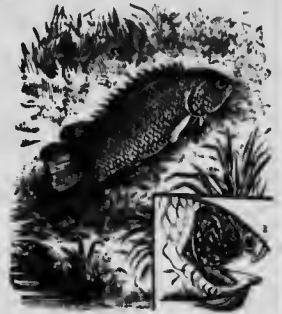
Boole.: A brown calf binding with markings resembling the limbs and foliage of a tree.

tree-celandine. *s.*

Bot.: *Bocconia frutescens*. [BOCCONIA.]

tree-climber. *s.*

Ichthy.: *Anadys scintens*, the Climbing Perch. Lieut. Dundorf, of the Danish East India Company's Service, told Sir J. E. Banks that he had taken this fish from a great cavity in the stem of a *Palmyra* palm growing near a lake. He saw it when already on foot above the ground struggling to ascend still higher—suspending itself by its all covers, and bending its tail to the left, fixed its anal fin in the cavity of the leg, and sought, by extending its body, to force its way upwards, and its march was only arrested



TREE-CLIMBER.

a Head of Tree Climber, with the armed ribbon removed to show the superabundant spines, &c. by retaining moisture, enables this fish to scale some time out of water.

when seized. Tennent (*Ceylon*, I. 217) says: "The motive for climbing is not ascent, since water being close at hand it could have gone for the sake of the moisture found in the fissures of the palm, or soil it be in search of food, as it lives not on but on aquatic insects. The descent, to a question of difficulty. The position of fins and the spines on the gills-evidently assist its journey upwards, but the same apparatus would prove anything but a help in steadily its journey downwards. The probability is that the ascent which is needed by Dundorf was merely accidental, ought not to be regarded as the last of the animal."

"In the Tamouze language it is called *Pinnat* *Tree-climber*."—*Wood*. *Atlas Nat. Hist.* II. 24.

tree-coffin. *s.*

Anthrop.: A kind of box hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, and used as a coffin.

tree-coupling. *s.* A piece uniting a single to a double tree.

tree-crab. *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Birgus* (q.v.).

tree-creeper. *s.*

Ornith.: *Certhia familiaris*, a slender bird, scarcely so large as a sparrow, with a long, curved, sharp-pointed bill, and stiff, webbed feet; plumage on upper surface slate or brown, wings barred with pale brown or black, and nearly all wing-feathers tipped with white; under surface silvery white. It is found with a rufous tinge. It is common in Britain, and in Ireland where it is prevalent. It is an excellent climber, moving rapidly by jerks in a spiral direction over the bark of trees, searching for small insects which lurk in the crevices, picking them out with its slender bill, and consuming a variety of diet on the seeds of the Scotch fir.

tree-crow. *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the Corvidæ family. Dendrocineta.

tree-cultus. *s.*

Anthrop.: Tree-worship (q.v.).
"The whole tree-cultus of the world must be ascribed to the throwing of our nature into the air and earth."—*Tyler*: *Prim. Cult.* 1870, p. 221.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidet, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; sê, sê, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fâll; trî, Sýrian. *a*, *ce* = *ê*; *ey* = *â*; *qu* = *ku*.

tree-dolly, s.

Anthrop. : A tree considered either as a god or as the abode of some god or spirit.
 "In actual fact a tree-dolly is considered to be human enough to be pleased with dirt's set up to swing in the branches."—*Typogr. Prim. Cuts*, ed. 1874, II, 217.

tree-digger, s.

Agric. : A kind of double plough employed in nurseries for cutting off the roots of trees which have been planted in rows. It is vied the earth at a certain depth below the surface, and at a determinate distance on each side of the rows, to permit the tree to be readily removed from the soil.

tree-duck, s.

Ornith. : Swainson's name for the genus *Dendrocygna* (q.v.).

tree-dwelling, s.

Anthrop. : A rude kind of hut built among the branches of trees by some races of low culture as a protection against wild beasts.

"He found their tree-dwellings deserted for some years past, but the people feared they might have to resort to them again from the increase of tigers and ravenous bears their settlements."—*Journ. Anthropol.*, 1874, I, 248.

tree-fern, s.

Bot. : A fern rising to the elevation, and, to certain extent, having the structure of a tree. The trunk is really a rhizome, consisting of a woody cylinder, of equal diameter at each end, growing only at the top, and composed internally of loose cellular substance, which often disappears. When actual wood is present, it consists almost wholly of large, scattered or dotted ducts imbedded in hard plates of thick-walled, elongated tissue, usually of an interrupted sinuous aspect, though sometimes constituting a complete tube. Externally, the stem has a hard, cellular, fibrous rind, consisting of the united bases of leaves, and is thicker below than above. Many tree-ferns belong to the genus *Cyathea* (q.v.). Tree-ferns flourish further from the equator in the southern than in the northern hemisphere. They do so in New Zealand, 48 S. Lat.

2. Palm-tree. [FEAR, 2].

tree-frog, s.

Bot. : There are in all 95 species in the typical genus *Hyla*, of which much the greater number belong to America, the United States possessing a number of species. There are about 25 species in Australia and two in Asia, while Europe has but one, *Hyla arborea*, which is common in the central and southern districts and ranges into Asia and northern Africa. The Common Tree-frog of the United States (*H. cruciata*) displays in a remarkable degree the power of color change possessed by the genus, its color varying from a dark brown to a leaden-like gray or a brilliant green. This species is replaced in the Southern States by *H. carolinensis*, the Green Tree-frog. In the male of the common tree-frog the skin of the throat is distensible, and may be swollen into a resonant bladder, to whose aid are due the somewhat noisy vocal powers of the animal. Tree-frogs are of small size, and of brighter colors and more active habits than the true frogs. They feed on insects of the trees.

tree-germander, s.

Bot. : *Tectaria macrocarpa*. It is a labiate plant, one or two feet high, with downy and much wrinkled leaves, crenate on the margin, and yellowish-white flowers. It is frequent in woods and dry, stony places, flowering in August and September. It is very bitter, and has sometimes been substituted for hops.

tree-geese, s.

Ornith. : The Bernicle-geese (q.v.).
 "It has also been called tree-geese, from the belief that it originated from old and decayed trees."—*Engl. & Amer. Cyclop.*, 1874, VIII, 127.

tree-grasshopper, s.

Entom. : *Neuroscelus curica*.

tree-hair, s.

Bot. : *Corallaria jubata*, a lichen hanging in airy, wiry masses from trees in subalpine woods.

(9) [TREE-BEARD, 1]**tree-hopper, s.**

Entom. : A popular name for any individual of the genus *Metalocoris* (q.v.).

"Other harvest flies of the same family . . . are not

instructed with a national signification, but have the faculty of leaping a distance of five or six feet; they are more properly called tree-hoppers."—*Engl. & Amer. Cyclop.*, 1874, VIII, 127.

tree-iron, s. pl.

Vehicles. : The irons connecting single to double trees, or the latter to the tongue of the vehicle. Also the hooks or clips by which the traces are attached.

tree-jobber, s.

A woodpecker. [Prov.]

tree-kangaroo, s.

Zool. : Any individual of the genus *Dendrolagus* (q.v.).

tree-like, a.

Bot. : Dendroid; divided at the tip into a number of fine ramifications, so as to resemble the head of a tree, as *Lycopodium dendroideum*. Generally used of small plants.

tree-lizards, s. pl.

Zool. : The *Dendrosauria* (q.v.).

tree-louse, s.

Entom. : A plant-louse. [APRIS.]

tree-mallow, s.

Bot. : The genus *Lavatera* (q.v.), and spec. *L. arborea*.

tree-molasses, s.

Molasses made from the Sugar-maple-tree.

tree-moss, s.

Botany.

(1) *Usnea pilcata*. So named from its growing on trees.

(2) The genus *Usnea*. [TREE-BEARD.]

tree-mouse, s.

Zool. : A popular name for any of the *Dendromyinae*, an African sub-family of Muridae. The ears are clothed with hairs; and the feet, which are five-toed, are fitted for climbing.

tree-nymph, s.

Anthrop. : A dryad. (See extract.)

"The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells of the tree-nymph, long-lived, yet not immortal—they grow with high-topped leafy pine and oak upon the mountains, but when the lot of death draws nigh, and the lovely trees are sapless, and the bark rots away, and the branches fall, then their spirits depart from the light of the sun."—*Typogr. Prim. Cuts*, ed. 1874, II, 219.

tree-onion, s.

Bot. : *Allium proferum*, a hardy perennial, three feet high, the native country of which is unknown.

tree-pie, s.

Ornith. : A popular name for any individual of the genus *Dendroica*.

tree-pigeon, s.

Ornith. : A popular name for any pigeon of the genus *Trogon* (q.v.). The species are shy and timid, and inhabit the woods of inter-tropical Asia and Africa. The prevailing colours of the plumage are green and yellow of different shades, more or less contrasted with rich purple and reddish brown. Their note is very different from the mere cooing of the ringdove.

tree-porcupine, s.

Zool. : A popular name for any species of *Syntherisma* (q.v.). They are of considerable size, measuring from sixteen to twenty inches without the tail, which is about a third the length of the head and body. They are of lighter build than the Ground-porcupines, are covered with short, close, many-coloured spines, often mixed with hairs, and their tail is always prehensile. They are nocturnal in their habits, and live on fruit and roots.

tree-primrose, s.

Bot. : *Oenothera biennis*. [EVENING-PRIMROSE.]

tree-purulane, s.

Bot. : *Portulacaria afra*, an evergreen African shrub, about three feet high; with purple flowers in its native country, but which has not flowered in British greenhouses since A.D. 1732.

tree-rat, s.

Zool. : *Mus arboreus*, about seven or eight inches long, from Bengal. It builds a nest in cocoa-nut trees and bamboos, and lives partly on grain and partly on young cocoanuts.

tree-runner, s.

Ornith. (PL.) : Swainson's name for *Anaheta*, which he makes a sub-family of Cer-

thidae. Its type-genus is *Anaheta*, founded on *Anaheta subseriata*, a Brazilian bird.

tree-scraper, s. A tool, usually a triangular blade, to remove old bark and moss from trees. Also used in gathering turpentine.

tree-serpent, s. [TREE-SNAKE.]**tree-snake, tree-serpent, s.**

Zool. : Any individual of the family *Dendrophidae* (q.v.).

"Some nocturnal tree-snakes have a prolonged snout."—*Engl. & Amer. Cyclop.*, 1874, VIII, 127.

tree-sorrel, s.

Bot. : *Rumex Lunaria*, an evergreen plant, about two feet high, with greenish flowers, introduced from the Canaries into British greenhouses in A.D. 1690.

tree-soul, s.

Anthrop. : An animating and individuating principle supposed by some practising tree-worship to reside in every tree.

"Orthodox Buddhism declared against the tree-soul, and consequently against the grade to have a principle."—*Typogr. Prim. Cuts*, ed. 1874, I, 478.

tree-sowthistle, s.

Bot. : *Sonchus asperis*. (Britten & Holland.)

Root with creeping scapes, stem simple, leaves dentulate, clasping the stem, with short, obtuse auricles; involucre glandulose, hispid; flowers very large, yellow. Frequent in cornfields in Britain. Called also Corn Sowthistle.

tree-squirrel, s.

Zool. : Any individual of the genus *Sciurus* (q.v.), as distinguished from the Flying Squirrel (*Pteromys*) and the Ground Squirrel (*Tamias*).

tree-sugar, s.

Sugar made from the Maple-tree.

tree-swift, s.

Ornith. : Any individual of the genus *Dendrochelidon*.

tree-toad, s.

Zool. : A popular name for several of the *Hylidae*. Used without a qualifying epithet, it is equivalent to tree-frog (q.v.). With a qualifying epithet it is limited to particular species. *Hyla versicolor* is the Chameleon Tree-toad, *Trachycephalus lichenatus* is the Lichened, and *T. marmoratus*, the Marbled Tree-toad.

tree-top, s.

The top or highest part of a tree.

"Reflected in the water."

Every tree-top had its shadow."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, 1881.

tree-wasp, s.

Entom. : Any wasp that makes its nest in trees, as do two British species, *Vespa holaxia* and *V. britannica*. [VESPA.]

tree-wool, s.

The same as PINE-NEEDLE WOOL (q.v.).

tree-worship, s.

Compar. Relig. : A "form of religion . . . general to most of the great races of mankind at a certain stage of mental development." (Lubbock: *Orig. Civil.*, ed. 1884, p. 294.)

It may have been a particular kind of nature-worship, or have arisen from the animistic conception prevailing among the races of low culture at the present day, that trees were the residences or embodiments of spirits or deities.

Tree-worship was a peculiarly Canaanitish cult, as is proved by the frequent mention of it in the Old Testament, and the storm denunciations of it show that the Jews, from time to time, lapsed into the nature-worship of their neighbours (Deut. xii. 2, xvi. 21; Judges vi. 25; 1 Kings xiv. 23, xv. 13, xviii. 19; 2 Kings xvii. 10, xviii. 18; Isa. lvii. 5; Jer. xvii. 2; Ezek. vi. 13, xv. 25; Hos. iv. 13.)

It formed an essential part of the classic mythology, in which are found supernatural beings attached to individual trees, and so many deities—dryads, fauns, and satyrs—roaming in the forests, the analogues of which still live in folk-tales as elves and fairies. (Grove, II.)

Tree-worship, in Southern Asia, still forms an important part of Buddhist practice, though it is not recognized by Buddhist sacred literature. The famous Bodhi tree, grown from a branch of the tree sent by Ashoka to Ceylon in the third century B.C., till its destruction in October, 1887, received the worship of pilgrims, who came in thousands to do it

oil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, ceil, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -tion, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shun. -tion, -sion = shun. -sion, -tious = shun. -ble, -dia, &c. = bel, del.

with a hooked appendage at the apex. Natives of Australia. Genera three, species sixteen. (Lacépède.)

tré-ma-nô-tis, s. (Gr. *tréma* (tréma) = a hole, and *notos* (notos) = the back.)

Palaont.: A genus of Halictids, with two species, from the Upper Silurian of North America.

trém-àr-tis, s. [First element doubtful; second, Gr. *ártos* (ártos) = a bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Ursidae, with one species, commonly known as *Ursus ornatus*, the Spectated Bear (q.v.).

tré-ma-tis, s. [TREMATOIDA.]

Palaont.: A subgenus of *Discina*, with four species, from the Silurian rocks of North America and Europe.

tré-ma-tô, pref. [TREMATOIDA.] Hollow; having a hollow process or processes.

tré-ma-tô-dé, s. pl. (Gr. *tréma* (tréma), *trémato* (trémato) = a hole, a pore.)

Zool.: Flukes, Suctorial Worms; an order of the class Annelida, with two groups, *Discina* and *Polysoma*. Leaf-like parasites, for the most part internal, but some external, provided with one or more ventral suckers, a mouth and alimentary canal, but no anus or biliary; integument of the adult not ciliated; sexes generally united in one individual. They are the Sterelintulids of Owen, and were included by Cuvier in his Parenchymatous Intestinal Worms. The intestinal canal is often much branched, and possesses but one external opening, usually at the bottom of the anterior suctorial disc, and serving both as an oral and anal aperture. A water-vascular system is present, consisting of two lateral vessels, generally opening on the surface by a common sensory pore. The nervous system consists of two pleural ganglia. The young may be developed directly into the adult, or may pass through a complicated metamorphosis, varying in different cases (REEDIA); and one of the early stages of their existence is often passed in the interior of freshwater molluscs, whence they are transferred to a vertebrate host. In their adult state they occupy the most varied situations. The majority live in the intestines or hepatic ducts, the eyes, or vessels of vertebrates; a few are ectoparasitic, and live on the skin and gills of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, &c. The genus *Polysoma* (q.v.) may be taken as the type of the order. The genus *Gymnophorus*, in which the sexes are distinct, occurs abundantly in the bloodvessels of man in Egypt, South Africa, and the Mauritius, and its presence has also been detected in monkeys.

tré-ma-tô-dé, a. & s. [TREMATOIDA.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Trematoda (q.v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual member of the order Trematoda.

tré-ma-tô-dé, s. [TREMATOIDA.] The same as TREMATODE (q.v.).

tré-ma-tô-sau-ris, s. [Pref. *tremato*, and *tré-sau-ris* (tré-sau-ris) = a lizard.]

Palaont.: A serpentine genus of Labyrinthodonts, of which little definite is known. Its species are generally recorded by taxonomic Tremat. *tré-ma-tô-sau-ris*, and *T. orla*, both from the Bunter Sandstone of Bernburg.

tré-ma-tô-spir, s. [Pref. *tremato*, and *tré-spir* (tré-spir) = a coil.]

Palaont.: A genus of Spiriferidae, with one species, ranging from the Upper Silurian to the Middle Devonian of the United States. It appears to be closely related to *Bellerophon* (REZIA, 2.)

trém-bi-lor-ég, trém-blör-ég, s. pl.

Scienc.: The name given in South America to small earthquakes, consisting of series of rapidly recurring vibratory movements, not sufficiently powerful to create damage. (Miles; *Earthquakes*, p. 10.)

trém-bi-bis, s. [Eng. *tremble* (s), *able*.]

Medic.: Caused by fear or trembling; fearful. "Not what is tremulous and monstrous, these be the who, when they are thus, fly into a ditch." — Bacon. (*Advancement of Learning*)

trém-bi-bis, s. [Eng. *tremble* (s), *able*.]

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trém-bi-bis, s. [Fr. *trembler*, from Low Lat. *tremble* = to tremble, from Lat. *tremulus* = trembling, from *tremo* = to tremble; Gr. *tréma* (tréma) = to tremble. The *b* is accentuated, as in number.]

1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, or the effect of different emotions, as passion, rage, grief, &c.; to shake, to quiver, to shudder. (Mind of persons.)

"But his knees beneath him trembled." — Longfellow. (*Hiawatha*, II.)

2. To be moved or shaken with a quivering motion; to quiver, to shake.

"The trembling leaves." — Milton. (*P. L.*, IV. 666.)

3. To quiver, to shake, as sound; as, His voice trembled.

trém-bi-bis, s. [TREMBLE, v.]

1. The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking through cold, &c.

2. Fear.

"The housekeeper . . . to set a good example, ordered back her trembles and came out." — Blackmore. (*Christiana*, ch. xli.)

3. All of a tremble: In a state of shaking involuntarily, as from fear, cold, &c.

trém-bi-bi-mént, s. [Fr. from *trembler* = to tremble.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A tremor, a quivering, a tremble.

"Tartila in leafy tremblement." — Keats. (*Endymion*, l. 100.)

2. Music: A trill or shake.

trém-blör, s. [Eng. *tremble* (s), v.; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who trembles.

"Not one poor trembler only fear intruder." — Byron. (*An Occasional Prologue*.)

2. Church Hist. (P.): The name given to an extreme Protestant sect in the early days of the Reformation in England.

"As thus I stood along the street, / Such gait and posture did I meet / Of these quaint primitive dissemblers / In old Queen Bees a days called Tremblers." — Ward. (*Hudibras Redivivus*.)

trém-blör, s. [Fr. *tremble* (s), v.; -er.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Shaking, as with fear, cold, or the like.

"The anxious crowd, with horror pale, / All trembling, heard the wondrous tale." — Scott. (*Lays of the Last Minstrel*, VI. 28.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of shaking involuntarily, as from fear, cold, &c.

"Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro, / And gathering tears, and tremblings of distress." — Byron. (*Childe Harold*, III. 24.)

2. (Pl.): An inflammatory affection in sheep, caused by eating noxious food.

trembling poplar, s.

Bot.: *Populus tremula*, the Aspen (q.v.).

trembling-tree, s.

Bot.: *Populus tremula*; an American tree, about forty feet high, akin to the Aspen, of which some botanists consider it to be only a variety. It has a sub-ovulate leaf, with an abruptly acuminate point, and two glands at its base; young leaves silky on the upper surface, old ones glabrous.

trém-blör-ég, s. pl. [TREMBOLORES.]

trém-ô-fác-tion, s. [Lat. *tremefactus*, pr. par. of *tremefacio* = to cause to shake or tremble; *tremo* = to tremble, and *facio* = to make.] The act or state of trembling; agitation, tremor.

trém-mô-lis, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *tremo* = to tremble, to shake, to quiver; from the quivering of the gelatinous mass of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tremellina (q.v.). It consists of a tremulous gelatinous mass, generally more or less wavel and sinuated, free from papille and tubercles. They vary greatly in form, being leaf-like, club-shaped, orbicular, &c., and in colour, being white, yellow, orange, rose-coloured, purple, &c. A common species, *Tremella mesenterica*, is conspicuous in winter in hedges from its orange tint.

trém-mô-lis, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tremellina*; Lat. masc. p. i. adj. suff. -alis.]

Bot.: An order or sub-order of Hymenomycetous Fungals, the species of which are of a gelatinous texture, sometimes, though rarely, with a cretaceous nucleus, their hymenium in the more typical genera covering the whole surface without any definite upper or under side; sporophores scattered, often lobed or quadrifurcate; spores often producing secondary spores or aplanospores. They grow upon branches or stumps of trees, in crevices of the bark, or on the dead wood, rarely on the ground. Found chiefly in temperate climates, though some are tropical. A widely distributed representative is the Jew's-ear (q.v.).

trém-mô-lis, s. [Mod. Lat. *tremellina*; suff. -alis.]

Bot., &c.: Resembling the genus Tremella; gelatinous.

trém-mô-lis, s. [Lat. *tremellus* = that ought to be feared, fut. pass. par. of *tremo* = to tremble.]

1. Sufficient or calculated to excite fear or terror; terrible, dreadful, awful.

"Fictions in form, but in their substance truths / Tremendous truths!" — Wordsworth. (*Excursion*, bk. vi.)

2. Such as may astonish by magnitude, size, force, violence, or degree; wonderful (Collyer).

"But they are numerous how as are the waves / And the tremendous rain!" — Byron. (*Heaven & Earth*, l. 8.)

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2. Such as may astonish by magnitude, size, force, violence, or degree; wonderful (Collyer).

"But they are numerous how as are the waves / And the tremendous rain!" — Byron. (*Heaven & Earth*, l. 8.)

trém-mô-lis, s. [Lat. *tremellus* = that ought to be feared, fut. pass. par. of *tremo* = to tremble.]

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I. Ordinary Language:

1. A shaking, quivering, or trembling motion.

"From every stroke there continues a tremor in the wall."—*More: Immort. of the soul*, bk. II, ch. II.

2. An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a state of trembling.

"It affects the nerves, occasioning tremors."—*Am. Diet.*: On Aliments.

II. Mercurial tremors: [MERCURIAL-PALSY.]

III. Phys. Science: An earth-tremor; a vibratory motion of the earth's surface, inseparable by the unaided senses. Tremors may be either Natural or Artificial: natural tremors are due to the attractive influence of the sun and moon, or to seismic action; artificial tremors may be produced by various causes, as a passing train, the movements of a crowd, &c.

"Modern research has shown a typical earthquake to consist of a series of small tremors, succeeded by a shock, or series of shocks, separated by more or less irregular vibrations of the ground."—*Atlas: Earthquake*, p. 12.

*trém-ér-lôs, a. [Eng. tremor; -less.] Free from any tremor, quivering, or shaking.

"He sent his eye round the jet-like circle and found every tip of reluctance in it tremulous."—*Isis*, Feb. 26, 1885.

*trém-ê-lant, *trém-ê-lent, a. & s. [Lat. tremulus, from tremo = to tremble.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Trembling, tremulous.

"Happy de Brode, doomed to survive long ages, in men's memory, in this faint way with tremulous white rail."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. I, bk. II, ch. II.

2. Music: Consisting of or employing tremolos.

"Stay this tremulous epidemic which is destroying Italian vocalization."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 4, 1884.

B. As substantive:

Music:

1. The same as TREMOLO (q.v.).

2. The same as TREMOLO (q.v.).

"Pall can do this... with hardly a quiver or a tremulous."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 4, 1884.

*trém-ê-lâ-tion, s. [TREMULOUS.] TREMOLOUSNESS.

"I was struck with such a terrible tremulousness."—*T. Brown: Works*, II, 226.

*trém-ê-lôs, a. [Lat. tremulus, from tremo = to tremble; Sp. tremulo, tremuloso; Ital. tremulo, tremulo, tremoloso.]

1. Trembling; affected with fear or timidity; timid.

"The tender tremulous christian is easily distressed and assailed by them."—*Deity of Pity*.

2. Shaking, quivering, shivering, trembling.

"Whereas the tremulous branches readily did all of them bow down and towards that side."—*Longfellow: Purpario, xviii*.

3. Trembling, as in uncertainty.

"A sober calm fleeces unshod ether; whose least wave stuns tremulous."—*Thomson: Idylls*, 666.

4. Vibratory.

"The tremulous or vibratory motion which is observed in these phenomena."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. II, ch. viii.

*trém-ê-lôs ly, adv. [Eng. tremulous; -ly.]

In a tremulous manner; with trembling, quivering, or trepidation; tremblingly.

"They heard and rose, and tremulously brave, Rushed where the sound invoked their aid to save."—*Byron: Larc*, l. 12.

*trém-ê-lôs-nês, s. [Eng. tremulous; -ness.] The quality or state of being tremulous; trembling, quivering.

*trém, a. & s. [TREM.]

A. As adj.: Wooden; made of wood.

B. As subst.: A fish-spear.

*tré-nâil, s. [TREENAIL.]

*trénch, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. trencher (Fr. trencher) = to cut, to carve, to hack, to hew; origin doubtful. Ital. trinchare = to cut; Sp. trinchar = to carve; trincar = to chop; O. Sp. trenchar = to part the hair of the head.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cut, to hew. "A figure

Trenched back."—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, III, 2.

2. To cut or dig out, as a ditch, a channel

for water, or a long hollow in the earth; to cut or dig channels or trenches.

"[H] trencher the black earth on every side.

A cavern formed, a cleft long and wide.

—*Lucan: Pharsalia*, 10, 20.

3. To fortify by cutting a trench or ditch, and raising a rampart or breastwork of the earth thrown out of the ditch; to entrench.

"Advanced upon the field there stood a mound Of earth supported, wall, and trench around."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, II, 74.

4. To enclose, to surround, to cover.

"I apply their helms Mid brakes and boughs, and in the earth below."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, II, 1.

II. Agric.: To furrow deeply with the single or plough; to cut deeply by a succession of parallel and contiguous trenches for certain purposes of tillage; to break up and prepare for crops by deep digging and removing stones, &c.

"French the ground, and make it ready for the spring."—*Kewenau: Calendar*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To encroach. (Followed by on or upon): as, To trench on one's liberty or rights.

2. To have direction; to aim; to tend.

3. To trench on: To form trenches against or around, as against a town in besieging it.

"Like powerful armies trenching at a town, By slow and silent, but relentless way."—*Young*.

*trénch, *trenche, s. [O. Fr. trencher = a thing cut, a trench, from trencher = to cut; Fr. trancher; Sp. trinchar; Ital. trincare.] [TRENCH, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ditch; a long, narrow cut or channel in the earth.

"When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small trench to carry more of the water in, keeping it always upon a level."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. A place cleared of trees; a hollow walk; an alley.

"And in a trench forth in the park path she."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 10, 704.

II. Technically:

1. Agric.: A ditch or drain cut for the purpose of preparing or improving the soil; an open ditch for drainage.

2. Mil.: An excavation to cover the advance of a besieging force, or to interrupt the advance of an enemy. It generally proceeds in a zigzag form, connecting the parallels and advanced batteries, and is six to ten feet wide, three feet deep, the earth excavated forming a parapet on the side exposed to the fire of the fortress. If the ground be hard or rocky, the trenches are formed by piling fascines, bags of earth, &c., in a line on it.

"Some help to sink new trenches."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, 117.

3. To open the trenches:

Mil.: To begin to dig or to form the lines of approach.

*trench-cart, s.

Mil.: A cart adapted to traverse the trenches with ordnance, stores, and ammunition.

*trench-cavalier, s.

Mil.: A high parapet made by the besiegers upon the glacis to command and enfilade the covered way of the fortress.

*trench-plough, s.

Agric.: A kind of plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of the ordinary furrows.

*trench-plough, v.t.

Agric.: To plough with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the earth to a greater depth than usual.

*trénch-ant, *trénch-and, a. [O. Fr. trenchant, pr. par. of trencher = to cut.] [TRENCH, v.]

1. Sharp, cutting.

"The trenchant blade, Toledo trusty For want of fighting was grown rusty."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I, 1.

2. Sharp, keen, unparrying, severe; as, trenchant criticism.

*trénch-ant ly, adv. [Eng. trenchant; -ly.]

In a trenchant manner; sharply, severely.

"Mr. Thelstone's action and position with regard to Home Rule are also most trenchantly dealt with."—*Morning Post*, Jan. 16, 1886.

*trénch-êr, *trench-our, s. [O. Fr. trenchoir; Fr. trenchoir. In sense 1, from Eng. trench, v.; -er.]

1. One who trenches or cuts.

2. A wooden plate or dish on which meat

was formerly eaten at table, or on which food might be cut or carved.

"Hospitality could offer little more than a cold strech, a trencher of meat laid low and bare, and a draught of beer water."—*De Witt: The Day*, ch. xvi.

3. Hence, the contents of a trencher; pleasures of the table.

"It could be no ordinary declaration of affection, could bring home such, given on trencher meat, and their utmost liberty in wine."—*De Witt: The Day*, ch. xvi.

4. The same as TRENCHEIR (q.v.).

"The college boys raised their trenchers."—*De Witt: The Day*, ch. xvi.

*trencher buffoon, s. A wag sitting at a dinner table. (Jocose: Mure: 1884, Ded.)

*trencher cap, s. A cap having a square top like a beard set on it, worn at the universities and many schools.

*trencher-chaplain, s. A domestic chaplain.

*trencher fly, s. One who leads the tables of others; a parasite.

"He tried which of them were friends and which only trencher flies and parasites."—*De Witt: The Day*, ch. xvi.

*trencher friend, s. A parasite; a sponger.

"Courtiers, destroyers, of the other world, You look of fortune, trencher friends to wit."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, I, 1.

*trencher-knight, s. A waiter. (Shakespeare: *Labour's Lost*, v. 2.)

*trencher law, s. The regulation of diets; dietetics.

"When seditious morsels came the party man, When diet's care was his."—*De Witt: The Day*, ch. xvi.

*trencher man, s.

1. A hearty eater or feeder.

"He is a very valiant trencher man, he has an excellent stomach."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, I, 1.

2. A cook.

"Palladius assured him, that he had known no more fool to his liking than he could be to the fullest trencher-men of diets."—*De Witt: The Day*, ch. xvi.

3. A table-companion; a trencher-mate.

"A hot captain and trencher-mate of Lancelot."—*De Witt: The Day*, ch. xvi.

*trencher mate, s. A table-companion; a parasite.

"These trencher mates frame to thine a more pleasant."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*.

*trénch-êr-ing, s. [Eng. trencher; -ing.]

TRENCHING.

*trénch-ing, s. [TRENCH, v.]

Agric.: The act or operation of preparing or improving land by cutting trenches, or by bringing up the soil to the surface by means of a trench-plough.

*trénch-môre, v.t. [TRENCHMOR, s.] To dance a trenchmôr.

"Marked he doth entail, and adorns a neck Will seem to a soldier at a trenchmôr."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*.

*trénch-môre, s. trench-môr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Music:

1. An old English country dance of a lively character.

"For an ape to frolic trenchmôr is a sort of buckles and a droll."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, ch. II.

2. The music for such a dance. It was written in triple or 3/4 time.

*trénd (1), *trend en, v.t. & i. [From the same root as A.S. trendan = to creep, to move, cf. Dan. trind = round; trend = to creep, to move; to grow round; Sw. trend = to creep, to move.] [TRENCH, v.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To roll or turn about.

"Lat hym rotten and trenden."—*Chaucer: Prioress's Tale*, bk. III.

2. To extend or lie along in a particular direction; to run; to stretch.

"To the southward of the cape the land trends away."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. II, ch. I.

B. Trans.: To cause to bend or turn; to turn.

"And farr from the valley where the trend Her silver stream."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, ch. II.

*trénd (2), v.t. [From A.S. trendan = to creep, to move, cf. Dan. trind = round; trend = to creep, to move.] [TRENCH, v.]

To change, as wood. (Jocose.)

site, fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wët, here, camel, hêr, there; pine, pit, aire, sir, marine; gô, pî, cr. wêre, wolf, werk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; try, Syrian. se, ce = e; ey = â; qu = kw.

(1) *a.* [TREND (1), v.]1. *and. Land.* Inclination in a particular direction. (Lit. & fig.)The whole trend of public feeling in France is not in favor of military occupations, but of open-air parks. *Study Telegraph*, Jan. 16, 1906.2. *Trended*:1. *Fig.* The general line of direction of the side of a work or a line of works.2. *Fig.*:

(1) The thickening of an anchor shank as it approaches the arms. It extends upward from the throat a distance equal to the length of the arm.

(2) The angle formed by the line of a ship's bow and the direction of the anchor cable.

(3) *a.* [TREND (2), a.] Clean or cleansed and.trend-*el*, *a.* [TRENDLE.]trend-*er*, *a.* [Eng. trend (2), v.; -er.] One whose business is to free wool from its filth. (Prov.)trend-*ing*, *a.* [TREND (1), v.] A turn, bend, or inclination in a particular direction; a trend.The mounds and trendings of the crooked shore. *Trepan*, *Trepan*; *Need* vii. 90.trend-*le*, *a.* [A.S. trendle = a ring, a circle.] [TREND (1), v.] Anything round used in turning or rolling; a trundle.The shaft the wheel, the wheel the trendle turns. *Spenser*.trend-*le*, *s.* [See def.]Trend-*le*, *s.* A river of England.trend-*le*, *s.* A fine variety of sand found in and near the river Trent, and used for polishing.trend-*le*, *v.* [TREND, v.] To trend; to bend the nose.The valley of Gehinnom and Jehonaphat. . . do trend in the north. *—Nadab*, *Trepan*, p. 104.trend-*le*, *s.* (1) *Fr. trend, trendal* = a trendal, from *trend* = thirty; *Low Lat. trendale* = a trendal, from *Lat. triginta* = thirty, from *tres* = three.1. *Evangelical Ritual*: An office for the dead consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death.Let me be sent, and *trepan* read. When thou art to convert gone.2. *A large, an elegy.* Scott: *Robbery*, s. 27.trend-*le*, *s.* [See def.]Trend-*le*, *s.* A township in the state of New York twelve miles north of Utica.Trend-*le*, *s.* A limestone of Lower Silurian age from North America. (*Michigan*.) It is distributed into the Hudson River Group, the Utica Group, and the Trenton Group.trend-*le*, *s.* [TREND (1), v.; -ing.] *Fr. trepan* = a trepan, from *Lat. trepanum* (for *trepanum*, from *Gr. trepanon*) = a carpenter's tool, an auger, a trepan; *trepan* (trepan) = to bore; *trepan*, *trepan* (*trepan*, *trepan*) = a hole.1. *Med.*: A war engine or instrument used in wars for piercing or making holes in the walls of besieged towns.The figures have the trepan dressed. *T. H. n. Judith*, III. 107.2. *Surg.*: A crown saw used principally in trepanning of the skull. The trephine is an improved form. [TREPHINE.]I come to work with the trepan, which I much prefer above trephine. *—Wagner: Surgery*, bk. v. s. 4.3. A workman's name for the steel at the head of a boring-bit. Also said *trepan*.tre-*pan* (2), *tr. pan*, *s.* [O *Fr. trappas* = a snare, a trap for animals, from *trappas* = a trap (q.v.).]1. *a.* snare, a trap, a trick.

In the interior care for no trepan

To draw her back into the hands. *Butler: Hudibras*, III. 111.2. *a.* cheat, a deceiver, a trickster.tre-*pan* (1), *tr. & f.* [Fr. *trépaner*, from *trépan* = a trepan.]A. *Transitive*:

Surg.: To perforate by or with the trepan;

to operate on with a trepan.

The dura mater under the trepanned bone in.

and. *—Wagner: Surgery*, bk. v. ch. 12.B. *Intrans.*: To operate with a trepan; to perform the operation of trepanning.The native surgeons of the South Sea Islanders trepan by laying such a flap of the scalp and carrying away the skull until an inch in diameter of the dura mater is exposed. *—M. Night: Med. Mechanics*, s.v. *Trepan*.tre-*pan* (2), *tr. pan*, *v.* [TREPAN (2), s.] To snare, to trap, to ensnare, to cheat.A writing wherein his main intentions were compressed, as to trepan him into his destruction. *—Pulver: Worthless: Fortitude*.tre-*pan* (1), *tr. (Fr.)* The same as TREPAN (1), s., 3.tre-*pan* (2), *s.* [Native name.]Zool. & Com.: A popular name for several edible tropical species of the Holothuridae, especially applied to *Holothuria edulis*, and to its dried flesh. It is a slug-like animal, from the eastern seas, from six inches to two feet in length, living among seaweed or in sand on mud, and moving by the alternate extension and contraction of the body. The trepan forms an important article of food in China. About thirty-five varieties are enumerated by travelers, but only five or six have any real commercial value.

To prepare them for the market the viscera are removed, and the animals boiled for about twenty minutes, then washed in fresh water, and afterwards smoked and dried. The curing process occupies about four days, during which the trepan must be kept very dry, for it readily absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. The final product is an unmisgiving, dirty-looking substance, which is used to prepare a sort of thick soup, a favorite dish in China and the Philippine Islands. Trepan is worth from eight to thirteen shillings a bushel, according to the variety and the perfection with which it is cured.

In the meantime, unless both the *—Sung* and the local traders are not to be overdone, it is not the Government's concern to put them under no whole some regulations. *—Standard*, Nov. 23, 1904.tre-*pan* *ise*, *v.* [Eng. *trepan* (1), -ize.] To trepan.Some have been cured by cauterizing with fire, by making off a member, by trepanning the skull, or drawing lines from it. *—Taylor: Compendium*, c.tre-*pan*-*nér*, *tr. pan*-*nér*, *s.* [Eng. *trepan* (2), v.; -er.] One who trepans; a cheat, a trickster.Not long after by the limitations of that old poet and *trepanner* of souls. *—Smith: Sermon*, vol. vi, ser. 10.tre-*pan*-*ning*, *s.* [Eng. *trepan* (1), v.; -ing.]1. *Surg.*: The operation of making an opening in the skull for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.2. *Brush-making*: The operation or process of drawing the tufts or bristles into holes in the stock by means of wire inserted through holes in the edge, which are then plugged, concealing the mode of operation.trepanning-elevator, *s.*

Surg.: A lever for raising the portion of bone detached by the trephine.

trepeget, *s.* [TREBUCHET.]tre-phine, *s.* [Fr.]

Surg.: An improved form of the trepan (q.v.). An instrument for taking a circular piece out of the cranium. It is a cylindrical saw with a cross-handle like a gimlet and a center-pin (called the perforator) around which it revolves until the saw has cut a kerf sufficient to hold it. The center-pin may then be withdrawn. The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations, such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half rotations alternately to the right and left, as in boring with an a.s.

The trephine is sometimes worked by a revolving brace like that of the carpenter, and has been socketed upon a stem with three legs, and turned by one hand while the socket is held by the other. The trephine for the antrum is a small crown-saw set in the end of a handle. It is used for entering the antrum through a tooth-socket. The trephine differs

from the trepan in having its crown fixed upon and worked by a common transverse handle, instead of being turned by a handle, like a gimlet or center-bit, as in the case with the trepan. The operation of trepanning is resorted to for the purpose of relieving the brain from pressure; such pressure may be caused by the depression of a portion of the cranium, or it may be produced by an extravasation of blood, or by the lodgment of matter between the skull and the dura mater, occasioned by a blow upon the head, or the inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

trephine-saw, *s.* A crown-saw; a cylindrical saw with a serrated end, to make a circular kerf by the rotation of the saw on its longitudinal axis.tre-phine, *v.* [TREPHINE, s.] To perforate with a trephine; to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.trep-id, *s.* [Lat. *trepidus*, from an old verb *trepō* = to turn round; cogn. with *Gr. trepein* (*trepō*) = to turn.] Trembling, quaking.Look at the poor little *trepid* creature, panting and helpless under the great eye. *—Thackeray: Trephine*, ch. 12.Now surviving in its opposite, *intrepid* (q.v.).trep-i-dá-té, *v.* [Lat. *trepidatus*, pa. par. of *trepido*.] [TREPIDATION.] To tremble. (*De Quincey*.)trep-i-dá-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *trepidationem*, accus. of *trepidatio* = alarm, a trembling, from *trepidatus*, pa. par. of *trepido* = to tremble, from *trepidus* = trembling, *trepid* (q.v.).] *Sp. trepidación*; *Ital. trepidazione*.]1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or shivering as from fear or terror; hence, a state of alarm or terror.

The general trepidation of fear and wickedness. *—Latter*, No. 46.

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

3. A state of shaking or being in vibration; vibratory motion.

They can no firm basis have Upon the trepidation of a wave. *Balcanian: Casara*, pt. II.4. *Hurry*; confused haste.II. *Ancient Astron.*: A vibration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world.What secret hand the trepidation weighs, Or through the sphere guides the spiral pace? *Brooke: Cauterized Beauty*, l.tre-pid-i-tý, *s.* [Lat. *trepidus* = *trepid* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being trepid; trepidation, timidity.trep-é-mé-ná-i-dé, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trepmonas*, genit. *trepmonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]Zool.: A family of Pantostomatous Flagellata, with a single genus, *Trepmonas* (q.v.).

Animacules naked, free-swimming, asymmetrical; two flagella separately inserted; no distinct oral aperture.

trep-é-món-á-s, *s.* [Gr. *trépō* (*trepō*) = to turn, and *Mod. Lat. monus* (q.v.).]Zool.: The type-genus of *Trepmonadidae* (q.v.), with a single species, *Trepmonas anilis*, from marsh water with decaying vegetable substances.trér-ón, *s.* [Gr. *trépō* (*trérōn*) = fearful, shy, used as an epithet of the dove; hence *trépō* (*trérōn*) in later Greek = a dove.]Ornith.: Tree-pigeons; a genus of Columbidae (the *Vinago* of Cuvier), with thirty-seven species, ranging over the whole Oriental region, and eastward to Celebes, Amboyna, and Flores, and the whole Ethiopian region to Malagasy. Formerly made the type-genus of the lapsed family *Tretroula*.tré-rón-i-dé, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *treron*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]Ornith.: A family of Columbidae, approximately equivalent to the genus *Treton* (q.v.). Bill large, strong, compressed at sides, tip very hard, hooked; nostrils exposed; tarsal short, partly clothed with feathers below tarsal joint; the whole foot formed for perching and grasping; claws strong, sharp, and semi-circular.

hill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -sion, -sion = shün. -sious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = Pol. del.

trivē, a. [TAIVER.]

1. A three-legged stool.
2. A movable iron frame or stand to support stoves, etc., on a grate; a trivet.

trivē, a. & a. [TRIV.]

A. Adj. : True.
"Strength thence of the trivet content,
That never yet refused your love."
— *Chaucer*, C. T. 7, 200.

B. As subst. : A trivet (q.v.).

trivē lufē, a. [TRIV-LOVE.]

trivē (a) (ow a) d, a. [Named after C. J. Trivē, of Nuremberg, a botanical author.]

Bot. : The typical genus of Triviaceae (q.v.). Leaves opposite, entire, without stipules; flowers dioecious, nodules in long racemes, female staminal; stamens many; females, calyx three to four, stamens many; fruit five-lobed, each cell with a single seed. Known species, *Trivēia indica*, an Indian medicinal plant, growing in the sub-Himalayas. The wood is used for drums and agricultural implements.

trivē (ā-pō a) (ow a) d, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. trivē; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ovē.]

Bot. : An obsolete order established by Linley, now merged in Crataceae.

trivē (ow a) d, a. pl. [Fr. trivē = trunk-horn.]

Trivē : Trivē, particularly the large trivē worn by Highlanders.

trivē (ow a) d, a. pl. [Fr. trivē = trunk-horn.]

trivē (ow a) d, a. pl. [Fr. trivē = trunk-horn.]

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Bot. : A fruit having three cells in an arborescent; a kind of Crataegus (q.v.).

tri-ā-pia, s. [Pref. tri-, and Gr. āpis (akle) = a point.]

Bot. : A genus of Carabidae, from the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

tri-ā-cle (l), a. [TREATABLE.]

A medicine, substance, or preparation which serves as an antidote; an antidote.

tri-ā-cle (2), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (3), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (4), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (5), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (6), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (7), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (8), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (9), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (10), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (11), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (12), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (13), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

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tri-ā-cle (14), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (15), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (16), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (17), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (18), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (19), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (20), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (21), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tri-ā-cle (22), a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A kind of carriage.

tridentate behind; ears without a distinct antitragus, the outer margin of the roach arising from the posterior of the eye.

tri-ā-hōm-l-ān, a. [TATACUS.]

tri-ā-l, *tri-ā-l, *tri-ā-l, a. [Eng. try; -el.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of trying or testing in any manner, as—

(1) The act of trying or testing the strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done.

(2) The act of testing the strength or firmness of; probation.

"Before thou make a trial of her love."

(3) Examination by a test or experiments, as in chemistry, metallurgy, or the like.

"New methods have been tried, how much the disciples have profited thereby." — *Edw. Mark viii*

(4) In the same sense as 11. 2.

(5) Experience, experimental examination.

2. A contest decisive of the merits of a cause.

"I'll answer thee in any five degrees."

3. That which tries; that which harrows or bears hard on a person, trying his character, principle, patience, or firmness; a temptation; a test of virtue, firmness, or strength of mind.

"When we speak of a state of trial, it must be understood that characters are not only tried, or tested, or examined, but that they are given to the world, and formed by circumstances." — *Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xvi.

4. A process for testing qualification, capacity, knowledge, progress, and the like; an examination.

"The girl who was called to trial." — *each*

5. The state of being tried; a having to suffer or experience something; the state of experiencing or undergoing; experience.

"Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourges." — *Hebrews ii, 2*

6. Verification, proof.

"They will scarcely believe this without trial."

II. Technically:

1. **Coursing** : A single course between two greyhounds.

"Parry and Parnepson had a terrific trial." — *Field*, Jan. 20, 1884.

2. **Law** : The examination of a cause in controversy between parties before a proper tribunal. Trials are either criminal or civil.

In criminal informations and indictments, whenever a person is charged with a crime, he must first be tried by a jury. Minor offences may be tried and disposed of summarily by magistrates without a jury. The species of trials in civil cases are six in number: by record, by inspection or examination, by certificate, by witnesses, by jury, and by the court. Trials by inspection, by certificate, and by witnesses are very unusual, but they are still recognized modes of trial in certain cases. Civil actions are now tried (1) before a judge or judges; (2) before a judge, sitting with assessors; (3) before a judge and jury; (4) before an official or special referee, with or without assessors. The first of these is now much more common than formerly. In ancient times there were also trials by combat and by ordeal.

3. **New trial** : A rehearing of a cause before another jury, granted in cases where the court, of which the record is, sees reason to be dissatisfied with a verdict on the ground of misdirection by the judge to the jury, a verdict against the weight of evidence, excessive damages, the admission of improper evidence, the discovery of fresh evidence after the verdict was given, &c.

(2) **Trial and error** :

Math. : A method of mathematical calculation for attaining to results not possible by a more direct process. An experiment is made on the assumption that a certain number is the correct one. Then it is seen how much the result differs from the hypothesis introduced into the result, and thus materials are obtained for a new calculation, which directly leads to the truth.

"Here we can only go on a method of trial and error." — *Try*, P. P. Adm., p. 239.

(3) **Trial at bar** : (*Bar*, s., ¶ 3 b.)

tri-ā, pōt, jōw, cat, pōt, chorua, qhā, bōgh; go, gōm; thā, thā; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exiot. -ing, -ian, -tan = shān, -tion, -sion = shūn, -tion, -gion = shūn, -sion, -sion, -sion = shūn, -ble, -dle, &c. = pōt, dōt.

- (6) *Trial by battle*: [BATTLE, R. 1.]
 (7) *Trial by jury*: [JURY]
 (8) *Trial by record*: [RECORD, R. 9.]

trial balance, s.

Book-keeping. A co-statement of debit and credit ledger balances.

trial-bit, s.

Surgery. A skeleton-bit used to determine the exact width of the horse's mouth, also the location as well as the height of the port.

trial-day, s. The day of trial.

* *trial-fire, s.* A fire for trying or testing an optical fire.

* *trial fire touch me his finger and* [Anecdote. *Merry Wives, v. 2.*]

* *trial glass, s.* A tall glass vessel for examining the teeth to be tested by the hygienic method. The mouth is preferably enlarged, to prevent capillary adhesion.

trial glass, s.

A catalog of causes for trial.

trial square, s. A try-square (q.v.).

* *trial trip, s.* An experimental trip; a journey made by a new vessel to test its speed, rate of speed, working, etc.

* *trial trip, s.* A journey made by a new vessel to test its speed, rate of speed, working, etc.

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Triangle for drawing parallel, is dependent on, or conditional upon, it. It has one fixed angle, the two others being each of 45°, or one of 60° and the other of 60°.

1. *Equilateral*. A symbol of the Holy Trinity represented by an equilateral triangle. [TAINIEY.]

2. *Isosceles*. A portion of a surface bounded by three lines, and consequently having three angles. Triangles are either plane, spherical, or curvilinear. A plane triangle is a portion of a plane bounded by three straight lines called sides, and their points of intersection are the vertices of the triangle. Plane triangles may be classified either with reference to their sides or to their angles. When classified their sides or their angles, there are two classes: (1) Isosceles triangles, which have two sides equal; (2) Equilateral triangles, which have three sides equal. The isosceles triangle has a particular case, called the equilateral triangle, all of whose sides are equal. When classified with reference to their angles, there are two classes: (1) Right-angled triangles, which have one right angle, and (2) Oblique-angled triangles, all of whose angles are oblique; subdivided into (a) acute-angled triangles, which have all their angles acute; and (b) obtuse-angled triangles, which have one obtuse angle. The sides and angles of a triangle are called its elements, the side on which it is supposed to stand is called the base, and the vertex of the opposite angle is called the vertex of the triangle; the distance from the vertex to the base is the altitude. Any side of a triangle may be regarded as a base, though in the right-angled triangle one of the sides about the right angle is usually taken. The three angles of a plane triangle are together equal to two right angles, or 180°. Its area is equal to half that of a rectangle or parallelogram having the same base and altitude; in a right-angled plane triangle the square of the side opposite the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. The triangle being the fundamental figure of plane geometry, the investigation of its properties is held to be of primary importance, and the geometry of the triangle has become one of the most important branches of its properties. In the discussion of the triangle, the geometer considers alike the area bounded by the sides of the triangle, and the outside regions of space marked off by those sides produced to infinity.

3. *Mil*. A sort of frame formed of three ballistics to which a person was liable to undergo military punishment. [HISTORICAL.]

4. *Mil*. A bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, having an opening at one of the lower angles, so that the sides are of unequal length. It is suspended by one angle and struck with a small ball, and is sometimes introduced in brilliant musical passages.

5. *Buttery*. A small piece of pottery, placed between pieces of basalt when in the sugar, to prevent the adherence of the pieces when fired.

6. *Surveying*. Since every plane figure may be regarded as composed of a certain number of triangles, and as the area of a triangle is easily computed, the whole practice of land-surveying is nothing more than the measurement of a series of plane triangles.

7. (1) *Arithmetical triangle*. A name given to a table of numbers arranged in a triangular manner, and formerly employed in arithmetical computation. It is equivalent to a multiplication table. The first vertical column consisted of units; the second of a series of natural numbers; the third of triangular numbers; the fourth of pyramidal numbers, and so on. [FIGURATE NUMBERS.]

(2) *Curved-line triangle*. A triangle whose sides are curved lines of any kind whatever; as, a spherical triangle, lying on the surface of an ellipsoid, &c.

(3) *Mixtilinear triangle*. A triangle in which some of the lines are straight and others curved.

(4) *Spherical triangle*. Spherical triangles take the names, right-angle, obtuse-angled, acute-angled, according to the nature of the angles, in the same cases as plane triangles. A spherical triangle is triangular, when it has two right angles, and trirectangular, when it has three right angles. A trirectangular

triangle is one-eighth of the surface of the sphere, and is taken as the unit of measure for polyhedral angles. Two spherical triangles are similar, when the angles of the one are equal to the angles of the other, taken in the same order. A spherical triangle is equilateral, when one of its sides is equal to the other two. [SPHERICAL.]

(5) *Supplemental triangle*: [SUPPLEMENTAL.]

(6) *Triangle of forces*: [TRIANGLE OF FORCES.]

(7) *Triangle of Hesselberg*: [TRIANGLE OF HESSELBERG.]

(8) *Triangle of Newton*: [TRIANGLE OF NEWTON.]

(9) *Triangle of Newton*: [TRIANGLE OF NEWTON.]

(10) *Triangle of Newton*: [TRIANGLE OF NEWTON.]

(11) *Triangle of Newton*: [TRIANGLE OF NEWTON.]

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(41) *Triangle of Newton*: [TRIANGLE OF NEWTON.]

(42) *Triangle of Newton*: [TRIANGLE OF NEWTON.]

to, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, cān, l, hēr, thēre: pīn, pīt, sīr, sīr marine: sō, pō, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

sense as uow. Linnaeus (*System Naturae*, ii, 3) employed it for what would now be called a subkingdom, enumerating three tribes of vegetables, Monocotyledones, Dicotyledones, and Acotyledones. Some other naturalists have made a tribe a division of a family.

tribe, *v. t.* [TAISE, *s.*] To divide or distribute into tribes; to classify by tribes.

"Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well tribed by Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Ray."—*Newton: Eng. Hist. Lib.*, p. 19.

tribesman, *s.* [Eng. *tribe*, and *man*.] A member of a tribe or clan; a clansman.

"The words and the soldiers could not lead, they could not constrain the will of their fellow tribesmen."—*Gardner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. II.

trib-lét, **trib-ô-lét**, **trib-ôu-lét**, *s.* [Fr. *tribolet*.]

1. *Forging*: A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes. The nut having been cut from the bar, the hole is punched and enlarged by the triblet, which also serves as a handle while the nut is being finished on the anvil. In the case of a ring, the parts having been joined, the ring is fashioned and shaped on the triblet.

2. The mandrel in a machine for making lead-pipe.

tri-bôm-ô-târ, *s.* [Gr. *τρίβω* (*tribô*) = to rub, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus resembling a sled, used in estimating the friction of rubbing surfaces.

tri-bô-ni-ô-ph-ôr-ôu, *s.* [Gr. *τρίβων* (*tribôn*) = a cloak, and *φορεῖν* (*phorô*) = bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Limacidae, with three species, from Australia. Mantle small, triangular; back with an almost imperceptible furrow; teeth with wavy edges.

trib-ôu-lét, *s.* [TRIBLET.]

trib-râch, *s.* [Lat. *tribrachius*, from Gr. *τρίβραχος* (*tribrachios*) = from *τρί* (*tri*) = three, and *βραχίς* (*brachis*) = short; Fr. *tribraque*.]

Pros.: A poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mê | l' | us*.

tri-brâc-ô-té, *s.* [Pref. *tri*, and Eng. *bracteat* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Having three bracts.

trib-q-âl, *s.* [Lat. *tribus* = a tribe, and Eng. suff. *-âl*.] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

"For which he proposes and defines a tribal character."—*Gardner & Mullinger: Introd.*, No. 401, p. 274. (1861.)

trib-q-lar, *s.* [TAISE.] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

trib-q-lâ-tion, **trib-u-lâ-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *tribulation*, from Lat. *tribulationem*, accus. of *tribulatio* = distress, affliction, from *tribulus*, *pa.* par. of *tribulo* = to press, to oppress, from *tribulum* = a threshing-sledge for separating grain from its husk. It was in the form of a wooden platform, studded beneath with sharp bits of flint or with iron teeth.]

1. That which causes affliction or distress; a severe affliction, trouble, or trial.

"When tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is attended."—*Matt. xiii. 21*.

2. A state of severe affliction or distress.

tri-bû-lô-s, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tribulus* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. *ul.* suff. *-ô-s*.]

Bot.: A section of Zygophyllaceae, having the seeds without alliumen.

trib-q-lûs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *τρίβωλος* (*tribôlos*) = a caltrop (q.v.), various plants with fruit like caltrops; spec. (1) *Tribulus terrestris*, (2) *Fagonia cretica*, (3) *Triptolena* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tribuleae (q.v.). Calyx five-parted; petals five, spreading; stamens ten; style short or absent; stigma five-rayed. Fruit of five capular, pentagonal capsules, spinous or tubercular on the back; cells five, indehiscent; seeds many. Tropical and sub-tropical regions. *Tribulus terrestris* (Linn.), from which *T. lanuginosus* (Linn.) is not distinct, is a trailing annual, about nine inches long, with yellow flowers, found in many of the warm countries, including India, the south of Europe, and the West Indies. In the last-named locality, where it is called Turkey Blossom, it is sometimes cultivated in gardens for its fragrant flowers. In the prickly fruits wound the feet of cattle.

Fowls feed and become fat upon this plant, of which they are very fond. In India the fruits are regarded as cooling, diuretic, astringent, and tonic; they are given in painful micturition, calculus, urinary affections, and gonorrhoea. Sometimes the fruit and root are boiled to form a medicated liquid. Another Indian species, *T. alatus*, has similar qualities. The South American *T. cistoides* is an aperient. *T. terrestris* may very possibly be the "thistle" of Matt. vii. 16, and the "brier" of Job. vi. 8.

tri-bû-nal, **tri-bu-nal**, *s.* [Lat. *tribunus*.]

1. The seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

"This goddess, this to his remembrance call, Rembrace his knees, at his tribunal fall."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, l. 681.

2. Hence, a court of justice.

"The ordinary tribunals were about to resume their functions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 31.

3. In France, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place in which the musical performers are placed.

Tribunal of Penance, Tribunal of Confession:

Roman Church: The internal court (*forum internum*), in which the Church, through her priests acting judicially, remits or retains sins; the sacrament of penance.

"Censure can be imposed, according to the ordinary law, by ecclesiastics possessing jurisdiction in the external courts (*forum externum*), as distinct from the internal court, or tribunal of confession."—*Adis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 148.

trib-q-nar-y, *s.* [Eng. *tribune* (q.v.) -*ary*.] Of or pertaining to a tribune or tribunes; tribunitary.

trib-q-nô, *s.* [Lat. *tribunus*, from *tribunus* = a tribune (q.v.).] Tribuneship.

"Before the succession of the tribunate and manifestly in the decurvature."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, ch. 17.

trib-q-nô, **trib-q-nô**, **tri-bun**, *s.* [Lat. *tribunus* = a tribune, prop. = the chief of, or elected by, a tribe, from *tribus* = a tribe (q.v.); Fr. *tribun*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tribuno*.]

1. Roman Antiq.: Properly, the chief magistrate of a tribe. There were several kinds of officers in the Roman state that bore the title.

(1) The plebeian tribunes, who were first created after the secession of the commons to the Mons Sacer (A.V.C. 200), as one of the conditions of its return to the city. They were especially the magistrates and protectors of the commons, and no patrician could be elected to the office. At their first appointment the power of the tribunes was very small, being confined to the assembling of the plebeians and the protection of any individual from patrician aggression; but their persons were sacred and inviolable, and this privilege consolidated their other powers, which, in the later ages of the republic, grew to an enormous height, and were finally incorporated with the functions of the chief magistrates in the person of the emperor. The number of the tribunes varied from two to ten, and each of these might annul the proceedings of the rest by putting in his veto.

(2) Military tribunes were first elected in the year A.V.C. 310, in the place of the consuls, in consequence of the demands of the commons to be admitted to a share of the supreme power. This measure was not, however, a complete concession of their demands, but, in fact, evaded them in a great degree; for the tribunate was not invested with the full powers or honours of the consulate, not being a curule magistracy, and, though it was open to all the people, patricians were almost invariably chosen. The number of the military tribunes was sometimes six and sometimes three. For above seventy years sometimes consuls were elected and sometimes military tribunes; at last the old order was permanently restored, but the plebeians were admitted to a share of it. (3) Legionary tribunes, or tribunes of the soldiers, were the chief officers of a legion, six in number, who commanded under the consul, each in his turn, usually about a month; in battle each led a cohort.

"These are the tribunes of the people. The tribunes of the commons mouth: I do despise them."—*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, act. 1, sc. 1.

2. A bench or elevated place; a raised seat or stand. Specif.:

(1) The throne of a bishop.

(2) A sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an audience.

"He had nearly stepped off the tribune when Delmar entered, and there was a commotion that made her wait."—*George Eliot: Felix Holt*.

trib-q-nô-ship, **trib-q-nô-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *tribune*; -*ship*.] The office or post of a tribune; the period during which one holds the office of tribune.

"But to say a truth, this tribuneship having been originally the first beginning from the commons, it is great and mighty in regard that it is popular."—*P. Bodin: Republic*, p. 718.

trib-q-ni-ô-gian, **trib-q-ni-ô-gian**, *s.* [Lat. *tribunicus*, *tribunicius*, from *tribunus* = a tribune (q.v.).] Pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of a tribune or tribunes.

"O happy ages of our ancestors! Beneath the kings and tribunicial power, One jail did all their crimes restrain."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, in *an*.

trib-q-tar-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tributary*; -*ly*.] In a tributary manner.

trib-q-tar-i-nô-sa, *s.* [Eng. *tributary*; -*nô-sa*.] The quality or state of being tributary.

trib-q-tar-y, **trib-q-tar-y**, *s.* [Fr. *tribunaire*, from Lat. *tribunarius* = paying tribute, from *tributus* = tribute (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *tribunario*.]

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trib-q-tar-y, *s.* [Fr. *tribunaire*, from Lat.

tribute-money, *a.* Money paid as tribute.

"They that received tribute-money."—*Matt. xvii. 2.*

tribute-patch, *s.*
Mining: The limited portion of a lode which is set to a company of tributaries, beyond which they are not for the time being permitted to work.

trib-ute, *v.t.* [TRIBUTE, *a.*] To pay as tribute.

"Praising most precious moments to the sceptre of a king."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

trib-ut-er, *s.* [Eng. *tribut(e)*; *-er*.]
Mining: One who excavates ore from a mine; one who works on tribute.

"The tributaries work only at the extraction of ore. They turn themselves into parties who agree to work portions of a lode for a given time in the best manner they can, receiving as their remuneration a certain portion of the value of the ore raised, as may be agreed upon."—*Cassell's Technical Dictionary*, iii. 56.

tri-tye, *s.* [Probably from Lat. *triceps* (pl.) = (1) tribes, boys; (2) vexations, perplexities, from Trin, an unimportant town in Apulia.]

Bot.: A button-like shield, the surface of which is covered with sinuous concentric furrows. It occurs in Gyrophora, a genus of Lichens. Called also Gyrom.

tri-tye, *s.* [From *tri*, and Eng. *capitulum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.

tri-car-bal-lyl-ic, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *carballylic*.] [CARBALLYLIC-ACID.]

tri-car-pel-lar-y, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *carpellary* (q.v.).]

Bot.: (Of a pistil): Consisting of three carpels.

tri-car-pel-lite, *s.* [TRICARPELLITES.]

Palaeont.: Any individual of the genus Tricarpellites.

tri-car-pel-li-tis, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Mod. Lat. *carpellis* = a carpel, and suff. *-itis*.]

Palaeont.: A genus of fossil fruits. Capsule three-celled, three-valved, three-seeded, ribbed, septate. Seeds erect, compressed from back to face; hilum a little above the base of the seed. Placenta central, triangular, angles mid near the base. Seven species have been described from the London Clay of Sheppey. (*Boissac*): *Fossils of the London Clay*, pp. 70-84.

tri-ce, *v.t.* [Sw. *trissa* = a sheave, a pulley, a truckle; *triss* = a splitrail-brace; Dan. *trisse* = a pulley; *trisse* = to haul by means of a pulley, to trice; Norweg. *triss*, *triss* = a pulley, or sheave in a block.]

1. *Trid. Lang.*: To pull, to haul, to drag, to tug. (*Quaker*: C. T., 14,443.)

2. *Naut.*: To haul or tie up by means of a small rope; to hoist.

"They trice up thaire sails."—*Morte Arthure*, 222.

trips, *s.* [Sp. *tris* = noise made by the breaking of glass, a trice, an instant; *trips* = to come in an instant; so also Port. *triss* = the sound of breaking glass; *triss* = to come in a trice; cf. Scotch in a crack.] A very short time, a moment, an instant. Now used only in the phrase, in a trice; formerly, on a trice, with a trice.

"In a trice the turnpike men
Their gates wide open threw."—*Compter: John Gilpin*.

tri-tye, *s.* [Lat. *tricenarius* = a period of thirty years; *tricen* = thirty, and *tye* = a year.] Pertaining or belonging to the period of thirty years; triennial.

tri-tye, *s.* [Lat. *tricenarius*, from *tricen* = a period of thirty years.] Denoting thirty, or what pertains to that number, pertaining or belonging to the term of thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

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occurred three hundred years before; a tercentenary; as, the tricentenary of Shakespeare's birth.

As adj.: Relating to or consisting of three hundred; relating to three hundred years; as, a tricentenary celebration.

tri-tye, *a. & s.* [Lat. = three-headed: *tri* = three, and *tye* = a head.]

As adj.: Three-headed.

As substantive:

Anat.: A muscle, one extremity of which is composed of three distinct fasciculi. The *triceps extensor cubiti* occupies the whole brachial region; the fascia unite into a common mass, the tendon of which is inserted into the posterior and upper part of the olecranon, a bursa, however, intervening. Applied also to the *triceps cruris extensor*.

tri-tye, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trikēparos* (*trikeratos*) = three-horned: pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *kepas* (*keras*), genit. *keparos* (*keratos*) = a horn.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceae. Frustrules free, valves triangular, areolar, each angle generally with a minute tooth or short horn. Kutzing describes fourteen species, of which Mr. Smith, author of the *British Diatomaceae*, regards three as British, *Triceratium furus*, *T. alternans*, marine, and *T. striolatum* (?), from brackish water.

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

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tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

varieties. Head round, eyes rather small, muzzle short and broad, with very long, stiff, bristly whiskers on each side; fur very short and appressed; external ears absent; tail very rudimentary; toes sub-equal. On land the hind feet are turned forward and used in progression, though less completely than in the Otariidae.

2. *Palaeont.*: From the Cromer Forest-bed, and the post-Pliocene of North America.

trich-i-, *pref.* [TRICHO-]

trich-i-, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trichō* (*trichō*), genit. *trichos* (*trichos*) = hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastrea or Oostromyces Fungi, having a stalked or sessile, simple, membranous peridium bursting at the summit; spiral threads, which carry with them the spores. The threads and spores are often bright coloured. Species numerous occurring on rotten wood, &c. They are well represented in Europe.

trich-i-, *s.* [Gr. *trichiasis* (*trichiasis*).] (See def.)

Surg. & Pathol.: The growth of one or more of the eyelashes in a wrong direction, ultimately bringing it in contact with the anterior portion of the eyeball. Sometimes this is the natural mode of growth, but more frequently it is produced by a disease of the eyelid, or its inversion. The cure is slowly and steadily to remove each eyelash with a broad-pointed and well-grooved forceps, and then repeatedly apply spirits of wine to the place to destroy the follicles.

trich-i-, *s.* [Latinised dimin. from Gr. *trichō* (*trichō*), genit. *trichos* (*trichos*) = a hair.]

Bot.: A tender, simple, or sometimes branched hair, which bears the spores of certain fungi, as in the genus *Genestrum*.

trich-i-, *s.* [Gr. *trichas* (*trichas*) = in three parts, referring to the ternary division of the stigma and the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trichilaceae (q.v.). Trees or shrubs with unequally pinnate, rarely trifoliate leaves; flowers in axillary panicles; cal. a hour or five cleft; petals four or five overlapping; stamens eight or ten, united into a tube; fruit capsular, three-celled; seeds, two in each cell. Known species about twenty, the majority from America, the remainder from Africa. The bark of *Trichilia eucata*, called by the Arabs *Roka* and *Elocia*, is a violent purgative and emetic. The Arab women mix the fruits with the perfumes used for washing their hair; the seeds are made into an ointment with sesamum oil, and used as a remedy for the itch. *T. cathartica* is also a purgative. *T. moenchii*, a Jamaica plant, has an odour of musk wood. *T. catigua*, now *Machorylon catigua*, the Catigua of Brazil, stains leather a bright yellow.

trich-i-, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trichilid* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-id*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Meliaceae, having the embryo without albumen.

trich-i-, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trichō* (*trichō*), genit. *trichos* (*trichos*) = a hair.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Nematoides, established by Owen for the reception of the minute spiral flesh worm, *Trichina spiralis*, discovered in human muscle by Sir James Paget, in 1835, when a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Mr. Hilton, of Guy's, had previously noticed gritty particles in human muscle, and recognized them as the results of parasites, afterwards shown (by Owen) to be young trichinæ. The trichina met with in human muscle are minute filamentary worms, spirally coiled in small oval cysts, scarcely visible to the naked eye, measuring $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in breadth. Sometimes the worms are not



TRICHINA.

m. m. Bands of muscle; c. Worm coiled up in capsule or cyst.

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

tri-tye, *s.* [TRICHO-]

encysted, and measure $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in breadth. The mature and reproductive trichinae inhabit the intestinal canal of mammals, including man, and live for four or five weeks, attaining ability to reproduce on the second day of their introduction. The male is about $\frac{1}{4}$ and the female $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. The eggs are hatched within the female, and as soon as the embryos are expelled they bore their way into the muscles, and there in about fourteen days assume the form known as *Trichina spiralis*, often setting up trichinosis (q.v.). Thus the only way in which trichinae can get into the human system is by being swallowed alive with pieces of imperfectly-cooked muscle in which they are encysted. The pig is the great source of infection to man, as it is peculiarly liable to the presence of encysted trichinae. Adult trichinae do, or may, infest the intestinal canal of all animals in the muscles of which the larval forms have been found. These are, besides man, the pig, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, mouse, hedgehog, mule, and badger.

2. Any individual of the genus *Trichina* (1); a fleshworm. (In this sense there is a plural form, *tri-chi-nae*.)

tri-chi-nal, a. [Mod. Lat. *trichina*(a); Eng. suff. -al.] Of or belonging to the trichina or to trichinosis.

"Whilst Virchow was the first to rear and recognize actually mature intestinal trichinae in a dog, it yet remained for Zenker to open up a new epoch in the records of trichinal discovery, by a complete anatomy of the terrible disease which the parasite is capable of producing in the human frame."—*Quaterl. Diet. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,664.

tri-chi-ni-a, tri-chi-ni-né-a, a. [Mod. Lat., from *trichina* (q.v.).]

Path.: Fleshworm disease; a morbid condition produced by the ingestion of food containing *Trichina spiralis* in large quantity. The first recorded case occurred in the Dresden Hospital in 1860, but the disease must have existed long before, though its cause and nature were unknown. The first symptoms are prostration and general indigestion; pain and stiffness of the limbs follow, commonly with constipation, but in some cases with severe diarrhoea; then in favourable cases the gastric symptoms abate and the muscular pains diminish. In unfavourable cases the diarrhoea becomes very severe, and pneumonia often supervenes. Death may occur as early as the fifth and as late as the forty-second day of the disease. Epidemics have occurred in Germany; one at Hettstadt in 1883 affected 15 persons, of whom twenty-eight died. A slight outbreak of trichinosis occurred at New York in 1864.

tri-chi-niged, a. [Mod. Lat. *trichina*(n); Eng. suff. -ged.] Infested with trichinae.

"The ingestion of badly trichinized meat."—*Quaterl. Diet. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,657.

tri-chi-no-a, a. [Mod. Lat. *trichina*(a); Eng. adj. suff. -no-a.] Pertaining to or connected with trichinae.

tri-chi-ite, s. [Gr. *trichis* (hair), genit. *trichos* (trichos) = a hair; suff. -ite (Petrol.).]

Petrol.: A name applied to certain microscopic capillary forms of uncertain nature, frequently met with in vitreous or semi-vitreous rocks. They occur curved or bent, and in aggregated groups.

tri-chi-tog, s. [Gr. *trichis* (hair), g. alt. *trichos* (trichos) = hair; suff. -ites.]

Palaeont.: A sub-genus of *Pinna*, with five species, from the Oolite of England and France. Shell thick, inequivalve, somewhat irregular, margins wavy. Full-grown individuals are supposed to have measured a yard across; fragments an inch or more in thickness are common in the Cottswold Hills.

tri-chi-ür-a, s. [TRICHURUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Bombycidae, the male with pectinated, the female with ciliated antennae. The abdomen slightly tufted, that of the male bald; the wings in both sexes densely clothed with scales. *Trichium cerasus* is the Pale oak-gear. It is gray with a black band; is about an inch and a quarter across the expanded wings. The larva feeds on hawthorn, alder, and willow. Not common in Britain.

tri-chi-ür-ich-thys, s. [Mod. Lat. *trichichthys*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -thys.] [TRICHODONTUS, 2.]

tri-chi-ür-i-dæ, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichichthys*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: The anguillid family of Trichichthyidae (q.v.), with nine genera, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Some of them are surface-fishes, living in the vicinity of the coast, whilst others descend to moderate depths, but all are powerful and rapacious.

2. **Palaeont.**: The family is first represented in the Chalk of Lewes and Maestricht. Hemithyriscus and Trichichthyris, allied to Thyriscus and Trichurus, but covered with scales, are from the Miocene of Licia, where a species of *Lipidopus* also occurs.

tri-chi-ür-i-for-mæ, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichichthys* (q.v.), and Lat. forma = form, appearance.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with two families, Trichichthyidae and Palaeorhynchidae. Body elongate, compressed, or band-like; mouth cleft wide, with strong teeth; spinous and soft portions of dorsal and anal of nearly equal extent, long, many-rayed, sometimes terminating in filets; caudal forked, if present.

tri-chi-ür-üs, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *supra* (oura) = a tail.]

Ichthy.: Hair-tail; the type-genus of Trichichthyidae, with six species, belonging to the tropical marine fauna, but occasionally carried by currents to the northern temperate zone. Body band-like, tapering to a fine point; dorsal extending whole length of the body, ventrals reduced to a pair of scales or entirely absent, anal rudimentary; long fangs in jaws, teeth on palatine bones.

tri-chi-ür-trich-, pref. [Gr. *trichis* (hair), genit. *trichos* (trichos) = hair.] Pertaining to or resembling hair; having processes more or less resembling hair.

tri-chi-ür-ph-ä-lä, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *kephala* (kephala) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Nematoida, comprising forms in which two-thirds of the body is filiform, terminating in a point. *Trichocephalus dispar* affects man, and resides chiefly in the caecum, but rarely causes serious mischief. It varies from an inch and a half to two inches in length; the male is smaller than the female, and has the tail spirally contorted. *T. affinis*, a closely allied species, infesting some of the lower animals, has been known to produce serious irritation of the intestines.

tri-chi-ür-ä-lä, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *kyklos* (kyklos) = a circle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Tetrodontina, having the spines elongated like bristles.

tri-chi-ür-gyst, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Eng. cyst (q.v.).]

Biol. (Fol.): The name given to microscopic vesicular bodies in the internal lamina of the cortical layer in certain of the Infusoria. They are capable of emitting thread-like filaments, probably for offensive and defensive purposes, and in many respects they closely resemble the thread-cells of the Coelenterata.

tri-chi-ür-dä, s. [Gr. *trichos* (trichos) = like hair, hairy, fine as a hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Ophryoglenidae. An ovate furrow leading to the mouth, with a vibratile flap on its inner wall. Common in putrid infusions.

tri-chi-ür-dög-tög, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *dogkys* (diktes) = a biter; *dakno* (dakno) = to bite.]

Entom.: A genus of Mallophaga, family Philopteridae. Known species ten, parasitic upon the dog, the fox, the cat, the weasel, the ox, the sheep, deer, and the horse. *Trichodectes lotus* is common on puppies.

tri-chi-ür-dër-mä, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *derma* (derma) = skin.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trichodermaceae (q.v.). Peridium roundish, composed of interwoven, ramified, septate filaments; spores minute, conglobated, then heaped together. *T. viride* grows on fallen trees.

tri-chi-ür-dër-mä-qö-so, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichodermata*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -qö-soe.]

Bot.: A tribe formerly placed in Gastro-mycetes, now merged in Mucorini (q.v.).

tri-chi-ür-dög, s. [TRICHODIA.]

Entom.: A genus of Tiliidae. *Trichodina aparis* (= *Clerus aparis*) is a great foe of hive bees. It occurs in Britain.

tri-chi-ür-dög-mä, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *desmos* (desmos) = a bond.]

Bot.: A genus of Cynoglossaceae. Corolla sub-rotate, with the throat naked; anthers exerted, with pointed awns made to adhere together by means of hairs. Plants from India, Egypt, and South Africa. An infusion of the leaves of *Trichodema indicum* is given in snake-bites, and is considered a diuretic, a blood purifier, and a cooling medicine. The and *T. asplanicum* are used externally as emollient poultices. The leaves of *T. cynosum*, which grows in the Punjab and Scinde, as well as in Africa, are diuretic.

tri-chi-ür-dög-mi-üm, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *desmos* (desmos) = a bond.]

Bot.: Pea-dust, a genus of Oscillatoria. Microscopic algae, the short threads of which are collected in little fascicles which float and form a scum upon the surface of these. Thwaites and Dupont found that they produced a red colour over large tracts in the Red Sea. Darwin and Hinde found them in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and they have also been observed in the Chinese Sea. Ehrenberg recognizes two species, *Trichodema aspergillum* and *T. hindii*. Both, when young are blood-red, though the first becomes green when old. Notwithstanding this, they may not be specifically distinct.

tri-chi-ür-dög-nä, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *trichis* (hair), genit. *trichos* (trichos) = a hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Uroceridae, with two species from salt and fresh water; dipterous. Antennules free swimming, elastic, changeable in shape; oral aperture terminal, posterior extremity discoidal, but dilated; contractile vesicle spherical, near termination of pharynx.

tri-chi-ür-dög-dön, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Mod. Lat. *diodon* (q.v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Tetrodontina, having the erectile spines on the body reduced to delicate hairs.

tri-chi-ür-di-üm, s. [TRICHODIA.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Agrostis*, having the upper empty glume smaller than the lower one, and the palea minute or wanting. There are two British species, *Agrostis arvensis* and *A. elatior*.

tri-chi-ür-dön, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *odon* (odon), genit. *odontos* (odontos) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachina, with one species from Kamchatka.

tri-chi-ür-gäs-tër, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *gaster* (gaster) = the belly.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridae, from the rivers of Bengal. It differs from *Trachinotus* (q.v.) in having the ventral fin reduced to a single filament.

tri-chi-ür-gäs-trög, s. pl. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *gaster* (gaster), genit. *gastros* (gastros) = the belly.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Gastromycetes. The leathery peridium breaks when mature, exhibiting a pulverulent mass of spores and filaments, without a central column. It breaks at the puff-balls and one or two species of ocellated fungi.

tri-chi-ür-gäs-ölä, s. [Pref. tri-chi-, and Gr. *gaster* (gaster) = to produce.] Producing the growth of hair.

tri-chi-ür-glös-si-dæ, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichoglossus*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: In Reichenow's classification a family of Psittacidae (q.v.). Wallace also considers the group to form a family, and makes it consist of six genera, with fifty species. These birds are exclusively confined to the Australian region.

tri-chi-ür-glös-si-næ, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichoglossus*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] **Ornith.**: Bristle-tongued Parrots; a sub-family of Psittacidae (q.v.). This group differs greatly in its extent in various classifications. [NESTORIDA.]

äta, ät, äre, ämder, wät, fäll, fäther; wä, wät, hära, cämpl, hër, thäre; pine, pät, sür, sir, marine; rä, rä or, wöre, wöf, wörk, wät, sön; mäta, öth, cära, unäta, cär, räla, fäll; trý, Syrian. a, æ = ö; öy = ä; qu = kv.

Their plumage is very beautifully coloured, and they are mostly found in Australia and the Moluccas, some few species extending through the islands of the Pacific.

trich-ô-glôss-sân, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *glossos* (gloss) = the tongue.]

Ornith. The type-genus of Trichoglossidae or Trichoglossinae, with twenty-nine species, ranging over the whole of the Austro-Malay and Australian sub-regions, and to the Society Islands. They have an catenulate brush-tipped beak, adapted to extract the nectar and pollen from flowers.

trich-ô-glyne, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *glyx* (glyx) = a woman.]

Bot. A hair-like cell, to which the antherozoids in the Roscosporid Algae attach themselves and transfer their contents.

trich-ô-lôg-iô-al, a. [Eng. trichology; -iô-al.] Of or pertaining to trichology (q.v.).

There is, it appears, a British Trichological Association, whose president delivered the address, and there is going to be, if it can be set up, a hospital for the treatment of hair diseases. — *Daily News*, Oct. 26, 1907.

trich-ô-lôg-ist, s. [Eng. trichology; -ist.] One who makes a scientific study of hair.

Yesterday evening, at the St. James's Restaurant, the Trichologists met for the second time in Council. It is necessary to explain that these gentlemen are not interested in discovering a remedy for trichomania in pigs, but for baldness in human kind. — *Echo*, Oct. 26, 1907.

trich-ô-lô-gy, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *logos* (logos) = a discourse.] The study of human hair, with a view to the prevention of baldness.

A lecture was delivered last night in St. James's Hall on the striking subject of Trichology and Baldness. — *Daily News*, Oct. 26, 1907.

trich-ô-lô-ma, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *lôma* (lôma) = the hair, fringe, or border of a robe.]

Bot. A sub-genus of Agariaceae. Spores white; the point of attachment of the gills to the stem situated. *Tricholoma gambosum* (= *Agaricus gambosus*) is the St. George's Agaric, one of the best among the edible species.

trich-ô-ma, s. [TRICHOMÆ.]

trich-ô-ma-nôg, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *nomos* (nomos) = few, scanty.]

Botany. 1. Bristle-fern; a genus of Hymenophyllaceae. Sori marginal, axilar, or terminal; capsules upon an elongated receptacle within a cylindrical or sub-ovoid one-leaved involucre of the same texture as the frond, and opening above; veins forked. Known species, seventy-eight, chiefly from warm countries. One, *Trichomanes radicans*, the Rooting Bristle-fern, is British. The rootstock is creeping; the frond, which is from five to twelve inches long, is twice or thrice pinnatifid. Found in Wales and in Ireland, near Killarney and Wicklow, but is rare.

2. A common name for *Asplenium trichomanes*.

trich-ô-mân-i-dô, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichomanes* (trichomanes); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot. A family of Jungermanniaceae.

trich-ô-ma-ni-tôg, s. [Mod. Lat. *trichomanes*; suff. -idæ.]

Philology. A genus of Ferns, apparently akin to Trichomanes. From the Devonian of Britain and North America.

trich-ô-ma-tôse, a. [TRICHOMÆ.] Matted or agglutinated together; affected with trichomania. (said of hair.)

trich-ô-ma-tri-chô-ma, s. [Gr. *trichomania* (trichomania) = a growth of hair.]

1. Botany: The filamentous thallus of Algae like *Codium*.

2. (Pl.) Hairs on roots, underground stems, the bases of leaf stalks, &c.

3. Pathol.: Plica Polonica (q.v.).

trich-ô-môn-âs, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q.v.).]

Zool. A genus of Tricostigidae (q.v.). Endoparasitic animalcules, free-swimming, soft and plastic, ovate or subfusiform, bearing at the anterior extremity two long sub-equal flagella, a supplementary flagellum depending from the posterior extremity. There are

three species: *Trichomonas latrachorum*, from the intestinal canal of the common frog and toad; *T. limacis*, from the intestinal canal of *Limax agrestis*, the Gray Slug; and *T. vaginialis*, discovered by I. Jardin in human vaginal mucus.

trich-ô-myo-tôr-âs, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *myrtos* (myrtos) = the nose.]

Ichthy. A genus of Siluridae, sub-family Oplisotherinae. They are small South American fishes, and many of the species are found at altitudes up to 14,000 feet above the sea-level.

trich-ô-nô-ma, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *nomos* (nomos) = thread, yarn.]

1. Bot.: A genus of Iridaceae. Leaves radical, slender; perianth, single, petaloid, deeply cleft into six segments, the tube shorter than the limb. Stamens three, filaments hairy; stigma three, slender, laparitate; capsule ovoid, three-lobed; seeds globose. Known species, twenty-one, chiefly from Southern Europe. One, *Trichonema Columae*, a small bulbous plant, with a single-flowered scape of pale bluish-purple and yellow flowers, is a native of Pawlish, Guernsey, and Jersey. *Trichonema edule* is eaten by the natives of Socotra.

2. Zool.: The type-genus of Trichonemidae (q.v.). Animalcules more or less ovate, elastic and changeable in form; oral aperture distinct, at the base of the flagellum. There is one species, *Trichonema horsula*, from fresh water.

trich-ô-nô-mi-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichonemata* (trichonemata); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. A family of Cilio-Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules free swimming, with a single terminal flagellum, the remainder of the cuticular surface more or less completely clothed with cilia. There are two genera, *Trichonema* and *Mitophora*.

trich-ô-nô-ti-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichonemata* (trichonemata); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy. A family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, division Blennioformes. They are small carnivorous fishes, of which only two species are known, each constituting a genus; *Tachonotus setigerus*, from the Indian Ocean, having some of the anterior dorsal rays prolonged into filaments, and *Hemirhamphus*, from New Zealand, sometimes found far out at sea on the surface.

trich-ô-nô-tûs, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *notos* (notos) = the back.] [TRICHONOTIDÆ.]

trich-ô-nym-pha, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Lat. *nympha* = a pupa, a chrysalis.]

Zool. The type-genus of Trichonymphidae (q.v.). Animalcules exceedingly flexible and elastic, often convoluted, mostly separable into two distinct regions, consisting of a smaller ovate head-like portion and a larger more or less inflated body. There is one species, *Trichonympha aphidis*, endoparasitic within the intestines of white ants.

trich-ô-nym-phi-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichonymphæ* (trichonymphæ); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zool. A family of Holothuridae Infusoria, with three genera, *Trichonympha*, *Pyrenonema*, and *Dumetynema*. Animalcules freely motile, but rarely swimming, their movements being confined to twisting and writhing motions; cuticular surface elate, accompanied, apparently, in some instances, by an undulating membrane. Occurring as endoparasites in certain neuropterous insects.

trich-ô-ph-ôr-âm, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *phoros* (phoros) = bearing.]

Bot. The stipe of certain fungula.

trich-ô-ph-ôr-ry-â, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *phoros* (phoros) = the eyebrow.]

Zool. A genus of Suctorial Tentaculifera. Animalcules without a lorica, ovate or elongate, temporarily affixed in a sessile manner to various objects without the medium of a pedicle; tentacles suctorial, variously distributed. There are two species: *Trichophora epistylidia*, living on freshwater plants, and *T. dentata*, parasite on freshwater Entomozoa.

trich-ô-ph-ôr-ry-â, s. pl. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *phoros* (phoros) = bearing.]

Entom. Caddis flies; a group or sub-order of Neuroptera, with close affinity to the Lepidoptera, through some of the lower forms of

that order. They are grouped in two divisions: (1) Imenoptera, with three families, Phryganeidae, Limnophilidae, and Sericopteroptera; (2) Anisoptera, with four families, Leptoceridae, Hydropsychidae, Rhyacophilidae, and Hydrophilidae. They are the most part moth-like insects, having a smallish head, with the mouth downwards, and usually three ocelli at the vertex; antennae bristle-shaped, generally long, the first joint thicker than the rest, and more or less hemispherical; hind wings wider, shorter, and more rounded than the anterior, venation comparatively simple, surface of wings generally clothed with hairs, which sometimes simulate scales. In the males of a few species the hinder wings are rudimentary, and in one genus, *Ecnoclyta*, the females are almost destitute of wings. Coxae large and conical, meeting in the middle line of the body; tibiae spurred at the apex, and generally also in the middle. The larvae have well-developed thoracic legs and anal hooks, but no pro-legs; they live in tubes composed of various materials by different species; the pupa lies free in the case, or sometimes in a special cocoon, and is only active just before its metamorphosis.

tri-chôp-têr-an, s. [TRICHOPTERA.] One of the Trichoptera; a caddis-fly.

tri-chôp-têr-ôta, s. [TRICHOPTERA.] Of or pertaining to the Trichoptera (q.v.).

tri-chôp-têr-yg-i-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichopteryx*, gent. *trichopterygia* (trichopterygia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom. A family of Neuroptera, with ten genera. Oblong or oval beetles, present or pedicel; antennae with eleven joints, the last three constituting a club; tarsi three-jointed; elytra sometimes short; wings feather-shaped, sometimes rudimentary or absent.

tri-chôp-têr-yx, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *wreps* (wreps) = a wing.]

Entom. The typical family of Trichopterygidae, with twenty-seven or more British species. The minutest of all known beetles, some of them only a fifteenth of an inch in length. They are found in decaying vegetable matter, the litter of old haystacks, under manure heaps, &c.

trich-ô-pyr-ite (yr as ir), s. [Pref. tricho-, and Eng. pyrite.]

Min. The same as MILLERITE (q.v.).

tri-chord, s. & a. [Pref. tri-, and Eng. chord (q.v.).]

A. As substantive:

Music: An instrument with three strings or chords.

B. As adj.: Having or characterized by three strings or chords.

trichord pianoforte, s. A pianoforte having three strings to each note for the greater part of its compass.

trich-ô-sân-thôp, s. [Pref. tricho-, and Gr. *ânos* (ânos) = a blossom, a flower. Named from the beautifully fringed flowers.]

Bot. A genus of Cucurbitaceae. Trailing or climbing plants, with twice- or three-cleft tendrils; corolla, entire, or three- to five-lobed leaves, and numerous flowers, the males in racemes, the females generally solitary. The fruit is either very long or roundish. *Trichosanthes edulis*, the Serpentine Cucumber, or the Viper Gourd, from Central America, has fruit six or more feet long, when half ripe streaked with green, when fully ripe orange yellow. *T. amara*, a native of India or the Indian Archipelago, resembles it, but the fruits are only about three feet long. It is cultivated in the East for the fruit, which is cooked and eaten in curry; its seeds are considered a cooling medicine. Most of the other species have short fruits. Those of *T. cucumerina*, wild in India, are oblong and only two or three inches long by one to one and a half in diameter. The purple fruit is very bitter, but is eaten by the Hindus in their curries. It is used medicinally as a laxative, its seeds as antifebrile and anthelmintic, and the expressed juice of the leaves as an emetic. The fruit of *T. dioica* is eaten in India. It is also used medicinally. The large tubers of *T. cordata* are considered in India edible, and the root and stem of *T. palmata* are used in diseases of cattle, as inflammation of the lungs, &c.

bên, bôy, pôt, jôw; cat, çell, ehorus, çhim, bench; ge, gom; thin, çhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -ân, -ân = çhan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -çion, -çion = shûn. -çious, -çious, -çious = shûn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bôl, dôl.

tri-chō-sia, *s.* [Gr. *τρίχων* (*trichōn*) = a making or being hairy.]
Futbol.: A name given by Sir Erasmus Wilson to *Trichosporia*.

trich-ō-tō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Trichoptera. Maxillary palpi three-jointed in the male, the terminal joint stout and more densely clothed with hair at the apex than at the base.

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Timchiidae, from the Malay Peninsula and Africa.

trich-ō-stō-mō-i, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichostomum*; Lat. *trichostomum*, *pl. adj. suff. -i*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Mosses, Peristomes with thirty bifid teeth, often arranged in pairs, and sometimes twisted. Found in Europe, often in high latitudes.

trich-ō-tō-mūm, *s.* [TRICHOSTOMA.]

Bot.: A typical genus of Trichostomel. Teeth straight. Known species nine. They grow on the ground and on stones.

trich-ō-thal-a-mūs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *θάλαμος* (*thalamos*) = a bed-chamber.]

Bot.: A section of the genus *Polestilla*. Shrubby species. Petals five, orbicular, yellow; arches many, hairy, on a very hispid receptacle. One European species, *Polestilla fruticosa*.

tri-chōt-ō-mōis, *a.* [TRICHOTOMY.]

Bot.: Having the divisions always in threes.

tri-chōt-ō-mū, *s.* [Gr. *τρίχων* (*trichōn*) = three-fold, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.] Division into three parts.

"Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, trichotomies, or even, twelve."—*Watts*.

trich-ō-rō-pia, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *ροπή* (*ropē*) = a ship's keel.]

Zool.: A genus of Murexidae, with fourteen recent species, widely distributed in Arctic and boreal seas. Shell thin, umbilicated, spirally furrowed; the ridges with epidermal fringes; columella obliquely truncated; operculum lamellar; animal with short, broad head, tentacles distant, eyes in the middle; proboscis long, retractile. One fossil species, from the Murex of Britain.

tri-chrō-līm, *s.* [Gr. *τρίς* (*tris*) = three, and *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Crystall.: The property possessed by some crystals of exhibiting different colours in three different directions when viewed by transmitted light.

trich-ya, *s.* [Pref. *trich-*, and Gr. *ῥα* (*huz*) = a snake.]

Zool.: A genus of Hystriinae, with one species, *Trichys lipura*, from Borneo. It resembles *Atherura* externally, but differs in many cranial characters.

trick, *s.* [Dut. *trek* = a truck, a pulling, a tug, from the same root as *stretchery* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *streek* = a truck, a prank; Ger. *streich* = a stroke, a truck.]

As substantives:

1. *Trickery Language*:

1. An artifice, a stratagem, an artful device; especially a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose; an underhand scheme to deceive or impose on others.

"Beats tricks, some quillots, how to cheat the devil."—*Shakspeare*. *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

2. A knack, an art; a dexterous contrivance or artifice.

"Knows the trick to make my lady laugh."—*Shakspeare*. *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

3. A sleight of hand; the legendman of a juggler. (*Shakspeare*. *Trifling with Cressida*, v. 2.)

4. A particular habit, custom, characteristic practice or manner.

"Her infant looks
Hid from its mother caught the trick of grief,
And sighed among its playthings."—*Macdonald*. *Excursion*, l.

5. A personal peculiarity or characteristic; a trait of character; a touch, a dash.

"He hath a truck of George-Hon's face."—*Shakspeare*. *King John*, l. 1.

6. Anything done not deliberately, but out of passion or caprice; a vicious or foolish action or practice.

"It was a mad fantastical trick of him."—*Shakspeare*. *Measure for Measure*, III. 2.

7. Anything mischievously and roguishly done to cross and disappoint another.

"I remember the trick you served me."—*Shakspeare*. *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 2.

8. A prank, a frolic, a joke. (Generally in the plural.)

"At Southwark, therefore, as his tricks he showed,
To please our masters, and his friends the crowd."—*Prior*. *Merry Andrew*.

9. A feat of skill.

"Tale is like Merry Andrew on the low rope, copying
ludicrously the same tricks which his master is so
dexterously performing on the high."—*Byrdon*. *Pyralis*, *Amid*, (Ded.)

10. A toy, a trifle, a plaything.

"A knack, a toy, a trick."
Shakspeare. *Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

11. A quick-knock, a trifle; any little ornamental article.

"But it sure was more than all your court-curis, or
your examples, or your tricks."—*Ben Jonson*. *Volpone*,
III. 1.

12. A stain, a slur.

"If her conduct has put a stain upon her virtues."—*Farquhar*. *Practical Wit*, v.

II. Technically:

1. *Cards*: The whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players.

"If you score tricks to-morrow as last as you've made
tricks to-night, I'm thinking our tag will be a pretty
considerable one!"—*Field*. *Dec. 26, 1885*

2. *Naut.*: A spell, a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the wheel.

3. *As adj.*: Neat, trim.

"A trick and bony lass
As in a summer day a man might see."
Shakspeare. *Arden*, III.

(1) *The whole box of tricks*: The whole arrangement; the complete thing.

(2) *To know a trick worth two of that*: To know of some better expedient; a phrase used when one declines to do what is proposed or spoken of.

"Soft; I know a trick worth two of that."—*Shakspeare*. *Henry IV.*, II. 1.

* **trick-madam**, *s.* [TRIP-MADAM.]

* **trick-track**, *s.* [TRIP-TRACK, *s.*] A game at tables; a game of larkgammun, played both with men and pags, and more complicated. Also called *Tick-tack*.

trick, *v.* & *t.* [TRICK, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cheat, to deceive, to impose on, to defraud.

2. To dress up; to deck; to adorn fantastically; to set off. (Often followed by *off*, *out*, or *up*.)

"It is much easier to suppose it as it stands tricked
up in that scholastic form, than as it stands in
scripture."—*Waterland*. *Writings*, v. 2.

3. To draw in outline, as with a pen; to delineate without colour, as heraldic arms; to blazon.

"They forget they are in the statute, the rascals,
they are blazoned there; there they are tricked, they
and their redigues."—*Ben Jonson*. *Volpone*, l. 1.

B. Intransitive: To live by trickery, deception, or fraud.

trick-er (1), *s.* [Eng. *trick*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who tricks; a cheat, a trickster.

* **trick-er** (2), *s.* [TRIGGER, *s.*] A trigger.

"So did the knight, and with one blow
The trigger of his pistol drew."
Butler. *Hudibras*, I. III. 528.

trick-er-y, *s.* [Eng. *trick*; *-ery*.] The practice of tricks or cheating devices; imposture, fraud, cheating.

"As little trickery on the part of returning officers."
—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.

trick-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tricky*; *-ly*.] In a tricky manner.

trick-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *tricky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tricky; trickery.

"Trickiness of this sort is not art."—*Standard*, Nov. 21, 1888.

* **trick-ing**, *a. & s.* [TRICK, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Full of tricks; deceitful, cheating, tricky.

"We presently discovered that they were as expert
thieves, and as tricking in their craft, as any
people we had yet met with."—*Lock*. *Second Voyage*,
bk. II, ch. vii.

B. As substantive:

1. Trickery, tricks, deceit.

2. Dress, ornament.

"Go, get us properties,
And tricking for our fairies."
Shakspeare. *Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

trick-ish, *a.* [Eng. *trick*; *-ish*.] Full of or given to tricks; given to deception or tricking; tricky, knavish.

"All the ways in as loose and slippery and treacherous
way of reasoning."—*Adams*. *To Pasa*, March 12, 1872.

trick-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *trickish*; *-ly*.] In a trickish or tricky manner; artfully, knavishly.

trick-ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *trickish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tricky; knavishness; knavishness.

"Branded the whole tribe with charges of duplicity,
management, artifice, and treachery, appealing to
the indignation of earnest knavery."—*Adams*. *Evening*,
Evening, 1872.

trick-ly, *v. t.* [For *trick*, a frequent of *Mid. Eng.* *strike* = to flow, from *As. strican* = to strike (q.v.).] (*Silent*.)

1. To flow in a small gentle stream; to flow or run down in drops.

"Here, however, we found fresh water, which
trickled down from the top of the rock."—*First Voyage*, bk. III, ch. I.

2. To flow gently and slowly.

"How sweet! no more than trickles from his tongue!"
Pope. *Dunciad*, II. 11.

trick-ly, *s.* [TRICK, *v. t.*] A small, gentle stream; a streamlet.

* **trick-ly-ness**, *s.* [TRICK, *v. t.*] A state of being passing away; transitoriness.

"To mind thy flight, and the life's transience."
Dante. *Walter Pater*, p. 6.

trick-let, *s.* [Eng. *trick*(ly); dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little stream; a streamlet.

"For all their having themselves and being and
intermitting, their presence is distinctly but as a
vibrating line; and were the place they have been
in yesterday, the water which they will be a stream
in at shower, and a trickle here at the bottom, a
trickle there from the top of the top of the mountain."
St. James's Gazette, Feb. 8, 1888.

* **trick-mēt**, *a.* [Eng. *trick*; *-ment*.] Decorativeness, especially an heraldic decoration.

"No lion shall hold the
But these two arms, in front and by his
Over his breast."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*. *Mad Love*, I.

trick-si-ness, *s.* [Eng. *tricky*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tricky or knavish; trickiness.

"There was none of the latest form and
—*G. Elliot*. *Daniel Deronda*, ch. vii.

* **trick-some**, *a.* [Eng. *trick*; *-some*.] Full of tricks; tricky.

"I have been a tricksome, shifty vagrant."—*Lips*.
What will he do with it? bk. I, ch. v.

trick-stōr, *s.* [Eng. *trick*; *-stor*.] One who practises or is given to tricks or trickery; a knave, a cheat.

"Another of these tricksters wrote and published
a piece entitled the Assembly Men."—*Adams*.
Translation of Claude, II. 22.

* **trick-stōr**, *v. t.* [TRICKSTER, *s.*] To play tricks with or in collusion with.

"I like not this lady's taunting and tricking
with this same Edmund Tremble."—*Scott*. *Red Rover*,
ch. II. 115.

trick-sle, *a.* [Eng. *trick*; *-sle*.] Full of tricks and devices; very artful; tricky.

"All this service have I done since I went
My tricky spirit."
Shakspeare. *Tempest*, v.

2. Shifty, neat; elegantly quaint.

"There was a trickiness in it."
Warner. *Albion England*, bk. vii, ch. xii.

trick-y, *a.* [Eng. *trick*; *-y*.]

1. Given to tricks; practising tricks; trickish, knavish; tricky; not to be depended on. (Said of persons.)

2. Shifty; not to be depended on. (Said of things.)

"The wind was as tricky as ever, while at one time
it rained heavily."—*Barry*. *Trick*, p. 100.

3. Given to playing mischievous pranks; mischievously playful.

tri-clin-ite, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *κλίνας* (*klinas*) = a cleavage, and *στέν* (*sten*) = thin; Gr. *κλίνας* (*klinas*) = to bend.]

Crystall.: The same as *TRICLINIC* (q.v.).

ate, **fat**, **fare**, **amidst**, **what**, **fall**, **father**; **wé**, **wët**, **hère**, **camel**, **hër**, **thère**; **pine**, **pit**, **aire**, **air**, **marine**; **gè**, **pè**, **or**, **wöre**, **wöf**, **wörk**, **whò**, **sèa**; **müte**, **öb**, **cüre**, **quite**, **öür**, **rüle**, **fäll**; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **a**, **o** = **é**; **ey** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

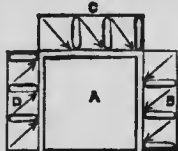
tri-clin-i-ty, a. [Lat. *triclinalis*, from *triduum* (q.v.).] Pertaining to a triclinal, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

tri-clin-le, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *κλίω* (*klío*) = to slope, to incline.]

Crystallog. A term applied to one of the six systems of crystallography, in which the three crystallographic axes are unequal, and inclined at angles which are not right angles, so that the forms are oblique in every direction, and have no plane of asymmetry.

tri-clin-i-um, s. [Lat., from Gr. *επικλίνω* (*epiklínō*), from *epi-* (*tri-*) = three, and *κλίω* (*klío*) = to recline.]

Rom. Antiq. In early times, the whole family sat together in the Atrium, or public room; but when mansions were built upon a large scale, one or more spacious banqueting halls commonly formed part of the plan, such apartments being classed under the general title of Triclinia. The word Triclinium, however, in its strict



PLAN OF TRICLINIUM.

signification, designated the apartment, but a set of low divans or couches grouped round a table; these couches, according to the usual arrangement, being three in number, and arranged round three sides of the table, the fourth side being left open for the ingress and egress of the attendants, to set down and re-



TRICLINIUM (WITH GUESTS AT TABLE).

move the dishes. Each couch was calculated to hold three persons, although four might be squeezed in. Men always reclined at table, reclining on the left elbow, their bodies slightly elevated by cushions, and their limbs stretched out at full length.

tri-clin-i-hé-drie, a. [Gr. *τρί-* (*tri-*) = three; *κλίω* (*klío*) = to incline, and *τράπεζα* (*trápeza*) = a table.]

Crystallog. The same as TRICLINIC (q.v.).

tri-cóc-que, s. pl. [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *κόκος* (*kokos*) = a berry.]

Bot. The forty-seventh order in Linnaeus's Natural System. Genera: Gambusia, Euphorbia, California, Sterculia, &c.

tri-cóc-cú, s. [Taicoocú.]

Bot. (Of a fruit.) Consisting of three cocci. [Coccy, 2.]

tri-cóc-cú, s. [Taicoocú.]

Bot. A fruit consisting of three cocci, or naturally dehiscent shells.

tri-có-lór, tri-có-lór, a. & s. [Fr. *tricolore* (for *tricolor*) = the three-colored (flag), from Lat. *tri-* = three, and *color*, noun of color = color.]

A. As substantives:

1. **Ord. Lang.** A flag or banner having three colors; specif., a flag having three colors arranged in equal stripes or masses. The present European tricolor ensigns are, for Belgium, black, yellow, red, divided vertically; France, blue, white, red, divided vertically; Holland, red, white, blue, divided horizontally; Italy, green, white, red, divided

vertically. During the revolution of 1789 in France, the revolutionists adopted as their colors the three colors of the city of Paris for their symbol. The three colors were first devised by Mary Stuart, wife of Francis II. The white represented the royal house of France; the blue, Scotland; and the red, Switzerland, in compliment to the Swiss guards, whose livery it was.

Scott: Song of Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoon.

2. Bot. *Anarratus tricolor*, a species from China, with bright foliage, but insignificant flowers.

3. As adj. Having three colors; tricolored.

tri-có-lór, red, s. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. colored (q.v.).] Having three colors.

tri-cón-dy-ló, s. [Gr. *τρίκονδύλος* (*trikon-dylos*) = with three knuckles or joints; pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *αὐδύλος* (*audylos*).] [CONDYLE.]

Entom. A genus of Cicadellidae, with very prominent eyes. From Southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago.

tri-cón-né-dón, s. [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *κώνος* (*konos*) = a cone, and suff. *-odon*.]

Palaont. The name proposed for "a small zoophagous mammal, whose generic distinction is shown by the shape of the crowns of the molar teeth of the lower jaw, which consist of three nearly equal cones on the same longitudinal row, the middle one being very little larger than the front and hind cone." [Green.] The animal was marsupial, and the remains are from the Purbeck dirt-bed.

tri-cón-né-dón-t, a. [Taiconodon.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus *Triconodon* (q.v.); having molar teeth with three cones.

“The fourth presolar of Triconodon approaches the Triconodon, or true molar type.”—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1881, p. 374.

***tri-cór-n, a.** [Lat. *tricornis*, from *tri-* = three, and *cornu* = a horn.]

Anat. Having three horns or horn-like prominences. (Said of the lateral ventricles of the brain.)

***tri-cór-nig-ér-óu, a.** [Lat. *tricorniger*, from *tri-* = three; *cornu* = a horn, and *gero* = to carry.] Having three horns.

tri-cór-pór-al, tri-cór-pór-ate, a. [Lat. *tricornis*, from *tri-* = three, and *corpus*, genit. *corpore* = a body.]

1. Ord. Lang. Having three bodies.

2. Her. A term applied when the bodies of three beasts are represented issuing from the dexter, sinister, and base points of the escutcheon, and meeting, conjoined to one head in the centre point.



TAICORPORAL.

tri-cós-tate, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *costatus* = having ribs; *costa* = a rib.]

Bot. Having three ribs; three-ribbed.

tri-crót-íe, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *κρότος* (*krótos*) = a sound produced by striking.]

Physiol. (Of a pulse.) Forming in its movements a figure having one primary and two secondary crests, three in all. [Foster.]

tri-cús-píd, a. [Lat. *tricuspid*; pref. *tri-* = three, and *cuspid*, genit. *cuspidis* = a point.] Having three cusps or points.

tricuspid-murmur, s.

Physiol. & Pathol. A murmur sometimes heard in tricuspid valvular disease.

tricuspid-valve, s.

Anat. The valve guarding the right auriculo-ventricular opening of the right ventricle of the heart. It consists of three triangular segments or flaps.

tricuspid valvular disease, s.

Pathol. A morbid state of the tricuspid valve leading to regurgitation of the right auriculo-ventricular aperture. It is rare.

tri-cús-pl-dá-ta, a. [Taicoispid.]

Bot. Having three points.

tri-gý-cle, s. [Gr. *τρί-* (*tri-*) = three, and *κύκλος* (*kyklos*) = a circle, a wheel.] A three-

wheeled machine for travelling on the road. It is an improvement on the old velocipede, and was introduced in its present form about 1878. The earliest patterns were rear-steering (Strazano, 2), but were soon superseded by front-steering machines, the latter being steadier, and having better hill-climbing qualities. Tricycles were first worked by levers carrying pedals, which were connected by chains to a cranked axle. This form of machine was very powerful, but tiring to the knees, and specially gave way to the rotary action, which consists of a cranked axle, the pedals being fastened on it. This axle has also a toothed wheel, sometimes placed in the centre and then called central-gear, sometimes at the end, this wheel in most machines catches in each link of a chain, and the chain runs over a corresponding toothed wheel fixed on the axle of the driving wheel. The various types are now merged chiefly into one with the steering-wheel in front, steered direct by its fork; but some are made with two steering wheels abreast in front, driven by a single wheel behind.

tri-gý-cle, v. t. [TRICYCLE, s.] To ride or travel on a tricycle.

tri-gý-clist, s. [Eng. *tricycle* (s); -ist.] One who rides on a tricycle.

“The last prince of the British Crown—the Khedive Ibrahim—may add, a tricyclist also.”—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

tri-dáo-ná, s. [Lat., from Gr. *τρίδακνα* (*tridakna*), from *τρίδακτος* (*tridaktos*) = eaten at three bites, used of large oysters; pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *δάκνω* (*dakno*) = to bite.]

1. Zool. Giant-clam; the sole genus of the family Tridacnidae (q.v.), with seven species, from the Indian Ocean, China Seas, and the Pacific. Shell massive, extremely hard, calcified until almost every trace of organic structure is obliterated; triangular, ornamented with radiating ribs and imbricating lobations, margins deeply indented; byssal sinus in each valve, large, close to theumbo in front; hinge teeth 1-1. This genus attains a greater size than any other bivalve. *Tridacna gigas*, from the Indian Ocean, the shell of which often weighs 500 lbs., contains an animal weighing about twenty pounds, which, according to Captain Cook, is very good eating. Darwin (*Journal*, p. 460) says of this species: “We stayed a long time in the lagoon, examining the gigantic clam-shells, into which if a man were to put his hand, he would not as long as the animal lived be able to withdraw it.” The Laphan Venus, springing from the sea, is usually represented as issuing from the opening valves of a Tridacna. The natives of the Eastern Archipelago often use the valves as bathing-tubs; in London they may occasionally be seen in fishmongers' windows, and two, measuring about two feet across, are used as holy-water stoups in the Church of St. Sulpice in Paris.

2. Palaont. A few species from the later Tertiary of Poland.

tri-dáo-ní-dá, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tridacna* (s); Lat. lein. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool. A family of Conchiferous Mollusca, group Integro-pallialia (q.v.). Shell regular, equivalve, truncated in front; ligament external; sometimes the animal is attached by a byssus, at others it is free. One genus *Tridacna* (q.v.) with a sub-genus *Hippopus* (q.v.).

tri-dáo-týl, tri-dáo-týle, tri-dáo-týl-óu, s. [Gr. *τρί-* (*tri-*) = three, and *δάκτυλος* (*daktylos*) = a finger, a toe.] Having three toes or fingers; three-fingered, or composed of three movable parts attached to a common base.

tri-dáo-týl-ús, s. [TRIOCTYL.]

Entom. A genus of Gryllidae, with no tarsal on the hind legs, but in place of them two or more pointed unmovable appendages.

tride, a. [Fr. = lively (said of a horse's gait), from Lat. *tritus* = practised, trite (q.v.).]

Hunt. Short and ready; fleet; as, a tride pace.

tri-dé-gýl, s. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. decyl.] A compound containing thirteen atoms of carbon.

tridecyl-hydride, s.

Chem. $C_{13}H_{28}$ = $C_{12}H_{27}H$, Hydride of cyclinyl. A hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas

boil, boy; poult, jowl; eat, cell, chorua, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -hle, -dle, &c. = del, cel.

series, occurring in American petroleum. It boils at 218°, has the colour of turpentine, and burns with a smoky flame.

tri-dent, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *tridentem*, accus. of *tridentis* = a trident, from *tri* = three, and *dens*, genit. *dentis* = a tooth; Sp. & Ital. *tridente*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument of the form of a fork, having three prongs; as *tri-dent*, a three-pronged fish-spear.

"Vast thou with flags plane him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy larded trident stick?"
Hamlet: *Joh.*

2. A kind of sceptre or spear with three barb-pointed prongs, with which Poseidon (Neptune), the god of the sea, is usually represented; as *tri-dent*.

"Then he, whose trident shakes the earth, began."
Pope: *Romans*: *Book vii. l. 153.*

3. Hence, power, sovereignty, sway.

"Nor dare usurp the trident of the deep."
Virg.: *Æneid*: *l. 1.*

II. Rom. Antiq.: A three-pronged spear formerly used by the retiarius in the gladiatorial contests.

B. As *adj.*: Tridentate.

tri-dent-pointed, *a.*

Bot.: Tridentate (*q.v.*).

tri-dent-tal, *a.* [Eng. *trident*; *-tal*.] Of or pertaining to a trident; furnished with or bearing a trident; an epithet of Poseidon (Neptune).

tri-dent-tate, *tri-dent-tat-ed*, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *dentate*, *dentate*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having three teeth or prongs.

2. *Bot.*: Having a truncate point with three indentations, as the leaf of *Potentilla tridentata*.

tri-dent-ed, *a.* [Eng. *trident*; *-ed*.] Having three prongs.

"Neptune
Hold his trident's mass upon the south."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*: *l. 1.*

tri-dent-tif-er-ous, *a.* [Lat. *tridentifer*, from *tridentis*, genit. *tridentis* = a trident, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing a trident.

Tri-dent-tine, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Tridentum* = Trent, a city of the Tyrol, on the Adige.]

A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated Ecumenical Council held there A.D. 1345-1353.

B. As *subst.*: One who accepts the decrees of the Council of Trent. [*A.*]

Tridentine-creed, *s.*

Church Hist.: The profession of the Tridentine faith, published by Pope Pius IV., in 1564. It originally consisted of the Nicene creed (*q.v.*), with a summary of the Tridentine definitions, to which is now added a profession of belief in the decrees of the Vatican Council (*q.v.*).

tri-di-a-pa-són, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *diapason* (*q.v.*).]

Music: A triple octave or twenty-second.

tri-di-men-sion-al, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and *dimensional* (*q.v.*).] Having three dimensions.

tri-ding, *s.* [TRIDING.]

tri-dó-déo-a-hó-dral, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *dó-déal* (*q.v.*).]

Crustology: Presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

tri-d-u-a-n, *a.* [Lat. *triduannus*, from *triduum* = the space of three days; *tri* = three, and *dies* = a day.]

1. Lasting three days.

2. Happening every third day.

tri-d-u-ó, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *triduum* (*q.v.*).]

Roman Church: Prayers for the space of three days, followed by Benediction, as a preparation for keeping a saint's day, or a means of obtaining some favour from God by means of the intercession of one of his saints.

tri-d-u-um, *s.* [Lat.] [TRIDUUM.]

Eccelesiology:

1. The last three days of Lent.

2. Any three days kept in a special manner,

as during a retreat, or as a preparation for a feast.

tri-d-y-m-ite, *s.* [Gr. *tridymos* (*tridymos*) = (a) triple, (s) three individuals born at a birth; *aut.* *ite* (*Mia*).]

Mia: A tridymic form of silica, presenting a pseudo-hexagonal aspect through the twinning of three individuals. It occurs in small hexagonal tables, sometimes in groups, in cavities of trachytic rocks. First found at Cerro St. Cristóbal, near Pachuca, Mexico; now known as a frequent constituent nátrachyte from many localities.

trie, *v.t.* [TRY.]

tried, *pt. par.* & *a.* [TAV, V.]

A. As *pt. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Proved; tested and found faithful, upright, or trust-worthy; as, a *tried* friend.

tri-é-dár, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *édra* (*hedra*) = a seat.]

Bot.: A body having three sides. [*Triax.* of *Bot.*]

tri-é-d-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tried*; *-ly*.] By trial, proof, or experience.

"That thing out to some no new matter unto you,
Why he would long ago be in the *tried* proud
prophet, and lately in Christa."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*: *l. 1.*

tri-én, *s.* [Lat. *tres* = three.]

Her.: A term used by some heralds in the phrase a *trien* of fish = three fish.

tri-én-nal, **tri-en-nal**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *triennal*, from Lat. *triennus*, from *tri* = three, and *annus* = a year.]

A. As *adj.*: Lasting three years; occurring every three years; triennial.

B. As *subst.*: An arrangement for paying mass for a departed soul during a period of three years.

"Ac tri-én-nal tri-én-nal tri-én-nal tri-én-nal
Ye nat so ey ker for the soul, certye as ye Douel."
Piers Plowman: *l. vii. l. 178.*

tri-én-ni-al, **tri-én-ni-al**, *a.* [Lat. *triennium* = a period of three years, from *tri* = three, and *annus* = a year; Eng. *adj.* *ann.* *-al*.]

1. Lasting or continuing for the period of three years. (Used in this sense also in Botany.)

2. Happening every three years. Triennial elections and parliaments were established in England in 1680, but were superseded by septennial parliaments in 1717. [SEPTENNIAL.]

"A bill . . . was sent up to the Lords for a triennial parliament."
Clarendon: *l. vii. l. 20.*

triennial-prescription, *s.*

Scots Law: A limit of three years within which creditors can bring actions for certain classes of debts, such as merchants' and tradesmen's accounts, servants' wages, house rents (when under verbal lease), debts due to lawyers, doctors, &c.

tri-én-ni-al-ly, *ad.* [Eng. *triennial*; *-ly*.] Once in three years.

tri-én-s, *s.* [Lat. = the third part of an *as*, a third part.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A small copper coin, equal to one-third of an *as*.

2. *Law*: A third part; dower.

tri-én-tá-lls, *s.* [Lat. = containing a third part; *trien*, genit. *trientis* = a third part.]

Bot.: Chickweed, Winter-green, a genus of Primulaceae, or Primulidæ. Slender, low, smooth perennial; rootstock slender, creeping. Leaves elliptical, in a single whorl of five or six; flowers, solitary, white; calyx five to nine-partite, the most common division being into seven segments; corolla rotate, with a short tube and as many divisions as the calyx; stamens beardless, five to nine, often seven; style simple, filiform; stigma lobulate; fruit capsular, globose, bursting transversely, many-seeded. Known species, six or eight: from Europe, Northern Africa, Temperate Asia, and South America. One, *Trientalis europæica*, four to six inches high, is British, being abundant in part of the Scottish Highlands, and rare in the woods of the north of England, but absent from Ireland. *T. americana*, which may be distinguished from the European species by possessing narrow lanceolate, acuminate (in place of elliptical) leaves, and acuminate petals, is found in mountainous districts in Canada, Virginia, &c.

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tri-ér, **try-er**, *s.* [Eng. *try*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who tries, examines, or tests in any way: as—

(1) One who makes experiments; one who examines anything by a test.

The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and six near a third. —*Boyle*

(2) One who tries judicially, a judge who tries a person or cause.

(3) Specif., in law:

(a) A person appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just; a *trial* (*q.v.*).

(b) An ecclesiastical commissioner appointed by parliament under the Commiswealth to examine the character and qualifications of ministers.

He established, by his own authority, a band of commissioners, called *triers*. —*Middleton*: *l. 1.*

2. That which tries or tests; a test.

To say, extremity was the *trial* of spirits;
That common chance contain men could bear."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*: *l. 1.*

tri-ér-aroh, *s.* [Gr. *trierarches* (*trierarches*), from *trieros* (*trieros*) = a trireme (*q.v.*), and *aroh* (*aroh*) = to rule; Fr. *trierarche*; Lat. *trierarchus*.]

Greek Antiq.: The captain or commander of a trireme; also a commissioner who was obliged to fit out and maintain at his own expense ships built by the State.

"The trierarch struck her on the head with a stick."
Parras: *Early Days of Christianity*: *ch. 11.*

tri-ér-aroh-y, *s.* [Gr. *trierarchia* (*trierarchia*).]

1. The office, post, or duty of a trierarch.

2. Trierarch collectively.

3. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling certain citizens to fit out and maintain at their own expense ships built by the State.

tri-ér-tér-le-ol, *a.* [Lat. *trietricus*, from Gr. *trietros* (*trietros*), from *trietros* (*trietros*) = a triennial festival; *trietros* = three, and *trietros* = a year; Triennial; happening or kept once in three years.

"The trietrical sports I mean the sports that in the mysteries of Bacchus."
Gregory: *Antiquities*: *l. 10.*

tri-ér-tér-ics, **tri-ér-tér-ikes**, *a.* [TRIETRICAL.] Festivals or games celebrated every three years.

"The Tholian wives at Delphos solemnize their trietriches."
May: *Lucan*: *Pharsalia*: *l. 1.*

tri-ér-thyl-glyc-ér-ol, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *ethyl*, and *glycerol*.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{23}O_2$ ($C_{11}H_{23}O_2$). Triethylin.

A liquid possessing a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by heating to 100° a mixture of acrolein, alcohol, and acetic acid. It is miscible with water, has a sp. gr. 0.855 at 15°, and boils at 186°.

tri-ér-thyl-in, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *ethyl*, and *in*.] [TRIETHYLIN.]

tri-fá-ci-ál (cf. *as* *ahl*), *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *facial* (*q.v.*).]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the face and its three divisions.

trifacial-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fifth pair of nerves, which arise at the junction of the medullary processes of the cerebellum to enter the *dura mater* near the point of the petrous processes of the temporal bones. There they leave the skull in three great branches (where they name)—the first, highest, or ophthalmic trunk to enter the orbit; the second or upper maxillary nerve to the face below the orbit; and the third or lower maxillary nerve, to be distributed to the external ear, the tongue, the lower teeth, and the muscles of mastication. Called also Trigemini or Trigeminal nerves.

tri-fál-lów, *v.t.* [TRIFALLING.] To plough, as land, a third time before sowing.

"The beginning of August is the time of *trifalling*, or last ploughing before they sow their wheat."
Mortimer.

tri-fár-l-óis, *a.* [Lat. *trifarius* = three-fold; *tri* = three, and *farius*, *farius*.] Arranged in three rows; threefold.

tri-fó-l-y, *s.* [TRIFOLY.]

Áte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther: wé, wét, hóre, samel, hór, thóre; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pít, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, són; mûte, oûb, oure, qáite, oûr, rále, fáll; trý, Sýrian. *a.* *o* = *é*; *ey* = *á*; *qu* = *kw*.

p; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
ps = shñs. -ble -die etc = hal del



tri-gem-in-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trigeminalis*, from Lat. *trigeminus* (q.v.).] (See *stym.* & *compound*.)

trigeminal-nerves, *a. pl.*

Anat.: The trifacial nerves (q.v.).

***tri-gem-in-ous**, *a.* (TRIGEMINI.)

1. Being one of three born together; born three at a time.

2. Threefold.

tri-gem-in-ous (pl. *tri-gem-in-i*), *a.* (Lat. = three at a birth; pref. *tri-*, and *geminus* = a twin.)

Anat. (Pl.): The trigeminal nerves (q.v.).

tri-gem-in-ous, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *geminus* (genos) = to produce, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Containing organic anhydride, aldehyde, and ammoniac.

trigonic-acid, *a.*

Chem.: $C_2H_3N_3O_2 = (CN)_2O \cdot C_2H_3N_3O$. An acid containing the elements of cyanic anhydride and aldehyde ammoniac, obtained by passing the vapour of cyanic acid over aldehyde. It crystallizes in small prisms, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. When slightly heated it melts and carbonizes, giving off alkaline vapours having the odour of ethanolic.

trig-gör, **trick-ör*, *a.* (Dut. *trekker* = a trigger; *trecker* = one who draws or pulls, from *trekken* = to pull, to draw.)

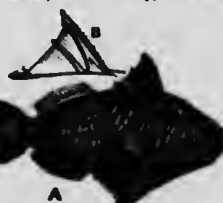
1. *Firearms*: A catch which, being retracted, liberates the hammer of a gun-lock; hence, a lever or catch performing a similar service in a trap or other like mechanism. [Haitian.]

2. *Shipbuilding*: A piece of wood placed under a dog-shore to hold it up until the time for launching. The dog-shore rests against cleats on the bilge-ways, and is knocked away when the signal is given for launching.

3. *Vehicles*: A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage in descending a hill.

trigger-fish, *a.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus *Balistes*, from the fact that when the dorsal fin is erected, the first ray, which is very



A. TRIGGER-FISH (*Balistes aculeatus*). B. DETAILS OF DORSAL FIN.

thick and strong, holds its elevated position so firmly that it cannot be pressed down by any degree of force; but if the second ray be depressed, the first immediately falls down like the hammer of a gun when the trigger is pulled.

***trigger-line**, *a.* The line by which the gun-lock of ordnance was operated.

***tri-gin-tale**, *a. pl.* (Lat. *triginta* = thirty.) Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

"Trentals or trigintals were a number of masses to the late of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory."—*Aylife*.

tri-gin-tal, *a.* (Mod. Lat., from Gr. *tri-gin* (*triglo*) = a mullet.)

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Cottidae, with about forty species, from tropical and temperate zones. Head parallel-sided, with the upper surface and sides entirely bony, the enlarged infraorbital covering the cheek; two dorsal fins; three free pectoral rays, serving as organs of locomotion as well as of touch; teeth villiform. Dr. Günther refers the species to three groups: (1) *Trigla*, no palatal teeth, scales, except those of lateral line, exceedingly small; (2) *Lepidotrige*, no palatal teeth, scales of moderate size; (3) *Prionotus*, with palatal teeth. They are generally used as food, being caught by the trawling net, or by hook and line. Most of the *Gurnards*, as the

species are generally called, live near 1's bottom, feeding on molluscs, crustaceans, and small fishes. The Gray Gurnard (*T. gurnardus*) is a common European species, as also *T. pinn.*, the Red Gurnard, which is much used as food. The Sapphirine Gurnard (*T. albus*) is a rare species, its pectoral fins of a beautiful blue color.

2. *Paleont.*: Two or three species are known, from the Tertiary.

tri-glāns, *a.* (Pref. *tri-*, and *glans* = the nut-like fruit of forest trees, an acorn.)

Bot.: A fruit having three nuts within an involucre, as the Spanish Chestnut.

tri-glō-chin, *a.* [Gr. *τρίγλωχος* (*triglochis*), genit. *τρίγλωχος* (*triglochinos*) = three-barbed; pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *γλῶχις* (*glochis*), genit. *γλῶχιος* (*glochios*) = a projecting point. Named from the three projecting carpi.]

Bot.: Arrow-grass; a genus formerly called *Juncus*, typical of the order *Juncaginaceae*. Saline plants; root fibrous, leaves very narrow; flowers in a naked, straight spike or raceme; perianth of six erect, concave, deciduous leaves; stamens six, anthers nearly sessile, stigmas three to six, sessile, plumose; capsules three to six, one-seeded, united by a longitudinal receptacle; albumen none. Known species about ten, from the temperate regions, Australia being a favorite habitat. Two species are European, *Triglochin palustre*, the Marsh, and *T. maritimum*, the Sea-side Arrow-grass. The first has a three-celled, nearly linear, the latter a five-celled, ovate fruit. The first occurs in marshy meadows, by riverbanks, and in ditches; the latter in salt marshes.

trig-lý, *adv.* (Eng. *trig*, *a.*; *-ly*.) Neatly, sprucely.

tri-glyph, **trý-glyph*, *a.* (Lat. *triglyphus*, from Gr. *τρίγλυφος* (*triglyphos*) = thrice-cloven

... a triglyph, from *τρί-* (*tri-*) = three, and *γλῦφος* (*glyphō*) = to carve.)

Arch. (Pl.): Ornamenta repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels cut to a right angle, called glyphs, and separated by their interstices, called femora, from each other, as well as from two other half-channels that are formed at the sides.

"The triglyphs, which I affirm'd to be charged on the Doric frieze, is a most inseparable ornament of it. By their triangular furrows, or gutters rather, they seem to me as if they were meant to convey the gutters or drops which hang a little under them."—*Keelyn On Architecture*.

tri-glyph-ic, *tri-glyph-ic-al*, *a.* (Eng. *triglyph*; *-ic*, *-ical*.)

1. Consisting of, or pertaining to, a triglyph or triglyphs.

2. Containing three sets of characters or scriptures.

trig-nōss, *a.* (Eng. *trig*, *a.*; *-ness*.) Neatness, spruceness.

tri-gōn, *a.* [Fr. *trigone*; Lat. *trigonum*, from Gr. *τρίγωνον* (*trigōnon*) = a triangle, from *τρί-* (*tri-*) = three, and *γωνία* (*gonia*) = an angle.]

**I. Ord.*

Lang.: A triangle.

"To cut their way, they in a trigon die."

Burton: Rep worth Field.

II. Technically.

**1. Antiquities.*

(1) A kind of triangular harp or lyre.

(2) A game at ball, played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.



LYRE, WITH TRIGON.

2. Astrology.

(1) The junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons, named respectively after the four elements—the airy trigon, including Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the earthy trigon, including Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the airy trigon, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the fiery trigon, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

"The warring planet was expected to come and the fiery trigon seemed to give the name."—*Sp. Voy. Pierce's Superstition*.

(2) Trine: an aspect of two planets distant 120° from each other.

tri-gō-nal, *a.* (TRIGON.)

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Social Bees. Small Apidae forming their nests within hollow trees or the cavities of rocks in Acaia, Sumatra, Java, &c.

2. *Zool. & Paleont.*: A genus of *Trigona* (q.v.), with twenty-eight recent species, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Brazil, Cape, India, and the west coast of Africa. Shell trigonal, wedge-shaped, subequilateral; ligament short, prominent; hinge thick, pallial sinus rounded, horizontal. Fossil from the Miocene of Bordeaux.

tri-gō-nal, *a.* (Eng. *trigonal*; *-al*.)

**I. Ord. Lang.*: Triangular; having three angles or corners.

"A spur of a yellow line shot into numerous pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to the side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of the stone."—*Woodward*.

II. Technically.

1. *Anat.*: A term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder.

2. *Bot.*: Three-cornered.

tri-gō-nō, *a.* (TRIGON.)

Anat.: A smooth, triangular surface in the bladder, immediately behind the urethral opening, at the anterior part of the fundus.

tri-gō-nō-l, *a.* (Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *τρίγωνος* (*trigōnos*) = triangular. So named because the standard is flat and the opening also gives the flowers a triangular appearance.)

Bot.: Fennugreek, a genus of Indica. Leaves trifoliate; calyx five-toothed, the teeth nearly equal; petals distinct, keel obtuse; flowers in few or many flowered heads, or in short racemes. Legume straight or slightly curved, two-valved, much flatter than the calyx. Known species fifty, all from the eastern hemisphere. One, *Trigonotis ornithogaloides*, the Bird-foot Fennugreek, is British. It has decumbent stems, to five inches long, obcordate leaves, toothed at the end, the petioles bearing about three flowers; the legumes nearly to the length of the calyx, and containing about eight seeds. Found in dry, sandy pastures, generally near the sea. It flowers in July and August. A decoction of it is used as an emollient, and its flowers are made into poultices for veterinary use. *T. Fennugreek*, the Fennugreek, or Fennugreek, is an erect annual, one to two feet high, a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Punjab. It is cultivated in India and other warm countries, and occasionally in England, where, however, the climate is too variable to render it a profitable crop. In India the seeds are largely used as a condiment and as a substitute for coffee; they also yield a yellow dye. Containing the principle coumarin, which imparts the pleasant sweet smell to hay, they are used to moisten damaged hay palatable to horses, and are an ingredient in concentrated cattle food.

***tri-gō-nō-l** *li-tōs*, *a.* (Mod. Lat., dimin. from *trigona*; *-os*, *-itis*.)

Paleont.: The name given by Parkinson in 1811 to the operations of certain species of ammonites. These operations are divided into two symmetrical parts by a straight median suture, and were mistaken for bivalve shells.

tri-gō-ni, *a.* (Mod. Lat.) (TRIGON.)

1. *Bot.*: The single genus of the order Trigoneae. Tropical American trees with opposite, stipulate leaves, their pubescence in panicles, irregular flowers, and long, hairy seeds.

2. *Zool. & Paleont.*: The sole recent genus of *Trigoniada* (q.v.), with three species of varietal from Australia. Shell almost entirely nacreous, thick, tuberculate, or ornamented with radiating or concentric ribs;

Gate, fit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wūt, hōre, camel, hār, thāre; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sēm; mūse, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trý, Syrian. a. o = ē; oy = ā; qu = kv.

posterior side angular; ligament small and prominent; hinge-teeth 2-3, diverging. Animal with a long, pointed foot, bent sharply, level prominent, gills simple, the outer smaller than the inner, united behind the body to each other and to the mantle. The species are very active; one taken alive from the edge by Mr. Stutchbury, and placed on the gowals of his boat, leapt overboard, clearing a ledge of four inches. They are probably migratory, as in dredging for them it is very uncertain where they may be obtained, though they abound in some parts of Sydney Harbour. A hundred fossil species are known, widely distributed in space, and ranging in time from the Lias to the Chalk, but almost, if not entirely absent from the Tertiary. The shell bearing or metamorphic in Limestone strata.

trigonia-grita, a. pl.

Gr. Two gritas, an upper and a lower, characterized by the presence of species of Trigonia. They constitute part of the Upper Triassic of the Inferior Gollite at Leek, Hampton Hill and Clevea Hill, near Chatterton.

trigoni-grita, a. pl. (Mod. lat. tri-g.)

Gr. Von Martini's name for an order which he separates from Polygalaceae (q. v.), on account of its opposite leaves, the possession of stipules, &c.

trigoni-grita, a. pl. (Mod. lat. tri-g.)

Gr. A family of Conchifera. Mollusca, group trigoni-grita. Shell equivalent, else, trigonal, umbones directed posteriorly; hinged external, interior umbones; hinge-teeth few, diverging; pallial line simple. Animal with the mantle open; foot long and bent; gills two on each side, recumbent; palpi simple. [TRIGONIA.]

2. *Paleont.* Five fossil genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Trias.

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trigoni-grita, a. pl. (TRIGONIADE.)

Gr. Von Martini's name for an order which he separates from Polygalaceae (q. v.), on account of its opposite leaves, the possession of stipules, &c.

performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry; ascertained by or deduced from trigonometry.

trigonometrical-coordinates, a. pl. Elements of reference, by means of which the position of a point on the surface of a sphere may be determined with respect to two great circles of the sphere. Called also spherical-coordinates.

trigonometrical-curve, a. pl. Curves whose equations are respectively $y = \sin x$, $y = \cos x$, $y = \tan x$, $y = \cot x$, $y = \sec x$, and $y = \csc x$. If a circle be conceived to roll upon a straight line, continuing in the same plane, and at the point of contact perpendicular to be erected equal to the sine, cosine, versed sine, &c., of the arc from the origin of the arcs to the point of contact, the loci of the extremities of these ordinates will be the curves whose equations are given.

trigonometrical-lines, a. pl. Lines which are employed in solving the different cases of plane and spherical trigonometry; as radius, sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, &c. These lines, or the lengths of them, are called the trigonometrical functions of the arcs to which they belong. When an arc increases through all its values from 0° to 360°, the sines and cosecants are positive in the first and second quadrants, and negative in the third and fourth; the tangents and cotangents are positive in the first and third quadrants, and negative in the second and fourth; the secants and cosecants are positive in the first and fourth quadrants, and negative in the second and third, and the versed sines and covered sines are positive throughout.

trigonometric-series, a. pl. Infinite series which are of the form $a \sin x + b \sin 2x + c \sin 3x + \&c.$, and $a \cos x + b \cos 2x + c \cos 3x + \&c.$

trigonometrical-survey, a. A survey of a country carried out from a single base by the computation of observed angular distances; but the term is usually confined to measurements on a large scale embracing a considerable extent of country and requiring a combination of astronomical and geodetical operations. A trigonometrical survey may be undertaken either to ascertain the exact situation of the different points of a country relatively to each other and to the equator and meridians of the terrestrial globe, for the purpose of constructing an accurate map, or to determine the dimensions and form of the earth by ascertaining the curvature of a given portion of its surface, or by measuring an arc of the meridian. The most minute accuracy and the most perfect instruments are required in all the practical parts of such operations, and regard must be had to the curvature of the earth's surface, the effects of temperature, refraction, altitude above the level of the sea, and a multitude of other circumstances which are not taken into account in ordinary surveying. In a trigonometrical survey the whole area to be surveyed is divided into a system of triangles, commencing from a carefully measured base, which forms the side of the first triangle. These are further intersected by a network of smaller triangulations, which will fix all the secondary points on the surface, and finally the details of the ground are completed by measurement and the theodolite. The value of this work of triangulation lies in the exactitude of the base-line and the determination of the true position of the starting-point at one of its extremities. Extreme care in measurement and a most painstaking repetition of observations are essential; for errors committed at this period of a survey are not merely continued, but increased, as the work proceeds. Having completed the determination of the base-line, the more prominent or most central and convenient points are fixed for the greater triangulation. Powerful theodolites are used for this purpose, and care is taken that the triangles are accurately equilateral as possible, so as to avoid the inaccuracies which taking very acute angles would induce. The triangulation proceeds from the base-line in a series of gradually increasing triangles, and these are repeatedly taken, their means carefully calculated, and their reduction to the true surface completed by mathematical calculation. When the greater triangulation is completed, the minor points, those of less importance, are united by a series of smaller triangles, until the relative

positions of all the prominent natural and artificial features of the area (the whole of which, with the exception of the base-line, have been fixed by mathematically corrected trigonometrical calculation), can be finally marked down on the map. The remainder of the work is done by absolute measurement with a chain, a small theodolite being still used for correction and to determine the bearings of the points with regard to those of the greater triangles. (ORDNANCE-SURVEY.)

trigoni-met-ric-al-ly, adv. [Eng. trigonometrical; -ly.] In a trigonometrical manner; by means of or according to the rules of trigonometry.

trigoni-nóm-é-trí, a. [Pref. trigono-, and Gr. μέτρον (metron) = a measure.] In its primitive and narrower sense the measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given; but in the modern acceptation of the term it includes all theorems and formulae relative to angles and circular arcs, and the lines connected with them, these lines being expressed by numbers or ratios. Trigonometry is divided into three branches, Plane, Spherical, and Analytical. Plane trigonometry treats of the relations existing between the sides and angles of plane triangles. The principal object of plane trigonometry is to show the methods of solving plane triangles; that is, the method of finding the remaining parts of a plane triangle, when three are given, one of the three being a side. Spherical trigonometry treats of the relations existing between the sides and angles of spherical triangles. The principal object of this branch is to show the method of solving spherical triangles; that is, the method of finding the remaining parts of a spherical triangle, when any three are given. Analytical trigonometry treats of the general relations and properties of angles, and trigonometrical functions of angles. In every plane triangle there are six parts or elements—three angles and three sides. When any three parts of a plane triangle are given, one of which is a side, the remaining parts may be found, and the operation of finding them is called solving the triangle, the operation being facilitated by tables of sines, tangents, secants, &c. (See these words.) Thus, any triangle ABC may be solved by the aid of the following formulae, where s denotes the sum of the three sides, or $s = a + b + c$. The capitals denote angles, and the small letters the sides opposite to the respective angles.

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} \dots \dots \dots (1);$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)} = \frac{\cot \frac{1}{2}C}{\tan \frac{1}{2}C} \dots \dots \dots (2);$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}};$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{s(s-a)}{bc}} \dots \dots \dots (3);$$

If the triangle is the solution at A, the formulae used in the solution are the following:

$$\sin B = \frac{b}{a}; \cos B = \frac{c}{a}; \tan B = \frac{b}{c} \dots \dots \dots (4);$$

$$b = a \sin B = c \tan B = \sqrt{(a^2 - c^2)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(a-c)(a+c)} \dots \dots \dots (5);$$

In spherical, as in plane trigonometry, there are six parts in every triangle—three sides and three angles. When any three are given, the other three may be found, except in the particular case of a triangle having two right angles. In that case, if two right angles and a side opposite one be given, each given part will be 90°, and the solution is indeterminate.

trigoni-nóm, a. [Gr. = a triangle.]

Musiv. A small harp or triangular lyre used by the ancients. [TRIGON.]

trigoni-nóm, a. [TRIGON.] Triangular; trigonal.

trigoni-nóm, a. [Pref. tri-, and Gr. γόνος (gonos) = a birth.] Threefold birth or product.

"Man." In whom be three distinct souls by way of trigony. — Howel.

trigoni-rhí-na, a. [Pref. trigono-, and Gr. ρήσις (rhísis), genit. ῥήσιος (rhísi-os) = the snout.]

Paleont. A genus of Rafinesque, from the Tertiary strata of Monte Postale.

bill, báy; pòut, jòwí; cat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; cin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -íng, -éan, -tían = shan. -tion, -sion = shún; -ghos, -ghon = shún. -sious, -tious, -sious = shús. -ble, -dis, &c. = bel, dpl.

tri-grām, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a letter.] The same as **TAIGRAM** (q.v.).

tri-grām-māt-le, **tri-grām-mīe**, *a.* [Eng. *trigram*; *-atic*, *-ic*.] Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters.

tri-graph, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A name given to three letters having one sound; a triphthong, as *era* in *era*.

tri-tya, *a.* [TAIGYNA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the order Trigynia.

tri-tya-i-q, *a. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gynē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: The name of various orders in the Linnæan system of classification. They have three styles. The classes Diandria, Triandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Octandria, Emneandria, Decandria, Dodecandria, Icosandria, and Polyandria have each an order Trigynia.

tri-tya-i-q-a, **tri-tya-o-a**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trigyna*(*u*); suff. *-a*, *-o-a*.]

Bot.: Having three pistils or styles; having three carpels.

tri-tē-dra, *a.* [TAIBEDRON.] Having three equal sides.

trihedral arseniate of copper, *a.*

Mia.: The same as **CLINOCASE** (q.v.).

tri-tē-dra, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *τέτρα* (*tetra*) = a seat, a base.] A figure having three equal sides.

tri-tē-dra, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *trigonal*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}N_6$ = $(C_4H_4N_2)_3$. Triphenylamine. A liquid obtained by heating sulphite of triphenylamine with a mixture of quicklime and slaked lime. It is pale yellow by transmitted, greenish yellow by reflected light, strongly efflorescent, and turns brown on exposure to the air; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Its salts are all deliquescent and form oily drops or syrupy masses.

tri-tē-dra, *a. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *adum* = a little thing, a trifle.]

Bot.: The fifth order in Linnæus's Natural System. Genera: Sapindus, Malpighia, Begonia, Berberis, &c.

tri-tē-late, *a.* [TRINILATE.]

Bot.: Having three apertures. Used of some pollen grains, &c.

tri-tē-ol, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *hour* (q.v.).] Occurring once in every three hours.

tri-ty-gate, **tri-ty-gate**, *a.* [Gr. *τρίγυγος* (*trigynos*) = three-yoked; pref. *tri-*, and *γυγος* (*gygos*) = a yoke.]

Bot.: A term used when the petiole of a pinnate leaf bears three pairs of leaflets.

tri-tyo-tion, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *junction*.] The junction of three things at one point.

"To have the *trijunction* of Tibet, India, and Burma presented within the four corners of a map."—*Athenum*, Jan. 20, 1867, p. 104.

tri-tābo, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Surg.: An instrument used in extracting foreign substances from the bladder. It has three fingers, which are expanded and contracted after the instrument is *in situ*.

tri-lām-in-ar, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *laminar* (q.v.).]

Physiol.: Consisting or composed of three-fold lamina or layers of cells; as, the trilaminar structure of the blastoderm. (**TRILAMINAR**.)

tri-lāt-ēr-al, *a.* [Lat. *trilateral*, from *tri* = three, and *latus*, genit. *lateris* = a side.] Having three sides; three-sided, as a triangle.

tri-lāt-ēr-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *trilateral*; *-ly*.] With three sides.

tri-lāt-ēr-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *trilateral*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being trilateral.

tri-lēm-ma, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *λαμβάνω* (*lambanō*) = to take.]

Math.: *lit.*, *fare*, amidst, what, fall, father; *wē*, *wét*, here, camel, hēr, there; *pine*, *pit*, sire, air, marine; *sā*, *pā*, or, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whā*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūh*, *cure*, *quite*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *rūll*; *trý*, *Sýrian*. *a*, *o* = *ō*; *o* = *ō*; *o* = *ō*; *o* = *ō*.

or, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whā*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūh*, *cure*, *quite*, *cūr*, *rūle*, *rūll*; *trý*, *Sýrian*. *a*, *o* = *ō*; *o* = *ō*; *o* = *ō*; *o* = *ō*.

1. Logic: A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor.

2. Hence, generally, any choice between three alternatives.

tri-lāt-ē, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A short trill.

tri-lāt-ē, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *linear* (q.v.).] Composed or consisting of three lines.

tri-lāt-guā, **tri-lāt-guā** (*u* as *w*), *a.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *lingua* = a tongue, a language.] Consisting of or written in three languages.

"The most noted Ruzetta stone . . . bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription."—*Paglor*.

tri-lāt-ēr-al, *a. & a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *literal* (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Consisting of three letters.

"The Arabic roots are universally *trilateral*."—*Mr. W. Jones*: *Fourth Anniversary Discourse*.

B. As subst.: A word consisting of three letters.

trilateral languages, *a. pl.* A term applied to the Semitic languages, because every word in them consists, in the first instance, of three consonants, which represent the essential idea expressed by the word, while special modifications are produced by certain vowels or additional letters.

tri-lāt-ēr-al-lām, **tri-lāt-ēr-al-lý**, **tri-lāt-ēr-al-nēss**, *a.* [Eng. *trilateral*; *-ism*, *-ity*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being trilateral; the condition or character of consisting of three letters.

"But no such thing is at present practicable for the Semitic; this contains two characteristics—the *trilaterality* of the roots and their inflection by internal change, by variation of vowel—which belong to it alone."—*Whitney*: *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. vii.

tri-lith, *a.* [Fr. *trilith*.]

Archæol.: A trilithon (q.v.).

"Much greater mechanical skill, moreover, was required to raise the superincumbent masses, and fit them into their exact position, than to rear the rude standing-stones, or upheave the capstones of the cromlechs up to the upright *trilith*."—*Wilson*: *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, li. 2.

tri-lith-le, *a.* [Eng. *trilith*; *-le*.] Of, belonging, or relating to a trilith; consisting of three stones.

tri-lith-ōn, *a.* [Gr. *τρίλιθος* (*trilithos*) = of or with three stones; *τρίλιθος* (*trilithos*) = a temple at Baalbek, with huge columns consisting of three stones each.]

Archæol.: A monument, probably sepulchral, either standing alone or forming part of a larger work, and consisting of three stones: two upright, connected by a continuous impost or architrave. The best-known examples of trilithons in the United Kingdom are at



TRILITHONS.

1. Stonehenge, a circular circle; 2. Trilithon; 3. Part of inner oval of upright posts. 4. Tomb of Isidorus (A.D. 222) at Khairat, near Aleppo. 5. Trilithon at Eshkaleh Kousan, about forty-five miles S.E. from Tripoli.

Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain. In the trilithon still standing, each of the uprights has a tenon on its surface, and the under sides of the architrave or horizontal piece have each two mortises into which the tenons fit. According to Olaus Magnus (*de Gent. Sept.*, p. 49) similar monuments were formerly erected in Sweden over the graves of nobles and other eminent persons; and Pergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 101), considers that the trilithon "is only an improved dolmen, standing on two legs instead of three or four." (See extract.)

"We must not, however, attribute too much importance to the similarity existing between the megalithic structures in various parts of the world. Great as the similarity is, it is not identical. It is not identical in the details of the construction, and it is not identical in the materials used. The trilithon is only a variety of the dolmen, and it is only a variety of the dolmen."—*Lubbock*: *Prehistoric Times* (ed. 1873), p. 123.

tri-lō, *a.* [Ital. *trillo* = a trill, a shake.]

Music: A trill, a shake.

tri-lō-bate, **tri-lō-bate**, **tri-lō-bate**, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *lobate*, *lobel*.] Having three lobes.

tri-lō-bā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *trilobation*; *-tion*.] The state or condition of being trilobed.

"In some cases, the trilobation is only *obscurely marked*."—*Nicholson*: *Paleontol.*, li. 23.

trill, *a.* [Ital. *trillo* = a trill, a shake.]

1. Ordinary Language:
1. A warbling, quivering sound; a quivering series of successive notes.

"The blackbird pipes in *trill* to the dawn."—*W. D. Howells*: *The Sign of the Cross*, ch. 10.

2. A consonant pronounced with a trilling sound, as *f* or *v*.

II. Music:
1. The same as **SHAKE** (q.v.).

"I have often . . . attributed many of his musical quavers to the *trill* of the *trill*."—*W. D. Howells*: *The Sign of the Cross*, ch. 10.

2. The rapid repetition of a note in singing.

[VIAATO.]

trill (1), *v. t. & t.* [Ital. *trillare* = to trill, to shake, to quaver; but *trillare*; *trillare*.]

A. Trans.: To utter or sing with a quivering or tremulousness of voice. (*Thackeray*: *Summer*, 706.)

B. Intransitive:
1. To shake, to quaver, to sound with tremulous vibrations.

"To judge of *trilling* notes and *trilling* but."—*W. D. Howells*: *The Sign of the Cross*, ch. 10.

2. To sing with quavers; to pipe.

trill (2), *v. t. & t.* [Ital. *trillare* = to trill, to shake, to quaver; but *trillare*; *trillare*.]

A. Trans.: To turn round; to turn.

"By turning out the sundial *trill* round, which daily changes its position, the sun's rays are always *trilling* round the dial."—*W. D. Howells*: *The Sign of the Cross*, ch. 10.

B. Intransitive:
1. To turn, to twirl.

2. To flow in a small stream or in rapid drops; to trickle.

"But through his fingers, long and slight, *trill* the drops of crystal light."—*W. D. Howells*: *The Sign of the Cross*, ch. 10.

tri-lō-bā-tion, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trilobation*; Lat. fem. pl. *trilobation*.]

Bot.: Paralel; an order of Infusoria. Beta with tubers or rhizones, simple stems and rhizellae, membranous, netted leaves; flowers large, solitary, hermaphrodite; seeds few, hercaceous; petals three, much larger than the sepals, coloured or bell-shaped; stamens six to ten; styles three to five, free; ovary three to five-celled, ovules in two rows; definite; fruit succulent. From the subtemperate zone. Known genera four, species thirty. (*Lindley*.) (*Pais*.)

tri-lō-bā-bā, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful.] A name for anything trifling or worthless.

tri-lō-bā, *a.* [THREX.]

1. One of three children born at the same birth.

2. A composite crystal composed of three individuals.

tri-lō-bā-tion (1 as *y*), *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *lobation*.]

Arch.: The product of a thousand raised to the fourth power; a number denoted by a unit followed by twelve ciphers. In English notation a number expressed by a unit followed by eighteen ciphers, or a million raised to the third power.

tri-lō-bā, *a.* [Lat. *trilob* = woven with three sets of leashes, trill; pref. *tri-*, and *loba* = the ends of a weaver's thread. So called because of the ternary arrangement running through the only *y*, vowels, styles, and leaves.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trilobaceae. Spots three, hercaceous; petals three, coloured; stigma three, sessile, very superior, three-celled, many-seeded. Known species sixteen, all from North America. The leaf roots of *Trilobum erectum* (= *T. praevalens*) the Beth-root, Indian Balm, or Lamb's Quarters, is used as a tonic, antiseptic, &c., by the Shakers. It is about a foot high, with three bold leaves, and drooping, red, purple flowers.

tri-lō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A trill, a shake.

tri-lō-bate, **tri-lō-bate**, **tri-lō-bate**, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *lobate*, *lobel*.] Having three lobes.

tri-lō-bā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *trilobation*; *-tion*.] The state or condition of being trilobed.

"In some cases, the trilobation is only *obscurely marked*."—*Nicholson*: *Paleontol.*, li. 23.

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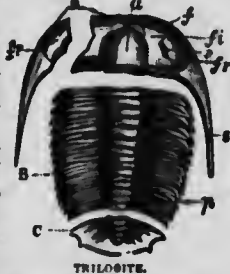
"In some cases, the trilobation is only *obscurely marked*."—*Nicholson*: *Paleontol.*, li. 23.

tri-lô-bi-tô, a. pl. (Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trilos* = three, and *lobos* (lobos) = a lobe.)

Palaemon. An order of Crustacea, to which different positions in the class have been assigned, but which are now regarded as an early and more generalized type from which the living and more specialized *Isopoda* have arisen. They usually move or less distinctly trilobate in the anteroposterior direction; there is a cephalic shield, generally bearing a pair of small, compound eyes; the thoracic somites are movable upon one another, and vary greatly in number; the abdominal segments are covered by a caudal shield (the pygidium); and there is a well-developed upper lip (the hypostome), formed by a doubling of the head-shield. The Trilobites are exclusively Pleurozoa, and range from the Upper Cambrian (in which the Trilobites of the *Barrois* are found) to the Lower Carboniferous of Europe and America, attaining their maximum in the Silurian. More than 500 species are known, distributed in many genera, which are arranged in about twenty families.

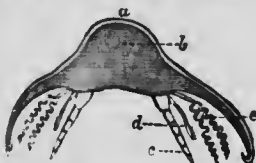
tri-lô-bi-tô, a. [TRILOBITE.]

Palaemon. Any individual of the order Trilobites (q.v.). The body was protected by a sclerotized cuticular shell, divided laterally into three regions: (1) a cephalic shield; (2) a variable number of body-rings; and (3) a caudal shield, tail, or pygidium—commonly fused and detached from each other. The cephalic shield (a) is usually more or less semicircular, with an elevated portion, the glabella (b), usually grooved, and bounded by the fixed cheeks (c), to which the free cheeks (d) which bear the eyes are attached by what is known as the facial suture (e), indications of which are present in Limulus.



TRILOBITE.

covered by a thin cornea. The number varies greatly. Barrande having found as few as eight and as many as fifteen thousand spots in each eye in different types. Behind the cephalic shield comes the thorax (g), composed of a number of segments (from two to twenty-six), capable of more or less movement with each other; in several genera this freedom of movement was so great that species could roll themselves up into a ball, like a hedgehog. The thorax is usually trilobate, each body-ring exhibiting the same trilobation, being composed of a central, more or less narrow portion, the axis, with two accessory portions, the pleurae (h). The tail is also composed of a number of segments (from two



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF TRILOBITE.
a. Dorsal crust; b. Visceral cavity; c. e. Laps (rostrum); d. e. Epistoma; e. a. Epistoma; f. Epistoma; g. Epistoma; h. Epistoma; i. Epistoma; j. Epistoma; k. Epistoma; l. Epistoma; m. Epistoma; n. Epistoma; o. Epistoma; p. Epistoma; q. Epistoma; r. Epistoma; s. Epistoma; t. Epistoma; u. Epistoma; v. Epistoma; w. Epistoma; x. Epistoma; y. Epistoma; z. Epistoma.

to two hundred to twenty-eight in the genus *Amphion*, spheroidal or annular. The extremity is sometimes rounded, but may be prolonged into a spine, and the ends of the pleurae of the tail segments may also be prolonged into spine-like processes. With regard to the structure of the trilobite, much remains to be discovered. The first structure met with on the lower surface was the hypostome, a broad, forked

plate, situated in front of the mouth in many species, and closely resembling the lip-plate of *Ayas*, a recent Phyllopod. Next, Woodward found the remains of a maxillary palp in *Amphion phyllopodus*; and in another individual of the same species Billings found what he considered to be the remains of eight pairs of legs, but Dana and Verrill believed them to be the arches to which the legs were attached. From Woodward's examinations of sections of rolled-up specimens, it appears that the thoracic appendages were slender, five-jointed legs, in which the terminal segment carried a pointed claw, and the basal segment carried a jointed appendage, homologue with the epistoma of many recent Crustaceans. On each side of the thoracic cavity was attached a row of long, spiral brachial appendages, and appendages serving also as gills were probably attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. The mouth was situated behind the hypostome, and bounded by four pairs of jointed manducatory appendages, the basal joints of which were partly or entirely modified to act as jaws. Trilobites vary greatly in size, some being scarcely larger than a pin's head, while species of *Amphion* have been met with two feet in length. They appear to have lived in muddy bottoms in shallow water, feeding on small marine animals, and probably aware on their backs, as do the recent *Ayas* and the larval forms of Limulus.

trilobite-schista, a. pl.

Geol. A name originally applied by Murchison to the Llandovery Flags, from the fact that trilobites were recorded from Llandovery by Dalrymple as early as 1809. (*H. B. Woodward: Geol. England & Wales*, p. 70.)

trilobite-slates, a. pl.

Geol. A name given by the Rev. D. Williams to the Pilton beds, from the fact that *Phacops latirostris* has been found in them. (*H. B. Woodward: Geol. England & Wales*, p. 129.)

tri-lô-bit-ô, a. (Eng. *trilobite*); -*ô*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a trilobite.

tri-lô-q-lar, a. (TRILOCULAR.)

Bot. Having three cells. (Used of fruits.)

tri-lô-q-lî-nâ, a. [Pref. *tri-*; Lat. *loculus* = a little place, dimin. of *locus* = a place, and *form*, sing. *al*, suff. -*ina*.] (See *chf*.)

1. **Zool.** A genus of Foraminifera, having the test partly divided into three chambers.
2. **Palaemon.** One British species from the Middle Eocene, and three from the Pliocene.

tri-lô-gy, s. (Gr. *trilogia* (trilogia), from *tri* = three, and *logos* (logos) = a word, a speech.)

1. **Lit. & Drama.** A series of three dramas, which, though complete each in itself, bear a certain relation to each other, and form one historical and poetical picture. The term belongs more particularly to the Greek drama. In Athens it was customary to exhibit on the same occasion three serious dramas, or a trilogy, at first connected by a sequence of subject, but afterwards unconnected, and on distinct subjects, a fourth or satyric drama being also added, the characters of which were satyrs. Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* may be called a trilogy. [ETRLOGY.]

2. **Fig.** Any literary production consisting of three parts forming a connected whole.
"His delightful trilogy of Nottingham speeches."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 25, 1897.

tri-lôph-ô-dôn, s. [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *λόφος* (lóphos) = a crest, and suff. -*odon*.]

Palaemon. A sub-genus of section of Mastodon (i.v.), in which the molars have three ridges.

tri-lôph-ô-dônt, a. (TRILOPHODON.) Of or belonging to the sub-genus Trilophodon; having molars with three ridges.

***tri-lô-min-âr, *tri-lô-min-ôis, a.** [Lat. *tri* = three, and *lumen*, gent. *luminis* = light.] Having three lights.

trim, *trym, *trymma, a., adv., & s. (TRIM, s.)

A. As adjective:

1. Neat and in good order; having every thing appropriate and in its right place; properly adjusted, snug, neat, tidy, smart.

"Where lies the land to which you ship must go?
Fidelity lies forth in trim array."
Wardsworth: *Sonnets*.

*2. In good or proper order for any purpose; properly equipped.

"Thirteen trim tarses thrupholes furnished and appointed with gumbe nesters and men of war."
—*Unpublished Chronicle*, 18th Jan. 1878.

*3. Nice, fine. (Used ironically.)

"There's a trim rabbit let us."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

*B. As adv.: Neatly, finely, well.

"Young Adam Capel, be that what you will."
—*When King Capel has loved the beggar maid*.

—*Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*, II. 2.

C. As substantive:

1. Dress, garb, ornament.

"The minister seemed to see
His neighbor in each trim."
—*Cowper: John Bull*.

2. State of preparation; order, condition, disposition.

"He was out of trim altogether, owing to his having to read so hard for the examination."—*Field*, July 16, 1897.

3. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

"That dome, bears up both trim, and strong each limb,
To know her by her sailing and her trim."
—*Byron: The Conquest of Granada*.

*4. Trim of the masts:

Naut. Their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, arched or raking.

trim, trymma, v. t. & i. [A.S. *tryman*, *tryman* = to make firm, strengthen, to set in order, to array, to prepare, from *trian* = trim, strong; cogn. with Low Ger. *trim*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).

2. To make trim; to put or set in due order for any purpose; to adjust; to make neat and pleasing to the eye.

"None bound in order, others loosely strow'd,
To dress thy bow, and trim thy new shawl."
—*Virgil: Eclog. II. 70*.

3. To invest or embellish with extra ornaments; to decorate or ornament, as with ribbons, lace, or the like.

"It is many seasons I should say years—since
Jackets made of velvet, and handsomely trimmed,
were worn."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1897.

4. To provide or furnish with necessary equipment; to equip.

"[Mr. Andrews Duddy] being but single manned,
had a great conduct with three meddling shipmates
being double manned and trim and well ordain'd."
—*Faust: Chronicle*, Jan. 1896.

5. To dress cut; to put in a proper state as regards clothes; to deck, to array.

"Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimmed in Julia's gown."
—*Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, IV. 4.

*6. To prepare, to dress, to treat.

"There have down certain square flaps compacted
of a kind of straw which is made rough and frayed
with extreme heat, and is so trimmed, that it giveth
in the same manner, like unto a horse, or an
helmet well banded."—*Wardlaw: Voyages*, I. 116.

7. To bring to a trim, compact, or neat condition by removing all superfluous, loose, or straggling appendages or matter; to trim, to clip, pare, cut, prune, or the like.

"Had neither dressed his foot nor trimmed his beard."
—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 2.

8. To adjust according to circumstances.

"Lord Hastings is not the sort of statesman to trim his opinions according to the expediency of conciliating or not conciliating."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 4, 1895.

*9. To rebuke, to reprove sharply, to beat, to chastise.

II. Technically:

1. **Carp.** To dress, as timber; to make smooth; to fit to anything.

"When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they trim it in place."—*Mason: Mechanical Dictionary*.

2. **Nautical:**

(1) To adjust, as a ship or boat, by arranging the cargo or disposing the weight of persons or goods so equally on each side of the centre and at each end, that she shall sit well in the water and sail well. A vessel is said to be trimmed by the head or by the stern respectively, when the weight is so disposed as to make her draw more water towards the head than towards the stern, or the reverse.

"In order to trim the vessel the cargo was moved astern."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 1, 1895.

(2) To arrange in due order for sailing.

"So they rose and trimmed their wherry."
—*Blackie: Lays of Howlands & Howlands*, p. 4.

3. **Intrins.** To hold or adopt a middle

bil, boy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
cua, tian = chaq. -tion, -sion = saun; -tion, -sion = shun. -sion, -sion, -sion = shun. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

TRIM: RTE

TRINITY.

đôi, boy; pōn, jōw; cat, cell, ahorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xerophon, exi. t. -iag.
-cian, -tian = ah-cin. -tion, -sion = ah-tin; -tion, -sion = ah-tin. -cious, -tious, -sious = ah-tin. -ble, -dile, &c. = hai, dōi.

name of God, again connected by bands with those of the Trinity, each of which bore the one word *et*. At times an attempt was made to render the same mystery pictorially visible by three heads or three faces on one neck, the eyes becoming part of each individual face. (TANUARI.) An equilateral triangle, or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes the trefol, was also used for the same purpose.

Trinity-house. *s.* An institution incorporated by Henry VIII., under the full title of the Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and entrusted with the regulation and management of the lighthouses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England. The corporation is now empowered to appoint and license pilots for the English coast, and has a general supervision over the corporations which have the charge of the lighthouses and buoys of Scotland and Ireland, subject to an appeal to the Board of Trade, to whose general superintendence the Trinity-house is also subject in matters relating to England.



TRINITY HOUSE
FLAG.

The corporation consists of a master, deputy-master, a certain number of acting elder brethren, and of honorary elder brethren, with an unlimited number of younger brethren, the master and honorary elder brethren being chosen on account of eminent social position, and the other members from officers of the navy or the merchant-shipping service, who possess certain qualifications. (TRADE, *s.* ¶ 2.)

Trinity-Sunday. *s.* The Sunday next after Whit-Sunday, constituted a feast of the Trinity for the whole Church by Pope John XIII. in 1334.

Trinity-term.

1. *Law.* One of the four legal terms. It begins on May 22, and ends on June 12. (*Brit.*)
2. *Acad.* One of the University terms at Oxford (June 12-July 10) and Dublin (April 15-June 30). (*Brit.*)

* **trin-i-ū-ni-tē.** *s.* [Lat. *trinitas* = threefold, and Eng. *waits*.] Trinity, trinity.

triale. *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-net; an old apparatus for catching fish.

trink-er-ite. *s.* [After J. Triuher, of Lalsbach; suff. -ite (*Min.*).] *Min.*

An amorphous mineral, occurring in large masses in the lignite of Carpien, Alsace, France, and also in Styria. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; sp. gr. 1.925; lustre, greasy; colour, hyacinthine to chestnut brown, transparent to translucent. Fuses at 168-180°; only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether. The mean of two analyses yielded, carbon, 81.5; hydrogen, 11.0; sulphur, 4.4; oxygen, 3.05 = 100, which approach very closely to the composition of tannite (q.v.).

trin-kēt (1). * **trin kette.** *s.* (A word of doubtful origin. Skelton considers it to be the same as *Min.* Eng. *tricket*, *tricket* = a knife, a toy-knife, from *Fr.* *trancher* = to cut.)

* 1. A knife, a tool, an implement.

"What hand-sawlike hand-knives, except they be broken, But hand-knives have storehouse for trinkets and jewels." *Tusser* *Housewifery*.

2. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, or the like.

"Hill is much as he proposed to spend in covering his wife with trinkets." *Maryland* *Hist.* Eng. ch. 18.

* 3. A thing of no great value; any small article; a trifle.

trin-kēt (2). *s.* (Fr., prob. from Lat. *tres* = three; Sp. *trinqueto*; Ital. *trinchetto*.)

Naut. The royal or topgallant sail; the upper sail in a ship.

"Suddenly with a great gust the trinket and the mizen were rent asunder." *Mariner's* *Copy*, 11. 614.

* **trin-kēt.** *v.* (Prob. from *trinket* (1), *s.*) To bargain, to negotiate; to hold secret communication; to have private intercourse; to intrigue.

"In the court of Herod by their tricks and trinkets, they were seen early and partly, and their intriguing it with confidants and court ladies, they had upon the matter of the whole court together by the ears." *Monte* *Harmonia*, vol. vi, ser. 2.

* **trin-kēt-ēr.** *s.* [Eng. *trinket*, *v.*; *er.*] One who trinkets or intrigues; an intriguer, a trafficker, a secret petty dealing; an intriguer, a trafficker.

* **trin-kēt-ry.** *s.* [Eng. *trinket* (1), *s.*; *-ry.*] Ornamenta of dress; trinkets collectively.

"No trinketry on front, or neck, or dress." *Southey* *Curios of Kishama*, 111.

* **trin-kle.** *v.* [A frequent from *trinket*, *v.* (q.v.).] To tamper; to treat secretly or underhand; to trinket.

* **tri-nō-tial** (N as sh). *s.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *nōt*, *genit. nōtis* = a night.] Comprising three nights.

* **tri-nō-dē.** *s.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *nodus* = a knot.] An old land measure equal to three perches.

* **trinode-mocentitas.** *s.* A term signifying the three services due to the king in Anglo-Saxon times in respect of tenure of lands in England, for the repair of bridges and highways, the building and repair of fortresses, and expeditions against the king's enemies.

tri-nō-dal. *s.* [TRINODA.]

Bot. Having three nodes only. Used spec. of a peduncle supporting the cyme of a monocotyledon.

tri-nō-mi-ā. *s.* & *s.* (Gr. *tri* = three, and *nomē* (nomē) = a division; *nomē* (nomē) = to divide, to distribute.)

A. As adjective:

Consisting of three terms, connected by the signs + or -; thus, $a + b + c$, $x^2 + 2y + z$ are trinomial expressions.

B. As subst.: An algebraic expression consisting of three terms.

tri-nō-mi-in-ā. *s.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *nomē*, *genit. nomis* = a name.] The same as TRINOMIAL (q.v.).

tri-nō-olē-i-dē. *s.* *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trivuldeus*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -ide*.]

Palaeont. A family of Trilobites (q.v.), with four genera, from the Lower Silurian. The head-shield is enormously developed, with a wide margin, or limb, which is usually perforated by rounded pores; glabella well marked, eyes generally wanting, facial sutures sometimes absent, body-rings reduced to five or six in number, with grooved pleurae, tail large and sub-triangular.

tri-nō-olē-ū. *s.* [Prof. *tri*, and Lat. *nucleus*.]

Palaeont. The type-genus of Trinucleidae (q.v.). Head distinctly trilobed; margin of head-shield composed of two lamellae, and perforated by numerous foramina; genal angles prolonged into conspicuous spines, usually single, but forked in *Trinucleus pogrander*; glabella prominent and pear-shaped, with mere traces of lateral grooves; facial sutures rudimentary; cheeks tumid, and generally furnished on each side with a small tubercle seemingly representing the eyes; body-rings six; tail triangular, with a distinct axis, and having its margin entire and stratified.

tri-ō, tri-ō. *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *tres* = three.]

I. Ord. Lang. Three united; a set of three; a triad.

"I had three flies on the cat—a light bumble, a black gnat, and a yellow dun—and whichever of the three sailed over a rising fish was at once grabbed." *Peter*, 107, p. 107.

II. Music:

1. A composition for three voices or three instruments.

2. A movement in 3 time, often forming a part of a minuet or movement in minuet form.

3. The performers of a trio or three-part composition.

* **tri-ō-ō-lar.** * **tri-ō-ō-lar-ē.** *s.* [Lat. *triholaris*, from *tri* = three, and *obolus* = an obolus.] Of the value of three obols, or three half-pence; hence, mean, paltry, worthless.

"Any triobolary paucities... any insignificant small, is disposed to throw dirt in the face of sovereign princes." *Booth*, *Lectures*, bk. II, let. 4.

tri-ō-tā-hē-dral. *s.* [Prof. *tri*, and Eng. *octahedral* (q.v.).]

Crydrid. Presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

* **tri-ō-tile.** *s.* [Prof. *tri*, and Eng. *octahedral*.] *Astr.* An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are in the octants or eight parts of a circle, that is 45 degrees, distant from each other.

tri-ō-tā-hē-dral. *s.* [TRIOCTAHEDRAL.]

tri-ō-tā-hē-dral. *s.* [Gr. *trioctous* (*trioctus*) = with three teeth, *prof. tri*, and Gr. *ōctōs* (*octos*) = a tooth.]

Bot. Heath-grass; a genus of *Arrhenathera*. Panic racemose; spikelets few, terete, with two to four fertile florets; upper flower imperfect. Flowering glumes convex, three-toothed, keeled, three-nerved; palea convex, scales broad, fleshy; stigmas 6-8; many stalked. Six species, from the old world.

tri-ō-dēn. *s.* [Prof. *tri*, and Gr. *ōdēs* (*ōdēs*), *genit. ōdōros* (*ōdōros*) = a tooth. Named from the fact that the upper jaw is divided by a suture in the middle, while the lower jaw is entire, the fish apparently having three large white teeth.]

Ichthy. The sole genus of *Tridodon* (q.v.), with a single species, *Tridodon barata*, from the Indian Ocean.

tri-ō-dēn-ti-nā. *s.* *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tridontes*, *genit. tridontis* (s); Lat. neut. *pl. adj. suff. -ina*.]

Ichthy. A group of Gynodontes. Tail rather long, with separate caudal fin; abdominal dilatation into a very large, compressed, pendulous sac; upper jaw divided by a median suture, lower simple.

tri-ō-clē. *s.* *pl.* [Prof. *tri*, and Gr. *clēs* (*clēs*) = house.]

Bot. Plants having the male flowers on one individual, the females on another, and hermaphrodites on a third.

tri-ō-clēus. *s.* [TRIOECIA.]

Bot. Having the arrangement of flowers seen in the *Triecia* (q.v.), or of pertaining to the *Triecia*.

tri-ō-clēus-lē. *adv.* [Eng. *trioecious*; *lē*.]

Bot. After the manner of the *Triecia* (q.v.).

trioeciously-hermaphrodite. *s.*

Bot. *Triumorphic*.

tri-ō-nā-thyl-ā-mine. *s.* [Prof. *tri*; Eng. *anathyl*, and *amine*] [*Triumphant* *AMINE*.]

tri-ōle. *s.* [Fr.]

Music. A triplet.

tri-ō-lē. **tri-ō-lē.** *s.* [Fr., *dum.* of *trio*.]

1. A triplet; three notes played in the time of two of the same name.

2. A poem of eight lines, on two rhymes, the first line being repeated as the fourth, and the last two as the seventh and eighth.

"It does not appear that any critic has noticed that the *triole* is a condensed sonnet." *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 64.

tri-ō-nē. *s.* *pl.* [Lat. = the ploughing-oxen; hence, the constellation of the Wax.]

Astron. A name sometimes applied to the seven principal stars in the constellation *Canis Major*, popularly called *Charles's Wax*.

tri-ō-nēch-i-dē. * **tri-ō-nēch-i-dē.** *s.* *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trionyx*, *genit. trionychis*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -ide*, or *nasc.* *pl. adj. -ides*.]

1. *Zool.* Moll or 3 Tortoises, Fresh-water Turtles; a family of Chelonia, with three genera. Shell much depressed, covered with soft skin, and not with bony plates; with only three sharp spines, longest the three in the line of the digits, as in *Caretta*, head retractile within the buckler. The jaws are covered with fleshy lips, and the snout is produced in a short tube bearing the nasal orifices, and extending the animal to breathe while the rest of the head is submerged under water. The species are thoroughly aquatic and carnivorous, and inhabit rivers, streams, and arms of the sea, in the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and North America. They are generally light-colored beneath, but the carapace is generally mud-colored.

2. *Palaeont.* A genus from the Liass has been referred by Owen to this family.

Etto, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thōre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; sō, pō, Cē, wōle, wōlf, work, who, sōn; mōte, oūh, cōre, unite, cōr, rōle, fōll; trē, sīrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

tri-ak'-yā, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *akōs* (ακός), genit. *akōs* (ακός) = a nail, a claw.]

1. Zool. The type-genus of Trionychidae, with seventeen species, having the range of the family. Among the best known are *Trionyx*, the Soft-shelled Turtle, from the United States and Central America; *T. jamaicensis*, the Javanese, and *T. gangetica*, the Gangetic Trionyx; and *T. albidus*, the Nilotic Trionyx, which attains a length of three feet, and is of great use in keeping down the number of crocodiles by devouring their eggs and young.

2. Palmat. Several species are known, from the Eocene onward.

tri-ā-pā, a. (Gr. *tripsis* (τρίψις) = an earing or breach with three drips.)

Zool. A genus of Doridae, with three species, from Norway and Britain, ranging from low-water to twenty fathoms.

tri-er, a. [Eng. *try*; -or.]

Law. A person appointed by a court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to a juror, is just.

tri-ēs-ūm, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *berios* (βήριος) = a bone.]

Bot. A genus of Lonicereae. Hairy, perennial herbs, with cuneate leaves, a tubular corolla swollen at the base, five stamens, and drupeous fruit, generally with three cells. *Trielium perfoliatum*, in small doses, is a mild cathartic, in large ones it produces vomiting. Its dried and roasted berries have been used as a substitute for coffee.

tri-ē-mīl-a-mine, a. [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *alcyon*, and *alcyon*.]

Chem. (C₁₂H₁₁O₃N). A base obtained by heating anhydrous valerian ammonia to 130 in a sealed tube for eight hours. It is a colorless viscous oil, having, when heated, a pungent odor, is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; sp. gr. 879 at 22°. It has a strong alkaline reaction, and when distilled is partially decomposed with evolution of ammonia.

tri-ē-īd, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *oxide*.]

Chem. A term applied to an oxide in which the atom of the metal is combined with three atoms of oxygen, thus: Chromium trioxide, CrO₃.

trioxide of tungsten, a. [Tungstic oxide.]

tri-ē-ā-lis-a-rin, a. [Pref. *tri-*, oxy-, and Eng. *aurum*.] [USE DOFFERIN.]

trip, tripe, tryp, v. t. & i. [A lighter brand of the base *trip*, which appears in *trump*; cogn. with Lat. *trippen*, *trippen* = to tread under foot; *trippen* = to trip, to dance; Lat. *trip*, *trippe* = to trip. Sw. *trippe*; Lat. *trippe* = to trip; *trip* = a short step; 0 Fr. *triper* = to tread or stamp on.]

A. Intransitive:
1. To run or step lightly; to move with short, light steps; to move the feet nimbly, as in walking, dancing, running, &c.
"My nymphs came tripping by."
Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, 1.4.

2. Sometimes followed by it. [It, 6.]
"Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantastic toe."
Milton, *L'Allegro*.

3. To move, progress, or advance lightly or evenly.
"Tripping along the path of seeming prosperity as though he burdened himself upon his shoulders."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1907.

4. To take a journey or voyage; to make a trip or excursion.

5. To stumble; to strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and nearly fall; to make a false step; to lose the footing.
"And much tripped twice to the run up."—*Field*, Dec. 4, 1906.

6. To make a false move; to stumble, to err, to go wrong, to offend against morality, propriety, or rule.
"Jenny had tripped in her time."
Longman, *The Grandmother*.

7. Sometimes followed by on or upon.
"He sometimes tripped upon his facts."—*Barrington*, *Practical*, p. 128.

B. Transitive:

1. Intransitive language:
1. To cause to fall by striking the feet and suddenly from under a person; to cause to

stumble, lose the footing, or make a false step, by striking the feet or checking their free action. (Frequently followed by up.)
"It sometimes tripped me up with a large rock it sent out like a foot."—*Barrington*; *1. species*, p. 124.

2. To cause to fail; to put something in the way of; to obstruct.
"To trip the course of law."
Shakespeare, *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

3. To catch in a snarl, mistake, or offence; to detect in a false step.
"These her women can trip me if I err."
Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, v. 4.

II. Naut. To hoise, as an anchor from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-rope.
"We could not trip the lower anchor with all the purchase we could make."—*Cook*; *First Voyage*, bk. 1, ch. 22.

trip (t), a. [Tri-, v.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. A light, short step; a lively movement of the feet.

2. Hence, the sound of such a step; a light footfall.

3. A short voyage or journey; an excursion.
"Trips to Ireland are inexpensive and by no means difficult."—*Daily Chronicle*, May 25, 1906.

4. A sudden stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.
"Or by the grilles grasped, they practice with the top. The forward, backward, left, the rear, the turn, the trip."
Bryant, *Polytechnic*, v. 1.

5. A stumble by the loss of foothold; a striking of the foot against an object.

6. A failure, a mistake; a false step or move; a slight error arising from haste or want of consideration.

"They then, who each trip the advantage take
Find but those faults which they want will to make."
Dryden, *Troilus*.

7. A moment, a twinkling.
"They'll whip it up in the trip of a minute."
Cibber; *Proved Husband*, p. 59.

II. Naut. A single board or tack in flying to windward.

trip-hammer, a. A hammer tripped on its axis by the contact of a cam, wiper, or tooth with the tail of the helve; a tilt-hammer.

trip-madam, trick-madam, a.

Bot. *Sedum reflexum*, a stonecrop with reflexed leaves, growing in Britain on rocks and house tops, but not properly indigenous. There are two varieties, one with bright and the other with pale yellow flowers.

trip-shaft, a.

Steam-eng. A supplementary rock-shaft, used in starting an engine.

trip (2), a. [Prob. allied to *troop* (q.v.).]

1. A number of animals together; a flock or herd. (Prov.)

2. A body of men; a troop.

tri-pā-lō-ō-late, a. [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *paleola* (q.v.), and suff. -ate.]

Bot. Consisting of three palea or paleae, as the flower of a bamboo. (*Precis*, of *Bot.*)

tri-pāng, a. [TREPANG.]

tri-parde, tri-pe-rōlle, a. [Fr.] A kind of olive.

tri-part-ēd, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *parted*.]

1. *Bot.* Parted into three segments.

2. *Her.* Parted into three pieces. Applicable to the field as well as to ornaments and charges; as, *triparted* in pale, a cross *triparted*.

tri-part-i-ble, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *partible* (q.v.).] Partible or divisible into three pieces or parts.

tri-par-ti-ent (ti as shi), a. [Lat. *tri* = three, and *partiens*, pr. par. of *partire* = to divide.] Dividing into three parts. (Said of a number that divides another into three equal parts, as 2 with regard to 6.)

tri-part-ite, *try-part-yte, a. [Lat. *tri* = three, and *partitus*, pr. par. of *partire* = to divide; *part*, genit. *partis* = a part; Fr. *tri-partit*.]

1. Divided into three parts; triparted.

"The division then of conscience in respect of its object is tripartite."—*Rp. Taylor*, *Rule of Conscience*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

"The circulator is here that hath the writ of constant with the count brought unto him, & he maketh indentures tripartite, whereof two are delivered to the parties for whom the fine is acknowledged. And the third part is reserved with him."—*Smith*, *Commonwealth*, bk. 1, ch. 27.

3. Made or concluded between three parties; as, a tripartite treaty.

tripar-ite-leaf, a.

Bot. A leaf divided nearly to the base into three parts, as those of *Indelia tripartita*, or of *Sanmarulus apiculata*, subspecies *tripartita*.



TRIPARTITE-LEAF.

tri-part-ite-ly, adv. [Eng. *tripartite*; -ly.]

In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts.

tri-par-ti-tion, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *partition* (q.v.).]

1. A division into three parts.

2. A division by three, or the taking of the third part of any number or quantity.

tri-pas'-chal, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pascal* (q.v.).] Including three Passovers.

tripe, a. [Irish *trips* = entrails; Welsh *trips* = the intestines; Bret. *stripen* = tripe; Fr. *tripe*; Sp. & Port. *tripa*; Ital. *trippa*.]

1. The entrails generally; hence, in contempt, the belly. (In these senses generally used in the plural.)

"'Tis as marvellous as any on 'em—and I'll stick my knife in his tripe as my other wine."—*Wood*, *Trinny*, bk. 1, ch. 22.

2. The large stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food.

"How may you to a fat tripe finely broiled?"
Shakespeare, *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

tripe de roche, a. [Lit. = rock-tripe.]

A vegetable substance furnished by various species of Gyrophora and Umbilicaria is humped to the tribe of Lichens. It is extensively used as an article of food by hunters in the arctic regions of North America, and is nutritive, but bitter and purgative.

tripe-man, a. A man who prepares and sells tripe.

tripe-rock, a. [TRIBE DE ROCHE.]

tripe-stone, a.

Min. A variety of anhydrite (q.v.), occurring in masses with a corrugated and contorted surface.

***tripe-visaged, a.** Having a face resembling tripe; pale or sallow; or, perhaps, flabby and expressionless.

"Thou... tripe-visaged rascal."—*Shakespeare*; *2 Henry IV.*, v. 4.

tri-pō-dal, a. [Lat. *tripodalis*, from *tri* = three, and *pod*, genit. *podis* = a foot.] Having three feet.

trip-el, a. [TRIPOLI.]

***tri-pén-nate, a.** [TRIPINNATE.]

***tri-pén-nat-i-part-ēd, a.** [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pennatifid* (q.v.).]

Bot. (Of a feather-veined leaf): Divided nearly to the base into portions which are themselves twice again similarly divided.

tri-pén-nat-i-sōt-ēd, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pennatifid* (q.v.).]

Bot. *Tripennatifid* (q.v.).

***tri-pér-sōn-al, a.** [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *personal* (q.v.).] Consisting of three persons.

"The tripersonal Godhead."—*Milton*, *Reform*, in *Eng. Hist.*

***tri-pér-sōn-al-ist, a.** [Eng. *tripersonal*; -ist.] A term applied to a believer in the Trinity; a trinitarian.

***tri-pér-sōn-āl-i-ty, a.** [Eng. *tripersonal*; -ity.] The quality or state of existing in three persons in one godhead.

"Terms of trinity, trinitarily, co-existential, tri-personality and the like."—*Milton*, *Of True Religion*.

***trip-ēr-y, a.** [Eng. *tripe*; -ry.] A place where tripe is prepared or sold.

tri-pēt-āl-ōid, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *petaled* (q.v.).]



CROSS TRIPARTED.

tri-bō; pōit, jōit; cat, cōil, chorua, chin, bench; go, gēm; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = c
cin, han = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -sious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.
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Bot.: Appearing as if furnished with three petals (*Leucan*); consisting of six parts, an outer and an inner three, the former green and small, the latter coloured like petals.

* **tri-pét-ō-lōt-ōō**, a. pl. [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *petalon* (*petalon*) = a leaf; sides (*oides*) = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ōō*.]

Bot.: The sixth order in Linnaeus's Natural System. Genera: Butomus, Alisma, Sagittaria.

tri-pét-ōl-ōō, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having three petals.

tri-phās-na, trī-phās-nā, s. [Gr. *trīs* (*trīs*) = three, and *phainō* (*phainō*) = to appear.]

Entom.: Yellow Underwing (q.v.), a genus of Noctuidae. Antennae of the male slightly pubescent; abdomen not curved, flattened, terminating in a truncate tuft of hair; fore wings elongate, thick; hind wings well developed. The larva, which is called the Surface grub, thick, larger posteriorly. It feeds on various low plants, and the chrysalis is subterranean.

tri-phāne, s. [Gr. *triphane* (*triphane*) = appearing thrice or three-fold.]

Min.: The same as *SPERMENE* (q.v.).

tri-phām-ite, s. [Eng. *triphane* (q.v.); suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A compact, reddish mineral substance, accompanying large crystals of analcime at the Kilpatrick Hills, Dumfriesshire; supposed to be a variety of clathrate (q.v.). Composition, undetermined.

tri-phā-qi-a, s. [Gr. *triphaios* (*triphaios*) = three-fold. So named because the calyx is three toothed, and there are three petals. (*Piston*.)]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceae. *Staneua* aux, ovary stalked, style thick. Reduced now to one species, though three others were formerly included in it. *Triphasia Aurantiola* (= *Limonium trifoliatum*) is a spiny shrub, the leaves with three ovate leaflets, has white, sweet-scented flowers, and small yellow berries, which have an agreeable orange taste. It is a native of southern China, but is now cultivated in the East and West Indies and in British gardens.

triph-thóng (or **ph** as **p**), s. [Gr. *tri-* (*tri-*) = three, and *phōnē* (*phōnē*) = a sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a group of three vowel characters, representing combinedly a single or monosyllabic sound, as *aux* in *beaux*, *eye*, &c.; a trigraph.

triph-thōn-gal (or **ph** as **p**), a. [Eng. *triphthong*; -al.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of a triphthong.

triph-y-line, triph-y-lite, s. [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *phylō* (*phylō*) = family or stock, and suff. *-in*, *-ite* (Min.); Gr. *triphylin*.]

Min.: A mineral of somewhat limited distribution. Crystallization, orthorhombic; hardness, 5.0; sp. gr. 3.54 to 3.6; lustre, sub-resinous; colour, greenish gray, sometimes bluish. Composition, a phosphate of the protoxides of iron, manganese, and lithium, with the formula $(FeO, MnO, LiO)_2PO_4$. Like all minerals containing protoxide of iron, it is liable to alteration by oxidation and hydration; hence the minerals heterosite, pseudotripelite, alluaudite, and melanchlore.

tri-phyl-loūs, a. [Gr. *triphyllos* (*triphyllos*) = three-leaved; pref. *tri-*, and *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Botany:

1. Having three leaves.
2. Having the leaves disposed in whorls of three.

tri-phyl-ites, s. pl. [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *phōs* (*phōs*) = nature, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Ch. Hist. (P): The name given to those prelates who, at the councils of Toledo (A.D. 684, 688) carried their opposition to the Monophysites and Monothelites to such an extent as to profess belief in a third nature in Christ, resulting from the union of the divine and human natures.

tri-plā-nāte, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pin-nate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: (Of a bipinnate leaf): Having the leaflets themselves again pinnate, as those of *Thalictrum minus*.

tri-plā-nāte-lý, adv. [Eng. *tripinnate*; -ly.]

Bot.: In a tripinnate manner.

tri-plā-nāt-l-fid, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pinnatifid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Three times divided in a pinnatifid manner.

tri-plā-nāt-l-ādet, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pinnatifid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Parted to the base tripinnately.

trip-lit-q-kā, s. [Pall = the triple basket.]

Buddhism: The three classes into which the Buddhist sacred writings are divided, viz., the Suttas, the Vinaya, and the Abhidharma.

trip-lār-ō-m, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *triplois* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-m*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polygonaceae.

trip-lār-lā, s. [Lat. = threefold, triple, from *tripus* = triple; so named because the parts of the fructification are disposed in threes.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Triplaris* (q.v.). Trees or shrubs with alternate, shortly-stalked, entire leaves, with axillary whorls, inflorescence racemose, and a three edged nut with winged angles. The trunk and branches of *Triplaris americana*, a native of tropical America, are chambered, and serve for the habitation of ants.

* **tri-plā-sian** (s as sh), a. [Gr. *triplasios* (*triplasios*) = thrice as many.] Threefold, triple, treble.

Being triplication or threefold, according to their theory. — *Edwards*: *Intel. System*, p. 324.

trip-le (le as el), a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. *tripus* = triple, from *tri* = three, and *plus*, related to *plenus* = full; Sp. *triple*; Ital. *triplo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting of three united; threefold.

"The triple-dog had never left his chain."

Page: *Home*: *Head* vol. 67.

2. Three times repeated; treble.

"If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more? If we had double or triple as many, there might be the same suspicion for a greater number without end." — *Bentley*.

3. One of three; third.

"Which . . . he bade me store up as a triple eye, safer than mine own two, more dear."

Shaksp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, II. 1.

* **B. As subst.**: The treble part in music.

"Again he heard that wondrous harmonic, old songs and sweet complaints of lover's kind, the human voices sung a triple tune."

Parafax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, xviii. 2.

Triple Alliance, s.

History:

1. A treaty entered into by Great Britain, Sweden, and Holland against Louis XIV., in 1698.

2. A treaty between Great Britain, France, and Holland against Spain, 1717.

3. An alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, against France, Sept. 28, 1798.

4. An alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, against France and Russia, in 1887.

"It is impossible to suppose that he can meditate an attack on Austria while the Triple alliance exists." — *St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 5, 1887.

triple-counterpoint, s.

Music: A counterpoint in three parts, so contrived that each part will serve for bass, middle, or upper part as required.

triple-crown, s. The crown or tiara worn by the popes. [*TIARA*.]

triple-crowned, a. Having three crowns; wearing a triple crown, as the Pope.

triple-headed, a. Having three heads; as the triple-headed dog, *Cerberus*.

triple ingrain carpet, s. [*THREE PLY CARPET*.]

triple-nerved, a.

Bot.: The same as *TRIPLE-SIDED* (q.v.).

triple-ribbed, a.

Bot.: (Of a leaf): Having three ribs, of which the two lateral ones emerge from the middle

one a little above its base. Akin to three-ribbed, in which, however, the three ribs are all unconnected and proceed from the base.

triple-salt, s.

Chem.: A name sometimes applied to salts containing three different bases, such as ammonio-sulphate, $Na(NH_4)HPO_4$. (*Watts*.)

triple-star, s.

Astron.: A star which, under a powerful telescope, is resolved into three, often of different colours. γ Andromede is a triple star. Its principal constituent is of the third magnitude, and of an orange-yellow colour. The two others seem like a single one between the fifth and sixth magnitude; both are black. Of double stars a large number have been discovered, there being more than 3000 on record. Triple stars are rare, and quite new stars still more so, though some are known. Among the triple stars the most conspicuous one is the constellation Canes, while *Lynx* yields us an example of a quadruple star. The stars have referred to evidently revolve around each other and form one system, their periods of rotation having been in some cases determined with a degree of exactness.

triple-time, s.

Music: Time of three beats, or three times three beats in a bar, indicated in the signature of the movement, thus $\frac{3}{4}$ = three minims; their equivalent in time value in a bar; $\frac{3}{4}$ = three quavers (or their equivalent in time value); with the less usual $\frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{3}{16}$, signifying (which mark what is usually called Compound Triple time).

* **triple-tree**, s. The galloway, from its two posts and crossbeam of which it is composed. (*TURNER-TREE*.)

"A very much on the triple tree you stand and discourse about us." — *T. Brown*: *Works*, II. 1.

* **triple-turned**, a. Three times (folded); three foldings. (*Shaksp.*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, IV. 12.)

trip-le (le as el), v. t. & i. [*TRIPLE*, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make treble, threefold, or three as much, as many, or as great; to triple.

"The rents of many hundred estates have been tripled and quadrupled." — *Smith*: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. I. ch. II.

2. To be three times as great or as many.

"Their base . . . did triple ours as well in quality as in quantity." — *Ben Jonson*: *Volpone*, II. 1.

3. To increase threefold.

B. Intransitive: To increase threefold.

trip-lét, a. & s. [From *triple*, as *double* is *double*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary language:

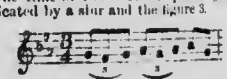
1. A collection or set of three things of a kind, or three united.

2. One of three children at a birth (*triplet*).

3. (Pl.): Three children at a birth.

II. Technically:

1. **Music**: A group of three notes performed in the time of two. The triplet is generally indicated by a slur and the figure 3.



2. Optics: Any arrangement of three lenses in combination, either as a telescope or microscope.

3. **Poetry**: Three verses or lines rhyming together.

B. As adj.: Triple; consisting of three.

"I frequently make use of triplicate verses and in the same reason because the third and the second are therefore, I generally use the same word, the second, and make the last verse the triplet. (*Plautus*: *Terence*, *Terence*, *Terence*.)"

trip-lét, s. [Lat. = threefold.] [*TRIPLET*, a.]

Music:

1. The name originally given to a third part when added to two other parts, one of which was a canto tenor, the other a contralto. This additional part was generally the soprano part, hence the word *triple* or *triplet* came to be applied to the canto part.

2. A metrical or other composition in three parts.

3. Triple-time.

"The triplet is a good thing in music." — *Shaksp.*: *Twelfth Night*, v.

See, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hōre, camp, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sir, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūto, cūh, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

2. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Quick, nimble, lively. (See abstract under TRIPLEX, 3.)

2. *Her.*: The name as TRIFANT (q.v.).

3. As substantive:

1. The act or state of one who trips.

2. A light dance.

"Here he without duck or nod,
Other trippings to his foot."
Milton *Comus*, 301.

tripping-line, s.

Naut.: A rope used in lifting a spar while disengaging it from its usual attachments, previous to sending it down.

tripping-valve, s. A valve moved recurrently by the contact of some other part of the machinery.

trip-ping-ly, trip-ping-ly, adv. (*Eng. tripping; -ly.*) In a tripping manner; with a light, nimble, and quick step; nimbly; with rapid but clear enunciation; fleetly.

"And this ditty, after me,
Sing, and dance it trippingly."
Shakespeare *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 2.

† **trip-pist, s.** (*Eng. trip, v.; -ist.*) One who goes on a trip; an excursionist. (*Modern slang.*)

"With returning appetite came the desire to the oriental ocean trip-pists to set sail again for the Mediterranean." — *Modern Society*, Jan. 16, 1906, p. 117.

tripp-kō-ite, s. [After Dr. Paul Trippke, the mineralogist; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral of uncertain chemical composition, occurring in small, brilliant crystals with olive-green, in cavities in quartz, at Copiapó, Chile. Crystallization, tetragonal; colour, bluish green. A qualitative examination showed that it was essentially an arsenite of copper, with the suggested formula $(\text{CuAsO}_3)_2$, but, in the opinion of E. S. Dana, it probably requires a further chemical investigation.

trip-sa-ōm, s. (*Gr. τριψα (tripso) = rubbing, friction; τριβω (tribō) = to rub.*)

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceae, from the warmer parts of North America. Spikes solitary or three together, the upper male, the lower female; male, three two-flowered, female one-flowered. *Trigonum dactyloides*, the Buffalo-grass of the United States and the Gama-grass of Mexico, is highly valued as fodder.

trip-sis, s. (*Gr., from τριβω (tribō) to rub.*)

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of rubbing a substance to powder; trituration.

2. *Med.*: The process of shampooing (q.v.).

trip-tēr-ōn, s. (*Pref. tri-, and Gr. τριπτερ (pteris) = a feather, a wing, anything wing-like.*)

Paleont.: A genus of Fishes, order Sauridiptheri, with one British species, from the Lower Devonian of Orkney.

trip-tēr-yg-i-ūm, s. (*Pref. tri-, and Gr. τριπύργιον (pterygion) = a fin.*)

Ichth.: A genus of Bleennidae, with numerous species from tropical seas, the Mediterranean, Australia, and New Zealand. There are three distinct dorsal fins, the two anterior spinous.

trip-tich, s. (*TRIPTYCH.*)

trip-till-i-ōn, s. (*Pref. tri-, and Gr. τριλόν (trilon) = a feather; so named from the three divisions of the papagus.*)

Bot.: A genus of Nassarieae. Pretty annual Compositae, sometimes cultivated in English gardens. They are used in South America, on account of their dryness, as everlasting flowers.

trip-tōl-ē-mae-s, s. (Named after Τριτολαμος (*Triptolamos*), an Eleusinian, who spread the worship of Demeter, and was said to have invented the plough.)

Bot.: An old genus of Dalbergiaceae, reduced by Benham to a subgenus of Dalbergia. Known species three, all from Brazil. Trees or woody climbers, with unequally-pinnate leaves. The species were formerly believed to yield the rose-wood of commerce. Now the greater part of it is known to come from *Dalbergia nigra*.

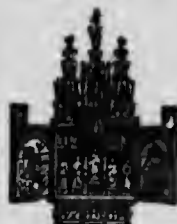
trip-tōtē, s. (*Lat. triptotum, from Gr. τριπτότω (tripōtō), from τρι- (tri-) = three, and τρέω (trēō) = falling; τρέω (trēō) = a grammatical case of a word.*)

Gram.: A noun having three cases only.

trip-tych, trip-tych-ōn, s. (*Gr. τριπtyχον (triptychon), from τρι- (tri-) = three, and τυχέ (tyche), genit. τυχῆς (tychēs) = a fold, a folding.*)

1. A writing tablet in three parts, two of which might be folded over the middle part; hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections.

2. A picture, carving, or other representation, generally on panel, with two hanging doors or leaves, by which it could be closed in front. Triptycha were constructed of various materials and dimensions; ivory and enamelled triptycha were adorned with sacred subjects and emblems. They were frequently used for altar-pieces. The central figure is usually complete in itself. The subsidiary designs on either side of it are smaller, and frequently correspond in size and shape to one-half of the principal picture.



TRIPTYCH.

† **tri-pū-di-a-rý, s.** (*Lat. tripedum = measured stamping, a leaping, a solemn religious dance.*) Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.

"And Cassius Pulcher underwent the like ecstasies, when he continued the tripping sagittations." — *Brown*: *Volgar Errors*, bk. 1, ch. 31.

† **tri-pū-di-āte, v.t.** (*Lat. tripedatum, sup. of tripedio = to leap, to dance.*) To dance.

tri-pū-di-ā-tion, s. (*TRIPTYDIATE.*) The act of dancing.

"The souls of man . . . dances to the musical strains of the cogitations, which is that tripeditation of the mystics." — *Brown*: *Volgar Errors*, bk. 1, ch. 31.

tri-pýr-a-míd, s. (*Pref. tri-, and Eng. pyramid (q.v.).*) A kind of ajar composed of three-sided pyramids.

tri-quē-trā (pl. tri quē-trō), s. (*Lat. triquetrus = a triangle.*)

1. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Small, irregularly-shaped pieces of bone, principally in the occipito-parietal suture. First observed by Wormius, whence they are often called Wormian Bones.

2. *Arch.*: An interlaced ornament, of frequent occurrence on early northern monuments.

tri-quē-trōn, tri-quē-trā, s. (*Lat. triquetrus = triangular.*)

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Three-sided, triangular; having three plane or concave sides.

2. *Bot.*: Having three sides or angles. Three-edged (q.v.).

tri-rā-di-āte, tri-rā-di-āt-ēd, s. (*Pref. tri-, and Eng. radiate, radiated.*) Having three rays. (*Oven.*)

tri-rōt-ān-gu-lar, s. (*Pref. tri-, and Eng. retangular.*) Applied to a spherical triangle, whose angles are all right angles.

tri-rōmē, s. (*Lat. trirēmis = (s.) a trireme, (a.) having three banks of oars. tri = three, and remus = an oar; Fr. trirème; Sp. & Ital. trirreme.*)

Class. Antiq.: A galley or vessel having three ranks or benches of oars on each side, a common class of war-ships among the ancient Romans, Greeks, Carthaginians, &c. They were also provided with large square sails, which could be raised during a fair wind, to relieve the rowers. When two ships engaged, if tolerably well matched, the great object aimed at by each was, either by running up suddenly alongside of the enemy, to sweep away or disable a large number of his oars, or, by bearing down at speed, to drive the plank full into his side or quarter, in which case the planks were generally stove in, and the vessel went down. But if one of the parties was so decidedly inferior in seamanship

as to be unable to cope with his antagonist in such manoeuvre, he endeavoured, as he approached, to grapple with him, and



TRIRÈME.

From an ancient fresco of the flight of Helen and Paris, discovered early in the nineteenth century at the Farnese Gardens, Rome.

then the result was decided, as upon land, by the numbers and bravery of the combatants.

Gram.: Indeed fancy a different original of this name, — that in the *trirème*, for example, is that the three banks one after the other, as a level, or three towers set upon one bank; or else three men turned all together at one oar; but this is a story, not only of the authority of the classics, but to the figure of the *trirème* still appearing in ancient monuments. — *Kenner*: *Antiquities of Rome*, pt. 2, bk. iv.

tri-rhōm-bōid-ēl, s. (*Pref. tri-, and Eng. rhomboid.*) Having the form of three rhombs.

tri-sā-rā-mōn-tār-i-ān, s. (*Pref. tri-, and Eng. sacramentaria.*)

Church Hist.: A controversial name given to those Reformers who maintained that the sacraments of Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and Penance were necessary to salvation. This opinion was held by some Lutherans at Leipsic, and was advocated in England in the *Indulgence of a Christian Man*, published in 1536.

tri-sā-g-i-ōn, s. (*Gr. neut. of τρισάγιος (trisagios) = three holy; τρις (tris) = three, and ἅγιος (hagios) = holy.*) One of the doxologies of the Eastern Church, repeated in the form of versicle and responses by the choir in certain parts of the liturgy, and so called from the triple recurrence in it of the word *hagios* = holy.

"Hercules agrees the scriptural hymn, called the *trisagion*, Holy, holy, holy, &c., that need to be sung in all churches throughout the Christian world." — *Sp. Hist. Works*, 11, 908.

Tri-sāg-i-ān, s. pl. (*Eccles. Lat., from Gr. τρις (tris), and ἅγιος (hagios) = h. cut.*)

Church Hist.: A sect of Sabellian heretics, mentioned by St. Augustine as maintaining the opinion that the Divine nature is composed of three parts, one of which is named the Father, the second the Son, and the third the Holy Ghost; and that the union of these parts constitutes the Trinity. (*Blunt.*)

trise, v.t. (*TRISE.*)

Naut.: To haul and tie up; to trice.

"Did softly trise them with long pulleys fastened to the beams." — *North*: *Plutarch*; *Æneid*.

tri-sēct, v.t. (*Lat. tri = three, and scido, pa. par. of secō = to cut.*) To cut or divide into three equal parts.

"Could I cut . . . by adding water have hoisted & trisected a drop." — *De Quincey*: *Opium*, ed. p. 123.

tri-sēct-ēd, pa. par. or a. (*TRISECT.*)

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Trifid; triparted (q.v.).

tri-sēc-tion, s. (*Lat. tr = three, and secō = a cutting, a section.*) The division or cutting of anything into three parts; specifically, in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle is a problem of great celebrity amongst the ancient mathematicians. It belongs to the same class of problems as the duplication of the cube, and the insertion of two geometrical means between two given lines. Like them, it has hitherto been found to be one of the elementary geometry; but it may be effected by means of the curve sector, and some other curves, as the conchoid, quadratrix, &c.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wet, here, camel, hēr, there; pīnā, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quāte, our, rūle, fūll; trý, syrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.



Victory, achievement, success, conquest.

"That mingled envy and contempt with which the momentary victor regards the triumph of knowledge."—*Shakespeare, Macbeth*, ch. iii.

1. Joy or exultation for success; great gladness or rejoicing.

"Trium his triumph shirt before them blew, For gaudy triumph and great jollityment."—*Spenser, P. Q.*, IV, st. 12.

2. A trump-card. [TRUMP (1), 1.]

"Let therefore every christian man and woman play at these cards, that they may learn and obtain the triumph; you must know also that the triumph is not given to be idle home into him all the other cards, but to be used as they be."—*Luttrell, Sermons on the Card*.

3. A game at cards; ruff.

"The game that was will play at, shall be called the triumph, which if it is well played at, hee that desires to win, shall win; the players shall likewise win, and the master and his wife upon, shall do the same; therefore that there is no man that is willing to play at this triumph with these cards, but they shall be all winners, and no losers."—*Luttrell, Sermons on the Card*.

II. Roman Antiquities: A grand procession, in which a victorious general entered the city by the Porta Triumphalis, in a chariot drawn by four horses, wearing a dress of extraordinary splendour, namely, an embroidered robe, a surcoat garnished with palm leaves, and a wreath of laurel round his brows. He was preceded by the prisoners taken in the war, the spoils of the cities captured, and pictures of the regions subdued. He was followed by his troops; and after passing along the Via Sacra and through the Forum, he proceeded to the Capitol, where he offered a human sacrifice to Jove. A regular triumph could not be demanded unless the following conditions had been satisfied:—

1. The claimant must have held the office of dictator, consul, or prætor.

2. The success upon which the claim was founded must have been achieved by the claimant while he was in command of the victorious army; or, if he or his co-operators must have been performed under his auspices.

3. The campaign must have been brought to a termination and the country reduced to such a state of tranquillity as to admit of the withdrawal of the troops, whose presence at the ceremony was indispensable.

4. Not less than 1000 of the enemy must have fallen in the engagement.

5. Some positive advantage and extension of dominion must have been gained, not merely a disaster inflicted on the enemy.

6. The contest must have been against a foreign foe.

Under the Empire, the prince being sole commander-in-chief of the armies of the state, and all military commanders were regarded as his lieutenants, and it was held that all victories were gained under his auspices, however distant he might be from the scene of action; consequently he alone was entitled to a triumph.

A naval triumph differed from a military one in being on a smaller scale, and in being characterized by the exhibition of naval trophies, such as beaks of ships. An emperor was an honour inferior to a triumph, the difference being that in the former the victorious general entered the city on foot, while in the latter he rode on horseback. The senate claimed the exclusive prerogative of granting a triumph.

"To follow Caesar in his triumph."—*Shakespeare, Antony and Cleopatra*, III, st. 2.

7. To be in triumph; to be in full career; to be in the lead.

"So many jarring elements breaking loose, and triumphing over order and government's house."—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, III, st. 12.

TRIUMPH, v. t. & i. [Fr. triumpher, from Lat. triumphare; Sp. & Port. triunfar; Ital. trionfare.]

A. Transitive:

1. To obtain victory; to be victorious; to prevail.

"To triumph in love."—*Shakespeare, Sonnet 141*.

2. To prevail upon; to obtain advantage gained or expected to be gained; to exert or to boast triumphantly.

"He is to tell thee he had gone thereby, And canst thou tell him of his victory?"—*Shakespeare, P. Q.*, IV, st. 12.

3. To enjoy a triumph, as a victorious general; to boast victory with pomp; to glory in one's victory.

"Weep to see the triumph."—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, II, st. 1.

4. To play a trump or winning card in a game; to triumph.

5. To shine forth.

"Grace and beauty you might behold Triumph in their face."—*Shakespeare, Rape of Lucrece*, l. 100.

B. Transitive:

1. To vanquish, to conquer, to prevail over, to subdue, to triumph over.

"Hee on Libyan conquests artful, Triumphed Sagittas would dominion."—*Shakespeare, Lucius*, Pharsalia, II.

2. To make victorious; to cause to triumph or prevail.

"He hath triumphed the name of Christ."—*Spenser, Works*, II, 200.

TRIUMPH, v. t. & i. [Lat. triumphalis, from triumphare; Fr. triomphal; Sp. triomfal; Ital. trionfale, trionfale.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory.

"They bore him aloft in triumphal procession."—*Longfellow, Evangeline*, II, 2.

B. As subst.: A token of victory; a sign of a triumph. (*Milton: P. R.*, IV, 577.)

Triumphal arch, a.

Architecture:

1. An edifice erected by the Romans in various situations, but more especially at the entrance to a city, at first in honour of victorious generals, and, in later times, of the Emperors. These structures were originally of brick, but afterwards of stone or marble; their form was that of a parallelopipedon having one central arch, often with a smaller one on each side. They were decorated with columns, sculptures, and other embellishments, the whole being surmounted with a



TRIUMPHAL ARCH.
(Arch of Titus.)

heavy attic. Under the Emperors many triumphal arches of costly material were erected. The oldest in Rome is that of Titus, erected on the occasion of his triumph after the conquest of Jerusalem (A.D. 70). It is remarkable as containing a representation of the golden candlestick of the Hierosolym temple. [BAS-RELIEF.] Of modern triumphal arches the finest are the Arc de Triomphe or Arc de l'Étoile, at the western extremity of the Champs Élysées, Paris, commenced by Napoleon in 1806, and finished by Louis Philippe thirty years later; the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin (1799-93); and the Arc de la Paix, in Milan.

2. A temporary arch set up in token of welcome to a royal personage or successful warrior, &c.

Triumphal column, a. An insulated column erected by the Romans in commemoration of a victorious general to whom triumph had been decreed.

Triumphal crown, a. A laurel crown awarded by the Romans to a victorious general.

TRIUMPHANT, triumphant, try-um-phante, a. [Lat. triumphans, pr. par. of triumphare; Fr. triomphant; Sp. triomfante; Ital. trionfante.]

1. Used in, pertaining to, or commemorating a triumph or victory; triumphant.

"Make triumphant fires."—*Shakespeare, Coriolanus*, V, 2.

2. Victorious; graceful or crowned with victory or success. (*Corpus: Hope*, 166.)

3. Rejoicing or exulting for victory, or as for victory; triumphant; exultant.

"Think you, that I know of state secure, I would be so triumphant as I am?"—*Shakespeare, Richard III*, III, 2.

4. Noble, notable.

"Where lying Edward... gave to the world a victory beyond all others had triumphant victory."—*Fabian, Chronicle*, 1331.

5. Glorious; of supreme magnificence and beauty. (*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, II, 2.)

TRIUMPHANTLY, triumphantly, adv. [Eng. triumphant; -ly.]

1. In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a victorious conqueror; like a victor; as becomes a victor or triumph.

"Christ ascended Triumphantly from star to star."—*Longfellow, Golden Legend*, II.

2. With insistent triumph or exultation.

"Or did I bragge and boast triumphantly."—*Shakespeare, As you like it*, II, 2.

3. Festively; with rejoicing or exultation.

"Dance in Duke Theobald's house triumphantly."—*Shakespeare, Midsummer Night's Dream*, IV, 1.

TRIUMPH-ER, a. [Eng. triumph; -er.]

1. One who triumphs or rejoices and exults in victory; a victor.

2. One who was honored with a triumph; one who returned as a victorious general.

"And enters in our ears like great triumphers in their applauding gates."—*Shakespeare, Timon of Athens*, V, 2.

TRIUMPH-ING, pr. par. or a. [TRIUMPH, v.]

TRIUMPHINGLY, adv. [Eng. triumphing; -ly.] With triumph or exultation; triumphantly. (*Sp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 17.)

TRIUM-VIR, a. [Lat. = one of three men associated in an office, from trium virorum = of three men; tres = a man.]

1. Rom. Antiquities: One of three men united in office. The triumvirs were either ordinary magistrates (as the Triumviri Capitales, who were police commissioners, having charge of the galleys, and acting as magistrates, the Triumviri Monetales, who were commissioners of the mint, and had the charge of coining money), or they were extraordinary commissioners appointed to jointly execute any office, specifically applied to the members of the two triumvirates. [TRIUMVIRATE, 1.]

2. Eng. Antiquities: A tritling man or constable of three hundred. (*Cowell*.)

TRIUM-VIR-ATE, a. [Lat. triumviratus, from triumvir = a triumvir (q.v.).]

1. A coalition of three men in office or authority. Specially applied to two great conditions of the three most powerful individuals in the Roman empire for the time being. The first of these was effected in the year B.C. 60, between Julius Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus, who pledged themselves to support each other with all their influence. This coalition was broken by the fall of Crassus at Carrhae in Mesopotamia; soon after which the civil war broke out, which ended in the death of Pompey, and establishment of Julius Caesar as perpetual dictator. After his murder, B.C. 44, the civil war again broke out; and after the battle of Philippi, B.C. 42, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus coalesced, thus forming the second triumvirate. They divided the provinces of the empire; Octavius taking the west, Lepidus Italy, and Antony the east.

"And instituting a triumvirate, Do part the land in triple government."—*Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, IV.

2. A party or set of three men; three men in company.

"Enough requesting Mr. Pickwick, in a surly manner, to be as alive as he could, for it was a busy time, drew up a chair by the door, and sat there till he had finished dressing. Now was then described for a hackney coach, and in it the triumvirate proceeded to Coleman Street."—*Dickens, Pickwick*, ch. 11.

3. A group of three things intimately connected.

"Theology, philosophy, and science constitute a triumvirate."—*O. B. Lewis, History of Philosophy*, I, 271.

TRIUM-VIR-Y, a. [TRIUMVIRATE.] The number of three men.

"Thou makest the triumvirate the corner-stone of society."—*Shakespeare, Lord of Labour's Lost*, IV, 2.

TRIUM-INE, a. [Lat. tri = three, and unus = one.] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the trinity in unity.

"Power, wisdom and goodness combined in the trium-ine Deity."—*Knowlton, Christian Philosophy*, [Note.]

4. In the ninth century a controversy arose about the application of the word, or its Latin equivalent tri-ine, to the Deity. Hincmar objected to the words Tri-ine Deitas in a hymn, and forbade their use in his diocese. The Benedictine monks took the opposite view, and advised Godeschalcus, who was in consequence accused by Hincmar of tritheism; but the words objected to retained their place in the hymn.—*Mosheim: Church Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 316.

bal, b6; p6ut, jw6l; eat, coll, ehorns, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -iag. -can, -tias = shap. -tion, -sion = sh6n; -tion, -gion = sh6n. -sion, -tious, -sious = sh6n. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

trō-chān-tēr-i-ān, a. [Eng. trochanter; -ian.]

Anat. Of or pertaining to the greater trochanter. (Daughton.)

trō-chān-tēr-iō, a. [Eng. trochanter; -iō.]

Anat., &c. Of or belonging to a trochanter (q.v.).

trochanterio-fossa, a.

Anat. A fossa at the base and rather behind the neck of the trochanter major. It gives attachment to the obturator and gemelli muscles.

trō-chān-tin-i-ān, a. [Eng. trochanter; -ian.]

Anat. Of or pertaining to the lesser trochanter. (Daughton.)

trō-chān, a. [TROCHAL.]

trō-chīl-lā, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. trochus = a hoop.]

Bot. A sub-genus of Heliconia, with the spathe simple, expanded, and the sheath not raised beneath. Known species, twenty from the West Indies and one from Venezuela.

trocha, trochee, a. [Gr. τροχός (trochos) = a running, a wheel.] A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with sugar and mucilage and is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a diuretic.

trō-chōs, a. [Lat. trochus, from Gr. τροχός (trochos) = a running, a wheel.] A trochee, from τροχός (trochos) = a running, from τροχός (trochos) = to run.

Bot. A foot of two syllables, of which the first is long and the second short: as *inter, vīrus, &c.* (- i u).

trō-chō-scope, a. [Pref. trocho-; Gr. σκοπέω (skopeō) = appearance, and σκοπέω (skopeō) = to see.] A form of colour pot. [Tor.]

trō-chōt-i-a, c. [Named after M. du Trochet, a French physiologist.]

Bot. A genus of Donkey, leaves entire; not tripartite; petals five, deciduous; stamens many, combined below into a tube; ovary five-valved, five-celled. *Trochetia pulchra*, a native of Mauritius, is a slender stem plant with snow-white flowers.

trō-chī-dā, a, pl. [Mod. Lat. troch(us); Lat. troch(us) = a hoop, suff. -dā.]

Bot. A family of Gastropoda Holostomatia, merged in Turbellaria.

trō-chī-form, a. [Mod. Lat. troch(us), and Lat. troch(us) = a hoop, suff. -form.] Resembling Trochilus (q.v.). In shape. (Woodward: *Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 211.)

trō-chīl, a. [TROCHILUS.] The same as Trochilus 2 (q.v.).

trochilus, a. [TROCHILUS.] The same as Trochilus 2 (q.v.).

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trochilus, a. [TROCHILUS.] The same as Trochilus 2 (q.v.).

primaries, usually narrow and pointed, and set in motion by enormously-developed muscles; sternum deeply keeled; tail of ten feathers, varied in shape, and in many instances highly ornamented; tarsal and feet particularly small and feeble, unfit for progression on the ground. The species consequently seldom or never alight on the earth, but prefer to settle on a large dead limb of a tree or some other projection. The eggs are oval and white, and always two in number. According to Gould, restlessness, irritability, and pugnacity are among the principal characteristics of the Trochilidae; they not only fight persistently among themselves, but they will even venture to attack much larger birds. It is also stated that they have a great dislike to the large Hawk-moths, which they themselves somewhat resemble in their flight, the vibration of the wings producing in both a similar humming sound.

trō-chīl-i-ān, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. trochilus = a small bird, the golden-crested wren.]

Entom. Clear-wing; a genus of *Aegeridae*. Antennae simple, or in the males dilated or pectinated, terminating in a slender tuft of hairs; fore wings generally with the basal half transparent; hind wings wholly transparent. Abdomen slender, with an anal tuft. The caterpillar feeds within the stems of currant bushes, the birch, the oak, the apple, various willows, &c.

trō-chīl-i-ān, a. [Lat. trochilus = a small bird, perhaps the golden-crested wren, from Gr. τροχίλος (trochilos).] [TROCHILIC.]

1. Arch. The same as SCOTIA (q.v.).

2. Ornithology:

(1) The type-genus of Trochilidae (q.v.). Tail-feathers pointed, wings short. Two species are known—*Trochilus coluber*, inhabiting North America during the summer, and migrating to winter to Central America and the West India Islands; and *T. alexandri*, from California and Mexico. *T. coluber*, otherwise known as the Ruby-throated Humming-bird, is the only species which visits the United States, and is remarkable for the boldness of its migratory flight and the wide extent of country covered. It is found in summer over all the United States, and as far north as the 57° of latitude; its chin and throat are of a beautiful ruby-red color, its back a golden green, and the lower surface whitish; the wings and tail purplish brown.

(2) *Charadrius melanoccephalus*, a native of Egypt. It is about ten inches long; general hue slate colour; abdomen and neck white; head black, with two white stripes running from the bill and meeting at the nape of the neck, black mantle extending over the shoulders to the tail, wings black, with a broad transverse black band.

"Herdias (l. 4) enters into a detail of the habits of the trochilus entering the annual month during its sleep on the banks of the Nile, and relieving it of the loches which adhere to its throat. The truth of this assertion is seriously questioned when we reflect that loches do not abound in the Nile, and the poet's understanding must be mistaken between the trochilus and the bird becomes more intelligible when we examine the manner in which the throat of the animal is formed, i. e. having no bone, nature has given it the means of clearing it entirely, even when in the act of swallowing; and during sleep the throat is constantly shut, though the mouth is open."—*W. L. Johnson: Manners of the Egyptians* (ed. Birch), ii. 128, 129.

(3) In older classifications, trochilus occurs as a trivial name; thus *Molucella trochilus* (Linn.) = the willow-wren.

trō-chīl-lā, a. [Fr. troche = a branch.] One of the small branches on a stag's horn.

***trō-chīl-ōus, *trō-chīak, *trō-chīst, a.** [Lat. trochiscus; Gr. τροχίσκος (trochiskos); Fr. trochisque.] A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche. The first form is still used in Pharmacy.

"There should be trochisci likewise made of snakes, whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and constricting virtue."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* § 96.

***trō-chīl-ite, a.** [Gr. τροχίς (trochis); suff. -ite.] Named from its wheel-like appearance. **Palaeont.** The joint of the stalk of an enurite.

trō-chīl-ā, a. [Lat. = a pulley, from Gr. τροχός (trochos) = a running; τροχός (trochos) = to run.]

***1. Mach.** A pulley.

2. Anat. Anything grooved like a pulley. Specifically:

(1) The trochlea of the humerus; the internal part of the inferior articular surface of the humerus. It articulates with the ulna, and is grooved down the middle.

(2) The trochlea of the orbit, a fibrocartilaginous ring attached to the frontal bone.

trō-chīl-lā, a. [TROCHLEA.]

1. Ord. Lang. Resembling a pulley; pulley-shaped. (Hale, except in botany.)

2. Anat. Of or belonging to the trochlea.

trochlear-nerve, a.

Anat. The Pathetic nerve (q.v.).

trō-chīl-lā-ā, a. [Mod. Lat.] [TROCHLEA.]

Anat. The superior oblique muscle of the orbit.

trō-chīl-lā-rī, a. [Eng. trochlear; -rī.]

Anat. Of or pertaining to the trochlea; as, the trochlear muscle, the trochlear nerve.

trō-chīl-lā-ā, a. [Mod. Lat. trochileus, from Lat. trochlea.]

Bot. Twisted so as to resemble a pulley.

trō-chīl-lā, pref. [Gr. τροχός (trochos) = a wheel.] Circular; having a circular, or nearly circular form.

trō-chīl-lā-ā, a. [Pref. trocho-, and Gr. καρπός (karpos) = fruit.] Named from the radiated arrangement of the cells in the fruit.

Bot. A genus of Stypheliaceae. Australian shrubs or small trees, with terminal or axillary spikes of white or yellow flowers. *Trochocarpus laurina* is a very handsome greenhouse shrub.

trō-chīl-lā-ā, a. [Pref. trocho-, and Gr. ἀσπερ (aspe) = a horn.]

Palaeont. A genus of Nautilidae, with forty-four species, from the Upper Silurian of Bohemia. Shell nautiloid, apical, depressed; some of the species are nearly flat, and, having the last chamber produced, resemble *Lituites* (q.v.).

trō-chīl-lā-ā, a. [Mod. Lat. trochocypus; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ous.]

Palaeont. A sub-family of Turbellidae. Corals, with more than one row of tall, and with an abnormally large number of rows of tentacles. Largely represented in the Newer Secondary rocks and in the Tertiary, and at present in the deep sea.

trō-chīl-lā-ā, a. [Pref. trocho-, and Lat. cythus = a cup.]

Palaeont. The typical genus of Trochocypidae (q.v.), from the Jurassic onward.

trō-chīl-lā-ā, a. [Pref. trocho-, and Gr. κυστις (kystis) = a bladder, and suff. -ite.]

Palaeont. A genus of Cystodites, from the Primordial Zone of North America.

trō-chīl-lā, a. & s. [Pref. trocho-, and Gr. σίδος (sidus) = form, appearance.]

A. As adjective:

1. Geom. The same as TROCHOIDAL (q.v.).

2. Zool. Conical with a flat base, applied to shells of certain Foraminifera and Gasteropoda.

B. As substantive:

1. Geom. The same as CYCLOID (q.v.).

2. Anat. A trochoidal articulation. [TROCHOIDAL, a.]

trō-chīl-lā, a. [Eng. trochoid; -al.]

1. Ord. Lang. & Geom. Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid; as the trochoidal curve, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, the spiral of Archimedes, &c.

2. Anat. Of or pertaining to a kind of articulation, in which one bone is inserted in another like an axle-tree, so that there can be a motion like that of a wheel. The first and second vertebrae of the neck are thus articulated.

†trō-chīl-lā, a. [Pref. trocho-, and Gr. λίθος (lithos) = a stone.]

Palaeont. A synonym of *Lituites* (q.v.).

trō-chīl-lā-tēr, a. [Pref. trocho-, and Eng. meter (q.v.).] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a wheel; an odometer.

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trōch-ō-smil-lī-q, a. [Pref. *trōch-*, and Gr. *smilē* (smile) = a smile.]

Palaeont. The typical genus of Trochoscillaceae (q.v.). Species numerous, ranging from the Jurassic to the Tertiary.

trōch-ō-smil-lī-q-d-m, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trochomilites*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-m*.]

Palaeont. A sub-family of Astracidae. Siliate corals, cup-shaped, and with the internal dissepiments well developed.

trō-chōt-ō-mā, a. [Mod. Lat. *trochus*, and Gr. *trōchōtēs* = a notch.]

Palaeont. A genus of Halitoidae, with ten species, from the Lias to the Coral Rag of Britain, France, &c. Shell trochiform, slightly concave beneath; whorls flat, spirally striated, rounded at the outer angles; lip with a single perforation near the margin.

trōch-ūs, a. [Lat.] [TACRO-]

1. **Zool.** A genus of Turbellaria, with 200 species, universally distributed, from low water to fifteen fathoms; the smaller species range nearly to 100 fathoms. Shell pyriform, with a nearly flat base; whorls numerous, flat, variously striated, aperture oblique, rhombic, partly inside; columella twisted, slightly truncated; outer lip thin; operculum horny, multispiral. Woodward enumerates ten sub-gen., to which Tate adds some others.

2. **Palaeont.** Fossil species 361, from the Devonian onward. Found in Europe, North America, and Chili.

trōck, "troke, v. [TACK, v.] To wack, to batter; to do business on a small scale. (Scott.)

"Trickling and commencing w' that bog Morrice."—Scott. *Gay Monks*, ch. xi.

trō-cō, a. [Sp. *trouco* = trucks, a game somewhat resembling billiards. (Nauwac & Barret.)]

Truco. An old English game revived, formerly known as "lawn billiards," from which billiards is said to have had its origin. Truco is played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped foot projection. In the centre of the green there is an iron ring moving on a pivot, and the object is to drive the ball through the ring. Points are also made by cannoning. [CANNON (2), a.]

trōd, pret. & pa. par. of v. [TREAD, v.]

trōd, trōd'-den, pa. par. of v. [TREAD.]

trōde, pret. & pa. par. of v. [TREAD, v.]

trōde, "trōad, a. [A.S. *trīd*, from *trēdan* = to tread (q.v.).] Tread, footing.

"In humble dale is footing fast."

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*, July.

trō-ōg-ōr-ite, a. [After Herr Troeger; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min. A mineral occurring in thin, tabular crystals, with walsbyite and other minerals, at the Welser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony. Crystallization, monoclinic; colour, lemon-yellow. Composition: a hydrated arsenate of uranium; formula $5UO_3 \cdot 2AsO_3 \cdot 20H_2O$.

trōc-īl, a. [TROOLY.]

trō-ti-nō, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trox*, gent. *tro-gis*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-nō*.]

Entom. A sub-family of Scarabidae, resembling the Geotrupinae in the form of the body, but the legs are not adapted for burrowing. They feed on animal substance on the surface of the ground or on trees. Those which frequent the former situation are coloured like the sandy soil, and often coated with sand. The others are frequently metallic, and can roll themselves up like a ball.

trōg-lō-dyē, "trōg-lō-dite, a. & n. [Fr. *troglodyte*, from Gr. *trōglos* (trōglodite) = one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller, from *trōglos* (trōgle) = a cave, and *dyō* (dyū) = to enter, to creep into.]

A. As substantives:

1. **Literally:**

1. (Pl.): The name given by the ancient Greeks to various races of low civilization, who either excavated dwellings in the earth or used natural caverns as habitations. According to Strabo, they extended as far west as Mauritania, and as far east as the Caucasus; but the best known were those of southern

Egypt and Ethiopia. They were said not to possess the power of speech—a rhetorical method of stating that their language differed from that of the Greeks. Community of wives existed among them, and their general habits were rude and debased. At the present time the mountainous regions of Arabia are filled with caves which have been converted into permanent habitations by half-savage tribes of Bedouins, and it is probable that these belong to the same race as the troglodyte population of Palestine and other geographies. It was formerly thought that cave-dwellers were peculiar to Africa; but recent archaeological discoveries show that they occurred also in Europe and America, and the prehistoric men of Central Europe and Britain were to a great extent troglodytic. An interesting article on Troglodyte Man in Southern Morocco appeared in the *Times*, Sept. 22, 1887.

"Some authors maintain that this custom [cave-dwelling] and that of human sacrifice, were widely spread among the Troglodytes of the Stone Age."—*Id.* *Man before Man*, p. 20.

2. **Any individual of the Anthro- genus Troglodytes.** [TROGLODYTE, 2.]

II. Fig. One who lives in seclusion; one unacquainted with the affairs of the world.

III. As adj. Of or belonging to the troglodytes; living in caves.

"The unscrupulous animal did not attract the attention of the troglodyte artists."—*Id.* *Man before Man*, p. 20.

trō-glōd-ī-tā, a. [TROGLODYTE.]

1. **Ornith.** Wren: a genus of Troglodytidae or Troglodytinae, from the Neotropical, Palearctic, and Palearctic regions. Bill moderate, compressed, slightly curved, without notch; culmen, nostrils basal, nasal, partly covered by a membrane; wings very short, emarginate; tail generally short; feet strong, middle toe united at base to outer but not to middle toe; tarsus rather long; claws long, stout, and curved. *Troglodytes parvulus* (Linn.), the Wren, is British. [WREN.]

2. **Zool.** A genus of Simiinae (q.v.). Head not produced vertically; arms not reaching more than half down the shin; ribs thirteen pairs; os intermedium absent from the carpus; no ischial callosities; hair black, dun, or gray. The genus is confined to the West African sub-region, ranging from the coast about 12° north and south of the equator, from the Gambia to Benguela, and as far inland as the great equatorial forests extend. The number of species is not accurately determined; three, however, are well known, and have been carefully described: *Troglodytes gorilla*, the gorilla; *T. niger*, the Chimpanzee, and *T. calvus*, the Bald Chimpanzee. There are probably other species, since Livingstones met with what he supposed to be a new species in the forest region west of the Nile [Sokol], and another has been described by Gratiolet and Alx. [KOOLAKAMBA.]

trōg-lō-dyē-lō, trōg-lō-dyē-lō-al, a. [Eng. *troglodyte*; -lō, -al, suff. *-lō*.] Pertaining or relating to the Troglodytes, their manners or customs.

trō-glō-dyē-lō, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *troglodytes*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-lō*.]

Ornith. Wrens: a family of Passerinae birds, with seventeen genera and ninety-four species. They are rather abundant and varied in the Neotropical region, with a few species scattered through the Palearctic, Palearctic, and parts of the Oriental region. The constitution of the family is by no means well determined. [WALLACE.]

trō-glō-dyē-ti-nō, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *troglodytes*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-nō*.]

Ornith. A sub-family of Timaliidae (q.v.), distinguished by the bill being long and curved, short in proportion to the body. [TROGLODYTES, 1.]

trōg-lō-dyē-lām, a. [Eng. *troglodyte*; -lām, suff. *-lām*.] The state or condition of Troglodytes; the state or custom of living in caves.

"Perhaps we shall not be far wrong if we regard Troglodytism as the primitive state of all of the greater part of mankind."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, 1887.

trō-gōn, a. [Gr., pr. par. of *trōgos* (trōgō) = to gnaw.]

1. **Ornithology:**

(1) The sub-family of Trogonidae (q.v.), with four or five species, ranging from Paragonia to Mexico, and west of the Andes in Ecuador.

(2) Any individual of the genus *Trogon*, the family Trogonidae (q.v.).

2. **Palaeont.** Remains have been found in the Miocene of France. At that exceptionally mild period in the northern hemisphere, birds may have ranged over all Europe and North America; but, as the climate became more severe they were gradually restricted to the tropical regions, where also a richness of fruit and insect-food is found all the year round. [WALLACE.]

trō-gōn-lō-dō, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trogon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dō*.]

Ornith. A family of Picarian birds, with seven genera and forty-four species. They are tolerably abundant in the Neotropical and Oriental regions; and are represented in Africa by a single genus. Bill short, strong, with a wide gape; tail generally long, in some species very long; feet small, and often feathered almost to the toes, two of which are placed in front and two behind. They form a well-marked family of insectivorous forest-haunting birds, of small size, whose dense puffy plumage exhibits the most exquisite tints of pink, crimson, orange, brown, or metallic green, often relieved by delicate bands of pure white. In one

Guatemalan species, *Phainopepla nitens*, the long-tailed Trogon or Quetzal (q.v.), the tail coverts are enormously lengthened, waving plumes of rich metallic green, a graceful and marvellous as the rest of the bird. Trogons are unable to use their feet for climbing, and usually take their station on the branches of a tree, discharging insects as they fly past or upon some bird a little distance from them, and returning to their seat to eat what they have secured.

trō-gōn-thēr-lō-dō, a. [Gr. *trōgon* (trōgōn), pr. par. of *trōgos* (trōgō) = to gnaw, and *thērion* (thērion) = a wild beast.]

Palaeont. A genus of Castoridae, from the Post-tertiary deposits of Europe. Its very appearance is by generally distinct from *Castor* (q.v.).

trō-gōph-lō-dō, a. [Gr. *trōgōph* (trōgōph), pr. par. of *trōgos* (trōgō) = to gnaw, and *phlōx* (phlōx) = the bark of trees.]

Entom. A genus of Euphyllidae, with twelve British species.

trō-gō-si-tā, a. [Gr. *trōgōs* (trōgōs), pr. par. of *trōgos* (trōgō) = to gnaw, and *si-tā* (si-tā) = wheat, corn.]

Entom. The typical genus of Trogidae (q.v.). *Trogia* is most common in the field in meadow blaes, feeding on their corn.

trō-gō-si-ti-dō, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trogidae*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dō*.]

Entom. A family of Neuroptera, or Chalcididae, with three British genera, each containing one species. Lower jaws with eight teeth, and the first joint of the tarsus with an alar. They are long beetles, with the elytra compressed, often of metallic colour. About 150 are known, mostly feeding on wood.

trō-gō-si-tā, a. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trōgōs* (trōgōs), pr. par. of *trōgos* (trōgō) = to gnaw.]

Palaeont. A genus of Trogonidae, founded by Leidy. Ancestral Trogon, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

trogue, a. [A.S. *trog* = a trough (q.v.).] *Minag*: A wooden trough forming a wall.

Trō-lō, a. [Lat. *troia*, pr. par. of *troia* = to ancient Troy or the Troas; Troja.]



LONG-TAILED TROGON.

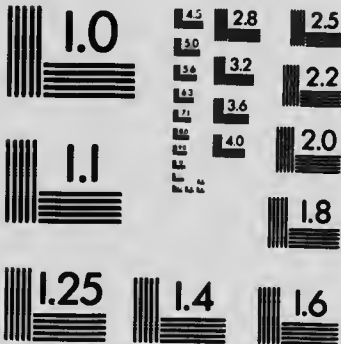
Cite, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, here, camel, hōr, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mōte, oūh, cōre, quōte, cōr, rōle, fōll; trō, Syrian. a, o = ē; e, y = ā; u = ū.

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trom-mel, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Metall.: A form of biddle or machine for separating the richer portions of almea from the worthless.

trom-môl-ê-tôr, *s.* [Gr. *trômos* (*tromos*) = a trembling, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for measuring earth-tremors. It usually consists of a pendulum or pendulums, with means for observing the oscillations on a micrometric scale. (*Milne: Earthquakes*, ch. xix.)

tromp (1), * **trompe** (1), *s.* [Fr.]

Metall.: The water-blowing engine; used as a furnace-blast in Savoy, Carniola, and some parts of America. Water from a reservoir flows through a pipe, which is contracted just below the reservoir to divide the stream into a shower, and has oblique perforations, through which air enters and is carried down by the water, which impinges upon a plate in a drum, separating the air which is compressed in the upper part of the drum, flowing through a pipe to the blast-pipes.

* **tromp** (2), * **trompe** (2), *s.* [Fr. *trompe*.] A trumpet, a trumpet.

"Withouten tromp was proclamation made," *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, l. 22.

* **trom-pil**, *s.* [O. Fr. *trompille*.] An aperture in a tromp. (*Webster*.)

* **tromp-our**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A trumpeter. "The trompours were the loud minstrels," *Chaucer: Flower & Leaf*.

trom, *s.* [TRONE.]

1. A steady balance.
2. A wooden air-shaft in a mine.

trô-na, *s.* [An Arabic name.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, mostly occurring fibrous or massive. Hardness, 2.5 to 3; sp. gr. 2.11; lustre, vitreous; colour, grayish to white; translucent; taste, alkaline. Composition: carbonic acid, 40.2; soda, 37.8; water, 22.0 = 100, which yields the formula, $2\text{NaO}, 3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. First found and used by the Arabs at Suckenna, Fezzan, Africa.

* **trôn-age** (age as *trô*), *s.* [Eng. *tron(e)* (3); -age.] A toll or duty paid for weighing wool; the act of weighing wool.

* **trôn-a-tôr**, *s.* [Low Lat., from O. Fr. *trons* = a steelyard.] An officer in London whose duty was to weigh wool.

* **tronch-oun**, *s.* [TRUNCHEON.]

* **trôn-coô**, *a.* [Ital., for *troncato*, pa. par. of *troncare*.] To cut off, to suppress; Lat. *truncare*.]

Music: Cut off, made short; a term directing a sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued.

trôn-oôn-êe dô-mêm-brê, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Said of a cross or other bearing cut in pieces and separated, though still preserving the form of the cross, or other bearing.

* **trône** (1), *s.* [TRONE.]

trône (2), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] A small drain. (*Prov.*)

* **trône** (3), * **trônes**, *s.* [Low Lat. *trona*; O. Fr. *trône*, *troncon* = a balance, a weight, from Lat. *tronus* = a balance.] A kind of steelyard or beam formerly used for weighing heavy commodities.

* **trône-weight**, *s.* An ancient Scottish weight used for many home productions, as wool, cheese, butter, &c. This weight the pound differed in vari as counties from 21 oz. to 28 oz. avoirdupois. The later tron stone or standard weight contained 16 pounds, the tron pound being equivalent to 1.3747 lbs. avoirdupois.

trô-lý, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Manisaria sacifera*. [MANICARIA.]

trôop, * **trip**, * **troope**, * **troupe**, *s.* [Fr. *troupe* (1), Fr. *troupe*, from Low Lat. *troupa*, prob. from Lat. *tribus* = a crowd; Sp. & Port. *troupa*; O. Ital. *troupa*; Ital. *troupa*; Dut. *troep*; Dan. *troep*; Sw. *tropp*; Ger. *troupp*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A collection of people; a crowd, a company, a number, a multitude.

"As the slow beast, with heavy strength endued, In some wide field by troops of boys pursued," *Pope: Homer: Iliad* xl. 483.

2. A body of soldiers. (Generally used in the plural, and signifying soldiers in general, whether few or many, and including infantry, cavalry, and artillery.)

"Whether yond troops are friends or enemy," *Shakesp. Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

* 3. A company or assemblage of people.

"Before the merry troop the minstrel play'd," *Dryden: Flower & Leaf*, 322.

* 4. A band or company of performers; a troupe.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: In cavalry, the unit of formation, forming the command of a captain, consisting usually of sixty troopers, and corresponding to a company of infantry.

2. *Music*:

(1) A march in quick time.

"When the drums and fife sounding a troop Of their briskly set," *Decca*.

(2) The second beat of the drum as the signal for marching.

troop-bird, *s.* The same as **TROOPIAL** (q.v.).

* **troop-meal**, *adv.* By troops, in troops, in crowds.

"So troop-meal Troy pursued awhile," *Chapman: Homer: Iliad* xvii. 634.

troop-ship, *s.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

"Then we steer close alongside of her Majesty's great troopship the Crocodile, full of time-expired and invalid soldiers," *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1855.

troop, *v.i.* [TROOP, *s.*]

1. To collect in crowds; to assemble or gather in numbers.

"Nor, while they pick them up with busy bill, The little troping birds unwisely scare," *Thomson: Spring*, 124.

2. To march in a body or company.

"Nor do I as an enemy to peace, Troop in the throngs of military men," *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

* 3. To march in haste. (Generally followed by *off*.)

"At whose approach ghosts . . . Troop home to churchyard," *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

* 4. To associate.

"A snowy dove troping with crow," *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, l. 1.

troop-ir, *s.* [Eng. *troop*; -er.]

1. A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

"His old troopers, the Satans and Beelzebubs who had shared his crimes, and who now shared his perils, were ready to be the companions of his flight," *Macaulay: Balaclava*, ch. xiii.

2. A troop-ship (q.v.).

"The high, white shies of the trooper, swarming with life," *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 4, 1855.

trôo-pi-âl, *s.* [Fr. *troupiâl*, from *troupe* = a troop, from their habit of assembling in large flocks.]

Ornith.: A popular name for several species of the genus *Icterus*; often extended to the sub-families Icterinae and Agelaiinae. All the troopials are American, and in some respects resemble the Starlings and in others the Finches of the Old World. In the Icterinae the prevailing colours of the plumage are yellow and black, and the species are also known as Orioles. The Common Troopial, *Icterus vulgaris*, is about ten inches long; back and abdomen yellow; head, neck, breast, and tail black; white band on wings. The Orchard Troopial, *I. spurius*, resembles the Baltimore Oriole (q.v.) in general appearance, but is slenderer in form.

trôop-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [TROOP, *v.*]

¶ *Trooping the colours*:

Mil.: A ceremony observed in garrisons, when the whole of the guards are paraded previous to marching to their respective posts. These bodies are formed in line, on the flank and in front of which the colour is placed, protected by sentries. The band faces it on the opposite flank. After the guards are inspected, &c., the band advances in slow time to the colour, which is now provided with an escort; and, finally, the band, escort, and colour pass between the opened ranks of the guards in a series of single files until the

other flank of the line is reached. The colours are saluted by presenting arms, and the guards march past.

trôot-ite, *s.* [After Prof. G. Troost, of Savannah, Tennessee; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: A variety of Willemite (q.v.), occurring in large opaque crystals, which are mostly impure from the presence of iron and manganese. Found with franklinite, &c., at the State of New Jersey.

trô-pa-ô-lâ-qô-sa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *troupeolum*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -um.]

Bot.: Indian-creases; an order of Hypericous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Smooth, lasting or twining herbs of tender texture and acid taste. Peduncles axillary, one-flowered. Sepals three to five, generally with white vestivation, the upper one with a long spur; petals normally five, yellow, scarlet, orange, rarely blue, sometimes reduced to two or even one, convolute in aestivation; stamens six to ten; anthers two-celled; style one; stigma three to five; ovary one, three-cornered; three or five carpels; ovules solitary; fruit indehiscent; seeds large, without albumen, filling the cell in which they are. Known genera five, species forty-three. (*Linkley*.) All from the temperate parts of America. The order was formed by the elevation of the tribe Tropaeaceae (1); now most botanists are reverting to the old arrangement.

trô-pa-ô-lâ-sa, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *troupeolum*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Botany:

1. A tribe of Geraniaceae, the equivalent of the order Tropaeaceae (q.v.). (*Visser, &c.*)

2. The typical tribe of Tropaeaceae, having irregular flowers and pendulous ovaries.

trô-pa-ô-lô, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *troupeolum*; -ic.] Derived from tropeolum.

Tropaeolo-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid extracted from the herb and seed of *Tropaeolum majus*, by heating with alcohol. It crystallizes in slender needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

trô-pa-ô-lûm, **trôp-a-ô-lûm**, *s.* [Gr. *τροπαίον* (*troupaion*) = a trophy. So named from its peltate leaves.]

Bot.: Indian-cress or Nasturtium; the typical genus of Tropaeaceae (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, the upper lobe spurred; petals normally five, unequal, the three lowest small or wanting; stamens eight, free; carpels three, kidney-shaped; fruit roundish, firm, indehiscent, the seed large, filling the cell. Climbing plants from South America. About twenty-seven species are cultivated in gardens. Those best known are *Tropaeolum majus*, the great, and *T. minus*, the small, Indian cress or Nasturtium. The leaves of the first are peltate, nerved, orbicular, somewhat lobed, the nerves not mucronate; petals obtuse. It was brought at first from Peru. The second species is smaller than the last, with peltate nerves, orbicular leaves, deep yellow flowers, streaked with orange and red. The berries of both species are gathered when green and made into a pickle, and used also as a garnish for dishes. *T. tridactylum* is a highly ornamental species, having the calyx wavy, scarlet, tipped with black, and the petals yellow. *T. carolinense* is a climbing variety known as the Canary creeper. For 25 years florists have succeeded in obtaining endless varieties of colours of tropeolum.

trô-pâr-i-ôn, *s.* [TROPERION.]

trôpe, *s.* [Lat. *tropeus* = a figure of speech, a trope, from Gr. *τροπος* (*trôpos*) = a turn, a turn or figure of speech, from *τροπή* (*trôpê*) = to turn; Fr. *trope*; Sp. & Ital. *trope*.]

1. *Rhet.*: A figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony (see these words); but to these may be added alliteration, personification, antonomasia, and perhaps some others.

"Figures of words are commonly called tropes and consist in a word being employed to signify something that is different from its original and proper signification. As that if you alter the word, you destroy the figure." *Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. 34.

fâto, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, herc, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sirc, sir, marîne; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â; qu = kw.

*2. *Roman Ritual*: The name given to verses sung at High Mass, before or after, and sometimes in the middle of the Introit. Tropes were introduced by the monks as early as A.D. 1000, but were removed from the Missal on its revision under Pius V. (1568-72).

trōp-ēr, s. [TAOPERION.]

trō-pēr'-ī-ōn, trō-pār'-ī-ōn, trōp-ēr, s. [TROPE.]

Roman Ritual: A book containing the tropea (TROPE, 2), but frequently used also for a book containing sequences. The word Tropeion often occurs in Church inventories. (Addis & Arnold.)

trōph-ē, s. pl. [Gr. τροφός (trophos) = one who feeds or nourishes; τροφή (trophē) = to nourish.]

Entom.: The organs about the mouth in insects. These are of two types, the mastatory and the suctorial, which are sometimes modified and occasionally combined. The trophi of Mastatory Insects, such as Beetles, consist of (1) an upper lip, or labrum; (2) a pair of mandibles, for biting; (3) a pair of maxillae, for chewing; (4) a lower lip, or labium. In the Suctorial Insects, such as the Hemiptera, the labrum and mandibles are rudimentary; the maxillae are greatly elongated, and form a spiral trunk, or antlia, by which the juices of flowers are sucked up.

trōph-ē, *trōph-ē-al, a. [Gr. τροφικός (trophikos) = nursing, tending, from τροφή (trophē) = nourishment.] Pertaining or relating to the direct influence of nourishment or nutrition.

trophic-nerves, s. pl.

Physiol.: Any nerves which either actually influence nutrition, or have been supposed to do so; as the fifth or trigeminal nerve, which has a certain influence on the nutrition of the eye. (Foster: *Physiol.*, ch. v., § 5.)

trō-phēd, *trō-phēd, a. [Eng. trophy; -ed.] Adorned with trophies.

"The name that won the trophy'd arch to grace."
—*Rome: Lucan: Pharsalia*, viii.

trōph-īs, s. [Gr. τροφίς (trophis) = well-fed, fat, large.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceae. Flowers dioecious, spike axillary, males with four stamens, females with a single ovule. Fruit succulent. Natives of both the East and the West Indies. *Trophis americana*, the Ramoon tree, is about twenty feet high, and bears pleasantly flavoured drupes about the size of grapes. It is a native of the West Indies, where the leaves and twigs are eaten by cattle. The milky juice of *T. asper*, a small evergreen Indian tree, is applied to cracked heels and sore hands. It is astringent and septic, and the bark, in decoction, is used as a lotion in fevers; the rough leaves are employed to polish wood. *T. spinosa* is another Indian species; its fruit is eaten in curries.

trōph-ōn, s. [Gr. τροφών (trophon) = that which nourishes, food.]

Zool. & Palaeont.: A sub-genus of Fossils, with thirty-eight recent species from the Antarctic and Northern Seas, the British coast, &c. Fossil in China and Britain.

trō-phō-ni-an, a. [See def.] Pertaining or relating to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or to his cave or his architecture. Trophonius is said to have built the celebrated temple of Apollo at Delphi. He had a temple at Lebena, and was worshipped as Jupiter Trophonius. In this temple was a celebrated cave, and those who descended into it were said to speak oracularly on their return; but the impressions produced by the descent were thought to be so saddening that the visitor returned a victim to melancholy the rest of his life. Hence arose the proverb applied to a serious man—that he looked as if he came out of the cave of Trophonius.

***trōph-ō-pōl-lēn, s.** [Gr. τροφικός (trophos) = a feeder, and Lat. pollicem (q.v.).]

Bot.: Turpin's name for the septum of an anther.

trōph-ō-sōme, s. [Gr. τροφός (trophos) = a nurse, and σωμα (sōma) = the body.]

Zool.: A term proposed by Prof. Allman for the whole assemblage of nutritive zooids of a Hydroid (q.v.).

***trōph-ō-spēr-m, *trōph-ō-spēr-mī-um, s.** [Gr. τροφός (trophos) = a feeder, and σπέρμα (sperma) = a seed.]

Bot.: A name used by Richard for the plectra (q.v.).

trō-phē, *tro-phē, s. [Fr. trophée = a trophy, the spoil of an enemy, from Lat. trophæum = a sign of victory, from Gr. τροφαίον (trophaiōn) = a monument of an enemy's defeat, a trophy, prop. neut. sing. of τροφαίος (trophaios) = pertaining to a defeat, from τροπή (tropē) = a return, a putting to flight of an enemy by causing them to turn, from τρέπω (trēpō) = to turn; Sp. & Port. trofeo.]

I. Ordinary Languages:

1. A monument or memorial in commemoration of a victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung upon the trunk of a tree or a pillar by the victors, either on the field of battle or in the capital of the conquered nation. If for a naval victory, it was erected on the nearest land. The trophies of the Greeks and Romans were decked out with the arms of the vanquished for land victories, with the beaks of the enemy's vessels for naval engagements. [ROSTAL-COLUMN.] In modern times trophies have been erected in churches and other public buildings to commemorate a victory.

2. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as flags, standards, arms, and the like.

"No hostile standard has been seen here but as a trophy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*3. A memorial, a monument.

"Worn as a memorable trophy of predeceased valor."—*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, v. i.

4. Anything that is an evidence or memorial of victory or conquest.

II. Arch.: An ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.

trophy-crest, s.

Bot.: The genus *Tropeolum* (q.v.).

***trophy-money, s.** A duty formerly paid in England annually by housekeepers towards providing harness, drums, colours, &c., for the militia.

trō-phē-wōrt, s. [Eng. trophy, and wort.]

Bot.: The genus *Tropeolum* (q.v.).

trōp-īo (1), *trōp-īak, *trop-īk, s. & a.

[Fr. tropique, from Lat. tropicum, accens. of tropicus = tropical, from Gr. τροπικός (tropikos) = belonging to a turn; ὁ τροπικός κύκλος (ho tropikos kýklos) = the tropic circle, from τρέπω (trēpō) = a turn; Sp., Port., & Ital. tropico.] [TROPE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. (Pl.): The regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south, and from which it turns again towards the equator, the northern circle being called the Tropic of Cancer, and the southern the Tropic of Capricorn, from the names of the two signs at which they touch the ecliptic.

"Seven times the sun has either tropic view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd."
—*Dryden: Virgil: Eclog.* l. 104.

2. *Geog.*: One of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, being at the same distance from the terrestrial equator, as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator. The one north of the equator is called the Tropic of Cancer, and that south of the equator the Tropic of Capricorn. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, a zone about 47° wide, having the equator for a central line.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

"Hurra, hurra! Our watch is done!"

"We hail once more the tropic sun."
—*Scott: Bride of Tormore*, III. 24.

¶ The stars are brighter in the tropics than in the temperate zones, and astronomical observation is easier. Cyclones arise within the tropics. The characteristic vegetation of the tropics consists of gigantic endogens, as palms, some of which rise to a height of from 100 to 200 feet. More polypetalous exogens are arboreous than in temperate climes. The Conifers exist chiefly on mountains. Ferns abound in tropical islands, and deltas where water is plentiful, so that in some localities from 250 to 300 species may be gathered. The tropical type of vegetation was separated at a remote period into two portions, one in the Old World, the other in the New. Shells are brighter than in lands where the sun is less powerful, the birds more numerous and of gayest plumage, the feline tribe larger and in greater numbers. The Anthropidae have their appropriate seat in tropical lands.

tropic-bird, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus Phaeton (q.v.). They are tropical sea-birds, in habits and general appearance approaching gulls and terns, and resembling the latter in their mode of flight. Their powers of flight are great, and they are usually seen at considerable distances from the land, as they live almost entirely on the wing, and when they do not return to the distant shore to roost, rest upon the surface of the water. They are about thirty inches long, of which the long tail-feathers occupy about one-half. The general hue of the plumage is white; in two species, from the Atlantic Ocean, *Phaeton aethiops* (or *candidus*) and *P. furcifer*, the tail-feathers are white; in the third species, *P. phœniceus*, from the Pacific Ocean, they are red, and are highly valued by the natives of the South Seas as ornaments. Tropic-birds nest in holes in cliffs and on rocky islands, the female laying only one egg, and the male sitting in a hole by her side, both with heads inwards.

trōp-īo (2), a. [Eag. (ἀ)τροπ(ine); -īa.] Derived from atropine.

tropic-acid, s.

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₁O₃. A monobasic acid, obtained by digesting atropine and belladonna with hyartha water. It crystallizes in needles or plates slightly soluble in water, and melts at 117°.

trōp-īo-al (1), a. [Eng. tropic (1); -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to the tropics; being or lying within the tropics.

"Many reasons may be assigned for this, beside the accidental ones from the make of the particular countries, tropical winds, or the like."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. Characteristic of the tropics: as tropical heat.

3. Incident to the tropics: as tropical diseases.

tropical-lichen, s.

Pathol.: Prickly heat (q.v.).

tropical-year, s. The same as SOLAR-YEAR. [YEAR.]

trōp-īo-al (2), a. [Eng. tropic (2); -ical.] Figurative; metaphorical; of the nature of a trope.

"This is all which we mean besides the tropic and figurative presence."—*Sp. Tylor: Real Presence*, § 1.

***trōp-īo-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. tropical (2); -ly.] In a tropical or figurative manner; figuratively.

"He grants it in plain terms, that Christ's body is chewed, is attrite or broken with the teeth, and that not tropically but properly."—*Sp. Tylor: Real Presence*, § 3.

trōp-īo-ō-pōl-ī-tan, a. [Eng. tropic, and Gr. πολίτης (politis) = a citizen.] Belonging to the tropics; found only in the tropics.

"Tropicopolitan groups."—*Wallace*.

trōp-īo-ōr-īa, s. [Gr. τροπικός (tropikos) = a ship's keel, and ὀρέα (orēa) = a bug.]

Entom.: A genus of Scutata. *Tropicoris rufipes* is the Red-legged Bug; the sides of the prothorax are produced into broad-pointed processes; the prevailing colour is brown, with many large black punctures, and on the tip of the scutellum a reddish spot. Length, two-thirds of an inch.

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trop-I-dine, s. [Eng. *tropine*; suff. -*id*, -*ine*.]
Chem.: $C_8H_{15}N$. An oil obtained by heating tropine with concentrated hydrochloric acid, or with glacial acetic acid in 180° . It has the odor of conine, and boils at 162° .

trop-I-dō, pref. [Gr. *trōpē* (*tropia*), late genit. *trōpōs* (*tropidos*) = a keel.] Having a keel-like process or processes.

trop-I-dō-lēp'-ia, s. [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. *lepis* (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Zool.: A genus of Iguanidae, with fifteen species, ranging over the greater part of tropical America and north to California. Back nmt crested; throat with a fold on each side.

trop-I-dō-lēp'-lā-mā, s. [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. *lepisma* (*lepisma*) = that which is peeled off.]

Zool.: A genus of Scincidae, with six species, peculiar to Australia. Tail elongate, round, tapering, armed; scales three- or five-keeled, slightly toothed behind.

trop-I-dō-lēp'-tūa, s. [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. *leptos* (*leptos*) = thin.]

Paleont.: A genus of Orthida, separated from *Strophomena* (q.v.), with two species from the Devonian of the United States.

trop-I-dō-nō-tūa, s. [Pref. *tropilo-*, and Gr. *nōtos* (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Zool.: A genus of Colubrine Snakes, subfamily Natricinae, with numerous species, very widely distributed, absent only from South America. Body stout to slender, tapering to head and tail, belly round; head distinct, crown flat, occipital tract broad, snout narrow; tail tapering to a point; eye moderately large, pupil round; teeth small; scales keeled, pointed, truncate, or emarginate. One species is British, *Tropidonotus natrix* (= *Natrix torquata*), the Common Snake. [SNAKE.]

trop-I-dōph'-ōr-a, s. [Pref. *troy*, *lo-*, and Gr. *phoros* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Zool.: The name given by Troschel to the species of Cyclostoma (q.v.) which have the whorl spirally keeled. They are found in Madagascar and the adjacent islands and on the coast of Africa.

trop-I-dō: h'-ōr-ūa, s. [TROPIDOPHORA.]

Zool.: A genus of Scincidae, with two species from Cochinchina and the Philippines. Tail with four spinous keels above, and its sides smooth. Pre-anal plates three, large; the central one triangular.

trop-I-dō-rhyn'-chūa, s. [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. *rhynchos* (*rhynchos*) = the snout.]

Ornith.: A genus of Meliphagidae, with eighteen species, ranging from Moluccas and Lombok to New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, and New Caledonia. [BIRDS.]

trop-I-dō-stēr'-nūa, s. [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. *sternon* (*sternon*) = the breast, the chest.]

Entom.: A large genus of Hydrophilidae, from North and South America. Some are metallic, others with yellow stripes.

trop'-ine, s. [Eng. (*atropine*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{17}NO$. An organic base obtained by heating atropine with a saturated solution of baryta water, and precipitating the baryta with carbonic acid gas. It has a strong alkaline reaction, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 62° , and boils at 229° . From its ethereal solution it crystallizes in colorless anhydrous tables.

***trop'-ist, s.** [Eng. *trop(e)*; -*ist*.] One who deals in tropes; one who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech.

†trop'-ō-lōg'-ic, *trop'-ō-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *tropology*; -*ic*, -*ial*.] Varied or characterized by tropes; changed from the original import of the words; figurative.

"When it is any of these, although we are not to recede from the literal sense; yet we are to take the second signification, the tropological or figurative."—*Rev. Taylor's Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 11.

trop'-ō-lōg'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *tropological*; -*ly*.] In a tropological manner; figuratively.

"This was the general opinion concerning the Greekish fables, that some of them were physically, and some tropologically allegorical."—*Cudworth's Intellect. System*, p. 312.

***trō-pōl'-ē-gine, v.t.** [Eng. *tropology*; -*ize*.] To use in a tropological or figurative manner; to change to a figurative sense; to use as a trope.

"If Athena or Minerva be tropologized (into prudence, then let the pagans show what substantial essence it hath."—*Cudworth's Intellect. Syst.*, p. 120.

***trō-pōl'-ē-gy, s.** [Gr. *trōpōs* (*tropos*) = a trope; suff. -*ology*.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

"Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities."—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. III.

***trōss'-ēry, s. pl.** [Fr. *trousse*.] Trousers (q.v.).

"You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hose off, and in your strait trousers."—*Shaksp.* *Henry V.*, III, 7.

trot, *trotte, v.t. & i. [Fr. *trotter* (O. Fr. *troter*), from Low Lat. *toluto* = to trot; Lat. *tolutarius* = going at a trot, from *toluto* = at a trot, from *tollo* = to lift (the feet); O. Dut. *tratten* = to trot; Welsh *trotin*; Ger. *trotten*. (Skat.) Perhaps onomatopoeitic.]

A. Intransitive:
 1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time.

"When a horse trots, his legs are in this position, two in the air and two upon the ground, at the same time crowsies; that is to say, the near-foot before, and the off-foot behind, are off the ground, and the other two upon it, and so alternately of the other two."—*Berenger's Hist. & Art of Horsemanship*, vol. II, ch. IV.

2. To move or walk fast; to run.

B. Trans.: To cause to trot; to ride at a trot.

"The whips trotted the pack to Gravel-hill."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 25, 1864.

¶ To trot out: To cause to trot, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to induce a person to exhibit himself or his hobby; to draw out; to bring forward.

trot, s. [TROT, v.]

1. The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, but of various degrees of swiftness, when he lifts one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time.

"All writers, both ancient and modern, have constantly asserted the trot to be the foundation of every lesson you can teach a horse."—*Berenger's Hist. & Art of Horsemanship*, vol. II, ch. IV.

2. A term of endearment used to a child owing to its short trotting gait.

3. An old woman. (Used in contempt.)
 "Put case an aged trot be somewhat tough?
 If coyness bring the care will be the lease."
Turberville's Answer for Taking a Wife.

4. (See extract.)
 "Bottom-fishing with a single hook and ground lead, and long-lining with a trot—a line stretched along the bottom with hooks at intervals."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1884.

trot-cō-gie, trot-cō-gy, s. [Proh. for *throat-cusy*.] A warm covering for the head, neck and breast when travelling in bad weather. (Scotch.)

"He roared to Mattie to air his trotcoosey, to have his jackboots greased."—*Scott's Rob Roy*, ch. XXV.

troth, a. [A variant of *truth* (q.v.).]

1. Belief, faith, fidelity.
 "Now, by my life—my life's most sacred oath—
 To thee I pledge my faith, my truest troth."
Byron: Sins & Burial.

2. Truth, veracity, verity.

"By my troth, Nerissa, my little body is a-weary of this great world."—*Shaksp.* *Merchant of Venice*, I, 2.

3. The act of betrothing; betrothal; the pledging of one's word.

"The troth and the prayer and the last benediction."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, ix.

***troth-plight, *troth-plate, v.t.** To betroth or affianc.

"Magna and Hercules were sent for: the king made them to troth-plate each other, with great joy of both parties."—*Destruction of Troy*, bk. II, p. 256.

***troth-plight, a. & s.**

A. As adj.: Betrothed, affianced, espoused.

"This, your son-in-law,
 Is trothplight to your daughter."
Shaksp. *Winter's Tale*, I, 2.

B. As subst.: The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

"[My wife] deserves a name
 As rank as any flax-wench, that puts to
 Before her troth-plight."
Shaksp. *Winter's Tale*, I, 2.

***troth-plighted, a.** Having solemnly pledged; plighted.

***troth-ring, s.** A betrothal ring.

***troth'-less, *troth'-lesse, a.** [Eng. *troth*; -*less*.] Faithless, treacherous.

trot'-line, s. A short trawl (q.v.) used in river or lake fishing. (U. S. Local.)

trot'-tér, s. [Eng. *trot*, v.; -*er*.]
 1. One who trots; specif., a trotting horse (q.v.).

2. The foot of an animal, especially of a sheep; applied ludicrously to the human foot.

trot'-ting, pr. par. or a. [TROT, v.]

trotting-horse, s.

Zool. & Sport.: A horse trained to trot at high speed without breaking into a gallop. Trotting horses are of two distinct races: (1) the Russian, which is Arabian or a Flemish stock, attaining high speed, but with bad knee-action; (2) the American, which is probably both Barb and Arabian on an English stock. The evolution of the trotting horse has principally taken place within the United States, the development of speed in trotters during the past half century having been remarkable. The trotting strains of Russia and England have made fair progress, but their performance is much inferior to that of the American trotter. The best early record was made at Philadelphia in 1840, when a Boston horse trotted a mile in 2 minutes, 45 seconds. In 1844 Lady Suffolk reduced the time to 2:28. From that time forward the speed increased, until in 1883 Jay-Go trotted a mile in 2:10; in 1885 Maid S. reduced the time to 2:03½; and in 1891 Sunol to 2:01½. The introduction of the pneumatic tire-sulkies has enabled the speed to be still further increased. In 1892 Nancy Hanks made a mile in 2:04, and in 1893 Ayra P. harnessed with a running mate, reduced the time to 2:03½. The 1894 record is for trotting, 2:03½; for pacing, Robert J. 2:02½. These records have not since (1896) been lowered.

***trotting-paritor, s.** An officer of the ecclesiastical court who carries out citations. (*Shaksp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, II, 1.)

***troth'-tleg, s.** [Etyim. doubtful.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Sheep's dung.
 2. Bot.: *Symphitum asperum*.

trot'-toir (oir as wān), s. [Fr.] The foot-way on each side of a street; the foot-jarment.

trōn'-ba-dour, s. [Fr., from Prov. *troubador*, *troubair*, prob. from a Low Lat. *truparius* or *trupator*, from Lat. *trupis* = a trope, a kind of singing, a song; Ital. *troubador*; Sp. *troubador*; Port. *troubador*, *troubador*; O. Fr. *trouver* (Fr. *trouver*); Prov. *troubair*; Sp. & Port. *troubador*; Ital. *troubare* = to find out, to devise.] One of a class of poets which appeared first in Provence, in the south of France, at the end of the eleventh century. They were the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry almost entirely devoted to romantic and amatory subjects, and generally very complicated in its metre and rhymes. They flourished till the end of the thirteenth century. There is reason for supposing that the art of the troubadours, generally called the gay science, was derived from the East, coming into Europe through the Spaniards, and the troubadours of Provence learning from their neighbors of Spain. Troubadour poetry was cultivated in Provence, Toulouse, Dauphine, and other parts of France south of the Loire, as well as in Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia in Spain, and in the north of Italy. Troubadours frequently attached themselves to the courts of kings and nobles, whom they praised or censured in their songs; but it was a rule that some lady would be chosen, and to her, under some general or fanciful title, love songs, complaints, and other poems were addressed. The "love service" of the troubadours was often nothing more than a mere artificial gallantry, but there are instances on record where it became something more earnest. The poems of the troubadours were not always confined to subjects of gallantry, sometimes they treated of the conditions of society, the evils of the times, the degeneracy of the clergy, and other subjects.

trōb'-le (le as ell), *trub'-le, v.t. & i. [O. Fr. *trubler*, *trubler* (Fr. *troubler*), as if from a low lat. *turbula*, from Lat. *turbula* = a dis-

late, flat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūn, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a. o = ē; eγ = ā; qu = kw.

orderly crowd, a little crowd, dimin. of *turba* = a crowd; Gr. *ruphē* (*turbē*) = a throng, disorder.

A. Transitive:

1. To put into confused motion; to agitate, to disturb, to disorder.

"An angel went down at a certain season into the pool and troubled the waters."—*John* v. 4.

2. To annoy, to disturb, to molest, to interrupt, to interfere with.

"I would not, by my will, have troubled you."—*Shaksp.* *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

3. To agitate, to distress, to grieve.

"Thou dost hide thy face, and I was troubled."—*Palm* 131.

4. To give occasion of labour to; to put to some exertion, labour, or pains. (Used in courteous phraseology: as, May I trouble you to post this letter?)

5. To affect, so as to cause uneasiness or anxiety.

"He was an infidel and the head of a small school of unbelief who were troubled."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

6. Intransitive:

1. To take trouble; to take pains; to exert one's self: as, Do not trouble to enquire.

2. To become troubled, disturbed, or this.

"If the hawke be fyn and of his owne kynde, the vatre shalle never trouble."—*Mausderville*, *Travels*.

7. Trouble is more general in its application than disturb; we may be troubled by the want of a thing, or troubled by that which is unsuitable: we are disturbed by that which actively troubles. Pecuniary wants are the greatest troubles in life; the perverseness of servants, the indisposition or ill behaviour of children, are domestic troubles; but the noise of children is a disturbance, and the prospect of war disturbs the mind. Trouble may be permanent; disturbance is temporary, and refers to the peace which is destroyed.

troub-le (le as el), *trou-ble, a. & s. [TROUBLE, v.]

A. As adj.: Troubled, disturbed, grieved, agitated. (In this use pronounced *trūb-lē*.)

"This is the anguish of a trouble heart."—*Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being troubled, agitated, perplexed, annoyed, or distressed; a state of worry, distress, perplexity, or annoyance; vexation.

"Is your dear friend that is thus in trouble?"—*Shaksp.* *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

2. That which gives or occasions trouble, annoyance, anxiety, or worry; a source of grief, anxiety, agitation, or perplexity.

"What trouble was I then to you?"—*Shaksp.* *Tempest*, i. 2.

3. Pains, labour, exertion.

"Double, double, toil and trouble."—*Shaksp.* *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

II. Mining: A difficulty in a coal-mine, arising from the interposition of a layer of sandstone dividing the seam into two portions; a fault, or the gradual closing in of the strata above and below, terminating the seam. The latter is called a *Nip*.

(1) To get into trouble: To get into a difficulty; to be detected and punished for some act. (*Truile*.)

"He would have got into trouble if the old people had not helped him out of it."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 15, 1885.

(2) To take the trouble: To be at the pains of; to exert one's self; to put one's self to inconvenience in order to do something.

*trouble-house, s. A disturber of the peace or harmony of a house or family.

*trouble-mirth, s. One who mairs or disturbs enjoyment or mirth, as a person of morose disposition; a spoil-sport.

*trouble-rest, s. A disturber of rest or quiet.

*trouble-state, s. A disturber of the community.

"These far baits these trouble-waters still use."—*Immel*, *Civil Wars*.

troub'-led (led as eld), pa. par. & a. [TROUBLE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Agitated, disturbed, perplexed, annoyed, worried.

"The subject of the whole House was troubled and gloomy."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*troub'-led-ly (led as eld), adv. [Eng. troubled; -ly.] In a troubled or confused manner; confusedly.

*troub'-le-nous (le as el), *troub-il-nous, s. [Eng. trouble; -ness.] The state or condition of being troubled; trouble, worry.

"In your gracious days of hertis troubles I had never knowled."—*Chaucer*: *Tale of Beryn*.

troub'-lér, s. [Eng. trouble(r); v.; -er.] One who troubles, disturbs, afflicts, or molests; a disturber.

"The innocent trouble of their quiet sleeps in what may now be called a peaceful grave."—*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, bk. vii.

troub'-le-some (le as el), a. [Eng. trouble; -some.]

1. Giving or causing trouble, worry, anxiety, vexation, inconvenience, embarrassment, or sorrow; annoying, vexatious, tiresome, harassing, wearisome, irksome, importunate.

"He was a man that had the root of the matter in him; but he was one of the most troublesome pilgrims that ever I met with in all my days."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Full of commotion; tumultuous.

"There arose in the ship such a troublesome disturbance."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, ii. 111.

troub'-le-some-ly (le as el), adv. [Eng. troublesome; -ly.] In a troublesome manner; so as to cause trouble; vexatiously.

"Though men will not be so troublesomely critical as to correct us in the use of words."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. iii, ch. x.

troub'-le-some-nous (le as el), *trouble-som-nous, s. [Eng. troublesome; -ness.] The quality or state of being troublesome; vexatiousness, irksomeness, uneasiness, importunity.

"But Jesus [was] offended with this importunate and troublesome."—*Edm.*: *Matthew* xii.

*troub'-loüs, *troub-louse, a. [Eng. trouble(r); -ous.]

1. Full of commotion; disturbed, agitated, troubled.

"Where three swart sisters of the weird band Were muttering curses to the trouble-us wind."—*Cooper*: *Tomb of Shakspere*.

2. Disturbing, agitating, troubling; causing anxiety.

"My troublesome dream this night doth make me sad."—*Shaksp.*: *2 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

3. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous, disorderly.

"The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in troublous times."—*Daniel* ix. 25.

4. Restless, agitated.

"His flowing tongue and troublous spirit."—*Spenser*: *P. Q.*, ii. iii. 4.

*troub'-ly, *troub-ly, *trub-ly, a. [Eng. trouble(r); -y.] Troubled; disturbed.

"Medle with mannis laws that is troubl water."—*Wycliffe*: *Select Works*, l. 14.

trough (gh as f), *trough, *troffe, s. [A.S. *trog*, *troh* = a trough or hollow vessel; cogn. with Dut. & Icel. *trog*; Dan. *trug*; Sw. *tråg*; Ger. *trog*; M. H. Ger. *troc*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A vessel of wood, stone, or metal, generally rather long and not very deep, open at the top, and used for holding water, fodder for cattle, or the like.

"The unthrifty sone . . . was compelled to come to the hoggs trough for hunger."—*Jays*: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iv.

2. Anything resembling a trough in shape, as a depression between two ridges or between two waves; a basin-shaped or oblong hollow.

"It now imports beneath what sign thy hoës The deep trough sluic, and ridge alternate raise."—*Granger*: *Sugar Cane*, l.

3. A kind of boat; a canoe.

"Here come every morning at the break of day twenty or thirty canoes or troughs of the Indians."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, iii. 444.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: The vat or pan containing water over which gas is distilled.

2. Electricity:

(1) The tray or vat containing the metallic solution used in electroplating.

(2) The array of cells which hold the solutions in which the elements are placed, if in trough form. (GALVANIC-BATTERY.)

3. Metall.: A frame, vat, buddle, or rocker in which ores or slimes are washed and sorted in water.

trough-battery, s. A compound voltaic battery in which the cells are connected in one trough.

trough-gutter, s.

Build.: A gutter in the form placed below the eaves of buildings.

trough-shells, s. pl.

Zool.: The family *Macridæ* (v.).

*troul, v. & s. [TROU, v.]

trouge, *trouge, v.t. [O. Fr. *trouche* = a piece of timber; Fr. *trou* = a trunk; *trougon* = a truncheon.] To punish or beat severely; to thrash, to flog, to castigate.

"We threatened to trouge him roundly when he got sober."—*scribner's Magazine*, July, 1887, p. 284.

¶ Now only used colloquially, but formerly used by good writers.

"The Lord trouged Sisare and all his charrettes."—*Judges* iv. 15. (1881.)

troupe, s. [Fr.] A troop, a company; especially of players or performers: as, an operatic troupe.

trous de loup (s & p silent), s. pl. [Fr., lit. wolf-holes: *trou* = a hole, and *loup* = a wolf.]

Fortif.: Rows of pits in the shape of inverted cones with a pointed stake in each; intended as a defence against cavalry.

*troupe, *trouze, *trouze, s. [Fr. *trousses*.] [TROUSERS.] Breeches, trousers.

"The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his trouze ou horseback."—*Spenser*: *On Ireland*.

*trouped, *trouzed, a. [Eng. *trous(e)*; -ed.] Wearing trousers or breeches.

"The poor trouped Irish."—*Drayton*: *Poly-Oblion*, a. 2.

trou'-gèred, a. [Eng. *trouser(s)*; -ed.] Wearing trousers.

"A weird commencement, with the prospect of a trouged Jane Kyre for harp."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 4, 1886.

trou'-gêr-ing, s. [Eng. *trouser(s)*; -ing.] Cloth for making trousers.

trou'-gêr, trou'-gêr, s. pl. [For *trousses*, from Fr. *trousses* = trunk-hose, breeches, pl. of *trousse* = a bundle, a case, a quiver, from *trousser* = to truss, to pack, to tuck or girt in; Gael. *triubhas*; fr. *trudhais*, *trius*, *trisan* = trousers.] [TRUSS.] A garment worn by men and boys, reaching from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk and each leg separately.

"Gold was his sword, and warlike *troussers* laced With thongs of gold, his manly legs embued."—*Middle*: *Legend*, ii.

¶ Trousers, in their present form, were introduced into England about the end of the eighteenth century, but were not recognized as "trusses" till some years later. The Duke of Wellington was refused admission to Almack's in 1814 because he wore black trousers instead of breeches and silk stockings, and Capt. Gronow met with a similar repulse at the Tulleries in 1816. They are now worn universally in civilized lands, the breeches having disappeared from the ordinary male costume.

*troussé, s. [Fr.] Loppings from growing timber; trash. The word is still used in the midland counties to denote the dead branches worked into a newly-made hedge.

"Provided that they be laid with . . . vine-cuttings or such *troussé*, so that they be half a foot thick."—*Holland*: *Pliny*.

trous-seau (eau as ô), s. [Fr., dimin. from *trousse* = a truss, a bundle.] [TRUSS.]

*1. A bundle. (*De Quincey*: *Spanish Nun*, § 5.)

2. The clothes and general outfit of a bride.

trout, s. [A.S. *truht*; Mid. Eng. *troute*, *trout*; cogn. with Fr. *truite*, fat. *truite*, and (probably) Gr. *troutēs* (*trōtēs*) = a gawer, a kind of sea-fish.]

Ichthy.: The popular name for the fishes of the group *Salmones* as distinguished from the *Salvelini*, or Char, belonging to the same family. [SALMONIDÆ.] Trout are found in almost all the lakes and rivers of the temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere. Like Salmon they are excellent food-fishes, but constantly inhabit fresh water. The Common River Trout (*Salmo fario*) is widely diffused in the eastern hemisphere, and abundant in the British islands and the north of Europe. A specimen weighing twenty-

bell, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dē.

nine pounds is recorded, but such a size is extremely rare, and trout of a pound or a pound and a half in weight are considered fine fish. The head and eye are large; general form asymmetrical, and comparatively stout than that of the salmon; tail slightly forked, except in old fish when it becomes almost square; teeth numerous, strong, and curved. Numerous species are found in the United States and Canada, of which the Common Brook Trout or Speckled Trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) differs considerably from the common trout of Europe. It is abundant in the streams of the Northern and Middle States and in Eastern Canada, and grows occasionally to a considerable size, one weighing 10 lbs. having been taken. Usually, however, it is much smaller. This trout is a favorite game fish in the East. A much larger species, the Lake Trout (*Salmo commersoni*) inhabits the depths of the Great Lakes, where it is sometimes caught of 60 lbs. in weight. It is a sluggish fish, affording poor sport to the angler, and its flesh of poor quality. There are several other species of lake trout, the largest and finest in quality being the Mackinaw Trout or Nanay-cush (*S. amethystinus* or *namaycush*) of Lakes Huron and Superior, and the Canadian lakes. Another large species is the Siskiwit Trout (*S. siskiwit*) of Lake Superior. In the lakes of New York and Pennsylvania occurs the Red-bellied Trout (*S. erythrogaster*), which is sometimes two and a half feet long. The Pacific slope has its own peculiar species, the Oregon Trout (*S. oregonensis*), which closely resembles the common trout of Europe, and is very abundant. In Europe the Great Lake Trout (*S. ferox*) is found in the lakes of Scandinavia and in some of those of the British Islands. The trout is a voracious fish, and devours almost any kind of animal food. It is active in pursuit of prey, small trout often leaping quite out of the water to take passing flies, and its ability to take the artificial fly and its active play afterwards renders it one of the most favorite fish of the skilled angler.

trout-colored, *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a trout-colored horse.

trout-stream, *s.* A stream in which trout breed.

***trout-fall**, *a.* [Eng. trout; fall(l).] Abounding in trout.
"Clear and fresh rivulets of troutful water."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hants.*

trout-ing, *s.* [Eng. trout; -ing.] Fishing for trout.

"The February troutling has not been very gay or profitable."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

trout-less, *a.* [Eng. trout; -less.] Without a trout or trout.

"He remained troutless, whilst I was constantly running fish."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 2, 1890.

trout-lét, *s.* [Eng. trout; dimin. suff. -let.] A small or little trout.

"Of course these infant troutlets had never seen a Special Fish Commissioner before."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1885.

trout-ling, *s.* [Eng. trout; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little trout; a troutlet.

"By the dark pool where the troutling glances from his stony bed."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands*, p. 98.

Tron-vère, ***Tron-vœur**, *s.* [Fr. *trouver* = to find.] A name given to the ancient poets of Northern France, and corresponding to the Troubadours of the South. Their compositions are more of an epic or narrative character. [TROUBADOUR.]

trō-vēr, *s.* [O. Fr. *trover* (Fr. *trouver*) = to find.] [TROUBADOUR.]

Lue: Properly, the fluding of anything; hence—

(1) The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means.

(2) (See extract.)

"The action of *trover* or conversion was in its origin an action for recovery of damages against such person as had found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use; from which finding and converting, it is called an action of *trover* and conversion. The freedom of this action from water of law, and the less degree of certainty requisite in describing the goods, gave it formerly so considerable an advantage over the action of *detinue*, that actions of *trover* were at length permitted to be brought against any man, who had in his possession, by any means whatever, the personal goods of another, and sold them or used them without the consent of the owner, or refused to deliver

them when demanded. The injury lies in the conversion; if a man may take the goods of another into his possession if he finds them; but no finder is allowed to acquire a property therein, unless the owner be for ever unknown; and therefore he must not convert them to his own use, which the law presumes him to do, if he refuses to restore them to the owner, for which reason such refusal alone is *prima facie* sufficient evidence of a conversion. The fact of the finding, or *trover*, is therefore now totally immaterial; for if the plaintiff proves that the goods are his property, and that the defendant had them in his possession, it is sufficient. But a conversion must be fully proved; and then in this action the plaintiff shall recover damages equal to the value of the thing converted, but not the thing itself, which nothing will recover but an action of *detinue* or *replevin*."—*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iii, ch. 8.

trōw (1), *s.* [Perhaps the same as *TROUCH* (q.v.).] A boat with an open well between the bow and stern portions, used in spearing fish.

trōw (2), *s.* [See def.] The same as *DROW* (1) and *TROLL* (2), *s.*

trōw, ***trowe**, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *trōwian*, *trōwian*, *trōwian* = to have trust in, from *trōw*, *trōw* = trust, from *trōwe* = true (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *trouwen* = to marry, from *trōw* = (a.) trust, (a.) true; local *trōw* = to trōw, from *trōw* = true; Dan. *trōw* = to believe, from *trōw* = (a.) truth, (a.) true; Sw. *trōw* = to trōw; Ger. *trōwen* = to trust, to marry, from *trōw* = fidelity; *trōw* = true.]

A. Intrans.: To think to be true; to believe, to trust; to think or suppose.

"Trowest thou that I'll look upon the world?"—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.* ii. 4.

B. Trans.: To believe to be true; to believe.

"Thinkst thou he trowd thus upon me?"—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 19.

¶ *I trow*, or simply *trow*, was frequently added to questions, and was expressive of contemptuous or indignant surprise, or nearly equal to *I wonder*.

"What means the fool, *trow*?"—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

***trow-an-dise**, *s.* [TRUANDISE.]

***trowe**, *v.t. & t.* [TROW, *v.*]

trōw-ōl, ***trōw-ōl**, ***tru-ōl**, ***trulle**, *s.* [Fr. *truelle*, from Low Lat. *trullus* = a trowel, from Lat. *trulla* = a small ladle, a scoop, a trowel, dimin. of *trus* = a stirring-spoon, a ladle.]

1. A mason's and plasterer's flat triangular tool for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, and for cutting bricks.

"But alas, most mean are their monuments, made of plaster, wrought with a *trowel*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Durham*.

2. A tool like a small scoop, used by gardeners in potting plants, &c.

3. **Found.**: A tool for smoothing the loam in moulding.

¶ *To lay on with a trowel*: To spread thickly, as mortar; hence, to flatter grossly.

"Well said, that was laid on with a *trowel*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, i. 2.

trowel-bayonet, *s.* A bayonet resembling a mason's trowel, used as a weapon, and as a light trenching tool, or as a hatchet when detached from the rifle.

trōw-ōl (1), *v.t.* [TROWEL, *s.*] To dress or form with a trowel.

trōw-ōl (2), *v.t.* [TROLL, *v.*]

trōw-ōl - **wōrth** - **ite**, *s.* [Named from Trowlesworthy Tor, in Devonshire, at the south-western angle of Dartmoor, on which, as a loose boulder, it was found by Mr. Worth; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Petrol.: A rock consisting chiefly of reddish orthoclase, purple fluor, and black schorl, in intimate connection with quartz. It appears to have been formed by a peculiar alteration of granite, in which black mica has been changed into tourmaline, some of the feldspar has been replaced by schorl and quartz, and the original quartz constituents by fluor spar. (Prof. Bonney: Proc. Geol. Soc., No. 448, p. 7.)

trōw-pōr, *s. pl.* [TROUSERS.]

trōx, *s.* [Gr. *trōx* (trōx), genit. *trōxos* (trōxos) = a guaner, from *trōxō* (trōxō) = to guave.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the sub-family Troginae (q.v.). Three species are British.

trōx-i-tōp, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trox*, *s.* suff. -ites (Falcon.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Beetles, akin to the recent *Trox*, with one species from the Coal-measures.

trōy, **trōy** - **wēight** (ph silent), ***trōe-wēight**, *s.* [Named after a weight used at the fair of Troyes, a town in France, north-east of Paris.] A weight used chiefly in the weighing of gold, silver, and articles of jewelry. The pound Troy contains 12 ounces, each ounce contains 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight 24 grains. Thus the pound Troy contains 5,760 grains. At the point avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains, and the ounce 437½ grains, the pound Troy is to the pound avoirdupois as 144 is to 175, and the ounce Troy to the ounce avoirdupois as 128 to 175.

***trō-age** (age as īg), ***trōu-age**, *s.* [Fr.] 1. A pledge of truth or truth given on payment of a tax.

2. An impost or tax.

"Oste *trouage* then took of this lord here."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 1.

3. An act of homage or honour.

***trō-ag-ēr** (ag as īg), ***trōu-ag-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *trouage* (e); -er.] One who pays taxes or impost. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 45.)

trō-an-gy, *s.* [Eng. *truant* (t); -gy.] The act of playing truant; the state of being a truant.

"He was further addicted to *trouancy*."—*Scott: Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 26.

***trō-and-īng**, *s.* [TRUANT.] The act of begging under false pretences; *trouand*.

"Than may be go a begging *trouand* Till he some other craft can learn, Through which without *trouand*."—*Scott: The Lady of the Lake*.

***trō-and-īpe**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A begging under false pretences. (*Romance of the Rose*.)

trō-ant, ***trōw-and**, ***tru-and**, *s. & t.* [Fr. *truant* = (a.) a beggar, a rogue, a lay rascal, (a.) beggarly, rascally, from Wal. *truan* = wretched; *truan* = a wretch; Wal. *troughan* = a wretch; Drev. *truant* = a vagabond, a beggar.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or characteristic of a truant; wilfully absent from a proper appointed place; shirking duty; idle, loitering. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Reluctant to be thought to move At the first call of *trouant* here."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, vi. 1.

B. As substantive: 1. One who shirks or neglects duty; as idler, a loiterer; especially a child who stays away from school without leave.

"A timely care to bring the *trouants* back."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics*, iii.

* 2. A lazy vagabond.

"All thynges at this day fadeth at Rome, except only these ydell *trouand*es, whom the rulers, princes, fuglers, and such other, of whom there is no end to many."—*Golden Bole*, let. 12.

¶ *To play truant*, *To play the truant*: To stay away from school without leave.

"There boyes the *trouant* play and leave their backs."—*Brownie: Britannia's Palæont.*

truant-school, *s.*

Eng.: A certified industrial school established under the Industrial Schools Act, 1868, but used exclusively for children who have been sent thereto by a magistrate under sect. 9 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, which provides that if either—

(1) The parent of any child above the age of five years, who is under this Act prohibited from being taken into full-time employment, fails to send him without reasonable excuse to a school or to provide school elementary instruction for his child; or

(2) Any child is found habitually wandering, or as under proper control, or in the company of a vagabond, disorderly person, or reputed criminal;

it becomes the duty of the local authority, after due warning, to complain to a magistrate, who may order the child to attend some certified efficient school willing to receive him, selected by the parent or by the court, and in case of non-compliance to order the child to be sent to a certified industrial school, or, if there be no certified industrial school, then to a certified industrial school. Truant-schools, of which there are about a dozen in England, are not recognized by law except as certified industrial schools, from which they only differ in the character of their inmates.

"On Saturday afternoon the North London Industrial Truant School at Walthamstow was publicly opened by the Earl of Aberdeen. The school, which was established by the school board of Walthamstow, had been opened for the reception of juvenile truants from those parishes. It is the first school of its kind erected by the district school board."—*Full. & Gleaner*, June 30, 1884.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **cāmel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pī**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pō**, **or**, **wōre**, **wēlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quīte**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trī**, **Syrian**. **ae**, **oe** = **ē**; **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

truant, *v.t. & i.* [TRUANT, *a.*]

A. Intransitive.

1. To idle away; to loiter or be absent from employment.

"To dole wrong to truants with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks as sound."
Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, III. 2.

2. To play the truant.

"On the subject of corporal punishment for truants,
and the subsequent prosecution of parents."
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 13, 1892.

B. Trans. To waste or idle away.

"I am not the author of truanting the time."
Ford.

truant-ly, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *truant*; *-ly*.]

A. Adv. In a truant manner; like a truant.

B. Adj. Truant.

"Truants like untaught boys at their books, with a
quaintly spite."—Sp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 5.

truant-ship, *s.* [Eng. *truant*; *-ship*.]

The state or condition of a truant; neglect of duty or employment; truancy.

"If the child... have used no truantship."
Athenae: *Scholastic*.

trub, *s.* [Lat. *tuber*.] A truffle (q.v.).

trub-till, *s.* [Etyim. of first element doubtful.] A short, squat woman.

trues, *trueses*, *trwes*, *trwies*, *trwys*, *trws*, *s.* [Properly a plural form from *truw* = a pledge of truth; *A.S.* *trūwa*, *trūwa* = a compact, faith, from *trūwe* = true (q.v.).]

1. *Mil.* The suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of the opposing armies; a temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice.

"Lord came the cry, 'The Bruce, the Bruce!'
No hope or in defence of truce."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 61.

2. An intermission of action, pain, or contest; a temporary cessation, alleviation, or quiet.

"There he may find
Peace to his restless thoughts, and entertain
The truce hours."
Milton: *P. L.*, II. 300.

3. (1) *Flag of truce*:

Mil. A white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as notification that hostilities shall cease.

(2) *Truce of God*: A suspension of arms which occasionally took place in the middle ages.

It was introduced in A.D. 1040, when the Church forbade the barons to make any attack on each other between sunset on Wednesday and sunrise on the following Monday, or upon any ecclesiastical fast or feast-day.

It also provided that no man was to molest a labourer working in the fields, or to lay hands on any implement of husbandry, on pain of excommunication. [PEACE OF GOD.]

truce-breaker, *s.* One who violates a truce, compact, covenant, or engagement.

truce-less, *a.* [Eng. *truce*; *-less*.]

1. Without truce; as, a *truceless war*.

2. Granting or holding no truce; unforbearing, relentless.

"Two minds in one, and each a *truceless* host."
Brooke: *Redemption*.

trick-man, *truche-ment*, *trudge-man*, *s.* [DRAGONMAN.] An interpreter.

"Mithradates the king reigned over two and twenty nations of diverse languages, and in so many tongues prevailed and ministered justice unto them, without *trickmen*."
—P. Holland: *Ptolemy*, bk. vii, ch. xxiv.

trick-d-d-tion, *s.* [Lat. *trucidatio*, from *trucidus*, *pa. par.* of *trucidare* = to kill.] The act of killing.

trick (1), *truk-ken*, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *troquer* = to truck, to barter, to exchange, from *Sp.* & *Port.* *trocar* = to barter, a word of doubtful origin; *O. Fr.* *troq* = truck, barter; *Fr.* *troc*; *Sp.* *troco*, *troque* = barter; *Port.* *troco* = the change of a piece of gold or silver; *troca* = barter.]

A. In trans. To exchange commodities; to barter; to traffic by exchange or barter.

"Found some Spaniards who lived there to truck with the Indians for gold."—Lampie: *Voyages* (an. 1601).

B. Trans. To barter, to exchange, to give in exchange.

"Having truck'd thy soul, brought home the fee,
To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee."
—*Spenser*: *Le. Tindan*, 374.

3. For the difference between: so truck and to exchange, see EXCHANGE.

truck (2), *v.t.* [Truck (2), *a.*] To put into a truck or trucks; to convey or send in trucks.

"The facilities of trucking... by railway are good, but not by steamer."—*Asch*, Feb. 13, 1897.

truck (3), *truk-kyn*, *v.t.* [Sw. *trycka*; Dan. *trykke* = to press, squeeze; Ger. *drücken*.] To fold or gather up; to tuck. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

truck (1), *trucks*, *a.* [TRUCK (1), *s.*]

1. Exchange of commodities; barter.

"No commutation or trucks to be made by any of the petit merchants."—*Beckings*: *Voyage*, v. 1, 200.

2. Commodities suitable for barter or small trade; hence, small commodities; specie, in the United States, vegetables raised for market.

3. Traffic; intercourse; dealing; as, I have no truck with him. (*Colloq. & Slang*.)

4. The practice of paying wages otherwise than in actual coin, whereby the employed person was sometimes defrauded of part of the wage he had contracted to receive; or of wage-paying at long intervals, the employer making intermediate advances and charging very high rates of interest. Truck is a very ancient evil.

It was rampant in the fifteenth century, and one of the Norman-French statutes, 4 Edward IV, c. 1, s. 5, states that "before this time, in the occupations of cloth-making, the labourers have been driven to take a great part of their wages in unprofitable wares," and the employers were, by that act, required to pay in lawful money, under penalty of forfeiture to the labourer of treble wages. There were further enactments in the reigns of Elizabeth, Anne, George I., George II., and George III.; but these were all partial as to trades, and failed to check the practice. The Act 1 & 2 William IV, c. 37 extended the law, and prohibited "the payment in certain trades of wages in goods, or otherwise than in the current coin of the realm." The number of trades were largely extended, but many occupations were omitted. In 1870 the evils of the truck system were forced on the attention of the Legislature, and an act was passed authorising an inquiry by commission into any offence against acts prohibiting the truck system which had occurred in the two preceding years. The commission appointed under the Truck Commission Act, 1870, made two reports—one, in 1871, on England, Wales, and Scotland, showing very gross evils; and the other, in 1872, on the curious barter system prevalent in Shetland and other parts of Scotland amongst the knitters, fishermen, and kelp-gatherers. Similar barter practices were said to prevail in parts of Cornwall and Devon amongst knitters. No efficient legislation followed this commission, except as to the Leicester, Derby, and Nottingham hosiery trade. Mr. Sheriff Thoms, Vice-Admiral of Zealand, persistently but unsuccessfully pressed on Parliament and the public the case of the Scotch knitters; but no further action was taken until the autumn of 1886, when the Chief Inspector of Factories was directed to report upon the truck system in Scotland. This report, made in January, 1887, showed, amongst other glaring evils, that "the system of advances and poundage was ruinous to the men; at some collieries as much as 1s. being charged per week on an advance of 10s., no advance being in any case made until the wage had been actually earned. By 50 & 51 Victoria, c. 46, the law against truck and requiring payment of wage in actual coin is extended to all persons within the Employers and Workmen's Act, 1875. Wherever advances had been made the employer is forbidden to withhold like advance, and prohibited from taking interest or discount. Orders given for goods to a store not kept by the employer are made as illegal as, under the principal act, if supplied by the employer. Any condition, direct or indirect, as to where wage should be spent, was prohibited, and dismissal for dealing or not dealing made unlawful. The truck system has extended to the United States, and has given rise to much dissatisfaction among workmen and to various legislative enactments for its regulation or suppression. It is not found in the large manufacturing cities, but in smaller towns largely built up around a single manufacturing establishment, in the coal regions in connection with the mines, &c. It usually takes the form of a company store, at which the employees are expected or required to deal, and where they are often obliged to pay more than the ruling rates for goods. To force them to do this in some cases tokens are issued

in place of money, which are only taken in the company store. The latter process has been condemned by Act of Congress as an illegal issue of money, but the trucking system still continues in various illegitimate ways. In Canada this is also the case. The lumbermen of that country and the fishermen of Newfoundland protesting strongly against it. Protests have also come from the working classes of Mexico and from the Socialists of Germany, showing that the evil in question is very wide spread.

truck-man, *s.* One who barter or trucks.

truck-shop, *s.* A Tommy-shop (q.v.).

truck-system, *s.* [TRUCK (1), *s.* & (4).]

truck (2), *s.* [Lat. *trochus*; Gr. *τροχός* (*trochos*) = a runner, a wheel, a disc; *τροχός* (*trochos*) = to run.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small wooden wheel, not bound with iron; a cylinder.

2. A low two-wheeled vehicle for conveying goods and packages. The hand-truck is an efficient vehicle for removing single packages of considerable weight; the curved bar in front being placed under the box, for instance, which is then tipped so as to balance back slightly against the bed, in which position it is transported upon a pair of heavy wheels of small diameter. The term is sometimes applied to certain hand-carts and two-wheeled barrows.

3. A waggon with a low bed, for moving heavy packages.

4. A low platform on wheels for moving buildings, heavy stone blocks, safes, &c.

5. (*Pl.*) A kind of game. [TRUCOS.]

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.* A roller at the foot of a derrick or gin by which the position of the hoisting-apparatus may be shifted.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A small wooden disc at the extreme summit of a mast. It may contain the pulleys for the signal halyards.

(2) A circular perforated block like a wooden thimble, and acting as a fair-leader.

3. *Ordn.* A small solid wheel on which a certain description of gun-carriage is based.

4. *Rail-engineering:*

(1) An open waggon for the conveyance of goods.

(2) A swivelling carriage with four or six wheels beneath the forward part of a locomotive, or supporting one end of a railway carriage.

5. *The long-car supported on swivelling-trucks is one of the peculiar features of American railway rolling-stock.*

truck-jack, *s.* A lifting-jack suspended from a truck-axle to lift logs or other objects so that they may be loaded on to a sled or other low-bodied vehicle. The calipers that embrace the log are hooked to the catch on the end of the ratchet-bar. The bar is raised by the lever, and is dogged by the attendant pawl.

truck-man, *s.* A driver of a truck; a carman.

truck-age (age as *ig*) (1), *s.* [Eng. *truck* (1), *v.*; *-age*.] The practice of trucking or bartering goods; truck.

truck-age (age as *ig*) (2), *s.* [Eng. *truck* (2), *v.*; *-age*.] The cartage of goods; money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight.

truck-er, *s.* [Eng. *truck* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who trucks or barter: a barterer, a trader.

"No man having yet driven a saving bargain with this great trucker for souls, by exchanging guilt, or bartering one sin for another."—South: *Sermons*, vol. VI, ser. 4.

trick-kle, *s.* [Lat. *trochlea* = a little wheel, a pulley.]

1. A small wheel or castor.

2. A truckle-bed (q.v.).

"He roused the squire, in *truckle* rolling."
Butler: *Budibras*, II. 11, 12.

3. The same as TRUCKLE-CHEESE (q.v.).

truckle-bed, *truckle-bed*, *truckle-bed*, *s.* A bed running on castors, and

trick, *boy*; *pout*, *jowl*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *axis*. *ph* = *f*.

trian, *trian* = *shun*. *-tion*, *-sion* = *shun*: *-tion*, *-sion* = *shun*. *-tious*, *-tious*, *-sious* = *shun*. *-ble*, *-dle*, &c. = *bpl*, *dpl*.

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capable of being pushed under another; a truckle-bed. It was formerly generally appropriated to the servant or attendant, the master or mistress occupying the principal bed.

"There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing bed, and truckle-bed."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, IV. 4.

truckle-cheese, a. A small flat cheese. (Prov.)

truckle-kle, v.t. & i. [From *truckle* = truckle-bed, to truckle under, having reference to the old truckle-bed which could be pushed under another larger one; and the force of the phrase being in the fact that a pupil or scholar slept under his tutor on a truckle-bed. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intrans. To yield or give way obsequiously to the will of another; to cringe; to submit; to act in a servile manner. (Sometimes with *under*, generally with *to*.)

"I cannot truckle to a fool of state."—*Churchill: Epica to W. Mordaunt*.

B. Trans. To move on rollers; to trundle.

"Chairs without bottoms were truckled from the middle to one end of the room."—*Mac: A History*.

truckle-klér, a. [Eng. *truckle*, v.; -er.] One who truckles or yields obsequiously to the will of another.

truckle-klíng, a. [TRUCKLE, v.] Given to truckle; cringing, fawning, slavish, servile.

trú-óda, a. (Sp.) A game somewhat resembling billiards. (Troco.)

trú-q-léng, trú-q-lén-gý, a. [Lat. *truculentus*, from *truculentus* = truculent (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being truculent; savageness of manner; ferocity.

"He loves not tyranny: the truculency of the subject, who transmits this, he approves not."—*Waterhouse: On Fontenoy* (1643), p. 104.

2. Fierceness of countenance

trú-q-lént, a. [Fr. from Lat. *truculentus* = cruel, from *trus*, genit. *truels* = fierce, wild, savage.]

1. Savage, ferocious, fierce, barbarous.

"A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and truculent inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in vagrancy, as they can find pasture."—*Bay: On the Creation*.

2. Inspiring terror; ferocious.

"The trembling boy his brethren's hands, Their 'accursed aspects, and servile hands, Beheld."—*Sandys: Christ's Passion*, p. 14.

* 3. Cruel, destructive.

"Pestilential seminare, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less truculent plagues."—*Harvey: On the Plague*.

trú-q-lént-ly, adv. [Eng. *l. cul. i. -ly*.] In a truculent manner; fiercely, ferociously, savagely, destructively.

trúdge, v.t. [According to Skeat, prop. = to walk in snow-shoes, hence, to move along with a heavy step, from Sw. dial. *truga*, *trigga*, *trulja*; Norw. *truga*, *trine*, *tryge*, *tryg* = a snow-shoe; *trygja*, *trygga* = to provide with snow-shoes; Icel. *truga* = a snow-shoe.] To travel on foot with more or less labour and fatigue; to walk or tramp along wearily and heavily.

"Not one of them was observed to stop and look towards us, but they trudged along, to all appearance without the least caution, either of caution or surprise."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. III, ch. II.

*** trúdge-man, s.** [TRUCHMAN.]

trúe, * trowe, a. & adv. [A.S. *tréowe*, *tryne* = true; *tréow*, *tryne* = truth, preservation of a compact; cogn. with Dut. *trouw* = true, faithful; *trouw* = fidelity; Icel. *triggr*, *trír* = true; Dan. *tro* = true, truth; Sw. *trogen* = true; *tro* = fidelity; O. H. Ger. *triuwi* = true; *triuwa* = fidelity; Ger. *trou* = true; Goth. *triggus* = true; *triggwa* = a covenant; *truan* = to trow, to trust.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Firm or steady in adhering to promises, compacts, friends, one's superior, or the like; not fickle or inconstant; faithful, loyal, constant.

"Through the poor captive's bosom passed The thought, but, to his purpose true, He said not, though he sighed, 'Adieu.'"—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 22.

2. Honest; not fraudulent; upright.

"Rich prey makes true men thieves."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis*, 774.

3. Free from falsehood or deceit; speaking truly, not falsely; veracious.

"He that said me is true."—*John vii. 26*.

4. Genuine, pure, real; not counterfeit, false, or pretended.

"In a false quarrel there is no true valour."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

5. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false or erroneous.

"All things that John spoke were true."—*John 8. 21*.

6. Conformable to reason or to rules; exact, just, accurate, correct, right.

"By true computation of the time."

Shakespeare: Richard III., III. 4.

7. Conformable to law and justice; legitimate, rightful.

"To conquer France, his true inheritance."

Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., I. 1.

8. Conformable to nature; natural, correct.

"He shape so true, no truth of such account."

Shakespeare: Sonnet 62.

9. Exact, accurate; as, His aim was true.

II. Science: Corresponding to a certain type; possessing certain characteristics in a marked degree. Thus, the species of the subfamily *Trulinæ* (which contains the type-genus, *Trulus*) are called True Thrushes, while the name *Thrushes* is applied to the family. Used in an analogous sense in Pathology; as, true leprosy, &c.

B. As adv. Truly; in conformity with the truth.

"It is not enough to speak, but to speak true."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

* Truly is often used elliptically for *It is true*.

"True, I have married her."

Shakespeare: Othello, I. 4.

*** true-anointed, a.** Lawfully anointed.

"England's true-anointed lawful king."

Shakespeare: 3 Henry VI., III. 2.

true-bill, s. Law: A bill of indictment endorsed by a grand jury, after evidence, as containing a well-founded accusation. (BILL OF INDICTMENT.)

true-blue, s. & a.

A. As adj. An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; said to be from the true or Coventry blue, formerly celebrated for its unchanging colour; hence, unwavering, constant, staunch, loyal. In many parts of England, true-blue is the Tory colour.

B. As subst. A person of inflexible honesty or fidelity; apocryph., a staunch Presbyterian or Whig.

*** true-derived, a.** Of lawful descent; legitimate.

"A lineal true-derived course."

Shakespeare: Richard III., III. 7.

*** true-devoted, a.** Full of true devotion and honest zeal.

"A true-devoted pilgrim."

Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, II. 7.

*** true-disposing, a.** Disposing or arranging truly; making provision so that truth may prevail.

"O upright, just, and true-disposing God."

Shakespeare: Richard III., IV. 4.

*** true-divining, a.** Divining truly; giving a correct forecast.

"To prove thou hast a true-divining heart."

Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, II. 4.

*** true-fixed, a.** Steadily, firmly, and immovably fixed.

"Whose true-fixed and rooting quality."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, III. 1.

true-place, s. Astron.: The place which a heavenly body would occupy if its apparent place were corrected for refraction, parallax, &c.

*** true-telling, a.** Veracious.

*** true, a.** [Prob. a corrupt. of Fr. *trous* = pigeon-hole; cf. *Troimydames*.] (See etym.)

*** true-table, a.** A bagatelle or billiard-table.

"There is also a bowling place, a tavern, and a true-table."— *Evelyn: Diary*, March 22, 1664.

trúe, v.t. [TRU, a.] To make true, exact, or accurate; as, To true the face of a grindstone.

trúe-born, a. [Eng. *true*, and *born*.] Of genuine and legitimate birth; having a right by birth to a title.

"Though banished, yet a trueborn Englishman."

Shakespeare: Richard III., I. 2.

trúe-bréd, a. [Eng. *true*, and *bred*.]

1. Of a genuine or right breed or descent; thoroughbred.

"She's a bangie, true-bred."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

2. Of genuine breeding or education; as, a true-bred gentleman.

*** true-fast, a.** [A.S. *tréow-fast*; cf. *tréow-fest*.] True, sincere, faithful, loyal.

"O trustful turtle, true-fast of all true."

Ballade in Com. of our Lady.

trúe-heart-éd (as a), a. [Eng. *true*, and *hearted*.] Of a faithful, honest, or loyal heart; true, loyal, staunch, sincere.

"I swear he is true-hearted."

Shakespeare: Henry VIII., v. 1.

trúe-heart-éd-néss (as a), a. [Eng. *true-hearted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being truehearted; fidelity, honesty, sincerity, loyalty.

trúe-lóve, * tru-lufe, s. & a. [Eng. *true*, and *love*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One truly loved or loving; one who love is pledged to another; a lover, a sweet heart.

2. A truelove knot.

"Trow it with *trulove* and *trulove* between."

Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream.

II. Bot. Herb *Truelove*, *Faria quadrifida*.

[HERR-PALIS, PARIS, I.]

* Prior, who considers that, in the botanical sense the etym. is Dan. *trólóve* = betrothed [TRUE-LOVE-KNOT, q.v.], says that the plant is so named from its four leaves being set together in the form of a lover's knot.

B. As adj. Affectionate, sincere.

truelove-knot, truelover's knot, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other, and with two ends; an emblem of interwoven affection or engagement.

"Twenty odd converted truelove-knots."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

* According to Palmer (*Folk Etymology*), *truelove* in this use is a corruption of *trólove* = to betroth or promise (*love*, *lovely* (tro); Icel. *trólofa*).

2. Entom. (Of the form *truelove's knot*): A British Night-moth, *Agrotis porphyria*, about an inch in expansion of wing. The forewings are dull dark-red, with blackish lines and streaks and whitish spots; hind wings grayish brown. Not uncommon on banks, the caterpillar, which is reddish orange, feeding on *Calluna vulgaris*.

trúe-néss, * tren-nesse, * trow-ness, s.

*** true-néss, s.** [Eng. *true*, and *ness*.] Quality or state of being true; fidelity, truth, sincerity, straightness, exactness, correctness.

"The true-ness and veritable of a church."—*Sp. Hall: The Reformer*.

*** trúe-pén-ný, s.** [Ety. c.] rally explained as an honest fea

"Say at thou so? art thou there, *trúe-pén-ný*?"

Shakespeare: Hamlet, I. 4.

* In Casaubon, *De Quatuor Linguis Commentatio*, pars prior (1659), p. 362, *trúe-pén-ný* is defined as "veterator valer," that is, a cunning fellow, an old soldier.

trú-ér, s. [Eng. *trúe*, v.; -er.] A truing-tool (q.v.).

trúff (1), * truffe, s. [See def.] Turf (a transposed form of the word still in use in Scotland; cf. *thirst* and *thrist*).

"No holy truffe was left to hide the head."

Davies: Humours: Heaven on Earth, p. 8.

trúff (2), s. [Ety. m. doubtful.] A young salmon. (Prov.)

"—has forwarded me a specimen of the 'shin fish' of the Devonshire Port with reference to examining whether it is a yearling peal or young of the sea trout, as the *trúff* are locally termed, or a brook."

Field, March 4, 1864.

trúff, v.t. [Ety. doubtful.] To steal (Scott.)

trúff-le, * trubbe, s. [Fr. *truffe*.]

Ital. *tartufola*, dimin. of *tartufo*, from Lat. *terre tuber*, Pliny's name for the truffle.

Bot., &c.: Any subterranean fungal of the orders or sub-orders Hypogaei and Tuberacei (q.v.), and especially of the genus *Tuber* (q.v.). The greater part of the English truffles belong

trúe, trí, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; pine, pítt, síre, sír, maríze; gá, pít or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whò, sòn; múte, cúb, cúre, quíte, cúr, rále, fúll; trý, Síryan. a, e = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

to the species *Tuber aestivum*, better known as *T. chrysium*. It is about the size of a large nut, black and warty externally, and has the flesh variously marbled. It occurs in Great Britain in beech and oak woods; it is found also in the East Indies and Japan, sometimes less, twelve, or more inches below the ground, sometimes nearer the surface, but with nothing to indicate its presence. Hence dogs are trained to find it by its smell. It is also boiled or stewed. Another English species, *Tuber maculatum*, has a musky odour. The French truffle, *T. melanosporum*, resembles the English species, but has darker spores. The Piedmontese truffle, which bears a high reputation, is smooth externally, while the flesh is white tinged with pink. Pigs, in place of dogs, are used to find these species. The African truffle, *Terfezia leonia*, is abundant in Algeria, but as an esculent is deemed inferior to the English truffle.

"Happy the grub that hermit with his pulce,
Wags his nose no truffle, rich ragouts—nor Hens!"
—*Dr. Watson: Puckish.*

truffle-dog, *s.* Any dog trained to find truffles by their smell.

"The truffle-dog is nothing more nor less than a bad smelling poodle, and is never, or very rarely, met with under the designation truffle-dog. Its cultivation is due to the existence of truffles, which it is employed to discover when they are lying in the ground by the help of its acute nose."—*F. Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 197.

truffle-worm, *s.*

Elom. (See extract.)
"The truffle is subject to the attacks of many insects, a species of *Leiodontia* deposits its ova in it, which the parasite feed upon the substance of the truffle; in the state they are called *truffle-worms*."—*Eng. Cyclop.* v. *Tuberacea*.

truff (as *el*), *s.* [Eng. *truff(e)*; *-ed*.] Truffled, cooked, or stuffed with truffles; as, a *truffled turkey*.

trug, *s.* [A variant of *trough* (q.v.).]

1. A hod for mortar. (*Bailey*).
2. A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough, three trugs making two bushels.

3. A kind of wooden vessel for carrying vegetables, &c. (*Prov.*)
4. A concubine, a trull.

trig-gig, *s.* [TRUG.] (See compound.)

trigging-house, *s.* A house of ill-fame; a brothel. [TRUG, *s.*, 4.]

trig, *pr. par. or a.* [TRUG, *v.*]

trig-tool, *s.* A device for truing the wheel of a grindstone, or any other surface for which it may be adapted.

trig, *a.* [Eng. *tru(e)*; *-ish*.] Somewhat approximately true.
"Something that seems *truish* and *sewlish*."—*Geoffrey: Poets of the Church*, p. 194.

trig, *s.* [Eng. *tru(e)*; *-ism*.] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

"It has become almost a *truism*, and needs scarcely be stated, certainly not to be proved."—*Alfred Goss: Robert Lectures* (1881), p. 3.

tri-ly-mat-ic, *a.* [Eng. *truism*; *-atic*.] Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms.

trike, **truk-kyn*, *v.t.* [TRUCK (3), *v.*]

trill, *trul*, *s.* [Ger. *trolle*, *trulle* = a trull. The original sense was a merry or frolic companion; *O. Dut. trul* = a jester; Dan. *truld*; Sw. & Isl. *trull* = a merry elf.] [DROLL.]
1. A lark, a girl, a wench.
2. A low strummet; a drab, a trollop.

"To make the world distinguish Julia's son,
From the vile offspring of a trull, who sits
By the town wall."
—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*.

trundle, *s.* [A contract of *trundle*.] To trundle, to roll. (*Prov.*)

trull-i-atio-n, *s.* [Lat. *trullisatio*, from *trullus* = to trowel, from *trulla* = a trowel (q.v.).] The laying of coats of plaster with a trowel.

truly, **trew-ly*, **trew-ly*, **trew-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *true*; *-ly*.]

1. In a true manner; sincerely, faithfully, honestly, loyally.
"We have always *truly* served you."
—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, II. 2.

2. In accordance with that which is true;

in accordance with the true facts or state of the case.

"But how if they will not believe of me
That I am *truly* thus?"
—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, pt. II. (introd.)

3. Exactly, accurately, precisely, correctly, justly.
"If I should have married it *truly*."
—*Shakespeare: Cymbeline*, IV. 1.

4. In reality, not in appearance; indeed, in truth.
"To be *truly* touched with love."
—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, III. 2.

5. According to law and right; rightfully, legitimately.
"His innocent love *truly* begotten."
—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, III. 2.

6. According to nature; naturally.
"A peasant *truly* played."
—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, III. 4.

7. Used as an affirmation, like the scriptural *verily*.
"*Truly*, *truly*, I say to thee, for we spoken that we write, and we witness that that we have said; and ye taken it as our witness."—*Matthew: John*, III.

¶ *Truly* is often used ironically; as, A fine deed, *truly*!

trump (1), **trumpe* (1), *s.* [A corrupt of *trump* (q.v.).]

1. Any card belonging to the same suit as the turn-up. A trump can take any card of any other suit.

"Let *trumps* be *trumps*! she said, and *trumps* they were."
—*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, III. 61.

2. An old game with cards, of which the modern whist is an improvement.

"A poetaster for playing at cards, and devising the game called *trumps*, or *trump*, is brought before Apollo."—*Translation of Horace*, ch. XII.

3. A good fellow; one who helps in time of need. (*Collog. or slang*).

"You're right about Lord Howe! Lord Howe's a *trump*!"—*E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh*, vii.

¶ To put to one's *trumps*: To reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power; to reduce to the last extremity.

"Some of the nobility have delivered a petition to him; what is it I know not, but it has put him to his *trumps*—he has taken a month's time to answer it!"—*Boswell: & Pitt: Cupid's Revenge*, IV.

trump (2), **trumpe*, **trumpe* (2), *s.* [Fr. *trompe* = a trumpet or trumpeter, prob. by insertion of *r* and *m*, from Lat. *tuba* = a tube, a trumpet; cf. Sp., Port., & Prov. *trompa*; Ital. *tromba* = a trumpet; Russ. *truba* = a tube, a trumpet; Lith. *truba* = a horn.]

1. A trumpet (q.v.). (Now only used in poetic or elevated language.)
"Thy sacred song is like the *trump* of doom."
—*Longfellow: Dante*.

2. A Jew's harp. (*Scotch*).
¶ Tongue of the trump:
Lit. The reed of a Jew's harp by which the sound is produced; hence, fig. the principal person in any undertaking; that which is essential to the success of anything. (*Scotch*).

trump (1), *v.t. & i.* [TRUMP (1), *s.*]

A. Trans. In card-playing, to take with a trump; to play a trump card in order to win, or in accordance with the rules of the game.

"2 has shown weakness in trumping the spade."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

B. Intrans. To play a trump card when another suit has been led.

***trump** (2), **trumpe*, **trumpe*, *v.t.* [TRUMP (2), *s.*] To play upon a trump or trumpet; to blow or sound a trumpet.

"And the first answell *trump*ed [clausit] and hail was made!"—*Wycliffe: Apocalypse*, vii.

trump (3), *v.t.* [Fr. *tromper* = to deceive; orig., to play on a trumpet or trumpeter, whence the phrase *se tromper de quelqu'un* = to play with any one, to amuse one's self at another's expense; Fr. *trompe* = a trumpet (q.v.).]

1. To trick or impose upon; to deceive, to cozen, to cheat.
"When she is pleased to trick or *trump* mankind."
—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, I. 1.

2. To obtrude or impose unfairly or falsely.
"Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted."—*Lutic: Short & Easy Method with the Deeds*.

¶ To trump up: To devise or make up falsely; to concoct.
"The charges . . . had been *trumped* up against him without the slightest foundation."—*Evening Standard*, Oct. 23, 1885.

***trump-er**, **trump-our*, *s.* [Eng. *trump* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who plays upon a trumpet; a trumpeter. (*Chaucer: Flower & Leaf*, 2, 973.)

trüm-pör-g, *s. & m.* [Fr. *trompette* = a trumpet, wife, fraud, from *tromper* = to cheat, to deceive.] [TRUMP (3), *s.*]

A. As substantivus:

1. Deceit, fraud. (*Harrington: Orlando Furioso*, vii.)

2. Something calculated to deceive by false show; something externally splendid but intrinsically of no value; worthless literary.
"The *trump* in my house, going to hit her."
—*For sale to catch these thieves*.

3. Things worn out and of no value; useless matter, rubbish.
"What a world of *trump* there are of crosses, of candles, of holy water, and salt, and *trump*! Away with these *trump*eries."—*Up. Hall: Sermon at Easter*, Aug., 1837.

B. As adj.: Trifling, worthless, useless; not worth notice.
"Through the gate on to the road over the *trump*ery gap staring you full in the face."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

trüm-pöt, *s.* [Fr. *trompette*; dimin. of *trompe* = a trump; Sp. *trompeta*; Ital. *trombetta*; Dut. & Dan. *trompet*; Sw. *trumpet*; Ger. *trompete*.] [TRUMP (2), *s.*]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A trumpeter.
"He wisely deemed that a *trump* might be sent for a man."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

3. One who praises or publishes praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. (*Collog.*)
"To be the *trump* of his own virtue."
—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, v. 2.

4. An ear-trumpet (q.v.).

5. A speaking-trumpet (q.v.).

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) A metal wind instrument of bright and penetrating tone, formed of a single tube of brass or silver, curved into a convenient shape, with a mouthpiece at one end, the other having a bell. Its part is usually written in the key of C with the treble clef, though by means of crooks or lengthening pieces the

sounds produced may be in various keys. The part required for a piece is indicated at commencement, as trumpet in A, C, D, E, F, or G. The modern orchestral or slide trumpet consists of a tube 66 inches in length, and three eighths of an inch in diameter. It is twice turned or curved, thus forming

three lengths; the first and third lying close together, and the second about two inches apart. The slide is connected with the second curve. It is a double tube, five inches in length on each side, by which the length of the whole instrument can be extended. Trumpets with pistons or valves capable of producing every chromatic sound within their compass are sometimes used, but the tone is by no means to be compared with the true trumpet tone.

(2) A stop of an organ having reed-pipes tuned in unison with the open diapason. The octave-trumpet or clarion stop is an octave higher.

2. Rail: The flaring mouth of a railway-car draw-head which directs the entering coupling-link.

3. Spinning:

(1) The funnel which leads a silver to the cylinders of a drawing machine, or which collects a number of combined rovings, and leads them to condensing cylinders.

(2) A funnel-shaped conductor used in many forms of thread-machines and stop-motions in knitting, spinning, and doubling machines.

¶ Feast of *trumpets*:

Jewish Antiq.: A feast on the first day of

trumpets.

trumpets.

trumpets.

trumpets.

trumpets.

trumpets.

trumpets.

trumpets.

trumpets.

the seventh month (Tishri), which was to be kept as "a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, as a holy convocation." No servile work was to be done in it; but an offering of fire was to be presented to Jehovah (Lev. xxiii. 23-25). It preceded by ten days the Great Day of Atonement (27). In Numbers (xix. 1-6), details are added as to the "offering of fire," which was to include a burnt offering, a meat offering, and a sin offering. The first of Tishri was New Year's Day of the civil year. It is still observed as a Jewish festival.

trumpet-call, a. A call by sound of trumpet.

"Then loudly rang the trumpet-call;
Thundered the cannon from the wall."
Scott: *Marmion*, l. 81.

*** trumpet-clanger, a.** The sound of trumpets.

"There roared the sea, and trumpet-clanger sounds."
Shelton: *Henry IV.*, v. 3.

trumpet-fish, a. [SHIPA-FISH.]

trumpet-flourish, a. A trumpet-call.

"For shrill the trumpet flourish fell
Upon his ear, like passing bell."
Scott: *Bride of Triermain*, II. 2.

trumpet-flower, a.

Bot.: Any plant with large tubular flowers; specially: (1) the genus *Bignonia* (q.v.); (2) the genus *Tecoma* (q.v.).

† trumpet-fly, a.

Entom.: The Gray-fly (*Cixius ovis*).

trumpet-honeysuckle, a.

Bot.: *Caprifolium sempervirens*, found in moist groves from New York to Florida. The flower trumpet-shaped; scarlet without, yellow within.

trumpet-major, a.

Mil.: A head-trumpeter in a band or regiment.

trumpet-marine, a.

Music: An instrument formed of a triangular chest, over one side of which is stretched a thick gut string, passing over a bridge slightly uneven on its feet, one side being fastened and the other free. When the string is set in vibration by means of a bow, the rapid impact of the loose foot of the bridge on the belly slightly checks the vibration and causes the sound to resemble that of the violin.

trumpet-shaped, a.

1. Ord. Lang.: Shaped like a trumpet.

2. Bot.: Hollow and dilated at one extremity like the end of a trumpet, as the corolla of *Caprifolium sempervirens*.

trumpet-shell, a.

Zool.: *Triton variegatus* from the West Indies, Asia, and the South Seas. The shell, which is a foot or more in length, is white mottled in irregular spiral rows with ruddy brown and yellow, deepening into chestnut at the point; interior white; lip with smooth white ridge on a black ground. It is employed by the Australian natives and the South Sea Islanders as a trumpet. To fit the shell for this purpose a round hole is bored at the side, about one-fourth the length from the tip, and a loud hoarse sound is produced by blowing across the hole, as a performer plays the flute. While blowing, the right hand is placed in the cavity of the shell.

*** trumpet-tongued, a.** Proclaiming loudly, as with the voice of a trumpet.

"So clear in his great office, that his strains
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off."
Shelton: *Marmion*, l. 7.

trumpet-tree, trumpet-wood, a.

Bot.: *Cecropia peltata*. [CECROPIA.]

trumpet-wood, a.

Botany:

(1) The American name for *Eupatorium purpureum*. It has a purple stem five or six feet high, leaves petiolate by fours or fives, and purple flowers. Found on low grounds in the United States, flowering in August and September.



TRUMPET-SHAPED FLOWER.

(2) The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to a large sea-weed, *Eklonia baccata*, the stems of which, often twenty feet long and hollow above, are used by native herdsmen as trumpets to collect the cattle together. They are also employed as siphons.

trumpet-wood, a. [TRUMPET-TREE.]

trūm'-pēt, v.t. & i. [TRUMPET, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To publish by sound of trumpet: hence, to blaze or noise abroad; to proclaim.

"He must not live to trumpet forth my infamy."
Shelton: *Marmion*, l. 1.

2. To praise extravagantly.

"And yet their oracle,
Trumpet it as they will, is but the same."
Matthew Arnold: *Empedocles on Stina*, l. 2.

B. Intransitive: To make a loud, ringing sound like a trumpet. (Used especially of the loud sound made by an elephant.)

"From time to time . . . Jumbo trumpeted loudly and made vain trials of his weight and strength against the sides of his cage."
Daily Telegraph, Sept. 17, 1884.

trūm'-pēt-ēr, * trūm-pet-ter, a. [Eng. trumpet; -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who sounds or blows a trumpet.

"Heralds and trumpeters were sent to summon the castle in form."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or noises anything abroad; one who denounces; or often now one who publishes the praise of himself or another.

"The trumpeters of our unlawful intent."
Shelton: *Marmion*, l. 4.

II. Technically:

1. Ichthy.: *Lutris acatata*, one of the most important food-fishes of the southern hemisphere. It ranges from thirty to sixty pounds in weight, and is considered by the colonists the best flavoured of any of the fishes of New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia. Large numbers are smoked and sent into the interior.

2. Ornith.: Any species of the genus *Prophias* (q.v.). They are South American birds, allied to the Crane, inhabiting the forests, frequenting the ground in search of grain for food, and often betraying their presence by their loud call, whence both their popular and scientific names are derived. The best known species, *Prophias crepitans*, is very beautiful. The breast is adorned with brilliant changing blue and purple feathers, with metallic lustre; head and neck like velvet; wings and back gray, and belly black. They run with great swiftness, and are capable of domestication, attending their master in his walks with as much apparent affection as his dog. They have no spurs, but such is their high spirit and activity, that they browbeat every dunghill fowl in the yard, and force the Guinea birds, dogs, and turkeys to own their superiority.

trūm'-pēt-ing, a. [TRUMPET.]

Meaning: A small channel cut behind the brickwork of the shaft.

† trūm'-pēt-ry, a. [Eng. trumpet; -ry.] The sounding or sounds of a trumpet; trumpets collectively.

"A prodigious annual pageant, chariot progress, and flourish of trumpetry."
Thackeray: *Roundabout Persia*, v.

*** trūm'-pē-like, a.** [Eng. trump (2), a., and like.] Resembling a trump or trumpet.

"A breast of brass, a voice
Infract and trump-like."
Chapman.

trūn'-oal, a. [Lat. *truncus* = the trunk; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to the trunk or body.

trūn'-oār'-ī-a, a. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *truncus* = maimed.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Buccinidae, with five species, from sub-tropical seas. Erected for species of Buccinum with a truncated columella. Fossil in the Eocene.

trūn'-oātē, v.t. [TRUNCATE, a.] To shorten by cutting abruptly; to lop; to cut short.

trūn'-oātē, a. [Lat. *truncatus*, pa. par. of *truncare* = to cut off, to reduce to a trunk; *truncus* = a trunk, a stock.] [TRUNK.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Cut short; truncated.

"The centres of the lumbar are more truncate."
Trans. Amer. Philos. Society, xiii. 126.

2. Bot.: Terminating very abruptly, as if a piece had been cut off, as the leaf of the Tulip-tree (q.v.).

trūn'-oātē-sā, pa. par. & a. [TRUNCATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.:

(See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.:

Out off short or abruptly.

"Those who wear
any thing on their
heads, rounded, in this respect, our trunk
Nodda; having high truncated ears, nose, ears,
ears, and sometimes of wool, rounded at the
head well pointed."
Owen: *Third Paper*, p. 2, ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. Min. (Of a crystal): Having a plane surface where a solid angle might theoretically have been expected. But the term truncation suggests an erroneous idea; the solid angle has not been cut off; it never existed.

2. Zool.: The same as *DECOLLATED* (q.v.).

truncated-cone (or pyramid), a. The portion of a cone or pyramid included between the base and a plane oblique to the base passed between it and the vertex.

truncated-roof, a.

Arch.: A roof with a nearly level top surface and canted sides.

trūn'-oā-tāl'-ī-a, a. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *truncatus* = truncated (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Looping-snail*: a genus of Littorinidae (Woodward), of *Aciculidae* (Zede), with the species widely distributed. Operculum oblong, with erect radiating lamellae; aperture of shell ovate; last whorl separate, periphery continuous, expanded. Widely distributed on shores and seaweed between the margin and can survive many weeks out of water. They walk like the Geometric caterpillars by contracting the space between their legs and foot. They are found semi-fossil, along with human skeletons, in the modern limestone of Guadalupe. (Woodward.)

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ally into simple trusts and special trusts, the corresponding rules in Scots law being proprietary trusts and accessory trusts. Simple trusts are those in which the trustee holds the legal estate subject to the duties implied by law. Special trusts are those in which the trustee has some special purpose to execute or carry out. Trusts may be created by the voluntary act of a party, or by the operation of law. [LAW, s.]

2. The beneficial interest created by such a transaction; a beneficial interest in or ownership of real or personal property, unattended with the legal or possessory ownership thereof.

3. As adjective:

1. Trusty, faithful, loyal, true.

"The wife who the king bore him when he was a boy, a woman whose life he was true to." Robert de Brunne, p. 10.

2. Held in trust; as, trust money, trust property.

3. For the difference between "trust" and "trustful"; see BELIEF.

III. (noun.) A combination of manufacture or others for the purpose of securing a monopoly of some article, or of controlling its production and selling price.

trust-deed, s.

trust-deed, s. A deed or disposition which conveys property not for the benefit of the donee, but for other purposes pointed out as the deed, as a deed by a debtor conveying property to a trustee for payment of his debts.

trust-estate, s. An estate under the management of a trustee or trustees.

trust, 'trist, 'tris, 'triste, 'troste, 'trust-on, 'tryst, v. & t. [TRUST, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To place trust or confidence in; to rely upon; to depend upon; to confide in.

"But though they could not be trusted, they might be used and they might be useful." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

2. To believe, to credit.

"Trust me, I was going to your house." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

3. To put trust or confidence in with regard to the care or charge of something; to show confidence in by entrusting with something. (Followed by with.)

"I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

4. To commit or entrust to one's care or charge; to entrust.

5. To leave to one's self or to itself without fear of consequences; to allow to be exposed.

"And he was led by him then, I by then, to trust the true, my side." Milton: *P. L.*, s. 101.

6. To give credit to; to sell upon credit, or on confidence of future payment from; as, to trust a customer for goods.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have trust or confidence; to be inspired with confidence or reliance; to depend, to rely.

2. To be credulous or trusting; to be easily or believe readily.

3. To be confident; to feel sure; to expect confidently. (Followed by a clause.)

"I trust are lost to choke them." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

4. To practise giving credit; to sell goods on credit.

5. For the difference between to trust and to confide, see CONFIDE.

6. (1) To trust in: To confide; to place trust or confidence in.

"Trust in the Lord, and do good." Psalm cxviii. 1.

(2) To trust to: To depend on; to rely on.

"The men of Israel... trusted to the Lord in wait." Judges x. 12.

trustee, s. [Eng. trust; -ee.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who holds lands, tenements, or other property, upon the trust and confidence that he will apply the same for the benefit of those who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves, or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another.

2. Amer. Law: A person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a trustee process—that is, a process by which a creditor may attach goods, effects, and credits belonging to or due to his debtor, when in the hands

of a third person; equivalent to the process known in English law as foreign attachment.

3. 1. name of a bankrupt's estate: The estate as assigned to bankruptcy.

trustee-ship, s. [Eng. trustee; -ship.] The office, position, or functions of a trustee.

trust-ty, s. [Eng. trust; -ty; -or.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

2. One who trusts in anything as true; a believer.

"We shall you do more one than violence, to make it trust of your own report." Against yourself. Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

II. Scots Law: One who grants a trust-deed; the correlative of trustee (q.v.).

trustful, s. [Eng. trust; -ful.]

1. Full of trust; trusting.

2. Worthy of trust; trusty; trustworthy.

trustful-ly, adv. [Eng. trustful; -ly.] In a trustful manner.

trustful-ness, s. [Eng. trustful; -ness.] The quality or state of being trustful; faithfulness, trustiness.

"He... has shown himself wanting in a generous... Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

trust-ty, adv. [Eng. trusty; -ly.] In a trusty manner; faithfully, honestly; with fidelity.

trust-ty-ness, s. [Eng. trusty; -ness.] The quality or state of being trusty or trustworthy; fidelity, faithfulness, honesty.

"Certainly I say unto you, that the master having a trial of his trustiness, will be loath to trust him with greater things, and will make him reveller over all his goods." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

trust-ty-ly, pr. par. or a. [TRUST, s.]

trust-ty-ly, adv. [Eng. trusting; -ly.] In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

"Harvey came: hither for the draught in which weakness trustfully sought strength." Daily Telegraph, Sept. 1, 1904.

trust-ty-ness, s. [Eng. trust; -ness.] The quality or state of being trusty; not to be relied or depended on; unfaithful, faithless.

"The mouse which once hath broken out of traps, is seldom lured with the trustful lay." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

trust-ty-ness, s. [Eng. trustless; -ness.] The quality or state of being trustless; untrustworthiness of trust.

trust-ty-ty, s. [Eng. trusty; -ty; -or.] The quality or state of being trusty; not to be relied or depended on; unfaithful, faithless.

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trust-ty-ty, s. [Eng. trustless; -ness.] The quality or state of being trustless; untrustworthiness of trust.

(3) In the Secaria, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment.

"Truth is the highest quality of art." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

(4) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true; veracity; freedom from falsehood.

(5) Honesty, sincerity, virtue, uprightness.

"Even as you in your false heart of truth." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

(6) Disposition to be faithful to one's engagements; fidelity; exactness.

"I will follow them with truth and loyalty." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

(7) The state or quality of not being counterfeited, adulterated, or spurious; veracity, purity.

"She having the truth of houses in her." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

2. That which is true; as—

(1) Fact, reality, verity; the opposite to falsehood.

"For this man was a horse, and for this man was a lion, that I show to you, and you know the truth." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

(2) That which conforms to fact or reality; the real or true state of things.

"Though truth and falsehood belong, in propriety of speech, only to propositions; yet ideas are oftentimes termed true or false as what words are there that are not used with great latitude, and with some deviation from their strict and proper significations?" Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

(3) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, etc.

(4) A religion; the doctrines of the Bible.

"The law was given by Moses; but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

3. (1) In truth: In reality, in fact, in sincerity.

"In truth, sir, and she is pretty." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

(2) Of a truth, For a truth: In reality; for certain.

"I understand ye purpose to go to Warrington; sir, know ye truth, the town and the castle are in such strength, that they be not easy to win." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

(3) To do truth: To practise what God commands.

"He that doth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in him." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

4. truth-lover, s. One devoted to the truth. (Tennyson: *Ode on Death of Wellington*, 180.)

truth-teller, s. One who tells the truth. (Specif. with the def. art. applied to King Alfred the Great.)

"Here Alfred the Truth-teller Suddenly showed his back." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

truth, v.t. [TRUTH, s.] To affirm or declare as true; to declare.

"Well, I have lived in ignorance; the ancients who chattered of the golden age, feigned trifles. Had they dreamt this, they would have trusted it to heaven." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

truthful, s. [Eng. truth; -ful.]

1. Full of truth; loving and speaking the truth; as, a truthful man.

2. Conformable to truth; true, correct; as, a truthful statement.

truthful-ly, adv. [Eng. truthful; -ly.] In a truthful manner; in accordance with the truth.

truthful-ness, s. [Eng. truthful; -ness.] The quality or state of being truthful; as, the truthfulness of a statement.

truth-ty, s. [Eng. truth; -ty; -or.]

1. Wanting in truth; wanting reality; false.

"But what things that are truthless." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

2. Faithless.

"Cast all your eyes On this, what shall I call her? truthless: a woman." Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.

truth-ty-ness, s. [Eng. truth; -ness.] The quality or state of being truthless.

truth-ty-ty, s. [Eng. truth; -ty; -or.] The quality or state of being true; truth. (Macaulay: *Macaulay*, p. 10.)

truth-ty-ty, s. [Eng. truth; -ty; -or.] Truthful; veracious.

truth-ty-ty, v.t. [Lat. *truthatus*, pa. par. of *truthare* = to weigh; *truthare* = a balance.] To weigh, to balance.

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***trū-tin-ā-tion, s.** [TRUTINAVE.] The act of weighing; examination by weighing.

"Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the sense of devotion of trutination."—*Drum*: *Vulgar Errors*.

trūt-tā-ōōōō (oe as sh), a. [Low Lat. *trutta* = a trout (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the trout: as, fish of a *truttaceous* kind.

trū, *trie, *trye, *try-in, *try-ya, v. t. & i. [Fr. *frier* = to pick, to choose, to cull, from Low Lat. *tritus* = to triturate, from Lat. *tritus*, pa. par. of *tero* = to rub, to thresh corn; Prov. *frier* = to choose; *tria* = choice; Ital. *tritare* = to bruise, to grind or thresh corn.] [TRITZ, TRIVURAVE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate, as that which is good from what is bad; to sift or pick out. (Followed by *out*.)

"The wyde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mingled, with a smutfulle will be *tried out*."—*Sigot*: *Governour*, bk. II, ch. xiv.

2. To purify, to assay; to refine, as metals.

"The fire seven times *tried* this."

Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, II, 2.

3. To examine; to make experiment on; to test, to prove.

"Thou thinkest me as far in the devils book as thou and Feistaff for obstinacy and perversity; let the end *try* the man."—*Shakspeare*: *Henry IV*, II, 2.

4. To put to a trial or test; to subject to trial.

"His situation was one which must have severely *tried* the firmest nerves."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To prove by a test; to compare with a standard: as, To *try* weights and measures.

6. To act upon as a test; to prove by severe trial.

"By faith Abraham, when he was *tried*, offered up Isaac; and he that received the promise offered up his only begotten son."—*Hebrews* II, 17.

7. To strain: as, To *try* the eyes or muscles.

8. To examine; to inquire into in any manner.

"That's a question, how shall we *try* it?"

Shakspeare: *Comedy of Errors*, v.

9. Spec., to examine judicially; to subject to the examination and decision or sentence of a judicial tribunal.

"Guiltier than him they *try*."

Shakspeare: *Measure for Measure*, II, 1.

10. To bring to a decision; to settle, to decide.

"Nimrod durst not *try* the matter by the sword."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

11. To essay, to attempt; to entice on; to undertake.

12. To use, as a means or remedy.

"To ease her care, the force of sleep she *tries*."—*Shakspeare*: *Titus Andronicus*, II, 1.

13. To incite to wrong; to tempt.

14. To experience; to have knowledge of by experience.

"To thee no reason, who know'st only good; But evil hast not *tried*, and wilt object His will who bound us."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, IV, 303.

B. Intransitive:

1. To find, show, or prove by experience that a person or a thing is; to prove by a test.

2. To exert strength; to make an effort; to endeavour, to attempt: as, I do not think I can do it, but I will *try*.

¶ 1. To *try a fall with*: To engage in a wrestling bout with; hence, to match one's self against in any contest.

2. To *try back*: To go back as in search of anything, as of a road one has lost or missed; to go back, as in conversation, in order to recover some point one has missed.

3. To *try on*:

(1) To put on, as a dress, to see if it fits properly.

(2) To attempt; to endeavour to effect: as, Don't *try* it on with him. (*Colloq.*)

trū, *trie, *trye, a. & s. [Trv, v.]

A. As adj.: Picked out; choice, select.

"With sugar that he *tries*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, II, 1270.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument for sifting; a sieve, a screen. (*Prov.*)

"They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, riddle, or *try*, if they be narrow."—*P. Mollard*: *Plutarch*, IV, 66.

2. The act of trying; an attempt, an endeavour, a trial, an experiment.

"This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends."—*Shakspeare*: *Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

II. Football: A point scored in the Rugby Union game, giving the right to a kick at goal.

"A *try* is gained when the player touches the ball down in his opponent's goal."—*Laws of the Rugby Union*.

try-cock, s. A gauge-cock.

try-plane, s. A trying-plane (q.v.).

try-sail, s.

Naut.: A storm-sail of strong material and relatively smaller area. A fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff in ships. Similar to a spencer, spanker, driver.

try-square, s. An instrument used by carpenters and joiners for laying off short perpendiculars, &c. It consists of a thin blade of steel about six inches long, let into a wooden piece of similar length and securely fastened at right angles thereto, the edges of both being accurately straight.

***trū-ā-ble, a.** [Eng. *try*; -able.] Capable of being tried; fit or liable to be tried.

"The party *tryable*, as I am now, shall end himself in much worse case, than before those cruel laws stood in force."—*State Trials*: *1 Mary* (Jan. 1644); *See Nicho. Throckmorton*.

***trū-ā-cle, s.** [TRIACLE.]

***trye, v. & s.** [Trv.]

trū-ēr, s. [TRIER.]

trū-gōn, s. [Gr. *τρύγων* (*trugōn*) = a kind of roach with a spine in the tail.]

1. Ichthy.: Sting-ray; the type-genus of Trygonidae (q.v.). Tail very long, tapering, armed with a long arrow-shaped spine, serrated on both sides; body smooth or with tubercles; nasal valves coalescent into a quadrangular flap; teeth flattened. Some twenty-five species are known, chiefly from the tropical parts of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, though some are from the fresh waters of eastern tropical America. *Trygon pastinaca*, the Common Sting-ray, extends from the south coast of England and the east coast of North America through the Atlantic and Indian Ocean to Japan. It lives on shallow, sandy ground, rarely takes the bait, and is commonly caught by accident in nets. The flesh is red, and is said to have a rank flavour.

2. Palæont.: [TRYGONIDÆ, 2.]

trū-gōn-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trygon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. Ichthy.: Sting-rays; a family of Batoidæ, with five genera, from tropical seas. Pectoral fins continued without interruption to the snout, where they become confluent; tail long and slender, without lateral longitudinal folds; vertical fins absent, or, if present, imperfectly developed, often replaced by a strong serrated spine.

2. Palæont.: The family is represented by two genera, *Trygon* and *Urolophus* in the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Monte Postale.

trū-gōn-ē-rhī-næ, s. [Mod. Lat. *trygon*, and Gr. *ῥίς* (*rhīs*), genit. *ῥίως* (*rhīnos*) = the snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rhinobatidæ, allied to *Rhinobatus*, from South Australian seas.

trū-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [Trv, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Adapted or calculated to try, or put to severe trial; severe, afflictive, difficult.

"They were doubtless in a most *trying* situation."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

C. As subst.: Testing, proving, proof.

"The *trying* of your faith worketh patience."—*James* I, 3.

trying-plane, s.

Join.: The plane used after the jack-plane, which prepares the surface. The trying-plane is long, and levels the surface, trying it for straightness.

trying-square, s. The same as *TRY-SQUARE* (q.v.).

trying-up machine, s.

Wood-work.: A machine for planing and trying up scantling, with revolving cutters, driven at a high velocity.

trū-mæ, s. [Gr. *τρυμνα* (*trūna*) = a hole.]

Bot.: A compound fruit, superior by abortion, one-celled, one-seeded, with a two-valved, indehiscent endocarp, and a coriaceous or fleshy, valveless sarcocarp. Example, the fruit of the walnut. (*Lindley*.) The term has been deemed superfluous, and it has been proposed to call the fruit of the walnut a magma, or even a drupe.

***trūne, a.** [Lat. *trīnus*.] Threefold, tribe.

***trūne-compass, s.** The threefold compass of the world—earth, sky, and air.

trū-pæ-næ-ūs, s. [Gr. *τρύπανον* (*trūpanon*) = a borer, an auger. (See def.)]

Entom.: A genus of Histeridæ. Small beetles, with a triangular head and snout adapted for boring. They fix themselves on the trunk of a tree denuded of its bark, and, revolving after the manner of a gimlet, bore holes into the wood. All the species are foreign.

† **trū-pān-ō-ē-rāx, s.** [Gr. *τρύπανον* (*trūpanon*) = a borer, and *ῥαξ* (*rax*) = a groove.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ separated from *Corvus* by Kaup.

"Some ornithologists have broken up the genus *Corvus* still further than was done by the Fa. Jays, and a few other natural groups were removed from it; but, as regards its European members, with no great success. Thus, the *trūpan* being left as the type-species, the *Crow*, *Jack*, and *Daw* have been placed in genera respectively called *Corvus*, *Pyrrhus*, *Corvus*, and *Colinus*, all the invention of Kaup. *Forrest*: *British Birds* (ed. 1881), II, 204.

trū-pān-ō-ō-mæ, s. [Gr. *τρύπανον* (*trūpanon*) = a borer, and *ὄμα* (*ōma*) = the body.] [TRYPANOMOMAYA.]

trū-pān-ō-ō-mæ-tæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. pl. of *trypanosoma* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Infusoria Flagellata. Endoparasitic animalcules, flattened or lanceolate, one or more of the lateral borders forming a frill-like undulating membrane, by the vibrations of which progress is effected; one extremity sometimes attenuate, and somewhat resembling a flagellum; oral or ingestive area undefined. The order contains a single genus, *Trypanosoma*, with two species: *Trypanosoma sanguinis*, found in the blood of frogs, and *T. oberthi*, from the intestines of domestic poultry. (*Kent*.)

trūp-ān-ō-ēn, s. [Gr. *τρύπανον* (*trūpanon*) = a hole, and *ὄχην* (*ōchēn*) = the neck.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiidæ, with three species, from the coasts of the East Indies. Body elongate, covered with minute scales; head compressed, with a deep cavity above the operculum on each side (whence the generic name); one dorsal, continuous with anal and caudal, ventrals united.

trū-pē-tæ, s. [Gr. *τρύπη* (*trūpē*) = a borer.]

Entom.: A very large genus of Muscidæ. Small flies, with transparent wings covered with dark spots. They frequent the composite; the larvae feed on the substance of the plant, often producing gull-like excrescences.

trū-pē-thē-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tryptelidæ* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe *Gasterothalamæ*.

trū-pē-thē-lī-ūm, s. [Gr. *τρύπη* (*trūpē*) = a hole, and Gr. *θύλη* (*thūlē*) = a nipple.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Trypethidæ* (q.v.). The thallus produces a number of distinct pustules, with uninnervated perithecia containing a gelatinous nucleus producing asci and sporidia. Generally from tropical and sub-tropical climates.

trū-phæ-næ, s. [TRIPHENA.]

tryst, *trist, *trysto, s. [A variant of *trud* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *trysta* = to confirm, to rely on, from *traust* = trust, protection.]

1. Trust, dependence, reliance.

"Lady, in you is all my *tryst*."—*Edw. of Folke*, 158.

2. An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting.

3. A market. (*Scott*.)

"My first gudeman was awa at the Falkirk *tryst*."—*Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. xv.

4. A rendezvous.

¶ To *bide tryst*: To meet one with whom

trū, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gā, yēt, or. wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trū, Syrian. s, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

engagement has been made at the appointed time and place; to keep an engagement or appointment.

tryst, s. & t. [TRYST, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To engage a person to meet one at a certain time and place; to make an appointment with one. (Scotch.)

2. To bespeak; to order or engage by a certain time: as, To *tryst* a pair of boots. (Scotch.)

B. Intransitive: To engage to meet at a certain time or place; to make an appointment.

tryst-er, s. [Eng. *tryst*; -er.] One who sets or makes a tryst; one who makes an appointment to meet.

tryst-ing, pr. par. or a. [TRYST, v.]

trysting-day, s. An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of troops, friends, &c.

trysting-place, s. An arranged meeting-place; a place where a tryst or appointment is to be kept. (Byron: *Parisina*, iv.)

tsa-tsan, s. [Chinese.]

Ed.: A seaweed, *Fucus cartilagineus*, sometimes used in China as a substitute for edible birds' nests.

tsar, s. [CZAR.] The title of the Emperor of Russia.

tsar-i-na, tsar-it-sa, s. [CZARINA.] The title of the Empress of Russia.

tschak-möck (s) [CHAMECK.]

tschik-kin-ite, s. [After the Russian General Tschekin, or Tschekkin; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *tschekkinite*.]

Min.: A very rare mineral, only a few specimens being known, one of which is in the mineral collection of the British Museum (Natural History). Amorphous; hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr. 4.508 to 4.549; lustrous, vitreous; color, black; streak, dark-brown; opaque. Compos.: a silico-titanate of lanthanum, didymium, cerium, sesqui- and protoxide of iron, and lime. Found in the Ilmen Mountains, Ural, Russia.

tschik-mik-ite, s. [After Dr. G. Tschermak, of Vienna, mineralogist; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A massive mineral, showing two cleavages inclined to each other at an angle of 94°. Hardness, 6-9; sp. gr. 2.64; color, grayish to white; lustre, vitreous, phosphorescent. An analysis gave: silica, 66.57; alumina, 15.80; magnesia, 8.00; soda, with a trace of potash, 6.80; water, 2.70=99.87, which gives the formula, $3\text{ROSiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 2\text{SiO}_2$. This has been lately shown to be probably an analysis of impure material, and as Des Cloizeaux has determined the optical properties to correspond with those of albite, the later analysis of Pisan, which is near that of this mineral, suggests that the substance is but albite.

tschik-mig-ite, s. [After Tschernig, Bohemia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A member of the group of alums, in which the potash is represented by ammonia. Crystallization isometric, occurring in octahedra, and fibrous. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 1.50; lustre, vitreous; color, white, transparent to translucent. Compos.: sulphate of ammonia, 14.6; sulphate of alumina, 5.7; water, 47.6=100, whence the formula, $\text{NH}_4\text{SO}_4 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SO}_3 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Manufactured and extensively used in place of potash-alum.

tschik-wert, tschik-wert, s. [CHETVERT.]

tschik-di, s. tschik-di, a. [TCHUDI, Tschudi.]

Tschik, Csöch (Ts, Cs as Ch), s. [Slavic.] **Etymol.** (PL): A branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Moravia and Bohemia.

tsü-hing, s. [Chinese.] A red pigment used by the Chinese for painting on porcelain. It consists of a mixture of alumina, ferric oxide, and silica, with white lead. (W'cale.)

tsü-sä, s. [Native name.]

Entom.: *Glossina morsitans*, a dipterous insect, slightly larger than the house-fly, from Africa, ranging from 18-24° south latitude. It is brown, with four yellow transverse bars

on the abdomen, beyond which the wings project considerably. According to Livingstone—who in one of his journeys lost forty-three oxen by the attacks of this insect—its bite is almost certain death to the ox, horse, and dog, but innocuous to man, the ass, the mule, and wild animals generally. The head is armed with a proboscis adapted for piercing the skin, and the fly lives by sucking blood. At first no effect is perceived, but in a few days after an ox has been bitten, the eyes and nose begin to run, the coat stings, a swelling appears under the jaw, and sometimes at the navel, emaciation and flaccidity of the muscles ensue, followed by purging, staggering, in some cases madness, and finally death. On dissection the cellular tissue under the skin is found to be injected with air, as if a quantity of soap-bubbles were scattered over it.

tsing-li-ün, s. [Chin.] A red colour used for porcelain painting in China, consisting chiefly of stannic and plumbic silicates, together with small quantities of oxide of copper, or cobalt and metallic gold. (W'cale.)

T-square, s. [The letter T, from the shape, and square.] A draughtsman's ruler. The blade is set at right angles to the helve, and the latter slips along the edge of the drawing-board, which forms a guide. The helve is made of two parallel pieces, in one of which the blade is mortised. The other portion of the helve is adjustable on the set-screw to any angle, so as to rule parallel oblique lines, or to form an oblique base for the triangles, which are the usual rulers in plotting, and projecting. To some T-squares is attached a shifting member on one side of its tongue, so as to give the latter any angle with the base line of the drawing. The tangent-screw and protractor admit accurate angular adjustment.

tu-a-tä-ra, tu-a-tä-ra, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Sphenodon punctatum*, a large lizard from New Zealand. Olive, sides and limbs with minute white specks, beneath yellowish; the spines of the nuchal and dorsal crests yellow, of the caudal brown; the scales of the back, head, tail, and limbs small, granular, nearly uniform; with irregular folds in the skin, which are fringed at the top with a series of rather larger scales; an oblique ridge of larger scales on each side of the base of the tail, and a few shorter longitudinal ridges of rather smaller ones on each side of the upper part of the tail. (Dieffenbach: *New Zealand*, ii. 204.) Many of these animals have from time to time been kept in the gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London. They are apparently carnivorous, and in captivity were fed on raw meat, living frogs, small lizards, earthworms, mealworms, snails, young birds, or mice. In the New Zealand court of the Colonial Exhibition, held in London in 1886, there was a model of the rocks and small caves inhabited by the Tuatara. These rocks and caves were frequented by small sea-birds, who selected the same places for breeding, and there is little doubt that the lizards fed on the eggs and young of these birds. The Tuatara is remarkable as being the only living representative of the order Rhynchosauria (q.v.), and it was in the Tuatara that the perietal or unpaired eye was first observed. [UNPAIRED-EYE.]

tüb, "tubbe, s. [Dut. *tobbe*; Low Ger. *tubbe*. Origin doubtful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An open wooden vessel, formed with staves, hoops, and heading; a small cask, half-barrel, or piece of cooper-work, with one bottom and open above: as, a wash-tub, meal-tub, mash-tub, &c.

"Yegon us these kneading tubbes thre." *Chaucer*: C. T., 5, 560.

2. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, so as to be portable and removable into a house in cold weather.

3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub; specif., a certain kind of pulpit. [TUB-DACHER.]

4. A small cask or barrel for holding liquor; specif., a barrel used by smugglers.

5. A bath: the act of taking a sponge bath. (Colloq. or slang.)

"A good tub and a hearty breakfast prepared us for the work of the day." *Field*, Feb. 20, 1864.

* 6. Sweating in a heated tub. (Formerly the usual cure of *lues venerea*.)

"Five is herself in the tub." *Shakspeare*: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

7. A kind of rowing-boat. (See extract.)

"Practice I, gigs, or more technically styled tubs (small boats to hold a pair of oarsmen, and in the stern of which the coach steers and advises the rowers)." *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 2, 1867.

8. The amount which a tub contains, reckoned as a measure of quantity: as, a tub of tea (50 lbs.), a tub of camphor, &c.

9. A term of contempt for an old-fashioned, slow-sailing vessel.

"I laughed, for I knew the *Oceana*—an old tub built in East Boston, never made more than ten knots an hour." *Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1873, p. 51.

II. Mining:

1. A corve or bucket for raising coal or ore from the mine.

2. A casing of wood, or of cast-iron sections bolted together, lining a shaft.

3. One form of chamber in which ore or slimes are washed to remove lighter refuse.

"A tale of a tub: An idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story."

"You shall see in us that we preached no lies, nor tales of tubs, but even the true word of God." *Coverdale*: *An Exhortation to the Cross*, (1554.)

* **tub-drubber, s.** A tub-thumper; a ranting preacher. [TUB-PREACHER.]

"The famed tub-drubber of Covent Garden." *F. Brown*: *Works*, iii. 104.

* **tub-fast, s.** A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which the patient had to observe strict abstinence. (*Shakspeare*: *Timon*, iv. 3.)

tub-fish, s. [SAPPHIRINE-GURNARD.]

tub-man, s.

Law: A barrister who has a prebendancy in the Exchequer Division of the High Court, and a particular place in court. [POSTMAN.]

* **tub-preacher, "tub-thumper, s.** A term of contempt for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher or speaker.

"Our thoroughfares are needed, of course, to serve much more useful class of people than the obnoxious tub-thumpers." *Observer*, Sept. 27, 1855.

tub-saw, s. A cylindrical saw for cutting staves from a block, giving them their transversely rounded shape.

tub-wheel, s. A form of waterwheel which has a vertical axle and radial spiral floats, which are placed between two conical cases attached to the axle. The water is precipitated from a chute upon the wheel, and follows the spiral canal of the wheel until it is discharged at the bottom. It is a combination of the horizontal and common recoil wheel. The water, having exerted a certain percussive force, flows downward, and passes out as in the downward-discharge turbine.

tüb, v. t. & i. [TUB, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To place or set in a tub: as, To *tüb* plants.

2. To bathe or wash in a tub.

"In spite of all the rubbing, rubbing, scrubbing." *Book*: *A Black Jack*.

3. To practise or exercise in a tub. [TUB, s., 1. 7.]

"Alexander of Jesus, who has been rubbed a good deal." *Field*, March 4, 1857.

II. Mining:

To line, as a shaft, with a casing of wood.

B. Intransitive:

1. To bathe; to make use of a bath; to wash.

2. To practise in a tub. [TUB, s., 1. 7.]

"No other work in the eight was done during the day, but some rubbing was indulged in later in the afternoon." *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 3, 1867.

tü-bä (1), s. [Lat. = a trumpet.]

1. Music:

(1) A brass wind-instrument, the lowest as to pitch in the orchestra. It has five cylinders, and its compass is four octaves.

(2) A high pressure reed-stop of eight feet pitch on an organ. Called also *Tuba mirabilis*, *Tuba major*, *Tromba*, or *Ophicleide*.

2. **Anat.**: [TUBE.]

* 3. **Bot.**: A style.

tü-bä (2), s. [TOOBA.]

tü-bä-form, a. [Lat. *tuba* = a trumpet, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Trumpet-shaped. Called also *Tubate*.

tsü, böy; pout, jöwli; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gam; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-tsan, -tsan = shan. -tsen, -tsen = shün. -tsion, -tsion = shün. -tsious, -tsious, -tsious = shün. -tsle, -tsle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

tū'-bal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubalis*, from Lat. *tuba* = a trumpet.]
Anat., Pathol., &c.: Of or belonging to a tube of the body.

tubal-drosey, *a.*

Pathol.: Dropsy of the Fallopian tube; a rare disease.

tubal-nephritis, *a.*

Pathol.: Albuminuria (q.v.).

tū'-bāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubatus*, from Lat. *tubi* (q.v.).] [TUBIFORM.]

tū'-bēr, *a.* [TUB, *v.*]

Mining: A sort of pickaxe. Called also a Beele.

tubber-man, *a.*

Mining: A man who uses a tubber. Called also a Beele-man.

tūb'-blng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TUB, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting or placing in a tub or tubs; the act of bathing or washing in a bath; a sponge-bath.

2. The act or art of making tubs; material for tubs.

3. The act of practising in a tub. [TUB, *s.*, I. 7.]

"A good deal of *tubbing* has been got through in the mornings."—*Field*, March 5, 1867.

II. Mining: Lining a shaft with casks or cylindrical caissons, to avoid the caving in of the ground. Especially used in shafting through quicksand or porous strata in which there are many springs.

tūb'-blsh, *a.* [Eng. *tub*; -ish.] Like a tub; tubby; round-bellied.

"You look for men whose heads are rather *tubbyish*."—*Walcott*: *Peter Fendler*, p. 126.

tūb'-by, *a.* [Eng. *tub*; -y.]

1. Tub-shaped; round-bellied, like a tub.

"We had seen him coming up to Covent Garden in his green chair-cart with the fat *tubby* little horse."—*Dickens*: *Sketches by Boz*: *Month's Street*.

2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; wanting elasticity of sound; sounding dull and without resonance. (Applied to musical stringed instruments, as the violin.)

tūbe (1), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tubum*, accus. of *tubus* = a pipe, tube, akin to *tuba* = a trumpet; Sp. & Ital. *tubo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pipe; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder of wood, metal, india-rubber, glass, or other material, used for the conveyance of fluids and for various other purposes.

"To adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube, That fumes beneath his nose."

Copier: *Task*, v. 55.

2. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted and by means of which they are directed and used.

"There lands the fiend, a spot like which perhaps Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb Through his glass optic tube yet never saw."

Milton: *P. L.*, lit. 860.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: A canal, as the Eustachian tube (q.v.). Sometimes it has the Latin form *Tuba*.

2. *Botany*:

(1) The narrow, hollow portion of a monopetalous corolla, or of a monosepalous calyx, formed by the adherence of the edges of the petals or sepals to each other, so as to constitute a channel. The surface of such a tube is called the throat. A tube may be long or short, cylindrical or angular, &c.

(2) The stamiferous body formed when the stamens adhere to each other more or less completely by their filaments or their anthers, or both.

3. *Chem.*: [TEST-TUBE.]

4. *Hydr.*: The barrel of a chain-pump.

5. *Ordn.*: A primer for ordnance; a small cylinder placed in the vent of a gun, and containing a rapidly burning composition, whose ignition fires the powder of the charge.

6. *Physiol.*: The narrow, lengthened pipes or laterally enclosed channels by which the fluids of animals or vegetables are transmitted from one part of the structure to the other.

7. *Steam*: A pipe for water or fire in a steam-boiler. It would be well to call water-pipes tubes and fire-pipes flues; but the practice is to call them flues or tubes according to their relatively large or small diameter respectively. [TUBULAR-BOILER.]

8. *Surg.*: A pipe or probe introduced into the larynx by the mouth or nostrils to aid in restoring respiration in asphyxia.

¶ (1) *Lightning-tube*: [FULGURATE.]

(2) *Pneumatic tubes*: A name given to a means of connecting stops and keys of an organ with distant soundboards and sliders by admitting a sudden puff of compressed air into one end of a tube, to the other end of which a leather disc is attached, which is immediately forced upwards, and acts upon any necessary mechanism.

(3) *Tube of safety*: [SAFETY-TUBE.]

tube-brush, *a.* [FLUX-SAUSH.]

tube-cast, *a.* A cast, generally microscopic, formed within some capillary tube of the body, voided with the urine in albuminuria. [BRIGHT'S DISEASE.] It may be bloody, epithelial, fatty, fibrinous, granular, or waxy.

tube-clamp, *a.* A grab. [GRAB (1), *s.*, 2.]

tube-cleaner, *a.* [FLUE-CLEANER.]

tube-clip, *a.* A kind of tongs used for holding test or other heated tubes in chemical manipulations.

tube-cock, *a.* An india-rubber tube which is fitted into a pipe and compressed by a screw-valve when it is desired to stop the flow of fluid.

tube-compass, *a.* A compass having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required length by means of set-screws. One leg carries a reversible needle-point and pencil-holder, and the other a reversible needle-point and pen.

tube-condenser, *a.* A bent tube, provided with a stopper at each end, through which a small tube is inserted, used in obtaining solutions of ammonia and other gases which are absorbable in water.

tube-door, *a.*

Steam: A door in the outer plate of a smoke-chamber, which may be opened to allow the tubes to be examined or cleaned.

tube-foot, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Anbulacral tubes; a series of contractile and retractile tubes by means of which locomotion is effected by the Echinidea. The name is also applied to similar, but not homologous, organs in Star-fishes.

tube-ferrule, *a.*

Steam: A short sleeve for fastening tubes in tube-sheets.

tube-filter, *a.*

W.: A perforated chamber at the end of a down well-tube or the suction-tube of a pump to prevent gravel or other foreign matter from getting into and choking the pump.

tube-flower, *a.*

Bot.: *Cherodendron Siphonanthus*, a verbenaceous plant, having a funnel-shaped white corolla and a long tube. Introduced into Britain from the East Indies in 1796.

tube-flue, *a.*

Steam: A furnace-tube through which flame passes.

tube-makers, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Tubicolæ (q.v.).

tube-packing, *a.*

Wells: A bag of flax-seed or ring of rubber to occupy the space between the tube of an oil-well and the bored hole, to prevent access of water to the oil-bearing stratum.

tube-plate, *a.* A fine-plate (q.v.).

tube-plug, *a.*

Steam: A tapered plug of iron or wood, used for driving into the end of a tube when burst by the steam.

tube-pouch, *a.* The artillery-man's leather pouch for carrying friction-primers. It has two loops, by which it is fastened to the belt. The priming-wire and gunner's gimlet are carried with it.

tube-retort, *a.* [RETORT, *s.*, 2.]

tube-scraper, *a.* A flue-cleaner (q.v.).

tube-sheet, *a.* A fine-plate (q.v.).

tube-well, *a.* An iron pipe of small diameter, pointed, and having a number of lateral perforations near the end, driven into the earth by a small pile-driver hammer until a water-bearing stratum is reached. When the depth exceeds fourteen feet, two or more sections of pipe are screwed together. A small pump is attached to the top. The device is said to have been originally used in America for obtaining brine. By means of it water can be obtained very quickly from small depths.

† **tūbe** (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of *tuber* (q.v.).]

tube-root; **tuber-root**, *a.*

Bot.: *Colchicum autumnale*.

tūbe, *v.t.* [TUBER (1), *s.*] To furnish with a tube or tubes.

"While the *tubed* engine feels the inspiring blast."—*Wordsworth*: *Thanksgiving* (Oct. Jan. 11, 1838).

tūbe'-form, *a.* [Eng. *tube* (1), and *form*.] In the form of a tube; tubular, tubiform.

tū'-bēr, *s.* [Lat. = a swelling, a protuberance, a tumour, from the same root as *tumid*, *tumor*, &c.]

1. *Anat.*: A knob, a tubercle, a knot, a eminence, a swelling, as *tuber annulare* = the pons varolii of the encephalon; *tuber oculi*, the large posterior extremity of the heel.

2. *Botany*:

(1) A thickened, annual, succulent underground stem, covered with buds, from which new plants or other tubers are produced. In most if not in all tubers a great quantity of amylaceous matter is stored, rendering many of them highly nutritious as food. Example, the Potato.

(2) Truffle; the typical genus of *Tuberaceæ* (q.v.). Internal parts composed of interlacing branched filaments, forming fleshy convolutions with serpentine cavities between them. The branches of the filaments, free at the surface of the lacunæ, bear spherical ascospores, each with four yellowish-brown globular spores. *Tuber cibarium* or *edestrum* is the Common Truffle. [TRUFFLE.]

3. *Surg.*: A knot or swelling in any part.

tuber-root, *s.* [TUBER-ROOT.]

tū-bēr-ā-qū-s, **tū-bēr-ā-qū-i**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tuber*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *ad-acens*, or masc. *-acens*.]

Bot.: An order or sub-order of Ascomycetes growing under the ground or upon its surface. Their form is more or less globular, their texture solid and fleshy, with sinuous arched lines by asci, containing four or eight truly reticulated or spinulose spores. Ultimately the internal substance either dries and becomes hard, or falls into a flocculent powder. [TRUFFLE.]

tū-bēr-āt-ēd, *a.* [Lat. *tubum* = a pipe, *tubero* = to swell out, from *tuber* = a bump, a swelling.] [TUBER.]

Her.: Gibbous; knotted or swelled out.

tū-bēr-ēle, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tubercula*, double dimin. of *tuber* = a swelling.] [TUBER.]

1. *Anat.*: A small protuberance, a blunt eminence, as the tubercles of the ribs, of the tibia, &c.

2. *Botany*:

(1) A very small tuber. (Lindley.)

(2) Any small warty excrescence.

(3) [TUBERCULUM (2).]

3. *Pathol.*: A growth, usually taking the shape of minute rounded masses (whence the name tubercle; see etymology), which is apt to spring up in the lungs, intestines, mesenteric glands, larynx, &c., of persons of scrofulous constitution. It is found in two forms: gray (miliary or true) and yellow tubercle. The former consists of gray granulations about the size of a millet seed. It contains lymphoid, epithelial, and giant cells, with free nuclei and intercellular substance. The giant cell occupies the centre, and it is found also in other products than tubercle. The yellow is found in larger masses than the gray tubercle; it is softer and more friable, and presents an opaque yellow appearance. It is developed by caseation.

tūbe, **tāt**, **tāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **tāll**, father; **wā**, **wēt**, **häre**, camel, **här**, **thäre**; pine, **pīt**, **sire**, **air**, **marlao**; **pū**, **pā**, or, **wäre**, **welf**, **work**, **whā**, **sām**; **müte**, **edh**, **oüre**, **quite**, **cür**, **rüle**, **täll**; **try**, **syrian**, **se**, **se** = **ö**; **oy** = **ä**; **qu** = **kw**.

Tü-bing-en, *a.* [Ger. *Tübingen, Tübingen*. See def.]

Geog.: A small town on the Neckar, eighteen miles from Stuttgart.

Tubingen School, *a.*

Church Hist.: The name given to two schools of theology whose chief representatives were connected with the University of Tübingen, either as professors or students.

1. **The Old School**: This was essentially orthodox. Its founder was Gottlob Christian Storr (1746-1805), appointed professor of philosophy at Tübingen in 1775 and professor of theology two years later. He accepted unreservedly the divine authority of the Scriptures, and sought by grammatical and historical exegesis to build up a system of theology, and laid especial emphasis on the evidential value of miracles. He came into conflict with Kant, and criticized his *Religion within the Limits of Pure Reason* somewhat severely. Storr's theological system is contained in his *Doctrinae Christianae pars theoretica e sacris litteris repetita* (1793). Among his immediate followers were the brothers Johann Friedrich (1759-1821) and Karl Christian Flatt (1772-1843), Friedrich Gottlieb Süskind (1767-1829), and Ernst Gottlob Bengel (1769-1826), a grandson of the great commentator.

2. **The Modern School**: The principles of this school, founded by Ferdinand Christian Baur (1792-1860), also professor of theology at Tübingen, were in direct opposition to those of Storr. In 1835 Baur published his book on the Pastoral Epistles, in which he attempted to prove that they were the work of the second century; and in 1845 he denied the authenticity of all the Epistles attributed to Paul, except that to the Galatians, 1 and 2 Corinthians, and Romans (with the exception of the last two chapters, the genuineness of which he called in question). He considered that Peter and John were Jewish in their views, only distinguished from their brethren by their faith in Christ as the promised Messiah. Paul maintained a doctrine that the Crucifixion made Christ the Saviour of the world, and elaborated a theory of justification which to them was strange, and of religious freedom which to them was abhorrent. For the sake of peace they were for a while silent, but the animosity broke out in the Apocalypses, which referred to St. Paul and his teachings when denouncing the Nicolaitanes. In 1844, in the *Theologische Jahrbücher* (the organ of the school), and in a book on the Gospels, in 1847, Baur attempted to show that the fourth gospel was not genuine. He maintained that it was written for the purpose of reconciling Judaistic and Pauline Christianity, and consequently belonged to the second century. Among the allies and followers of Baur were Zeller, who edited the *Theologische Jahrbücher*; Schweigler (*Post-Apostolic Age*), Ritschl (*Gospel of Marcion and Gospel of Luke*), Kostlin (*Doctrinal System of John*), Hilgenfeld, and Holsten. As Baur grew older he modified his views greatly, and his *Christianity of the First Three Centuries* (1853), is a more conservative work than his previous writings. He asserts the pure morality of Christianity, while he denies its miracles. Since the death of Baur some of the Tübingen school have admitted the possibility of miracles as a necessary deduction from Theism, and the judgment concerning the fourth gospel has been modified, and in some respects reversed. [PAULINISM.] The *Life of Jesus* of Strauss (1832), was the outcome of the teachings of the new Tübingen school. The object of the book is to show that the gospel narrative concerning Jesus is a philosophic myth—the expression of an idea in the form of an imaginary biography. But in the *New Life of Jesus* (anth. trans., 1895, p. 213) he says, "I have, mainly in consequence of Baur's hints, allowed more room than before to the hypothesis of conscious and intentional fiction." According to Prof. H. Schmidt, of Breslau, the historical and critical studies of Baur, though they led him to unsound conclusions, prepared the way for the brilliant achievements in the departments of Church history and doctrine of the present generation, and must ever be a starting-point for the history of early Christianity.

Tubingen-theology, *a.*

Church Hist.: The teachings of the Tübingen School (q.v.). It is a term of wide and varied meaning, sometimes expressing little more

than Paulinism (q.v.), at others embracing extreme Rationalism.

"A strong reaction has long since set in against these negative views, even in Tübingen itself, so that what has recently been known as the Tübingen theology is likely soon to be a thing of the past."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, 2, 575.

tū-bīp'-ēr-q, *a.* [Lat. *tuba* = a tube, and *porus* = a passage.]

1. **Zool.**: Organ-pipe Coral; a genus of Alcyonidae, constituting the sub-family Tubiporinae (sometimes elevated to family of Alcyonaria, as Tubiporidae). There are several species from the Red Sea and the Pacific. They increase by the production of a wall of calcareous spicules and a kind of corallum.

2. **Palaeont.**: Etheridge chronicles one species from the Lower Jurassic.

tū-bī-pōre, *a.* [TUBIPORA.] Any member of the family Tubiporidae, or Organ-pipe coral.

tū-bī-pōr'-ī-dō, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdō.] [TUBIPORA.]

tū-bīp'-ō-rī-nā, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īnā.] [TUBIPORA.]

tū-bīp'-ō-rite, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubipor(a)*; suff. -īte.]

Palaeont.: A fossil Tubipora.

tū-bī-tō-lō, *a. pl.* [Lat. *tuba* = a tube, and *tela* = a web.]

Zool.: A synonym of Tegenaridae (q.v.).

tū-bī-vālvē, *a.* [Lat. *tubus* = a tube; Eng. *valve*.] Any annelid of the order TUBICOLIDA (q.v.).

tūb'-stēr, *a.* [Eng. *tub*, *s.*, I. 3.; suff. -stēr.] A tub-preacher or tub-thumper.

"He says the tubsters that would be rich . . . must play the thief."—*T. Brown: Works*, III, 64.

tūb'-ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus* = a tube.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube or pipe.

2. **Bot.**: Approaching a cylindrical figure and hollow, as the calyx of many Silenes.

tubular-boiler, *a.*

Steam: A name properly applicable to a steam-boiler in which the water circulates in vertical, horizontal, or inclined pipes, the fire encircling them.

tubular-bridge, *a.* A bridge formed by a great tube or hollow beam, through the centre of which a roadway or railway passes. The most remarkable ones ever constructed are those across the Conway and the Menai Straits, on the Chester and Holyhead line of railway. The tubes of the Menai bridge are



CONWAY TUBULAR BRIDGE IN PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

composed of wrought-iron plates, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 of an inch thick, the largest being about 12 feet in length, strongly united by rivets, and stiffened by angle-irons, and vary in exterior height, which is 30 feet at the centre of the bridge, diminishing to 22 feet 9 inches at the abutments. Their exterior width is 14 feet 8 inches, or 13 feet 8 inches in the clear, inside. The first locomotive passed through it in March, 1850.

tubular-crane, *a.* A crane whose hollow jib is made of riveted boiler-plate.

tubular fabric-loom, *a.*

Weaving: A machine for weaving hollow goods, such as bags, skirts, and other tubular fabrics.

tubular-girder, *a.* A hollow girder of any shape made of plates secured together. The tubular bridge is but the largest kind of tubular girder.

tubular-glands, *a. pl.*

Anat.: One type of glands found in the mucous membranes. They are minute tubules formed by recesses or inversions of the basement membrane, and are lined with epithelium. They abound in the stomach.

tubular nerve-fibres, *a. pl.*

Anat.: One of two types of nerve-fibres characterized by being tubular. They are more widely diffused and more abundant than those of the other type. Called also *Wallerian Medullated*, or *Dark-bodied Nerve-fibres*.

tubular-rail, *a.*

A railway-rail having continuous longitudinal opening which serve as (1) a duct for water, or (2) a steam-pipe to prevent the accumulation of ice or snow.

tū-bū-lār'-ī-q, *a.* [Mod. Lat. from *la tubulus* = a little tube.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Tubulariidae (q.v.), stems simple or branched, rooted by a stolon, the whole invested by a polypary; polypites flask-shaped, with filiform tentacles disposed in two verticils, the outer short and surrounding a conical process, the aboral long and forming a circle at the base of the body; gonophores borne on pedicels springing from the body of the polypite between the two circles of tentacles containing fixed sporosacs.

tū-bū-lār'-ī-nō, *a. pl.* [TUBULARIA.]

Zool.: Agassiz's name for the Corynidae, Gymnoblastes, or Gymnoblastic Hydroids of Allman.

tū-bū-lār'-ī-qn, *a. & s.* [TUBULARIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Tubularia (q.v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the genus Tubularia.

tū-bū-lār'-ī-dō, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubularia*(a); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -īdō.]

Zool.: A synonym of Corynidae (q.v.).

tū-bū-lār'-ī-nā, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubularia*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īnā.]

Zool.: A widely-distributed family of Allman's Gymnoblastes (= Corynidae, q.v.). Polypites flask-shaped, with two sets of filiform tentacles, one oral, the other near the base of the body.

tū-bū-lār'-ī-nā, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubularia*(a); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -īnā.]

Zool.: Ehrenberg's name for the Corynidae [TUBULARIAE.]

tū-bū-lārē, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus* = a tube.]

1. Made in the form of a small tube.

2. Furnished with a small tube.

"The teeth are tubulated for the conveyance of the poison into the wound."—*Brown: Physico-Theology*, bk. ix, ch. I.

tubulated-retort, *a.* A retort with a opening at top, closed by a stopper.

tūb'-ū-lā'-tīōn, *a.* [TUBULATE.] The act of making hollow as a tube; the act of making a tube.

tūb'-ū-lā-tūrē, *a.* [Eng. *tubulate*(a); Lat. *tubulatus*.] The mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

tū-bū-lē, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus* = a tube.] A small pipe or fistular body. Used also in Anatomy, as *Dental tubulus*.

"These stones had then incorporated with them the taceous tubules, related to the sphincter, or rather the vermiform canal."—*Woodward: On Poisons*

tū-bū-lī-brān'-chī-ān, *a.* [TUBULIBRANCHIATA.] Any mollusc of the order Tubulibranchiata (q.v.).

tū-bū-lī-brān'-chī-ā-tā, *a. pl.* [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Gasteropodous Mollusca in Cuvier's system, now merged in Prosobranchiata (q.v.). It included three genera: Vernetus, Siliquaria, and Magilus.

tū-bū-līf'-ēr-q, *a. pl.* [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube, and *fērō* = to bear.]

tū, tū, fūre, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, there; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, sīrīan. m, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

Stom.: A group of Physopoda (q.v.) in which the last segment of the abdomen in both sexes forms a little tube. [TNAIRA.]

tū-bū-ā-sēr-sē, a. pl. [Lat. *tubulus* (q.v.) and *flor*, genit. *floris* = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Asteraceae. Hermaphrodite flowers, tubular, with five or rarely four equal teeth. Tribes: Vernoniaceae, Eupatoriaceae, Asteroidae, Senecionidaceae, and Cynaraceae.

tū-bū-ā-form, a. [Lat. *tubulus*, dimin. from *tuba* = a tube, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a small tube.

tū-bū-ā-ōr-sē, a. [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube, and *porus* = a passage.]

Zool. & Paleont.: The type-genus of Tubuliporida. Tubes free for a great part of their length; colony attached more or less extensively by its base, the cells radiating from an eccentric point. From the Chalk to the present day.

tū-bū-ā-pōr-i-dēs, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tubuliporid* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idēs*.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa, with two genera, *Tubulipora* and *Alecto*, the latter of which appears to have commenced in the Lower Silurian. The tubular cells of the polyzoa are more or less free and disconnected.

tū-bū-ā-sē, a. pl. [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *tubulus* = tubular, from Lat. *tubulus* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A provisional tribe of Zoontharia sclerodermata, established by Milne Edwards and Haine. Corallum simple or compound, the theca trumpet-shaped, tubular, or pyriform, without tubule, and having the septa indicated by mere striae on the inner surface of the wall. Genera two, both Palaeozoic. [NICHOLSON.]

tū-bū-ā-sē, a. [Lat. *tubulus* = a small tube.] Resembling a tube or pipe; fistular, tubular.

tū-bū-ā-sē, a. [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube.] I. Ord. Lang.: Resembling a tube or pipe; longitudinally hollow; tubular.

A considerable variety of corals; amongst which are two and some; the one most elegantly branched, the other tubular. —Scott: *Third Voyage*, bk. II, ch. viii.

II. Botany: [TUBULAR.]

tubulous-beller, a. The same as TUBULAR BELLER (q.v.).

tū-bū-ā-sē, a. [Lat. *tubulus* = a little tube.] A tubular opening at the top of a retort.

tū-bū-ā-sē (pl. **tū-bū-ā-sē**), a. [Lat., dimin. of *tubus* = a tube.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A little tube or pipe.

II. Technically:

1. Anat. (Pl.): Small tubes, as *Tubuli uretari*, *tubuli* of the stomach, &c. [TUBULE.]

2. Bot. (Pl.): The same as TUB. [TUBUS.]

tū-bū-ā-sē (pl. **tū-bū-ā-sē**), a. [Lat. *tuburcinor* = to eat greedily.]

Bot.: A genus of Ustilaginaceae, the *Oenocaulis* of Corda. Naked spored moulds: with the spores or protospores globose or conchiform, and made up of minute cells. *Tuburcinia* *Sauvies* produces a scab (not the normal one) on potatoes.

tū-bū-ā-sē (pl. **tū-bū-ā-sē**), a. [Lat. = a pipe, a tube.]

Botany:

(1) Pl.: The pores of certain fungi.

(2) Pl.: The ringed tubes found on the globe of Chara.

Tū-cān-ūs, a. [TOUCANA.]

tū-ōt, a. [TUCET (2).] A teak.

"The *Claudian* tucet or goblets of conditioned bull's head." —Jerome Taylor: *dermona*, p. 212.

tūch, a. [TOUCH, s.] A kind of marble.

tuck (1), **tucke** (1), s. [Fr. *etoc* = the stock of a tree . . . a rapier, a thrust, from Ital. *stocco* = a stuncion, a short sword, from Ger. *stock* = a stump, a stock (q.v.); Sp. *estaca*; et. also Wei. *tuck* = a knife; *tuc* = a cut, a chip; Irish *tuck* = a rapier.] A long, narrow sword; a rapier.

"Demosthenes tuck, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assistant is quick, skilful, and swift." —Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, act I, sc. 4.

tuck (2), **tucke** (2), s. [TUCK, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pull, a pulling, a tug.

2. A fold in a dress; a horizontal fold or plait in a skirt, wide or narrow, and sewn throughout its length.

3. A sort of head-dress; a turban.

"And upon his head a goodly white tuck, containing in length by estimation fifteen yards." —Shakespeare: *Volpone*, II, i, 114.

4. A tuck-net (q.v.).

"The tuck is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long hunt in the midst." —Carver.

5. Food, . . . dilly sweetstuff, pastry, or the like. [Slang.]

"The slogger looks rather sodden, as if he didn't take much exercise, and ate too much tuck." —F. Hughes: *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. II, ch. v.

II. Shipbuilding:

1. The after part of a ship, where the ends of the bottom planks are gathered, under the stem or counter. Its shape gives a name to the build, as square-tuck (q.v.).

2. The square stem of a boat.

tuck-creaser, s. [CREASER, a, II, 4.]

tuck-in, a. A hearty meal. [Slang.]

"They set me down to a jolly good tuck-in of bread and meat." —Daily Telegraph, Jan. 1, 1884.

tuck-marker, s. [TUCK-CREASER.]

tuck-net, s.

Fish.: A landing-net; one for dipping fish out of a larger net.

tuck-pointing, s.

Build.: Marking the joints of brickwork with a narrow parallel ridge of white putty.

tuck-shop, a. A shop where sweetstuffs, pastry, &c., are sold. [Slang.]

"Bally Harrowell's; that's our school-house tuck-shop." —F. Hughes: *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. I, ch. vi.

tuck (3), **tuck** (1), s. [TUCK, v.] The sound produced by beating a drum; the beat or roll of a drum. [Scott: *Rob Roy*, III, 17.]

tuck, **tuk-ken**, **tuk-kyn**, v. t. & i. [Low Ger. *tucken*, *tukken* = to pull up, to draw up, to tuck up, to entice, allied to *tucken* = to tuck up, to lie in folds, as a badly-made garment; O. Dut. *tocken* = to entice; Ger. *tucken* = to draw up, to shrug. *Tuck* is a variant of *tug* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrust or press in together; to gather into a narrow compass. (Generally with up.)

"Her hair was in curls, her sleeves tucked up to the elbow." —Daily Telegraph, Sept. 13, 1884.

2. To thrust into a narrow or close place.

"With that he tucked the book under his arm." —Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, Sept. 24, 1884.

3. To inclose by pushing the clothes close around. (With in or up.)

"To have his mail always to lay all things in print, and tuck him in warm." —Locke: *On Education*.

4. To string up; to hang. (With up.)

"The hangman . . . then nicely tucked up the criminal." —Richardson: *Pamela*, I, 141.

5. To fill, as cloth. (Prov.)

6. To pack in barrels. (Prov.)

"The hogheads (of pickled) were tucked on Sunday." —Morning Chronicle, Aug. 13, 1887.

B. Intransitive: To contract; to draw together.

"An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges tucked in, and growing skinned and hard, gave it the name of a callous ulcer." —Sharp: *Surgery*.

(1) To tuck in: To eat heartily. [Slang.]

(2) To tuck up: To put in a fix or difficulty.

"They have been playing the old game of skirting, eventually to find themselves fairly tucked up by wire-fencing." —Field, Feb. 12, 1884.

tuck-a-hoe, **tuck-a-hoe**, s. [North American Indian.]

Bot.: A vegetable substance of doubtful affinity, dug up in various parts of the United States. Fries thought it was a fungus, and placed it in the genus *Pachyma*. Berkeley considers that it is more probably the silted state of the root of some flowering plant. It consists almost entirely of pectic acid, the chemical substance which, occurring in currants and other fruits, renders it possible to coagulate them into jelly. *Tuckahoo* is eaten by the North American Indians, who find it a nutritious food.

tuck-er, s. [Eng. *tuck*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which tucks.

2. An ornamental frilling of lace or muslin

round the top of a woman's dress and descending to cover part of the bosom.

"There is a certain female ornament by some called a tucker, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom." —Garrison, No. 101.

3. A fuller. (Prov.)

"Tuckers and fullers, weavers and cloth-dressers." —Henry Masters: *all Things*, p. 41.

4. Food. [Slang.]

"Diagnos, who have great difficulty in making their tucker of digging." —Morning Chronicle, Aug. 31, 1884.

tuck-ēt (1), s. [Ital. *toccata* = a prelude; *toccato* = a touch, from *toccare* = to touch (q.v.).] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare.

"A tucket sounds." —Shakespeare: *Othello*, II, I. (Stage direction.)

tuck-ēt (2), s. [Ital. *tocchetto* = a ragout of fish or flesh, from *tocco* = a bit or morsel.] A steak, a collop. [TUCKET.]

tuc-kēt-sō-nāge, s. [Eng. *tucket* (1), and *sonance*.] The sound of the tucket.

"Let the trumpet sound." —The tucketsona . . . and the note to mount." —Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, IV, 2.

tuck-ing, pr. par. or a. [TUCK, v.]

tū-cūm, s. [The South American name.]

1. Bot.: *Astrocaryum vulgare*, a South American palm tree of medium height, having its leaves pinnate and ciliate, with prickles. A fine fibre or thread, obtained in Brazil from its young leaves, is woven into bowstrings, hammocks, and other articles requiring combined fineness, lightness, and strength.

2. Comm.: The fibre described under 1.

tū-cū-tū-cū, s. [TUKUTUKO.]

tūd-nōre, **tūd-nōre**, s. [Etym. doubtful. Prior took the name from Langham's Garden of Health, but it may be a misprint.]

B.: *Nepeta Glechoma*. (Britten & Holland.)

Tū-dōr, a. & s. [Welsh *Teudyr* = Theodore.]

A. As adjective.

1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the English royal line founded by Owen Tudor of Wales, who married the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor line was Henry VII., the last Elizabeth.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to the style of architecture known as Tudor: as, a Tudor window, a Tudor arch. [TUDOR-STYLE.]

B. As substant.

One of the Tudor line or family.

Tudor-arch, s.

Arch.: The four-centred arch, common in the Perpendicular style.

Tudor-chimney, n. Having ornamental chimneys, as in the late Tudor style.

"A Tudor-chimney built of mellow brick-work." —Templeton: *Edward Morris*, II.

Tudor-flower, s.

Arch.: A flat flower, or leaf, placed upright on its stalk, much used in Perpendicular work, especially late in the style, in long suits, as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, &c. [Gloss. of Arch.]

Tudor-style, s.

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the Perpendicular style, from the fact that it attained its greatest

Examples of the time of Henry VIII.: a. East Barnham Manor House; b. Hampton Court; c. Eton College.

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development under Henry VII., the first of the Tudor line.

"The superb chapel which that monarch erected at Westminster is the best specimen that can be adduced for giving the reader a just and correct idea of the Tudor style."—*Smith's Essays*, Dublin, 1790, p. 102.

2. A term applied specifically to late Perpendicular v. k. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. In domestic architecture the term is applied to three phases of, or developments from the Perpendicular:

(1) The Early Tudor, from the reign of Edward IV. to that of Henry VII. inclusive. Of this style there are no perfect buildings, and only few traces remaining, as at Sudley in Gloucestershire (See *Illus. under TOURNEY*) and Hurstmonceux in Sussex. The Plaisance begun at Greenwich in the reign of Henry VI. and completed by Edward IV., and the palace of Shene, built by Henry VII., have totally disappeared; but, according to the survey of 1649, the palace at Shene abounded with bay windows of capricious design, with rectangular and semi-circular projections, and was adorned with many octagonal towers, surmounted with bulbous cupolas of the same plan, having their angles enriched with crockets.

(2) Tudor, in vogue during the reign of Henry VIII. The plan of the larger mansions of this period was quadrangular, comprising an inner and base court, between which stood the gate-house. On the side of the inner court facing the entrance were the great chamber, or room of assembly, the hall, the chapel, the gallery for amusements, on an upper story,



HEAD OF TUDOR DOORWAY.
(Feetly Door, Adderbury Church, Oxon.)

running the whole length of the principal side of the quadrangle, and the summer and winter parlours. The materials were either brick or stone, sometimes both combined. Moulded brick-work and terra-cotta were also employed for decorative purposes. Among the more striking peculiarities were the gate-houses, the numerous turrets and ornamental chimneys, the large and beautiful bay and oriel windows, hammer-beam roofs, and paneled wainscoting round the apartments.

¶ The term Tudor is used by some authorities to include (1) and (2).

(3) Late Tudor, or Elizabethan. (*ELIZABETHAN ARCHITECTURE*.)

tue, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tuyère* (q.v.).]

tue-iron, *s.*

1. The same as *TUVINS* (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

Tu-ō-di-an, *a.* [See *def.*] Of or belonging to the region adjacent to the Tweed.

Tuedian-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The name given, in 1855, by Mr. George Tate, to a series of beds underlying the Carboniferous Limestone of Northumberland and Durham. They consist of white, or pale brown and gray sandstones, and greenish gray shales, cement stones, and impure limestone. Called in Scotland the Calciferous Sandstones. (*Ethelidge*.)

tue-fall, *s.* [A corrupt. of *to-fall*.] A building with a sloping roof on one side only; a penthouse, a lean-to.

tu-ōl, **tu-ill**, *s.* [*Tewell*.]

1. The anus.

2. The straight gut.

"As also to help the providence or falling downe both of rudd and matrice, and to reduce them againe into their places."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxi, ch. xix.

Tues-day, **Tewes-day**, **Tewis-day**, *s.* [*A.S.* *Tiwas day* = the day of *Tiw*, the Scandinavian Mars, or god of war; *Iscl.* *Týs dagr* = the day of *Týr*, the god of war; *Dan.*

Tirs dag; *Sw.* *Tisdag*; *O. H. Ger.* *Ties tag* = the day of *Tin*, god of war; *M. H. Ger.* *Tislag*; *Ger.* *Dienstag*.] The third day of the week.

tu-ō-aita, *s.* [*Lat.* *Tuas* = the river Tweed, where found; *sniff.* -*its* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An indurated variety of lithomarge (q.v.); colour, milk-white. It has been used for slate pencils.

tu-fa, *s.* [*Ital.* *tufo* = a porous stone.]

Petrol.: A name given to a light, porous, calcareous stone, sometimes having the aspect of a sandstone, at others earthy and enclosing the decomposed remains of vegetable substances. Compos.: a carbonate of lime; deposited by springs, rivers, and heated waters which have traversed calcareous rocks. Sometimes, though incorrectly, spelt *tuff*.

tu-fa-cootha (*a* as *ah*), *a.* [*Tufa*.] Pertaining to tufa; consisting of or resembling tufa or tuff.

tufaceous-limestone, *s.*

Petrol.: A limestone (q.v.), which partakes of the characters of a tufa (q.v.).

tu-fa-ite, *s.* [*Eng.* *tufo*; *sniff.* -*its* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The same as *TUFA* (q.v.).

tuff (*1*), *s.* [*Fr.* *touff*.] A tuft. (*Prov.*) [*Tuff* (*1*), *s.*]

tuff (*2*), *s.* [*Tufa*.]

Petrol.: An earthy, sometimes fragmentary deposit, of volcanic materials of the most heterogeneous kind. Sometimes the result of the deposition of ash volcanic matter by water into which it has fallen; at others from the ejection of large quantities of heated aqueous mud at a certain phase in a volcanic eruption. In the latter case it frequently encloses twigs and fragments of charred wood overwhelmed in the course of the stream. The words *tufa* and *tuff* are often incorrectly applied and confounded together.

tuf-foan, *s.* [*TYPHOON*.]

tuff-tar-fa-ty, **tuff-tar-fa-ta**, *s.* [*Eng.* *tuff*, and *taffeta*.]

Fabric: Tuffed taffeta; a shaggy or villous silk fabric.

tuff (*1*), ***tuff**, ***tufft**, *s.* [*Prop.* *tuff*, from *Fr.* *touffe* = a tuft; cf. *Ger.* *zopf* = a weft of hair, a tuft, a pigtail; *Welsh* *tuff* = a tuft. *Tuff* is thus a derivative of *top* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A cluster, a clump.

"If you will know my house,

"Tis at the 'st of olives, here hard by."

Shakspeare: As You Like It, iii. 1.

(2) A collection of small flexible or soft things in a knot or bunch.

"The flowers are white, and stand in the same manner, in small tufts at the top of the branches."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. I, ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: A young nobleman, emerald as a student at a university, so called from the tuft or gold tassel worn on the cap. (*University slang*.)

"He had rather a marked natural indifference to tufts."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. II, ch. III.

II. *Botany*:

1. A head or cushion-like mass of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all collectively forming a dense, rounded mass.

2. A little bundle or collection of leaves, hairs, &c., or anything similar.

tuff-hunter, *s.* One who courts the society of titled persons; one who toadies to men of title.

tuff-hunting, *s.* The practice of a tuff-hunter.

tuff-mockade, *s.*

Fabric: A mixed stuff of silk and wool, in imitation of tufted taffeta or velvet.

tuff (*2*), ***tufft**, *s.* [*Iscl.* *topf*, *tuft*, *tuft*, *tuft* = a green tuft or knoll, from *tóm*, neut. of *tómr* = empty; hence, a clearing; *Sw.* *tóm*, neut. of *tóm* = empty.] [*Toom*.] A knoll, a plantation.

"A toure on a tuff." *Piers Plowman*, B. 14. (*Prod.*)

tufft, *v. t. & t.* [*Tuff* (*1*), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To separate into tufts.

2. To adorn with or as with a tuft or tufts.

3. To form a tuft on; to top.

"O'er beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that sit the evening months"
Thomson

4. To pass over, in, or among the tufts of.

"With his hands
The labouring hunter tufts the thick under-
Where harkward is the hart."
Drayton: Polydore, s. 8

B. *Intransitive*: To grow in tufts; to form tuft or tufts.

***tuff-tuff-fa-ta**, *s.* [*TUFFTAPPAITY*.]

tufft-*fa*, *pa. par. & a.* [*Tufft*, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Adorned with a tuft or tufts; growing in tufts. (*Milton*: *Lycidas*, 143.)

— Growing in tufts or clumps.

"Whose battlements were scarred
Wordsworth: *Acrostich*, bk. 1.

tuffed-fabric, *s.* A fabric in which tufts are set, as in the old form of Turkish and Persian carpets, in which tufts are set on the warp, and then locked in by the weaving of the weft and the crossing of the warp.

tuffed-quail, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus *Lophortyx* (q.v.).

tuffed-umbre, *s.* [*UMBR*.]

tufft-*er*, *s.* [*Eng.* *tuff*, *v.*; *er*.] A tuft-hound used to drive the stag out of cover.

"The tuffers are laid on the line of the moorland, and the first is left to pursue his way unmolested."
Field, Sept. 24, 1867.

tufft-*ing*, *s.* [*Tufft*, *v.*] The finding of a stag in cover.

"Though a promising youngster, he was not a warrantable deer, and once more the tuffing process was proceeded with."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1867.

***tufft**-*y*, *a.* [*Eng.* *tuff* (*1*), *s.*; *y*.]

1. Abounding with tufts.

"In the tuffty frith and in the mossy fell."
Drayton: Polydore, s. 8

2. Growing in tufts. (Of the pineapple.)

"Let me strip thee of thy tuffty oak."
Thomson: Summer, iii.

tug, ***togge**, *v. t. & i.* [*A* doublet of *teach* and *teag*; cf. *O. Dut.* *toge* = a draught of beer; *Iscl.* *tógga* = to tug, *tug* = a tow-rop, from *tug* = a pull, tug, draught.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To pull or draw with great effort or with a violent strain; to haul or drag with great labour and force.

"Swift from his seat he leapt upon the ground;
And tugg'd the wayward from the quelling steed."
Pope: Homer; *Iliad* v. 10

2. To pull, to pluck.

3. To drag by means of a steam-tug; to tow; as, To tug a vessel into port.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To pull with great effort.

"For six years
Tug at an oar 'till gallies
Boatmen & Fleet: Customs of the Country, &c.

2. To labour, to struggle, to strive.

"Hence you issued cruel wars, in so much that
In the end Virtue became envious also to the
mass. But first they tugged together between deep
solutes."—*Shakespeare: Hist. King*, bk. IV, ch. viii.

tug, *s.* [*Tuo*, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A pull with great effort or labour.

"Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard; at the tug he fell."
Dryden: Virgil; *Æneid* vi. 10

2. A supreme effort; a struggle.

"When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug
war."
Lee: Alexander the Great, iv. 1

3. A kind of carriage used for conveying timber, faggots, &c.

4. Raw hide, of which in old times plough-traces were frequently made. (*Scotch*.)

"Thou was a noble little Jan.
As ever in tug or tow was drawn."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Man

II. *Technically*:

1. *Harness*: A trace by which the draught animal pulls the load.

2. *Naut.*: A tug-boat (q.v.).

3. *Mining*: The iron hoop of a corve to which the tackle is attached.

¶ 1. To hold one tug: To keep one busily employed; to keep one at work. (*Life of A. Wood*, July 18, 1867.)

tue, **tūt**, **tūre**, **quidat**, **whāt**, **tūll**, **tūther**: wā, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thäre; pine, pīt, aīre, aīr, marīne; gē, pē, or, wōre, wēlf, wēck, whā, sūn; māte, sūn, sūre, ghāte, sūr, rāde, fūll; trȳ, *Syrian*. *a*, *ae* = *ē*; *ey* = *ē*; *ou* = *ū*.

2. To hold tug: To stand severe hand-
ing or hard work.

3. Tug of war: A game in which sides are
chosen, and both take hold of a rope, each
endeavoring to pull the other over a line;
hence, figuratively, a supreme effort, a desper-
ate struggle for supremacy.

tug-boat, s. A strongly-built steamboat,
well for tugging or towing sailing or other
vessels; a steam-tug.

tug-carrier, s. An attachment to the
back strap of wagon harness.

tug-hook, s. A hook on the hame for the
attachment of the trace.

tug-iron, s. The hook to which a trace
is attached.

tug-slide, s. A metallic substitute for a
buckle, in which the tug is adjusted as to
length.

tug-gir, s. [Eng. tug, v.; -er.] One who
tugs or pulls with great effort.

tug-ging, pr. par. or a. [Tug, v.]

***tug-ging-ly, adv.** [Eng. tugging; -ly.]
With a tug or tugs; with laborious pulling.

tū-l, s. [Native name.]
Ornith.: The Pos-bird
(q.v.).

***tulie, *tull-lötter (u
as w), s.** [Fr. *tulle*, from
Lat. *tulla* = a tile.]

Mil. Antig.: One of the
guard plates appended to
the lances, to which they
were frequently fastened
by straps. They hung
down, and covered the
upper part of the thigh,
and were first introduced
in the reign of Henry V.



TULLES.

**tūll-tō (s as y), tūll-
yie, s.** [Prob. from O. Fr. *touiller* = to mix
or mingle confusedly.] A quarrel, a hroil.
[Scotch.]

-N. If it had been for debt, or even for a bit of
the gawker, the devil of Nelly McDaniel's tongue
should ever have wrangled him. —Scott: *Grey Man-
ner*, ch. 2111.

**tū-tion, *tū-i-oy-on, *tū-i-ty-on, *tū-
ys-on, s.** [Fr. *tution* = protection, from
Lat. *tutio*, accus. of *tutō* = protection,
from *tutus*, pa. par. of *tueri* = to watch, to
protect.]

1. Defence, protection, keeping, guardian-
ship.

-We were appointed, as the nearest friends, to
the tuition of his own boy. —Morse: *Richard
III.*, p. 24.

2. The particular watch and care of a
father or guardian over his pupil or ward.

3. Instruction; the act or business of teach-
ing various subjects.

***tū-tion-ar-y, a.** [Eng. *tuition*; -ary.]
Of or pertaining to tuition.

tū-kō-tū-kō, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: (*tenomys brasiliensis*, a small noc-
turnal rodent, about the size of a rat, from
South America. It is named in imitation of
its cry, which surprises a stranger hearing it
for the first time, since the animal is con-
cealed in its long burrow. Its food consists
chiefly of the roots of plants, in its search
for which it drives long galleries, in some
places completely tunneling the ground.

tū-lā (1), s. [Hind.] A native cooking-place
in India.

Tū-lā (2), s. [See def.] A town in Russia.

Tula-metal, s. An alloy of gold, silver,
and lead, forming the base of the celebrated
Russian snuff-boxes, popularly called platinum
boxes.

tū-lā, s. [TOULSA.]

Bot.: (1) Basil [TOULSA]; (2) *Stenoc. Cham-
paca*.

tū-lāgh-i-s, s. [Named after Tulbagh, a
Dutch governor at the Cape of Good Hope.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceae, allied to Antheri-
um, with a rotate perianth and a three-valved
capsule, with loculicidal dehiscence, and a

snell like garlic. Known species seven, from
the Cape of Good Hope. They are boiled in
milk and given in phthisical complaints.

tūleh'-en, tūleh'-in (ch guttural), s. [Of
Gael. & Ir. *tulach* = a heap.]

1. Ord. Lang.: (See extract under TULCHAN-
BISHOP.)

2. Church Hist.: A tulchan-bishop (q.v.).

**"Such bishops were called tulchans by the people."
—McClintock & Strong: *Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, s. 116.**

tulchan-bishop, s.

Church Hist. (Pl.): The name given by the
people to the bishops appointed in the Scotch
Church under the Concordat of Leith, A.D.
1572, which provided for the restoration of
the old hierarchical titles under the control
of the General Assembly. The men who con-
sented to take the titles bound themselves,
as the price of their elevation, to receive only
a small part of the revenues, the larger por-
tion going to Morton and his colleagues.

**"A tulchan" is, or rather was, for the thing is long
since obsolete, a substitute for the real simu-
lacre of a calf—similar enough to deceive the imper-
fect perspective organs of a cow. At milking time the
tulchan, with head duly bent, was set as if to suck;
th and cow, looking round, fancied that her calf was
"ay and that all was right, and so gave her milk
freely, while the cunning maid was milking in white
abundance to her pail all the while. The Scotch
milkmaids in those days cried: "Where's the tulchan?"
is the tulchan ready? So of the bishops. Scotch
laids were eager enough to milk the Church lands
and tithes, to get rents out of it as freely, which was
not always easy. They were glad to construct a form
of bishops to please the King and Church, and make
the milk come without disturbance. The reader now
knows what a tulchan-bishop was. A series of simu-
lacrums constructed not without difficulty, in Parlia-
ment and King's Council, among the Scots, and torn
asunder afterwards with dreadful clamour, and scat-
tered to the four winds, so soon as the cow became
wary to it!" —Crichton: *Cromwell*, l. 11.**

tū-lā, s. [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by the Mexican
Spaniards in California to *Scirpus lacustris*,
the Club-rush or Bulrush, which grows
abundantly in certain places in the country;
two lakes in Upper California being called,
in consequence, the Tule Lakes. In addition
to its uses, mentioned in the article *Scirpus*
(q.v.), it has been employed as a material for
paper-making.

tū-lip, *tū-lī-pan, s. [Fr. *tulipe*; Ital.
tulipano; Turk. *tulband*, the vulgar pronun-
ciation of *dulband* = a turban; Pers. *dulband*,
which Skene considers to be from Hindostanee;
Sp. *tulip* = a small tulip, *tulipán* = a tulip;
Port. *tulipa*.] It is named because the gay
colours and the form of a tulip suggest those
of some turbans.]

1. Bot.: The genus *Tulipa*, and spec. *Tulipa
Gemeiniana*, the Garden Tulip. Stem smooth
and one-flowered, petals and filaments also
smooth; flower erect, the lobes of the stigma
decurrent and deeply divided, the leaves
ovate, lanceolate, glaucous, and smooth. It
was brought in seed from the Levant to
Augustine in 1559. There the same year
Gesner saw, described, and figured it; soon
after which it was cultivated throughout Ger-
many. When it reached Holland, the future
seat of the Tulipomania (q.v.), is not known.
It was introduced into England from Vienna
about the end of the sixteenth century. Tulips
flourish best in rich loam and sand. More
than a thousand varieties are known, and
others are being obtained at intervals from
seed. The most valuable kinds should be
taken up after they have ceased flowering,
and dried and kept till autumn, when they
should be replanted. They require protec-
tion against continued rain or hard frost,
which are apt to make them rot.

2. Gunnery: The increase of thickness at
the muzzle of a gun. Only occasionally found
in modern breechloaders.

tulip-ear, s. An upright or prick-ear in
dogs. (*Vero Shaw*.)

tulip-tree, s.

Botany:

1. This tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) fre-
quently called the Tulip Poplar, is a native of
the United States, and one of the most beautiful
of American trees. It belongs to the natural
order Magnoliaceae, and is a large and stately
tree, sometimes from 100 to 140 feet high, with
a trunk three feet in diameter. The leaves are
roundish, ovate, and three lobed, the middle
lobe truncated. The flowers resemble tulips
in size and appearance. The bark has a bitter,
aromatic taste, and contains a bitter principle,
called Liriodendrin, which has been used as a

substitute for quinine. [See illustration under
ASAULT.]

2. Paritium elatum.

tulip-wood, s.

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Physalis*
floribunda.

tū-lip-s, s. [TULIP.]

Bot.: Tulip; the typical genus of Tulipae.
Bulb of few thick convolute scales; leaves
radical and canline, the lower ones sheathing;
flowers usually solitary, rarely two on each
stem; perianth campanulate, of six segments,
without a nectariferous depression; stamens
six; anthers fixed by the base, erect, mobile,
linear, bursting inwards; stigma sessile,
three-lobed; ovary trigonous; fruit capsular,
seeds many. Known species twenty, from
Europe and the North and West of Asia. It
has a one-flowered, somewhat drooping stem;
the leaves of the perianth ovate, fragrant,
acuminate, bearded at the extremity; the
flowers yellow; the stamens hoary at the
base, the stigma obtuse. It increases by
throwing out a long, slim fibre from its root,
at the extremity of which a bulb and, in due
time, a fresh flower appears. *T. Germanica*
is the Garden Tulip. [TOULIP.] *T. Oculus-Solis*,
the Agen Tulip, so called from Agen in France,
where it grows, has large and bell-shaped
flowers of a fine scarlet colour, each petal
marked at its base with a broad black and
yellow spot. It is wild in France, Germany,
Italy, &c. *T. saxatilis*, the Early Dwarf or
Van Thol Tulip, is a native of Southern
Europe, blooming in March and April. *T.
Celsiana*, the Small Yellow, and *T. biflora*, the
Two-flowered Yellow Tulip, the latter with
fragrant flowers, are wild near the Volga, &c.
T. Clusiana is the Red and White Italian
Tulip. The bulbs of *T. stellata*, growing in
the Himalayas, the Salt Range, &c., are eaten.

tū-lī-pā-pā-s, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tulipa*];
Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acem.]

Bot.: (1) The order Liliaceae (q.v.); (2)
the tribe Tulipeae (q.v.).

***tū-lī-pan, s.** [TURBAN.]

tū-lip-s-s, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tulipa*]; Lat.
fem. pl. adj. suff. -acem.]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceae (*De Candolle*,
Lindley, &c.), merged by Sir J. Hooker in
Liliaceae.

***tū-lip-ist, s.** [Eng. *tulip*; -ist.] A culti-
vator of tulips. (*Brownie: Urne Buriall*, Ep.
Ded.)

tū-lip-s-mā-nī-s, tū-lip-mā-nī-s, s.

[Eng. *tulip*; o connect., and mania (q.v.).]
An extravagant passion for the possession of
tulips or tulip-bulbs. Tulips were introduced
into Holland late in the sixteenth century,
and the soil and climate being favourable, their
cultivation formed an important branch of
industry, and the plants became more and
more in request as they increased in variety
and beauty. The Dutch merchants therefore
made the purchase and sale of these bulbs a
part of their regular trade, and supplied other
European nations with their importations.
What was at first a legitimate trade after-
wards developed into the wildest speculation,
which rose to its greatest height between
1634 and 1637. For a single bulb of the
species *semper Augustus*, 13,000 florins were
once paid, and for three, 30,000 florins, and
equally extravagant sums for other kinds. Men
then dealt in bulbs as they do now in stocks
and shares. At length the fictitious trade
collapsed. Many persons who had suffered
ruinous losses broke their contracts; confi-
dence in the ultimate realization of the money
which the bulbs were supposed to represent
then vanished, and ruin spread far and wide.

tū-lip-s-mā-nī-ā-s, s. [Eng. *tulip*; o
connect., and mania.] One who is affected
with tulipomania (q.v.).

tūlle, s. [Fr.]

Fabric: A kind of thin, open silk net,
originally manufactured at Tulle in France,
in narrow strips, and much used for ladies'
head-dresses, collars, &c.

***tulie, *tull, v.t.** [TOLLE.] To entice, to
allure.

***Tū-lī-en, a.** [See def.] Of or pertaining
to Marcus Tullius Cicero, the celebrated
Roman orator; Ciceroan.

tūl, boy; pōut, jōwi; cat, goll, oherus, gāin, bouph; go, gom; thin, thā; sin, ag; expect, Xanophon, exist. -lāg.
-tan, -tan = shān. -tion, -tion = shān; -tion, -tion = shān. -tious, -tious, -tious = shān. -tū, -tū, &c. = tū, dūl.

TUL-ly, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A township in the State of New York on Onondaga Creek.

Tully-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Middle Devonian Age, developed at Tully.

tu-lis'-tā-ma, *s.* [Gr. *tuλος* (*tulos*) = a knot or callosity, and *stoma* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: A genus of Trichogaster. Puff-balls, with the peridium paper-like, distinct from the stem, which is tall. At first covered with a scaly or powdery coat or veil which soon falls away; then an orifice gives egress to the spores. Species few. *Tulostoma mammosum* is found in Western Europe.

tū-lā-ōd'-nia, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tulocum* (*s*); -in (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_2$. A bitter substance extracted from the bark of *Cerepa tulucosa* by alcohol. A light yellow, amorphous resinous mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in ether. Turned blue by sulphuric acid, and by oxalic, tartaric, and citric acids when heated.

tūl'-war, *s.* [Hind.] The East Indian sahré. "It cannot be much more difficult to get out of the way of an Arab's spear, a Zulu's assegai, or a Pathan's tulwar."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1885.

tūm, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A kind of mastio obtained from *Pistacia otinifolia*, an apetalous tree ten feet high growing in Barbary.

tumba, *s.* **tomba**, *v.t.* [A.S. *tumbian*.] [TUMBLE, *v.*] To tumble. (*Trévise*, iv, 365.)

tūm'-būk-l, *s.* [TUMBUK.]

tūm'-ble, *s.* **tom'-ble**, *s.* **tura-bel**, *v.t. & t.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *tūmbe*, *tomba*, from A.S. *tumbian* = to tumble, to turn heels over head; cogn. with Dut. *tumelen* = to tumble; O. Dut. *tumelen*, *tommelen*; Ger. *tumeln*, *tummeln* = to stagger, to reel; Dan. *tumle*; Sw. *tumla* = to tumble.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To roll about; by turning one way and the other; to toss, to roll; to pitch about. "Hedgehog, which lies tumbling in my barefoot."—*Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, ii, 1.

2. To lose footing or support, and fall to the ground; to be thrown down; to come down suddenly and violently.

3. To play mountebank tricks, by various movements and contortions of the body.

4. To move, pass, or go roughly.

5. To understand, to comprehend. (*Slang.*)

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to fall; to throw down; to hurl. "They began to assault him from behind, tumbling down and throwing mighty stones upon his head and neck."—*P. Holland*; *Plutarch*, p. 155.

2. To turn over; to turn and throw about, as for examination or search. "They tumbled all their little quivers o'er, To chase propitious shafts."—*Prior*.

3. To overthrow; to throw down; to cast down; to make to totter and fall. "He whose nod Has tumbled feebler despots from their sway."—*Byron*; *Childs Harold*, l. 52.

4. To toss. (*Shakespeare*; *Pericles*, *Prolog.*)

5. To throw into disorder; to disturb, to rumple; as, To tumble a bed.

6. To disturb.

"They were greatly tumbled up and down in their minds."—*Bunyan*; *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

7. To throw by chance or violence.

1. To tumble home: Said of a ship's sides when they incline in above the extreme breadth.

2. To tumble in:

(1) To go to bed. (*Slang.*)

(2) The same as To tumble home (q.v.).

(3) *Carp.*: To fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.

3. To tumble to: To understand. (*Slang.*)

tūm'-ble, *s.* [TUMBLE, *v.*] A fall; a rolling over. "The play was to a great extent affected thereby, and tumblers were frequent."—*Platt*, Dec. 6, 1884.

tumble-bug, **tumble-dung**, *s.*

Entom.: A popular American name for any beetle of the family Mearnsiidae, which, after enveloping its eggs in dung, rolls the mass thus formed to a hole in which to cover it up; specifically applied to *Coprobatus solera*.

tumble-down, *s.* In a falling state; ruinous, dilapidated. (*Colleg.*)

"They came so low as to live in a tumble-down old house at Fetham."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 24, 1884.

tumble-home, *s.*

Naut.: The part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth.

tūm'-blē-fl-ōd'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *tumble*; suff. -*ation*.] The act of tumbling, toiling, or rolling about.

"A heavy rolling boat, through which we are carried at the rate of nearly three hundred miles in twenty-four hours, ceases to be the sickening tumblification which the most seasoned amongst us would find it in a full-rigged ship, with her courses hoisted up."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1884.

tūm'-blēr, *s.* [Eng. *tumbler* (*s*); *v.*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who tumbles; one who performs the tricks of a mountebank, such as turning somersaults, walking on the hands, or the like.

"An uncouth foot exhibit, and are gone, Heels over head, like tumblers on a stage."—*Wordsworth*; *Excursion*, bk. viii.

2. A drinking-glass of a cylindrical form, or of the form of the frustum of an inverted cone; so called, because formerly, from its base ending in a point, it could not be set down till completely empty of liquor.

"Mr. Stiggins, walking softly across the room to a well-remembered shelf in one corner, took down a tumbler, and with great deliberation put four lumps of sugar in it."—*Dickens*; *Picwick*, ch. iii.

3. The contents of such a glass.

4. A variety of pigeon, so called from its habit of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain colour, black, blue, or white.

"The little tumbler flashing downward in the sunlight is a sight to watch and admire."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1884.

5. A variety of dog, so called from its habit of tumbling before it attacks its prey. It was formerly employed for catching rabbits.

"The tumbler and harrier ought to be reckoned by themselves."—*Beaumont*; *Speculum*, ch. ix, § 1.

6. A tumbrel (q.v.).

7. One of the religious sect known as German baptists or Dunkers (q.v.).

"They are also called Tumblers from their mode of baptism, which is by putting the person whilst kneeling head first under water."—*Ripley & Dana*; *Amer. Cyclop.*, vi, 216.

8. An American popular name for the larvae of the Culexidae.

"They are . . . called tumblers from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water by means of the fin-like paddles at the end of the tail."—*Ripley & Dana*; *Amer. Cyclop.*, viii, 31.

9. (*Pl.*): A band of roysterers in the early part of the eighteenth century, who delighted in offering insults to unprotected women.

"A third sort are the tumblers, whose office it is to set women on their heads."—*Black*; *Spectator*, No. 284.

II. Technically:

1. **Found.**: A vertically rotating case for cleaning castings placed within it.

2. **Locksmith.**: A latch engaging within a notch in a lock bolt, or otherwise opposing its motion until it is lifted or arranged by the key, so as to remove the obstacle.

3. **Firearms.**: The piece in the interior of a gunlock by which the mainspring acts on the hammer, causing it to fall and explode the cap.

4. **Naut.**: One of the movable pins with which the cathead-stopper and shank-painter are respectively engaged. By the coincident movement of the pins, the ends of the anchor, which are suspended from the cathead and fish-davit respectively, are simultaneously freed.

tumbler-punch, *s.*

Firearms.: A small two-bladed punch used for pushing the arbour of the tumbler, the band-springs, &c., from their seats, in taking a gun apart.

tūm'-blēr-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *tumbler*; -*fūl* (*l*).] As much as a tumbler will hold; a quantity sufficient to fill a tumbler.

tūm'-blē-stēr, *s.* [Eng. *tumble*; suff. -*ster*.] A female tumbler.

tūm'-blīng, **tom'-blīng**, **tum'-bl-yng**, *pr. par. or a.* [TUMBLE, *v.*]

tumbling-bay, *s.*

Hydraul.: A weir or fall in a canal.

tumbling-bob, *s.* A counterpoise weight on an arm to cause it to react by gravity when the lifting lever is withdrawn.

tumbling-box, *s.* The same as *Box*, *s.* 5. (q.v.).

tumbling-home, *s.*

Shipbuild.: Said of the sides of a vessel when they lean in.

tumbling-net, *s.* A trammel-net (q.v.).

tumbling-shaft, *s.* A cam-shaft (q.v.).

tūm'-b el, **tūm'-bril**, **tum'-bril**, **tum'-troll**, *s.* [O. Fr. *tumbrel*, *tumbrel*, *tombrel*; Fr. *tombereau*, lit. = a tumble-cart, a two-wheeled cart which could be tumbled over; returned to deposit the manure with which it was laden, from *tomber* = to fall.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ducking-stool (q.v.).

2. A dung-cart; a sort of low carriage with two wheels, used in farm-work. (*Orydes*; *Cock & Fox*, 251.)

3. A large wheel cage or rack for feeding sheep in the winter. (*Profr*)

4. The cart in which the victims of the guillotine were carried to execution in the first French Revolution.

"Paul endeavored to prove his devotion, his Landry in *The Dead Heart*, by taking another man's place upon the tumbrel about to start for the guillotine."—*Belmont*, May 1, 1887.

II. Ordn.: A covered cart for containing ammunition and tools for mining and sapping.

tū-mē-fac'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *tumefactio*, from Lat. *tumefactus*, *pa. par. of tumefacio* = to make tumid, to swell.] (*Trévise*). The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumour; a tumour, a swelling.

"The common signs and effects of neck from an aneurysm, a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body."—*Arbuthnot*; *On Aneurysm*, ch. vi.

tū-mē-fā-sy, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *tumefier*, from Lat. *tumefacio* = to make tumid, to cause to swell; *tumescere* = to swell, and *facio* = to make.]

A. Trans.: To swell; to cause to swell or become tumid.

"I applied three small caustic triangles about the tumefied joint."—*Wheeler*; *Surgery*.

B. Intrans.: To swell; to rise in a tumour.

tū-mē-fac'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *tumescens*, *pr. par. of tumesco*, incept. from *tumescere* = to swell.] The state or process of growing tumid; tumefaction.

tū-mid, *s.* [Lat. *tumidus*, from *tumescere* = to swell; from the same root come *tuber*, *protuberant*, *tumour*, *tumult*, &c.; Fr. *tumide*; Sn. & Ital. *tumido*.]

1. Being swollen, enlarged, or distended; swollen.

2. Protuberant; rising above the level. "Their tops exceed the sky, So high as Heaven the tumid hills."—*Milton*; *P. L.*, vi, 28.

3. Swollen in sound, pompous; bombastic turgid. "Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here, To turgid ode and tumid stanza dear?"—*Byron*; *English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

tū-mid'-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *tumid*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being tumid; a swollen state.

tū-mid-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tumid*; -*ly*.] In a tumid manner or form.

tū-mid-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *tumid*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being tumid or swollen; tumidity.

tūm'-malp, *s.* [Perhaps a corrupt of Lat. *tumulus* = a heap.]

Mining.: A great quantity, a heap, as of waste.

tū-mēr, **tū-mōur**, *s.* [Fr. *tumeur*, from Lat. *tumorem*, accus. of *tumor* = a swelling, from *tumescere* = to swell; Sp. *tumor*; Ital. *tumor*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A swell or rise, as of water.

"One tumour down'd another, billows strove To outwall ambition, water air outdrew."—*Ben Jonson*; *Masque of Court*.

2. In the same sense as *ill*.

tūte, **tūt**, **tāre**, amidst, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **cāmp**, **bēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **āire**, **āir**, **mārine**; **gē**, **pē**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whā**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **quīte**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fāll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. **ae**, **oe** = **ē**; **ey** = **ē**; **qu** = **kw**.

tunnel-shaft, tunnel-pit, s.
Engl.: A shaft dug from a surface to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends.

tūr-mēl, v.t. & t. [TUNNEL, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form cut or drive a tunnel through or under.
2. To form like a tunnel; to hollow in length.
3. To catch in tunnel-nets.

B. Intrans.: To form, cut, or drive a tunnel; as, To tunnel under the English channel.

tūr-mē, s. [TUNNEL.]

Ichth.: *Thynnus thynnus*, the best known and most important species of its genus, abundant in the Mediterranean, and ranging to the south coast of England and Tasmania. Body thick, dark blue above, grayish beneath; head large and conical, one-fifth the length of the body; pectoral fin long, reaching nearly to end of dorsal, the spines of which are rather short; tail so widely forked as to be almost crescentic. Specimens ten feet long, and weighing 1,000 lbs., have been taken, but fish of half that size are considered large. The flesh, which is pink, is highly esteemed, either fresh or preserved, and the tinned ones married finds a ready sale in England, where the fresh fish is not obtainable. Salted tunny, called *salmunus* was much esteemed by the Romans (Mart., X. xlviii. 12). Tunny are usually captured in the Mediterranean in funnel-like nets, the fish entering the wide mouth, and being driven to the narrow end, where they are killed with lances and harpoons. The American Tunny, *T. scudado-lorsalis*, nearly black above, silvery on the sides, white beneath, and somewhat larger than the common species, is found on the coasts of New York and northwards to Nova Scotia. It is commercially important, not only as a food-fish, but for the oil it yields, twenty gallons being often obtained from a single fish.

tūp, s. [Prob. akin to *top*; cf. Low Ger. *tuppen*, *tuppen* = to push, to butt.] A ram.

"And it might be a *tup's* head, for they were in season."—Scott: *Red Roy*, ch. xxiiv.

tup-man, s. One who breeds or deals in rams.

tūp, v.t. & t. [TUP, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To butt, as a ram. (*Prov.*)
2. To cover, as a ram.

"An old black ram
 Is *tupping* your white ewe."—Shakespeare: *Othello*, I. i.

B. Intrans.: To butt, as a ram; to cover ewes.

"And while thy rams doe *tup*, thy ewes do *twyn*,
 Doe thou in peaceful shade (from such a rude dyn)
 Adde pinyons to thy fawn."
Browne: To Master W. Browne.

tū-pa, s. [The name given by the Indians of Chili to a plant of the genus *Tupa*.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobelia. Tall herbs or undershrubs, with irregular purple, scarlet, yellow, or greenish flowers. *Tupa Fe-illei*, a Chili plant, yields a dangerous poison. The root is chewed to relieve toothache.

tū-pai-s, s. [Latinised from Malay name.]

Zool.: Ground-squirrel; the type-genus of *Tupaia* (q.v.) with seven species; most abundant in the Malay Islands and Indo-Chinese countries, but one species is found in the Khasia Mountains and one in the Eastern Ghats, near Madras. The species closely resemble each other in general appearance, differing chiefly in the size and the colour and length of the fur. Nearly all have long bushy tails like squirrels.

tū-pai-I-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tupaia*(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Insectivora, with two genera, *Tupaia* and *Ptilocercus*, to which some authorities add a third, *Hylomys*. Squirrel-like shrews, with bushy tails, partially arboreal, but also feeding on the ground and among low bushes. Patagium absent; limbs short and robust. They are especially Malayan, with outlying species in northern and continental India.

2. *Paleont.*: *Oxygomphus*, from the Tertiary deposits of Germany, is believed to belong to this family; as is *Omyomys*, from the Pliocene of the United States.

tū-pū-lā, s. [Native Indian name.]

Comm.: The wood of the tree of the genus *Nyssa* (q.v.) and the tree themselves. The wood is difficult to split, its fibres being much interwoven. It is of little value.

tū-quē-quē, phr. (Lat. = thou also.) An answer or argument in which the person assailed returns with the same or a similar charge upon the assailant. Used also adjectively, as a *tu quoque* argument.

tūr, s. [TOUR.]

tū-rē-gine, s. [Mod. Lat. *turne*(s); -ine (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: A red pigment found in the wing-feathers of the *Touraco*. (COASTWATER, TOURACO.) It is extracted by means of dilute alkalis, from which it may be precipitated by acids. It differs from all other natural pigments in containing copper to the amount of 5.9 per cent., which cannot be separated without destroying the pigment. The spectrum of turneise has two black absorption bands.

tū-rē-mī-rē, s. [Guianan name.] (See compound.)

turanira-wood, s.

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of the bastard bully-tree of Guiana, *Bumelia retusa*.

Tū-rā-ni-an, s. [From TURAN.] (Aryan.)

Philol.: A term applied to one of the great classes into which human speech has been divided. It is also called *Altaic*, *Scythian*, *Agglutinats*, and *Polysynthetic*.

"The term *Turanian* must be confined to those Uro-Altaic languages which, as it seems to me, have been proved by Schott and others to be related to one another, extending from Finland on the one side to Manchuria on the other."—Hauger: *Comparative Philology*, p. 21.

tū-rātt, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: The Hare Kangaroo (q.v.).

tūr-ban, *tū-l-bant, *tū-l-bant,

***tū-l-pant, *tūr-bant, *tūr-bant,**

***tūr-ban-to, *tūr-ri-bant, *tūr-bant,**

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turban-top, s.

Bot.: A popular name for a fungus of the genus *Helvella*.

***tūr-band, s.** [TURBAN.]

tūr-baned, s. [Eng. *turban*; -ed.] Worn as a turban.

"Where *Phidias* toiled, the *turbaned* apostles bowed."
Pratt: Athens.

tūr-ban-lān, s. [Eng. *turban*; -less.] De-

stitute of or not wearing a turban.

"Then we saw a vision of a *brown* *turbaned* head
 at the back of the verandah."—*Pind*, Oct. 15, 1907.

tūr-ban-y, *tūr-ban-ia, s. [Low Lat. *turbaria*.] [TURAN, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where turf is dug.

"The animal is undoubtedly found in the *turbaria*
 of Britain."—*Isidore*: *Early Man in Britain*, ch. vi.

2. *Law*: The right of digging turf on another man's land.

"Common of *turbary* is a liberty of digging turf
 upon another man's ground."—*Blackstone*, Comm.,
 bk. II, ch. 3.

tūr-bā-lār-I-q, s. pl. [Ibid. Lat. *turbo* (q.v.).]

Zool.: An order of Platyhelminthes; the

worms of low organization, ribbon-shaped,

leaf-shaped, oval, branched, or long, inhabiting

fresh or salt water, or damp localities on land.

The smallest are not larger than some of the

Infusoria, which they approach in appearance,

while the largest are many feet long. They

are one genus. *Alaurina*, is divided into distinct

segments, and the outer surface of the body

is everywhere beset with vibratile cilia. The

aperture of the mouth is sometimes situated

at the anterior end of the body, sometimes

in the middle, or towards the posterior end of

the ventral face. In many the oral aperture is

surrounded by a flexible muscular lip, which

sometimes takes the form of a protrusible

proboscis. All have water-vessels, opening

externally by ciliated pores, and peculiar

vessels; most possess eyes, and some have

auditory sacs. Some are innocuous, and

others diocious; in most the embryo passes

by insensible gradations into the form of the

adult, but some undergo a remarkable meta-

morphosis. The *Turbellaria* are variously

divided by different authors. Huxley divides

them into *Asporea* (having no anal aperture)

and *Proctocha* (having an anal aperture). The

first group contains the *Rhabdocela* and

Dendroca of other authors; the second a

equivalent to the *Rhyacocela* or *Nemaria*

(q.v.).

tūr-bā-lār-I-q, s. & a ["*TURBELLARIA*"]

A. As subst.: Any individual of the *Turbellaria*

(q.v.).

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the *Turbellaria*

(q.v.).

turbellarian-worms, s. pl.

Zool.: The *Turbellaria* (q.v.).

tūr-bēth, s. [TURPETH.]

tūr-bid, *tūr-bide, s. [Lat. *turbidus*, from *turbo* = to disturb; Sp. *turbido*; Ital. *turbido*.]

1. Having the less disturbed; hence, muddy, discoloured, thick, not clear; foul with transonic matter.

"Whither, thou *turbid* eave!"

"Whither, with so much haste!"
Longfellow: The Wreck.

2. Vexed, unquiet, disturbed.

"I had divers fits of melancholy, and such *turbid*

intervals that use to attend close prisoners."—*Bacon*.

Letters, bk. II, let. 20.

***tūr-bid-I-tū, s.** [Eng. *turbid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being turbid; turbidness.

tūr-bid-ly, adv. [Eng. *turbid*; -ly.]

1. In a turbid manner; muddy.

2. Proudly, haughtily.

"A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honour, because he knows his title is weak; one of great merit turbidly repels them, because he knows his title is strong."—*Young: Satires of Humankind*.

tūr-bid-nēss, s. [Eng. *turbid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being turbid; turbidness, thickness.

***tūr-bil-liōn (li as y), s.** [Fr. *tourbillon*, dimin. from Lat. *turbo*, genit. *turbatus* = a whirlwind.] A vortex, a whirl.

"Each of them is a *swirl*, moving on its own axis in the centre of its own vortex of *turbillation*."—*Black: Spectator*, No. 472.

Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thōre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; pē, pē or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trj, Syrian. s, ce = ē; ey = ē; qu = kw.

Tür-ol-phül, Tür-kö-phül, a. [Eng. Turk; and tür. *öl* (phül) = to love.] One who is on the side of the Turks in their efforts to keep the Slavonic Christians under their domination.

"There are not too opinions on the subject even among the most enthusiastic Turcophiles."—*Times*, June 14, 1876.

Tür-ol-phül-ism, a. [Eng. Turcophil; -ism.] The views or feelings of a Turcophil (q.v.).

"Free from the exaggerated... Turcophilism of England in 1877."—*Illustration*, Feb. 10, 1897.

Türd, 'teord, a. [A.S. *teord*.] Excrement, dung.

"And he answered unto him, Lord, suffer also this year to the white; I desire abundance and peace."—*W. 1016*. Luke 11.

tür-di-doo, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *turdus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ides*.]

Ornith.: Thrushes; a family of Passeres or of Turdiformes, almost universally distributed. Bill rather strong, sides somewhat compressed; wings long; tail moderate. The family is of uncertain extent, varying greatly in different classifications. Wallace makes it consist of twenty-one genera, containing 305 species, while other authorities divide it into two sub-families (Turdinae and Sylviinae), which are by many considered to be entitled to rank as families.

tür-di-for-mäp, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *turdus* (q.v.), and *formä* = form.]

Ornith.: Thrush-like birds; a sub-order of Acrocephali, or Singing Birds (Passeus), chiefly from the eastern hemisphere. Their distinguishing characteristic is the presence of ten primary feathers in the wing, the first of which is markedly reduced in size. The sub-order is divided into two groups, *Collinomorpha* (Crow-like Passeres) and *Cichloromorpha* (Thrush-like Passeres).

tür-di-mä, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *turdus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*tur*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Turdidae (q.v.), containing Turdus and closely allied genera. The plumage is completely moulted in the first autumn before migration, so that the young in their first winter plumage differ slightly from adults. Bill as long as head; nostrils open, in small groove; wings with first quills very short; tail long and broad; tarsal long, outer toe longer than inner, united to middle at base, hind toe long and strong.

tür-dün, a. [Lat.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Turdidae (q.v.), whose species are universally distributed. They abound in the Palearctic, Oriental, and Neotropical regions, are less plentiful in the Nearctic and Ethiopian, and very scarce in the Australian region. Bill moderate, straight, convex above; point of upper mandible compressed, notched, and slightly decurved; gape with a few hairs; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, partly closed by a membrane; wings with the first feather very short, second shorter than the third or fourth, which are usually the longest; tarsus longer than middle toe, outer toe connected with middle toe at base. The genus has a number of representatives in the United States, some known as Thrushes, others by other titles. Chief among them is the Wood Thrush (*T. mustelina*), a favorite singer. All the Thrushes are esteemed as game birds.

tür-reün, 'tür-reün, 'tür-rine, a. [Fr. *terrine* = an earthen pan, as if from Lat. *terminus* = earthen, from *terra* = earth.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at table.

"At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen. As the bottom was tripe in a swimming *terrine*."—*Goldsmith*. *The Bachelors of Venice*.

türf, 'torf, 'turfe, 'tyrf (pl. türfa, 'turfas, 'turves), a. [A.S. *turf* (dat. *tyrf*) = turf, cogn. with Dut. *turf* = peat; Icel. *turf* = a turf, soil, peat; Dan. *tørre*; Sw. *turf*; O. H. Ger. *torba*; Ger. *torf*; Fr. *tourbe*; Sansc. *darbha* = a kind of grass.]

1. The surface or sward of grass lands, consisting of earth or mould filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; a piece of earth covered with grass, or such a piece torn or dug from the ground; a sod.

"To preserve it with turf and moss against the injuries of rain and snow."—*P. Roland*. *Pitt*, bk. xvii, ch. xiv.

2. A kind of blackish, fibrous, peaty sub-

stance, cut from the surface of the ground and used as fuel; peat (q.v.).

3 (1) On the turf; Making one's living by raising or selling of peat-horses.

(2) The turf; The race-course; hence, the occupation or profession of horse-racing.

turf-ant, a.

Entom.: *Formica flava*, the Common Yellow Ant of Britain.

turf-ball, a. Formed or composed of turf.

turf-clad, a. Covered with turf.

"The turf-clad heap of mould which covers the poor man's grave."—*Scott*. *Waverley*, bk. vi.

turf-cutter, a. A paring-plough.

turf-drain, a. A kind of pipe-drain constructed with turfs cut from the surface of the soil.

turf-hedge, a.

Husbandry: A bank around a field, made of turfs or sods.

turf-hog, a.

Zool.: *Das pilastria*. The English name is a translation of the German *Turfschwein* of Rüttimeyer. There appear to have been two races—one wild and one domestic. Remains are found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings.

"It is, therefore, very probable that the common hog was domesticated in the same region as the dog and the turf-hog."—*Deane*. *Early Man in Britain*, ch. xii.

turf-house, a. A house made of sods.

turf-knife, a. An implement for tracing out the sides of drains, trenches, &c. It has a similar-like blade, with a tread for the foot, and a bent handle.

turf-moss, a. A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

turf-plough, a. A plough adapted to remove the sods from the surface of the ground preparatory to deep ploughing, or for destroying grubs, &c.

turf-sheep, a. A small sheep of the Shetland period. (*Rosier*.)

turf-spade, a. A spade for paring turfs or sods.

türf, v.f. [Turk, a.] To cover or line with turfs or sods.

"After you have now *türfed* the banks."—*Scott*. *Light of Nature*, vol. ii, pt. i, ch. iv.

türf-en, a. [Eng. *turf*; -en.] Made of turf; covered with turf; turfy.

türf-i-mäs, a. [Eng. *turf*; -ness.] The quality or state of being turfy.

türf-läg, pr. par. or a. [Turk, v.]

türfing-iron, a. A spade for cutting sods.

türfing-spade, a. A turf-spade (q.v.).

türf-ite, a. [Eng. *turf*; -ite.] A votary of the turf; one devoted to or making a living by horse-racing.

"The modern *türfite*, to use a common but by no means elegant expression, has quite enough to do to keep himself posted in the most recent doings of the horse of to-day."—*Field*, July 14, 1897.

türf-man, s. One professionally interested in or identified with the turf; a turfite.

türf-lös, a. [Eng. *turf*; -less.] Destitute of turf.

türf-y, 'turf-fo, a. [Eng. *turf*; -y.]

1. Abounding in or covered with turf or short grass; turfed.

"Thy *türfy* mountains, where live shibbing sheep."—*Shakespeare*. *Tempest*, iv. i.

2. Having the qualities, nature, or appearance of turf; turf-like.

3. Pertaining to, or connected with the turf or horse-racing; characteristic of the turf or horse-racing.

tür-gün-i-a, s. [Lat. *turgere* = to swell, referring to the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferae, now reduced to a sub-genus of *Canalis*, having the secondary ridges with two or three rows of spreading spines. No wild British species but *Canalis latifolia* is a colonist or alien.

tür-gent, a. [Lat. *turgens*, genit. *turgentis*, pr. par. of *turgere* = to swell.]

1. Swelling, swollen, tumid; rising in tumour or puffy state.

"White o'er the surges of the living sea."—*Shakespeare*. *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. i.

2. Tumid, turgid, inflated, bombastic, puffed up.

"After all, he recommended with surprise, honoured by his good service."—*Bacon*. *Montes*, (Prod.).

tür-göpe, v.f. [Lat. *turgere*, imperf. *turgens* = to swell.] To become tumid, swell, to inflate.

tür-gös-göpe, 'tür-gös-göpe, v.f. [Lat. *tu*, *gös*, pr. par. of *turgere*; *göpe*, *gös*.]

1. The act or state of swelling; the state becoming swollen.

"The instant *tür-gös-göpe* is not to be taken by medicines of a higher nature."—*Bacon*. *Montes*, bk. ii, ch. vii.

2. Empty pomposeness; bombast, inflated turquidity.

tür-gös-göpe, a. [Lat. *turgens*, pr. par. of *turgere*.] Growing turgid or inflated swelling.

tür-gid, a. [Lat. *turgidus*, from *turgere* = swell.]

1. Swelled, swollen, bloated, inflated, distended beyond its natural state by an internal agent or expansive force. Applied to an enlarged part of the body; botany, slightly swelling.

"The *türfid* fruit Abounds with mellow liquor."—*Pope*. *Essay on Criticism*.

2. Tumid, pompous, inflated, bombastic.

"That turns to ridicule the *türfid* speech And stately tone of moralists."—*Cooper*. *Red Rover*.

tür-gid-i-ty, a. [Eng. *turgid*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being turgid swollen; tumidness.

"The foaminess of an apostrophe is due to the nature of speech, to the weakness, to the weakness of the eye."—*Arbuthnot*. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

2. Hollow magnificence; pompousness, bombast.

"A clear, harmonious style, such as may be followed without losing the state either into turquidity of diction, or into bombast."—*Monro*, ii. 362.

tür-gid-lä, adv. [Eng. *turgid*; -ly.] In turgid manner; with swelling or puffing; pompously; bombastically.

tür-gid-mäs, a. [Eng. *turgid*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being turgid swollen, or distended beyond its natural state by some internal force or agent, distension.

2. Hollow magnificence; pompousness, bombast, turquidity.

"The turquidity of a young scribbler might put his magnificent spirit always upon the stile."—*Bacon*. *Montes*, bk. ii, ch. vii.

tür-gid-ös, a. [Lat. *turgidus* = turgid (q.v.).] Turgid, swollen.

tür-gite, a. [After the Targiac copper mine, near Bogoslovka, Ural, where it is served; and *ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A common iron ore frequently mistaken for limonite, to which it bears a strong resemblance. Occurs in fibrous masses sometimes botryoidal and stalactitic also earthy. Hardness, 5 to 6; sp. gr. varying according to texture, but ranging between 3.66 and 4.11; lustre, submetallic and satiny when seen at right angles to the fibres, also dull; earthy varieties; colour, reddish-black to dark-red; streak, red; opaque. Contains sesquioxide of iron, 84.7; water, 5.3 = 100, which yields the formula $2Fe_2O_3 \cdot 11H_2O$. Found frequently associated with limonite, but is easily to be distinguished by the colour of its streak.

Tü-rin, a. [Lat. *Torino*.]

Geog.: A city of northern Italy, capital of Piedmont, and the former kingdom of Sardinia, which developed into that of Italy.

Turin-mat, a.

Geol.: A familiar name for a fossil fruit, resembling a walnut in appearance, found in the Newer Tertiary deposits near Turin. The ligneous envelope has been removed, but the form of the surface and that of the enclosed kernel are preserved in the calc spar in which it occurs.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wöt, höra, camel, hör, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gö, pö, er, wöre, wöl, wörk, whö, söu; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, räll; trý, Syrian. se, ce = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

tur-4, a. [Lat. = a shoot, a sprout, a seedling.]
As a. A shoot covered with scales upon its first appearance, as in the Asparagus.

tur-5, a. [Mod. Lat. turio, from turis; Lat. turis = to bear, and Eng. turk.]
As a. Producing turio. [TURIO.]

Turk, a. [Fr. Turc, from Turc = a Turk.]
1. A native or inhabitant of Turkey.
2. Often used by the early writers as synonymous with Mohammedan, though the Turks constitute but one section of the Mohammedan world.

"It is no good reason for a man's religion that he was born and brought up in it; for then a Turk would have as much reason to be a Turk as a Christian to be a Christian."—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*, p. 11, ch. 11.

"In this sense it occurs in the Liturgy. The prayer for all 'Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics,' in the third collect for Good Friday, is intended to embrace all who are not Christians.

3. Applied to a troublesome destructive key. Chiefly in the expression: a young Turk.
4. To turn Turk: To undergo a complete change in the voice.

"Is the rest of my fortune turn Turk with me."—*Shakespeare, Hamlet*, III. 2.

Turk's cap, Turk's cap lily, s.
Ed. & Hort.: (1) *Musciculus communis*; (2) *Lilium Martagon* [MARTAGON]; (3) *Aconitum Napellus*. [ACONITE.]

Turk's head, s.
1. *Musciculus communis*.
2. Next: An ornamental knot, like a turban, worked on to a rope.
3. A big bloom for a sweeping ceiling, &c.

"So was great Turk's head pecked up at his own."—*Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, II. 2.

Turk's turban, s.
As a. A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*. [RANUNCULUS.]

Tur-kia, a. & s. [Fr. turquoise.]
A. As adj.: Turkish.
B. As subst.: A turquoise (q.v.).

tur-kia, s. [O. Fr. *torquer* = to twist; *torquer* = violent; Lat. *torquus* = to twist.]
 To turn or twist about.

"They are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly-fashioned."—*Shakespeare, On Turquoise*, p. 24.

Turk-ess, s. [Eng. Turk; -ess.] A female Turk.
 "Olive her the crown, Turk-ess."—*Shakespeare, The Taming of the Shrew*, III. 2.

tur-kei, tur-kei, tur-kie, tur-kie, s. [Fr. Turquis = Turkey, from Turc = a Turk (q.v.).]
1. One of the form Turkey: An empire in the south-east of Europe and south-west of Asia.

2. One of the form turkey: Any species of the genus *Meleagris* (q.v.). It arose from the misconception that these birds, which were first introduced into England about 1541, came from Turkey, instead of from America, as was really the case. "They are the largest of the Game Birds, and for that reason have been domesticated for a great length of time. All the species have the head naked, with wattles or folds of bright naked skin, which becomes much more brilliant when the bird is excited or angry, and a curious tuft of long hair on the breast. The plumage is always more or less metallic. The Common Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*, is brownish-yellow on the upper parts of the body, and each feather has a broad resplendent black ridge, broader portions of the back-feathers and tail-coverts dark reddish-brown, striped with green and black; breast yellowish-brown, darkest at sides; belly and sides brownish-gray; rump-feathers pale black, with a darker edge; fore parts of head and throat pale sky blue, warts on face bright red. They often weigh from twenty to sixty pounds, and measure at least three feet in height; but the wild birds are much finer than the domesticated race, which, contrary to the general rule, has degenerated under the care of man. They are gregarious, and inhabit the eastern portion of North America, feeding on grass, grain, insects, fruit, &c. The domesticated birds may be seen in every farm-yard, and large numbers are bred and fattened for table use, it being the favorite bird for Christmas and Thanksgiving feasts in the United States. The Ornamental Turkey, *M. ocellata*, a very fine and brilliantly-colored species, having eye-like markings on the tail-feather; and upper wing-coverts, is found in Honduras and Yucatan. The other species, *M. maxima*, from Central America, Mexico, and the table-lands of the Rocky Mountains, closely resembles *M. gallopavo*, and is popularly known as the Mexican Turkey.

Turkey-berrice, a. pl.
As a. The berries of various species of *Rhamnus*, used for dyeing. [AVICENNA-SOANY.]

Turkey-berry tree, s.
As a. *Cordia alliodora*, a tree about thirty feet high, with green flowers, growing in Jamaica.

turkey-bird, s.
Ornith.: A local name for the Wrenneck (q.v.), probably from its habit of rattling its feathers when disturbed or captured.

turkey-blossom, s.
As a. The West Indian name of *Tribulus elatensis*, a species with yellow flowers.

tu. key-bussard, turkey-vulture, s.
Ornith.: *Buteo borealis* (q.v.). Like the other Vultures, they feed on carrion, but their habits vary somewhat with locality: in the southern United States they act as scavengers in the towns, in Guatemala and throughout South America they are not seen in flocks, but occur in pairs only in the forests.

"The popular name of Turkey-bussard is given to the bird on account of its resemblance to the common Turkey, and many a new comer has found himself an object of derision because he has shot an *Aura vultore*, taking it for a turkey."—*J. W. Wood's Raptorial Birds of America*, p. 11.

Turkey carpet, s. A carpet formed of a chain and web of strong linen yarn and tufts of worsted tied into the fabric in the course of manufacture.

turkey-cock, turkie-cock, turkey-cocke, s.
1. Lat. & Ornith.: A male turkey.
2. Fig.: Used as representative of foolish vanity and pride.

"... he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock."—*Shakespeare, Henry V.*, I. 1.

Turkey Company, s. pl. A company instituted by charter received from Queen Elizabeth in 1579. Called also the Levant Company.

turkey-feather, turkey-feather lever, s.
As a. A book issued for Padina Favonia. [PADINA.]

turkey-hen sower, s.
As a. *Trillaria Meleagris*.

Turkey-hone, s. The same as TURKEY-STONE (q.v.).

Turkey-oak, s.
As a. *Quercus terris*; common in the south-east of Europe. It has decussate, short-attenuated, oblong, deeply and unequally pinnatifid.

turkey-pod, s.
As a. *Sisymbrium Thellusium*, used by Withering. [BRITTON & HOLLAND.]

Turkey-red, s.
Chem.: One of the most beautiful and most durable colours which has yet been produced on cotton. It is obtained from madder by a very complicated process, the theory of which is not perfectly understood. The four most essential operations are: thorough washing of the unbleached cotton, impregnating it with an oily soap, mordanting with alumina and immersing in a decoction of madder containing chalk and bullock's blood.

turkey-slate, s. The same as TURKEY-STONE (q.v.).

Turkey-sponge, s.
As a. *Euspongia officinalis*. [BRONZE, s., II. 5.]

Turkey-stone, s.
As a. *Novaculite* (q.v.). Called also Whetstone slate, or Whetstone.

turkey-vulture, s. The same as TURKEY-BUSSARD (q.v.).

Turkey-wheat, s. Maize or Indian corn.

"We saw a great many fields of Indian corn, which gave by the name of Turkey-wheat."—*Samuel Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 11.

tur-kia, s. [TURCOISE.]

tur-kia, s. [O. Fr. *torquer* = to twist.]
 [TURKIA.] To twist, to alter.

"He taketh the same sentence out of my tongue that turned for his people as well as the rest."—*Manuscript, Survey of Pretended Holy Scriptures*, p. 6.

Turk-iah, a. & s. [Eng. Turk; -iah.]
A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.
B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Turks, the Ottoman.

Tur-iah-bath, s. A hot air bath, the temperature varying from 116° to 145°. The patient remains in the calistarium from forty minutes to an hour. The bath must be taken before a meal, when the stomach is empty, and should be avoided altogether when fatty degeneration of the heart or vessels, or when tendencies towards vertigo or syncope exist. A Turkish bath clears the pores of the skin, rendering the latter healthy, induces free perspiration, eliminates noxious matters from the blood, increases the force and rapidity of the circulation, and imparts a sense of elasticity and vigour to the system. It is useful in many cutaneous affections, as gonorrhea and rheumatism, in alluminaria, neuralgia, &c. The Turkish bath has been introduced into most of our cities.

Turkish-dog, s.
As a. A variety of *Canis familiaris*, from hot climates, and distinguished by want of hair and diseased teeth, which the animals lose at an early age. Buffon imagined that the race sprang from European dogs, which had been taken from a temperate climate to one considerably hotter, and there acquired some cutaneous disease.

Turkish-grayhound, s.
As a. A small-sized dog, somewhat resembling an English grayhound in shape, but entirely hairless, or with only a few hairs on the tail. It is of no value as a sporting dog, but makes a faithful and affectionate pet.

Turkish-hemidactyle, s.
As a. *Hemidactylus persicus*, a Gecko from the hotter districts near the Mediterranean Sea.

Turkish-saddle, s. [SELLA-TURCICA.]

Turkish-tobacco, s.
As a. *Nicotiana rustica*.

tur-k-iah-ly, adv. [Eng. Turkish; -ly.] In the manner of the Turks; like a Turk.

Turk-iah-ness, turk-iah-ness, s. [Eng. Turkish; -ness.] The religious, manners, character, or the like of the Turks; Turcism.

"Contentment of knowledge and learning, settings at naught, and having for a fable, God and his holy providence, will bring us, I say, to a more dangerous Turkishness, if more Turkishness can be than this, than if the Turks had scarce to be brought Turkish against us."—*Archbishop Tillotson*, bk. 1.

Turk-man, s. [TURKOMAN.]

tur-k-ia, s. [TURCO.]

tur-k-ia, s. [TURCOISE.]

tur-k-ia-man, s. [A corruption of Turkish = Turk of the true faith.] [TURK.] One of a nomadic Tartar people, occupying a territory stretching between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, Afghanistan, and Persia. They do not form a single nation, but are divided into numerous tribes or clans.

tur-k-ia-phile, s. [TURCOPHIL.]

tur-k-y, s. [TURCOISE.]

tur-ly-ping, s. pl. [The origin of the word is unknown, though it is thought to be connected with wolfish or predatory habits. [BLUNT.]]

Church Hist.: A name applied in contempt to the Brethren of the Free Spirit. They appear to have had their principal seat in the Isle of France, where they were exterminated about A.D. 1372. [BRETHREN, § 4.]

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Church Hist.: A name applied in contempt

***tūrm, s.** [TURMA.] A troop or company of horse.

"Legions and cohorts, turms of horse and wings."
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 66.

tūr-mā, s. [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty, afterwards of thirty-two men. Each turma was divided into three decuriae.

tār-mā-līn, s. [TOUAMALINE.]

***tur-men-tīllo, s.** [TORMENTIL.]

tur-mēnt-lōo, s. [TORMENTIL.]

tūr-mēr-lō, s. [Fr. *terre-merite*; Low Lat. *terra-merita* (lit. = excellent earth); probably, in the opinion of Skeat, a corruption of Arab. *karkam*, *kurkum* = saffron.] [CURCUMA.]

1. Bot. & Comm.: *Curcuma longa*, a native of Ceylon. The specific name is given from the length of the leaves: about a foot. The spike rises from the midst of them, and produces pale cream-coloured flowers. It is extensively cultivated over India, the crop being a very profitable one, yielding, according to Atkinson, after all expenses are paid, about thirty-one rupees per acre.

2. Comm. & Pharm.: The rhizome of *Curcuma longa* [1]. The best is in small short pieces, externally yellow, internally deep orange. [TURMERIC-PAPER.] It is used as a condiment in curry-powder. It is not employed in British pharmacy, but in Hindoo medicine it is administered internally in disorders of the blood, and is applied externally in pain and bruises; the juice is said to be anthelmintic; the fumes of the burning root are deemed useful in coryza; in decoction they are applied to relieve catarrh and purulent ophthalmia. A paste made of the flowers is used in ringworm and other parasitic diseases.

turmeric-paper, s.

Chem.: Unsized white paper dipped into an alcoholic solution of turmeric. It is a very delicate test for alkalis and their carbonates, the yellow colour of the turmeric being changed to a brown.

turmeric-tincture, s. A tincture consisting of bruised turmeric and proof spirit.

turmeric-tree, s.

Bot.: An unidentified species of Zieria, a ruewort from Australia. The inner bark, which is very yellow, yields a dye, and the yellow close-grained wood is valuable for ornamental purposes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

tār-mēr-ōl, s. The result of the treatment of oil of turpentine with petroleum.

tūr-mōll, *tur-mōyle, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from O. Fr. *tremouille*, *tremul* the hopper of a mill, as being always in motion, from Lat. *tremo* = to tremble.] Harassing labour, confusion, tumult, disturbance, commotion.

"Calmy the gazed around in the turmoil of men."
Longfellow: *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

***tūr-mōll, v.t. & i.** [TURMOIL, s.]

A. Trans.: To harass with commotion; to disturb, to agitate, to molest.

"But thus *turmōll* from one to other store
I wreat my life, and doe my daies devour
In wretched anguish and incessant woe."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, iv. ix. 29.

B. Intrans.: To be disturbed; to be in commotion or agitation.

turn, *tourne, *tourne-en, *torne, *turne, *turn-en, v.t. & i. [Fr. *tourner*; O. Fr. *turner*, *turn-r* = to turn, from Lat. *torno* = to turn in a lathe, to turn, from *torvus* = a lathe, a turner's wheel; cogn. with Gr. *répros* (*torvos*) = a carpenter's tool to draw circles with compasses; *ropevōs* (*tornevōs*) = to turn work with a lathe; Sp. & Port. *turnar*; Ital. *turnare*; A.S. *tyrnan*; O. Icel. *turna*; O. H. Ger. *turnen*; Irish *tour* = a turn; Wei. *turn*; Gael. *turna* = a spinning-wheel. From the same root come *tour*, *tournament*, and *tourniquet*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to move round on a centre or axis, or as on a centre or axis; to make to move round or revolve; to cause to rotate or revolve.

"Turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 162.

2. To form or fashion by revolving motion in a lathe; to shape or fashion, as wood, metal, or other substance, to any figure, by means of a lathe.

3. Hence, to form, fashion, or shape in any way.

"His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality."
Trotter: (Toad.)

4. To cause to go, move, aim, point, look, or the like in a different direction, or towards a different point; to direct or put into a different or opposite way, course, road, path, or channel; to change the direction or course of; to cause to leave a certain course or direction.

"But could they persuade any to be of their opinion? Yes, they *turned* several out of the way."
Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

5. To shift or change, with respect to the bottom, sides, front, back, top, or the like; to reverse; to put the upper side downward, or the one side in the place of the other; to invert.

"Make mouths upon me when I *turn* my back."
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

6. To bring the inside outwards.

"A pair of old breeches, thrice *turned*."
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

7. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another; to apply or devote to a different purpose or object; to divert.

"Great Apollo, *turn* all to the best."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

8. To apply, to devote, to direct.

"He *turned* his parts rather to books and conversation, than to politics."
Prior: (Toad.)

9. To change to any opinion, side, or party; to change with respect to belief, opinions, sentiments, or feelings; to convert, to convert.

10. To change or alter the state, nature, or appearance of in any way; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute, to change.

"Mountains *turned* into clouds."
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

11. To give a different form of expression to; to translate, to construe, to paraphrase.

"To . . . *turn* a wise saying of some ancient sage into the terms of a terse English couplet."
Blackie: *Self-Culture*, p. 18.

12. To pass, go, or move round.

"Turning a corner in Lambeth on Saturday."
Daily Chronicle, Sept. 7, 1888.

13. To transfer; to put or place in different hands; to hand over.

"Our inheritance is *turned* to strangers, our houses to aliens."
Lamentations v. 2.

14. To reverse, to repeal.

"God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee, and will return and gather thee from all nations."
Deuteronomy xxx. 2.

15. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

"Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turned*."
Aecham.

16. To revolve, ponder, or agitate; to reflect or meditate on. (Often followed by *about* or *over*.)

"Turn these ideas *about* in your mind."
Watts.

17. To change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, turn sour, or the like; as, hot weather will *turn* milk.

18. To put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition.

"So truly *turned* over and over in love."
Shakespeare: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

19. To make suitable, fit, or proper; to adapt. (Rare, except in the pa. par.)

"However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for trade."
Addison.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have a circular or revolving motion; to revolve or move round, as on an axis, centre, or the like.

"The world *turns* round."
Shakespeare: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

2. To move the body, face, or head in another direction; to direct the face to a different quarter.

"From the one side to the other *turning*."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, v. 2.

3. To change the posture or position of the body, as in bed; to shift or roll from one side to another.

"As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain."
Swift: *Intelligence*.

4. To retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return.

"Ere from this war thou *turn* a conqueror."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

5. Not to fly; to face or confront an enemy; to show fight.

"Turn, slave, and fight."
Shakespeare: *Troilus & Cressida*, v. 7.

6. To change direction; to take an opposite or a new course, direction, or line.

"New doth it *turn* and obliquit."
Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, v. 2.

7. To take a particular direction, course, or line; to direct one's self; to have recourse; as, I know not where to *turn*.

8. To be changed or altered in appearance, form, or condition; to be transformed, changed, metamorphosed, or converted.

"In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone."
Bacon.

9. To be altered or changed in character, nature, inclination, sentiment, disposition, opinions, use, or the like; to be converted or perverted; hence, to become, to grow.

"You will *turn* good husband now."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

10. Specifically:

(1) To change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to become sour or spoiled, as milk, meat, &c.

"Asses' milk *turns* not so easily as cows'."
Bacon.

(2) To become inclined in a particular direction.

"If the scale do *turn* but in the estimation of a hair."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(3) To become giddy, dizzy, or light in the head; to reel; hence, to become intoxicated, mad, or the like.

"I'll look no more
Last my brain *turn*."
Shakespeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

(4) To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb, as the tide.

"My uncontrolled tide
Turns not, but reveals the higher by the tide."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 162.

(5) To become nauseated, quinsied, or sick, as the stomach.

(6) To be changeable, fickle, or vacillating; to vacillate.

"She is *turning* and inconstant."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

11. To have a consequence or result; to result, to terminate.

"Let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage."
Locke on Education.

12. To change one's exercise or action.

"Forthwith from dance to sweet repose they *turn*."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 29.

13. To take form on the lathe; to undergo the process of turning on the lathe; as, they *turn* well.

¶ To *turn* signifies in general to put a thing out of its place in an uneven line; we turn a thing by moving it from one point to another; thus we *turn* the earth over: to *dis*turn is to *turn* or *bend* out of the right course; thus the face is *dis*turned in convulsions. The same distinction holds good in the moral application: we *turn* a person from his design; we *dis*turn the meanings of words so as to give them an entirely false meaning.

¶ 1. To *turn about*: To turn the face in another direction; to turn round.

2. To *turn adrift*: To expel or drive out from some safe or settled place or position; to cast off; to throw upon one's own resources.

3. To *turn again*: To return; to go or come back.

"Tarry with him till I *turn* again."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

4. To *turn against*:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To direct towards or against; hence, to turn or use to one's disadvantage or injury; as, his arguments were *turned* against himself.

(b) To render unfavourable, unfriendly, hostile, or opposed; to set against; as, I was *turned* against him.

(2) Intransitive: To become unfavourable, unfriendly, hostile, or opposed; as, all his friends have *turned* against him.

5. To *turn aside*:

(1) Trans. : To ward off; to avert; as, To *turn* aside a blow.

(2) Intransitive: (a) To leave or turn from a straight course; to go off in a different direction.

(b) To withdraw from the notice or presence of others; to go apart.

"Turn *aside*, and weep for her."
Shakespeare: *Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 1.

6. To *turn away*:

(1) Transitive:

(a) To turn in an opposite direction; to avert.

"She *turns* away the face."
Shakespeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 162.

tāre, tāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marine; gē, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

(b) To avert; to turn aside.

"A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to turn away some evil from us."—*Duty of Man.*

(c) To disamis from service; to discharge, to discard.

"I must turn away some of my followers."—*Shaksp.*

(d) To turn the face in an opposite or another direction; to avert one's looks.

"He turns away."—*Shaksp.*

(e) To leave a straight or former course; to turn aside; to deviate.

"When the righteous man turneth away from his wickedness."—*Isaiah*

(f) To turn a barrel organ, mangle, or the like; to put into work or action; to work.

(g) To turn a cold shoulder to (or on); to treat with marked neglect or contempt.

(h) To turn a penny (or the penny): To keep one's money in brisk circulation; to give and take money more or less rapidly in business; to increase one's capital by business.

(i) To turn a summersault: (SOMERSAULT).

(j) To turn a thing up: To give it up.

(k) To turn an enemy's flank, line, position, or army: To manoeuvre so as to pass round his forces, and attack him from behind, or on the sides; hence, fig., To turn one's flank: To attack one on a weak or unexpected point; to outwit one.

(l) To turn back: as, To turn a leaf back.

(m) To turn down: as, To turn down the gas.

(n) To turn forth: To drive out or away.

(o) To turn head: To stand, to meet an enemy; not to fly.

(p) To turn in: as, To turn in a particular place.

(q) To turn inward: as, To turn inward the legs.

(r) To turn out: as, To turn out the gas.

(s) To turn over: as, To turn over the page.

(t) To turn up: as, To turn up the soil.

(u) To turn away: as, To turn away from the subject.

(v) To turn back: as, To turn back the clock.

(w) To turn down: as, To turn down the collar.

(x) To turn forth: as, To turn forth the light.

(y) To turn head: as, To turn head the horse.

(z) To turn in: as, To turn in the horse.

(aa) To turn inward: as, To turn inward the horse.

(ab) To turn out: as, To turn out the horse.

(ac) To turn over: as, To turn over the horse.

(ad) To turn up: as, To turn up the horse.

(ae) To turn away: as, To turn away from the horse.

(af) To turn back: as, To turn back the horse.

(ag) To turn down: as, To turn down the horse.

(ah) To turn forth: as, To turn forth the horse.

(ai) To turn head: as, To turn head the horse.

(aj) To turn in: as, To turn in the horse.

(ak) To turn inward: as, To turn inward the horse.

(al) To turn out: as, To turn out the horse.

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(fj) To turn in: as, To turn in the horse.

(fk) To turn inward: as, To turn inward the horse.

(fl) To turn out: as, To turn out the horse.

(fm) To turn over: as, To turn over the horse.

(fn) To turn up: as, To turn up the horse.

(fo) To turn away: as, To turn away from the horse.

(fp) To turn back: as, To turn back the horse.

(fq) To turn down: as, To turn down the horse.

(fr) To turn forth: as, To turn forth the horse.

(fs) To turn head: as, To turn head the horse.

(ft) To turn in: as, To turn in the horse.

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(hw) To turn away: as, To turn away from the horse.

(hx) To turn back: as, To turn back the horse.

(hy) To turn down: as, To turn down the horse.

(hz) To turn forth: as, To turn forth the horse.

(ia) To turn head: as, To turn head the horse.

(ib) To turn in: as, To turn in the horse.

(ic) To turn inward: as, To turn inward the horse.

(id) To turn out: as, To turn out the horse.

(ie) To turn over: as, To turn over the horse.

(if) To turn up: as, To turn up the horse.

42. To turn upon:
 (1) *Trans.*: To cause to operate on or against; to cast back; to retort: as, To turn the arguments of an opponent upon himself.
 (2) *Intransitive*:
 (a) To become or appear hostile, opposed, or unfriendly; to turn on.
 (b) To depend on; to hinge on; to turn on.
turn-again gentleman, s.
Bot.: *Lilium Martagon*. (*Written & Holland.*)

turn, 'tourne, 'turne, s. [*TURN, v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of turning; motion or movement about, or as about a centre or axis; revolution, rotation.
2. Movement from a straight line; movement in an opposite direction; change of direction: as, the turn of the tide.
3. A point, spot, or place of deviation from a straight line, course, or direction; a winding, a bend, a curve, an angle.
*"Fear misled the youngest from his way;
 But Nisus hit the turn."*
Dryden: Fanny, Encl. ix. 122.
4. A winding or flexuous course.
5. A walk in a more or less winding direction; a walk to and fro; a stroll; a short walk or promenade.
"Come, you and I must walk a turn together."
Shakespeare: Henry VIII., v. 1.
6. Alteration of course or direction; new direction or tendency; change of order, position, or aspect of things; hence, change generally; vicissitude.
"O world, thy slippery turns!"
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, iv. 4.
7. Successive course; opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or others, or in due rotation or order; the time or occasion which comes in succession to each of a number of persons, when anything is to be had or done; due chance, time, opportunity, or order.
"Would sing her song, and dance her turn."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

8. Occasion; incidental opportunity.
"An old dog, fallen from his speed, was laden at every turn with blows and reproaches."
De Quincey: Fanny.

9. Occurrence, hap, chance.
*"All save the shepherd, who, far fell despatched
 Of that displeasure, broke his lag-pipe quight,
 And made great mone for that unhappy turne."*
Spenser: F. Q., vi. x. 12.

10. Incidental or opportune act, deed, office, or service; an occasional act of kindness or malice.
"Each doth good turns now unto the other."
Shakespeare: Hamlet 47.

11. Convenience, purpose, requirement, use, exigence, advantage.
"If you have occasion to use me for your own turn."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

12. Prevailing inclination; tendency, fashion, character, temper.
*"The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation,
 and the alluring manner which some teachers have
 attained, will engage the attention."*
Watts.

13. Form, cast, mould, shape, manner, character, temper.
*"While this flux prevails, the sweets are much
 diminished: while the water that fed them takes
 another turn."*
Blackmore.

14. A piece of work requiring little time or execution; a short spell; a job. (*Colloq.*)

15. A nervous shock, such as may be caused by alarm or sudden excitement. (*Colloq.*)

16. The manner of adjustment of the words of a sentence.

17. The turn of words, in which Old exiles all poets,
 in sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they
 are used properly or improperly. — *Dryden.*

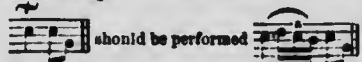
18. A fall off a gallows ladder; a hanging, execution; from the practice of making the criminal stand on a ladder, which was turned over at a signal, leaving him suspended.

19. A single round of a rope or cord.

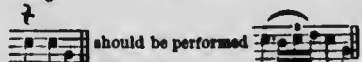
II. Technically:

1. *Law*: The same as *TURN* (q.v.).
2. *Med. (Pl.)*: Monthly courses; menses.
3. *Mining*: A pit sunk in a drift.
4. *Music*: An ornament in music formed by taking the adjoining notes above or below the principal note, according to the position of that note in the diatonic scale. Thus the

common turn, which takes a higher note first in the change:



The back-turn taking a lower note first in the change:



The turn must be performed in the time the note it alters would occupy without it.

¶ 1. By turns:

(1) One after another; alternately; in succession.

"By turns put on the suppliant and the lord."
Prior: Solomon, II. 210.

¶ (2) At intervals.

"They feel by turns the bitter change
 Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce."
Milton: P. L., II. 598.

2. *Done to a turn*: Said of meat cooked to exactness; hence, exactly.

3. *In turn, in turns*: In due order of succession.

4. *To serve one's turn*: To serve one's purpose; to help or suit one.

"I have enough to serve mine own turn." — *Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, III. 1.*

5. *To take turns*: To take each other's place alternately.

6. *Turn and turn about*: Alternately, by turns, successively.

7. *Turn of life*: The period of life in women, between the ages of forty-five and fifty, when the menses cease naturally.

* turn-again, s. & s.

A. *As adj.*: Applied to a lane closed at one end; a cul-de-sac.

B. *As subst.*: A turning back; change of course backwards.

"The menfold water, so called, because of the sundry cruckling rills that it reculeth, and turn-againes that it self sheweth before it came at the Dou." — *Bolton: Descript. of Britaine, ch. xv.*

turn-bench, s. A small portable lathe used upon a bench or desk by watch, model, and instrument makers.

turn-bridge, s. A swing-bridge (q.v.).

* **turn-brooch, 'turn-broacher, s.** [*Fr. tournbroche.*] A turnspit.

"A turn-brooch's place in the kitchen." — *Bark. Miscell., xii. 80.*

turn-buckle, s.

1. *Mech.*: A form of shunter-fastening having a gravitating catch.

2. *Ordin.*: An analogous device used for securing the free ends of the implement-chains in a gun-carriage and the cover of the ammunition-chest.

3. *Naut.*: A link used for setting up and tightening the iron rods employed as stays for the smoke-stack of a steamer or for similar objects.

turn-cap, s.

1. *Build.*: A turning chimney-top or cowl, always presenting its mouth to leeward.

2. Bot.: Lilium Martagon.

turn-coat, s. [*TURNCOAT.*]

turn-cock, s. The servant of a water-company who turns on or off the water in the mains, attends to the fire-plugs, &c.

turn-down, s. Folded or donbled down, wholly or partly.

"A highly developed Byronic turn-down collar." — *Kingsley: Two Years Ago, ch. I.*

turn-file, s. A burnisher used in throwing up slight bars on the edges of the comb-maker's files, the teeth of which are originally made by the file and not by the chisel. Used by workers in horn, tortoiseshell, iron, and bone.

turn-out, s.

1. The act of coming forth; specif., a quitting of employment, as of workmen who come out on strike; a strike.

2. A number of persons who come out on some special occasion, as to see a spectacle, to witness a performance, to take part in a contest, meeting, or the like.

"There was a good turn-out of mountaineers." — *Field, Oct. 2, 1882.*

3. That which is brought prominently forward or exhibited; hence, a showy or well-appointed equipage.

"I rather piqued myself on my turn-out." — *Thackeray: Gilbert Sherring.*

4. The net quantity of produce yielded the out-turn (q.v.).

5. A railway-sliding for enabling one train to pass another.

turn-over, s. & s.

A. As substantives:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or result of turning-over; an upset.

2. A kind of apple-tart in a semicircular form, made by turning over one-half of a circular crust upon the other.

* 3. A piece of white linen formerly worn by cavalry soldiers over their stocks.

4. An apprentice transferred from one master to another to complete his apprenticeship.

5. The amount of business done or money turned over or drawn in a business in a given time.

"The turn-over, however, is generally very light." — *Daily Chronicle, March 21, 1887.*

II. Print.: Sufficient copy to fill a column and a little more.

"Yet do the daily papers, with the regularity of clockwork, *turn over in arms*, as the 1st of October opens, consider it their duty to their readers to treat them to what is technically called a *turn-over*—i.e., a column and a half—on the topic of pie-plant and the salt-tue." — *Field, Oct. 15, 1887.*

B. *As adj.*: Admitting of being turned or folded over; made to be turned or folded over: as, a turn-over collar.

Turn-over boiler: A form of boiler in which the flues were turned over the brick or furnace. It was one form of the gradual conversion of the old Cornish boiler into a more compact form.

Turn-over-gear:

Saw-mill: An application of machinery for hauling up logs from the saw-mill to the log-carriage, or turning the log on the carriage after slabbing one side.

Turn-over-table: A table whose top is so fitted to the supporting block or pedestal that it can be turned up at pleasure; and thus, when out of use, it can be placed against the wall of the room, so as to occupy less space.

turn-pin, s. A plug for stopping the flow from the open end of a pipe; a hose stopper.

turn-plate, s. A turn-table (q.v.).

* **turn-poke, s.** A large game-cock (*Archæologia, III. 142.*)

turn-screw, s. A screw-driver; a screw-wrench.

* **turn-serving, s.** The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest.

"And though now since choice hath bettered
 church and commonwealth, yet money, as
 serving, and cunning covetous, and importuning
 will too much." — *Bacon: Letters, p. 12.*

turn-table, s.

1. **Railway-eng.**: A platform which rotates in a horizontal plane, and is used for shifting rolling-stock from one line of rails to another. Devices common to all are the platform, which has one or more tracks of rails on its upper surface; rollers on which it turns, gearing for rotating it, a central pivot on which it rotates, a circular track on which the rollers move, and solid foundations for this track and for the central pivot. One common form consists of a platform, readily supported on a series of frusto-conical rollers turning on arms radially projecting from a collar, which revolves around the axis of the table. The apex of the cone would, if they were complete, meet at a point in their axis. They are interposed between two similar castings or correspondingly levelled, the lower of which is fixed, and serves as a track, and the upper is attached to and turns with the table. Flanges on the inner ends of the rollers prevent their being pushed outwardly by the pressure. In a modified arrangement, small conical rollers turning between the large rollers and plates on the ends of the arms which carry them, are substituted for the flanges. Adams' turn-table floats in a water-tank.

fite, fit, färe, amidst, what, fall, father; wä, wët, häre, camel, hër, there; pize, pit, säre, sir, marine; gö, pü, wäre, wöl, wörk, wöh, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, quite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, sÿrian. a, o = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.

2. Micros. A device upon which a slide is held and revolved for tracing the circular cement-cells in which objects are placed for examination.

***turn-tippet, a.** A turncoat.

"The priests, for the most part, were double-faced, turn-tippets, and ballsters."—*Drammer: Confutation of Divination Verities.*

turn-tree, a.

Mining: A part of the drawing-stowce or windlass.

turn-up, a.

1. An unexpected event or result, especially of a favourable nature. (*Slang.*)

"This doubtless caused the soldiers to take a firm stand in the chaos of a turn-up."—*Daily Chronicle*, Oct. 12, 1915.

2. In cards, the trump-card which is turned up towards the table.

"You should play the trump next in value to the turn-up."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1915.

turn-wrest plough, a.

Husbandry:

1. An English plough of large size, and without a mould-board, adapted to be drawn by four or more horses.

2. A plough having a reversible share and coupler, so as to work both backward and forward, and lay the furrows in the same direction.

***turn's-bout, a.** [Eng. turn, and about.]

1. An innovator.

"Our modern turnabouts."—*Heckel: Life of Wm. Morris*, II, 26.

2. Giddiness.

"The turnabout and uncertain trouble cattle."—*Sylvestor: The Purvis*, 61v.

Turn-bail, s. [See def.] The name of the discoverer.

Turnbull's blue, a.

Chem.: Ferrous ferri-cyanide prepared by precipitating a ferrous salt with potassium ferri-cyanide. (*Watts*.)

turn-coat, a. [Eng. turn, and coat.] One who deserts his party or principles; a renegade, an apostate.

"The Chief Justice himself stood against the efficiency of this usual turncoat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. viii.

turn-dun, a. [Australian name.]

Anthrop.: A small, fish-shaped piece of thin, flat wood, tied to a thong, and whirled in the air to produce a loud roaring noise, whence it is sometimes called a hull-roarer. This instrument is used by the natives of Australia to call together the men, and to frighten away the women from the religious mysteries. The turn-dun is employed for similar purposes in New Mexico, South Africa, and New Zealand. In the Mysteries of Demeter the ancient Greeks used a kind of turn-dun, which they called *ῥαμβός* (*rhambos*), probably identical with the "mystical vannus laconi" (*Virgil: Georg.* I, 166).

"The conclusion drawn by the ethnologist is that this object, called *Turn-dun* by the Australians, is a very early savage invention, probably discovered and applied to religious purposes in various separate centres and retained from the age of savagery in the mystic rites of Greece and perhaps of Roumania."—*Cornhill Magazine*, Jan., 1903, p. 24.

turned, pt. par. or a. [TURN, v.]

† To be turned, To have turned of: To be advanced beyond; to have passed or exceeded. (*Said of age.*)

"When turned of forty, they determined to retire to the country."—*Adrian.*

turned backwards, a.

Bot.: Turned in a direction opposite to that of the apex of the body to which the part turned appertains. [*RETROSE*.]

turned house, a.

Mining: A term used when a level, in following branches of ore, is turned out of the original direction.

turned inwards, a. [*INTROSE*.]

turned outwards, a. [*EXTROSE*.]

***tūr-nēp, s.** [TURNIP.]

tūr-nēp (t), a. [Eng. turn, v.; -er.]

1. One who turns; specif., one who turns articles in a lathe.

"For wood, turner's ware, and such other small things."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, Act. II, 1237.

2. A variety of pigeon.

tūr-nēp (t), a. [See def.] The name of the person who first prepared the cerate and pigment.

Turner's cerate, a. A cerate consisting of prepared calamine, yellow wax, and olive oil.

Turner's yellow, a. [*PATENT-YELLOW*.]

tūr-nēr-q, a. [Named by Linnæus after Wm. Turner, Preliminary of York, who published a *New Herbal* in 1561, and died in 1568.]

Bot.: This typical genus of *Turneraceæ* (q.v.). Herbs or undershrubs, with more or less deeply-divided leaves, each with two glands at the base. Flowers generally single and axillary, rarely racemose and terminal; calyx five-parted, coloured; petals and stamens five; capsule one-celled, with three parietal placentae, bursting into three pieces. From the West Indies and South America. The herb of some species is aromatic. *Turnera opifera* is astringent, and is given in Brazil against dyspepsia. *T. ulmifolia* is considered tonic and expectorant.

tūr-nēr-ā-gē-se, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. turner(a)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acea*.]

Bot.: *Turnerads*; a order of Hypogynous Exogous, alliance *Violales*. Herbs tending to become shrubby, with simple or stellate pubescence. Leaves alternate, exstipulate, generally with two glands on the petiole. Flowers usually axillary, their pedicels sometimes cohering with the petiole; bractelets two; calyx inferior, often coloured; petals five, yellowish, rarely blue, inserted into the tube of the calyx; stamens five, similarly inserted; styles three, more or less cohering; ovary superior, one-celled, with three parietal placentae; ovules indefinite in number; fruit a capsule, three-valved, one-celled, opening down to the middle; seeds reticulated. From the West Indies and South America. Known genera two; species sixty. (*Lindley*.)

tūr-nēr-ād, s. [*Mod. Lat. turner(a)*; *Eng. suff. -ad*.]

Bot. (Pl.): The *Turneraceæ*. (*Lindley*.)

tūr-nēr-ite, a. [After C. M. Turner, of Rooknest, Surrey; *suff. -ite* (*Mis.*).]

Min.: A variety of Monazite (q.v.) occurring in small crystals associated with adularia, &c., in the Dép. de l'Isère, France, and also in Switzerland. Hardness, above 4.0; lustre, adamantine; colour, mostly shades of yellow; transparent to translucent.

Tūr-nēr-iteg, s. pl. [*SOUTHCOTTIAN*.]

tūr-nēr-y, a. [*Fr. tournerie*.]

1. The act of turning articles in a lathe.

2. Articles made by turning in a lathe.

"Turnbridge . . . is famous for its excellent turnery ware."—*Adrian: Fr. and Latinized.*

3. A place where articles are turned in a lathe.

***tūr-nēy, a.** [*TOURNEY*.] A tournament.

"And if aught else great bards beside In song and solemn tunes have sung Of turnneys, and of trophies hung."—*Milton: Il Penseroso*.

tūr-nīq-i-dō, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. turnis, genit. turnis(s)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idō*.]

Ornith.: Bush Quails; a family of Gallinaceous Birds, ranging over the eastern hemisphere, from Spain, through Africa and Madagascar, and over the whole Oriental region to Formosa, then north again to Pekin, and south to Australia and Tasmania. They are small birds, with slender bodies, moderate-sized, rounded wings, with the first quill longest or the first three of equal length; tail of from ten to twelve feathers, almost concealed beneath the tail-coverts; back medium-sized, straight, thin, high at culmen and slightly arched at tip; nostrils covered with a small fold of skin; tarsi long; toes three, sometimes four.

tūr-nīg, pt. par., a., & a. [TURN, v.]

A. & B. As *pt. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As substantiv.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who, or of that which turns.

"The turning of a weather board or tin cap upon the top of a chimney."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.* ch. xx.

2. A bend or bending course; a meander, a

sexture, a curve; a deviation or divergence from a straight line or course.

"We discovered an island lying at some the land, being small and pleasant to the view, high and having many turnings and windings between them."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, III, 200.

3. A place or point where a road or street diverges from another; also, a road, lane, or street diverging from another.

"Turn upon your right at the next turning."—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, II, 2.

4. The act or operation of giving circular and other forms to wood, metal, bone, iron, or other substances, by causing them to revolve in a lathe, and applying cutting instruments, so as to produce the form required; or by making the cutting instrument revolve, when the substance to be formed is fixed. [*LATHING*.] In most cases, the substance to be formed revolves on an axis, which is fixed.

5. A process for smoothing thrown pottery, consisting in turning off the exterior surface of the partially dried vessels, which are in what is called the green state. The moistened surface of the vessel adheres to the top of the rotating disk, while the turner removes a long ribbon of clay by means of a cutting tool. This being completed, and the green handle cemented on by slip, the vessel is cut loose by a wire, and sent to be fired.

6. (*Pl.*): The chips detached in the process of turning wood, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: A manoeuvre by which an enemy in position is turned.

2. *Obstetrics*: [*VERSION*.]

turning-bridge, a. A swing-bridge (q.v.).

turning-carrier, a. [*CARRIER, s.*, II, 3. (1).]

turning-chisel, a. A chisel used by turners for finishing work after being roughed out by the gouge.

turning-engine, s. A lathe.

turning-gauge, s. An instrument to assist in setting over the tail-stock of the lathe, so that a given taper in a given length of work may be obtained.

turning-in, a. The process of strapping a dead-eye; that is, bending a rope tightly around it in the score.

turning-lathe, s. [*LATHING*.]

turning-machine, s. A machine for turning boat-legs after the seams have been sewn and rolled.

turning-mill, s. A form of horizontal lathe or boring-mill. It has a compound slide-rest and boring-bar.

turning-off, a. A term used in soap-making, when the soap piled in the warehouses changes colour by exposure to the air.

turning-piece, s. A camber top-board used as a centring for a discharging arch.

turning-plate, a.

1. A circular plate above the front axle, where the bed moves upon it as the carriage turns from its direct course; a fifth wheel.

2. A turn-table (q.v.).

turning-point, s. The point at or at which a turning turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases, and motion in another, either contrary or different, begins; hence, applied figuratively to the point or state at which a declining change takes place as from bad to good, or from decrease to increase, or their opposite.

"This is the hour of your trial, the turning-point of existence."—*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper*.

turning-saw, s. A scroll-saw (q.v.).

turning-up, a.

Bookbind.: Taking the round out of the back, while the fore edge is cut.

turning-white, a. [*ALBESCENT*.]

***tūr-nīg-nōm, s.** [Eng. turning; -ness.] The quality or state of turning; tergiversation.

"So nature formed him, to all turningness of alechits: that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness."—*Shakespeare*.

tūr-nīp, *tūr-nēp, *tūr-nēppe, a. [*Etym. doubtful. The latter element is svt-*

ōl, bōy; pōit, jōwī; cat, cōll, chorua, chīn, bōgh; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īāg, -īān, -īān = shān. -tīon, -tīon = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = shūn. -tīous, -tīous, -tīous = shūa. -tīa, -tīa, &c. = bēl, dēl.

dently A.S. *nēp* = a turnip, from Lat. *napus*; cf. Irish & Gael. *nēp* = a turnip. The former element is probably from Fr. *tour* = a wheel, to signify the round shape, as if it had been turned, from *tourner* = to turn (q.v.).

Bot., Agric., Hort., &c. : *Brassica Rapa*, or *B. Rapa depressa*, formally made a distinct species of the genus, but reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-species of *B. campestris*. It is a biennial crucifer. The root is an orbicular or oblong, fleshy tuber; the radicle leaves lyrate, hispid, not glaucous; the lower stem leaves incised; the upper cordate, ovate, acuminate, amplexicaul, smooth, more or less toothed; the flowers yellow; the valves of the pod convex. In its undeveloped state it is found wild in cornfields in various parts of Europe, flowering from April to August. It has been cultivated from the time of the Greeks and Romans, and the great development has been towards increased size and fleshiness. It has long been introduced into the United States, and is cultivated in fields and kitchen gardens, but is not an important crop. It has run into several varieties, one of the best being the early Dutch. It is used as an ingredient in soups, broths, and stews, and is cut into figures for garnishing. The early shoots may be boiled as greens, and are antiscorbutic. Turnips intended for feeding cattle, from December to February, should be sown from the middle of May to the end of June; if they are designed to supply food till May, they are not sown before the latter part of July or the beginning of August. They should be sown by a drill machine, which method not merely economises seed, but produces heavier crops. They succeed best in light soil, consisting of a mixture of sand and loam. The rotation of crops properly begins with turnips, which clear the soil of weeds and furnish it with manure for other agricultural plants.

turnip-cutter, s. A machine for slicing roots for animal feed.

turnip-flea, turnip-jack, s.

Entom. : *Holtica* (or *Phyllotreta*) *memorum*. It owes its popular name to its leaping or skipping powers, but is really a very small beetle, with long and strong hind legs and ample shining black wings, with two yellowish stripes down the wing cases, and ochreous legs. It commits great ravages in turnip-fields by devouring the seed-leaves as soon as they appear above ground. The female lays her eggs on the under-side of the leaf, in which the larva mines, and makes a tortuous gallery.

turnip-fly, s.

Entom. : A popular name for two insects which are quite distinct, and belong to different orders, but are both destructive to turnips. (1) *Athalia centifolia*, a hymenopterous insect, the larva of which is known by the popular name of "nigger," on account of its black colour; (2) *Anthomyia radicum*, a two-winged fly of the family Muscidae. The larva live upon the roots of the turnip, often doing great damage.

turnip-jack, s. [TURNIP-FLEA.]

turnip-moth, s.

Entom. : A night-moth, *Agrotis segetum*, the caterpillar of which feeds on the interior of turnips. The eggs are laid in June on or near the ground. The caterpillar, when hatched, attacks not merely turnips, but other culinary vegetables, such as carrots, cabbage-plants, mangel wurzel, radishes, and many other plants. It also eats garden flowers, as the China Aster. The mature insect has the antennae strongly ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly square, in colour pale gray-brown in the male, darker in the female, the hind wings with spots and shades of brown.

turnip-radish, s.

Bot. : A variety of *Raphanus sativus*. [RADISH, RAPHANUS.]

turnip saw-fly, s.

Entom. : *Athalia spinarum*, about a quarter of an inch long, of a reddish-yellow colour. The larva feed on leaves of turnips and other cruciferous plants, to which they do great damage.

turnip-shaped, a.

Bot. : Having the figure of a depressed sphere, napiform.

turnip-tops, a. pl. The young leaves and buds of the turnip, which are now used in many places as greens. They were formerly held in slight esteem. (See extract.)

"Drownd poppies, stinking sprats, all drownded be me!"
Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down the wood.
Swift: Description of a City Shower.

tür-nix, s. [From Lat. *coturnix* (q.v.).]

Ornith. : The type-genus of Turnicidae (q.v.), with twenty-three species, having the characteristics and range of the family. They frequent open plains, stony tracts covered with grass, or mountain sides, and are exceedingly shy except at the breeding season, when they become extremely pugnacious, the hens being as jealous and combative as their mates, and some of the Asiatic species are trained, as fighting-cocks were formerly in England. They nest on the ground under a tussock of grass, and the female lays four pear-shaped eggs.

türn-köy, s. [Eng. turn, and key.]

1. A person who has the charge of the keys of a prison; a warder.

"The mere oath of a man who was well known to the turnkeys of twenty jails was not likely to injure anybody."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.

2. A tooth-key (q.v.).

3. A contrivance for drawing stumps of trees from the ground.

türn-pike, s. [Eng. turn, and pike; so called because it took the place of the old horizontal turnstile, which was made with four horizontal pikes or arms, revolving on the top of a post. (See turn.)]

1. Ordinary Language:

* 1. A frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, placed on a road or footpath to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms; a turnstile.

"I move upon my axle like a turnpike."—Ben Jonson: Staple of News, li. 1.

2. A gate set across a road to stop carriages, carts, &c., and sometimes passengers, from passing till the toll for the repair of the road is paid; a toll-bar; a toll-gate.

"By this time they had reached the turnpike at Mile End."—Dickens: Pickwick, ch. xxii.

3. A turnpike-road (q.v.).

"The road is by this means so continually torn that it is one of the worst: turnpikes round London."—Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain.

4. A winding stair; a turnpike-stair.

II. Mil. : A beam filled with spikes to stop passage; a cheval-de-frise.

turnpike-man, s. A man who collects the tolls at a turnpike.

turnpike-road, s. A road on which turnpikes, or toll-gates, were established by law, and which are or were formerly made and kept in repair by the tolls collected from carriages, carts, wagons, cattle, &c., which travelled on them. Many turnpike roads in the vicinity of cities have been converted into common roads, and the tolls abolished.

"In contemplation of a turnpike-road."
Cooper: Retirement, 104.

turnpike-stair, s. A winding stair, constructed around a central newel or post.

* **türn'-pike, v. t.** [TURNPIKE, s.] To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road; to throw into a rounded form, as the path of a road.

türn'-sick, a. & s. [Eng. turn, and sick.]

* **A. As adj.** : Giddy; vertiginous; dizzy.
"If a man see another turn swiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turn-sick."—Bacon.

* **B. As subst.** : A disease of sheep; gid or sturdy.

türn'-söl, türn'-söl, * torn-sole, s. [Fr. *tourne-sol*, from *tourner* = to turn, and *söl* = the sun. Named because the plant was supposed to turn its flowers towards the sun.]

1. Botany:

(1) *Euphorbia Heliocropa*. It is an annual, generally glabrous plant, with obovate leaves, serrate upwards, an umbel of five principal branches, trifid or bifid, and reticulated and pitted seeds. Its milky juice is used to destroy warts.

(2) *Crotophaga tinctoria*, and the purple dye made of its inspissated juice. [CROZOPHORA.]

(3) The genus *Heliotropium*. (London, &c.)

(4) The genus *Helianthus* (q.v.), spec. *H. annuus*. [SUNFLOWER.]

2. Art. : A blue pigment obtained from the lichen *Rocella tinctoria*, also called Archil.

türn'-spit, s. [Eng. turn, and spit (1), s.]

1. A person who turns a spit.

"A place he will grow rich in."
A turnspit in the royal kitchen.
Swift: Miscellanies.

2. A variety of dog, allied to the terrier, formerly employed to turn the spit for roasting meat in a kitchen, for which purpose they were attached to or enclosed in a kind of wheel. [TREAD-WHEEL.] The breed, which is now rare, arose from a cross of the terrier with larger breeds; the body long and heavy, with disproportionately short, and generally crooked legs.

türn'-stile, s. [Eng. turn, and stile (2), s.] A post surmounted with four horizontal arms, which revolve as a person pushes by them. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or the like, either to prevent the passage of beasts, vehicles, or the like, while admitting the passage of persons, or to bar a passage temporarily till toll is paid; they are also frequently placed at the entrance to public buildings, or places of amusement, where entrance money is to be collected, or where it is desired to ascertain the number of persons admitted.

"A turnstile is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune."
Butler: Hudibras, l. 1.

turnstile-register, s. A device for registering the number of persons who pass through a turnstile at the entrance to a toll-bridge or building, and serving as a check on the collector.

türn'-stone, s. [Eng. turn, v., and stone, s.]

Ornith. : A popular name for any of the *Streptopneustes*; specifically applied to *Streptopneustes*, from its habit of turning over small stones on the sea-shore in search of its insect food. It is very widely distributed, being found in nearly every part of the globe, its breeding places being the shores of the Arctic Ocean, in America, Asia, and Europe. The total length is rather more than eight inches; upper parts chestnut-red, with black spots; lower parts white, part of neck and breast black.

türn'-tall, s. [Eng. turn, and tall, s.] A coward.

Tür-rö-mi-an, a. & s. [Fr. Turonien. (See def.)]

* **A. As adj.** : Of or belonging to the Turones, an ancient people of Celtic Gaul; of or belonging to Touraine, the modern name of their country, Tours, its great city, or the rocks there developed. [B.]

* **B. As substantive** :

Geol. : The French equivalent of part of the English Lower White Chalk without flint.

tür'-pentine, s. [O. Fr. *turpentine* = turpentine, from Lat. *terebinthinus* = made from the terebinth-tree; Gr. *τερεβινθος* (terebinthos), from *τερεβινθος* (terebinthos) = terebinth (q.v.); Dut. *turpentin*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *terpentin*; Low Lat. *terbentina*.]

Ord. Lang. & Chem. : The name applied to turpentine-oil, and to the crude oleo-resinous juice which exudes from incisions in the bark of pines, firs, and other coniferous trees. The species which chiefly furnish common turpentine are *Pinus palustris*, *P. Teda*, and *P. Pinaster*. The oleo-resin flowing from them has the consistence of treacle, is of a pale-yellow colour, with a pungent odour and taste peculiar to itself. It alters much with heat and exposure. Strassburg turpentine is from *Abies pectinata*. [CHIAS-TURPENTINE, VENICE-TURPENTINE.]

turpentine-camphor, s.

Chem. : A term applied, sometimes to the solid monohydrochlorate, sometimes to the solid hydrate of turpentine-oil. [WALL.]

turpentine-oil, s.

1. **Chem.** : *C₁₀H₁₆*. The "fatle oil dist" from crude turpentine, as existing in wood, bark, leaves, and other parts of coniferous trees. These oils, according to the source from which they are obtained, exhibit

fäto, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, fäther; wä, wët, häre, camél, hër, thäre; pine, pít, aire, air, marine; gö, pöt or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, öüh, öüre, ünite, öür, räle, füll; trj, Sýrian. æ, œ = é; cy = ä; qu = kw.

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
ous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

*2. Formed like a turret; rising like a tower.

"Take a turreted lamp of tin, in the form of a square; the height of the turret being three as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp stands."—*Beacon: Nat. Hist.*

***tür-rî-bânt**, *s.* [TURBAN.]

tür-riô-q-lâte, tür-riô-q-lât-êd, *a.* [Lat. *turricula*, dimin. from *turris* = a tower (q.v.).] Resembling a turret; having the form of a turret: as, a turretted shell.

tür-ri-lôp-âs, *a.* [Lat. *turris* = a tower, and Mod. Lat. *lepas* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of *Lepadidae*, from the Upper Silurian rocks. The peduncle was furnished with intersecting rows of plates, which, when detached, are not unlike the shells of certain Pteropoda. Barrande regarded the fossil (to which he gave the name *Plumites*) as the capitulum of a *Lepadoid*, in which the peduncle is wanting or rudimentary.

tür-ri-lîta, *s.* [TUSCULITES.] Any individual of the genus *Turritella* (q.v.). (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate, p. 200.)

tür-ri-lî-tâp, *s.* [Lat. *turris* = a tower, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Ammonitidae*, with thirty-seven species, ranging from the Gault to the Chalk of Europe. Shell sinistral, spiral, whorls in contact; aperture often irregular.

tür-rit-êd, *a.* [Eng. *turret*; ed.] The same as **TURRICULATE** (q.v.).

tür-ri-tôl-lâ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *turris* = a tower.]

1. *Zool.*: Tower-shells; the type-genus of *Turritellidae* (q.v.), with seventy-three species, universally distributed, ranging from the laminarian zone to a depth of 100 fathoms. Shell **TURRITELLA TURRITELLA**, turreted, many-whorled, and spirally striated; aperture small and rounded, peristome thin; operculum with a fimbriated margin.

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil species, 172, from the Neocomian onward.

tür-ri-tôl-lî-dâs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turritellus*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idus*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Holostomatous *Gastropoda*, with five genera. Shell tubular or spiral; upper part partitioned off; aperture simple; operculum horny, many-whorled. Animal with a short muzzle; eyes immersed at outer bases of the tentacles; mantle margin fringed; foot very short; branchial plume single.

2. *Palæont.*: They appear to have commenced about the middle of the Jurassic period, abounding in the Tertiaries, and attaining their maximum in existing seas.

tür-ri-tîa, *s.* [Lat. *turritis* = fortified with towers; *turris* = a tower; because the leaves become gradually smaller upwards, so that the plant assumes a pyramidal form.]

Bot.: Tower-mustard; a genus of *Arabidæ* (q.v.), having the pod elongated, compressed, and two-edged, the valves nerved or keeled, the calyx nearly equal at the base. *Turritis glabra* (= *Arabis perfoliata*) is a Crucifer, with its stem one to two-and-a-half feet high, with oblong, lanceolate, glaucous leaves, the radical ones toothed or sinuate at the base, the cauline ones sagittate; the flowers yellowish-white, the pods long and erect. Found in Norfolk, Suffolk, and some other parts of England, flowering from June to August.

tür-tîe (1), **tür-tür**, *s.* [A.S., from Lat. *turtur* = a turtle-dove; a word probably of imitative origin, from the coo of the pigeon; Ger. *turtel-taube* = a turtle-dove; Ital. *tortora*, *tortola*; Fr. *tourterelle*.] The same as **TURTLE-DOVE** (q.v.).

"And of faire Britomart ensample take,
That was as true in love as *tür-tîe* to her mate."
—*Spenser: F. Q. III. xi. 2.*

turtle-dove, *s.*

1. *Ornith.*: *Turtur communis*, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Old World. It is a beautiful bird, of somewhat slender form, a summer visitant to the southern and eastern counties of England, arriving in May and departing in September. The male is

about a foot long, with the head light bluish-gray, the back grayish-brown, the scapulars and small wing-coverts black, with broad rust-red margins, the breast pale grayish-purple, the neck with two large black spots barred with white. The female is rather smaller, with similar plumage, but of duller tints. They feed on grain and vegetables, often frequenting fields of beans and peas. They make a slight, flat nest of a few twigs, in which two glossy, creamy-white eggs are deposited about the middle of May, and the parent birds take turns at incubation, sometimes rearing two broods in a season. The note is a soft, mournful "coo," often uttered when the bird is on the ground. From its habit of pairing for life, and its fidelity to its mate, the turtle-dove has long been a symbol of conjugal affection.

2. *Script.*: Heb. *תור* (*tor*), an onomatopoeitic name from the cooing of the bird, generally in connection with *דול* (*dol*) = dove. Probably either *Turtur communis* or *T. risorius*. The latter bird is about 10 inches in length; tail short; general color gray, tinged with red, upper parts greenish brown, with a black collar on the back of the neck.

tür-tîe (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Port. *tartaruga*; Sp. *tortuga* = a tortoise, a turtle.]

1. *Zool.*: The popular name for any species of the *Chelonidae*. They may be distinguished by their long, compressed, fin-shaped, non-retractile feet, with the toes enclosed in a common skin, from which only one or two claws project. The carapace is broad and much depressed, so that when these animals are on shore, and are turned over on their backs, they cannot regain the natural position. Large interspaces between the extracuticular of the ribs and portions of the sternum always remain cartilaginous, so that the carapace is far lighter than in the *Tortoises*. The head is large and globose, and cannot be retracted within the shell; it is covered above with symmetrical horny shields, and the jaws are armed with sharp, horny sheaths. Turtles are marine animals; their pinnate feet and light shell render them excellent swimmers. They sometimes live at a



GREEN TURTLE

great distance from land, to which they periodically return to deposit their soft-shelled eggs (from 100 to 250 in number) in the sand. They are found in all the inter-tropical seas, and sometimes travel into the temperate zones. The flesh and eggs of all the species are edible, though the Indian turtles are less valuable in this respect than those of the Atlantic. The most highly valued of the family is the Green Turtle (*Chelonia viridis*), from which turtle-soup is made. It attains a large size, sometimes from six to seven feet long, with a weight of from 700 to 800 pounds. The popular name has no reference to the colour of the carapace, which is dark olive, passing into dingy white, but to the green fat so highly prized by epicures. The Edible Turtle of the East Indies (*C. virgata*) is also highly prized; but, according to Tennent (*Ceylon*, i. 189), at certain seasons they "are avoided as poisonous, and some lamentable instances are recorded of death which was ascribed to their use." The Hawk-bill Turtle (*C. imbricata*), which yields tortoiseshell (q.v.), is also prized; but the flesh of the Loggerhead Turtle (q.v.) and of the Leather-back is of little value.

2. Frequently used for turtle-soup (q.v.).

"Turtle and venison all his thoughts employ."
—*Cooper: Progress of Error*, 220.

3. *Print.*: The segmental plate in which a form is locked up in a rotary press. The column rules are wider at the top than the bottom, to hold the type firmly, and are secured by screws. The edge of the side-stick has

a series of beveled projections, and is pressed against the forms by a piece having similarly beveled projections and worked by a screw.

† To turn turtle: [TURN, v., § 34.]

turtle-back, *s.* The roof or cover of a deck, curved so as to resemble the shell of a turtle; a hurricane-deck.

"Fitted with platforms on her turtle-back fore and aft."—*Daily News*, Feb. 21, 1897.

* **turtle-footed**, *a.* Slow-footed.

"Turtle-footed peacocks."

turtle-head, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Chelone* (q.v.).

turtle-shell, *s.*

1. A beautiful species of Murex. (*Goodrich*)

2. Tortoiseshell.

turtle-soup, *s.* A rich soup, in which the chief ingredient is (or should be) the flesh of the turtle. It is always served at state and civic banquets. [MOCK-TURTLE.] Sir Henry Thompson, in a paper read at one of the Conferences connected with the Fisheries Exhibition held in London in 1883, stated that "conger eel, as few people seem to be aware, is the source of all turtle-soup when at its best, the turtle furnishing only the garnish and the name." This statement gave rise to much correspondence at the time.

turtle-stone, *s.*

Geol.: A popular name for a *septarium* (q.v.). "Septaria have been polished as marble . . . in the Andes, where they have been locally termed turtle stones."—*W. Conrard: Geol. England & Wales*, p. 28.

tür-tîe, *v. t.* [TURTLE (2), *s.*] To fish or hunt for turtles.

"He occasionally goes off on a turling expedition."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1897.

tür-tîer, *s.* [Eng. *turtle* (v.); -er.] One who fishes or hunts for turtles.

"The Jamaican turtles visit these keys with good success."—*Esquimaux: Discourse of H. Ind. ch. 10.*

tür-tîing, *s.* [TURTLE, *v.*] The act of hunting for or catching turtles.

* **tür-tür**, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A turtle-dove.

"A peyre of *turturis* or twee culver birds."—*Wycliffe: Luke II.*

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of *Columbidae*, with twenty-four species, from the Palearctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental regions, and Australasia. Bill rather slender, tip of upper mandible gently deflected, nostrils at base covered with two soft, tumid, lare substances; tarsi rather shorter than middle toe, which is longer than the outer; tail of twelve feathers, rather long, and considerably rounded or graduated; wings rather long and pointed. [TURTLE-DOVE.]

* **türveq**, *s. pl.* [TURF, *s.*]

tür-wâr, *s.* [Native name.] A tanning bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata*.

Tüs-qân, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Tuscanus*; Ital. *Toscano*; Fr. *Toscan*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Tuscany.

2. *Arch.*: The Tuscan order of architecture.

† *Tuscan style of Architecture, Tuscan order*: A style of architecture which originated in the north of Italy, on the first revival of the arts in the free cities, and beyond which it has never yet travelled, except in some examples which were introduced by Inigo Jones in the first church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and by Sir Christopher Wren in porticoes at St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a simpler variety of the Doric (q.v.), with unfluted columns and without triglyphs.

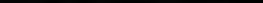


TUSCAN.

Tuscan-shrew, *s.*

Zool.: *Crocodyria drison*, the smallest living mammal, measuring from the snout to the tip of the tail rather less than three inches. Fur ashy red above, light ash-colored beneath, tail clothed with short hairs, with rings

täte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wä, wët, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gö, pôt, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whò, sön; müte, cüb, öüre, quite, cür, rüle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ö; cy = ä; qu = kw.



twist (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (2), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (3), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (4), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (5), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (6), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (7), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (8), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (9), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (10), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (11), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (12), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (13), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (14), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (15), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (16), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (17), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (18), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (19), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (20), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (21), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (22), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (23), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (24), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (25), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (26), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (27), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (28), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twist (29), *v.* and *pp.*
 1. *twisted* (1), *v.* and *pp.*
 2. *twisted* (2), *v.* and *pp.*

twisting-machine, *s.* A machine for twisting and laying rope and cordage.

twisting-mill, *s.* A thread-frame (q.v.).

twist-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. twist; -ly.] In a twisting manner; with a twist; by twisting or being twisted.

twist-y, *a.* [Eng. twist; -y.] Somewhat twisted, curved, or crooked; meandering.

twit, *v.* [Eng. twit; -v.] To utter a succession of short, tremulous, intermittent notes, to chirp.

twit-tér (1), *s.* [Eng. twit; -er.] One who twits, taunts, or upbraids.

twit-tér (2), *s.* [TWITTER, *v.*]

twitter-bit, *s.* The bottom of the countersink which receives the head of the screw, uniting the halves of a pair of scissors.

twitter-boned, *a.* Shaking or shaky in the limbs.

twitter-light, *s.* Twilight (q.v.).

twit-tér-a-tion, *s.* [TWITTER, *v.*] A quiver, a shivering.

twit-tér-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [TWIT.]

twit-tér-ly, *adv.* [Eng. twit; -ly.] In a twitting manner.

twit-tér-ly, *adv.* [Eng. twit; -ly.] In a twitting manner.

twit-tér-ly, *adv.* [Eng. twit; -ly.] In a twitting manner.

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twit-tér-ly, *adv.* [Eng. twit; -ly.] In a twitting manner.

¶ (1) *In two*: into two parts; asunder: as, **To ent anything in two.**

¶ (2) *To be two, to be at two*: To be at variance: as, opposed to *To be one or at one.*

"You and she are two, I hear."—*Swift: Folio Conversation, I.*

¶ (3) *Two faces under the sun, two faces in a soul*:

Bot.: *Viola tricolor.* (Britten & Holland.)

¶ *Two* is largely used in composition to denote the having or consisting of two parts, divisions, organs, or something designed for or to be used with two organs. The compounds are usually self-explanatory.

two-banded water-lizard, s.

Zool.: The Ocellated Water-lizard (q.v.).

two-capsuled, a. Having two distinct capsules; bicapsular.

two-celled, a. Having two cells; bicellular.

two-cleft, a. Divident half way from the border to the base into two segments; bilid.

¶ **two-decker, s.** A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.

two-edged, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

"Two-edged, trenchant knives."

Longfellow: Miles Standish, vii.

2. *Bot.*: Compressed with two sharp edges, as the stem of an Iris.

two-faced, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having two faces, like the Roman Janus.

2. *Fig.*: Deceitful, insincere, treacherous, double-faced.

two-fingered sloth, s.

Zool.: *Chiropterus didactylus.* [UNAU.]

two-flowered, a. Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

two-fold, a. & adv. [TWOFOLD.]

two-foot, a. Measuring two feet: as, a two-foot rule.

two-forked, a. Divided into two parts, somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous.

¶ **two-hand, a.** Two-handed.

"Come with thy two-hand sword."

Shakespeare: 2 Henry VI., II. 1.

two-handed, a.

1. Having two hands.

2. Large, stout, strong, powerful, as if wielded by two hands.

"With huge two-handed away."

Brantford shift, the horrid edge came down.

Wilde waiting: Milton: P. L., vi. 281.

3. Used with both hands; requiring two hands to grasp or wield.

"Two-handed swords they wore."

And many wielded mace of weight.

Scott: Marmion, v. 2.

4. Using both hands with equal dexterity or readiness; hence, able to apply one's self readily to anything; dextrous.

¶ *Two-handed saw*: A whip-saw used in getting out ship-timbers. It has a handle at each end, one for each man.

two-headed, a. Having two heads.

"Now, by two-headed Janus."

Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time.

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, I. 1.

two-horned rhinoceros, s. [RHINOCEROS, I. (1) (v).]

two-humped camel, s. [CAMEL, I. 2.]

two-leaved, a. Having two distinct leaves.

two-line letters, s. pl.

Print.: Capitals which are equal to two bodies of any specific size of type: as, two-line pearl, two-line brevier, &c. Used for lines in title-pages, the large letters at the beginning of advertisements, &c.

two-lipped, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having two lips.

2. *Bot.*: The term used when a tubular body, as a calyx or a perianth corolla, is divided at the orifice into an upper and an under lip-like portion.

two-lobed, a.

Bot.: Divided into two lobes; partially

divided into two segments; bilobed, bilobate. Example, the leaf of Bauhinia.

two-masted, a.

Naut.: Having two masts.

two-parted, u. Divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts; bipartite.

two-pence, s. (Usually pron. *tūp-pence*.)

1. *Numismatics*:

(1) A small silver coin, formerly current in England, equivalent to two-pence, or one-sixth of a shilling. Now only coined annually, to be given by the sovereign as alms-money on Maundy-Thursdays.

"You all show like gilt two-pences to me."

Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

(2) Two pennies.

2. *Bot.*: [TWOPENNY-GRASS.]

two-petaled, a.

Bot.: Having two perfectly distinct petals; dipetalous.

two-ply, a. Having two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses, as carpets, cloth, &c.

¶ *Two-ply carpet*: A carpet having a double web. [KIDDERMINSTER.]

two-ranked, a.

Bot.: Alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem, so as to form two ranks. (*See Gray.*)

two-seeded, a.

Bot.: Having two seeds. Used of an ovary, a fruit, or a cell.

two-speed pulley, s. A variable speed arrangement, consisting of two fast pulleys, the shaft of one being tubular and sleeved upon that of the other. One connects by large and small wheels to the lower shaft, and the other by small and large wheels, the difference in communicated speed being very apparent, and the belt being shifted from the loose pulley to one or the other of the fast pulleys as may be required.

two-throw crank, s. A device for converting circular into rectilinear motion, or vice versa.

two-toed ant eater, s.

Zool.: *Cyclothorus didactylus*, one of the two species of the genus *Cyclothorus*, formerly included in *Myrmecophaga*. It is about the size of a common squirrel, arboreal, and lives on insects. On the fore limb the rudiments of the first and fifth digits are hidden beneath the skin, and the second and third digits are furnished with claws; the feet with four claws. From the forests of Costa Rica, Honduras, and Brazil.

two-toed sloth, s. [UNAU.]

two-tongued, a. Double-tongued, deceitful.

"I hate the two-tongued hypocrite."

Samuel: Psalms, p. 55.

two-toothed, a. [BIDENTATE.]

Two-toothed carcharias:

Zool.: *Physeter bifens*, first obtained in 1800, off the coast of Elgin, and described by Sowerby. Now made a species of *Mesoplopius* (q.v.).

two-valved, a. Bivalvular, as a shell, pod, or glume.

two-way cock, s. A form of cock by which the water may be distributed to each of two branches, to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

two-fold (tw as t), *twi'-fold, a. & adv. [A.S. *twifold*, *twigfold*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Double, duplicate; multiplied by two.

"Where thou art forced to break a two-fold truth."

Shakespeare: Sonnet 41.

2. *Bot.*: Two and two together growing from the same spot: as, *twofold* leaves.

B. As adv.: In a double degree; doubly, twice.

"Ye make him *twofold* more the child of hell than yourself."—*Matt. xiii. 15.*

***two-nēss (tw as t), s.** [Eng. *two-ness*.] The quality or state of being two; duplicity.

two-pēm-nŷ (usually as *tūp-pēm-nŷ*), a. & s. [Eng. *two*, and *pennu*.]

A. As adj.: Of the value of two-pence;

hence, common, mean, vulgar, of little value, insignificant.

"He thinks a whole world of which my thought is but a poor two-penny ulster."—*Ed. Mont. Mammals, bk. I, ch. 12.*

¶ **B. As subst.**: Beer sold at two-pence a quart.

"A chopin of two-penny which is a thin, poor beverage made of malt."—*Smollett: Humphrey the Bar, II. 28.*

twopenny grass, s.

Bot.: *Lysimachia Nummularia*, s. called by Turner from its pairs of round leaves standing together on each side of the stem, like peuces. [MONEYWORT.]

twopenny-halfpenny, a. Worth or costing twopenny-halfpenny; hence, paltry, insignificant.

"The moderate twopenny-halfpenny Redstart, a Bill which Mr. Hadow intends to introduce."—*Full Mill Gazette, July 17, 1895.*

two-sōme (tw as t), a. & s. [Eng. *two*, and *sūm*; same; A.S. *same* = together.]

A. As adj.: Applied to an act, as a dance, a game at golf, or the like, performed by two persons.

"The Muslimman's eyes danced two-some eyes."—*Good. Mus. Admiralty.*

B. As subst.: A dance, game, or the like, performed by two persons.

***twŷ'-hill, s.** [TWYHILL.]

***twŷ'-blāde, s.** [TWYBLADE.]

twy-er, twy-ere, s. [TWYER.]

twŷ'-fōil, a. & s. [A.S. *twi* = double, and *fol* = a leaf.]

A. As adjective:

Her.: Having only two leaves.

B. As substantive:

Bot.: The Twayblade (q.v.).

***twŷ'-forked, a.** [A.S. *twi* = double, and *Eng. forked*.] Cleft or parted in two, like a fork; bifurcated.

"Her flaming head
Furrowed with death."—*Quintus: Ambrosia II. 11.*

***twŷ'-formed, a.** [A.S. *twi* = double, and *Eng. form*.] Having two forms: characterized by a double shape, or by a form made up from two different creatures or things, twofold.

"This huge twyformed falch, which we see"
Chaucer: Summe Telle.

***tŷ'-All, s.** [Eng. *twi* = tie, and *all*.] Something that ties or secures.

Tŷ'-būrn, s. [English.] The place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex down to Nov. 7, 1753, when it was transferred to Newgate, at which the last execution took place on Dec. 9 in the same year. The name Tyburnia was given, about the middle of the nineteenth century, to the district lying between Edgware Road and Westbourne and Gloucester Terraces and Craven Hill, and bounded on the south by the Bayswater Road, but it soon fell into disuse.

"The name is derived from a tree called *Tŷ-burn*, which flourished from the road into the famous."
Chaucer: Book of Days, II. 167.

¶ (1) *To fetch a Tyburn stretch*: To be hanged; to come to the gallows.

"Or else to fetch a Tyburn stretch
Among the rest."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, p. 21.*

(2) *To preach at Tyburn Cross*: To be hanged (in allusion to the speeches made by condemned criminals just before their execution).

"That soldiers serve a piece of Tyburn Cross."
Chaucer: Morte d'Arthur, II.

***Tyburn-pickadill, s.** A halberd.

"Till they put on a Tyburn pickadill!"
Taylor: Prince of Benbow.

***Tyburn-ticket, s.** A ticket granted (under 10 & 11 Will. III., c. 23, § 2) to prosecutors who had secured a capital conviction. This ticket exempted the prosecutor "from all manner of parish and ward offices within the parish wherein such felony was committed, which certificate shall be granted with the clerk of the peace of the county, on payment of 1s. and no more." This Act was repealed by 58 Geo. III., c. 70, passed June 3, 1818.

Tyburn-tickets were transmissible, and often sold for a high price (see extract). A Tyburn-ticket and the form of transfer was given in *Notes & Queries* (2nd ser., vi. 395, 437).

"Last week, says the Standard, *Memory of North* St. John, a Tyburn ticket was sold for 10s. 6d."—*Notes & Queries*, 2nd ser., vi. 395.

fīte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father: wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thēre: pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine: gō, rō, or. wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fāll: trŷ, Sŷrian. *ae.* or = *ō*: *ey* = *ā*: *qu* = *kw*.

tyburn-tiffany, s. A halter. (With allusion to Tyburn as a place of execution.)

*Never regarding hangman's fears.

Till Tyburn's gallows be worn.

Romantic Knave of Hearts.

tyburn-tippet, s. A halter.

*He should have had a Tyburn-tippet, a halloppany

later.—*Littell's*. *Sermons*. (Nares.)

tyburn-tree, s. The gallows.

ty-chon-lo, a. (See def.) Of or pertaining to Tycho Brahe or to his system of astronomy. Tycho was a nobleman of Swedish descent, whose grandfather had settled in Denmark. He was born at Knudshorpe on Dec. 14, 1546, three years after the death of Copernicus, earned on his chief observations first in an observatory of Uraniborg, built for him on the island of Hven or Hven in the Baltic, and on losing his Danish appointment, near Prague, where he died, Oct. 13, 1601. The leading points of the system were: (1) that the fixed stars are in a stationary system; (2) that all existing planets revolve only excepted move round the sun, or opinion beyond that of Ptolemy; (3) that the leading time of the Copernican system is the sun with its attendant planets revolved round the earth; (4) that the orbits of the planets cannot have the eccentricity of an imagined *primæva mobile*, since they are intersected in various directions by the orbits of comets.

ty-coon, s. [Jap. *taikun*. (See def.)] A title assumed by the Shogun, or generalissimo of Japan, between 1854 and 1868, in order to impress the ambassadors of the Western Powers with the belief that he was the real ruler of the country.

*Prior to the recent revolution (in 1868) the foreign treaties were concluded with the ministers of the Shogun at Yedo, under the erroneous impression that he was the Emperor of Japan. The title of *taikun* (often misspelled *tycoon*) was then for the first time used, it means literally the 'great ruler,' and was employed for the occasion by the Japanese as officials to convey the impression that their chief was in reality the last paramount. — *Encyc. Brit.* (ed. vol. xii, 1882.)

tyde, s. [Tyr. s.]

ty dy, s. [Tyr. s.] Some unidentified kind of smugling-lark. (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 3.)

tye, s. [Tyr. s.]

tye, s. [Tyr. s.] A tie, a bond, a fastening.

tye-block, s.

1. Meaning: An inclined trough for separating ore by means of a flowing stream of water. The stones are allowed to flow in a thin wide stream upon the upper part of the trough, then disturbed by a beam, and collected, according to relative weight and quality, at different parts of the length of the trough. The sorts are known as heads, middles, and tails: the first going to pile, the second is re-tyed, the third is refuse.

2. Naut.: A rope by which a yard is hoisted. It passes through the mast; one end is attached to the middle of the yard, and the other end is hooked to a purchase composed of the tye-block and fly-block, by which the hoisting is effected.

tye-block, s.

Naut.: An iron-bound swivelled block, bolted into an eye in the hoop round the yard; through it the tye for hoisting the yard is rove.

ty-er, s. [Eng. *tye* = tie; -er.] One who ties or unties.

ty-foan, s. [TYPHON.]

tyg, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Some kind of drinking vessel.

*Three handled tyg, a drinking cup of the time, so named that three different persons drinking out of it, and each using a separate handle, brought their mouths to different parts of the rim. — *Catalogue of Antiquities*. (Lancaster.)

*The name is still applied in Oxford to an ordinary round pot with three handles, much used for cups, &c.

ty-ger, s. [Tyr. s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A tiger (q.v.).

2. Her.: A beast more resembling a lion than a tiger, having a pointed nose, and a tufted nose, legs, and tail. It is seldom used, and is condemned by good heralds.

ty-grasse, s. [TIGRIS.]

ty-grish, s. [TIGRIS.]

ty-ing, s. [Tyr. s.]

Mining: The operation of washing tin or copper ores. (Tyr. II. 1.)

tyke, s. [Tyr. s.]

1. A dog.

*The large number of free and independent tykes who scorn mastership. — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 8, 1885.

2. A low fellow.

3. A Yorkshireman. (*Slang Dict.*)

tylo, s. [Tyr. s. (2).]

tyle-berry, s.

Bot.: *Jatropha multifida*. An American shrub cultivated in Indian gardens, where it is known as the Coral plant, the flowers having a considerable resemblance to coral.

ty-lor, s. [Tyr. s.]

ty-ló, s. [Tyr. s.] (Gr. *τύλος* (*tylos*) = a knot or callus, a knob, a protuberance.) Having a swelling or protuberant process or processes.

ty-ló-di-na, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *τύλος* (*tylos*).] [TYLOS.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Pleurobranchia with three recent species, from the Mediterranean and Norway. Shell limpet-like, depressed, apex sub-central, with a minute spiral nucleus. One fossil species, from the Tertiary.

ty-ló-dón, s. [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *δόνος* (*dónos*), genit. *δόντος* (*dóntos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridae, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe. The animals were about the size of a cat.

ty-lóph-ór-s, s. [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *φός* (*phos*) = bearing; named from the ventricose pollen masses.]

Bot.: A genus of Stapeliaceæ. Twining herbs or undershrubs, with opposite membranous leaves. Corolla five-parted; the corolla five-leaved; the lobes simple, fleshy; follicles smooth, tapering towards the apex, compressed, somewhat angular on one side. *Tylophora ostindica* is an Indian twiner, downy when young, with opposite, petioled, linear leaves, and purplish flowers. The roots, which consist of fleshy fibres from a small head, are acrid, and are used on the Coromandel coast as a substitute for opium. Dr. Roxburgh the botanist, Dr. J. Anderson, and others, have borne high testimony to its utility in this respect. The dried leaves are emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. Ty-mock says that *T. fasciata*, found in various Indian hills, is used as a poison for rats.

ty-lóph-ó-da, s. pl. [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *ωός* (*pos*), genit. *ωός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A group of Selenodont Artiodactyles, equivalent to the family Camelidae (q.v.).

ty-ló-sau-rús, s. [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *σαύρος* (*sauros*), *σαύρα* (*saúra*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mesosauridae from the Cretaceous rocks.

ty-ló-sia, s. [Gr. *τύλσις* (*tylosis*) = a making or becoming callous.]

Bot.: The filling up of punctated vessels with cellular tissue.

ty-ló-s-tó-ma, s. [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

1. Zool.: A genus of Vampyri (q.v.); muzzle short, nose-leaf free in front and on sides; ears large, separate, lower lip with a V-shaped space in front, margined by warts; wing-membrane extending almost to the base of the toes, interfurcular membrane very large, extending beyond the feet. There are two species from Brazil and Surinam.

2. Bot.: A genus of Tortellidae (q.v.), with four species, from the Lower Cretaceous rocks of Portugal. Small ventricose, smooth or punctate-striate, sate moderate, aperture ovate-lunate; outer lip periodically thickened inside and expanded, rising slightly; under lip callous, spread over body-whorl.

ty-m-bal, s. [Fr. *timbale*, from Arab. *thabal* a tymbal; Ital. *timballo*, *taballo*.]

Music: A kind of kettle-drum.

*A ty-m-bal sound were better than my voice.

Prose: Chaucer

tymp, s. [TYMPANUM.]

Metal.: A space in the bottom of a blast-furnace, adjoining the crucible.

tymp-plate, s. A plate in front of the hearth of a blast-furnace.

tymp-stone, s. The stone which forms the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

tým-pen, *tim-pen, *tim-pene, s. [Fr., from Lat. *tympanum*.] [TYMPANUM.]

1. Arch.: A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually hollowed, and enriched with branches of laurel, olive, oak, &c., and sometimes with emblematic figures.

2. Music: A drum, a kettle-drum.

3. Print.: A rectangular frame hinged by one edge to the carriage of a printing-press, and having stretched across it a piece of cloth or parchment. The blank sheets are laid upon the tympan, in order to be brought down upon the forme to receive the impression. The blank sheet is fitted upon the tympan-sheet, which is of the same size as the paper to be printed, and forms a guide for placing it. The blank sheet is held by the frisket. The inner tympan is a smaller frame covered with canvas, and the two tympani hold the blanket between them.

4. A framework covered with some tense material.

*In my present invention I make use of the vibrations given to a diaphragm or tympan by speaking into a resonant case. — *Times*, March 29, 1886.

tympan sheet, s.

Print.: A sheet of paper like that to be printed, laid on the tympan as a guide for position in placing the sheets to be printed.

tým pan al, a. [Eng. *tympan*; al.] The same as TYMPANIC (q.v.).

tým-pen i, s. pl. [TYMPANO.]

tým-pán-lo, a. & s. [Eng. *tympanum*; -lo.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ord. Lang.: Like a drum or tympanum; acting like a drum-head.

2. Anat.: Of, belonging to, or connected with the tympanum.

*The tympanic bone is produced upwards and outwards and forms a tube with everted lips. — *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.*, xiii, 346. (1873.)

B. As substantive:

Anat. (H.): The bones which give attachment to the *membrana tympani* of the ear or its homologue; the tympanic ring and auditory process with the post-glenoid part of the temporal bone.

tympanic bones, s. pl.

Anat.: [TYMPANIC, B.]

tympanic plate, s.

Anat.: A lamina, the surface of which forms the anterior wall of the external auditory meatus and the tympanum, while the posterior one looks toward the glenoid fossa. It is developed from the outer surface of the tympanic ring.

tympanic ring, s.

Anat.: An imperfect circle in the fetus, open superiorly, and enclosing the tympanic membrane.

tým pan-i-tóp, s. [Lat., from Gr. *τυμπανίτις* (*tympanitis*) = the disease defined in the article.]

Pathol.: Distension of the parietes of the abdomen, remaining unchanged under different positions of the body, not yielding readily to pressure, and when the pressure is withdrawn, elastically returning to its former state, while, if struck, there is a resonance like that of a drum. The distending medium is air within or external to the intestinal canal. The Greeks and Romans considered it a form of dropsy; afterwards it became distinguished as dry dropsy. It is sometimes one symptom of hysteria.

tým pan-it-ic, a. [Eng. *tympanitic*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to tympany or tympanitis; affected with tympany or tympanitis.

*Producing a tympanitic action in that organ. — *Kindley's*. *Diagnosis*, ch. xii.

tým pan-i-tis, s. [Gr. *τυμπανίτις* (*tympanitis*) = a kettle-drum; suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum.

tyl, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, kom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist -ing -cia, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***tým'-pan-ise**, v. i. & t. [O. Fr. *tympaniser*; Lat. *tympanizo*; Gr. *τυμπανίζω* (*tumpanizō*).] [TYPANUM.]

A. Intrans. : To act the part of a drummer. (Coler.)

B. Trans. : To make into a drum; to stretch the skin of, as on a drum.

"If this be not to be seen asunder as Remy, stoned as Jeremy, made a drum or tympanized, as other saints of God were."—*Olney: Life of St. Herbert*, M. 2. D. (1871.)

tým'-pan-ō (pl. **tým'-pan-i**), ***tím'-pan-ō**, s. [Ital.] [TYPANUM.]

Music. : A kettledrum (said especially of the kettle-drums of an orchestra).

tým'-pan-ō, *pref.* [TYPANUM.]

Anat. : Of, pertaining to, or connected with the tympanum.

tympano-hyal, a. & s.

A. As adj. : Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyal bone. Used in the term, the *tympano-hyal* bone.

B. As subst. : The styloid process of the temporal bone, the *tylo-hyal*. (Flower.)

tým'-pan-ōph'-ōr-a, s. (Gr. *τύπανον* (*tumpanon*) = a kettle-drum, and *φωρός* (*phorós*) = bearing.)

Palaeontol. : A genus of Fossil Ferne from the Lower Gault of Yorkshire. Known British species two.

tým'-pan-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *τύπανον* (*tumpanon*) = a drum, a roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door, from *τύπαιω* (*tupaiō*) = a drum, from *τύπτω* (*tuptō*) = to strike.]

I. Ord. Lang. : A drum, a framework covered with some tense material.

II. Technically:

1. Anat. : The drum, middle ear, or middle chamber of the ear; a narrow, irregular cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, placed between the inner end of the external auditory canal and the labyrinth. Its roof is formed by a thin plate of bone situated on the upper surface of the petrous bone, its floor is a narrow space, its outer wall is formed mainly by a thin, semitransparent membrane—the *membrana tympani*—which closes the inner end of the external auditory meatus; its inner wall is uneven, its anterior extremity is narrowed by the gradual descent of the roof, and is continued into the Eustachian orifice, and its posterior one has at its upper part a large, and several small openings leading into the mastoid cells. The tympanum receives the atmospheric air from the pharynx through the Eustachian tube, and contains a chain of small bones by means of which the vibrations communicated from without to the *membrana tympani* are in part conveyed across the cavity to the sentient part of the internal ear. (Quain.)

2. Architecture:

(1) The triangular panel of the festigium or pediment of any building, comprehended between its cornice and that of the entablature.



TYPANUM.
(From *Isorony, Escondido*.)

(2) The space between the top of a door and the arch enclosing it.

(3) The die of a pediment.

(4) The panel of a door.

3. Bot. : The same as Epiphragm (q.v.).

4. Hydraul. Engin. : An ancient form of wheel for elevating water. Its original form was like that of a drum, whence its name. It was a cylinder with radial partitions and small openings in the periphery, which admitted a certain quantity of water into the chambers thus formed as those portions of the periphery came in turn to be submerged. As the wheel revolved, such portions of water were

carried up and flowed along the partition toward the axis around which the water was discharged, being elevated to a height nearly equal to the radius of the wheel. The wheel was driven by floats on the periphery or side of the wheel, or by means of animal or manual power, and had several modifications.

5. Much. : A kind of hollow tread-wheel, wherein two or more persons walk, in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.

6. Music. : A hand-drum or tambourine, but covered with parchment, buck and front. It was used in conjunction with various kinds of harps, lyres, and pipes, cymbals of metal, the straight brass trumpet and curved brass horn, the cisterns of wood and metal.

"Ireland [saith one] uses the harp and pipe, which he calls *tympanum*."—*Dragon: Polytechnon*, s. 4.

tým'-pan-ý, ***tým'-pan-íe**, s. (Fr. *tympanie*, from Gr. *τυμπανία* (*tumpania*) = a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight like a drum.)

1. Lit. : The same as TYPANITES (q.v.).

"So that as in a *tympany* their very greatness was their disease."—*Fuller: Worthies: Cambridgehire*.

2. Fig. : Inflation, conceit, bombast, turgidity.

"In the first leaf of my defence, I fore-told you so much as finding nothing in that swollen bulk, but a tumour named *tympany*, instead of a truly solid conception."—*Sp. Ball: A Short Answer*. (Pref.)

Tým-dār-i-dō, s. pl. [Lat. = the sons of Tyndarus; Gr. *Τυνδαρεος* (*Tundareos*), **Τυνδαρος* (*Tundaros*). See def.]

1. Class. Mythol. : Castor and Pollux, the sons of Tyndarus, king of Lacedaemon and husband of Leda.

2. Meteor. : One of the names given to two meteors or balls adhering to the rigging of a ship during certain states of the weather. More generally called Castor and Pollux.

***týne**, v. i. [TINE, v.]

***týne** (1), s. [TINE, s.]

***týne** (2), s. [TEEN.] Anxiety, pain, sorrow.

***tý-ný**, a. [TINY.]

***týp-al**, a. [Eng. *typ(e)* -al.] Of or pertaining to a type; constituting or serving as a type; typical.

type, ***tipo**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *typum*, accus. of *typus* = a figure, an image, a type, from Gr. *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a blow, a mark, a figure, a type, a character of a disease, from *τύπτω* (*tuptō*) = to strike, to beat; Sp. & Ital. *tipo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Distinguishing mark or stamp; sign, emblem, characteristic.

"Thy father bears the type of king of Naples."—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, l. 1.

2. An allegorical or symbolical representation of some object (called the antitype); a symbol, a sign, an emblem. [H. 6.]

"Informing them by types

And shadows of that bested seed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he might achieve
Mankind's deliverance."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 232.

3. An example or specimen of any class which is considered as eminently possessing or exhibiting the properties or character of the class; the ideal representation of a group combining its essential characteristics; a general form or structure pervading a number of individuals. (Used especially in natural science.)

4. In the same sense as H. 5.

"He who wishes to trace the art in its gradual progress, from the wooden and immovable letter to the moveable and metal type, and to the completion of the whole contrivance, will receive satisfactory information from the annals of the elaborate *Maittaire*."—*Encyc. Essay* 135.

II. Technically:

1. Art:

(1) The original conception in art which becomes the subject of a copy.

(2) The design on the face of a medal or coin.

2. Biology:

(1) A common plan to which certain groups of animals conform; hence, often used as equivalent to sub-kingdom, or the first great division of a sub-kingdom. To Lamarck is due the credit of a great advance in general morphology, by pointing out that mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes possess one essential in common—a spinal column interposed between a cerebro-spinal and a visceral cavity,

which is absent in all other animals. Hence, he classed the former as Vertebrata and the latter as Invertebrata. The labours of other naturalists soon established the fact that the Invertebrata did not conform to one common plan or type; and in 1795 Cuvier showed that at least three morphological types, as distinct from each other as they are from Vertebrata, existed among the Invertebrata: Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata. Within some years later, came to the same conclusion on embryological grounds. (Zooto.)

"Even the hiatus between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata is partly, if not wholly, bridged over, and though among the Invertebrata there is no distinct representative of such types of complex organization as those of the Articulata, the Annelida, the Mollusca, the Tunicata, the Echinodermata, the Cephalopoda, and the Forifera, yet every year brings fresh evidence to the effect that just as the plan of the plant is not absolutely distinct from that of the animal, so that of the Vertebrata has its points of community with certain of the Invertebrata, the plan of the latter is separated by no very great difference from that of the tunicate and that of the sponge."—*Huxley: Anat. Lectures*, Ann. 19, p. 14.

(2) A typical representative. (Applied to an individual, a species, a genus, a subfamily, or a family having the characteristics of the group under which it is immediately comprised.)

"The type of a genus should be the species which best exhibits the characters of the genus, but it is always easy to overlook this rule, and choose one of the first on the list is often put forward as the type."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Lat. p. 10).

3. Chem. : The type-theory assigns the constitution of compounds to certain simple bodies such as hydrogen, water, ammonia, and marsh gas, CH₄, and proceeds on the assumption that the hydrogen of the type substance is replaced by the element or compound radical entering into combination with it. In this view the alcohols may be regarded

as belonging to the water type, H₂O, and to be formed by the substitution of H₂ for H₂O

by the alcohol radical—e.g., ethyl alcohol is represented as C₂H₅·O. In like manner the

whole series of amines and amides may be referred to the ammonia type, in which one or more atoms of H are replaced by rad. or Triethyl amine may thus be regarded as an ammonia, in which all the hydrogen is replaced

by ethyl = C₂H₅·N. Oxamide again is shown by ethyl = C₂H₅·N.

with a divalent radical replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a double molecule of ammonia oxamide = C₂H₅·N₂. The type theory was systematized by Gerhardt some years ago, but it is now largely superseded by the use of formulae representing a more accurate acquaintance with the internal constitution of chemical compounds.

4. Pathol. : The order in which the symptoms of a disease succeed each other. The type may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

5. Printing:

(1) A parallelopipedon or square prism with a raised letter on the upper end, used in printing. (PRINTING.)

(2) Types collectively; the quantity of types used in printing. Types must be of uniform height, and perfectly true in their angles, otherwise they could not be locked up in a forme (q.v.). The parts of a type are known as body, face, shoulder, neck, galle, and foot. The fine lines at the top and bottom of a letter are called serifs; the parts of the face of some letters, such as j and k, which project over the body, are called kerns. Type is distinguished by names indicating the size of the body and the subsequent number which will go in a given line; by the different cast or styles of face—given body; by the case, as upper or lower, caps or small letters; by peculiar style or ornamental characteristic.

(3) As to size: Semi-condensed, brilliant, gem, diamond, pearl, rule, nonpareil, emerald, minion, brevier, laurel case, long primer, snail, pica, pica, English, great primer, canon, &c. [See these words.]

(4) As to face: Full, heavy or fat, light, condensed, elongated, compressed.

(5) As to case: Caps or upper case; small letters, or lower case.

(6) As to style: Roman, Italic, black letter script, German text Gothic, antique, and serif, old style, hair line, &c.

týte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, father: wē, wēt. **here, camel, hēr, thère:** pine, pít, síre, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, woro, wōlf, work, who, sōn; mäte, cūb, cūre, uníte, cūr, rāle, fáll: trý, Syrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

100

-nā, bōj; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-tān, -tān = shām. -tion, -sion = ahūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -ciens, -tiens, -siens = shūn. -ble, -die, etc. = bēl dēl

deciduous; villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer and palatine bones. A deep-sea fish, of which only two specimens are known, from a depth of more than 2,000 fathoms in the Western Pacific.

* **typh-lôph-thâl-môg**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. τυφλος (*typhlos*) = blind, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye.]

Zool.: An old group of Scelidae, with two genera, *Dibamus* and *Typhline* (q.v.). They are now more generally ranged under *Typhlopidae* (q.v.).

typh-lôp-i-dm, ***typh-lôps-i-dm**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *typhlops*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idm.]

Zool.: Blind Burrowing Snakes; a family of Inocuous Snakes, in some classifications elevated to a sub-order, with two groups, *Catodontes* (having teeth only in the lower jaw) and *Epanodontes* (with teeth only in the upper jaw). There are four genera, with seventy species, distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Body long, cylindrical, vermiform, and rigid; vestiges of hind-limbs present in the shape of rod-like bones; eyes present, but small, and covered by the more or less transparent ocular and pre-ocular shields; scales smooth, lubricated alike on back and belly. This family contains forms which are most remote from the true Ophidian type, and which, in older classifications, formed the group *Typhlophthalmes* (q.v.). They live under ground, their rigid body and short curved tail being adapted for burrowing. After rain they occasionally appear above ground, and then they are very agile in their serpentine movements. The eye, which is scarcely visible in many species, can give to them only a vague and indistinct perception of light. They are oviparous, and feed on worms and small insects. The tongue is forked, and, as in other snakes, frequently exerted.

typh-lôps, *s.* [Gr. τυφλός (*typhlos*) = blind, and ὀψ (*ops*) = the eye.]

Zool.: The typical genus of *Typhlopidae* (q.v.), with over sixty species, having approximately the range of the family. Body long, slender, cylindrical; head depressed, rounded; tail short, rounded at the extremity, and armed with a spine; scales small.

typh-lô-sqin-cûs, *s.* [Gr. τυφλός (*typhlos*) = blind, and Mod. Lat. *scinoides* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Acontidae, with one species from Ternate. It is closely akin to *Acontia* (q.v.).

ty-phôid, *a.* [Gr. τυφός (*typhos*) = smoke, cloud, stupor, arising from fever; εἶδος (*eîdos*) = resemblance.] [TYPHUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus (q.v.).

† Often used substantively = Typhoid-fever (q.v.).

typhoid-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of continued fever which is known by many names. It was called "typhoid" and "abdominal typhus" from its supposed resemblance to typhus or gland fever. It is often known as "low fever" and "slow fever," from its duration; and as "autumnal" or "fall" fever, from the time of the year at which it is most prevalent. The term "enteric fever" was applied to it from the fact that the intestines are always attacked in this disorder; but "gastric fever" is a misnomer, for there is never any organic disease of the stomach. Typhoid fever results from the introduction of a specific poison into the system, and is said to be due to the development of a specific bacillus. It is not contagious, and the poison appears to be communicable only from the discharges. The diffusion of the disease is generally due to the excrement of some patient finding its way into the drains, and thence into wells, or into streams or rivers, the water of which is used for drinking purposes. Hence it is of the highest importance that the excreta of patients suffering from typhoid should be thoroughly disinfected, and, if possible, buried at some distance from any dwelling house; but, as in large towns this latter precaution is impossible, disinfectants must be liberally used. In places where the supply of water is from wells, all drinking-water should be boiled, and it is a wise precaution during an epidemic to have the milk scalded, as the prevalence of typhoid in London in 1873 was clearly traced

typhlophthalmes—typhlier

to the contamination of the milk by the excreta of a man who had died of typhoid on a milk-farm. The period of incubation usually extends over two weeks, being preceded by loss of appetite, languor, headache, dizziness, and bleeding from the nose in many cases. From the tenth to the twelfth day the rash usually appears. It is very slight, and, unless care is taken, may be entirely overlooked. The spots are rose-coloured, about the size of a pin's head, disappearing on pressure, but reappearing as soon as the pressure is removed. The patient suffers from debility and diarrhoea, and there is dulness over the region of the spleen, which is enlarged. The stools are of a pea-soup colour, and the special lesion observed is enlargement of and deposit in Peyer's glands and the minute solitary glands of the smaller, and sometimes of the large intestine. Sometimes the mental condition is irritable, with illusions and hallucinations, and patients speak in a loud voice and gesticulate wildly. In the third week the symptoms continue with undiminished vigour, and sometimes increase in intensity, with stupor to such a degree that great difficulty is experienced in rousing the patient. In favourable cases, in the fourth week there is a change for the better; the temperature falls, the symptoms are alleviated, the sleep becomes more natural, the motions firmer and less frequent, and the appetite slowly returns. After the thirtieth day, in the majority of cases, no more spots appear, the fever is at an end, and the patient passes slowly into a stage of convalescence. In typhoid fever relapses are common, and dangerous complications, especially of the lungs, may ensue. If the ulceration of the intestines proceeds so far that they are perforated, death almost invariably follows, and in all cases the mortality is high. The main chance of recovery depends on careful nursing, under the direction of a skilled medical man. The chief treatment consists in reducing the temperature, usually by large doses of quinine. The fever produces intense thirst, and plenty of fluid should be given. From the ulcerated state of the bowels, solid food must be strictly avoided, beef-tea, mutton broth, arrowroot, milk, and eggs being the best forms of nourishment. Stimulants are rarely needed in the early stages of the disease, but may be used with advantage, under medical direction, if the heart's action is weak and the pulse intermittent. [TYPHUS.]

ty-phô-mâ-ni-a, *s.* [Gr. τυφός (*typhos*) = typhus, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

Pathol.: The low muttering delirium which accompanies typhoid-fever.

ty-phô-ni-ûm, *s.* [Gr. τυφώνιος (*typhônios*) = of or belonging to Typhoon, famous.]

Bot.: A genus of Dracunculaceae, closely akin to *Arum*, but with a single erect ovule in the ovary, and a more sharply pointed spadix. The very acrid roots of *Typhonium orixense*, a native of Eastern Asia, are used in India as poultices.

ty-phoon, ***ty-phôn**, *s.* [Chin. *ty-fung* = great wind. The spelling has been influenced by comparison with Gr. τυφών (*typhôn*) = a whirlwind.]

Meteor.: The name given to a type of storm common on the coast of Tonquin and China as far north as Ningpo, and the south-east coast of Japan. Typhoons resemble the storms of Western Europe in their general characteristics, but they are often accompanied by a high wave, which, advancing inland, causes great destruction of life and property. Typhoons occur from May to November, but are most frequent in July, August, and September. (See *Extra*.)

"The chief points of difference between the hurricanes and typhoons of the tropics and the cyclones of higher latitudes are these: Tropical cyclones are smaller dimensions, show steeper barometric gradients and therefore stronger winds, and advance at a slower rate over the earth's surface. Another point of difference is that a large number of the hurricanes of the West Indies and the typhoons of Eastern Asia first pursue a westerly course, which gradually becomes north-westerly, and on arriving at about lat. 30° they reverse, and thereafter pursue a course to north-eastwards." —*Engle. Brit. (ed. 5th), xvi. 120*

ty-phôus, *a.* [TYPHUS.] Pertaining or relating to typhus (q.v.).

ty-phûs, *s.* [Gr. τυφός (*typhos*)] [TYPHOID.]

Pathol.: Typhus-fever; a contagious fever, which occurs mainly in temperate and cold climates, and often rages as an epidemic. It is also known as "spotted," "epidemic," or

"contagious" fever, and was formerly called "camp" or "gaol" fever, from its prevalence in camps and prisons. It is most prevalent amongst females and young people, but the highest rate of mortality from the disease occurs amongst adult males. The contagion is communicated through the air, and probably proceeds from the breath, which has a peculiar smell. It is not communicated from clothes or excreta, and consequently, by properly isolating the patients, the spread of the fever may be prevented. The period of incubation is supposed to range from a few hours to several days. The earliest symptoms are heaviness and listlessness, with a confusion of ideas, which afterwards develops into delirium; an eruption of round, dark, reddish-brown spots then makes its appearance, the temperature is high, the pulse very rapid, and the patient suffers from extreme weakness. The condition of the bowels varies in different patients, for there may be either diarrhoea or constipation. The duration of an uneventful case of typhus varies from twenty to twenty-one days. The greatest danger usually occurs during the second week of the disease, death seldom ensuing before the seventh day. The treatment of typhus consists in placing the patient under the best possible hygienic conditions, keeping up the strength with sea, mutton-broth, milk, eggs, arrowroot, and in alleviating the most prominent and distressing symptoms, such as relieving the patient by the free administration of cooling drugs, controlling sleeplessness, headache, and vomiting by small doses of opium, keeping the bowels open by mild laxatives, &c. Stimulants should not be given to children, but alcohol may be advantageously used in the case of old persons, or where the patient has been accustomed to the free use of stimulants. When recovery takes place, it is generally very rapid, a great change in the condition of the patient often occurring in twenty or forty-eight hours. The only complication not uncommon is a form of pneumonia.

typhus-fever, *s.* [TYPHUS.]

* **typhus-icterodes**, *s.*

Pathol.: Yellow-fever (q.v.).

typh-ic, ***typh-ick**, *a.* [Gr. τυφικός (*typhikos*) = typical, from τυφός (*typhos*) = a type (q.v.). Lat. *typhicus*; Sp. & Ital. *tyfico*; Fr. *typhique*.]

1. Typical, figurative.

"So loudly and harmoniously together a whole of typical shades, after those which I the British held the Lamb of God that taketh away from the world!" —*Hugie. Works, ii. 270*

2. Embodying the characters of a group.

"Here's Smith already sneezing at my lot That I'm the typh-ic one." —*B. H. Browning. Aurora Leigh, i.*

typho-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A fever which conforms to a particular type; a fever which is regular in its attacks as opposed to one which is erratic in its course.

typh-ic al, *a.* [TYPHIC.]

1. Ordinary Language:

(1. Gen.): Of or pertaining to a type; having the nature of a type.

"Mathematical knowledge was at that time but merely the typh-ic excrement of false theories." —*Leslie. Newton: English Thought in the 17th Century (1876), i. 22*

2. Spec.: Typifying, figurative, emblematic, prefiguring.

"Indeed the Moslem law was intended for a state people only, who were to be kept in as it were the rest of the world, in a state of legal and typical circumstances." —*Arceuth. Sermon, 180, 1. 100, 4.*

II. Not. Science: Embodying the characters of a group; as, a typh-ic family, genus, or species.

typh-ic al ly, *adv.* [Gr. τυφικός (*typhikos*) = typical manner; by way of image, type, or symbol.]

"[Christ] still is figured, there more of symbols more clearly, but yet still more by the light of the Holy Spirit." —*Ep. Taylor. Diss. 1st. 2d. serm. 12. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.*

typh-ic al nês, *s.* [Eng. *typhic*; *nês* = the quality or state of being typical.]

typh-i-fi-câ-tion, *s.* [Eng. *typhic*; *-tation* = the act of typifying.]

typh-i-fi-er, *s.* [Eng. *typhic*; *-er*.] One who typifies.

"A head-on conflict, which is only an illustration and correspondence." —*Barbarian. P. 104, 112.*

âte, fât, fâre, amidat, whât, fâll, father: wê, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère: pine, pít, síro, sir, marine; gô, ph or, wôre, wôlf, wòrk, whô, sôn; mûta, ôub, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = e; ey = â; qu = kw.

ty·f-fy, v.t. [Eng. *type*; *-fy*.]

1. To represent by an image, etc. form, model, or semblance.

"Our nation, who was typified by the great that was slain."—*Review: Vulgar Errors*, b. ii, ch. v.

2. To exemplify, to type.

ty·lat, a. Same as TYPE-WAITER, s. 2.

ty·pō, a. [See def.] A contraction of typographer (q.v.); a compositor.

ty·pō cōp mý, **ty·pō-cōp-mie**, s. [Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = type, and *κόπος* (*kōpos*) = work.] A representation or description of the world.

"Some books of typocopies are nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. II.

ty·pō-ra-phēer, s. [Eng. *typograph* (y); *-er*.] A printer.

"There is a very ancient edition of this work [Boswell's *History*] without date, place, or typographer."—*Warren: Hist. English Poetry; Additions*, p. 164.

ty·pō-grāph-ic, **ty·pō-grāph-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *typographic* (y); *-ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Emblematic, figurative, typical.

2. Pertaining or relating to typography, or the art of printing.

"The operation of that providential discovery, the typographical art."—*Alexander: Westminster*, xviii, 33.

typographic-beetle, s. [Entom.: *Tomicus typographus*.] [Tomicidae.]

ty·pō-grāph-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *typographic* (y); *-ly*.]

1. By means of a type or emblem; typically, emblematically.

2. By means of types; after the manner of a printer.

ty·pō-ra-phý, s. [Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = a type, and *γραφία* (*graphia*) = to write; Fr. *typographie*.]

1. Typical, figurative, or emblematic representation.

2. The art of printing; the art or operation of impressing letters and words on paper by means of types.

ty·pō-lite, s. [Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = a mark, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.] An old name for a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures resembling plants or animals.

ty·pōl-ō-gý, s. [Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = a type; suff. *-ology*.]

1. A discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

2. The doctrine of types. A department of theology which investigates Scripture types, and the principles applicable to their interpretation. It starts from the position that the leading truths of revealed religion were the same under the Patriarchal, the Jewish, and the Christian dispensations. These truths were, however, revealed to the earlier worshippers more or less obscurely, being expressed by symbols, instead of stated directly in words. Each type employed had a twofold meaning and a purpose: it was a symbol of some religious truth and predictive of the antitype, Christ. [SACRIFICE, II. 4.]

ty·pō-thēr-i-lūm, s. [Gr. *τύπος* (*typos*) = a type, and *θηρ* (*thēr*) = a wild beast.]

Perceps: Another name for the genus *Mesocricetus* (q.v.).

ty·pōth-ē-ta (pl. **ty·pōth-ē-tae**), s. [Gr. *τύπος* = a type, and *τίθημι* = to lay down.]

1. The art and lore of typography.

2. A member of an association or guild made up of printers and publishers. [T.]

3. (Pl.) The name of various societies of printers and publishers. [T.]

tyr·an, v.t. [TYRAN, s.] To act the tyrant; to tyrannize over.

"What glorie or what gubernon haast thou found In being thus tyrannized?"—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, IV, vii, 1.

tyr·an, **tyr an-ic**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *tyran*, *tyran*, *tyrann* (Fr. *tyran*), from Lat. *tyrannus*, *tyrannos* = a tyrant, from Gr. *τύραννος* (*tyrannos*) = a lord, an absolute monarch, a tyrant, an usurper; root *tn-* = to rule; Sp. *tyrano*; Ital. *tyranno*.]

1. A tyrant.

2. A tyrannical, arbitrary, or despotic power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to act arbitrarily, despotically, imperiously, or with unnecessary severity.

"My poor heart knows only how to love, And, finding this, you tyrannize the more."—*Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream*, IV.

3. To overrule by tyranny; to tyrannize over; to oppress.

tyr·an-nish, **tyr-an-nishe**, a. [M. E. *tyran* = a tyrant; *-ish*.] Like a tyrant; tyrannical.

"The proud tyrannish Rome."—*Shakespeare: C. A.*, v, vii.

tyr·an-nise, v.t. & i. [Fr. *tyranniser*, from Lat. *tyrannizo*, from Gr. *τυραννίζω* (*tyrannizō*) = to take the part of a tyrant, to act as a tyrant; Sp. *tyrannizar*; Ital. *tyrannizzare*.]

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"Trappe the simple innocents, and shed their blood tyrannously."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, III, vii.

B. As adj. : Tyrannical (q.v.).

"He is the tyrannical, our hearts the free."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, p. 40.

tyran-queller, **tyrann-queller**, s. A tyrannicide.

"Hippodamus and Ariston had been tyrann-quellers."—*Cicero: De Officiis*, p. 129.

tyr·an-ōs, s. [Mid. Eng. *tyran* = a tyrant; *-ess*.] A female tyrant.

"A terrible little tyranness."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, I, 2.

ty·rān-nic-al, **ty·rān-nic**, a. [Fr. *tyrannique*, from Lat. *tyrannicus*; Gr. *τυραννικός* (*tyrannikos*) = pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; Sp. *tyránico*; Ital. *tyrannico*.]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; acting a tyrant; despotic, cruel, arbitrary.

"They blame Lewis the XI for bringing the administration of France, from the lawful and regular regime, to the absolute and tyrannical power and government."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. I, ch. vii.

2. Acting like a tyrant; arbitrary, cruel, despotic, inhuman.

"Tyranny by the ancient Greeks, was applied to all kings, as well the just and merciful, as the cruel, and when we now call tyrannical."—*Potter: Antiquities*, bk. II, ch. xii.

ty·rān-nic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *tyrannical*; *-ly*.] In a tyrannical, despotic, cruel, or arbitrary manner; like a tyrant; with unjust or arbitrary exercise of power.

"Brutus being chosen Consul of Rome, . . . chased out of the city Titus Quinctius Superbus, who reigned tyrannically."—*P. Holman: Metamorphosis*, p. 794.

ty·rān-nic-ōl-ness, s. [Eng. *tyrannical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tyrannical; tyrannical disposition or practice.

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ty·rān-nūs, s. [Lat. = a tyrant (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Tyrannidae, with eleven species, ranging over all tropical sub-regions and the United States to Canada. Bill with long bristles at base; nostrils small and rounded; wings sharply pointed; tail slightly forked; tarsi slender.

tyr·an-ný, **tir-an-nye**, **tyr-an-nic**, s. [Fr. *tyrannie*, from Lat. *tyrannia*, from Gr. *τυραννία* (*tyrannia*) = sovereign sway, from *τύραννος* (*tyrannos*) = a tyrant (q.v.); Sp. *tyranía*; Ital. *tyrannia*; Port. *tyrannia*.]

1. Absolute power or sovereignty.

"He died in the same day on which Dionysius assumed the tyranny."—*Johnson: Theatre of the Greeks*, p. 135.

2. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel, arbitrary, or oppressive government or discipline.

"Every wanton and careless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practised by a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. I, ch. I.

3. Severity, rigour, inclemency.

"The tyranny of the open night is too rough For nature to endure."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, III, 4.

4. Cruelty, harshness, severity.

"The tyranny of her sorrows Takes all livelihood from her cheeks."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, I, 1.

tyr·ant, **tir-ant**, **tir-aunt**, s. [O. Fr. *tyran*, *tyrant*, *tyran*, *tyrant* (with excrement), from Lat. *tyrannus*, *tyrannos*, of *tyrannus*, from Gr. *τύραννος* (*tyrannos*), a word first used by Archilochus, about B.C. 700. For the excrement t, cf. *pasant*, *pasant*, &c.] [TYRAN, s.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Orig., one who usurped the chief power without the consent of the people, or at the expense of the existing government; a usurper; an absolute ruler. Such a ruler was not necessarily oppressive or arbitrary; (For the change in meaning cf. *despot*.)

"A tyrant they name him, who by force cometh to the monarchy against the will of the people."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. I, ch. vii.

2. A monarch or other ruler, who uses his power to oppress those under him; an arbitrary or despotic ruler; one who imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control without the authority of law or the necessities of government; a cruel lord or master; an oppressor, a despot.

3. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the family Tyrannidae (q.v.).

"The hand birds comprise a dove, a tyrant, and a greenlet."—*Athensae*, Nov. 28, 1867, p. 111.

4. *Thirty Tyrants*: [THIRTY.]

tyrant-bird, **tyrant-shrike**, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the Tyrannidae (q.v.); often restricted to the genus *Tyrannus* (q.v.), but when used with the definite article, confined to *Tyrannus tyrannus*. [KISNOBORN.] The popular name has reference to the resemblance of the Tyrannidae to the true Shrikes in outward appearance and general habits, and to their fierce and bold disposition, especially during the breeding season, when the males, in their

lōi, tŷ; pōt, jōw; cat, cōl, chorua, qhīn, bench; go, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aḡ; expect, Xenophon, exist. -īng. -ān, -ān = shān. -tīn, -tīn = shūn; -tīn, -tīn = shūn. -cīn, -cīn = shūn. -ble, -ble, &c. = bēl, dēl.

excessive care for their mates, attack without discrimination any intruder that ventures near their nests.

tyrant-shrike, s. [TYRANT-BIRD.]

***tyr-ant, v.t.** [TYRANT, s.] To act or play the tyrant; to tyrannize.

"This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mac's) to resist and tyrant it in their respective seignories."—*Puller: Worthies; Buckinghamshire.*

tyre (1), s. [Native name.] A preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

***tyre (2), s.** [TYRE (3), s.]

***tyre, v.t.** [TYRE (1), v.]

ty-roō-ite, s. [After the Island of Tyree or Tyrie, Scotland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A powder obtained from the pink marble of Tyree, Scotland. It was found by Hebble to be composed of sesquioxide of iron, 38.22; alumina, 8.23; protoxide of iron, 3.16; protoxide of manganese, 0.39; magnesia, 29.94; lime, 2.21; water, 12.47; phosphoric acid, 4.71; silica, 1.02 = 100.35. As pointed out by E. S. Dana, no names should have been given to such a mixture.

Tyr-i-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Tyrius*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or belonging to ancient Tyra.
2. Being of a purple colour.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Tyre.

***Tyrian-cynosure, s.**

Astron.: Ursa Minor.

"And thou shalt be our star of Arcady, Or Tyrian cynosure."—*Milton: Comus, 348.*

Tyrian-purple, s. A celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish. [MUREX, PORPURA.]

tyr-ite, s. [After the Norwegian God of War, Tyr; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in pyramidal crystals, embedded in orthoclase, but implanted on black mica, at localities near Hampey, Arendal, Norway. Hardness, 6.5; sp. gr. 5.13 to 5.56. Compos.: essentially a carbonate of yttrium, cerium, and iron. Is referred by most mineralogists to Fergusonite (q.v.).

tyr-o, s. [Prop. *tiro*, from Lat. *tiro* = a recruit, a novice, a tiro; root doubtful.] A beginner in learning; one who is engaged in learning, or who has only mastered the rudiments of any branch of knowledge; a novice.

***tyr-ō-qin-i-ūm, *tyr-ō-qin-y, s.** [Lat. *tyrocinium* = the state of a tyro, from Lat. *tiro* = a tiro.] The state or condition of being a tyro, beginner, or novice; novitiate, apprenticeship. [TYROCINIUM.]

tyr-ō-glyph-ūs, s. [Gr. *tyrōs* (tyros) = cheese, and *glyphō* (glyphō) = to hollow.]

Zool.: A genus of Acaridae, separated from the original genus *Acarus* (q.v.), to include the Cheese-mites. [CHEESE-MITE.]

Tyr-ō-lāpo, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Tyrol; as, a Tyrolean air.

B. As subst. (Sing. or Pl.): A native of the Tyrol; the people of the Tyrol.

Tyr-ō-l-ōnno, s. [Fr.]

Music: A song accompanied with dancing; a popular Tyrolean song or melody, especially one in which rapid alternation in melodic progressions of the natural and falsetto voice is introduced.

ty-rō-lite, s. [After Tyrol, Austria, where first found; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *tyrolit*, *kupferschum*.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiating groups of thin plates, also massive. Hardness, 1.0 to 2.0; sp. gr. 3.02 to 3.098; lustre on cleavage faces pearly; colour, pale apple- and verdigris-green, sometimes inclining to blue; translucent to sub-translucent; sectile. Compos.: arsenic acid, 29.2; protoxide of copper, 50.3; water, 20.5 = 100, with the resulting formula, $5\text{CuOAsO}_5 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$; the analysis, however, showed 13.65 per cent. of carbonate of lime, probably present as an essential constituent, in which case the foregoing formula will be subject to modification.

***tyr-ōne, s.** [Lat. *tyroem*, accus. of *tiro* = a tyro (q.v.).] A tyro.

***tyr-ōn-ism, s.** [Eng. *tyron(e)*; -ism.] The state of being a tyro.

tyr-ō-sine, s. [Gr. *tyros* (tyros) = cheese; -ine (Chem.).]

1. *Chem.*: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NO}_3$. A crystalline nitrogenous body discovered by Liebig, obtained by decomposing albuminous substances such as casein, &c., by caustic potash. It forms stellate groups of long slender needles, having a silky lustre, soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether.

2. *Pathol.*: Tyrosine is often found in the urine during acute atrophy of the liver.

tyr-ō-tōx-i-ōm, s. [Gr. *tyros* = cheese, and *toxikon* = poison.] A poisonous crystalline ptomaine contained in decayed milk or milk products, such as ice-cream, &c.

Ty-sōn, s. [Dr. Edward Tyson (1649-1706), F.R.S., an able comparative anatomist, discoverer of the glands.] (See compound.)

Tyson's glands, s. pl.

Anat.: Numerous sebaceous glands round the cervix penis and corinn glandula. Called also *Glandulae odoriferæ*. [Quinn.]

ty-sōn-ite, s. [After S. T. Tyson; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral forming the central portion of certain hexagonal crystals, the exterior of which consists almost entirely of bastnaesite (the hamartite of Nordenskiöld), which has been derived by alteration from tysonite. Hardness, 4.5 to 5; sp. gr. 6.12 to 6.14; lustre, somewhat resinous; colour, pale wax-yellow; streak, nearly white. Analyses yielded, cerium, 40.19; lanthanum and didymium, 30.37; fluorine, 29.44 = 100, which corresponds to the formula, $(\text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Dy})\text{F}_3$. Occurs in felspar at Pike's Peak, Colorado.

***týthe, s.** [TITHES.]

***týth-ing, s.** [TITHING.]

tsar, s. [CZAR.]

tsar-f-nq, tsar-f-tsq, s. [CZARINA.]

tsót-zé, s. [Native name.]

Music: An Abyssinian instrument of the guitar kind, formed of a long curved neck attached to a gourd. It has frets and one string usually made of the tough fibre of a palm-tree.

U.

U, the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It is one of the three primitive vowels, from which the various vowel sounds in the Aryan languages have been developed. Its true primary sound was that which it still retains in most of the European languages—viz., that of *oo* in *cool*, *tool*, *wood*, &c., corresponding to the Fr. *uch* *ou*, as in *cour*, *four*, &c., the sound being sometimes short (marked in this book **û**) and sometimes long (marked **ū**). The Anglo-Saxon long **ū** (marked with an accent) has commonly become in modern English the diphthong *ou* or *oo*, as A.S. *thū* = thou, *nū* = now, *mūth* = mouth, &c. After *r*, and after the sounds *sh* and *zh*, *u* has generally retained its old long sound, as in *rule*, *truth*, &c. In A.S. *rūm* = room, *brūcu* = brook (v.) the original long sound is retained, though the form is altered. The old short sound of *u* is still retained in *bull*, *full*, *pull*, *put*, &c., but as a rule this sound became changed (probably about the middle of the seventeenth century) to the sound heard in *cut*, *fun*, *fun*, &c. (marked **ü**), a sound then new to English, not being mentioned by any writer before 1653. This sound, which is very similar to that of the unaccented French *e*, is characteristic of English, and is often given to the vowels *a*, *e*, when unaccented, as in *cavalry*, *camel*, &c. It is also given to the vowel *o*, even when accented, as in *money*, *come*, *honey*, *among*, &c. A modified form of it often occurs before *r*, as in *bur*, *cur*, *fur*, &c., and sometimes before *rr*, as in *kaurr*, *purr*, &c.

(marked **û**). This sound is sometimes given to *a*, *i*, *o*, and *y* before *r*, as *aurr*, *hurr*, *fir*, *work*, *marr*. In the sixteenth or seventeenth century arose the practice of using *gu* to represent a hard *g* before an *e* as in *guess*, a French practice, borrowed from *qu*; and to this, and the wish to indicate a long vowel by a final *e*, must be attributed *plague*, *vague*, *fatigue*, *regue*, &c. The *gue* does not, however, always indicate a preceding long vowel; cf. *epilogue*, *symplogue*, *longue*, &c. The use of *u* for *u* in *pure*, *pure*, &c., is modern, also imitated from its use in *qu*. The long sound of *u*, as in *mute*, *du*, *confuse*, &c. (marked **ū**), and modified by *r* as in *cure*, *pure* (marked **û**), is not a single vowel, an *i* sound being more or less at the time *y* introduced before it, or fused with it. The corresponding short sound is heard in *unit*, *unity*, &c. (marked **u**). In some dialects, and in America, this sound is also sometimes given to *u* after *r*. *Duke* is sometimes very early pronounced with the same sound as *dark*. The original sound of short *u* is now only retained in *bury*, *buryed*, *bury*, and *buryess*. The long sound of *u* as in *mute*, is also represented by other combinations, as *bu* in *due*, *sur*, &c.; by *eu* in *deu*, *few*, &c.; by *ui* in *suit*. "U [u] used in later script as a final *u*, owing to a rule made by some who knew whom, no one knows why, and wrote knows when, that no English word ends in *u*." (Ellis: *Early English Pronunciation*, ch. vi., § 1, p. 579.) In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries *u* = French *u*. *U* has several sounds: (1) **û**, as in *cut*, *fun*, &c.; (2) **ū**, as in *bull*, *full*; (3) **ü**, as in *put*; (4) **i**, as in *music*; (5) **ui**, as in *pure*, *languid*. In *bury*, *bury*, *burying*, &c., *u* is silent, as also in *plague*. (For *qu*, see under *Q*.) In the best period of Roman literature the *u* sound was expressed by the character *u*, a character which did not occur in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, its sound, when it occurred between two vowels, being represented by *f*, or occasionally by *u*. In the times *u* and *e* stood indifferently for the same sound, the capital being generally written *U*. In this respect *U* and *V* stand to each other as *i* and *j*. In almost all English dictionaries, up to a comparatively recent date, words beginning with *U* and *V* were combined. In printing, where the sheets are marked by the letters *A*, *B*, *C*, &c. (standing for 1, 2, 3, &c.), the signs *U*, *V*, and *W*, are ignored, so that, for this purpose, the letters of the alphabet are only twenty-three. In respect to its order in the alphabet, its form, and its history in general, *U* corresponds with the Greek *Υ*. Greek words containing the diphthong *ui*, when Latinised, were spelt with a *u*; the Greek words with *u*, when Latinised, were spelt with *y*.

I. U as an initial is used for United, as in U.K. = the United Kingdom; U.S. = United States; U.S.A. = United States of America; U.P. = United Presbyterian (Society); U.C. or A.U.C. in dates belonging to Roman history is a contraction for *Ab urbe condita* = from the founding of the city (of Rome), as U.C. 400 = the year of Rome 400.

II. U as a symbol is used, in chemistry, for uranium.

û-a-ka-rî, s. [South American Indian name of the animal.]

Zool.: The Scarlet-faced Saki. [SAKI.]

***û-ar-ân, û-rân, s.** [Arab. *ouarân* = the monitor of the Nile.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus *Varanus* (q.v.).

***û-a-rā-nūs, s.** [VARANUS.]

ûb-bō-nite, s. [See def.]

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of Ubb Phillips, who formed a moderate class among the Anabaptists of the sixteenth century. Their founder eventually entered the Reformed Church, and died in that communion in 1560.

***û-bēr-ōia, a.** [O. Fr. *ubereux*, from Low Lat. *uberi* = s. *ubertous*, from Lat. *uber* = fruitful.] Yielding largely or copiously; fruitful, prolific, productive.

"Ston, the mother of us all, is barren, and her ubertous breasts are dry."—*Quarles: Judgment & Mercy of God.*

***û-bēr-ty, s.** [Lat. *uberitas*, from *uber* = fruitful.] Fruitfulness, fertility, productivity. "They enjoy that natural uberty, and fruitfulness."—*Florio: Translation of Menagiana*, 1613, p. 14.

ûte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wâ, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, air, marine; go, pû, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. a, æ = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

ug-ly, **ug-lie**, **ug-like**, *a. & s.* [*local*.] *ugly* = fearful, dreadful, from *ugier* = fear, and *-ly* = A.S. *lic* = like, *-ly*; cf. *ugra* = to fear; *uglyr* = terrible; *gyr* = derive; Goth. *ugra* = to fear; *ugma* = to terrify; *agis* = terror; Icel. *agl*; Eng. *awe*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Possessing the quality contrary and opposite to beauty, repulsive or offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or offensive aspect; deformed.

"The mud *ugly* as the face in these words are the ugliest I ever saw." — *Temper* (Jan. 1674).

2. Moral. — *ugly* = repulsive; hateful.

3. Ill-mannered, cross-grained. (*Amer.*)

"The mud *ugly* as the face in these words are the ugliest I ever saw." — *Temper* (Jan. 1674).

4. Eng. — *ugly* = to think of or mention.

"There *ugly* as the rumour about that certain book had heavily and directly responsible for Munday's book." — *Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

B. As noun: A kind of shade worn by ladies in front of their bonnets to protect their faces from the sun.

1. *Ugly customer*: An awkward, unpleasant, or troublesome person to deal with.

2. *The ugly man*: A name given to the one of three parroters who actually committed the crime, and whose operations and escape were covered by his companions, known as the front-stall and the back-stall. (*Slang*.) [*STALL*, s. 1. 9.]

ug-ly, *v.t.* [*COLV*, *a.*] To make ugly; to uglify.

"His vices all *ugly* him over." — *Richardson*: *Pamela*, l. 263.

ug-oör, **ug-oör-oq**, *s.* [*UGOOR*.]

û-gri an, **û-gri-o**, *a.* [After the name of the *Egurs*, a Finnish tribe.] A term applied to a Finnish group of Turanian people, comprising the *Finns*, *Lapps*, *Hungarians*, and some other tribes; also to their tongues.

"Of these branches [of the Indo-European family of languages] there are three. The first, the *Finns*, *Hungarians*, or *Cyprians*, is chiefly European. It includes the *Finns*, with the nearly related *Esthonians* and *Livonians*, and the remote *Lapps* in the Scandinavian peninsula; the *Hungarians*, an isolated dialect in the south, wholly environed by Indo-European tongues, but of which the intrusion into its present place, by immigration from near the southern Ural, has taken place within the historic period; the dialects from which the *Hungarians* separated itself, the *Ossetian* and *Wogul*, in and beyond the Ural; and the tongues of other related tribes in Eastern Russia, as the *Zir*, *Yakuts*, *Wotaks*, *Mordvians*, &c." — *W. H. Murray*: *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

ug-sôme, **ug-sôm**, *a.* [*UGLY*.] Ugly, hideous, disgusting, handsome.

"In every place the *ugly* sights I saw." — *Surrey*: *Virgil*; *Æneid* II.

ug-sôme-nôss, **ug-sôm-neo**, *s.* [*Eng.* *uglyness*, *-ness*.] Ugliness, repulsiveness, hideousness.

"Not perceiving the *uglyness* of *uglyness*." — *Fisher*: *Seven Paulines*, Ps. xxxviii, pt. II.

û-lan, **û-lan**, *s.* [*Ger.* *ulan* = a lancer, from Pol. *ulan* = a lancer, from Turk. *ulan* = a youth, a lad.] One of a variety of light cavalry of Asiatic origin, introduced first into Poland by Tartar colonists. They are employed in the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German armies, especially in the latter, for skirmishing, reconnoitring, and scouring the country in advance of the main body of the armies.

û-lg-ite, *s.* [After *Ulg*, Isle of Skye, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by Heddle to a mineral occurring with some zeolites in an amygdaloidal rock. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 2.284; luster, pearly; colour, yellowish-white. Compos.: silica, 45.98; alumina, 21.93; lime, 16.75; soda, 4.70; water, 11.25. Dana suggests that as its structure appears to resemble that of prehnite, it needs further investigation.

û-in-ta, *pref.* [From *Uintah*, a county and small range of mountains in that county, Wyoming.

Paleont.: Found in or near the Uintah Mountains. [*Etyim.*]

û-in-ta-ori-nûs, *s.* [*Pref.* *uinta*, and *Gr.* *apros* (*krinos*) = a lily.]

Paleont.: A genus of Marsipatoridae, allied to *Marsipator*, but with ten arms, from the Chalk of North America.

û-in-tâc-y-ên, *s.* [*Pref.* *uinta*, and *Gr.* *ên* (*ên*) = a dog.]

Paleont.: A genus of Carnivora, from the Middle Eocene of Wyoming. It was described in 1875 by Cope, who is of opinion that it cannot be referred to any existing family.

û-in-tâ-thôr-i-ûr, *s.* [*Pref.* *uinta*, and *Gr.* *ên* (*ên*) = a wild animal.]

Paleont.: A genus of Marsipatoridae, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

û-in-tor-nis, *s.* [*Pref.* *uinta*, and *Gr.* *ên* (*ên*) = a bird.]

Paleont.: A genus of Pliocene Birds, allied to the Woodpeckers, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

û-kâse, *s.* [*Fr.* from Russ. *kaz* = an ordinance, an edict, from *kazat* = to show.] An edict or order, legislative or administrative, of the Russian Government. They have the force of laws until annulled by subsequent decisions or orders. A collection of the *ukases* issued at various times, made by order of the Emperor Nicholas in 1827, and supplemented since, year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian empire. An edict or order, generally issued by some competent authority.

"If the French bookmakers persist in refusing to bet at all until the *ukase* against them is withdrawn, victory will not be long in depriving itself on their side." — *Daily Telegraph*, March 12, 1887.

ûk-ê-wal-lst (*w as v*), *s.* [*UCKEWALLIST*.]

û-lan, *s.* [*UNLAN*.]

û-lar-bû-rông, *s.* [*Malay name*.]

Zool.: *Dipsos dendrophila*, a tree-snake, from the Malayan Archipelago.

ûl-gër, *s.* [*Fr.* *ulcère*, from Lat. *ulcerem*, accus. of *ulcus* = an ulcer; Sp. & Ital. *ulcera*; cogn. with *Gr.* *ûlcos* (*helcos*) = a wound, a sore, an abscess.]

1. *Lat. & Med.*: A chasm, a solution of continuity, produced in some external or internal surface of the body by the process of absorption, the absorbents, whether lymphatics or veins, but chiefly the former, being more actively concerned in the formation of such chasm. This is corroborated by the fact that when old sores break out afresh, the substance forming the bond of union first gives way, and even in the case of old fractures, the callus is removed, and the extremities become again disunited, as happened amongst the crew of the *Centurion*, in Lord Anson's memorable voyage. This was first pointed out by John Hunter. While the ulcerative process is going on, the seceding arteries, which in health bring and deposit new materials in every part of the body as the old are removed, lose this power, and are even taken away, as well as the rest of the organisation, including the absorbents themselves. The cicatrix formed by the healing of an ulcer is then a substitute for the old and original skin, but inferior to it in vital power. Ulcers are of three kinds: healthy, unhealthy, and specific. The first is the simple sore, or simple purulent ulcer; the second comprises the indolent, irritable, phagedenic, and varicose, with others dependent on disorder of the digestive functions; and the third, such as the scrofulous, cancerous, and venereal. The great object in the management of ulcers is to keep the surrounding skin clean and dry, and to produce a healthy surface on the sore itself: the latter object is now frequently obtained by skin-grafting, with permanently favourable results.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which eats into or festers in any body; a moral sore.

ûl-gër, *v.t.* [*Lat.* *ulcero* = to make sore.] [*ULCER*, *s.*] To ulcerate.

"This *ulcero* men's hearts with profaneness." — *Fuller*: *Holy & Profane State*, V. vi. 3.

ûl-gër-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng.* *ulcer*; *-able*.] Capable of being ulcerated.

ûl-gër-âto, *v.t. & i.* [*Lat.* *ulceratus*, pa. par. of *ulcero* = to make sore, from *ulcus*, gent. *ulceris* = an ulcer.]

A. Trans.: To affect with or as with an ulcer or sores.

"A tendency more deeply to *ulcero* their minds." — *Burke*: *Letter to Sir H. Langrish*, M.P.

B. Intrans.: To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous. (*Lat. & Fig.*)

ûl-gër-â-tion, *s.* [*Fr.* from Lat. *ulcerationem*, accus. of *ulceratio*, from *ulceratus*, pa. par. of *ulcero* = to ulcerate (q.v.).]

1. The process of forming into an ulcer;

the process of becoming ulcerated; the state or condition of being ulcerated, as ulcer of the bowels, the heart, the intestines, the larynx, &c.

"The heart had been long affected with ulceration." — *Wormian*: *Surgery*, ch. II.

2. An ulcer.

ûl-gër-â-tive, *a.* [*Eng.* *ulcerate*]; *adj.*

1. Of or relating to ulcers.

2. Causing or producing ulcers.

"The drops of vinegar must of necessity be more smartly biting, and ulceration than an *ulcer*." — *P. Holland*: *Plinio*, bk. viii. ch. ii.

ulcerative stomatitis, *s.* [*Pathol.* (Noma).]

ûl-gëred, *a.* [*Eng.* *ulcer*, *s.*; *-ed*.] Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer; ulcers; ulcerated; ulcerous.

"Be things hard drawn their ulcerated palates." — *May*: *Lucan*, Pharsalia, bk. ii.

ûl-gër-ô-sa, *a.* [*Lat.* *ulcerosa*, from *ulcus*, gent. *ulceris* = an ulcer (q.v.); *Fi.* *ulcerosa*, Sp. & Ital. *ulcerosa*.]

1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter.

"The ulcerous bark went deep." — *Beaumont*: *Poison*, d.

2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.

"People All swollen and ulcerous." — *Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

ûl-gër-ô-sa-ly, *adv.* [*Eng.* *ulcerous*, *ly*.] In an ulcerous manner.

ûl-gër-ô-sa-nôss, *s.* [*Eng.* *ulcerousness*.] The quality or state of being ulcerous or ulcerated.

ûl-ô-s-ple, **ûl-ô-s-cûle**, *s.* [*Lat.* *abcessum*, dimin. from *ulcus* = an ulcer (q.v.).] A little ulcer.

û-lô, *s.* [*Mexican*.] The *Ule*-tree (q.v.).

ulo-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Castilleja elastica* and *C. Maritima*, which yield caoutchouc. They are *Mexican* trees, having male and female flowers alternating on the same branch, the latter bearing numerous ovaries in a single cup.

û-lô-ma, *s.* [*Arab.* *ulemat*, pl. of *ulma* = wise, learned, from *ulima* = to know.] The collective name of the hierarchical corporation of learned men in Turkey, who have the advantages of freedom from military service, and who furnish judges, ministers of justice, professors, and have charge of the department of the government relating to sacred matters. This body is composed of the *Imams*, *Ministers* of religion, the *Muhtars*, or judges of law, and the *Cadis*, or administrators of justice.

û-lôx, *s.* [*Lat.* = a shrub resembling rosemary.]

Bot.: *Furze*, whin, or gorse; a genus of *Cytisaceæ*. Very thorny shrubs, with leaves trifoliate when young, simple when old. Flowers yellow; axillary calyx two-lobed, with a small scale or bract on each side of the base; the segments nearly entire, or the upper one with two, the lower with three teeth; standard scarcely longer than the calyx, bilobed; keel erect, blunt; legume scarcely longer than the calyx, torulose, keeled. Known species twelve, from the west and the south of Europe, and northern Africa. Two are British, *Ulex europæicus*, the Common Furze, whin, or gorse, and *Ulex nanus*, the Dwarf Furze. The former has the calyx somewhat hairy, the horns slightly spreading, the teeth nearly obsolete, the bracts large, ovate, and lax; the latter, besides being smaller in all its parts, and flowering later in the year, has the pubescence of the calyx adpressed, the teeth imbricate, the bracts minute like wings about the length of the keel.

û-lôx-ite, *s.* [After G. L. Flex, who first correctly analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in rounded masses or nodules, consisting of delicate fibres or capillary crystals. Found at various localities, but notably in Peru and Tarajaca, South America, associated with various other species, and also in Nova Scotia in massive gypsum. Hardness, Eng. sp. gr. 1.85; luster, when first broken, silky; colour, white. Compos.: basic acid, 4.66; lime, 12.28; soda,

ûto, **ût**, **ûre**, amidst, **whât**, **fâll**, father; **wô**, **wêt**, **hêre**, camel, **hêr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sire**, **sir**, marine; **gô**, **pô**, or, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **cûb**, **cûre**, **unite**, **cûr**, **sûle**, **fûll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. *æ*, *œ* = *ê*; *ey* = *â*; *qu* = *kw*.

ul-*g*-lant, a. [Lat. *ululans*, pr. par. of *ululo* = to howl.] Howling, ululating.

ul-*g*-lato, c.t. [Lat. *ululatio*, sup. of *ululo* = to howl, from the sound; Sp. & Port. *ulular*; Ital. *ululare*; O. Fr. *ululer*; Fr. *ululer*.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

ul-*g*-lato, s. [Lat. *ululatio*.] A howling, as of a dog or wolf; a wailing.

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um-bel-lis, s. [Eng. *umbel*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the rays of another umbel; an umbellule.

um-bel-lis, s. [Eng. *umbelliferous*; -*fer*.] Contained in or derived from umbelliferous (q.v.).

umbellic acid, s.
Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_5(OH)_2C_4H_5COOH$.
A monobasic aromatic acid, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on an alkaline solution of umbelliferone. It crystallizes in colorless granules, difficultly soluble in cold water, and melts at 125°.

um-bel-lis-fer, s. [UMBELLIFERÆ.]
Bot.: Any plant of the order Umbellifera; a plant producing an umbel.

um-bel-lis-fer, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *umbella*, and *fero* = to bear.] [UMBELL.]

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um-bér (1), 'um-bre (bre as bér) (1), s. & a. [Fr. *ombre* (for *terra d'ombre*), from Ital. *ombra* (for *terra d'ombra*) = shadow; lit. = earth of shadow, i.e., earth used for shadowing, from Lat. *umbra* = a shade; cf. Sp. *ombra* = a shade, *umbr*; Fr. *ombre* = unshaded or shadowed; Ger. *umbr*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:
1. A well known pigment of an olive-brown colour in its raw state, but much redder when burnt. It consists of an ochraceous earth containing manganese, is durable, has a good body, and is useful in oil and water-colour painting. It occurs either naturally in veins or beds, or is prepared artificially from various admixtures. That which is brought from Cyprus, under the name of Turkish umber, is the best. It is of a brown citrine colour, so, I suppose, has all the properties of good ochre, is perfectly durable both in water and oil, and one of the best drying colours we possess. It injures no other good pigment with which it may be mixed.

"I'll put myself in your and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber smutch my face."
Shakspeare. As You Like It, i. 1. 5.

2. A variety of per- or brown coal occurring near Cologne, used as a pigment and for the adulteration of snuff. (Brande.)

II. Min.: A clay-like substance of varying shades of a brown-colour, consisting essentially of a hydrated silicate of alumina mixed with varying proportions of iron and manganese oxides. Used as a pigment.

B. As adj.: Olive-brown.

umber-brown, s.
Bot.: A pure dull brown. Nearly the same as deep brown.

um-bér (2), s. [Fr. *ombre*, *umbr*, from Lat. *umbra* = shade.]

1. Ichthy.: The grayling.

"The umber and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do; but though they may do so in other actions, those in England differ nothing but in their names." Walton. Angler.

2. Old Arm.: The same as UMBRIER (q.v.).

3. Ornith.: The same as UMBRE (2) (q.v.).

um-bér, 'um-bre (bre as bér), c.t. [UMBER (1), s.] To colour with or as with umber; to shade, to darken.

"To dye your beard and umber o'er your face."
Ben Jonson. Alchemist, v. 2.

um-béréd, a. [Eng. *umber* (1), s.; -*ed*.] Coloured with or as with umber; embrowned, darkened, dark, dusky.

"Thy dark cloud, with umbered lower,
That hung o'er cliff and lake, and tower."
Scott. Marmion, v. (Intro.)

um-bér-y, a. [Eng. *umber* (1), s.; -*y*.] Of or pertaining to umber; dark, dusky.

um-bil-lo, a. & s. [UMBILICAL.]

A. As adj.: The same as UMBILICAL (q.v.).

B. As substant.: The navel, the centre.

"He is the umbilic of the world, circled with a thick wall." Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 32.

um-bil-lo-al, 'um-bil-lo-all, a. [Lat. *umbilicus* = the navel.] Of or pertaining to the navel; formed in the middle like a navel; navel-shaped, central.

"The chapter-house is large, supported as to its arches by one umbilical pillar." Defoe. Tour Thro' Great Britain.

umbilical arteries, s. pl. [UMBILICAL-VESSELS.]

umbilical-cord, s. [FUNICULUS, I. 1.]

umbilical-fissure, s.
Anat.: The anterior part of the longitudinal fissure between the lobes of the liver.

umbilical-hernia, s.
Pathol.: A hernia which protrudes through the umbilical opening in the middle line at the umbilicus. It is most commonly met with in infants and in women advanced in life, especially in obese subjects.

umbilical points, s. pl.
Geom.: The same as Foci. [Focus.]

umbilical-region, s.
Anat.: The middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed; the mesogastrium. [ABDOMEN.]

umbilical-ring, s.
Anat.: A fibrous ring which surrounds the



UMBELLIFERA
(*Aspidosiphon angustifolium*.)

um-bil, boy; pout, jowl; eat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-dan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun: -tion, -sion = shun. -clous, -tious, -sious = shus. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.
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un·while, adv. & a. [A.S. *hwilum* = *whilom* (q.v.).]

A. As adv.: Formerly, el-devant, late; at a former period; *whilom*.

"Sir Isaac Newton, knight, and *unwhile* master of his majesty's mint."—Scott: *Guy Rannering*, ch. iii.

B. As adj.: *Whilom*, el-devant, late, formerly. (Scotch.)

"The state, which devolved on this unhappy woman by a settlement of her *unwhile* husband."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. x.

un-(1), *pref.* [A.S. *an-*; cogn. with Dut. *on-*; Irel. *u-* or *o-* (for *un-*); Dan. *ut*; Sw. *o-*; Goth. *un-*; Ger. *un-*; Wel. *an-*; Lat. *in-*; Gr. *an-*, *dis-* (*an-*, *a-*); Zend. *ana-*; Sansc. *an-*; Pers. *ad-*, all prefixes denoting negation; cf. Lat. *ne-* = not; Gr. *μη* (*ni*); Goth. *ni-* = not; Lith. *ne-* = no; Russ. *ne-*; Gael. *neo-*, negative prefix.] A prefix denoting negation, used chiefly before adjectives, past participles passive, present participles used adjectively, and when so used meaning simply not: as, *unfair*, *untrue*, *untold*, *unforgiving*, &c. From such words adverbs and nouns are formed: as, *unfairly*, *unfairness*, *untruly*, *unforgivingly*, *unforgiveness*, &c. *Un-* is also prefixed to some nouns to express the opposite or absence of what the noun expresses: as, *untruth*, *unrest*, *undress*, &c. Before many words of Latin origin *un-*, in the sense of simple negation, becomes *in-* (q.v.): as, *incomplete* and *incomplete*. Negation is also expressed by *non-* or *dis-*: as, *non-elastic*, *disreputable*, &c.

un-(2), *pref.* [A.S. *un-*, only used as a prefix in verbs, as in *undon* = to undo, *unbindan* = to unbind, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *ont-*, as in *ont-liden* = to unload, from *laden* = to load; Ger. *ent-*, as in *ent-laden* = to unload; O. H. Ger. *ant-*, as in *ant-lühhan* = to unlock; Goth. *and-*, as in *and-bindan* = to unbind. It is the same prefix as that which appears as *an-* in Eng. answer, and as *and-* in A.S. *andswarian*; and it is cognate with Gr. *anti-* (*anti-* = in opposition to).]

1. A prefix used with verbs to imply the reversal of the meaning of the simple verb by a positive act not a simple negation of its meaning. Thus *unbind* means a positive undoing and removal of the binding which the simple verb affirmed to be fixed.

2. Prefixed to nouns it changes them into verbs, implying privation of the object expressed by the noun or of the qualities connoted by it: as, *unman*, *unsex* = to deprive of the qualities of a man, sex, &c. In this sense sometimes called *un-* privative.

3. More rarely it is almost superfluous, or at most adds intensity to the meaning of the simple verb. Thus to loosen and to unloosen do not differ much in meaning, though perhaps unloosen is, to a slight extent, the more forcible word.

4. It is found in a few verbs, chiefly obsolete, with the force of retraction or revocation: as, *unsway* = to retract what has been said, *unpredict* = to retract or revoke a prediction, to *unlearn* = to forget what has been learnt, &c.

5. Some words with *un-* prefixed are heretofore used unless qualified by *not*; as, though we should not speak of an *unstriking* view, we should not hesitate to say the view was *unstriking*.

6. In the case of past participles there is an ambiguity in the prefix *un-*, which may be either *un-*(1) or *un-*(2), as in *unrolled*, which may mean either not rolled, or unfolded after having been rolled up.

¶ The meanings of most of the past participles, adjectives, adverbs, &c., having *un-* prefixed are so obvious that a large number of them are here omitted.

un-hidebound, a. Not hidebound; not having the skin fitting closely, as is the case when animals are swollen and full; hence, hungry and with empty stomach.

"Ravin . . . though hidebound, all too little seems To stuff this maw, this vast *un-hidebound* corse."—Milton: *P. L.*, l. 601.

Un-na, s. [Lat. fem. sing. of *unus* = one; applied, as a proper name, to the personification of Truth in the *Fairy Queen*.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 160.]

un-a-bashed, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abashed*.] Not abashed or humbled.

"They easily preserved . . . the reverence of religion *unabashed*."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 274.

un-a-bashed, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abashed*.] Not abashed; feeling no shame; shameless.

"Earless on high, stood *unabashed* Defoe, And Tatchin' sagrant from the scourge below."—Pope: *Dunciad*, ll. 147.

un-a-bat-ed, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abated*.] Not abated; not diminished in magnitude, force, violence, or intensity; undiminished.

"The conflicts between the patricians and plebeians continue with *unabated* force."—Lowe: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

un-a-bat-ing, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abating*.] Not abating, not relaxing; not diminishing in magnitude, force, or intensity; unabated.

"The torrent thundered down the dell With *unabating* haste."—Wordsworth: *Waterfall & the Eglantine*.

un-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *ability*.] The absence of ability; want of ability; inability.

"What can be imputed but their sloth or *unability*?"—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

un-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *able* (q.v.).]

1. Not able; not having sufficient power or ability; not equal to any task; incapable.

"Lest to the queen the swain with transport fly, *Unable* to contain th' unruly joy."—Pope: *Homage*; *Ode*, xv. 601.

2. Weak, helpless, impotent, useless.

"Senseless age and weak *un-able* limbs Should bring thy father to his drowsy chair."—Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

un-a-ble-d (le ss el), a. [Eng. *unable* (q.v.).] Disabled, incapacitated.

un-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *unable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unable; inability.

"Considering the *unableness* of Hilderich the kyng."—Pope: *Chronicle* (an. 1399).

un-a-ble-ty, s. [Eng. *unable*; *-ty*.] Inability.

"If for the blindness of the priest, or for other *unables*, be that is repentant, sole go to another priest knowing in this ghostly office, he shall not do this without licence axid."—Eccles. Regimen, written, as it seems, before 1266."—Wycliffe: *Ed. Pref.*, p. 27.

un-a-ble-ish-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abolishable*.] Not able to be abolished; not capable of being abolished, annulled, or destroyed.

"That law proved to be moral, and *unabolishable* for many reasons annex thereto."—Milton: *Doct. & Dis. of Divorce*, bk. ii, ch. i.

un-a-ble-ish-ed, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abolished*.] Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force.

"The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. viii.

un-a-bridged, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abridged*.] Not abridged; not curtailed; not shortened.

"With verdure pure, unbroken, *unabridged*."—Mason: *English Garden*, bk. i.

un-a-bol-v-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *absoluble*.] Not capable of being absolved; not admitting of absolution.

un-a-bol-v-ed, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *absolved*.] Not absolved; not solved; unsolved.

"So that doubt remaineth not *unabolished*."—Strype: *Eccles. Mem.*; *Henry VIII.* (an. 1521).

un-a-bur-d, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abundant*.] Not abundant; rare; not plentiful.

un-a-bur-dant, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abundant*.] Not abundant; rare; not plentiful.

un-a-bur-dant, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abundant*.] Not abundant; rare; not plentiful.

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un-a-bur-dant, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abundant*.] Not abundant; rare; not plentiful.

un-a-bur-dant, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *abundant*.] Not abundant; rare; not plentiful.

(1), and Eng. *accountableness*.] The quality or state of being unacceptable or unaccountable; unacceptability.

"This alteration arises from the unacceptableness of the subject I am upon."—Collier: *On Pride*.

un-a-c-c-e-s-s-i-ble, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accessible*.] Not accessible; inaccessible.

"It shall be found *unaccessible* for any man."—Bacon: *Essays*, iii. 61.

un-a-c-c-e-s-s-i-ble-ness, s. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accessibility*.] The quality or state of being inaccessible; inaccessibility.

"Unaccessibility to them."—Hale: *Orig. of Man's Mind*, p. 12.

un-a-c-c-o-m-m-o-d-a-t-ed, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accommodated*.]

1. Not accommodated; not fitted or adapted.

2. Not furnished or supplied with necessary conveniences or appliances.

"Unaccommodated man is no more than what a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art."—Shakespeare: *Lea*, iii. 4.

un-a-c-c-o-m-m-o-d-a-t-ing, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accommodating*.] Not accommodating; not disposed to make the concessions and concessions which courtesy demands; uncomplaisant, unobsequious.

"His haughty and *unaccommodating* temper has given so much disgust that he has been forced to retire."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

un-a-c-c-o-m-m-o-d-a-tion, s. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accommodation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not accompanied; unattended; not with persons in attendance on one; alone.

"As I was single and *unaccompanied*, I was not permitted to enter the temple."—Teller: *Na. 12*.

2. Not attended, accompanied, or followed, as with a certain result or consequence.

"Many marks of favour which were *unaccompanied* by any indication of displeasure."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Music: Performed or written without an accompaniment or subordinate instrumental parts.

un-a-c-c-o-m-plish-ed, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accomplished*.]

1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.

"The gods, dismayed at his approach, withdrew, Nor durst their *unaccomplished* come pre-empt."—Dryden: *Rome*, i. 1.

2. Not furnished or not completely furnished with accomplishments.

un-a-c-c-o-m-plish-ment, s. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accomplishment*.] The quality or state of being unaccomplished; failure in accomplishing.

"Custom being but a meer face, as echo is a voice, rests not in her *unaccomplishment*."—Milton: *To the Parliament of England*.

un-a-c-c-o-r-d-ed, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accorded*.] Not accorded; not granted or agreed on; not brought to harmony or concord.

"Leaving those parcels *unaccorded* which are not to be sent and confined to the school."—Sp. Ball: *Peacemaker*, § 4.

un-a-c-c-o-un-t-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accountable*.]

1. The quality or state of being irresponsible for one's actions, owing to extreme youth, the overthrow of reason, &c.

2. That which is unaccountable or incapable of being explained. (*Mod. Day's Diary*, iii. 252.)

un-a-c-c-o-un-t-a-ble-ness, s. [Pref. *un-*(1), and Eng. *accountableness*.]

1. Not accountable; not possessed of powers so as to render it just to call one to account for deeds done; not subject to account or control; not responsible.

2. Not to be accounted for by reason, more commonly applied to conduct not easily traceable to ordinary human motives; not explicable; not reducible to rule; inexplicable; hence, strange.

"Omission of some of these particulars is *very strange and unaccountable*."—Glenfield: *Essays*.

3. Not to be counted; countless; innumerable.

"An apprehension of their *unaccountable* numbers."—Wollaston: *Religion of Nature*, § 5.

un-a-c-c-o-un-t-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *unaccountable*; *-ness*.]

etc. *fat, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gē, gē, or, wāre, wēll, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw*

un-af-fright-éd (yá silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* and Eng. *af-frighted*.] Not affrighted; not startled; not affected with fright.

"Sit still, and unaffrighted, reverend fathers."

Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, v. 10.

un-a-fried, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *af-fried* (q.v.).] Not defied.

"His herbs which is unfried." Gower: *C. C. I.*

un-a-fráid, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *afraid*.] Not afraid; without fear.

"A happy place; where free, and unfraid, Amid the flowering bushes each coy creature strays." Thomson: *Casle of Indolence*, II. 25.

un-ag-grés-sive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aggressive*.] Not aggressive.

"And if the foreign policy of the Romans had been moderate, equitable, and unaggressive, the Senate and people might have ratified the treaty."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1848), II. 443.

un-a-grée-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeable*.]

1. Not agreeable or pleasing; disagreeable, unpleasant.

"A man . . . not unagreeable to any of both the parts."—Steele: *Reverend Men*, *Edinburgh* VI. (Jan. 1847).

2. Not suited or consistent; unsuitable.

"Please you, gentlemen, The time is unagreeable to this business."

Shakespeare: *Timon of Athens*, II. 2.

un-a-grée-a-ble-nés, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeableness*.] The quality or state of being unagreeable or disagreeable; disagreeableness, unsuitableness, inconsistency.

"A doctrine whose unagreeableness to the gospel economy rendered it conspicuous."—Deane: *of Piers*.

un-a-grée-a-ble, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeably*.] Not agreeably, disagreeably, unsuitably, inconsistently.

"Which things hath been hitherto in all English Chronicles, doubtfully, unagreeably, yes, and virtually treated."—Bale: *English Votaries*, pt. I. (Pref.)

un-aid-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *aid*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being aided.

"That labouring heart can never ransom nature From her available estate."

Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 1.

un-aid-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aided*.] Not aided; not assisted; not helped; without aid or help; unassisted.

"At one blow, Unaided, could have finished thee, and whelm'd Thy legions under darkness."

Milton: *P. L.*, IV. 141.

un-ail-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ailing*.] Not ailing; not under the influence of any ailment; free from disease.

un-aim-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aiming*.]

1. Not aiming at anything in particular; without any particular aim, object, or purpose.

"Your charming daughter, who like Ivo, born blind, Unaiming hits, with surest aim, the mark."

Shakespeare: *King Arthur*, I. 1.

2. Not aimed or directed at anything in particular.

"The policy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly, And bursts, unaiming, in the reared sky."

Graville.

un-áired, **un-ayred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aired*.] Not exposed to the air.

"To all unyred gentlemen will betray you."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Queen of Corinth*, II. 4.

un-á-kál-kay, *s.* [UNUKALKAY.]

un-á-k-ing, *a.* [UNACHING.]

un-a-larmed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alarmed*.] Not alarmed; not frightened, not disturbed with fear.

"I passed them, unalarmed."

Wordsworth: *The Recluse*.

un-a-larm-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alarming*.] Not alarming; not causing or tending to cause alarm.

"Breaking the matter by unalarming degrees."—B. Brooke: *Food of Quality*, I. 331.

un-á-lí-n-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alienable*.] Not alienable; incapable of being alienated; inalienable.

"Any negro slave who had laid claim to that unalienable right."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVII.

un-á-lí-n-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *unalienable* (q.v.).] In a way to prevent the possibility of alienation; in a manner that admits of no alienation.

"Heaven's duration Unalienably sealed to this frail frame."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, IV.

un-ál-íst, *a.* [From Lat. *unus* = one, in imitation of *clarist*.]

Eccl.: A holder of only one benefice, as opposed to a pluralist.

"I do deny that in general pluralists have greater merit than unalists."—Knox: *Spirit of Despotism*, § 25.

un-ál-lá-yed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *allayed*.]

1. Unalloyed; not mixed with alloy, as a metal; pure.

"All the good dispositions, with which our first parents were framed, unallayed with the bad ones, which they have transmitted to us."—Baker: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 23.

2. Not diminished in intensity; not quieted, as a storm or man's agitated feelings.

un-ál-lé-vi-át-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alleviated*.] Not alleviated; not mitigated.

"Unalleviated by a prospect of recompense after death."—Baker: *Sermons*, vol. V, ser. 5.

un-ál-lí-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *ally*, and suff. *-able*.] Not able to be allied or connected in amity.

"We look upon you as under an irreversible outlawry from our constitution—as perpetual and unalliable alien."—Burke: *Letter to Sir Henry Launfal*.

un-ál-liéd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *allied*.]

1. Not allied; having no ally or relation.

"His wretchedness, and his resistance, And his unallied existence."

Byron: *Prometheus*.

2. Having no alliance or connection; not related or connected.

"A gravity allied to dullness, a dignity unconnected with opulence."—Emax: *Liberal Education* (Conn.).

un-ál-ló-w-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *allowable*.] Not allowable; that cannot be allowed.

"But to affect, or even permit, beyond what such reasons require, either friendships or familiarities with habitual transgressors of the laws of God is on every account unallowable."—Baker: *Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 24.

un-ál-lo-yed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alloyed*.] Not alloyed; used:

(1) Of metals.

"Muses of unalloy'd and stainless thought."

Byron: *To Chatterbox*.

un-ál-tér-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *unalterable*; -ly.] Unalterableness, unchangeableness.

un-ál-tér-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alterable*.] Not alterable; not able to be changed; not susceptible of change; unchangeable, inflexible.

"These empty accents mingled with the wind, Nor moved great Jove's unalterable mind."

Pope: *Bomere*; *Ilad* XII. 194.

un-ál-tér-a-ble-nés, *s.* [Eng. *unalterable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unalterable; unchangeableness, inflexibility.

"The unalterableness of the compact which constitute and compose those bodies."—Woodward.

un-ál-tér-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *unalterable* (q.v.).] In an unalterable manner; unchangeably, immutably.

"His resolution, he told his friend, was unalterably fixed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XV.

un-ál-tér-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *altered*.] Not altered; not changed, unchanged.

"Some of the leading Whigs consented to let the Test Act remain for the present unaltered."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

un-a-má-zed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amazed*.] Not amazed; not astonished.

"Not amazed, she thus in answer spoke."

Milton: *P. L.*, IX. 552.

un-ám-bí-g-u-ús, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ambiguous*.] Not ambiguous; plain, clear; not of doubtful meaning.

"The passions are competent guides, and the more violent they are, the more unambiguous their directions."—Knox: *Essay* No. 22.

un-ám-bí-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ambitious*.]

1. Not ambitious; not covetous of power; free from feelings of ambition.

"Tillotson stood against; for his nature was quiet and unambitious."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIV.

2. Not splendid; humble, cheap, unpretending.

"Whilst, alas! my time from music Unambitious tracts its course."

Cooley: *Præce of Pindar*.

un-ám-bí-tious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unambitious*; -ly.] In an unambitious manner; without ambition or show.

un-a-mé-n-d-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amendable*.] Not amendable; incapable of being amended.

"He is the same man; so is every one here that you know; unkind is unamendable."—Pope: *Epist.* to the Earl of Bath, Oct. 3, 1718.

un-a-mé-n-d-éd, **un-a-mé-n-d-é**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amended*.] Not amended, not improved.

"So, write I unto you those heing almost . . . to all such, as are offenders, if I thus them amend."—Edal: *3 Corin.* XIII.

un-A-mér-i-can, *s.* Not American; contrary to the characteristics peculiar to the United States of America.

un-a-mí-a-bí-lí-tý, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amiable*.] The quality or state of being amiable; repulsiveness.

"Dickens has favoured us with numerous descriptions of cast-iron unamiability, such as at a stroke."—Macaulay: *Oct. 22, 1870*.

un-a-mí-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amiable*.] Not amiable or lovable; not adapted to conciliate or gain affection; repelling love or kind advances; repulsive.

"Four labouring men, deeply imbued with the amiable divinity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. IX.

un-a-mí-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *unamiable*; -ly.] Not amiably; repulsively, unpleasantly.

"Their national antipathies were, indeed, in the age, unreasonably and unamiably strong."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. IX.

un-a-mí-sed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amused*.] Not amused; not entertained; not occupied or taken up with amusement.

"They fly to various scenes of public or private amusement of amusement, unamused."—Macaulay: *Philosophy*.

un-a-mí-sive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amissive*.] Not amissive; not exciting or furnishing amusement.

"I have passed a very dull and unamissive evening."—Shakespeare: *Letters*, let. 83.

un-án-a-lóg-ic-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *analogical*.] Not analogical; not agreeably in analogy.

"Shine is a (collocation) though not unanalogical yet ungraceful and little used."—Johnson: *III*.

un-án-a-lýs-a-ble, **un-án-a-lýs-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *analyzable*.] Incapable of being analyzed.

un-án-a-lýzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *analyzed*.] Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts.

"Some large crystals of refined and unanalyzed nitre appeared to have each of them six sides."—Boyle.

un-án-á-chor, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *anchor*.] To loose from anchor.

"Free elbow-room for unanchoring her boat."—De Quincy: *Spanish Nun*, § 5.

un-a-né-á-d, **un-a-né-á-d**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *anæd*.] Not having received extreme unction.

"Unanæd he passed away."

Byron: *Corinth*, XVII.

un-án-gu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *angular*.] Not angular; destitute of angles; having no angles.

"Soft, smooth, and unangular bodies."—Baker: *the Sublime*, § 24.

un-án-i-má-lí-zed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animalized*.] Not animalized; not formed into animal matter.

un-nán-i-má-té, *a.* [Lat. *unanimitas*; -ly.] Unanimous; of one mind.

un-án-i-má-té-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animated*.]

1. Not animated; destitute of vitality; not possessed of life; lifeless.

"Be what ye seem, unanimated clay."

Pope: *Ilad*, III. 113.

2. Dull; wanting vivacity; spiritless.

un-nán-i-má-té-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unanimously*; -ly.] Unanimously.

"To the water holes unimmediately they recourse."—Macaulay: *Letters*, *Ilad*.

un-án-i-má-té-íng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animating*.] Not animating or enlivening; dull.

áte, fát, fáre, ámidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, cáme, hër, thère; píne, pítt, síre, sír, márine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, áán; míte, cùh, cùse, quíte, cùr, fáll, fáll; trý, Sírian. *se, oe = é; ey = é; qu = kw.*

1. The quality or state of being unapt or unsuitable; unsuitableness.

"Through *unsuitableness* in the substance found."

Spenser: Hymns to St. Julian.

2. Want of apprehension; dullness.

"An *unaptness*, or an aversion, to any vigorous attempt ever after."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 28.

* **un-a-quit**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *quit*.] Unrequited.

"Charles goth *unquit*." *Gower: C. A.*, li.

* **un-a-ra-ced**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *arased*.] Not torn up by the roots; not torn forcibly away.

"For if the things that I have concluded a lytell here before, be kept hie and *unara-ced*, [i.e., unarased]"—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

un-ar-gued, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *argued*.] Not argued; not debated.

"No *arguer* of truth hath been *unargued*, no plea *unargued*."—*Sp. Hall: The Old Religion* (Ep. Ded.).

2. Undisputed; unquestioned; not opposed by argument. "What thou bidst, *unargued* I obey; so God ordains."

Edison: P. L., iv. 608.

3. Not censured.

"Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes."

Chaucer: Boecius, bk. iv.

un-ark, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *ark*, a.] To take, lead, or bring out of or land from an ark.

"The Armenian mount 'safety, joy, and rest Where when thou art, thou must thyself *unark*."

Darwin: Sources of Folly, p. 28.

* **un-arm**, v.t. & i. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *arm*, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive or strip of arms; to disarm.

"Sweet Helen, I must *unarm* you."

Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 1.

2. To render incapable of inflicting injury.

"Dian *unarmed* the javelin as it flew."

Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, viii.

B. Intransitive: To put off or lay down arms.

"*Unarm*, *unarm*, and do not fight to-day."

Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

un-armed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *armed*.]

1. Unprovided with arms or other means of defence; not equipped.

"Drop upon our bare *unarmed* heads."

Shakespeare: 2 Henry IV., ii. 4.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, spines, or other defence, as animals and plants. Also in botany, pointless.

un-ar-moured, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *armoured*.] Not protected with armour.

"The advocates of *unarmoured* ships."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvi. 96 (1873).

un-ar-raigned (y silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *arraigned*.] Not arraigned; not brought to a trial.

"As in (ol) lord, and king by just descent, should here be judge, and *unarraigned*."

Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

un-ar-rayed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *arrayed*.]

1. Not arrayed; not drawn up in line of battle; not disposed in order.

"As if this infant world, yet *unarray'd*."

Shakespeare: Indian Emperors, i. 1.

2. Not dressed; not decked out.

"Naked and bare, in native's lap were laid."

Dryden: Indian Emperors, i. 1.

* **un-ar-rést-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *arrestable*.] Not capable of being arrested, stayed, or stopped.

"Discontent, driven from the surface, will reappear in the subtle and *unarrestable* form of secret societies."—*Edgar*, Dec. 15, 1881.

un-ar-rést-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *arrested*.] Not arrested, stayed, or stopped.

"Escape *unarrested* more in such manner as"

Chaucer: The Marchandises; Second Tale.

* **un-ar-rived**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *arrived*.] Not arrived; not yet come; to come.

"Monarchs of all clays, or *unarried*."

Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

* **un-art-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *art*; -ed.]

1. Not acquainted with any of the arts; ignorant of the arts.

"God . . . would not have his church and people letterless and *unarted*."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 15.

2. Not prepared with much art; simple; plain.

"*Unarted* meat, kind neighbourhood."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. I, res. 28.

* **un-art-ful**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *artful*.]

1. Not artful or cunning; not disposed to practise cunning.

"A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has, And innocence *unartful* in his face."

Congress: Juvenal, xi.

2. Genuine, open, frank, artless.

"I'm sure *unartful* truth lies open in her mind."

Dryden: Tempest, iii.

3. Not having skill; unskillful.

"How *unartful* would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the ladies around him!"—*Chapman: Philosophical Principles*.

* **un-art-ful-ly**, adv. [Eng. *unartful*; -ly.] In an unartful manner; without art; artlessly; unskillfully.

"Their chiefs went to battle in chariots, not *unartfully* contrived, nor unskillfully managed."—*Burke: Abolition of English History*, bk. I, ch. ii.

* **un-ar-ti-fi-cial** (ci as sh), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *artificial*.] Not artificial; not formed by art; inartificial, genuine, simple, plain.

"The coarse, *unartificial* arrangement of the monarchy."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

* **un-ar-ti-fi-cial-ly** (ci as sh), adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *artificially*.] Not in an artificial manner; not with art or skill.

"But the material being only true, and by the rule multitude *unartificially* built up without better direction, availed them little."—*Milton: Hist. Britain*, iii.

un-ar-tis-tic, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *artistic*.] Not artistic; not according to the rules of art.

* **un-as-cen-dé-ble**, * **un-as-cen-dí-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ascendible*.] Not capable of being ascended.

"High and *unascendable* mountains."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 171.

* **un-as-cér-tain-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ascertainable*.]

1. Not capable of being ascertained or reduced to a certainty.

2. Not capable of being certainly known.

* **un-as-cér-tained**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ascertained*.]

1. Not ascertained; not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite.

2. Not certainly known.

"The only part of the Russian empire that now remains *unascertained*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi, ch. iv.

* **un-as-cried**, * **un-as-kryed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ascried*.] Not ascribed or seen.

"That . . . the Frenchmen should not come on their *unadvisedly unasked*."—*Hall: Chronicle: Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

* **un-a-served**, a. [UNSERVED.]

un-asked, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *asked*.]

1. Not asked or solicited; unsolicited.

"All *unasked* his birth and name."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, l. 28.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

"He, as we see, has followed us with *unasked* kindness."—*Bungay: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **un-as-péct-ive**, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *aspect*, and *un-ir-*.] Not having a view to; not regarding or looking to.

"The Holy Ghost is not wholly *unaspective* to the custom that was used among men."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii, res. 74.

* **un-as-pí-rát-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *aspirated*.] Not aspirated; not pronounced or written with an aspirate.

"The *aspirate* verb *unaspirated*."—*Dr. Parr: in British Critic*, iii. 121.

* **un-as-pí-ríng**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *aspiring*.] Not aspiring; not ambitious; modest.

"To be modest and *unaspiring*, in honour preferring one another."—*Rogers*.

un-as-sail-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *assailable*.]

1. Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; proof against assault.

"And the fastness of his dwelling place, both *unassailable*, gave him great aid."

Spenser: P. Q., v. ix, 8.

2. Not to be moved or shaken from a pose; immovable.

"Yet in the number do I know but one That *unassailable* holds on his rank."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar.

3. Incontestable; as, an *unassailable* merit.

un-as-sailéd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and *assailed*.] Not assailed; not attacked.

"To keep my life and honour *unassailed*."

Milton: Paradise Lost.

* **un-as-sault-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *assaultable*.] Not assaultable; assailable.

"The rocks are *unassaultable*."—*Backus: Travels*, ii. 111.

* **un-as-sault-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *assaulted*.] Not assaulted.

"Leave the place *unassaulted*."—*Idem: No. 2*.

un-as-sayed, * **un-as-saled**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *assayed*.]

1. Untried, unattempted.

"At this moment *unassayed* in some."

Copier: Tale.

2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

"And what is faith, love, virtue, *unassayed*?"

Milton: Paradise Lost.

un-as-sim-il-át-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *assimilated*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not assimilated; not similar.

2. *Physiol.*: Not having undergone the process of assimilation [ASSIMILATION, 2], having been assimilated to the substance, textures of the animal or plant into which it has been taken.

un-as-sist-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and *assisted*.] Not assisted; not helped or aided.

"Bore *unassisted* the whole charge of the sea."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

un-as-sist-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and *assisting*.] Not assisting; giving no aid.

"Nor Sthenelus, with *unassisting* hands, Remained unhelpful of his lord's command."

Pope: Homer: Iliad.

un-as-súm-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and *assuming*.] Not assuming; not arrogating one's self more notice than is due; inhibiting assumption or arrogance; not gaudy or preening; modest.

"Comfort have thou of thy merit."

Kindly: unassumingly said.

Wentworth: T. the small Crane.

un-as-súred (as sh), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *assured*.]

1. Not assured; not bold or confident.

"The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and *unassured* countenance, adventures into your presence."

Clarendon.

2. Not to be trusted.

"The fabled friends, the *unassured* foes."

Spenser: An Epistle to a Friend.

3. Not insured against loss; as, *unassured* property.

* **un-as-tón-ishéd**, * **un-as-tón-ísh**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *astounded*.] Not astonished.

"Unto the King not *unastonished* and."

Sandys: Travels.

* **un-as-tró-nóm-i-c-al**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *astronomical*.] Not versed in astronomy.

"Presenting to the *unastronomical* a picture comprehensible."—*Poe: Works*, vol. d, 127.

* **un-at-qlí-éved**, a. [UNACHIEVED.]

* **un-a-tón-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *atonable*.]

1. Not capable of being atoned for or expiated.

2. Not to be reconciled; not to be brought into concord.

"It serves to divorce any natural or *unatonable* matrimony."—*Milton: Tristram*.

un-a-tóned, a. [Pref. un- (1), and *atoned*.] Not atoned or expiated.

"Or can you recollect the various frauds you have been guilty of, yet *unatoned* for by a fair trial?"—*Oliver: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 7.

un-at-táched, a. [Pref. un- (1), and *attached*.]

1. Not attached, fastened, joined, or united.

"True philosophy, *unattached* to names of vulgar men."—*Amer: Sport of Imagination*, § 4.

áte, fát, fáre, amidst, what, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, thère; píne, píst, síre, sír, maríne; gó, or, wóre, wólf, wórks, wóh, sán; míte, cüh, cüre, únite, cür, rále, fáll; trá, Sýrian. a, as = o; oy = ä; qu = k

2. Not belonging or attached to any particular club or society.

"Faded their predictions by attracting to its own the unattached cavaliers."—*Field*, *Nov. 17, 1907*.

3. Specifically:

(1) *Law*: Not sized or taken as on account of debt; not arrested.

"A refugee in a throng, when he hath committed the fact will cry out, My masters, take heed of your persons; and he that is pursued will cry, Stop thief, that by this means he may escape unattached."—*Julius*: *His Majesty's*, p. 268.

(2) *Mil.*: Not belonging or attached to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay. (Said of officers.)

(3) *Univ.*: Not belonging to any college or hall; non-collegiate. (Said of students.)

un-attached, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attach*.] Not attached.

"It will not be safe for me to leave it behind me unattached."—*Burke*: *Speech on Acts of Uniformity*.

un-attached-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attach*.] Not attachable; not to be gained or obtained.

"O happiness! not to be found, Unattachable treasure, alien!"

Cooper: *On Peace*.

un-attach-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unattachable*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unattachable or beyond reach.

"Despair is the thought of the unattachableness of my god."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. II, ch. 12.

un-attained, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attain*.] Not attained.

"The principal object which I had in view was, in great measure, unattained."—*Cook*: *Third Voyage*, bk. II, ch. 11.

un-attained-ness, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attain*.] Not attained.

"Go hither, and with unattained eye, Compare her face with some that I shall show."—*Shakespeare*: *Romeo and Juliet*, I, 2.

un-attempt-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempt*.] Not attempted.

2. Not corrupted, not infected; hence, impartial, unbiased.

"Go hither, and with unattained eye, Compare her face with some that I shall show."—*Shakespeare*: *Romeo and Juliet*, I, 2.

un-attempt-éd (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempt*.] Not attempted.

1. Not attempted; not essayed; untried.

"Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, I, 1.

2. Not tempted; not tried or proved, as by temptation.

"For my hand, as unattempted yet."—*Shakespeare*: *King John*, II, 2.

un-attempt-ing (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempt*.] Not attempting; unenterprising.

"And many have been too cautious and unattempting."—*Waterland*: *Works*, vol. VI, p. 18.

un-attend-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attend*.] Not attended.

1. Not attended; having no retinue or attendants.

"Your constancy Hath left you unattended."—*Shakespeare*: *Macbeth*, II, 2.

2. Not attended to; not dressed: as, unattended wounds.

un-attend-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attend*.] Not attending; not attentive or listening; inattentive.

"Nay, gentle shepherd, 'tis in that that praise That is addressed to unattending ears."—*Milton*: *Comus*, 272.

un-attent-ive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attend*.] Not attentive; inattentive.

"Lately and unattentive."—*Thomson*: *Spring*.

un-attest-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attest*.] Not attested; having no attestation, witness, or evidence.

"Thus that has not left himself unattested."—*Barrow*: *On the Creed*.

un-attire, *v.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *attire*.] To take off the dress or attire; to undress.

"We both left Mr. Schwellenberg to unattire."—*Harbony*: *Idylls*, I, 20.

un-attired, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attire*.] Not attired; not dressed, undressed.

"Caught in that becoming vest Religion weaves for her."—*Cooper*: *Tabla Talk*, 722.

un-attract-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attract*.] Not attracted; not drawn to.

"The tide receding, unattracted, leaves A yellow wave of idle sands behind."—*Thomson*: *On Mr. Isaac Newton*.

un-áu, *a.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Cholepus didactylus*, the Two-toed Sloth. The name is also applied to the varieties of this species (which some naturalists raise to specific rank). They are about the size of large monkeys, and range from Costa Rica to Brazil. They differ greatly in the colour and length of the hair, which varies from a dark brown to a whitey-brown tint, and some individuals have a kind of crest on the head.

un-áu-dí-enged, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *audience*; *-ed*.] Not admitted to an audience.

"Crash to send back to town, unadmitted, unseem, a man of his business and importance."—*Richardson*: *Clarendon*, v. 182.

un-áu-spi-cious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *auspicious*.] Not auspicious; inauspicious, unfavourable.

"Haste, and break off your unauspicious rites."—*Romeo*: *Royal Convert*, IV.

un-áu-thén-tic, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authentic*.] Not authentic; not genuine or true; apocryphal.

"By the authority of any such unauthentic books."—*Udall*: *John xxi*.

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un-áu-thén-tic-ál, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authentic*.] Not authentic; not genuine or true; apocryphal.

The quality or state of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

"The importunity of pain, and unavoidableness of situation."—*Blissell*.

un-avoid-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. *unavoidable*; *-ly*.] In an unavoidable manner; inevitably; in a manner precluding failure or escape.

"Must unavoidably torture the misdeeds of the vicious."—*Beck*: *Nervous*, vol. II, ser. 19.

un-avoid-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avoid*.] Not avoided; not escaped or shunned.

"Whose unavoidable eye is murderous."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III*, IV, 1.

2. Unavoidable, inevitable.

"And unavoidable is the danger now."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III*, II, 1.

un-avoid-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avoid*.] Not avoided or acknowledged openly.

"The real, but unacknowledged cause."—*Lewis*: *Cred*, *Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1884), II, 62.

un-awak-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *awake*.] Not awakened; not roused from sleep.

1. Not awakened or awakened; not roused from sleep.

2. Not roused from spiritual slumber, torpor, or stupidity.

"Unawakened dream beneath the bias Of truth."—*Thomson*: *On Mr. I. Newton*.

un-awar-éd, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aware*.]

A. As *adj.*: Not aware; ignorant; not heeding; careless, inattentive. (Only used predicatively.)

B. As *adv.*: Unawares, suddenly, ignorantly, undesignedly.

"Depositing Hyllus, whom she destroy'd (Her son by royal Zethus) unawares."—*Cooper*: *Homer*: *Odyssey* xix.

un-awar-éd, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aware*.] Not aware; with adverbial *suff.*, as in *betimes*, &c.]

1. Without warning given; suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Take the great-grown traitor unawares."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VI*, IV, 2.

2. Without intention; unadvisedly.

"It is my father's face, Whom in this conflict I unawares have killed."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VI*, II, 2.

3. At unawares, *at unawares*: Unexpectedly, unawares.

"Who presently at unawares seized upon the fort."—*Camden*: *Hist. Queen Elizabeth* (ed. 1800).

un-awed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *awe*.] Not awed; unrestrained by fear or awe.

"With anxious tremors, yet unawed by fear, The faithful pair before the throne appear."—*Byron*: *Manfred*, I, 1.

un-back-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *back*.] Not backed; not having been taught to bear a rider; unbroken, as a horse.

"Like unbacked colts, they prick'd their ears."—*Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, IV.

2. Not moved back or backwards.

3. Unsupported; left without aid, countenance, or encouragement.

"Let the weight of thine own infancy Fall on thee unsupported and unbacked."—*Shakespeare*: *Civil Wars*, III.

4. Not supported by bets.

un-baf-fled (as *af*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baffle*.] Not baffled or defeated; not confounded.

"Unbaffled powers of vision."—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. IV.

un-bag, *v.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bag*.] To allow to escape from a bag; as, *To unbag* a fox.

un-bagg-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [In sense 1, from *unbag*, *v.*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bagged*.]

1. Permitted to escape from a bag; ejected from a bag.

2. Not put into a bag.

un-bail-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bailable*.] Not able to be bailed; not admitting of bail.

un-baked, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baked*.] Not baked; hence, immature.

"All the unbaked and dusky youth of a nation."—*Shakespeare*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, IV, 6.

un-bal-anced, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *balance*.] Not balanced.

bal, boy; pout, jowl; cat, pell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -an, -ian = -aan. -tion, -sion = -shün. -tion, -sion = -shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = -shüs. -ble, -die, &c. = -böl, -döl.

1. Not balanced, as a pair of scales; not in equilibrium.

"And then, who never yet of human wrong
Left the unbalanced scale, great Nemesis!"
Myron: Chelid Marais, IV, 182.

2. Not balanced; not in proper subordination; unsteady; easily away or moved.

"Thus good or bad, to one extreme betray
The unbalanced mind, and stretch the man away."
Pope: Imitation of Horace, bk. I, ep. 6.

3. Not brought to an equality of debt and credit; as, an unbalanced account.

4. Not equal or balanced in power, authority, or weight; as, unbalanced parties.

• **un-bāl'-lāst**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ballast*, v.] To put ballast out from; to discharge ballast from.

"It is necessary time and pains that is given to the unballasting of a ship."—*Leighton: Com. upon 1 Peter.*

• **un-bāl'-lāst**, • **un-bal-lāced**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ballast*, n.] Unballasted.

"The unballasted vessel rides
Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides."
Adrian: Ovid: Metamorphoses II, 107.

• **un-bāl'-lāst-ēd**, p.t. par. & a. [In sense 1. from *unballast*, v.; in sense 2. from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ballasted*.]

1. With the ballast discharged.

2. Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or weight; unsteady.

"What wonder is it to see unballasted vessels . . .
to be tossed to and fro upon the waves?"—*Brinsley: Spiritual Fortitude, p. 76.*

• **un-bānd'-ēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *banded*.] Not banded; stripped of a band; unfastened.

"Then your hose should be nongartered, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeves unbuttoned."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It, III, 2.*

• **un-bānk**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bank*, v.] To take a bank from; to open by or as by levelling or removing banks.

"Unbank the hours
To that soft overflow."—*Taylor: Adieu to the Fair, I, 2.*

• **un-bāp-tizēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baptized*.] Not baptized; not having received baptism.

"Infantes dying unbaptized."—*Morse: Works, p. 1, 27.*

• **un-bar**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bar*, v.] To remove the bar or bars from; to unfasten, to open.

"I then unbared the gates,
When I removed their tutelary fates."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses XIII.

• **un-bar-bar-izēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbarized*.] Civilized.

"Lead a life totally unbarbarized."—*Milton: Paradise Lost, Book IV, l. 153.*

• **un-barbed**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbed* (1).]

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) Lit.: Not shaven; untrimmed.

"Must I go show them my unbarded scones?"
Shakespeare: Coriolanus, III, 2.

(2) Fig.: Unmown; rough.

"The labouring hunter tufts the thick unbarbed grounds."
Dryden: Poly-Olbion, a. 12.

2. Bot. & Zool.: Not furnished with barbs [Barb (1), s. B. 1.]; not having reversed points.

• **un-bar-bēred**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbered*.] Unshaven, unkempt.

"We'd a hundred Jews to barbard,
Unwashed, uncombed, unbarbered."
Thackeray: White Squall.

• **un-bark** (1), v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bark* (2), v.] To divest of bark; to strip the bark off or from; to bark.

"A tree being unbarked some space at the bottom."
Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 54.

• **un-bark** (2), • **un-barks**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bark* (3), s.] To disembark, to land.

"We did unbark our selces and wout on laide."
Becket: Voyages, III, 448.

• **un-bār-ri-cāde**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *barricade*.] To remove a barricade or barricades from; to open, to unbar.

"Fill up the lane, unbarricade the doors."—*Sterna: Sent. Journey: The Passport.*

• **un-bār-ri-cā-dōed**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barricaded*.] Not barricaded, stopped, or blocked up; open, unobstructed.

"The unbarricaded streets."—*Burke: Letter to William Pitt, Esq.*

• **un-bāse**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *base*, a.]

Not base, mean, or disgraceful; not low or degrading.

"How should we know thy soul had been secured,
In honest counsels, and in way unbased?"
Shakespeare: Henry Wriothley.

• **un-bāsh'-fūl**, • **un-bāshēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bashful*, *bashed*.] Not bashful; bold, impudent, shameless, unashamed.

"Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, II, 2.

• **un-bāt'-ēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bated*.]

1. Not diminished; unabated.

"Where is the horse that doth untried again
His tedious measure with the unbated fire
That he did once them first?"
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, II, 4.

2. Not provided with a button on the point; unbuttoned.

"You may choose
A sword unbated."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet, IV, 7.*

• **un-bāthēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bathed*.] Not bathed; not wet.

"The shade returned unbathed, and to the handle bent."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, III.

• **un-bāt-tēred**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *battered*.] Not battered; not bruised or damaged by blows.

"Or else my sword, with an unbattered edge,
I sheath again unshed."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth, V, 7.*

• **un-bāy**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *buy*.] To set free or open; to free from restraint.

"I ought now to loose the reins of my affection,
to unbay the current of my passion, and have on without boundary or measure."—*Norris: Miscellaneous.*

• **un-bē**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *be*.] Not to be; to become another.

"How oft, with danger of the field best,
Or with home mutinies, could he undo
Himself!"—*Old Play in Annandale.*

• **un-bēar**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bear*.] To take the bearing-rein off. (Said of a horse.)

"Unbear him half a moment to freshen him up."
Dickens: Black House, ch. IV.

• **un-bēar-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bearable*.] Not able to be borne or endured; unendurable, intolerable.

"The monotony of life on the island became so unbearable sometimes that change was imperative."
St. James's Gazette, Jan. 14, 1906.

• **un-bēar-a-bly**, adv. [Eng. *unbearable* (1); *-ly*.] In an unbearable manner or degree; intolerably; insufferably.

• **un-bēard'-ēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bearded*.]

1. Not bearded; having no beard; beardless. (Said of persons.)

"The unbeardeed youth, his guardian once being gone,
Loves digges and horses."
Ben Jonson: Horace: Art of Poetry.

2. Not bearded; having no beard or awns. (Said of grain.)

"A sudden storm of hail and rain
Beats to the ground the yet unbeardeed grain."
Dryden: Britannia Rediviva, 260.

• **un-bēar-ing**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bearing*.] Not bearing or producing fruit; barren, sterile.

"With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head."
Dryden: Horace: Ep. II, 20.

• **un-bēast**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *beast*.] To divest of the form or qualities of a beast.

"Let him unbear the beast (as heretofore
Phorontis) and her wanton shape restore."
Samuel: Ovid: Metamorphoses II.

• **un-bēat'-en**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beaten*.]

1. Not beaten; not flogged; not struck.

"And even for conscience sake, unsmirred, unbated,
Brought us six miles."—*Cuebet: Her Barrels.*

2. Not rendered smooth by the feet of multitudes passing along it; untrod. (Used also figuratively.)

"Through paths unknown, unbated."
Long: Letter to Mr. Tickell.

3. Not beaten or surpassed.

• **un-beau-tē oūs**, • **un-beau-tē-rūl**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beautiful*, *beautiful*.] Not beautiful; not beautiful; not possessed of beauty.

"A lady of great virtue, though of a very unbecomful person."
Chaucer: Religion & Policy, ch. VI.

• **un-bēa-vēred**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beavered*.] With the beaver or hat off; unbeavered.

"Brethren unbearered then shall bow their head."
Long: The Expended.

• **un-bē-clōud'-ēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beclouded*.]

1. Not beclouded, not clouded, not dim; as, an unclouded day.

2. Seeing clearly.

"With unclouded eyes."—*Walt: Hymns.*

• **un-bē-cōme**, v.t. or t. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *become*.] To misbecome; to be the reverse of becoming.

"It neither unbearer God nor men to be moved by reason."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet.*

• **un-bē-cōm-ing**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *becoming*.]

1. Not becoming, not suitable; improper, indecent, indecorous.

"No thought of light
None of retreat, no unbearer dead
That argued fear."—*Milton: P. L., I, 10.*

2. Not becoming some person or thing.

• **un-bē-cōm-ing-ly**, adv. [Eng. *unbecomingly*.] In an unbecoming manner; unsuitably, improperly, indecently; as, He behaved himself unbecomingly.

• **un-bē-cōm-ing-nēss**, s. [Eng. *unbecomingness*.] The quality or state of being unbecoming; unsuitableness; impropriety with one's years, character, profession, or position; impropriety, indecorousness.

"If words are sometimes to be used they ought to be grave, kind, and modest, representing the fruit as becomingness of the fruit."—*Locke: Education, 17.*

• **un-bēd**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bed*.] To raise, rouse, or remove from a bed.

"Eels unbear themselves, and stir at the sound of thunder."—*Milton: Angler.*

• **un-bēd-dēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bedded*.]

1. Raised or roused from bed; disturbed.

2. Applied to a bride whose marriage had not been consummated.

"We deem it best that this unbeardeed bride
Should visit Chloster, there to live her life."
Taylor: Adieu to the Fair, II, 1.

• **un-bē-dinēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bed*, pref., and *dinēd*.] Not made neat.

"A princely music unbeardeed with drums."
Lyons: The Fair, I, 1.

• **un-bē-dēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bed*, and *-ed*.] Without having been creased.

"And rest of motion only d, unbear d, they are in their vain thoughts."
Morse: Song of the Sea, pt. II, bk. I, c. 1, l. 10.

• **un-bē-fit-tīng**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *befitting*.] Not befitting or becoming; unsuitable, unsuitable.

"Love is full of unbear-fitting strains."
Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, I, 1.

• **un-bē-fool**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *befool*.]

1. To restore or change from the state or nature of a fool.

"He that recovers a fool must first unbear him to that degree as to persuade him of his folly."—*Locke: Sermons, vol. VII, ser. 8.*

2. To open the eyes of to a state or sense of folly.

3. To deceive.

• **un-bē-frīend'-ēd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *befriended*.] Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friends; friendless.

"The patronage of the poor and unbear-frīend."
Killingback: Sermons, I, 27.

• **un-bē-gēt**, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *beget*.] To deprive of life.

"When they are disordered unbear em."
Bacon: & Plot: Hamlet and Lear, I, 1.

• **un-bē-gilt**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begilt*.] Ungilded; unrewarded with gold. (Taylor: Virgilia Hymns, v. 5.)

• **un-bē-gin-nīng**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beginning*.] Having no beginning. (See extract under *MINLESS*.)

• **un-bē-girt**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begirt*.] Not encircled.

"A finger unbear with gold."
Dante, in Dante: Morosini, p. 10.

• **un-bē-gōt**, • **un-bē-gōt-tēn**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begot*, *begotten*.]

1. Not having derived existence from generation; having existed from eternity; not existing; eternal.

"Why should he attribute the same honor to matter, which is not eternal, as to the eternal, unbegotten, and immutable God?"—*Locke: Essay.*

šāte, šāt, šāre, amidst, whāt, šāl, šāther: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne: gā, pā, ar, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, šāl; try, Šyrian. a, e = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhür. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

un-bé-witch', v.t. [Pref. un- (3), and Eng. bewitch.] To neutralize the influence of imagined witchcraft over; to dissolve a spell or fascination which holds one enthralled; to free from fascination, deception, or delusion.
"Ordinary experience observed would unbewitch men as to these delusions."—*South: Sermons*, vol. 12, ser. 2.

un-bi-gés, v.t. [Pref. un- (3), and Eng. bias, v.] To remove a bias from; to set free from bias or prepossession.
"The truest service a private man may do his country, is by unbiasing his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers."—*South*.

un-bi-gessed, **un-by-essed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. biased.] Not biased; free from bias, prepossession, or prejudice; impartial.
"The humble and unbiased minds of the illiterate."—*Becker: Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 10.

un-bi-gessed-ly, adv. [Eng. unbiased; -ly.] In an unbiased manner; without bias or prejudice; with impartiality.
"Never fail to judge himself, and judge unbiasedly, of all that he receives from others."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 2.

un-bi-gessed-nés, s. [Eng. unbiased; -ness.] The quality or state of being unbiased; absence of bias, impartiality.
"In the close of his tract his unbiaseness is clearly professed."—*Preface to Bp. Hall's Remains*, sign. D, 2 (1664).

un-bid' (1), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bid (1), v.] Not having said prayers. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, l. ix. 54.)

un-bid' (2), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bid (2), v.] Unbidden.
"Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 304.

un-bid'-den, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bid (2), v.]
1. Not having been bidden or commanded; unbidden; hence, spontaneous.
"Unbidden herbs and voluntary flowers, Thick new-born violate a soft carpet spread."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* xiv. 366.
2. Not having been invited; uninvited.
"Why—ay—what doth he here— I did not send for him—he is unbidden."—*Byron: Manfred*, III. 4.

un-bide', v.t. [A.S. *onbidan*.] To hide; to remain or stay.
"And the kindly state of this idiosyncrasy, in so much will meddle to unbide, and needs in that it should have his kindly being."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. III.

un-big-ot-éd, **un-big-ot-téd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bigoted.] Not bigoted; free from bigotry.
"An unbogoted Roman Catholic."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 215.

un-bind', **un-bynde**, **un-bynd-en**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. bind, v.] To untie what was before fastened; to undo; to loose; to cut free from shackles.
"Those cords of love I should unbide."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, 26.

un-bird-ly, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bird; -ly.] Unlike or unworthy of a bird.

un-bish-óp, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. bishop.] To deprive of the office or dignity of a bishop; to deprive of episcopal orders.
"I cannot look upon this as so far unbishoped."—*South: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 5.

un-bit', a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bit, a.] The same as UNBITTEN.

un-bit', v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. bit.]
Naut.: To remove the turns of from the bits: as, To unbite a cable.

un-bit'-téd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bitten.] Not restrained by a bit; unbridled.
"Our carnal stings, our unbitten lusts."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, l. 3.

un-blade', v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. blade, s.] To take out of the number of blades or roaring boys. (*Special courage*).
"I shall take it as a favour too, If, for the same price you made him valiant, You will unblade him."—*Shirley: Gamster*, v.

un-blám'-a-ble, **un-blám'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blamable.] Not blamable; not culpable; not chargeable with a fault; innocent; blameless.
"Some lead a life unblamable and just."—*Cowper: Truth*, 223.

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un-blind', v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. blind, v.] To free from blindness; to give sight to; to open the eyes of.
"To unbend some of the people."—*Scott: Waverley*, II. 164.

un-blind', **un-blind-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blind; blinded.] Not blinded; unclouded; clear; free from blindness.
"His inward sight unbled."—*Keats: Birthplace of Burns*.

un-blind'-fold, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. blindfold, v.] To free or release from bandage or cover which obstructs the sight.
"He bade his eyes to be unbledfolded."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. vi. 11.

un-blind'-ful, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blindful.] Unhappy.
"A clear undertone Thrilled through mine ears in that unbledful tone."—*Tennyson: Dream of Paul Rime*, 11.

un-blood-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blood, s.] Not marked or distinguished by improved blood; as, an unblooded horse.

un-blood'-fed, **un-bloud-fed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bloodied.] Not marked or stained with blood; unbloody.
"And forced the blunt, and yet unbloodied blade, To a keen edge."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 13.

un-blood'-y, **un-bloud-y**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bloody.]
1. Not bloody; not stained or marked with blood.
2. Not given to shedding blood; not bloody; thirsty.
3. Not accompanied with bloodshed.
"Many battails, and some of those unbloodied."—*Milton: Min. Eng.*, bk. 11.

unbloody-sacrifice, s. [Unbloody; -sacrifice.] Any sacrifice not involving the immolation of a victim. (*SACRIFICE*, II. 1.)
2. Roman Church: The sacrifice of the Mass. (*MASS*, (2), s. 1.)

un-bloss-óm-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blossom, v.] Not blossoming; not producing blossoms.
"Pinching off unblossoming branches."—*Forster: Calendar*, May.

un-blót'-téd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blot, v.]
1. Not blotted; not marked with blots or stains.
2. Not blotted out or erased; not deleted.

un-blown', a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blow, v.]
1. Not sounded by means of wind or trumpet.
"The lances uplifted, the trumpets unbowed."—*Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib*.

2. Not blossomed, as a bud or flower, not having the bud expanded.
"Boys are, at best, but pretty buds unbowed."—*Cowper: Thomson's Idylls*.

3. Not inflated or inflated with war.
"A fire unbowed (shall) devour his race."—*Scott: J. B. W.*

4. Not extinguished. (*Followed by a verb*).
"Prodigious lamps by night unbowed."—*Mary: Life of the Saint*, bk. 10.

5. Not fully grown; not grown to perfection.
"My means are equal My youth as much unbowed."—*Bottom & Plot: Lovers' Pilgrimage*, l. 1.

un-blunt'-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blunt, v.] Not blunted; not made dull or blunt.
"A sword, whose weight without a blow might cut Able, unbowed, to cut hosts away."—*Cowper: David's Lament*.

un-blush-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. blush, v.] Not blushing; destitute of shame; shameless; barefaced; impudent.
"The most dishonest and unbushing traitors that the world has ever seen."—*Murray: Miscellany*, ch. xiii.

un-blush-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. unblushingly; -ly.] In an unblushing manner; without manifestation of shame; barefaced; impudently.
"They . . . end with bankruptcy as naturally, unreluctantly, and as unbashfully as if it had been the honorable object of their mercantile pursuit."—*Knapp: Essay*.

un-boast'-ful, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. boastful.] Not boastful; free from boasting or assumption; unassuming; modest.
"On the humble station dwells Unboastful worth, above factitious pomp."—*Thomson: Summer*, 60.

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un-boast-fu-lly, *adv.* (Eng. *unboastful*;
[*adv.*] In an unboastful manner; without
boasting; modestly.

un-bod-ied, **un-bod-yed**, *a.* (Pref. *un-*
(1), and Eng. *bodied*.)
1. Not possessed of a material body; in-
corporeal, immaterial.

"'Tis a shade to woods
Embodied, unclouded, unshaded."
—*Spenser: F. Q.* VII. vii. 22.

2. Freed from the body.
"All things are but altered, nothing dies;
And here and there the unbodied spirit flies."
—*Dryden: Pythagorean Philosophy.*

un-bod-ied, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bodied.) Not anticipating or expecting.

"Unbodied critic."
—*Tennyson: Will Waterproof, vi.*

un-bod-ied, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1); Eng.
bodied.) Not fastened with a boltkin.

un-bod-y, **un-bod-yed**, *v.* (Pref.
un- (1), and Eng. *bodied*.)

1. To quit or leave the body.
"Let us would his soul should unbodied
And shape it out to drive."
—*Chaucer: Troilus & Criseida*, bk. v.

2. To cause to leave the body.
"Hereupon followed a fever through increasing of
a squallid humor bred by long rest, that after 14
months space unbodied his ghost."
—*Holme: Hist. Scotl.*

un-bod-yed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bodied.) Not bolted; not raised to the
boiling point.

"Outset in a quarter of a pint unbodied, will arise
to a pint boiled."
—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 57.

un-bod-yed, *v.* (UNBUCKLE.)

un-bod-yed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bodied*.)
Cowardly.

"Drew unbodied, ethir cowardly."
—*Scott: Robt. Bruce*, bk. 1.

un-bod-yed, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bodied*.)

1. To remove a bolt from; to pull
out a bolt with the view of opening it, as a
door or gate; to undo the bolts of.

"I'll call my uncle down,
He shall unbolt the gates."
—*Shakespeare: Troilus & Criseida*, bk. 2.

2. To explain, to unfold. (Fig.)
"I'll unbolt to you."
—*Shakespeare: Timon*, 1. 1.

un-bod-yed (1), *a.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
bodied.) Having the bolt removed from its
shaft; freed from fastening by bolts: as, an
unbodied door.

un-bod-yed (2), *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bodied.)

1. *Not* bolted or sifted; not having
the lens or coarse part removed by a sieve;
unbodied fig.

2. *Fig.*: Gross, coarse, unrefined.
"If you will give me leave, I will tread this unbodied
villain into mortar."
—*Shakespeare: Lear*, 1. 2.

un-bone, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
bone.)

1. To deprive of its bones, as butcher's
meat.

2. To fling or twist about, as if boneless.
"With one unboning their clergy flung."
—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymachus.*

un-bon-net, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and
Eng. *bonnet*.)

1. *Intrans.*: To remove or take off the
bonnet, as a mark of respect; to uncover.
(*See* *bonnet*.)

2. *Intrans.*: To remove the bonnet from; to
uncover; as, All heads were at once unbod-
neted.

un-bon-net ed, **un-bon-net-ted**, *a.*
(Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bonneted*.)

1. Having removed the bonnet or cap;
with uncovered head.

2. Without taking the bonnet or cap off.

un-book-ish, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bookish.)

1. Not enamored of books; not addicted
to books or reading.

2. Ignorant, unskilled.
"His unbookish jest may meet contrivance
From Cato's smile, gesture, and light behavior."
—*Shakespeare: Othello*, 1. 1.

un-book-learn-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1);
Eng. *booklearned*.) Illiterate, ignorant. (*See*
un-book-learned, 1. 1. 32.)

un-boot, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *boot*.)

1. To deprive of boots; to take off the boots
from.

un-boot-ed (1), *a.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
booted.) Deprived of boots; stripped of the
boots.

un-boot-ed (2), *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
booted.) Not having boots on; without boots.

un-bore, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng.
bore = *born*.) Unborn.

"Of things which then was unborn."
—*Chaucer: C. T.*, v.

un-born, **un-borne**, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1),
and Eng. *born*.)

1. Not yet born; not yet brought into life;
not existing.

"Yet such his acts, as Greece unborn shall tell,
And curse the battle where their fathers fell."
—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, 2. 61.

2. Future; to come.

"Neither present time, nor years unborn,
Could to my sight that heavenly face restore."
—*Wordsworth: Sonnets.*

un-bor-rowed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
borrowed.) Not borrowed; genuine, original,
native.

"Any interest
Unborrowed from the eye."
—*Wordsworth: On Revisiting the Banks of the Wye.*

un-bor-row-ed, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
borrow.)

1. To disclose or reveal in confidence, as
one's opinions or intentions; to display gen-
erally.

"The gentle neighbourhood of grove and spring
Would soon unborrow all their riches mild."
—*Milton: The Passion.*

2. It is sometimes used reflexively.
"And am resolved to unborrow myself to you."
—*Scott: Spectator*, No. 188.

un-bor-row-ed, *a.* (Eng. *unborrowed*; *adv.*)
One who unborrow, discloses, or reveals.

"An unborrower of secrets."
—*Thackeray: In Arden.*

un-bor-row-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1); Eng.
borrowed.)

1. *Not* having a bottom; of limitless
depth; bottomless.

"The dark, unborrowed, infinite abyss."
—*Milton: P. L.*, 1. 405.

2. *Fig.*: Having no solid foundation; having
no reliance.

"To be thus unborrowed of ourselves, and fastened
upon God."
—*Hammond.*

un-bought (ought as *ât*), *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1),
and Eng. *bought*.)

1. Not bought; given freely; obtained with-
out money.

"And unbought dainties of the poor."
—*Dryden: Marston, Epod.* 2.

2. Not bought over; not gained over by
bribes.

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw."
—*Scott: War Song of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons.*

3. Not bought; which have not found a
purchaser; unsold.

"The merchant will leave our native commodities
unbought upon the hands of the farmer."
—*Locke.*

un-bound, *pref.* of *v.* & *a.* (UNBIND.)

A. *As pref. of verb.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Not* bound; not fastened with a cord,
chain, or the like.

"Unbound we'll lead him, fear it not."
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 22.

2. Not bound; wanting a lining or a cover,
as a book.

"A bookseller who had volumes that lay unbound."
—*Locke.*

3. Not under moral bonds; not bound by
obligation or covenant; free.

un-bound-a-ble, *adv.* (Eng. *unbound*;
adv..) Without bounds or limits; infinitely.

un-bound-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bound.)

1. Not bound; without limits; limitless;
having no bound or limit.

"Mantling, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Pleasures unbanded ether."
—*Thomson: Autumn*, 187.

2. Unrestrained; not subject to any check
or control.

"Several years of unbounded freedom."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 514.

3. For the difference between unbounded
and boundless, see *BOUNDLESS*.

un-bound-ed-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *unbounded*;
adv..) In an unbounded manner or degree;
without bounds or limits; infinitely.

"The friend unboudedly generous, but still
controlled."
—*Byron: Child Harold*, 1. 1. (Note 7.)

un-bound-ed-ness, *s.* (Eng. *unbounded*;
ness.) The quality or state of being without
bounds; freedom from bounds, limits, check,
or control.

"Finitude, applied to created things, imports the
proportions of the several properties of these things
to one another. Infinitude, the unboundedness of
these degrees of proportion."
—*Chambers: Philos. Principles.*

un-bound-en, **un-bound-un**, *a.* (Pref.
un- (1), and Eng. *bounden*.) Unbound, freed,
set loose.

"But now we have unbounden from the laws of death."
—*Wieland: Romances*, vii. 6.

un-bow, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bow*.)

1. Not bowing; not bowing; not liberal;
grudging.

"Nay, such an unbowing giver we should make
him, as in the Fable Jupiter was to Ision."
—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

un-bow, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bow*.)

1. To unbend.

"Looking back would unbend his resolution."
—*Puller: Holy War*, p. 118.

un-bow-er-able, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bowable.) Incapable of being bent or inclined.

un-bow-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bowed*.)

1. Not bent, arched, or bowed.

"And jesseth by with stiff unbowed knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs."
—*Shakespeare: Henry VI.*, 1. 1. 1.

2. Not subjugated or subdued; uncon-
quered, unvanquished.

"He stood unbowed beneath the hills upon him piled."
—*Byron: Child Harold*, 1. 39.

un-bow-el, **un-bow-ell**, *v.* (Pref. *un-*
(2), and Eng. *bowl*.) To deprive of the
bowels; to evacuate, to disembowel; hence,
fig., to expose the inner or most secret parts.

"It shall not be amiss in this chapter to unbowl
the state of the question, touching the world's decay."
—*Bacon: Apologie*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

un-box, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *box*.)

1. To take out of a box.

un-boy, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *boy*.)

1. To free from boyish thoughts or habits; to
raise above boyhood.

"He [Charles I.] began to say, it was time to unbowl
the Prince [Charles II.] by putting him into some
action and acquaintance with business apart from
himself."
—*Chambers: Hist. of Great Rebellion*, 1. 185.

un-brace, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
brace.)

A. Transitive:

1. To remove the braces of; to free from
tension; to loose, to relax.

"The zone unbraced, her bosom she displayed."
—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, 22. 112.

2. To relax.

"Laughter, while it lasts, slackens and unbraces the
mind."
—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 212.

B. Intrans.: To grow flaccid; to relax; to
hang loose.

un-braced, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *braced*.)

1. Loosened, ungirt, unbuttoned.

"With his doublet all unbraced."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, 1. 1.

2. Freed from constraint; unconstrained.

"Unbraced with him all light sports they shared."
—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.

un-braid, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *braided*.)

1. To separate the strands of; to unweave,
to unweave.

un-braid-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
braided.) Not braided or plaited; not knitted
or wreathed; disentangled, loose.

"Her unbraided hair escaping from under her mid-
night coil."
—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. vii.

un-brained, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
brained.) Not deprived of the brains; not
brained. (*See* *BRAIN*, *v.*)

"Hast thou ever hope
To come if the same name where lovers are.
And some unbrained with one of their velvet slippers."
—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Wit at several Venues*, 1. 1.

un-boast, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
boast.)

1. To boast; to brag; to glory.

2. To boast; to brag; to glory.

un-boast-ful, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
boastful.)

1. Not boasting; not bragging; not
glorious.

"It is to be wondered how unboastful and unbookish
they the Spartans were."
—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

un-bod-y, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
bodied.)

1. To quit or leave the body.

2. To cause to leave the body.

un-bod-yed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bodied.)

1. Not bolted; not raised to the
boiling point.

2. To explain, to unfold. (Fig.)

un-bod-yed, *v.* (UNBUCKLE.)

un-bod-yed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bodied.)

1. To remove a bolt from; to pull
out a bolt with the view of opening it, as a
door or gate; to undo the bolts of.

2. To explain, to unfold. (Fig.)

un-bod-yed (1), *a.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng.
bodied.)

1. *Not* having a bottom; of limitless
depth; bottomless.

2. *Fig.*: Having no solid foundation; having
no reliance.

un-bought (ought as *ât*), *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1),
and Eng. *bought*.)

1. Not bought; given freely; obtained with-
out money.

2. Not bought over; not gained over by
bribes.

3. Not bought; which have not found a
purchaser; unsold.

un-bound, *pref.* of *v.* & *a.* (UNBIND.)

A. *As pref. of verb.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Not* bound; not fastened with a cord,
chain, or the like.

"Unbound we'll lead him, fear it not."
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, v. 22.

2. Not bound; wanting a lining or a cover,
as a book.

"A bookseller who had volumes that lay unbound."
—*Locke.*

3. Not under moral bonds; not bound by
obligation or covenant; free.

un-bound-a-ble, *adv.* (Eng. *unbound*;
adv..) Without bounds or limits; infinitely.

un-bound-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
bound.)

1. Not bound; without limits; limitless;
having no bound or limit.

"Mantling, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Pleasures unbanded ether."
—*Thomson: Autumn*, 187.

2. Unrestrained; not subject to any check
or control.

"Several years of unbounded freedom."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 514.

3. For the difference between unbounded
and boundless, see *BOUNDLESS*.

un-bound-ed-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *unbounded*;
adv..) In an unbounded manner or degree;
without bounds or limits; infinitely.

"The friend unboudedly generous, but still
controlled."
—*Byron: Child Harold*, 1. 1. (Note 7.)

un-bound-ed-ness, *s.* (Eng. *unbounded*;
ness.) The quality or state of being without
bounds; freedom from bounds, limits, check,
or control.

"Finitude, applied to created things, imports the
proportions of the several properties of these things
to one another. Infinitude, the unboundedness of
these degrees of proportion."
—*Chambers: Philos. Principles.*

un-bound-en, **un-bound-un**, *a.* (Pref.
un- (1), and Eng. *bounden*.) Unbound, freed,
set loose.

"But now we have unbounden from the laws of death."
—*Wieland: Romances*, vii. 6.

un-bow, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bow*.)

1. Not bowing; not bowing; not liberal;
grudging.

"Nay, such an unbowing giver we should make
him, as in the Fable Jupiter was to Ision."
—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

un-bow, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bow*.)

1. To unbend.

un-branched-lag, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. branching.] Not branching; not dividing into branches.

un-branded, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. branded.] Not branded; not marked or stamped as disgraceful.

"And his conversation unsupplanted, or unbranded, might breathe a judicial strain into the other sheep."—*William: A named, upon Samuel, before.*

un-branded, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. brand.] To disclose or lay open; to unclose, to reveal.

"To whom open eye
The hearts of wicked men unbranded lie"
—*Plancher: Christ's Triumph after Death.*

un-breathed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. breathed.]

1. Not breathed; as, air unbreathed.

2. Unexercised, unpracticed.

"[They] now have told their unbreathed memories
With this same play, against your supple."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.*

un-breathed-lag, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. breathed.] Not breathing.

"From life that moved not, and unbreathing frame,
Like canvas winds, the hollow accents came."
—*Byron: And.*

un-bred, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bred.]

1. Unbegotten, unborn.

"Hear this, thou age unborn,
Kne you were born was beauty's summer dead."
—*Shakespeare: Sonnet 104.*

2. Not well bred; destitute of breeding; rude, coarse.

"Unbred or debauched servants."—*Locke: Of Education, 1. 4.*

3. Not taught, untaught.

"A warrior dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd."
—*Byron: Byron's & Earth, 1. 4.*

un-breech, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. breech.]

1. To remove the breeches of; to strip of breeches.

2. To remove the breech of, as of a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings.

"Let the worst come,
I can unbreech a cannon."
—*Shakespeare: Double Marriage, 1.*

un-breeched, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. breeched.] Not wearing trousers or breeches.

"At our ceremonial visit to the governor, our counterpart, who is a piper in the wind Highlanders, appeared in all the splendour of an unbreeched Scot."—*Times, March 25th, 1874.*

un-brewed (as *o*), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. brewed.] Not brewed or mixed; pure, genuine.

"They drink the stream
Unbrew'd and ever full."
—*Young: Night Thoughts, vii.*

un-brib-e-bie, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bribable.] Not able to be bribed; incapable of being bribed.

"And though it be cry'd up for impartial and un-bribeable, yet I do not see but in many to erroneous."
—*Pittman: Resolves, pt. II, sec. 23.*

un-bribed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bribed.] Not bribed; not influenced by money, gifts, or the like.

"Paul's loss of Christ and steadfastness unbrib'd."
—*Cowper: Works, 300.*

un-bridged, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bridged.] Not bridged; not bridged over; not spanned by a bridge.

"Every watercourse
And unbridged stream."
—*Wordsworth: The Brothers.*

un-bridle, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. bridle.] To remove the bridle from; to set loose.

"Unbridle all the sparks of nature."
—*Shakespeare: Lear, III. 7. (Quarto).*

un-bridle (as *o*), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bridled.]

1. Freed from the restraint of the bridle; loose.

"They fell on running like unbridled horses."
—*Backus: Voyagers, III. 314.*

2. Free from restraint, check, or control; unrestrained, unruly, licentious, violent.

"This is not well, rash and unbridled boy,
To fly the favours of an good a king."
—*Shakespeare: All's Well that Ends Well, III. 1.*

un-bridle (as *o*), a. [Eng. unbridled; -ness.] The quality or state of being unbridled; freedom from control or restraint; licence, violence.

"The presumption and unbridledness of youth."
—*Leighton: Com. an 1 Peter 1.*

un-bris-ed, un-bris-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bris-ed.] Unbroken, unbruised. (*Scotch.*)

"The patient had come off of unbrised bones."
—*Scott: Antiquary, ch. viii.*

un-bris-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bris-ed.] Not bris-ed; unbruised.

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un-bris-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bris-ed.] Not bris-ed; unbruised.

heart] to relieve the mind or heart of, disclosing what lies heavy on it.

"To shift the heart, 'unburden' has changed his name."—*Scott: Red Rover.*

un-bur-den, v.t. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. burden.] To relieve, to reveal.

"To unburden all my plots and purposes."
—*Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, I.*

un-bur-den, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. burden.] Not burdensome.

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un-bur-den, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. burden.] Not burdensome.

like, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hár, there; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gè, pè, or, wòre, wòlf, wòrk, wòd, sòn; mâte, cùb, cùre, uníte, cùr, rúle, fáll; trý, Síryan. se, co = è; ev = à; qu = kv.

lôi, bô: pôi, jôi; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph &
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, aəl.
E. D → V-ö 1-58

unciform-process, *s.* Anatomy:

1. [UNCIFORM-BONE.]

2. An irregular lamina of bone, projecting downwards and backwards from the inferior portion of each lateral mass in the ethmoid bone. Called also Uncinate-process.

ün-gi-nate, ün-gi-nät-äd, *a.* [Lat. *uncinatus*, from *uncus* = a hook.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.*: Baset with bent spines like hooks. (Owen.)
2. *Bot.*: Hooked at the end like an awn. [Hooked, 11.]

uncinate-process, *s.* [UNCIFORM-PROCESS, 2.]

ün-çin-e-tured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cinured*.] Deprived of a cincture; not wearing a cincture or girdle.

"Serpent on aw
Such havoc made of his uncinctured friends."
Cooper: *Notion*; *Stud. evl.*

ün-çi-ni, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *uncinus* = a hook, a barb.]

Zool.: The name given to the hook-shaped teeth on the pleura or lateral tracts of the lingual ribbon of the Mollusca. They are very numerous in the plant-eating Gastropods.

ün-çin-i-f-e, *s.* [Lat. *uncinus* = a hook, a barb; named from the hooked awn which in the fruit becomes hardened.]

Bot.: A genus of Caricac, closely akin to *Carex*, and agreeing with it in habit. Known species twenty-nine, chiefly from the southern hemisphere.

ün-çin-phér, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cipher*.] To decipher.

"Letter in cipher . . . now unciphered."—*Black-
worth*: *Black. Coll.*, pt. 1, vol. 1, p. 91.

ün-çir-cüm-çised, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumcised*.] Not circumcised; hence, in the Bible, not of the Jewish faith or race.

"Who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God?"—*1 Samuel* xiv. 2.

ün-çir-cüm-çi-çien, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumcision*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The shaven or want of circumcision.

"God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity."—*Hammond*.

2. *Script.*: The uncircumcised portion of the world; the mass of the Gentile nations.

"If the uncircumcision keep the righteousness of the law, shall not his *uncircumcision* be counted for *circumcision*?"—*Romans* ii. 26.

ün-çir-cüm-çiribed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumcribed*.] Not circumscribed; not bounded or limited.

"As yet *uncircumcribed* the regal power,
And wild and vague prerogative remain'd."
Thomson: *Liberty*, iv.

ün-çir-cüm-spéot, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumspect*.] Not circumspect; not cautious; incautious, heedless.

"Could he not beware, could he not bethink him,
Was he so *uncircumspect*?"—*Milton*: *Apoc. for Smectymnus*.

ün-çir-cüm-spéot-lý, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumspectly*.] In an uncircumspect manner; without circumspection, heedlessly.

"When they had once *uncircumspectly* granted
hym to execute justice."—*Bate*: *English Volaries*, pt. ii.

ün-çir-cüm-stán-tiél (ti as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumstantial*.]

1. Not circumstantial; not entering into minute details.

2. Not important; trivial, unimportant.

"The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in holy scriptures."—*Brownie*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii. ch. 1.

ün-çit-tég, *s.* [Lat. *uncus* = a hook; suff. *-ite*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Spiriferidae, from the Devonian of Europe. It is allied to *Retzia* (q. v.), but the beak of the ventral valve is slightly curved, the foramen disappears early, there is no hinge area, and the shell structure is impunctate.

ün-çit-ý, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *city*.]

Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, són; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trý, Sýrian. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

To deprive of the status or privileges of a city.

"Some would have had it *uncitied* because un-
hallowed in our civil wars."—*Failler*: *Worthies*:
Gloucester, 1. 20.

ün-çiv-ü, ün-çiv-ül, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *civil*.]

1. Not pertaining to a settled government, or settled state of society; not civilized.

"Men cannot enjoy the rights of an *uncivil* and civil state together."—*Burke*.

2. Rough, uncivilized. (Of persons.)

"The *uncivil* kernes of Ireland are in arms."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

3. Uncivilized, barbarous, savage.

"This nation for all their *uncivil* and rude manner."
—*Browde*: *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 25.

4. Improper, unusual, extraordinary.

"With midnight making, at *uncivil* hours."
Dryden: *Hinc & Panthea*, iii. 1, 10.

5. Impolite, discourteous, ill-mannered. (Applied to persons, speech, or conduct.)

"It was known all over the town that *uncivil* things
had been said of the military profession in the House
of Commons."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ün-çiv-ü-ized, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *civilized*.]

1. Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life or manners; barbarous.

"These *uncivilized* people caring for little else than
what is necessary."—*Hampter*: *Topog.* (an. 1661).

2. Coarse, rude, indecent.

"Several, who have been polished in France, make
use of the most coarse, *uncivilized* words in our lan-
guage."—*Aldison*.

ün-çiv-ü-lý, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *civilly*.] In an uncivil manner; discourteously, impolitely, rudely.

"I follow'd him too close;
And to my truth, somewhat *uncivilly*, upon a rout."
Dryden: *King Arthur*, l. 1.

ün-çläd (3), ün-çläd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clad*.] Not clad; not clothed.

"He was ashamed to approach any to it, being in
so simple a state and *unclad*."—*Her T. Elgot*: *The
Governour*, bk. ii.

ün-çlädmed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *claimed*.] Not claimed; not demanded; not called for.

"No peaceful desert yet *unclaimed* by Spain."
Johnson: *London*.

unclaimed-money, *s.* Money resulting from suits in Chancery or at Common Law. The rightful owners, having either died or disappeared, the money remains in the care of the Court. Lists of names of those entitled to such monies are published from time to time by private firms who devote themselves to such business. (English.)

ün-çlär-i-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clarified*.] Not clarified; not made clear or purified.

"One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of
trinit, make up apparent alteration."—*Bacon*: *Phys.
Remains*.

ün-çlasp, *v. t. & t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clasp*.]

1. Transitive: To fasten the clasp of; to open, as a thing fastened with, or as with a clasp. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Thou know'st no less but all; I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book even of my secret soul."
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, l. 4.

2. To disclose, to reveal, to lay open.

"In her bosom I'll *unclasp* my heart."
Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, l. 1.

3. Intransitive: To let go the hands. (*Shakesp.*: *Pericles*, ii. 3.)

ün-çlass-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *classable*.] Incapable of being classed or classified; not admitting of classification.

ün-çlās-s-ic, ün-çlās-s-ic-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *classical*.]

1. Not classical; not resembling the compositions of the classical authors.

"Angel of dulness, sent to scatter round
Her magic charms o'er all *unclassical* ground."
Pope: *Imitation*, iii. 200.

2. Not confined to or including the classics.

"An education totally *unclassical*."—*Knox*: *Liberal
Education*, § 7.

ün-çlās-s-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unclassical*.]

"In a *unclassical* manner; not in the manner of the classical authors.

ün-çle, *s.* [Fr. *oncle*, from Lat. *avunculus*, accus. of *avunculus* = a mother's brother; = little grandfather, being a diminutive from *avus* = a grandfather; (Ger. *Onkel*.)]

1. *Lit.*: The brother of one's father's mother; the husband of one's aunt.

2. *Fig.*: A pawnbroker. (*Slang*.)

"Oncles, rich as three golden laid
Frye taking plunders of nations."
—*Scott*: *Kenilworth*.

According to Brewer, *Uncle* in this sense is a pun on the Latin word *avunculus*, which pawnbrokers employed to lift and pawned before sports were adopted. However, it is rendered doubtful by the fact that in French *uncle* (*oncle*) is my aunt has a similar meaning. The probable allusion is a mythical rich relative.

Uncle Sam, *s.* The familiar or cant name of the United States government, used by John Bull in with respect to England. It is supposed to be a jocular extension of the letters U. S. (United States), printed or stamped on the government property.

ün-çlean, ün-çlean, ün-çlean, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clean*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Not clean; foul, dirty, filthy.

"Whoso will his hands *unclean*,
That must be the more *unclean*."
—*Isaiah* i. 16.

2. Morally foul or impure; wicked, evil, hence, lewd, unchaste.

"Let them all *unclean* him about
And, fairly-like too, pinch the *unclean* law."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

II. Comparative Religions:

1. *Ethnicism*: In every ceremonial law which exists or has existed, distinction between what is ceremonially clean and unclean. Food cooked by a *Sudra* or by an *untouchable* is unclean to the Brahmin, and it is the peril of his caste if he eat it. He must also avoid unclean persons, as the *Pariahs*, *Mahars*, and other outcasts.

2. *Judaism*: Both things on the one hand and persons or beings on the other, might be ceremonially unclean. Regarding things, there were unclean places (Lev. xv. 40), but the word unclean was especially applied to certain articles of food, as the flesh of animals which had died of disease, or been strangled by man, or killed by beasts or birds of prey, certain animals in all circumstances (Lev. xi. 40, 41; xvii. 10-16; Acts xv. 29). Regarding persons, one might be made unclean by touching the carcass of an unclean animal of any kind (Lev. v. 2; xi. 26). In some cases this ceremonial defilement was temporary, continuing only till the evening (Lev. 25-28, &c.). Washing the clothes was also an essential step towards the removal of ceremonial impurity. A woman giving birth to a male child was unclean for seven days (Lev. 12); to a female child for fourteen days (Lev. 12); to the period of uncleanness being much shorter than that of her purification (Lev. 12, 13). The leper was unclean till the priest pronounced that his loathsome malady was at an end (Lev. xiii. 1-59). [UNCLEAN SPIRIT.]

3. *Christianity*: Jesus swept away the doctrine that the eating of certain articles of food, deemed ceremonially impure, involved sin, by his sweeping declaration: "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, that defileth a man" (Matt. xv. 11; cf. also Mark vii. 18); and with regard to persons, St. Peter, after the vision of the sheet let down, would no longer call any man common or unclean (Acts x. 28).

unclean-animals, *s. pl.*

Jewish Antiq.: Certain animals which were regarded as ceremonially unclean, and were therefore to be eaten. Most animals that "clew the end" might be eaten, with the exception of the camel, the coney (Hares), the hare, and the swine, only the first of which is a true ruminant. A number of birds, the "eagle," the "vulture," the "kite," the "kite," &c.—were to be deemed unclean and abominable. Much difficulty arose in identifying some of the birds referred to; but one broad fact is undoubtedly true: the Raptorial birds were deemed ceremonially unclean, while most of the grain-eating birds were allowed as articles of food. Unclean birds were those which had not fins or scales. With the exception of what would not be

called the Leaping Orthoptera—locusts, grasshoppers, &c.—most insects were unclean, as were most creeping things, from vertebrate reptiles to mollusca and annula. Not merely were the unclean animals to be rejected as articles of food, their carcasses were to be avoided, as the individual touching them would be unclean (Lev. xi. 1-47). Apart from the ceremonial law, the flesh of the prohibited animals was generally less wholesome than that of those allowed.

unclean-spirit, *s.*

New Test.: A demon, a wicked spirit, seizing on and acting through men (Matt. x. 1; Mark i. 27, iii. 30; v. 13, vi. 7; Luke iv. 36; Acts v. 16, vii. 7; Rev. xvi. 13). [POSSESSION, II. 3, POSSESSION-THEORY.]

un-clean-a-blo, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *clean*, *v.*; *able*.] Not capable of being cleaned.

un-clean-li-ness, *un-clean-li-ness, s.* [Eng. *uncleanly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncleanly; want of cleanliness; filthiness.

un-clean-ly, *un-clean-ly, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); and Eng. *cleanly*, *a.*]

1. Not cleanly; filthy, foul, dirty, unclean.

2. Not cleanly in a moral sense; indecent, unchaste, lewd.

un-clean-ness, *un-clean-ness, s.* [Eng. *unclean*; *-ness*.] 1. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being unclean; filthiness, filthiness.

2. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

3. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

4. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

5. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

6. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

7. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

8. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

9. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

10. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

11. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

12. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

13. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

14. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

15. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

16. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

17. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

18. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

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27. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

28. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

29. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

30. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

un-clew (*ew* as *o*), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clew*.] To unwind, to unravel; hence, to leave bare, to ruin.

un-clinch, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clinch*.] To unclench (q.v.).

un-cling, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cling*.] To cease from clinging, adhering, entwining, embracing, or the like.

un-clipped, *un-clipped, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clipped*.] Not clipped; not cut; not diminished by clipping.

un-cloak, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloak*, *v.*]

un-cloak, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloak*, *v.*]

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un-cloak, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloak*, *v.*]

1. The quality or state of being uncleaned in a material sense; brightness, clearness.

2. The state of being uncleaned in a mental or moral sense.

un-cloud-y, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cloudy*.] Not cloudy; free from clouds; unclouded.

un-cloven, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cloven*.] Not cloven, not cleft.

un-club-blo, *un-club-a-blo, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clubbable*.] Not clubbable, not sociable.

un-clue, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clue*.] To unravel, to unwind.

un-clutch, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clutch*, *v.*] To force open, as something clutched or clenched tightly.

un-cloak, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloak*, *v.*]

un-cloak, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloak*, *v.*]

un-cloak, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloak*, *v.*]

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un-cloak, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloak*, *v.*]

un-cloak, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloak*, *v.*]

ball, boy; post, jowl; cat, yell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -tion = shun. -tion, -tion = shun. -ious, -ious, -ious = shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

Syrian. *ae*, *oe* = *e*; *oy* = *a*; *qu* = *kw*.

āts, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gā, pā, or, wōre, wēif, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūra, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sīrian. a = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw

un-côm-pêt-i-tive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *competitive*.] Not competitive; not competing with others.

"The commercial square . . . consisted of uncompetitive shops, such as were needed, of the native wares."—*Smith, in St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1866.

un-côm-plâin-lâg, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *complaining*.] Not complaining; not murmuring.

"The weak, hapless, uncomplaining wretch."—*Thomson: Spring*, 398.

un-côm-plâin-lâg-lý, adv. [Eng. *uncomplainingly*; -ly.] In an uncomplaining manner; without complaint or murmuring.

un-côm-plâin-lâg-nêss, s. [Eng. *uncomplainingness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uncomplaining.

un-côm-plâis-ant, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *complaisant*.] Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous.

"It is hard to speak of these false fair ones without saying something uncomplaisant."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 11.

un-côm-plâis-ant-lý, adv. [Eng. *uncomplaisantly*; -ly.] In an uncomplaisant manner; uncivilly, discourteously.

"As our male law givers have somewhat uncomplaisantly expressed it."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 16.

un-côm-plète, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *complete*.] Not complete; incomplete.

"The uncomplete and unfinished parts of the same action and feeling."—*Pope: View of the Epic Poem*, § 4.

un-côm-plète-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *complete*.] Not completed; not finished; unfinished.

"The work that was left uncompleted."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, ix.

un-côm-pli-ant, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *compliant*.] Not compliant; not yielding or pliant; inflexible. (*Gaulden: Tears of the Church*, p. 305.)

un-côm-pli-mên-ta-rý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *complimentary*.] Not complimentary; rude; discourteous; as, *uncomplimentary language*.

un-côm-plý-íng, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *complying*.] Not complying; not yielding, conceding, or assenting.

"The uncomplying Jews were not satisfied with respecting Christianity."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 1.

un-côm-pôg-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *compossible*.] Incapable of being composed; not to be alloyed or arranged.

"A difference at length famed so high as to be uncompossible."—*North: Examen*, p. 63.

un-côm-pôund-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *compounded*.]

1. Not compounded; not mixed; simple.

"And uncompossed in their essence pure."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 628.

2. Simple; not intricate.

"The substance of the fault was comprised in that uncompossed style."—*Hammond: Pardamensis*.

un-côm-pôund-éd-lý, adv. [Eng. *uncompoundedly*; -ly.] In an uncompounded manner.

"He is all these abstractedly, uncompoundedly, really infinitely."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Prophecy*, ser. 1, l. 14.

un-côm-pôund-éd-nêss, s. [Eng. *uncompoundedness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uncompounded.

"Uncompoundedness of spirit."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv, ser. 3.

un-côm-prê-hênd', v. t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *comprehend*.] To fail in comprehending.

"Or this nice wit, or that distemperance, Neglect, distaste, uncomprehended, distains."—*Daniel: Amphibia*.

un-côm-prê-hên-si-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *comprehensible*.] Not comprehensible; incomprehensible.

"It is uncomprehensible and uncomprehensible unto our senses."—*Jewell: Defence of the Apology*, p. 230.

un-côm-prê-hên-sive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *comprehensive*.]

1. Not comprehensive; not including much.

2. Unable to comprehend; incomprehensible.

"Some narrow spiritual uncomprehensive zealots, who know not the world."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 1.

3. That cannot be contained within limits; incomprehensible (q. v.).

"Flinds bottom in the uncomprehensible depths."—*Macp. Trinitas & Cressida*, iii. 8.

un-côm-prêssed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *compressed*.] Not compressed; free from compression.

"Judging from the uncompresssed fragments."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. iii.

un-côm-prîsed', a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *comprised*.] Uncomprised; or, perhaps, unbounded.

"Whose uncomprised wisdom did foresee, That you in marriage should be linked to me."—*Drayton: Owen Tudor to Queen Catherine*.

un-côm-prê-mis-lâg, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *compromising*.] Not compromising; not given to making compromises, but rigid in carrying out one's opinions and projects; not ready to agree to terms; inflexible.

"The uncompromising patrician spirit characteristic of the Claudian family."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 38.

un-côm-prê-sal-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *conceivable*.] Not able to be concealed.

"With slow mutation unconceivable."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

un-côm-prê-sal-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concealed*.] Not concealed; openly shown.

"She suffered the tears to stream down her cheeks uncealed."—*Masculine Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *conceivable*.] Not conceivable; not able to be conceived, imagined, or understood; inconceivable.

"Unconceivable is the concurrent lustre and glory of many."—*Bp. Hall: The Woman's Fall*.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. *unconceivableness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inconceivable; inconceivableness.

"The unconceivableness and utter incomprehensibility of the deity."—*Mure: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i, ch. iv.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, adv. [Eng. *unconceivablely*; -ly.] Inconceivably.

"Of unconceivablely small bodies or atoms."—*Locke: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xii.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *conceived*.] Not conceived.

"Virt as my theme, yet unconceived, and brings Untoward words, scarce loosed yet from things."—*Creech: Lucretius*.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *conceived*.] Not conceiving.

"And in the unconceiving vulgar sort."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, l.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble, s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *conceivable*.] Absence of concern, anxiety, or solicitude; carelessness; freedom from concern or anxiety.

"A listless unconcern."—*Thomson: Spring*, 301.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, adv. [Eng. *unconcernedly*; -ly.] In an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety.

"Unconcernedly, cheerfully, resignedly, as knowing that we are secure of his protection."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 10.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-nêss, s. [Eng. *unconcernedness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unconcerned; freedom from concern, anxiety, or interest.

"An unconcernedness for any particular religion."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 233.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concerning*.] Not concerning; not interesting; not affecting; of no concern or interest.

"Lost such an unconcerning trifle be forgotten."—*Bp. Taylor: Discourse from Prophecy*, p. 1, bk. i.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concernment*.] Absence of concern, anxiety, or solicitude; unconcernedness.

"And his unconcernment another time was as sudden, when he past on."—*Clarendon: Essay*, 3.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concluding*.] Not conclusive; not decisive; inconclusive.

"All our arguments touching them [eternity and infinity] are ineffectual and unconcluding."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 116.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concluding*.] Not decisive; inconclusive, inconclusive.

"He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and unconcluding reasonings."—*Locke*.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, s. [Eng. *unconcludingness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inconclusive; inconclusiveness.

"The unconcludingness of the arguments brought to attempt it."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy*, p. 1.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concluding*.] Not conclusive; inconclusive.

"And to argue negatively, a fine is very unconcluding in such matters."—*Clarendon: Essay*, 3.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concocted*.] Not concocted; not digested.

"We swallow cherry-stones, but void them unconcocted."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii, ch. xii.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concocted*.] Not concocted; not digested.

"Very uneven, unconcocted, roving, often repeated and unsteady stuff."—*Wood: Athena Ikon*, vol. ii.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *concurrent*.] Not concurrent; not agreeing.

(*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 49.)

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *condemned*.] Not condemned; as a criminal; not judged guilty.

"This would have killed an harmless and an uncondemned person."—*Edal: John xviii*.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *condemned*.] Not disapproved of.

"Did leave behind unrepented and uncondemned the doctrines and books of Parnocides."—*P. Holland: Philarch*, p. 919.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *unseasoned*.] Unseasoned.

"As insight as cork, or the unconditioned mushroom."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 6.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *conditional*.] Not conditional; not dependent upon or limited by conditions; absolute, unreserved.

"The obligation of an immediate and unconditional payment."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, adv. [Eng. *unconditionally*; -ly.] In an unconditional manner; without conditions; absolutely, unreservedly.

"To whom those promises are unconditionally assigned."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv, ser. 6.

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *conditional*.] Unconditional, absolute.

"He means an infallibility, antecedent, absolute, unconditional."—*Bp. Taylor: Disc. from Prophecy*, p. 1, bk. ii. (Intro.)

un-côm-prê-sal-é-ble-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *conditioned*.] A term employed in a twofold signification: denoting (1) the entire absence of all restriction; or (2), more widely, the entire absence of all relation. (*Calderwood: Philos. of the Infinite*, p. 30.)

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un-côn-sci-ô-ni-ô-s (as sh), adv. [Eng. *unconscionably*; *-ly*.] In an unconscionable manner or degree; unreasonably, inordinately.

"This is a common vice; tho' all things here are sold, and sold unconscionably cheap."

Dryden: Juvenal, III. 301.

un-côn-sci-ô-ni-ô-s (as sh), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conscionable*.] Not conscious; having no mental perception.

"Conscionable nature, all that he surveys,
Kiss, grope, and strain, must join him in his praise."

Shakespeare: Cyprian, 741.

2. Not conscious to one's self; not knowing; not perceiving.

"Conscionable we these motions never heed."

Blackmore: Creation.

3. Having lost consciousness or power of perception.

4. Not arising or resulting from or produced by consciousness; as, unconscious cerebration.

5. Not acquainted; not knowing; ignorant.

"A stately mile, as yet by toils unbroken,
Of six years ago, immemorial of the yoke."

Pope: Homer: Iliad, XIII. 754.

6. Taking no cognizance; regardless, heedless.

"The sire, unconscious of his age,
Departed promptly on a page."

Wordsworth: White Doe, IV.

Philosophy of the Unconscious:

Phil.: A system introduced by E. v. Hartmann (born in Berlin 1840), who published his *Die Philosophie des Unbewussten* in 1869. He assumes that there is in nature an unconscious Will and Idea (= the Substance of Spinoza, the Absolute Ego of Fichte, the Absolute Subject-object of Schelling, the Absolute Idea of Plato and Hegel, and the Will of Schopenhauer) as a pure and spiritual activity, without a substratum of nerve and brain, which is the basis of consciousness. The product of this Will and Idea is the world.

unconscious cerebration, a.

Mental Physiol.: The name given to the doctrine that the mind may undergo modifications, sometimes of very considerable importance, without being itself conscious of the process, until its results present themselves to the consciousness in the new ideas, or new combination of ideas, which the process has evolved. This doctrine has been current among German metaphysicians from the time of Leibnitz to the present day, and was systematically expounded by the late Dr. William Hamilton. (*Carpenter: Mental Physiol.*, ch. XIII.; see also *Macmillan's Mag.*, Nov., 1870, p. 25.)

un-côn-sci-ô-ni-ô-s (as sh), adv. [Eng. *unconscionably*; *-ly*.] Not consciously; in an unconscionable manner; without perception or consciousness.

un-côn-sci-ô-ni-ô-s (as sh), a. [Eng. *unconscionable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unconscionable; absence of consciousness.

"A fatal unconsciousness of doubt."—*Fahey: Inducement of Christianity*, VI. 1, ch. XL.

un-côn-sô-crâ-té, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *consecrate*.] To deprive of consecration; to desecrate.

"To unconsecrate the very church I speak in."—*Bath: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 11.

un-côn-sô-crâ-té, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consecrate*.] Not consecrated; unconsecrated.

"She was housed in sight of the people with an host unconsecrated."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 154.

un-côn-sô-crâ-té-ô-d, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consecrated*.] Not consecrated; not sacred. (*Byron: Parisina*, v. 19.)

un-côn-sô-tê-ô-d, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consented*.] Not consented to; not agreed to. (Followed by *to*.)

"So long as they are natural and unconstrained so."—*Dr. Taylor: Of Asperities*, ch. VII, § 4.

un-côn-sô-tê-ô-ing, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consenting*.] Not consenting; not agreeing; not giving consent.

"Not unconscionably hear his friend's request."

Pope: Homer: Odyssey, IV. 351.

un-côn-sô-quên-ti-ô-ti-ô (as sh), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consequential*.] Not consequential; not following as a necessary consequence.

"Some applications may be thought too remote and inconsequential."—*Johnson: Life of Waller*.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considerate*.] Not considering with due care or attention; heedless, careless.

"Poor unconsiderate wights."

Shakespeare: Titus, II. 3.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considerateness*.] The quality or state of being unconsiderate; inconsiderateness.

"Upon sweet and unconsiderateness."—*Keats: Sermons: March*, 1817, 75.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considered*.] Not considered; not taken into consideration; not regarded.

"A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, IV. 3.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considering*.] Not considering; void of consideration; heedless.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considered*.] Not considered; not considered.

"Therefore, not unconsidered, I wait."

Wordsworth: Excursion, III. IV.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consentant*.] Not consentant; not consistent; not agreeing.

"So unconsentant to what was about him."—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, 1864.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conspiring*.] Not conspiring.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, s. [Eng. *unconspiring*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unconnected with a conspiracy; absence of plot or conspiracy.

"The sincerity and unconspiringness of the writers."

Boyle: Works, II. 214.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constancy*.] Want of constancy; fickleness, inconstancy.

"His friends put all on the account, not of his unconstancy, but prudence."—*Fuller: Worthies*, *Mounting*, *denial*.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constant*.] Not constant, inconstant, unstable, fickle, changeable.

"She lives to tell those that art more unconstant,
Than all ill women ever were together."

Shakespeare: Titus, II. 3.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, adv. [Eng. *unconstant*; *-ly*.] Inconstantly.

"How unconstantly names have been settled."

Robbs: Human Nature, ch. V.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, s. [Eng. *unconstant*; *-ness*.] Inconstancy.

"Unconstancy of myrtle."—*3 Corinthians* I. (1351) (Note).

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constitutional*.] Not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution of the country; not authorized by or contrary to the principles of the constitution.

"That the Declaration of Intolerance was unconstitutional is a point on which the great British parties have always been entirely agreed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. VII.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Eng. *unconstitutional*; *-ity*.] The quality of being unconstitutional.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, adv. [Eng. *unconstitutional*; *-ly*.] In an unconstitutional manner.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constrained*.] Not constrained; free from constraint or compulsion; free to act.

"The notion of being unconstrained and disengaged."—*Woolf: Spectator*, No. 231.

2. Not done under compulsion; done freely or voluntarily.

"God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose actions must be elective and unconstrained."

Milton: Tract, & Disc. of Divinity, bk. II, ch. XX.

3. Free from constraint or stiffness; not stiff, easy.

"An unconstrained carriage, and a certain openness of behaviour."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 110.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, adv. [Eng. *unconstrained*; *-ly*.] In an unconstrained manner; voluntarily, freely.

"We did unconstrainedly those things."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polite*, bk. IV, § 7.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unconstrained*.] Absence of constraint; freedom from constraint; ease.

"That air of freedom and unconstrained."—*Fulton: On the Classics*.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consulted*.] Not consulted.

"The remonstrant was not unconsulted with."

Milton: Apology for Sinecyrus.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consulting*.] Taking no advice; rash, imprudent.

"It was the fair Valmaire, Placida's daughter, whom unconsulting affection, continually torn to morrows, had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to leave her more decent payments."

Byron: Arcadia, bk. II.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consumable*.] That cannot be consumed or exhausted; inexhaustible. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 127.)

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consumed*.] Not consumed.

"And I have said those lectures well, which unconsumed are still continuing."

Byron: Herod's Lament.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consummate*.] Not consummated; not fulfilled or accomplished.

"From Corythus came Aaron to the fight,
Who left his spouse betrothed and unconsummate night."

Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid, I. 1014.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contaminable*.] Irrepressible.

"His unconscionable person would soon burst him."

Adams: Works, I. 14.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contaminated*.] Not contaminated; unpolluted.

"The pure and uncontaminated blood."
Holds its due source."

Shakespeare: Titus, VI. 754.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contaminated*.] Not contaminated or despoiled.

"Which of the peers
Have unconscionably gone by him?"

Shakespeare: Henry VIII, III. 2.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contented*.] Not contented for, not disputed, not contested.

"Permit me, chief, permit, without delay,
To lead this uncontented gift away."

Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid, V. 314.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contented*.] Not contented; discontented.

"T'overlook th' intricate designs
Of uncontented man."

Johnson: Philotas, (Pref.)

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, s. [Eng. *uncontented*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncontented or discontented; discontentedness; discontent.

"Contentedness is opposed to ambition, covetousness, injustice, uncontentedness."—*Hammond: Works*, I. 474.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, s. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *contenting*, and suff. *-ness*.] Want of power to content or satisfy.

"The decreed uncontentingness of all other goods."

Boyle: Works, I. 361.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contestable*.] Not able to be contested; indisputable; incontestable.

"It is an uncontested maxim, that the value of a sacrifice can never rise higher than the value of the sacrificer."

Walterland: Works, VIII. 177.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contested*.] Not contested; not disputed.

"It is an uncontested maxim, that they who approve an action, would certainly do it if they could."

Addison: Spectator, No. 451.

2. Evident, plain, manifest.

"Tis by experience uncontested found."

Blackmore: Creation.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contradict*.] Incontradict.

"False blamers, unconscionable, unmyde."—*Walterland: Timothy*, II.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contradict*.] Not contradicted; not denied; not disputed.

"He that will not give faith upon current testimonies, and uncontradicted by antiquity, is a madman."—*Dr. Taylor: Hypocritacy Asserted*, § 14.

un-côn-sô-ô-ô-ô-ô-ô, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contrite*.] Not contrite; not penitent.

"The priest, by absolving an unconscionable sinner, can not make him contrite."—*Hammond: Works*, I. 24.

bed, boy; post, jowi; cat, gall, cherna, chin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ism, -ian = shan. -tion, -sion = shan; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -mous = shun. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

• **un-côn-triv-lăng**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contriving*.] Not contriving; deficient in contrivance.

un-côn-trôl-l-ê-ble, * **un-côn-trôl-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controllable*.] 1. That cannot be controlled or directed; ungovernable; unmanageable.

"His uncontrollable intent."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, l. 754.

2. Indisputable, irrefragable, incontrovertible.

"The pension was granted, by reason of the king of England's uncontrollable title to England."—*Bayard*.

† **un-côn-trôl-l-ê-ble-nêss**, * **un-côn-trôl-a-ble-nêss**, s. [Eng. *uncontrollable*; suff. *-nêss*.] Inability to be controlled.

"Have a strong plea for their abuse and uncontrollableness."—*Sp. Hall: The bloody issue divided*.

un-côn-trôl-l-ê-ble-y, * **un-côn-trôl-a-ble-y**, **un-côn-trôl-a-ble-y**, adv. [Eng. *uncontrollable*; suff. *-ly*.] 1. In a manner that cannot be controlled, governed, ruled, or managed; beyond control.

"It is the will of him who is uncontrollably powerful."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 4.

2. Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

"Abundantly and uncontrollably convincing the reality of our Saviour's death."—*Sp. Hall: Cont. Christ Crucified*.

un-côn-trôl-l-ê-ble-y, * **un-côn-trôl-a-ble-y**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controllable*.] 1. Not controlled, ruled, or governed; without restraint.

"They soon must lie overthrow,
If uncontrolled Achilles fights alone."
Pope: *Homers; Iliad* xx. 26.

2. Not yielding to restraint or control; uncontrollable.

"Do not I know the uncontrolled thoughts
That youth brings with him?"
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Maid's Tragedy*, III.

3. Free, voluntary.

"A sudden and uncontrolled choice for meeting an unknown danger."—*Lewis: Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), II, 15.

4. Indisputable, undoubted, not refuted or disproved.

"I sing the just and uncontrolled descent
Of danna Venetia's dignity, styled the fair."
Ben Jonson: *Epithet*, § 2.

un-côn-trôl-l-ê-ble-y, * **un-côn-trôl-a-ble-y**, a. [Eng. *uncontrolled*; suff. *-ly*.] In an uncontrolled manner; without control or restraint; freely; voluntarily; uncontrollably.

"No reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands uncontrollably."—*Decay of Christian Piety*.

• **un-côn-trô-vêr-sô-r-ý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controversy* (y), and suff. *-ory*.] Free from controversy.

"It yielded no cause of offence to a very pope's ear, as only shining at an uncontroverted piety."—*Sp. Hall: Defence of Humble Remonstrance*, § 2.

• **un-côn-trô-vêr-t-ê-ble**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controvertible*.] Incontrovertible.

• **un-côn-trô-vêr-t-ê-ble-y**, adv. [Eng. *uncontrovertible*; suff. *-ly*.] Incontrovertibly, indisputably.

"It is uncontroversially certain that the commons never intended to leave clerical the liberty of retaining their expelled member."—*Johnson: False Alarm*.

un-côn-trô-vêr-t-ê-ble-y, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controverted*.] Not controverted or disputed; undisputed; indisputable.

"Nothing hath been more uncontroversially either in ancient or modern times."—*Warburton: On Human's Natural Religion*.

† **un-côn-trô-vêr-t-ê-ble-y**, adv. [Eng. *uncontroverted*; suff. *-ly*.] Incontrovertibly; indisputably; beyond all controversy.

"Most of the books were uncontroversially written by the apostles themselves."—*Clarke: Evidences of Religion*, prop. 14.

• **un-côn-vên-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convenient*.] Unfitting, unsuitable.

"There was nothing more unconvenient for a perfect good capital than over much haste."—*Edal: Apoph of Erasmus*, p. 206.

• **un-côn-vên-i-ênt**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convenient*.] Inconvenient.

"Require nothing hurtful or inconvenient for him self."—*Fisher: Godlie Treatise; On Prayer*.

• **un-côn-vên-i-ênt-lý**, adv. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conveniently*.] Inconveniently, improperly.

"How unconveniently the crime . . . was laid against him."—*Edal: John xix*.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conventional*.] Not conventional.

"Their arrangement . . . ought to be graceful and uncontrived, and yet not too unconventional."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 8, 1897.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Eng. *unconventional*; suff. *-ly*.] Freedom from established rules or precedents; originality.

"There is a touch of welcome unconventionality about the plot."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 24, 1902.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conventional*.] Not free in conversation, not sociable.

"The same unconversable temper."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. I, ch. III.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversant*.] Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted. (Generally followed by *with*.)

"Persons who are happily unconversant in disquisitions of this kind."—*Madox: Eucherius*, (Pref.)

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversing*.] Not able to be turned to; having no attraction or proclivity to.

"The unconversing inability of mind, so defective to the purest and most sacred end of matrimony."—*Milton: Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce*, bk. I, ch. III.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversion*.] The state of being unconverted; impenitence.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversion*.] 1. Not converted; not changed into another substance or body.

2. Not changed in opinion; specific, not turned or converted from one faith to another.

"The natural man St. Paul speaks of is one unconverted to Christianity."—*Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. VIII.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convertible*.] Not convertible; that cannot be converted or changed in form.

"What is he gone, and in contempt of science? Ill stars and unconvertible ignorance attend him!"—*Congreve: Love for Love*, IV.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convicted*.] Not convicted; not persuaded.

"If they remain still unconvinced with regard to a law particular difficulty."—*Wright: Hints for Sermons*, vol. I, § 31.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *convincing*.] Not convincing; not sufficient to convince.

"To heap such unconvincing citations as these."—*Milton: Remains of Hierarchy*.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coquettish*.] Not coquettish; free from coquetry.

"So pure and uncoquettish were her feelings."—*Jane Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. VII.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cord*.] To take the cord away from; to loose from cord; to unbind; as, To uncord a trunk.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cordial*.] Not cordial; not hearty.

"A little proud-looking woman, of uncordial address."—*Jane Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. XXIV.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cork*.] To take the cork out of; to extract a cork from; as, To uncork a bottle.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corpulent*.] Not corpulent.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *correct*.] Not correct; incorrect.

"That you have since that time received with applause as had and as uncorrect plays from other men."—*Dryden: Pref. to Wild Gallant*.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrected*.] 1. Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact.

"The faulty passages which may be met with in it, will perhaps be charged upon those that suffered them to pass uncorrected."—*Keble: Works*, I, 244.

2. Not reformed; not amended; as, life or manners uncorrected.

3. Not chastised.

4. (Of a field): Unborn; unknown.

"Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected, rank."
Shakespeare: *Henry V*, v. 2.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *correspondency*.] The quality or

state of being uncorrespondent; want of absence of correspondence.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *correspondent*.] Not correspondent; not agreeing; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable.

"Uncorrespondent with that virtue."—*Scott: Fears of the Church*, p. 244.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrigible*.] Incapable of being corrected; incorrigible.

"He will seek to amend himself, if he be not altogether incorrigible."—*Outred: Tr. of Cupid's Power* (1897).

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrupted*.] Not corrupted.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrupt*.] Not corrupt; not perverted, incorrupt.

"The pretensions which pure and uncorrupted humanity has to be received as a divine revelation."—*Clarke: Evidences of Religion*, (Intro.)

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrupted*.] Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved.

"To follow her true and uncorrupted direction."—*Clarke: Evidences of Religion*, prop. 4.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Eng. *uncorrupt*; suff. *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncorrupt or uncorrupted.

"The grace of infallibility and uncorruptness."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptible*.] Incapable of being corrupted; incorruptible.

"In uncorruptibility of quays or public and myde spirit."—*Wycliffe: 1 Peter* II, 4.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptible*.] Not corruptible; not liable to corruption; incorruptible.

"And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man."—*Romans* I, 23 (1640).

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruption*.] Incorruption.

"Glorie and honour and uncorruption to him that shewen anera."—*Wycliffe: Romans* II, 7.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptive*.] Incorruptive.

"Those other climes of uncorruptive joy."—*Ure: Lullaby*, ch. III.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptive*.] In an uncorrupt manner; truly, genuinely.

"I shall declare uncorruptly the saying."—*Breke: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 102.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Eng. *uncorrupt*; suff. *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncorrupt; freedom from corruption.

"In doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, severity."—*Titus* II, 2 (1640).

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *costly*.] Not costly; cheap.

"A man's spirit is naturally careless of heart and uncouthly material."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 14.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *counselable*.] Not able to be counseled or advised; inadvisable, imprudent.

"It would have been unadvisable to have married, and have left such an enemy at their backs."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *counseled*.] Not counseled; not having counsel or advice; unadvised.

"Nothing to subline it was left uncounseled."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord* (1794).

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *countable*.] Not to be counted; innumerable.

"Those uncountable glorious bodies set in the firmament."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. I, ch. I.

un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *counted*.] Not counted or numbered; innumerable.

"Surviving comrade of uncounted hours."—*Wright: Hierarchy*, p. 244.

• **un-côn-vên-ti-ôn-ál-lý**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *countenanced*.] Not countenanced; not morally supported by the countenance of others.

"Urged unremittently the stubborn work uncountenanced."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. IV.

âte, fât, fâre, amidat, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gâ, pê, er, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûh, cûre, unta, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, sýrian. a, æ = ô; ey = â; gû = kû.

un-efan-târ-felt, un-coun-tre-felt, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. counterfeit.] Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine.
"Uncounterfeit interest to her."
Watts: *The Faithful Lover*, 40.

un-coup-le (le as pl), v.t. & i. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. couple, v.]
A. Trans. To set free what before were coupled, as two dogs previously held together by a couple, cord, or chain; to set loose, to disjoin.
"Neither life nor death can uncouple us."—*Udal*: *John iv*.
B. Intrans. To loose bounds from their couples.
"Fancie in the western valley."
Shakespeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv, 1.

un-coup-ly (le as pl), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. coupled.] Set free from being coupled; not coupled, not united; hence, not welded; single.
"Uncoupled bounds began the chase."
Dryden: *Palamon & Arcite*, II, 284.

un-cour-ted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. court.]
1. Not courted, not sought after; not having court paid. (Daniel: *Civil Wars*, II.)
2. Not courted, not wooed; not sought in marriage.

un-cour-tous, un-cour-tis, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. courteous.] Not courteous, not polite; uncivil, impolite.
"The Commons thought this proceeding unjustifiable in substance and uncourteous in form."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

un-cour-tis-ly, un-cour-tis-ly, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. courteous-ly.] In an uncourteous manner; not courteously; discourteously, uncivilly.
"He saw without all shame that courteousness demanded to be to him restored."
Holmes: *Hist. Ireland*, Perquard.

un-cour-tis-like (le as y), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. courteous-like.] Unlike a courtesier; hence, not flattering, bland, suave, or the like.
"I acted out an uncourteous part."
Macaulay: *Disc.*, III, 104.

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Macaulay: *Disc.*, III, 104.

un-cov-er-ant, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. covenantal.]
I. Ordinary Language:
1. Not covenantal; not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.
"I will not use on his free uncovenanted mercy."
Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 34.
2. Not bound by a covenant, contract, or agreement; not having joined in a covenant.
"Each person has at once divested himself of the first fundamental right of uncovenanted man."
Burke: *French Revolution*.
II. Hist.: Not subscribing to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.
"A few fanatical non-jurors may have grudged their allegiance to an uncovenanted king."
T. E. May: *Constit. Hist. England*, ch. I.

Uncovenanted Civil Service, a. A branch of the Indian Civil Service, whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, nor entitled to promotion or retiring pension, and also may resign their office at pleasure.

uncovenanted-mercy, a.
Theol.: An expression used of something not promised by God in any covenant, and especially in the covenant of grace or of redemption. [COVENANT, ¶ (4).] For instance, to give Eternal Life to those who believe in Christ promised by God (John III, 14, 15) is now regarded as part of a covenant on the part of God, with those who believe in Christ, to extend salvation to those who have not had opportunity of hearing of Christ, is held to be an uncovenanted mercy. (Generally in the plural.)

¶ Used also familiarly, in the sense of, more than one expects or deserves.
"Let us leave him [the Duke of Argyll] to the uncovenanted mercies of Prof. Huxley."
Daily News, Feb. 4, 1864.

un-cov-er, v.t. & i. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. cover.]
A. Transitive:
1. To take a cover off, as the cover of a basket; to remove a cover or covering from; to divest of a covering, as of a veil, cloth, roof, or the like.
"He uncovered his face, and holding up his hands to heaven said: O you gods that I do worship, I require you chiefly to establish the kin-dom unto my soul."
Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fol. 62.
2. To strip bare.
"When an Indian is about to worship at the Moral, or brings his offering to this altar, he always uncovers his body to the wind."
Cook: *First Voyage*, ch. xix.
3. To take off the hat from, as a token of respect.
"None of the Eastern people use the compliment of uncovering their heads when they meet, as we do."
Dampier: *Voyage into India*, 1694.
4. To disclose; to make patent to view.
"In vain the striver to cover shame with shame, or by evasions thy crime answer at more."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 423.

B. Intransitive:
1. To take a cover or covering off anything.
"Uncover, dogs, and lap."
Shakespeare: *Timon*, III, 4.
2. Specif.: To take off the hat in token of respect.

un-cov-er-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. covered.]
1. Divested of covering or clothing; having the cover or covering removed.
"Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the skies."
Shakespeare: *Lea*, III, 4.
2. Specif.: Having the covering of the head removed in token of respect.
"Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole, than stand uncovered to the vulgar crowd."
Shakespeare: *2 Henry VI*, IV, 1.
3. Unprovided with a cover or covering; open, bare, naked, unprotected.
"Because they saw the penthouses of our turrettes burned down, and that our men could not with ease be uncovered to use them."
Goldinge: *Casus*, fol. 172.

un-cov-er-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. covered.] Not covered; not longed after.
"Uncovered wealth came pouring in upon me."
E. Bruce: *Poet of Quivira*, I, 332.

un-cov-er, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. cover.] To divest of a cowl; to remove a cowl from.
"I pray you think us friends—uncowl your face."
Coleridge.

un-cov-er-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. covered.] Divested of a cowl; not wearing a cowl or hood.
"Beyond you tale, by palmers, pilgrims trod, Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod."
Pope: *Dunciad*, III, 114.

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"A simple and uncrafty man cannot be wise unto salvation."
Sp. Taylor: *Discourse of Conscience* (Prod.).

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un-cour-tis-like (le as y), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. courteous-like.] Unlike a courtesier; hence, not flattering, bland, suave, or the like.
"I acted out an uncourteous part."
Macaulay: *Disc.*, III, 104.

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"I acted out an uncourteous part."
Macaulay: *Disc.*, III, 104.

• **un-crooked**, * **un-crook-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *crooked*.] Not crooked, bent, winding, or tortuous; straight.

"Beale and obedient ways, uncrooked."
Boswell & Pict.: *Loyal Subject*, III, 2.

• **un-cropped**, * **un-crope'**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cropped*.]

1. Not cropped, as land; not sown or planted.

2. Not plucked or gathered.

"Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and uncrapped falls to the ground."
Milton: *P. L.*, IV, 791.

3. Not cropped or cut, as the ears of a dog.

• **un-crossed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *crossed*.]

1. Not crossed; not set or placed across each other.

2. Not crossed out, cancelled, or erased.

"If his old debt stand still in the book uncrossed,
the shopkeeper may sue him for it."—*Bungay: Pictorial Progress*, pt. 1.

3. Not thwarted; not opposed.

• **un-crowd-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *crowded*.] Not crowded; not straitened for want of room.

"And held uncrowded valleys in its womb."
Audson: *Letter from Italy*.

• **un-crown**, * **un-crown**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *crown*, v.]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive of a crown; to pull or take a crown off.

"Were Demetrius dead, we easily might uncrown
This swain imperial."
Boswell & Pict.: *The Coronation*, v.

2. *Fig.*: To depose, to dethrone; to deprive of sovereignty.

"All uncoron'd him ere't he long."
Shakespeare: *A Henry VI.*, IV, 1.

• **un-crowned**, * **un-crowned**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *crowned*.]

1. Divested of a crown. (*Lit. or fig.*)

2. Not crowned: as, an uncrowned king.

3. Unrewarded.

"Never did such grace give away uncrowned."—*Sp. Ball: Contempl.*; *The Faithful Canaanite*.

• **un-crys-tal-line**, a. [Pref. un-, and Eng. *crystaline*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Not crystalline. Seeley, in Phillips (*Geol.*, I, 254) considers the uncrystalline type to consist of a volcanic rock, originally amorphous, sometimes glassy like obsidian or tachylite, and often in the micro-fibrous state. There is a complete transition between the uncrystalline and the semi-crystalline rocks.

• **un-ct-ion**, * **un-ct-ion**, * **un-ct-ion**, s. [Fr. *unction* = an anointing, unction, from Lat. *unctionem*, accens. of *unctio*, from *unctus*, pa. par. of *ungo* = to anoint.] [UNANCT.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with ointment or oil: as,
(1) A symbol of consecration, dedication, or appointment to an important office.

"One of them is not ashamed to tell us that the gift was communicated by this unction administered at the coronation."—*Mercantile Hist. Eng.*, ch. XIV.

(2) For medical purposes.

2. That which is used for anointing; an ointment, a salve, ointment.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Anything soothing or lenitive; a salve.

"Lay not that flattering unction to your soul."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, III, 4.

2. That quality in language, tone of expression, mode of address, manner, and the like, which excites strong devotion, fervor, tenderness, sympathy, and the like; that which melts to religious fervor and tenderness.

"His sermons want all that is called unction, and sometimes even earnestness."—*Hutton: Literature of Europe*, IV, 56.

3. Shame, favour, devotion, or sympathy; fictitious emotional warmth; nauseous sentimentality.

¶ *Extreme Unction*: [EXTREME UNCTION].

• **un-ct-ion-less**, a. [Eng. *unction*; -less.] Without unction.

• **un-ct-ion-ous**, * **un-ct-ion-ous**, a. [Fr. *unctueux*.] Unctuous.

"Beings made more fat and unctuous."—*Hackluyt: Topograph.*, III, 54.

• **un-ct-ion-ous-ness**, s. [Eng. *unctious*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being unctious; unctiousness.

"As if the same thereof had a fire-feeding unctiousness therein."—*Puller: Sermons*; *W. Graceland*.

• **un-ct-u-ous-ly**, * **un-ct-u-ous-ly**, s. [Fr. *unctuosité*; *lit.*, *unctuosité*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being unctious; greasiness, oiliness, unctuousness; a greasy feeling when rubbed or touched.

"A woman's flesh containeth in it I wot not what unctuousness of oily matter."—*P. Holland: Plin.*, p. 614.

2. *Min.*: The quality of being unctuous (q.v.).

• **un-ct-u-ous**, a. [Fr. *unctueux*, from Low Lat. *unctuosus*, from Lat. *unctus*, pa. par. of *ungo* = to anoint.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Of the nature of or resembling an unguent or ointment; greasy, oily, soapy.

(2) Having a greasy, oily, or soapy feeling when rubbed or touched with the fingers.

2. *Fig.*: Nauseously bland, suave, tender, sympathetic, fervid, devotional, emotional, or the like; soothing, fawning, mollifying.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The same as *OLEAG.*, II, 2.

2. *Min.*: Feeling greasy to the touch. Pipe-clay is somewhat unctuous; fuller's earth is unctuous; plumbago and soapstone are very unctuous. (*W. Phillips*.) The unctuousity often arises from the presence of magnesia.

• **unctuous-sucker**, s.

Ichthy.: *Cyclopterus liparis*, a small pale-brown fish, irregularly striped with lines of a darker colour; from northern seas. It is about four inches long, and the surface of the body is soft and slimy, whence the popular name. Called also Sea snail.

• **un-ct-u-ous-ly**, adv. [Eng. *unctuous*; -ly.] In an unctuous manner.

• **un-ct-u-ous-ness**, s. [Eng. *unctuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unctuous; unctuously.

• **un-cuck-éd-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cuckolded*.] Not made a cuckold.

"It is a deadly sorrow to behold a soul knave uncuckolded."—*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra*, I, 2.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [UNCULT.]

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [A humorous formation from Eng. *uncle*, on analogy of *aruncular* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to an uncle.

"His uncles and rather angular breast."—*De Quincey: Spanish Dusk*, § VI.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cult*.]

1. Not culled; not gathered.

2. Not separated; not selected.

"The green ear and the yellow wheat,
Uncultured."
Milton: *P. L.*, VI, 404.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cult*.] Not culpable; not blameworthy; inculpable.

"The Jews . . . are notwithstanding in that respect uncultured."—*Booker: Keck's Politics*, bk. III, § 7.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Lat. *cultus*, pa. par. of *cultus* = to cultivate.] Uncultivated, rude, illiterate.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cult*.] Not able to be cultivated; incapable of being tilled or cultivated.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cult*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not cultivated, as land; not tilled; not improved by tillage.

"The cause of the land remaining uncultured."
Lynn: *Prod. Early Roman Hist.*, I, 1, 12.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Not practised, fostered, or promoted; neglected.

"The art . . . lies altogether uncultured."—*Stowe: Spectator*, No. 594.

2. Not improved by labour, study, care, exercise, or the like.

"The sun as it were rose upon some parts of the commonwealth of learning, and cleared up many things; and I believe more have will continue to be cleared, which, whatever men think, are yet in their dark and uncultured state."—*Hollander: Religion of Nature*, § 3.

3. Not instructed, not civilised; rude, rough; uncivilized.

"These are instances of millions, whose uncultured nature has been left to itself, without the aid of letters."—*Locke*.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Eng. *uncultured*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uncultivated.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cultured*.] Neglect or want of culture or education.

"Idleness, ill-husbandry . . . uncultured, neglect of souls."—*Sp. Ball: Sermons*; *P. L.*, VII, 20.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cultured*.] Uncultivated.

"Blackford: on whose uncultured breast
A transient boy, I caught the nest."
Scott: *Marmion*, IV, 14.

• **un-cult-éd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *cultured*.] Not hindered, not embarrassed.

"The simplicity of unembarrassed men."
Thomson: *Casts of Induction*, II, 2.

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fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūtē, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. a, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

uncourse, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *course*.] To free from any course or exertion; to revoke a curse on.

"Shed of with such uncoursing pay."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, III. 2.

in-curse, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *curse*.] To free from any curse or exertion; to revoke a curse on.

"Curse their souls; their peace is made."
Shakespeare: Richard II., III. 2.

in-cursed, *in-cūret*, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cursed*.] Not cursed or exorcised; free from a curse.

"Seven ears has kept this spot of earth uncursed."
Walter: Battle of the Hammer Islands, 66.

in-cū-tain, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *curtain*.] To remove or withdraw a curtain from; to disclose, to reveal.

"I will myself uncover this in your sight."
The Wonders of this World's Ineffable Light.

in-cū-tōm-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *customable*.] Not subject to customs duties; as, *uncustomable goods*.

in-cū-tōm-a-r-y, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *customary*.] Not customary; not usual; unusual. (*Carlyle: Macbeth, IV. 123.*)

in-cū-tōm-ed (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *customal*.]

1. Not subject to customs or duty.

2. Not having paid, or been charged with custom duties.

in-cū-tōm-ed (2), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and abbreviation of Eng. *accustomed*.] Unaccustomed.

"That the steels might pass with ease."
Not start as yet unaccustomed to the sword.
Currier: Homer: Iliad A. 300.

in-cū-t, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cūt*.] Not cut.

"Therefore the soldiers thought good that it should be cut by some sword."
Edwards: John 21.

in-cū-t-ēd, **in-cū-t-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cūt* (2), *a.*, and suff. *-ēd*.] Not cut with cut or sweet wine.

"Wine that seldom come unto us uncuted."
Boile: France, p. 224.

in-cū-th, *a.* [UNCOUTH.]

in-cū-phēr, *v.t.* [UNCIPHER.]

in-dām, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dam*.] To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction; to remove a stop, obstruction, or hindrance from.

"The very ploughman, on the mountain's brow,"
Edwards: his watery stream; huge torrents flow."
Virgil: Georgic I. 100.

in-dām-āged (aged as *lēd*), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *damaged*.] Not damaged; not injured.

"Plants will frequent shaggy try."
Edwards: Philo: Cider, I.

in-dām-ped, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *damper*.] Not damped; not having a dam or barrier to prevent the flowing of the stream.

"Seven ran undammed between hills unknown."
Poe: Mosaic & C.

in-dām-ped (a silent), **in-dām-ped**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *damped*.] Not damped; undampened.

"The seven men of Rome into prison that came betwixt open and undampened."
Weyl: 1841.

in-dām-nī-fied, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dampened*.] Uninjured; suffering no loss or injury. (*Caine, in Eng. Garner, III. 238.*)

in-dām-ped, **in-dāmpt**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *damp*.] Not damped; hence, not chilled, not dissipated, disheartened, or discouraged.

"By tender laws"
A lively people curving, so undampened."
Thomas: Winter, 448.

in-dām-gēred, **in-dām-ger-id**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *danger*, *s.*, and suff. *-ed*.] Free from danger; out of danger.

"Perch'd he doth within your shipples, and not go them among."
Then had he been undamp-ger-id."
Shakespeare: Tale of Beryn.

in-dām-gēr-ōus, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dangerous*.] Not dangerous.

"Then cherish this, this unresponsive power,"
Edwards: to the palace.
Thomson: Britannia, 200.

in-dām-shed, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dashed*.] Not dashed; not frightened or damped; undamped. (*Daniel: Civil Wars, VI.*)

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in-dāt-ēd (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dated*.] Not dated; having no date; not having the time given, noted, or marked.

"Which shall not be undated, since thy breath is able to immortal, after death."
Shakespeare: Henry IV., II. 2.

in-dāt-ēd (2), *a.* [Lat. *undatus*, from *unda* = a wave.] Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin; waved.

in-dāugh-tēr-ly (a silent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *daughterly*.] Unbecoming a daughter; unworthy of a daughter.

"Anything undaughterly, unbecomingly, or unlike a daughter."
Richardson: Clarissa, VII. 415.

in-dāunt-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *daunt*.] Not able to be daunted.

"Heretic and undaunted boldness."
Macbeth.

in-dāunt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *daunted*.] Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; fearless, intrepid.

"Undaunted still, though worried and perplexed."
Comper: Table Talk, 204.

in-dāunt-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *undaunted*.] Not as if daunted; boldly, intrepidly, fearlessly.

"We feel ourselves undauntedly bold where we are sure of no effectual resistance."
Macbeth: Essay IV.

in-dāunt-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *undaunted*.] The quality or state of being undaunted; fearlessness, intrepidity.

"Walking on towards the place for execution with calmness and undauntedness."
Macbeth: Works, v. 204.

in-dāw-n-īng, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dawning*.] Not dawning; not showing the day; not growing light.

"A prisoner in the yet undawning east."
Comper: Task IV. 100.

in-dāw-n-ēd (to *as* *ēd*), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dawned*.] Not dawned.

"Undawned with the glare of praise."
Macbeth: Essay IV.

in-dē, **in-dē**, **in-dē**, **in-dē**, *a.* [Lat. *unda* = a wave.] [ONDE.]

in-dēad, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dead*.] Not dead; alive.

"Neither did any one of so great a number remain undead."
Macbeth: John VI.

in-dēad-lī-nēss, **in-dēad-ly-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *undeadly*.] Incapability of dying; immortality.

"King of kings and lord of lords . . . which alone hath undeadlyness."
Macbeth: 1 Tim. I.

in-dēad-lī, **in-dēad-lī**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *deadly*.] Not subject to death; immortal, ever-living.

"To the king of worlds undeadly and undieable God alone be honour and glory."
Macbeth: 1 Tim. I.

in-dēaf, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deaf*.] To cure of deafness; to restore the sense of hearing to.

"My death's tale may yet undeaf his ear."
Shakespeare: Richard II., II. 1.

in-dē-bāsed, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *debased*.] Not debased.

"But the heart which is thine shall expire undebased."
Macbeth: Statues for Music.

in-dē-bāng-hēd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *debauched*.] Not debauched or corrupted; pure.

"Plain, hospitable kind."
Comper: Task III. 74.

in-dē-ō-gōn, *s.* [Lat. *undecim* = eleven, and Gr. *gonia* (gonia) = an angle.]

"Geom.: A plane figure having eleven sides or angles."

in-dē-cāne, *s.* [Lat. *undecim*, and Eng. *&c.* *decime* (q.v.); of Lat. *undecim* = eleven.]

"Chem.: C₁₁H₂₄. One of the series of paraffins obtained from American petroleum. It has a sp. gr. of 765 at 15° and boils at 180° to 184°."

in-dē-cōy-īng, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decaying*.]

1. Not decaying; not suffering diminution, decline, or decay.

"Some chosen plants, disposed with nicest care, in undecaying beauty were preserved."
Macbeth: Essay IV.

2. Immortal, unending, as, the undecaying joys of heaven.

in-dē-cōy-a-ble, **in-dē-cōy-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decidable*.]

1. Not decidable; not capable of being decided; not subject or liable to decision.

2. Not deceiving; not deceitful.

"A more undecidable calculation."
Macbeth: On Time.

in-dē-cōy-ē, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decide*.] To free from deception, fallacy, or mistake; to open one's eyes; to remove a deception practised upon one.

"No pains had been spared to undeceive them."
Macbeth: Hist. Eng., ch. 22.

in-dē-cōy-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decided*.] Not decided; not under the influence of a deception.

"Deliberately, and undeceived."
Macbeth: Hist. Eng., ch. 22.

in-dē-cōy-ē-y, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decency*.] The opposite of decency; indecency.

"A great signification of decency and undecency."
Macbeth: Hist. Eng., ch. 22.

in-dē-cōy-nā-r-y, *a.* [Lat. *undecim* = eleven, and *annus* = a year.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

in-dē-cōy-nī-ā-l, *a.* [UNDECENNARY.] Pertaining or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years, or on every eleventh year.

in-dē-cōy-ē, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decent*.] Not decent; indecent.

"I cast it from me, like a garment torn, ragged, and the undecent to be worn."
Macbeth: Conquest of Granada, I. 1.

in-dē-cōy-ē-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *undecent*; *-ly*.] Not decently; indecently.

"To wear their hair undecently long."
Macbeth: Hist. Eng., ch. 22.

in-dē-cōy-tive, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *deceptive*.] Not deceptive; not deceitful.

in-dē-cōy-ē-ble, **in-dē-cōy-ē-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decidable*.] Not capable of being decided, settled, or solved.

"There is hardly a greater and more undecidable problem in natural theology."
Macbeth: Hist. Eng., ch. 22.

in-dē-cōy-ē, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decide*.] Not to decide; to reverse a decision concerning.

"To undecide."
Macbeth: Hist. Eng., ch. 22.

in-dē-cōy-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decided*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not decided; not settled or determined.

"Long undecided lasts the airy strife."
Macbeth: Philo: Bismarck.

2. Not decided, not determined; irresolute, wavering. (Said of persons or things.)

"An undecided answer hung on the said hesitating tongue."
Macbeth: Robbery, v. 22.

B. As substantive:

"Courseing: A course in which the greyhounds score an equal number of points; a drawn course."

"Night Time and Hector were so well matched that after a couple of undecides the judge was unable to say which was best."
Macbeth: Dec. 4, 1884.

in-dē-cōy-ē-mōle, *s.* [Ital.]

"Music: A group of eleven notes to be played in the time of eight of the same name."

in-dē-cōy-ē-phēr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; not able to be deciphered.

in-dē-cōy-ē-phēr-a-ble-y, *adv.* [Eng. *undecipherable*; *-ly*.] In a manner that cannot be deciphered.

in-dē-cōy-ē-phēr-ed, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *deciphered*.] Not deciphered.

"Night but undeciphered characters."
Macbeth: Works, vol. 2, dis. 22.

in-dē-cōy-ē-sive, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *decisive*.] Not decisive or conclusive; indecisive.

"Two nations . . . made appeal to an undecisive experiment."
Macbeth.

in-dē-cōy, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decy*.] To deprive or divest of ornaments.

"To undock the pompous body of a king."
Macbeth: Richard II., IV. 1.

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Macbeth: Richard II., IV. 1.

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"To undock the pompous body of

un-docked, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. docked.]

1. Not adorned, not ornamented; not docked out.

"Can England see the best that she can boast
Lie thus unadorned, undocked, and almost lost?"
—*Daniel*: *Civil Wars*, v.

2. Not furnished with a deck, as a ship.

un-dé-clared, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. declared.] Not declared; latent.

"Thus, which hynde of clerkes hymselfe meaneth,
Tyndale leaveth undecleared, and will we shall geasse
of hys mynde."—*Sir F. More*: *Works*, p. 377.

un-dé-clin-a-bile, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. declinable.]

1. Not capable of being declined; specif., in grammar, not variable in the termination: as, an *undeclinable* noun.

2. Not possible to be avoided.
"The office on his part was undeclinable."—*Macaulay*: *Life of William*, p. 107.

un-dé-clined, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. declined.]

1. Not having the cases marked by variations in the termination: as, a noun *undeclined*.

2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

"In his track my wary feet have stepped;
His undeviated way is precisely kept."
—*Longfellow*: *Paraphrase of Job*.

un-dé-com-pô-s-a-bile, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. decomposable.] Not able to be decomposed; not admitting of or liable to decomposition.

un-dé-côr-êr-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. decorated.] Not decorated; not adorned; not embellished; plain.

un-dé-crêd, a. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. decreed.] Not decreed; having a decree reversed; released from a decree.

"As if eternal doom
Could be reversed, and undecreed in us."
—*Byron*: *King Arthur*, III.

un-dé-cy-lé, a. [Lat. *uncylus*; Eng. *decyl* (q.v.), and suff. -*é*.] Having as its basic eleven atoms or proportions of a substance.

undecyllo-acid, a.

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{22}O_2 = C_{10}H_{21}COOH$. Obtained by the oxidation of methyl-undecyl-ketone. It melts at 28.5° , and boils at 212° to 213° , under a pressure of 100 mm.

un-dé-dé-i-cât-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. dedicated.]

1. Not dedicated; not consecrated; not devoted.

2. Not inscribed to a patron; without a dedication.

"I should let this book come forth undedicated"—*Byron*: *Works*, II, 217.

3. (Of a road): Not given over by those who first made it to the public authorities. A road not dedicated is maintained at the charge of those whose private property it is.

un-dé-dê-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. deeded.]

1. Not signalized by action.
"My sword with an unadorned edge,
I sheathe again undeeded."
—*Macbeth*, v. 7.

2. Not transferred by deed; as, *undeeded* land.

un-dé-fâçed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. defaced.] Not defaced; not disfigured; not deprived of its form.

"In them is involved the character of men who preserve the divine image undefaced."—*Emerson*: *Sermons*, Vol. VI, ser. 25.

un-dé-fât-i-gâ-bile, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. defatigable.] Indefatigable, tireless.

"Mean while the lord deputy with undefatigable pains prosecuteth Mac Hugh."—*Camden*: *Met. of Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1595).

un-dé-fêas-i-bile, **un-de-fêas-i-bile**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. defensible.] Not defensible; indefensible.

"The sabbath victor's conquest in the undefensible scripture of the olds and new testaments."—*Isidore*: *Isidore*.

un-dé-fêct-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. defected.] Not defected; not cleared from dregs or impurities; thick, unrefined.

"Pure, simple, undefected rage."—*Goethe*: *Mandelstam*, II, 118.

un-dé-fêçed, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. defence, and suff. -*é*.] Unprotected, undefended.

"Nor weak side; which (scorned and maliced)
Lay open undefended."—*Shakespeare*: *Civil Wars*, VIII.

un-dé-fînd-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. definded.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Not defended; not protected; unprotected by works of defence.

"The crows and ravens rights, on undefended prey."
—*Byron*: *Don Quixote*, III, 100.

2. Not defended, supported, maintained, or upheld by power or argument.

"And it was left undefended even by the boldness
And most scrupulous liberality among the non-jurors."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XVIII.

II. Law:

1. Not characterized by a defence being put forward: as, an *undefended* action.

2. Not defended by counsel: as, The prisoner was *undefended*.

un-dé-fîed, **un-de-fîed**, **un-de-fyed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. defied.] Not defied; not set at defiance; not challenged.

"He boldly threw it at him undefied."
—*Byron*: *Conquest of Granada*, I.

un-dé-fîled, **un-de-fîled**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. defiled.] Not defiled, polluted, corrupted, or vitiated; pure.

"Far from them, and undefiled."
—*Byron*: *Stanzas of Corinthus*, XVII.

un-dé-fîl-êd-lý, adv. [Eng. *undefiled*; -*ly*.] In an undefiled manner; purely, chastely.

"But I will have matrimony observed more holily & undefiledly among them."—*Isidore*: *Matthew*, v.

un-dé-fîn-a-bile, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. definable.]

1. Not capable of being defined or marked out or limited.

"Other persons meriting no little as they do, might be put upon it to an undefinable amount."—*Macaulay*: *On Economical Reform*.

2. Not capable of being described by a definition; indefinable.

"That undefinable but impressive halo which the lapse of ages throws around a celebrated spot."—*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, III, (Note 7).

un-dé-fîne, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. define.] To render indefinite; to confound or confuse definitions.

"Their application to logic, or any other subject, is only to *undefine* and to confuse."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

un-dé-fîned, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. defined.]

1. Not defined or limited.

2. Not marked or explained; not described by a definition.

3. Not clearly marked or known; indefinite, vague.

"Its source concealed or undefined."
—*Scott*: *Marmion*, III, (Intro.).

un-dé-fîow-êr-êd, **un-de-fîoured**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. deflowered.]

1. Not deflowered; not polluted or robbed of chastity.

"They leave . . . no wilds beasts vachased, nor no maid undeflowered."—*Golden Bough*, let. 2.

2. Not violated or infringed; intact.

"Much more may a king enjoy his rights and prerogatives undeflowered, untouched."—*Macaulay*: *Reform in England*, bk. II.

un-dé-fôrmed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. deformed.] Not deformed; not disfigured.

"All the pomp and glare of war, yet undeformed by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity."—*Pope*.

un-dé-fôuled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. defouled.] Unfouled.

"By the grace of God, unsmudged and undefouled."—*Chaucer*: *Boecius*, bk. II.

un-dé-grâd-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. degraded.] Not degraded, debased, or dishonoured.

"The intention of a founder, in preserving grammar studies undegraded, ought to be held sacred."—*Knox*: *Mem. on Grammar Schools*.

un-dé-i-fý, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. defigy.] To reduce from the state or rank of a deity; to deprive of the character or qualities of a deity; to deprive of the honour due to a God.

"An idol may be *undefigy* by many accidental causes."—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 74.

un-dé-jêct-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. dejected.] Not dejected, cast down, or depressed.

"We shall, indeed, often fall; but let us rise undejected."—*Emerson*: *Essays*, No. 22.

un-dé-lây-a-bile, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delayable.] Not admitting of delay.

"With what undelayable heat does the time pass away, a deserving beauty."—*Shakespeare*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, I, 1, 100.

un-dé-lâyed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delayed.] Not delayed.

un-dé-lây-êd-lý, **un-de-lây-êd-lý**, adv. [Eng. *undelayed*; -*ly*.] Without delay.

"Faster than daylight in his own exultation, a good shepherd, came to them undelayed."—*Isidore*: *Isidore*.

un-dé-lây-îng, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delaying.] Not delaying; without delay.

"Undelaying each."—*Chaucer*: *Boecius*, bk. II, 100.

un-dé-lâet-a-bile, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delatable.] Not delatable; not postponable.

"The general warmth was not undelatable."—*Macaulay*: *Triumph of Shandy*, III, 100.

un-dé-lê-gât-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delegated.] Not delegated; not delegated to another.

"Your assumption of undelimited power."—*Macaulay*: *French Revolution*.

un-dé-lê-r-êt-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. deliberated.] Not deliberated; not deliberated.

"The prince's coming and undeliberatedly, he himself and the king's wife that sudden appearance."—*Chaucer*: *Civil Wars*, II, 110.

un-dé-light-êd (q.v. silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delighted.] Not delighted; not pleased or gratified.

"Now, undelighted, all delight, all glad,
Of living creatures."—*Isidore*: *Isidore*, I, 1, 100.

un-dé-light-fûl (q.v. silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delightful.] Not delightful; not affording delight or pleasure.

"Undelighting and unpleasing to God."—*Macaulay*: *Isidore*, bk. II, ch. 17.

un-dé-light-fûl-lý (q.v. silent), adv. [Eng. *undelightful*; -*ly*.] Not in a delightful manner; without affording delight or pleasure.

un-dé-lîv-êr-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. deliverable.] Not capable of being delivered, freed, or released.

"Fix thyself in Dandyhood, undeliverable."—*Isidore*: *Isidore*, bk. II, ch. 17.

un-dé-lîv-êr-êd-lý, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delivered.]

1. Not delivered; not freed or released.

"Still undelivered from the oppression of a religious dominating clergy."—*Macaulay*: *Reform in England*, bk. II, ch. 17.

2. Not handed over.

3. Not disburdened, as of a child.

4. Not born; not brought forth, as a child.

"The mighty burden wherewith they go
Dices undelivered, perishes unborn."
—*Isidore*: *Civil Wars*, II, 110.

un-dé-lîd-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. deluded.] Not deluded or deceived.

"And putting for the truth it could not bear,
With longing breast and undeluded eye."
—*Isidore*: *Isidore*, I, 1, 100.

un-dé-lîg-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. deluged.] Not deluged; not overwhelmed or overflowed.

"The field remains undeluged with your blood."
—*Chaucer*: *Boecius*, bk. II, 100.

un-dé-lîv-êd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. delved.] Not delved or dug.

"Delved."—*Isidore*: *Isidore*, I, 1, 100.

un-dé-môl-îshed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. demolished.] Not demolished; not destroyed or ruined.

"Then also, though to foreign yoke submit,
She undemolished stood."
—*Isidore*: *Isidore*, I, 1, 100.

un-dé-môn-strâ-bile, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. demonstrable.] Not demonstrable; not capable of being demonstrated; in-demonstrable.

"Out of the precepts of the law of nature, and of the common and undemonstrable principles."
—*Isidore*: *Isidore*, I, 1, 100.

un-dé-môn-strâ-tive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. demonstrative.] Not demonstrative; not given to excited or strong expressions of feeling; reserved; without show or display of one's self.

"In the time of undemonstrative sincerity."—*Isidore*: *Isidore*, I, 1, 100.

un-dé-môn-strâ-tive-lý, adv. [Eng. *undemonstratively*; -*ly*.]

fâte, fat, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father; wê, wôt, here, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pîf, sûre, sîr, marine; gô, pî or, wôre, wêlf, work, whô, côn; mûta, oûh, sûre, quite, cûr, fâll, trîf, sýrian. a, æ = ô; ey = â; g = k.

$$= \delta; \quad q\delta = \delta\omega.$$

.....

$-1000, -500, -100, 0, 100, 500, 1000$



under-jaw, s. The lower jaw.
"The retired under-jaw of a wine works, the ground."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. 33.

under-keeper, s. A subordinate or assistant keeper, warder, &c.
"And so much labour he obtained from the under-keeper."—*Stowe: Boston News* (Jan. 1855).

under-kind, s. A lower or inferior kind.
"I would not then like an under-kind of hymnist to blow the music."—*Dryden: An Evening's Love*, l. 1.

under-kingdom, s. A petty or subordinate kingdom in a confederation or union.
"The hundred under-kingdoms that had a way."—*Young: Poems*, 685.

under-laborer, s. An inferior or assistant laborer or workman.
"It is ambition enough to be employed as an under-laborer in clearing the ground."—*Lucas: Hamus Undered*. (Sp. to the Reader.)

under-lease, s.
Lease. A lease granted by a lessee of his interest under the original lease; a sub-lease.

under-officer, s. A subordinate or inferior officer.

under-peep, under-peeps, v.t. To cast a look under.
"How towards her, and would under-peep her side."—*Shakespeare: Comedies*, II, 1.

under-peopled, a. Not fully peopled.

under-plain, s. A plain lying under or below.
"Upon the under-plain a hundred springs, a hundred ways should swimme."—*Browne: Brit. Pastorals*, II.

under-possessor, s. A subordinate possessor or holder.
"Annuities and greater donations are the reserves of the superior right, and not to be invaded by the under-possessors."—*Sp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 17.

under-rate, a. Inferior.
"These under-rate mortals."—*Gentlemen Instructed*, p. 16.

under-reckon, v.t. To reckon or calculate too low.
"Said under-reckons it by seven years."—*Sp. Bull. Sermon to Lords of Parliament*, Feb. 18, 1631.

under-recompensed, a. Insufficiently recompensed.
"They are generally under-recompensed."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I, ch. 2.

under-region, s. An inferior or lower region.

under-roof, s. A roof under another; a lower roof.
"An under-roof of doleful gray."—*Tennyson: Flying Dutchman*, 4.

under-searching, a. Searching or seeking below.
"The under-searching water working on."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. III.

under-secretary, s. A subordinate or assistant-secretary.

under-servant, s. An inferior servant.
"Afterwards an under-servant in the queen's station."—*Camden: Hist. Q. Elizabeth* (an. 1595).

under-service, s. Inferior or subordinate service.

under-sheriff, under-sheriffe, under-sherive, s. A sheriff subordinate in rank to a sheriff properly so called; a sheriff's deputy.
"Sheriffs and under-sheriffs, constables and turnkeys, in short, all the ministers of justice from Holt down to Kitch."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

under-sheriffry, under-shrieve, under-sheriffery, s. The office of an under-sheriff.
"Many times these under-sheriffries do more good than their high speculations."—*Bacon: Essays*; *Of Frauds*.

under-shrievalty, s. The same as UNDER-SHERIFFRY (q.v.).

under-side, s. The lower side of anything.
"These being hollowed out, on the under-side, like a scoop."—*Foley: Natural Theology*, ch. 2.

under-skinker, s.
1. Ord. Lang. An under-drawer or tapster. (*Shakespeare: 1 Henry IV.*, II, 4.)
2. Naut. The assistant to the purser's steward.

under-skirt, s. A skirt under a dress.
"The panel on the under-skirt may consist of black lace bonnet."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 15, 1855.

under-sky, s. A lower sky; the lower part of the atmosphere.
"Flaming about the under-sky."—*Tennyson: Flying Dutchman*, 25.

under-spurred, s. Not having sufficient spurs; undermasted.

under-sphere, s.
1. Lit. A sphere beneath another one, s. 1 moved by it.
"He converted rebel passions, ruled them so as under-spheres by the first heaven's law."—*King upon Dr. Donne*.
2. Fig. An inferior sphere of action.

under-stated, s.
1. Stated beneath the truth, or what is right and proper.
"Forgetting himself exalted, or rather under-stated."—*Fowler: Worthies*; *Andersson*.
2. Having too low or small an estate.

under-stocked, s. Not sufficiently stocked.
"A new colony must always for some time be more under-stocked than the greater part of other countries."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I, ch. 12.

under-suit, s. A suit worn under or beneath another suit.
"No danger of catching cold, his own under-suit was so well lined."—*Fowler: Worthies*; *Hannibal*.

under-sword-fish, s.
Ichthy. (*Hemiramphus*.)

under-taxed, a. Taxed beneath what they can bear, or below the proportion of the taxation of others.

under-thing, s. A lower or inferior thing. (*Summ. & Plot*; *Philaster*, I.)

under-tow, s. A current of water below the surface running in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on the beach.
"All these secret currents that flow with such resolution under-tow."—*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.

under-treasurer, s. One who transacted the business of the Lord High Treasurer of England.

under-treated, a. Treated with too little respect; treated slightly.

under-water, a. Being or lying under water; subaquatic.
"Vallibus found this under-water train."—*Mag. Lucan: Pharsalia*, IV.

under-witted, a. Half-witted; silly.
"Cupid to an under-witted whipper."—*Kennet: Erasmus: Praise of Poly.*, p. 10.

under-world, s.
I. Ordinary language:
1. In the same sense as II.
2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes.
"Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail, That brings our friends up from the under-world."—*Tennyson: Princess*, IV, 25.
3. The lower or inferior part of mankind.
II. Anthrop. The abode of departed spirits; Hades. The idea that the souls of men, after death, went down to a region beneath is very ancient and widespread, and is commented on by Lucien (*De Lucra*, 2). This popular notion finds expression in one article of the Apostles' Creed, "He descended into Hell."
"In the ancient Egyptian doctrine of the future life, modelled as it was on solar myth, Amenit, the western region of the departed, is an under-world, or Hades."—*Tyler: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), II, 67.

ün-dër-äct, v.t. [Pref. under-, and Eng. act.] To act or perform, as a part or play, inefficiently or feebly.
"The play was so underacted it broke down."—*Macready*.

ün-dër-äc-tion, s. [Pref. under-, and Eng. action.] Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.
"The least episodes, or underactions, interwoven in it, are partly necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design."—*Dryden: Virgil*; *Shaks.* (*Boetie*).

ün-dër-äid, v.t. [Pref. under-, and Eng. aid, v.] To aid secretly.
"Robert . . . is said to have underaided Boul."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 23.

ün-dër-bäc-k, s. [Pref. under-, and Eng. back, s.] The vessel placed beneath the masts to receive the wort as it flows from the latter.

ün-dër-bäkr, v.t. [Pref. under-, and Eng. bear, v.]

1. To support, to endure
"Faintest underbearing of his fate."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, II, 2.

2. To guard, to face, to trim, to line
"The duchess of Milan's gown . . . underbore a black velvet."—*Shakespeare: Much Ado*, II, 4.

ün-dër-bäkr-är, s. [Pref. under-, and bear, v.] In funerals, one who supports the corpse.

ün-dër-bid, v.t. [Pref. under-, and bid, v.] To bid or offer less than appears at an auction; to offer less than, to execute work, supply goods, or the like, at a lower price than.

ün-dër-bind, v.t. [Pref. under-, and bind, v.] To bind underneath.
"With his huge weight the jacks underbound."—*Parsons: Poems*.

ün-dër-böard, s. [Pref. under-, and Eng. board, s.] Secretly clandestinely; possibly to aboveboard, q.v.

"The receivers of such will pay underboard."—*Fowler: Holy State*, IV, 2, 15.

ün-dër-börne, pt. par. or a. [Eng. borne, v.]

ün-dër-bought (ought to be), pt. par. or a. [Undersold.]

ün-dër-bräse, v.t. [Pref. under-, and Eng. brace, v.] To bind, fasten, or tie together below or underneath.
"The troubled head That underbraced his helmet at the chin."—*Camden: Brit. Pastors*.

ün-dër-brüsh, s. [Pref. under-, and Eng. brush, s.] Shrubs and small trees in a forest growing under large trees; underwood.
"The shores on either side were thick with underbrush."—*Verelsteden's Voyages*, 1677, p. 200.

ün-dër-bürä, ün-dër-brösa, s. [Pref. under-, and Eng. bury, v.] To bury.
"V shal underbröme the carle."—*Wyclif: Bible*, II, 12.

ün-dër-buy, v.t. [Pref. under-, and Eng. buy, v.]
1. To buy at less than the real or true value.
"Else we underbuy us."—*Shakespeare: Tit. Andronicus*, I, 1.
2. To buy at a lower price than.

ün-dër-chäm-bër-läin, s. [Pref. under-, and Eng. chamberlain, s.] A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

ün-dër-chärge, v.t. [Pref. under-, and Eng. charge, v.]
1. To charge less than the fair or true value or price for.
2. Not to put a sufficient charge in; undercharge a gun.

ün-dër-chärge, a. [Pref. under-, and Eng. charged, a.] Not adequately or sufficiently charged; specifically, applied to a military whose crater is not so wide at the top as at the deep.

ün-dër-cöat, s. [Pref. under-, and Eng. coat, s.]
1. A coat worn under another.
2. The under layer of hair. (*Coat* [A. II, 1.]
"The dog looked fresh and well . . . though his undercoat."—*Pied, Dec. 8, 1854*.

ün-dër-croep, ün-dür-croep, v.t. [Pref. under-, and Eng. creep, v.] To creep secretly or imperceptibly.
"Be war lest permeature undercreeps to the wicked thought."—*Wyclif: Bible*, IV, 6.

ün-dër-ery, ün-dür-ery, v.t. [Pref. under-, and Eng. cry, v.] To cry out.
"And the under-cries (independent) and the Cries, crucify him."—*Wyclif: Bible*, Luke 23:21.

ün-dër-ür-rent, s. & a. [Pref. under-, and Eng. current, s.]
A. As substantive:
1. Lit. A current running under another one.
2. Fig. Something at work out of us as influence, feeling, or the like, which has tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.
"The undercurrent of agricultural opinion."—*April 4, 1855*.

äte, ät, äre, amidst, wät, fäll, fäther; wö, wüt, häre, camel, hër, thäre; päse, pät, äire, sir, marke; gö, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, wäd, sön; mäte, cüh, cüre, gäite, cür, räle, fäll; trý, sýrian. æ, œ = ö; øy = ä; œ = kw.

un-der-ent, *adj.*: **Running below or out of sight**; hidden.

"An un-der-ent undercurrent was."
—*Tempest*, *Hamlet*, I. i. 331.

un-der-ent, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. ent**, *a.*] The under side of a skirt or of a leaf; the flit.

"Then, having disarranged him, we cut off strips of under-ent."—Field, Dec. 26, 1866.

un-der-ent, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. ent**, *v.*] To underlie.

un-der-ent-grold, *a.* [**Prof. under**; **Eng. grold**, and *ent*, *adj.*] Of inferior rank or degree.

*"At the giving of every under-ent-grold dinner,"—Hobbes, *Character*, 16, 16.*

un-der-ditch, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. ditch**, *v.*] To form a deep ditch or trench in, in order to drain the surface.

"To form a deep ditch or trench in, in order to drain the surface."

un-der-dé, *v.t. & i.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. dé**, *v.*]

A. Intransitive:
1. To act below one's abilities; not to act up to one's powers.

"You must, when you should under-dé."
—*Ben Jonson*.

2. To do less than is requisite.

"Knew much of her virtues than under-dé."
—*Ben Jonson*.

B. Transitive: To do less thoroughly than is requisite; specif., in cooking, to cook insufficiently.

un-der-dé-or, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. dé-or**, *a.*] One who does less than is necessary, requisite, or expedient.

un-der-déno, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. déno**, *a.*] Insufficiently cooked; as, the meat is under-déno.

un-der-déno, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. déno**, *a.*] An insufficient dose; a quantity less than a dose.

un-der-déno, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. déno**, *v.*] To give or take a smaller or insufficient dose.

un-der-drain, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. drain**, *a.*] A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

un-der-drain, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. drain**, *v.*] To drain, by cutting trenches under the surface of the ground.

un-der-dressed, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. dressed**, *a.*]

1. Not well or sufficiently dressed.

2. Underdressed, as meat.

un-der-é-é-timate, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. é-é-timate**, *a.*] An estimate or valuation at too low a rate.

un-der-é-é-timate, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. é-é-timate**, *v.*] To estimate or value at too low a rate; to value insufficiently.

un-der-fac-tion, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. fac-tion**, *a.*] A subordinate faction; a subdivision of a faction.

"Christianity loses by contests of under-factions."
—*Barry of Paris*.

un-der-fac-ti-ty, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. fac-ti-ty**, *a.*] A subordinate faculty, power, or endowment.

un-der-farm-er, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. farmer**, *a.*] A farmer working under the direction of another one.

un-der-feed, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. feed**, *v.*] To feed insufficiently.

"The family he strive to under-feed and starve it."
—*Quaker, *Tears of the Church*, p. 104.*

un-der-fél-lôw, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. fél-lôw**, *a.*] A mean fellow, a scoundrel, a scoundrel.

"With much more business than a scoundrel."
—*Shakespeare, *As You Like It*, I. i.*

un-der-fill-ing, *a.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. fill-ing**, *a.*] The lower part of a building. (See *ent* under *construction*.)

un-der-fél-lôw, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. fél-lôw**, *v.*] To "low" to accompany.

"And the under-fél-lôw under-fél-lôw me."
—*Wright*.

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un-der-fél-lôw, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. fél-lôw**, *v.*] To "low" to accompany.

"And the under-fél-lôw under-fél-lôw me."
—*Wright*.

un-der-fél-lôw, *v.t.* [**Prof. under**, and **Eng. fél-lôw**, *v.*] To "low" to accompany.

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un-dér-é-gát-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *derogating*.] Not derogating; not acting beneath one's rank or position.

"The lord, underogating share
The vulgar gains of 'lost and pair.'"
—*Scott: Marmion*, IV. (Introd.)

un-dér-róg-é-tór-y, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *derogatory*.] Not derogatory; not diminishing or degrading.

"To create in us apprehensions underogatory from what we shall possess."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 323.

un-dér-part, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *part*, *a.*] A subordinate or inferior part or character.

"There were several others playing underparts by themselves."—*Goldsmith: Essay*, I.

un-dér-pay, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pay*, *v.*] To pay insufficiently or inadequately.

un-dér-peér, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *peer*, *v.*] To peer, peep, or look under.

"Which the shrewd boys underpeerings."—*Pattenham: Eng. Poets*, bk. III, ch. VI.

un-dér-pight (*gh* silent), **un-dér-pight**, *rrf. & pa. par.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pight*, or from *underpitch*, *v.*]

As pref.: Stuffed under.

"He drunks and wel his girl underpight."—*Saucer: C. T.*, 5310.

As pa. par.: Fixed or supported under.

"We get repeat we our glow, with hope whereof we for the present time are abandoned underpight."—*Edin. Review*, I.

un-dér-pin, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pin*, *v.*]

1. **As pref.**: To pin or support underneath; to place or fix something underneath for support or foundation, when a previous support or foundation is removed; to underset: as—

(1) To support, as a wall, when an excavation is made beneath it, by building up a new portion of a wall from the lower level.

(2) To support, as an overhanging bank of earth or rock, by masonry or brickwork. [UNDERPINNING.]

2. **As pa. par.**: To support, to prop.

"We have to secure themselves against disputes of that kind under their acquiescent 'jura belli.'"—*Bald: Roman Law*.

un-dér-pin-ning, *s.* [Eng. *underpin*; *-ing*.]

1. The act of one who underpins; the act of supporting or propping up a wall, bank of earth, etc., by introducing masonry, timbers, etc., beneath.

2. Supports, temporary or permanent, introduced beneath a wall already constructed; underpinning.

3. A system of sinking brick-lined shafts.

un-dér-plán, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *plan*, *s.*]

A plain beneath or at a lower level.

"For her veil, she is the underplains"
A hundred voices a hundred voices should swim.
—*Bronte: Brontë's Poems*, I. 11.

un-dér-play, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *play*, *v.*]

1. **As pref.**: To play in an inferior manner.

2. **As pa. par.**: To play, as a low card, in place of a higher one, which might have been played, thereby losing a trick in the hope of securing a future advantage; to finesse.

un-dér-plót, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *plot*, *s.*]

1. A plot subordinate to another, as in a play or novel.

"It is a sound, good comedy, with a highly comic underplot."—*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 26, 1885, p. 57.

2. A clandestine or underground plot or scheme.

"The husband's conspired by tricks, and no host in a mixed intrigue, that he still suspects an underplot."—*Ashton*.

un-dér-póise, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *poise*, *v.*]

To weigh or estimate below what is just, fair, or due.

un-dér-póse-sör, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *poise*, *s.*]

A subordinate or inferior possessor.

"Are the reserves of the superior right, and not to be invaded by the underpoesors."—*Dr. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. I, ser. II.

un-dér-práise, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *praise*, *v.*]

To praise below desert.

"In underpraising thy deserts."—*Dryden*.

un-dér-prize, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *prize*, *v.*]

To prize insufficiently; to value at less than the true worth.

"He seems to have his worth so underprized."
—*Ben Jonson: Case is Altered*, III. 2.

un-dér-prop, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *prop*, *v.*]

To prop or support beneath; to set a prop under; to uphold, to sustain. (*Lit. & Sci.*)

"In underpropping vines, the forks would not be set opposite against that wind to hinder the plant thereof."—*P. Holland: Plinio*, bk. XVII, ch. II.

un-dér-pró-pór-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *proportioned*.] Having too little proportion; not in equal or adequate proportions.

"To make scanty and underproportioned returns of civility."—*Cutler: On Pride*.

un-dér-próp-pér, *s.* [Eng. *underprop*; *-er*.] One who or that which underprops, supports, or sustains.

"No proper underprop of a lie."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 124.

un-dér-púll, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pull*, *v.*]

To do work without one's agency being visible; to work secretly or invisibly.

"His lordship was contented to underpull, as they call it."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, I. 35.

un-dér-púll-ér, *s.* [Eng. *underpull*; *-er*.] One who underpulls; a subordinate puller.

"These underpullers in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched."—*Chapman*.

un-dér-pút, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *put*, *v.*]

To put, set, or place under.

"And as a cauldron, underput with stone of fire, and wrought with the living of a well-bred brawn, up heaves his wave aloft."—*Chapman: Homer: Iliad*, xxi.

un-dér-ráte, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *rate*, *v.*]

To rate too low; to rate below the true or real value; to undervalue; to underestimate.

"To overrate present evil, and to underrate present good."—*Marsden: Hist. Eng.*, ch. XI.

un-dér-ráte, *s. & a.* [UNDERRATE, *v.*]

As subst.: A price or value less than the true or real value; an inadequate estimate, value, or price.

"But not at underrates to sell."—*Cooley: The Given Loan*.

As adj.: Inferior.

"These underrate mortals."—*Gentlemen Instructed*, p. 508.

un-dér-rún, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *run*, *v.*]

Naut.: To pass under, as for the purpose of examining.

"(1) To under-run a cable or hawser: To pass along it in a boat, the cable being lifted from the bottom at the bow of the boat and passed out over the stern as she proceeds, in order to examine it or for the purpose of weighing the anchor.

(2) To under-run a tackle: To separate its parts and put them in order.

un-dér-sáil, **un-dér-sail**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sail*, *v.*]

To sail under shelter of the land.

"We under-sailed to Clipse for that while were contrary."—*Wagstaff: Deeds*, xxi.

un-dér-sáiled, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sail*, *-ed*.] Insufficiently provided with sails. (See example under UNDERMASTED.)

un-dér-sát-u-rát-éd, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *saturate*.] Imperfectly saturated; not thoroughly saturated.

un-dér-sáy, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *say*, *v.*]

To say by way of derogation or contradiction.

"By my soul I dare under-say
They never set foot in that same trade."
—*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar: September*

un-dér-sóre, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *soar*, *v.*]

To draw a line or mark under; to underline.

"(Trimmer under-scored several principal passages [in the book] with red ink."—*Tucker: Letter to Mr. Kippax*

un-dér-séll, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sell*, *v.*]

To sell at a less price than another person does; to sell under or cheaper than.

"The emulation between these owners to under-sell one another."—*Fuller: Worthies: Turkish*.

un-dér-sét, **un-dér-setto**, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *set*, *v.*]

1. To support by a prop or stay, masonry,

&c., set under; to underprop; to underpin; to prop up.

"All the pillars crashed and ruined.
That under-set it."—*Quintus: Civil Wars*, VIII.

2. To underlet.

"Then middlemen will under-set the land."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. VIII.

un-dér-sét, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *set*, *s.*]

Naut.: A current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface.

un-dér-sét-tér, *s.* [Eng. *underset*; *-er*.] One who or that which undersets; a prop, a stay, a pedestal, a support.

"The four corners thereof had undersetters."—*1 Kings* VII. 30.

un-dér-sét-tíng, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *setting*.]

1. A pedestal, a support.

"They have all their undersettings or pedestals in height a third part of the whole column, counterbalancing the base and capital."—*Belknap: H. of Antiquities*, p. 22.

2. The operation of supporting earth in a cutting when situated beneath rock. A retaining wall is built against the face of the earth-bank.

un-dér-sháp-en, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shape*.] Undersized; dwarfish.

"The dwarf, a vicious undershape thing."—*Tennyson: Enid*, 518.

un-dér-shóot, *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shoot*, *s.*]

To shoot short of.

"They overshoot the mark who make it a miracle; they under-shoot it who make it magic."—*Fuller*.

un-dér-shót, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shot*, *pa. par. of shoot*, *v.*]

1. Moved or set in motion by water passing under it, or acting on the lowest part of it.

2. Underhung (q.v.).

"Our author argues that mastiffs should be under-shot."—*Pied*, Feb. 27, 1854.

undershot-wheel, *s.*

Hydraul.: A water-wheel moved by water passing beneath; in contradistinction to the overshot, in which it is received above; the breast-wheel, in which it is received at or nearly on a level with its axis; the turbine, in which it runs through; and some others.

Poncelet's water-wheel has buckets of a curvilinear form, open at the back, without a soleplate, to secure ventilation. The water impinges upon each bucket at nearly

lowest point of the wheel, the shuttle being arranged to draw upward; and as the water enters it follows the curve of the bucket, rises and falls over into the next in succession. In this way the force of the water is expended directly upon the wheel, instead of a portion being wasted in its passage along the sluice.

un-dér-shrúb, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shrub*.]

Bot.: A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub. A woody plant of small size intermediate between a shrub and an herb. It differs from the former in this respect that the ends of its branches perish every year, and from the latter by having branches of a woody texture, which in some cases exist more than a year. Example: the Tree Mignonette of gardens. A plant resembling an undershrub is described as suffrutescent (q.v.).

un-dér-shút, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shut*, *pa. par.*]

Shut or shutting underneath.

Applied to a valve placed beneath the soleplate of a pump or other object, and not upon it; shutting underneath by an upward motion.

un-dér-sígn (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sign*, *v.*]

To sign under or beneath; to write one's name at the end or foot of, as of a letter, or any legal instrument; to subscribe.

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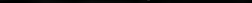
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To sign under or beneath; to write one's name at the end or foot of, as of a letter, or any legal instrument; to subscribe.



un-dē-signēd (g silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *designēd*.] Not designed; not intended; unintentional.

"An example of undesigned coincidence."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. II, ch. vi.

un-dē-sign-ēd-lŷ (g silent), adv. [Eng. *undesigned*; -ly.] In an undesigned manner; without design or intention; unintentionally.

"Those who undesignedly pervert scripture."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 151.

un-dē-sign-ēd-nēss (g silent), a. [Eng. *undesigned*; -ness.] The quality or state of being undesigned or unintentional.

"The undesignedness of the agreements (which undesignedness is gathered from their latency)."—*Paley: Evidences*, ch. vii.

un-dē-sign-ēd (g silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *designing*.] Not having any underhand design or intention; free from craft, fraud, or fraudulent purpose; artless, upright.

"I live as undesigning And harmless as a child."—*Cooper: A Child of God*.

un-dē-sir-ē-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *desirable*.] Not desirable; not to be desired or wished for.

"It will prove the better part of their inferiors to think ill of them, which is a very undesirable thing."—*Decker: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 5.

un-dē-sir-ēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *desire*.] Not desired; not wished for; not solicited.

"Not undesired by me."—*Cooper: Homer; Odyssey xii*.

un-dē-sir-ē-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *desiring*.] Not desiring or wishing; careless.

"Affectionate and undesiring."—*Thomson: Spring*, 677.

un-dē-sir-ē-ous, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *desirous*.] Not desirous, not anxious.

"Undesirous of distinction."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 55.

un-dē-spair-ē-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *despairing*.] Not despairing; not yielding to despair.

"Anon, with steady undespairing breast, Endured."—*Dyer: Fleecce*, iv.

un-dē-spōn-ē-ent, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *despondent*.] Not despondent; not giving way to despondency.

un-dē-sir-ē-tined, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *destined*.] Not destined or predestined.

un-dē-strōy-ē-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *destroyable*.] Not destroyable; incapable of being destroyed; indestructible.

"Looked upon by most of the chemists as more undestroyable than gold itself."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 253.

un-dē-strōy-ēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *destroyed*.] Not destroyed, not annihilated.

"The wish is impious; but, oh ye! Yet undestroyed, be warned."—*Byron: Heaven & Earth*, l. 3.

un-dē-tēr-mīn-ē-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *determinable*.] Not determinable; incapable of being determined or decided.

"Pertinacious disputing about things unnecessary, undeterminable, and unprofitable."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, (Ep. Doct.).

un-dē-tēr-mīn-ē-ate, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *determinate*.] Not determinate; not settled or certain; indeterminate.

"Thus would not he admit, or leave any thing as far forth as possibly might otherwise be, indeterminate."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 620.

un-dē-tēr-mīn-ē-ate-nēss, s. [Eng. *undeterminate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being undeterminate; indeterminateness; uncertainty; unsettled state.

"The idea of a free agent is undeterminateness to one part, before he has made choice."—*Mora: Dis. Dialectica*.

un-dē-tēr-mīn-ē-tion, s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *determination*.] The absence of determination; indecision; uncertainty of mind.

"Left barely to the undetermination, incertainty, and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties."—*Bula: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 61.

un-dē-tēr-mīn-ēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *determined*.]

1. Ordinary Language: Not determined; not decided; not settled; no decided.

"But one question . . . was still undetermined."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate.

"Yet undetermined or to live, or die."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad xv*, 805.

3. Indefinite, vague.

"Either by avoiding to answer, or by general and undetermined answers."—*Decker: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 7.

II. Math.: Not actually determined, ascertained, or known, as distinguished from indeterminate, which cannot be known. The two terms are sometimes confounded.

un-dē-tēr-rēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *deterred*.] Not deterred; not frightened or daunted.

"Undeterred, Perhaps incited, rather, by these shocks."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

un-dē-tēr-rē-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *detering*.] Not detesting; without a feeling of abhorrence or detestation.

"Who these, indeed, can undetering see?"—*Thomson: Liberty*, v. 253.

un-dē-vi-āt-ē-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *deviating*.] Not deviating; not wandering or departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady, steadfast, regular.

"The undeviating and punctual sin."—*Cooper: Talcott*, vi. 127.

un-dē-vi-āt-ē (or **un-dē-vi-āt**), v.t. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *deviate*.] To free from the possession or influence of the devil; to exorcise.

"The lay . . . would not be undeviated by all their sorceries."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, x. iv. 54.

un-dē-vi-āt-ēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *deviated*.] Not deviated or bequeathed by will.

un-dē-vōt-ēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *devoted*.] Not devoted; having no devotion or affection.

"Two popular men, and most undevoted to the church."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, l. 117.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ness, s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *devotion*.] Absence or want of devotion.

"The negligence and undevotion of the people."—*Swift: Reply unto M. Hardinge*, p. 14.

un-dē-vōt-ē, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *devout*.] Not devout; irreverent; having no devotion.

"An undevout antinomist is mad."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, l. 173.

un-dē-vōt-ē-lŷ, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undevout*; -ly.] In an undevout manner; without devotion.

"You're matyones, and many of your honours, Aren't don undevoutly."—*Pierre Plouffe*, p. 7.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ōmed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *diademed*.] Not crowned with a diadem.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ous, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *diaphanous*.] Not diaphanous; not transparent or pellucid; opaque.

"A mass undiaphanous and white."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 57.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō, pret. of v. [UNDO.]

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-giāg, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *difference*; -ing.] Not making any difference.

"An undifferencing difference."—*Fuller: Worthies*, l. 359.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō, a. [Lat. *unda* = a wave, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genit*) = to produce.] Generated by or owing origin to water.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undigested*.]

1. Lit.: Not digested; not concocted or acted upon by the stomach.

"This boy has been tampering with something that lies in his stomach undigested."—*Bunyan: Pilgrims Progress*, pt. II.

2. Fig.: Not properly prepared, arranged, or reduced to order; crude.

"His reading, too, though undigested, was of him mouse extent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *digestible*.] Not digestible; indigestible.

"He was leached with continual and undigestible incentives of the clergy."—*Drayton: Polygraphon*, s. 17. [Note.]

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undelight*.] Not delighted; not characterized by or consistent with dignity; wanting in dignity.

"The undignified vivacity of nations."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 5.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undignified*.] Not dignified; not dignified; not dignified.

"This maid halcyon she did undignified."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 51.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undignified*.] Not dignified; not dignified; not dignified.

"The undignified vivacity of nations."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 5.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undignified*.] Not dignified; not dignified; not dignified.

"Death has undignifiedly stolen upon them."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 47.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undignified*.] Not dignified; not dignified; not dignified.

"Beyond the dike and the undig-dike."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad xv*, 71.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undiligent*.] Not diligent, assiduous, or persevering.

"As uncertain of Christ, yet, as undiligent of him."—*Lighthouse: On 1 Peter v*, 13.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undiligent*.] Not diligent, assiduous, or persevering.

"Commenting this place not undiligently."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undiluted*.] Not diluted. (Lit. & fig.)

"Had quaff'd Much undiluted milk."—*Cooper: Homer; Odyssey xii*.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undiminished*.] Not capable of being diminished, lessened, or decreased.

"Not only immovable, but undiminished and so impaireable."—*Mora: Philon. Cabbala*, (App.).

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undiminished*.] Not diminished, limited, or decreased.

"Whose popularity has remained undiminished."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [UNDISINE.]

1. Paleont.: (a) the form undina: A genus of Calacanthina, from the Lias.

2. Astron.: (b) the form undina: (ASTEROID, 92).

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Lat. *unda* = a wave.]

Paracelsian system: A water nymph; a imaginary being inhabiting water, possessing many characteristics in common with the salamanders, living in fire, the sylphs living in the air, and the gnomes living in the earth. The Undines had not originally a soul, but intermarrying with human beings they obtained one, and became liable to the ordinary conditions of humanity.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undinted*.] Not dinted; not impressed by blows.

"And bear back Our target undinted."—*Southey: Ant. & Cleopatra*.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undipped*.] Not dipped; not sunk.

"Thou hadst a soft Egyptian breast undipped."—*Virgil: Aeneid*, IV.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, v.t. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *direct*.] To misdirect, to mislead.

"Make false fires to undirect reason in a tempest."—*Fuller*.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undirected*.]

1. Not directed, managed, or guided; unguided.

"Left like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled, undirected of any."—*Spenser: Shep. Cal.*

2. Not having a direction or address or: undirected.

"In the same month of September there was a letter undirected, but I suppose to the address of the person."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*, 1641, (1641).

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undirectly*.] Not directly; indirectly.

"Directly or undirectly, north or south."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*, 1641, (1641).

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undisbanded*.] Not disbanded; not dismissed from military service.

"And so kept them undisbanded till very near the month wherein that rebellion broke forth."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, p. 10.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō, a. [C as z, a. [UNDISCERNIBLE.]

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undiscovered*.] Not discovered; not discovered; not discovered.

"Truths undiscerned but in that light."—*Cooper: Talcott*, vi. 127.

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō, a. [C as z, a. [UNDISCERNED.]

un-dē-vōt-ē-ō, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *undiscovered*.] Not discovered; not discovered; not discovered.

"Death has undiscernedly stolen upon them."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 47.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wā, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine: gō, pōk, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŷ, sŷrian. sē, cō = ē; eŷ = ā; qu = xw.

un-dis-cern-i-ble, ***un-dis-cern-a-ble** (as *a*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discernible*.] *un-* (1), and Eng. *discernible*.

1. Incapable of being discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible, imperceptible.

"That building undiscernable by mortal eyes."—*Book of Wisdom*, i. 35.

2. Not to be seen through; not to have one's deeds perceived.

"To think I can be undiscernable."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

un-dis-cern-i-ble-ness (as *a*), *s.* [Eng. *undiscernible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being undiscernible.

"Their remoteness, subtlety, and undiscernible way."—*Elia: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 54.

un-dis-cern-i-ble-ly, ***un-dis-cern-a-ble-ly** (as *a*), *adv.* [Eng. *undiscernible*; *-ly*.] In an undiscernible manner; invisibly, imperceptibly.

"While one habit lessons, another may undiscernibly increase."—*Taylor: Id. of Repentance*, ch. v. § 8.

un-dis-cern-ing (as *a*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discerning*.] Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting in or not exercising judgment or discernment.

"These calumnies, indeed, could find credit only with the undiscerning multitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 17.

un-dis-charge'd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discharge*.] 1. Not discharged; not dismissed; not freed from obligation.

"Those we must hold still to readiness and ready-charge'd."—*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 2.

2. Not fulfilled; not carried out; as, a duty undischarged.

un-dis-ci-plin-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disciplinable*.] Not able to be disciplined; not susceptible of discipline.

"Such as are undisciplinable, are, after some years of probation, sent away."—*Bacon: Contemplation of Self*, ch. 1.

un-dis-ci-plined, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disciplined*.] Not disciplined; not duly exercised, trained, or taught; not brought under discipline; untrained, raw.

"An undisciplined army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

un-dis-clo-sed, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *disclose*.] Not to disclose; to keep close or secret.

"Whatever there be between you undisclosed."—*Byron: Lara*, l. 23.

un-dis-cour-age'd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discourage*.] Not discouraged, defeated, or routed.

"And so he held himself undiscouraged the space of a year."—*Berners: Prose of the Crusades*, vol. 1, ch. 11.

un-dis-cour-ant, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discourage*.] Not discouraging.

un-dis-cour-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discourage*.] Not discouraging, discordant, or dissuading.

un-dis-cour-sed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discourse*.] Not discoursed of; not made the subject of discourse, or discussion; unsaid.

"We would submit . . . with undiscouraged obedience."—*Black: Life of William*, l. 130.

un-dis-cov-er-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discoverable*.] Not discoverable; incapable of being discovered.

"An easy, undiscoverable cheat."—*Rogers: Todd*.

un-dis-cov-er-a-ble-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *undiscoverable*; *-ly*.] In an undiscoverable manner; so as not to be capable of discovery.

"Secretly and undiscoverably collecting my soul to desert thee."—*Blake: Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer*.

un-dis-cov-er-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discovered*.] Not discovered; not seen or detected; unknown; not found out.

"Thou opened the mysterious gate into the future's undiscovered land."—*Longfellow: To a Child*.

un-dis-cre-et, ***un-dis-cre-ta**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discreet*.] Not discreet; indiscreet, imprudent.

"If that be among the undiscrét, observe the time."—*Scott: As You Like It*, 12.

un-dis-cre-et-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *undiscreet*; *-ly*.] In an indiscreet manner; indiscreetly, imprudently.

"Though what thou didst were indiscreetly done, 'Twas meant well."—*Shakespeare: Philaster*, v.

un-dis-cre-et-ness, *s.* [Eng. *undiscreet*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being indiscreet; indiscreteness.

"The hostile undiscrétion of the orators."—*Voltaire: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 23.

un-dis-cre-tion, ***un-dis-cre-ti-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discretion*.] The quality or state of being indiscreet; indiscretion.

"In great fully and undiscrétion."—*Lydgate: Story of Thebes*, pt. III.

un-dis-crim-i-nat-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discriminating*.] Not discriminating; not distinguishing or making a difference.

"Hurt the spear At once with undiscriminating aim."—*Cooper: Homer: Odyssey*, xxi.

un-dis-cuss-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discuss*.] Not discussed; not argued or debated.

"No circumstance remains undiscussed."—*Sp. Hall: Christ Transfigured*, pt. II.

un-dis-cuss-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discuss*.] Free from disease.

"The vigorous race Of undiscussed mankind."—*Byron: Manfred*, III. 2.

un-dis-fig-ured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disfigure*.] Not disfigured; free from disfigurement.

"Yet undisfigured or in limb or face, All fresh he lies, with every living grace."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, xiv. 69.

un-dis-grac-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disgrace*.] Not disgraced; free from disgrace.

"So may our country's name be undischarged."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, li. 33.

un-dis-guis-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disguisable*.] Not disguisable; not capable of being disguised.

un-dis-guis-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disguised*.] Not disguised; not covered or hidden, as with a mark or false outward show; hence, open, frank, plain.

"The very truth I undischarged declare."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey*, xvii. 18.

un-dis-hon-ored, ***un-dis-hon-ored** (in silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dishonoured*.] Not dishonoured, not disgraced.

"Still undishonored, or by word or deed, Thy house, for me, remains."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey*, xxi. 350.

un-dis-join-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disjoin*.] Not disjoined; not disunited, separated, or parted.

"While yet the planks sustain This tempest undischord, I will abide."—*Cooper: Homer: Odyssey*, v.

un-dis-may-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dismayable*.] That cannot be dismayed; fearless.

"His undismayable courage."—*Madison: Areopagitica*, bk. III.

un-dis-may-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dismay*.] Not dismayed; not terrified; not disheartened or daunted.

"Ulysses, undismayed, Soon with redoubled force the wound repaid."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey*, xix. 528.

un-dis-miss-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dismiss*.] Not dismissed; not sent away or discharged.

"Their valiant band Still undismitted, Achilles thus bespoke."—*Cooper: Homer: Iliad*, xxi.

un-dis-ob-lig-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disobliging*.] Not disobliging; inoffensive.

"All this he would have expiated upon, with condescension of the discourse, and the most easy, undischarging transitions."—*Brown*.

un-dis-patch-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispatch*.] Not dispatched, completed, or carried through.

"[The lad] lay undischarged, by reason that sessions ended within two or three days after it came before them."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.*, 1549.

un-dis-pens-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispense*.] 1. That cannot be dispensed with, indispensable.

"Things whereunto everlasting, immutable, and unchangeable observation did belong."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. vii.

2. Unavoidable.

"A necessary and undispensible famine in a camp."—*Fuller*.

3. Excluded from dispensation.

un-dis-pens-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensed*.] 1. Not dispensed.

2. Not freed from obligation.

un-dis-pens-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensing*.] Not allowing to be dispensed with.

"Such an undispensing covenant as Moses made."—*Milton: Book of Doctrine*, bk. II, ch. v.

un-dis-pers-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disperse*.] Not dispersed; not scattered; indispersed.

"We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon the altar; the smoke which vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is undispersed it but clouds it."—*Keats*.

un-dis-pit-er-ous, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispitous*.] Not unfeeling; not heartless or cruel.

"For such only a looks pitious."—*Chaucer: Dream of William*, undisciplined.

un-dis-play-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *display*.] Not displayed; not unfurled; folded.

"Their flashing banners, folded still on high, Yet undisplay'd."—*Byron: Heaven & Earth*, l. 2.

un-dis-pleas-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *displease*.] Not displeased, offended, or angered.

"Undispleased he of time past."—*Chaucer: Dream*.

un-dis-pose, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dispose*.] To disincorporate; to make indisposed.

un-dis-pose-d, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disposed*.] 1. Indisposed; having the health somewhat out of order.

2. Not disposed; not inclined.

"I shall break that merry scene of yours, That stands on tricks, when I am undispersed."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, I. 2.

3. Not disposed of; not set apart, appropriated, or allotted. (With *of*.)

"One remained undispersed of."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. II, ch. vii.

1. That cannot be dispensed with, indispensable.

"Things whereunto everlasting, immutable, and unchangeable observation did belong."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. vii.

2. Unavoidable.

"A necessary and undispensible famine in a camp."—*Fuller*.

3. Excluded from dispensation.

un-dis-pens-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensed*.] 1. Not dispensed.

2. Not freed from obligation.

un-dis-pens-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensing*.] Not allowing to be dispensed with.

"Such an undispensing covenant as Moses made."—*Milton: Book of Doctrine*, bk. II, ch. v.

un-dis-pers-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disperse*.] Not dispersed; not scattered; indispersed.

"We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon the altar; the smoke which vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is undispersed it but clouds it."—*Keats*.

un-dis-pit-er-ous, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispitous*.] Not unfeeling; not heartless or cruel.

"For such only a looks pitious."—*Chaucer: Dream*.

un-dis-play-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *display*.] Not displayed; not unfurled; folded.

"Their flashing banners, folded still on high, Yet undisplay'd."—*Byron: Heaven & Earth*, l. 2.

un-dis-pleas-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *displease*.] Not displeased, offended, or angered.

"Undispleased he of time past."—*Chaucer: Dream*.

un-dis-pose, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dispose*.] To disincorporate; to make indisposed.

un-dis-pose-d, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disposed*.] 1. Indisposed; having the health somewhat out of order.

2. Not disposed; not inclined.

"I shall break that merry scene of yours, That stands on tricks, when I am undispersed."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, I. 2.

3. Not disposed of; not set apart, appropriated, or allotted. (With *of*.)

"One remained undispersed of."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. II, ch. vii.

un-dis-pōs-ēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *undisposed*; *-ness*.] The quality of being undisposed or indisposed; indisposition.

un-dis-pūg-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispute*.] Not expunged.

"The defence should remain undisputed."—*Black: Life of William*, l. 130.

un-dis-pūt-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disputable*.] Not disputable; not able to be disputed or not permitted to be disputed; that cannot be disputed, questioned, or controverted; indisputable, unquestionable.

"Some of the most ardent undisputable blackheads."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 38.

un-dis-pūt-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *undisputable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being undisputable; indisputableness.

un-dis-pūt-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disputed*.] Not disputed, questioned, controverted or contested.

"His abilities, his experience, and his magnificent kindness, made him the undisputed chief of the fugitives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

un-dis-pūt-ēd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *undisputed*; *-ly*.] Indisputably, unquestionably.

un-dis-qui-et-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disquiet*.] Not disquieted, discomposed, or alarmed.

"If you, O Parthians, undisquieted, Ever left."—*Lucan: Pharsalia*, viii.

un-dis-sēm-bled (*bled* as *beld*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disssembled*.] Not disssembled; open, undisguised, unfeigned.

"Undisssembled hate."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 600.

un-dis-sēm-bling, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disssembling*.] Not disssembling; free from dissimulation; open, honest.

"His undissembling heart."—*Cooper: Conventions*, 716.

undiscernible—undissembling
bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; ont, cēll, chorua, chīn, bōnch; gō, gēm; thīn, thīs; sīn, aʔ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-dian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = ahūn; -tion, -sion = ahūn. -clous, -sious = ahūn. -ble, -dile, etc. = bēl, dēl.

un-dis-cov-er-ed, **un-dis-cov-er-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discovered*.] Not discovered or divided; united.

"If they do small undiscovered, no force can well withstand them."—Patterson, in *Eng. Garner*, III, 116.

un-dis-si-pat-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissipated*.] Not dissipated or scattered.

"Such little primary notions as our proposition mentions, may remain undiscovered."—Boyle.

un-dis-solv-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolvable*.] 1. Not dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved or melted.

2. Incapable of being dissolved, broken, or loosened; indissolvable.

"That holy knot, which, try'd once, all unmaking Agree to hold sacred and undiscover'd."—Rowe: *Tamemore*, III.

un-dis-solv-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolved*.] 1. Not dissolved; not melted.

"The snowy weight Lies undiscovered."—Comper: *Past*, v. 55.

2. Not dissolved, broken, or loosened.

"That firm and undiscovered knot, Betwixt their neighborly From h and harding Scot."—Dryden: *Queen Isabel to Mortimer*.

un-dis-solv-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolving*.] Not dissolving, not melting.

"Where undiscovered, from the first of time, Snows swell on snows emanating in the sky."—Thomson: *Winter*, 904.

un-dis-turb-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undisturbed*.] Free from disturbance, disease, or perturbation; not disorganized, disordered, diseased, or disturbed.

"With undiscovered and unclouded spirit."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

un-dis-tinct-ive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistinctive*.] Making no distinctions; indiscriminating.

un-dis-tinct-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistinctly*.] Not distinctly; indistinctly, indelibly, indiscriminately.

"Equalling undistinctly crimes with errors."—Boswell: *Reveries*, bk. v., § 64.

un-dis-tin-guish-a-ble (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguishable*.] Not distinguishable; not able to be distinguished; indistinguishable.

"An influence inscrutable, and generally undistinguishable by us."—Paley: *Evidences of Christianity*, pt. III, ch. viii.

un-dis-tin-guish-a-ble (gu as gw), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguishably*.] In an undistinguishable manner; so as not to be able to be distinguished or known apart; indiscriminately.

"It is . . . undistinguishably worn by soldiers, equires, &c."—Zeller: *No. 270*.

un-dis-tin-guish-ed (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguished*.] 1. Without any distinctive mark or sign; so as not to be distinguished or discerned.

"All undistinguished in the glade, My slave glad home is prostrate laid."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, v. 10.

2. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be known from each other; not defined or discriminated.

"From pole to pole is undistinguished blue."—Thomson: *Summer*, 434.

3. Not treated with any particular respect.

"Even mighty I am . . . now destitute of aid, Falls unobscured by the victor's eye."—Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, III, 64.

4. Not separated or distinguished from others by any extraordinary quality or eminence; not eminent, not famous.

"Undistinguished from the crowd By wealth or dignity."—Comper: *Past*, I, 102.

5. Invaluable, unaccountable.

"O undistinguished space of woman's will!"—Shakespeare: *Lea*, IV, 4.

un-dis-tin-guish-ing (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguishing*.] Not distinguishing or discriminating; making no distinction or difference.

"Wit, undistinguishing, is apt to strike The guilty and not guilty, both alike."—Comper: *Past*, I, 101.

un-dis-tort-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistorted*.] Not distorted, twisted, or wrenched.

"The undistorted suggestions of his own heart."—More: *Song of the South*, (Pref.).

un-dis-tract-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistracted*.] Not distracted; not per-

plexed by contrary or multiplicity of thoughts or desires.

"To admit him to a yet clearer, a more immediate and more undistracted communion with himself."—Boyle: *Works*, I, 274.

un-dis-tract-ed-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistractedly*.] In an undistracted manner; without distraction or perplexity from contrary or multiplicity of thoughts or desires.

"To devote themselves more undistractedly to God."—Boyle: *Works*, I, 284.

un-dis-tract-ed-ness, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistractedness*.] The quality or state of being free from distraction.

"To disturb that silence of mind and undistractedness of thought that are wont to be requisite to happy speculations."—Boyle: *Works*, I, 284. [To the Reader.]

un-dis-tract-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistracting*.] Not distracting; not drawing the mind towards a variety of objects.

"It were good we used more easy and undistracting difference for the increasing of these treasures."—Leighton: *Epica*, Lect. on *Psalm* 118.

un-dis-train-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistrained*.] Free from agitation, anxiety, or distress of mind.

"Undistrained and undisturbed."—Wordsworth: *Walden*, IV, 11.

un-dis-trib-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undistributable*.] 1. Ord. *Lang.*: Not distributed.

2. Logic: (See the compound).

undistributed-middle, *a.*

Logic: A fallacy arising from a violation of the rule that the middle term must be distributed (i.e., by being the subject of a universal or the predicate of a negative proposition) at least once in the premises. The subjoined syllogism exemplifies this fallacy:

Some animals are beasts;
Some animals are birds;
Some birds are beasts.

un-dis-turb-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undisturbed*.] 1. Not disturbed, moved, agitated, or thrown out of place or order.

"Which, once built, retains a steadfast shape, And undisturbedly propitious."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. Free from disturbance, interference, or interruption; uninterrupted, uninterrupted.

"His Queen retired that evening to the nursery of Chailat, where she could weep and pray undisturbed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Calm, tranquil, peaceful.

"Where dark and undisturbed repose The cornucopia had found."—Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, IV, 11.

4. Free from perturbation of mind; calm, tranquil; not agitated.

"To be undisturbed in danger, sedately to consider what is best to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex of action, which may exist."—Locke.

un-dis-turb-ed-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undisturbedly*.] In an undisturbed manner; calmly, peacefully, tranquilly.

"Undisturbedly enjoying the accommodations of their state."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 2.

un-dis-turb-ed-ness, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undisturbedness*.] The quality or state of being undisturbed; calmness, peacefulness.

"That calmness and undisturbedness, with which you would have our addressers to God, unaccompanied."—Dr. Simpson: *Letter to Ep. Hoody*.

un-dis-turb-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undisturbing*.] Not disturbing; not causing disturbance.

"The punctual stars Advance, and in the firmament of heaven Glitter—but undisturbing, undisturbed."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. VIII.

un-dis-vert-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivertible*.] Not diverted; not varied; uniform.

"The idea of a more undivertible assistance."—More: *Imagery of the Soul*, bk. I, ch. II.

un-dis-vert-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undiverted*.] 1. Not diverted; not turned aside.

"These grounds have not any patent passages, whereby to drive water and fatness from the river, and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it to run by them undiverted."—Boyle: *Works*, II, 408.

2. Not amused, entertained, or pleased.

un-dis-vert-ed-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivertedly*.] Free from, without. (Followed by *of*.)

"As undivertedly as possible of labour or recreation."—Russet: *Imagery*, II, 44.

un-di-vid-a-ble, **un-di-vid-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undividable*.] 1. As *adj.*: Not dividable; not able to be divided; indivisible. (Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, II, 2.)

2. As *subst.*: Something which cannot be divided.

"Receiving the undividable into money."—Jen. Don Quixote, pt. II, bk. v., ch. 12.

un-di-vid-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivided*.] 1. Ordinary Language:

1. Not divided into parts; not separated, disjointed, sundered, or disunited; whole, unbroken.

"Let me confess that we two must be twain, Although our undivided loves are one."—Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, II, 2.

2. Not made separate and limited to a particular unit; as, To own an undivided share of a business.

II. Botany:

1. (Of a leaf): Not lobed, parted, cleft, or entire.

2. (Of a stem): Unbranched.

un-di-vid-ed-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undividedly*.] In an undivided manner.

"Creation, nature, religion, law and policy, make their undividedly use."—Pittman: *On Love*, II, 10.

un-di-vid-u-al, **un-di-vid-u-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undividual*.] Incapable of being divided; indivisible, inseparable.

"Indeed true courage and courtesy are undividual companions."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Worcester.

un-di-vin-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivine*.] Not divivable; not capable of being divined or guessed.

un-di-vine, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivine*.] Not divine, not golly.

"Endless and undivine."—Bentley: *Alibi*, II, 19.

un-di-vine-like, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivine-like*.] Unlike a divine.

"How undivine-like written."—Milton: *Ann. to John*, Basilide, § 15.

un-di-vin-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivisible*.] Not divisible, not capable of being divided, indivisible.

"That the scale is undivisible."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 1, 131.

un-di-vorced, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivorced*.] Not divorced; not separated.

"These died together, Happy in ruin, undivorced in death."—Tennyson: *Night Thoughts*, v. 102.

un-di-vul-ged, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undivulged*.] Not divulged; not revealed.

"The noble Lord seemed always to have some mysterious key or a mysterious master on hand."—F. J. Sawcut, in *Times*, June 12, 1874.

un-dō, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *do*.] 1. To reverse, as something which has been done; to annul, to bring to naught.

"Undoing past events, or doing the contrary to a search."—Light of Nature, vol. I, ch. 1, § 1.

2. To untie, to untie, to untie, to untie, to untie, to untie.

"Undo that wicked by thy side."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, v. 10.

3. To find an answer or explanation to; to solve.

"By which time our secret is undone."—Shakespeare: *Pericles*, I, 1.

4. To bring ruin or destruction upon; to ruin; to destroy the means, character, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy, to spoil.

"Why, masters, my good friends, after honest work, Will you undo yourselves?"—Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, I, 1.

5. To surpass.

"Which letters report to fall, and when description to do it."—Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, II, 2.

6. Not to do; to have made or executed. (In this sense from pref. *un-* (1), and *do*.)

"What to your wisdom comes next, Do or undo, as it shall seem best."—Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, I, 1.

un-dōck, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *do*.] To take or bring out of dock.

un-dō-er, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *do*.] One who undoes or opens; one who reverses what has been done; one who turns.

un-dō-ing, **un-do ynge**, *pr. par. & s.* [Undoing.]

ôte, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father: we, wôt, here, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wore, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûta, euh, eûre, unûta, eûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. *a, œ = ô; ey = a; qu = kw.*

***A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The reversal of that which has been done.

2. Ruin, destruction.
"His triumph would be his undoing."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

***in-dô-mô-tic, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. domestic.] Not domestic; not caring for home life or duties.
"The undomestic Amazonian dame."
Cambrind: *Epilogue to Poodle's Maid of Bath*.

***in-dô-mô-tic-ate, v.t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. domesticate.] To render undomestic; to estrange from home life or duties.
"The turn our sex take in undomesticating themselves."—Richardson: *Mrs C. Grandison*, II, 11.

***in-dô-mô-tic-ate, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. domesticated.]

1. Not domesticated: not accustomed to a family life.

2. Not tamed.

in-dô-mô, pr. par. & a. [Undo.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Not done, performed, or executed; unperformed.
"I show you whence he comes, whether he goes; but he leaves undone; also what he does."
Bunyan: *Apology*.

2. Ruined, destroyed.
"He is doing."
Debated and undone, both nouns to bring."
Milton: *P. L.*, II, 338.

***in-dô-mô-d, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. done.] Not done or failed.

"Unfit for earth, undone'd for heaven."
Byron: *The Giaour*.

***in-dô-mô-g-ble (b silent), a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. doubtable.] Not to be doubted; indubitable.

"To show an undoubtable truth vate them all!"
Loh: *Loh*, xlv.

***in-dô-mô-éd (b silent), a. & adv.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. doubted.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable, indisputable.

"Statutes which were still of undoubted validity."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Not filled with doubt or fear; fearless, confident.

"Hardy and undoubted champions."
Shakespeare: *A Henry VI.*, v, 7.

3. Not feared for.
"Reveals Burgundy, undoubted hope of France."
Shakespeare: *A Henry VI.*, III, 3.

4. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion, unsuspected.

"Unquestioned welcome, and undoubted bliss."
Shakespeare: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, II, 1.

B. As adv.: Undoubtedly.

"Undoubtedly it were much better to be occupied in honest recreation than to do nothing."
Bacon: *Advancement of Learning*, II, 1.

***in-dô-mô-éd-ly (b silent), *un-dô-mô-tic-ate, adv.** [Eng. undoubted; *ly*.] Without doubt; beyond all doubt; in a manner that cannot be doubted; of such a character that it cannot be doubted; indubitably.

"The undoubted competence to remit penalties without limit."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***in-dô-mô-ful, *un-dô-mô-ful (b silent), a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. doubtful.]

1. Not to be doubted; not ambiguous; plain, indisputable, certain.

"And late he promised very true and undoubted full to his will of the dream that he sought."
Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*, II, 1.

2. Not doubting; harping on no doubt or question; unquestioning.

"Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts and made themselves undoubted."
Bunyan: *Apology*.

***in-dô-mô-ing (b silent), a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. doubtful.] Not doubting, not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating or wavering in uncertainty; confident.

"His confidence gives him credit. The company is always disposed to listen with attention, when any man speaks with the assurance of undoubted conviction."
Anon: *Winter Evening*, xvii, 11.

***in-dô-mô-ing-ly (b silent), adv.** [Eng. undoubtedly; *ly*.] In an undoubting manner; without feeling doubt.

"The child who teachably and undoubtingly listens to the mother's words, who is likely to improve rapidly."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

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***in-dô-mô-ing-ly (b silent), adv.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. doubtful.]

"Shall heaven have been obedient to me by undomestic faith."
Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*, II, 1.

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"Shall heaven have been obedient to me by undomestic faith."
Chaucer: *Parson's Tale*, II, 1.

1. Not dried or dried up; moist, wet.

"He poured around a veil of gathered air, and kept the nerves undried, the flesh entire."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, l. 291.

2. Not dried up; green.

"A tree of statistical growth, and yet undried."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, l. 291.

***in-dried, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. drilled.]

Not drilled.

***in-dried-g-ble, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. drinkable.] Not drinkable; not fit to be drunk; as, undrinkable water.

***in-dried-én, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. driven.] Not driven; not compelled by force; not constrained to act by force.

"When maintenance and honour calls him, he goes undriven."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, l. 291.

***in-dried-ing, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. dripping.] Not dripping; not anking; not despairing.

"An ample generous heart, undripping soul."
Thomson: *Liberty*.

***in-dried-sy, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. drossy.] Not drossy; free from dross or other impurity; pure.

"If he has a drossy gold the gold's array Refugent."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, l. 291.

***in-dried-wed, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. drowned.] Not drowned; not swamped or deluged.

"That soon shall leave no spot undrowned's But Love to reel his wings upon."
Moore: *Light of the Harp*.

***in-dubbed, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. dubbed.]

1. Not dubbed; not having received the honour of knighthood.

"I know What made his valour undubbed and undubbed Within a point at most."
Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, Act 3, l. 8.

2. Not having had the combs and gills cut. (DUB, *v.*, A. 1, 8.)

"Except when shown quite as cockards, an undubbed bird is passed over by judges."
Field: *Oct.*, 2, 1883.

***in-dub-bit-g-ble, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. dubitable.] Not dubitable; indubitable, unquestionable.

"Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and undubitable, and it will be easy to be seen what consequences it will lead us into."
Locke.

***in-due, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. due, a.]

1. Not due; not owing; not demandable by right; as, A debt, note, or bond is *undue*.

2. Not right; not proper; not lawful; improper.

"It [rose] delights not in undue disclosing of brethren's failings."
Latham: *On the Peter*, l. 8.

3. Done or given in excess; excessive, inordinate; as, an *undue* attachment to fornication; *undue* rigour in carrying out the law, &c.

undue influence, s.

Law: A phrase used specially in connection with parliamentary or municipal voting or the making of a will. In the first case it consists of any force, violence, restraint, threat to inflict injury or intimidation, designed to coerce a person into voting for a particular candidate, or abstaining from voting at all, or as an inflection because of his having done so. The perpetrator exposes himself to a legal penalty; and if he can in any sense be considered an agent of the candidate the election is rendered void. If undue influence is proved against a candidate he is disqualified from taking his seat in the legislative body to which he may have been elected. In the case of a will, undue influence is exerted when one acquires such an ascendancy over the testator's mind as to prevent the latter from being a free agent. If he spontaneously bequeaths money to one whom he esteems or loves, the esteem or affection do not constitute undue influence. Importantly does. When undue influence is proved the will becomes void.

***in-due-ness, s.** [Eng. *undue*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being undue.

***in-due, v.t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. duke.]

To deprive of dukedom; to degrade from the rank of a duke. (Special enage.)

"The king hath unduked twelve dukes."
Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, l. 291.

***in-du-lant, a.** [Low Lat. *undulans*, pr. par. of *undula* = to rise and fall like a wave; *undula* = a little wave, dimin. from Lat. *unda* = a wave.] Undulatory.

"Gliding and lapsing in an undulant dance."
Mr. H. Taylor: *St. Clement's Rev.*, II, 2.

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undomestic-undulant

undomestic-undulant

undomestic

un-du-lar-y, a. [Low Lat. *undula* = a little wave.] Playing like waves; wavy; coming with regular intermissions.

"The black and undulory breathe thereof maintain no certainty in their course."—*Brown: Fulger Serrano*, bk. vii, ch. xvii.

un-du-lar-y, a. [Lat. *undulatus*, from *unda*, dimin. from *unda* = a wave.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wavy; having a waved surface. (*Philips*.)

2. *Bot.*: [UNDULATE.]

un-du-lar-y, v. t. & i. [UNDULATE, *v.*]

A. Intrans.: To have a wavy motion; to rise and fall in waves; hence, to move in arching, curving, or bending lines; to wave.

"Their undulating unities."

B. Trans.: To raise to wave or move with a wavy motion; to cause to vibrate.

"Breath excited—i.e., vibrated and undulated, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue."

—*Hilder: Elements of Speech*.

un-du-lar-y, pa. par. & a. [UNDULATE, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wavy; having a waved surface.

2. *Bot.*: Wavy; having an uneven, alternately convex and concave margin, as the leaf of the holly.

un-du-lar-y, pr. par. & a. [UNDULATE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Waving; rising and falling like waves; vibrating. (*Thomson: Summer*, 982.)

2. Having a form or outline resembling that of waves; wavy; having an arched, curved, or bending outline. (A stretch of country is said to be undulating when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions resembling the waves of the sea.) In bot. the same as UNDULATED, *P.* 2 (q.v.).

"The outline remarkably undulating, smooth, and flowing."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders & Holland*.

un-du-lar-y-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *undulating*; *y.*] In an undulating manner; in the manner of waves.

un-du-lar-y-ness, n. [UNDULATE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of undulating; a waving or wavy motion; fluctuation.

"Water lilies in myriads rocked on the slight undulation by the passing breeze."—*Johnson: Longfellow: Evangeline*, li. 2.

2. A wavy form; a form resembling that of a wave or waves.

"The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its cramped undulation."—*Enslin: Sylva*, bk. ii, ch. iv, § 15.

II. Technically:

1. *Pathol.*: The movement, as ascertained by pressure or percussion, of a fluid in any natural or artificial cavity of the body. Called also *Fluctuation*. Used spec. in sense 3. (q.v.).

2. *Phys.*: A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, but without translation of the particles composing any fluid medium. Called also a *Vibration* or a *Wave-motion*. [UNDULATORY-THEORY.]

3. *Surg.*: A certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.

4. *Optics*: The distance in which sound travels during a complete vibration of the body by which it is produced.

5. *Print of undulation*: [SINGULAR POINT.]

un-du-lar-y-ness, s. [Eng. *undulation*; *-ness*.] One who supports the undulatory theory of light.

un-du-lar-y-ness, s. [Eng. *undulato*; *-ness*.] Undulating, undulatory.

un-du-lar-y-ness, s. [UNDULATE.] Undulated, undulating, waved on the margin.

undulato-rugose, a.

Bot.: Rugose or rugged, waved. (*London*.)

undulato-striate, a.

Bot.: Having elevated lines wavy in direction.

un-du-lar-y-ness, s. [Eng. *undulato*; *-ness*.] Having an undulating character; moving in

the manner of a series of waves; rising and falling like waves; pertaining to such a motion.

"The undulatory motion propagated along the body."—*Foley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xvi.

undulatory-theory, s.

Optics: The generally accepted theory which traces light to vibrations set up and transmitted as waves in an invisible medium termed the luminiferous ether. This, it is assumed, is (sensibly) imponderable, and almost infinitely elastic, and fills all space, passing freely through the pores or between the atoms of bodies as the wind does through the trees, but having its motions, in a somewhat analogous manner, hindered or modified thereby, and thus accounting for the retardation which is the principal factor in producing Refraction (q.v.). Luminous bodies are believed to be (and in the case of heated luminous bodies are known to be) in a state of intense molecular vibration, and these successive impulses communicated to the ether give rise to successive waves of radiant energy, whose effects on other bodies depend upon their rate, as the pitch of a sound does. The slower periods apparently cause heating effects only; more rapid impulses produce luminous and chemical effects as well, and energetic chemical action is exerted by waves far too rapid to produce luminous impressions. Within the luminous range each rate produces on the normal retina the sensation of one given colour only, while a proportion of all periods mixed produces that of white. In the phenomena of Reflection, Refraction, Dispersion, and ordinary Interference, there is nothing to define the direction of the actual ethereal vibrations; but the facts of Polarization (q.v.) demonstrate that these must be at right angles to the path of the ray, which again implies that the ether, rare and subtle as it is, must have the chief distinguishing quality of a solid, or resemble a thin but solid jelly rather than a fluid. This is believed to be the case, and the ether is also believed to be the medium through which electricity and other forms of energy are transmitted. The Undulatory Theory is usually ascribed to Huyghens, but was firmly established by the convincing experiments and reasoning of Young and Fresnel. Newton adapted the Corpuscular Theory, but in the second edition of his *Opticks* he added "queries," showing that later he was very strongly disposed to adopt the other.

un-dul-l, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dull*.]

To remove dullness or obscurity from; to clear, to purify.

"Poetry... is a most musical modulator of all intelligible by her inventive variations; undulling their grossness."—*Whitlock: Present Manners of the English*, p. 67.

un-du-lous, a. [UNDULATE.] Undulating.

"The undulous readiness of her volatile paces."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lxx.

un-dul-ly, adv. [Eng. *undulato*; *-ly*.] In an undue manner or degree; wrongly, improperly, excessively, inordinately.

"Subject to the delusions of the mind when unduly affected either by excess of reflection."—*Harriet Martineau: Sermons*, vol. x, ser. 27.

un-dūmp-ish, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dūmpish*.]

To free from heaviness, dullness, or sullenness from.

"He [the jester] could undūmpish her at a pleasure."—*Fidler: Worthies, Staffordshire*.

un-dur-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *durable*.]

Not of a durable character; not lasting. (*Armory: Tablet of Moderation*, p. 102.)

un-dur-a-ble, adv. [Eng. *undurabile*; *-ly*.]

In an undurable manner; not lastingly.

un-dūst, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dūst*.]

To free from dust; to clear.

"We frequently dress up the actor of our hearts, and uncover it from all these little foulnesses."—*Montague: Locrine Language*, pt. ii, tract 6.

un-dū-té-ous, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dutious*.]

Not dutious; not performing one's duties to parents and superiors; undutiful.

"And thus desert loses the name of craft."

Of disobedience, or undutious title.

—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, v. 3.

un-dū-ti-fūl, un-dū-ti-fūll, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dutiful*.]

1. Not dutiful; not performing one's duty;

neglectful of one's duty.

"Never give him cause to think them unkind or undutiful."—*Munday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Characterized by disobedience to respect of one's duty; disobedient.

"The church was indeed very wise against such a full proceeding."—*Sp. Taylor: Rule of Life*, bk. iii, ch. v.

un-dū-ti-fūl-ly, adv. [Eng. *undutiful*; *-ly*.]

In an undutiful manner; with neglect of duty.

"Charged then with undutifully and ungraciously encroaching on the rights of the mother country."—*Munday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

un-dū-ti-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *undutiful*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being undutiful; disobedience.

"Undutifulness to an almighty expier, and a gratitude to a gracious benefactor, such as God is."—*Hooker: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 16.

un-dwēl-lā-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dwēl-lā-ble*.]

Uninhabitable; not capable of being dwelt in.

"Lost par excellence I sell thee desert, a land undwēl-lā-ble."—*Wycliffe: Jer. vi. 3*.

un-dwēll, v. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dwēll*.]

Not dwelt in; not inhabited. (Followed by *a*.)

"It, like a house undwēllt in, would decay."

—*Keats: Britannia's Padlock*, l. 1.

un-dy, s. [UNDE.]

un-dy-ing, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dy*.]

1. Not dying; not perishing; immortal, indestructible.

"To chains of darkness and the undying worm."

—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 73.

2. Unceasing; never ending or perishing; imperishable.

"But thou, a schoolboy, to the sea hadst carried Undying recollections."

—*Wordsworth: On the Naming of Place-Names*.

undying-flowers, s. pl. [EVELING: ING-FLOWERS.] (*Pastou*.)

un-ēared, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ēared*.]

Not cared for or ploughed; unploughed, untillled. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Shakespeare: Sonnet 3*.)

un-ēarned, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ēarned*.]

Not earned; not gained or merited by labour or services.

"The hour of supper comes unearned."

—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 103.

unearned-increment, s.

Polit. Econ.: The increase in the value of land produced without labour or expenditure on the part of the owner; as, for instance, by the growth of a town in its vicinity. Henry George and his followers contend that this increment should belong to the nation.

un-ēar-nēst, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ēar-nēst*.]

Not earnest.

"He journeyed of us after an unearned note."

—*Udall: Luke xii*.

un-ēarth, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ēarth*.]

I. Literally:

1. To pull or drag out of the earth.

"To unearth the root of an old tree."

—*Udall: P. L.*, l. 103.

2. To drive from an earth or burrow a fox, badger, &c.; to cause to leave a burrow.

"It was made known that, when that time was joined, the vermin who had been the cause of loss would be unearthed and hunted without mercy."

—*Munday: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

II. Fig.: To bring to light; to reveal; to discover, to find out.

"Those who have buried 1 person as in covering the early history of our life, have been unable to uncover that James IV. truly played much at his game."—*Fidler: Nov. 26, 1875*.

un-ēarth-ly, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *earthly*.]

Not earthly; not of this world; hence, supernatural, and like, or as if proceeding from or belonging to, this world.

"The unearthly voice of a saint."

—*Udall: P. L.*, l. 103.

un-ēase, s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ease*.]

Want of ease; uneasiness, trouble, anxiety, distress.

"What an unease it was to be troubled with the humming of so many quills."—*Hooker: Life of St. Francis*, pt. ii, p. 88.

un-ēased, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ēased*.]

Not eased; in a state of unease or anxiety; troubled, anxious.

un-ēasy-ly, un-ēas-y-ly, adv. [Eng. *uneasy*; *-ly*.]

1. Not easily; not readily; with difficulty, trouble, or pain.

"It was presently counted a place very hard and unready to be inhabited for the greater cold."—*Hooker: Life of St. Francis*, pt. ii, p. 88.

fāte, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fūll, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hōr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, æ = ē; cy = ā; qu = kw.

is an uneasy manner; with uneasiness; restlessly; like one uneasy or ill at ease; as, he moved uneasily in his seat.

in-éag-i-néss, a. [Eng. uneasy; -ness.] The quality or state of being uneasy or ill at ease; want of ease or comfort, mental or physical; restlessness, anxiety.

"At a time when the ascendancy of the court of Versailles had aroused uneasiness."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

in-éag-y, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. easy.] 1. Feeling some degree of pain, mental or physical; ill at ease; restless, disturbed, restless.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."—*Shaksp.: Henry IV.* II. 1.

2. Not easy or elegant in manner; constrained; ill at ease; not graceful; awkward. "In conversation, a delicate watchfulness about one's behavior, instead of being needed, will be questioned, uneasy, and ungraceful."—*Lacks.*

3. Causing pain, trouble, discomfort, or want of ease, physical or mental; irksome, disagreeable.

"Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee."—*Shaksp.: Henry IV.* II. 1.

4. Peevish; difficult to please.

"A more untractable nature; makes him uneasy to those who approach him."—*Addison Spectator.*

5. Difficult; not easy to be done or accomplished.

"This swift business I must uneasy make."—*Shaksp.: Tempest.* I. 2.

in-éat-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. eatable.] Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

"An almost uneatable . . . compound."—*Field.* Jan. 18, 1888.

in-éat-en, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. eaten.] 1. Not eaten.

"A huge brown, of which uneaten still large part and delicate remains."—*Comper: Homer; Odyssey* viii.

2. Not destroyed.

"Therefore I will outwear him and all his followers that this is all that is left uneaten of my sword."—*Shaksp.: King & No King* III.

in-éath, "un-éthe, adv. & a. [A.S. *unæthe* = with difficulty, from *naeðthe* = difficult, from *un* = not, and *æth*, *æthe* = easy; cogn. with O. S. *æth* = easy; O. H. Ger. *æth* = light, empty, easy; Ger. *ad* = deserted; Gth. *ath*, *athis* = desert, waste; Lat. *otium* = empty; Lat. *otium* = ease.]

A. *Adverb.* 1. With difficulty; not easily; scarcely.

"Cath may she endure the filthy strula."—*Shaksp.: Henry IV.* II. 4.

2. Almost.

"Seem'st to shake the steadfast ground."—*Shaksp.: Henry IV.* I. 1.

B. *Adj.* 1. Not easy; difficult, hard.

"Cath it is to tell."—*Shaksp.: Henry IV.* I. 1.

in-ébb-ling, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ebbs.] Not ebbing, receding, or falling back.

in-é-bri-ate, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. bri.] 1. Not intoxicated.

"Forth, unebriate, unpolluted, he came from the east."—*Lyttel: My Novel* bk. vi, ch. 12.

2. Not intoxicating.

"There were . . . unebriate liquors."—*Lyttel: My Novel* bk. iv, ch. xvi.

in-é-clé-ol-ás-tic-al, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ecclesiastical.] Not ecclesiastical.

in-é-ch-é-ling, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. echo.] Not echoing; giving no echo.

"The quick, silent Priestess whose light bound One like you . . . to me . . . and grand."—*More: Titled Prophet of Khorsan*

in-é-clip-sed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. clip.] Not eclipsed; not obscured; not dimmed or lessened in glory or brightness.

"When between G and H is very small space the action will take unclipped behind the limb of the foot."—*Black: Anatomy*, § 339.

in-é-ge, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. edge.] To deprive of the edge; to blunt. (*lit. & fig.*)

"Falsely under their weapons' sharpened points."—*Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, IV. 3.

in-é-i-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. side.] Not eatable.

in-é-i-fied, 'un-é-i-fyed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. edified.] Not edified.

"Is true there is a sort of moody, hot-brained, godless unedified conscience."—*Milton: Epitaph*, lines 12.

in-é-i-fy-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. edifying.] Not edifying; not improving to the mind.

"Unedifying or unedifying forms and ceremonies."—*Secker: Sermons; On Confirmation.*

in-é-i-fy-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. unedifying; -ly.] Not in an edifying manner.

in-é-i-y-ate, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. educate.] Uneducated, ignorant.

"O harsh, uneducated, illiterate peasant."—*Bayman & Perona* (1899).

in-é-i-y-ate-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. educated.] Not educated; illiterate, ignorant.

"By an exertion of the same almighty power light up the lamp of knowledge in the minds of uneducated men."—*Hurley: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 14.

in-é-i-fied, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. efface.] Not effaced; not defaced or erased.

"If we have received a good impression, let us bear it away uneffaced to our graves."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 2.

in-é-i-fic-tu-al, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. effectual.] Not effectual; having no effect or power; ineffectual; inefficacious.

"The glow worm shows the water to be near. And gins to pale his uneffectual fire."—*Shaksp.: Hamlet*, I. 3.

in-é-i-fic-tu-ous, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. effectual.] Unvoiced, unelaborated from the bowels. (*Adams: Works*, II. 476.)

in-é-i-lab-ér-ate, 'in-é-i-lab-ér-át-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. elaborate, elaborate.] Not elaborate, not elaborated; not worked or wrought elaborately.

"An unelaborate stone."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

in-é-i-las-tic, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. elastic.] Not elastic; having no elasticity.

in-é-i-las-tic-i-ty, s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. elasticity.] The absence or want of elasticity.

in-é-i-bow-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. elbow.] Not pushed aside, as with the elbow; not thrust aside or crowded.

"We stand upon our native soil. Unbowed by such objects."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.

in-é-i-léct-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. elect.] Not elected; not chosen.

"You should have seen the advantage of his choice. And pass him unselected."—*Shaksp.: Coriolanus*, II. 2.

in-é-i-léct-ive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. elective.] Not choosing or electing; without power of choice or election.

"An ignorant, unchosen, unselective principle."—*Bald: Utopia of Mankind*, p. 254.

in-é-i-lé-gant, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. elegant.] Not elegant; inelegant.

"You meet with expressions new and then, which appear inelegant and singular."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 12.

in-é-i-lé-gant-ly, adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. elegantly.] In an elegant manner; unelegantly.

"Neither seemeth he unelegantly and beside the purpose . . . to have expressed as such in this verse."—*P. Holland: Shakespeare*, p. 426.

in-é-i-lé-gible, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. eligible.] Not eligible; ineligible.

"Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are detestable; and it is hard to determine which is most ineligible."—*Weyers.*

in-é-i-lé-gible, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. eligible.] Not eligible; ineligible.

in-é-i-lé-gible, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. eligible.] Not eligible; ineligible.

in-é-i-lé-gible, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. eligible.] Not eligible; ineligible.

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in-é-i-lé-gible, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. eligible.] Not eligible; ineligible.

in-é-i-lé-gible, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. eligible.] Not eligible; ineligible.

panied with any bitterness or pain; free from pain or acerbity.

"There was no day, there would be no hour Of pleasure unembittered."—*Byron: All is Vanity.*

in-é-m-béd-ied, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. embodied.]

1. Not embodied; not collected into a body; as, unembodied troops.

2. Freed from a corporeal body; disembodied.

"Then, unembodied, doth it trace By steps on its planet's heavenly way."—*Byron: When Coldness Wraps, &c.*

in-é-m-bow-ered, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. unbowered.] Not provided with bowers.

"All unbowered And naked stood that lonely paragon."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

in-é-m-é-tion-al, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. emotional.] Not emotional; free from emotion or feeling; impassive.

"Thought of all that this inscription signified with an unemotional gravity."—*U. Lind: Daniel Deronda*, ch. liii.

in-é-m-é-tioned, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. emotioned.] Free from emotion.

"In a dry, unemotional, unemotional way."—*Underlin: Mandelstam*, III. 26.

in-é-m-phát-ic, 'in-é-m-phát-ic-al, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. emphatic, emphatic.] Not emphatic; having no emphasis or stress of voice.

in-é-m-phát-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. unemphatic; -ly.] Not in an emphatic manner; without emphasis.

in-é-m-pir-ic-al-ly, adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. empirically.] Not empirically.

"The result is in the fullest keeping with that which I have reached unempirically."—*Poe: Works*, II. 137.

in-é-m-ploy-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. employable.] Not capable of or eligible for employment; unfit for employment.

"To those we must add a still larger number of persons who are unemployed because they are unemployable."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 21, 1887.

in-é-m-ploy-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. employed.]

1. Not employed; having no work or employment; out of work; at leisure.

"Other creatures all day long Roam idle, unemployed, and less need rest."—*Milton: P. L.* IV. 617.

2. Not being in use; as, unemployed capital.

3. Not associated or accompanied with labour or employment.

"To maintain able-bodied men in unemployed imprisonment."—*Fraser: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

4. *The Unemployed:* A collective term, embracing all persons in humble circumstances who are out of employment. These may be divided into three classes: (1) Those who are unable to work, either through age, accident, or disease; (2) Those who are willing to work but cannot find employment; and (3) Those who will not work under any circumstances.

The unemployed who fall under the third category form a large and dangerous class in all our cities and in the country at large. In the latter they have the significant name of tramps, and form a large body of peripatetic beggars, few of whom are willing to work under any contingency. In the cities they are one of the most dangerous classes, being ready to take advantage of any strike or popular excitement, and often bringing worthy causes into disrepute by their illegal acts. Of the worthy unemployed there is always a considerable number in the congested cities of modern times, and in periods of business depression, like that of 1893-94, an army of them exists, who unavoidably become a heavy and distressing burden on the community. Great sums of money are subscribed by the generous for the alleviation of the distress on such occasions, but in all such cases much suffering unavoidably results. The great strikes which are now becoming so common form another source of this public evil, which is undoubtedly added to greatly in the United States by the rapid influx of unskilled foreigners, many of them from the normally idle class.

The unemployed are formed from many different classes, from many diverse elements; and we get no nearer to understanding their condition, so far as of improving it, if we persist in treating them as though they were all of a single type, and that type one which is in no degree representative."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1887.

bañ, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -clous, -tlous, -sions = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

• **un-emp-ti-ə-blo** (p. silent), a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *empty*, and suff. *-able*.] That cannot be emptied or exhausted; inexhaustible.
"A drop of that unemptiable fountain of wisdom."
—*Booker*: *Devils*, pt. 1, ch. 11.

• **un-emp-ti-əd** (p. silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *emptied*.] Not emptied.
"With its unemptied cloud of gentle rain."
—*Hyman*: *Childe Harold*, lv. 70.

• **un-en-ā-bled** (bled as *bold*), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enabled*.] Not enabled or empowered. (*Southey*: *Thalaba*, v.)

• **un-ē-nār-rə-blo**, a. [INESARRABLE.]

• **un-en-phant-əd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enchanted*.] Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. (*Milton*: *Comus*, 305.)

• **un-en-cloped**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enclosed*.] Not enclosed; open.
"An ancient manor, now thick with cultivation, thus barren and unenclosed, which was known by the name of Halamshire."—*Maccusley*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

• **un-en-cūm-bēr**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; to disencumber.
"A chivalrous play
Of refuge, with an unnumbered host."
—*Wordsworth*: *Poems on the Naming of Places*, vi.

• **un-en-cūm-bēred**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *encumbered*.] Not encumbered; having no liabilities on it; as, unencumbered property.
"The unencumbered, craving wretch is poor."
—*Crook*: *Richardson*.

• **un-en-dan-gered**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *endangered*.] Not endangered.
"The unendangered of earth, the birds of the air."
—*Wordsworth*: *Poems*, III.

• **un-en-dēared**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *endured*.] Not endured; not much or greatly loved.
"Not in the thought of the
—*Milton*: *P. L.*, l. 700.

• **un-ēnd-lāg**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ending*.] Having no end; endless.
"The unending circles of laborious science."—*Poet*: *On Science*, l. 11.
"The unending circles of laborious science."—*Poet*: *On Science*, l. 11.

• **un-ēnd-lāg-nēs**, a. [Eng. *unending*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unending; everlastingness.
"The theory of the literal unendingness of even moral perdition."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, Oct. 1881, p. 60.

• **un-ēnd-lī**, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *end*, and suff. *-ly*.] Having no end; endless.
"Bent to unending revenge."—*Sidney*: *Arcadia*, p. 224.

• **un-en-dōwed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *endowed*.]
1. Not endowed with funds; not having an endowment.
"Blessed by that lady to this unendowed charity."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1878. (Adv.)
2. Not endowed; not furnished; not invested.
"A man . . . unendowed with any notable virtues."
—*Clarendon*: *Hist. War*.

3. Having no dowry or dowry.
"Reflect what truth was in my parent's shown."
When, unendowed, I look thee for future crown."
—*Pope*: *January & May*, 500.

• **un-en-dūr-ə-blo**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *endurable*.] Not endurable; intolerable. (*Longfellow*: *Golden Legend*, l.)

• **un-en-dūr-ə-bly**, adv. [Eng. *unendurable*; *-ly*.] In an unendurable manner; in a manner not to be borne; intolerably.

• **un-en-dūr-lāg**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enduring*.] Not enduring; not lasting; fleeting.

"Of aure heaven, the unenduring clouds."
—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. 12.

• **un-en-fē-bled** (bled as *bold*), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enfeebled*.] Not enfeebled; not weakened.
"The comeliness of unenfeebled age."
—*Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

• **un-en-frān-chised**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enfranchised*.] Not enfranchised; not having the franchise or right to vote for members of parliament. [FRANCHISE, s. 11.]

• **un-en-gāged**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *engaged*.]
1. Not engaged; not bound or pledged by obligation or promise.
"Both the houses of parliament, your assembly, and the whole kingdom, stand yet free and unengaged to any part."—*Bishop Hall*: *A Modest Offer*.

2. Free from attachment that binds; as, her affectionate are unengaged.
3. Disengaged, unemployed, unoccupied; not busy; at leisure; as, his is unengaged.
4. Not appropriated; as, unengaged revenues.

• **un-en-gāg-lāg**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *engaged*.] Not engaging; not propositioning.

• **un-en-glish** (on as *ish*), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *English*.] Not English; not after the laws, manners, customs, or habits of the English; not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen.
"Less unengaged than either Mr. Bridge or Mr. Roshin seems to think."—*Poet*, Jan. 14, 1880.

• **un-en-glished** (on as *ish*), a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *Englished*.] Not translated or rendered into English. [ESOLIAN, s.]
"Whence I am so while beholding far lessing it was Englished."—*Sp. Ball*: *Honour of the Married Virgin*, 12.

• **un-en-joyed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enjoyed*.] Not enjoyed; not possessed; not used with pleasure or delight.
"Each day's a mistress unenjoyed before."
—*Dryden*: *Of Virgils*, l. 1.

• **un-en-joy-lāg**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enjoying*.] Not enjoying; not making proper use or fruition.
"The unenjoying, craving wretch is poor."
—*Crook*: *Richardson*.

• **un-en-largēd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enlarged*.] Not enlarged; narrow, contracted; narrow-minded, prejudiced.
"These unenlarged souls are in the same manner disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered."—*Watts*: *Logic*, pt. 1, ch. 2, § 1.

• **un-en-light-ened** (sh silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enlightened*.] Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated.
"Let outcasts and unenlightened swains
Reverse the laws they dream that Heaven ordains."
—*Watts*: *Logic*, pt. 1, ch. 2, § 1.

• **un-en-liv-ened**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enlivened*.] Not enlivened; not rendered cheerful, bright, or animated.
"Unadorned by words, unenlivened by figures."—*Atterbury*: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 1.

• **un-en-slaved**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enslaved*.] Not enslaved; free.
"She sits a sovereign, unenslaved and free."
—*Audson*.

• **un-en-tāh-gle**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *entangle*.] To free from complication or entanglement; to disentangle.
"To my task, how dost thou entangle me in any scruple arising out of the consideration of this thy fear."—*Isaacs*: *Devotions*, p. 120.

• **un-en-tāh-gled** (gled as *gold*), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *entangled*.]
1. Not entangled; free from complication, perplexity, or entanglement.
"That this man, wise and virtuous as he was, passed always unentangled through the maze of life, it would be a privilege and tenacity to affirm."—*Johnson*: *Lives of the Poets*, Colman.
2. Disentangled.

• **un-en-tōred**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *entered*.]
1. Not entered; not gone or passed into.
"The intelligence I have seen
Bound our regretted and unentered Eden."
—*Byron*: *Cain*, l. 2.
2. Not entered or set down in a list; as, he is unentered for the race.

• **un-en-tōr-lāg**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *entering*.] Not entering; making no impression. (*Southey*: *Thalaba*, ix.)

• **un-en-tōr-pris-lāg**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enterprising*.] Not enterprising, not adventurous.
"It was a timid and unenterprising commander."
—*Maccusley*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

• **un-en-tōr-tāin-lāg**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *entertaining*.] Not entertaining; affording no pleasure or amusement.
"The labour is long and the elements dry and unentertaining."—*Gray*: *Letters*; *To West*, let. 26-11740.

• **un-en-tōr-tāin-mēs**, a. [Eng. *unentertaining*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unentertaining.
"Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuse for its unentertainingness very little to the postman."—*Gray*: *Letters*; *To West*, 11740.

• **un-en-thralled**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *enthralled*.] Not enthralled; not enslaved.

• **un-en-tire**, **un-in-tire**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *entire*.] Not whole.
"To make unentire: To disdivide, to resolve into elements or constituents."
"To make unentire."
—*Byron*: *Wives of Paganus*, p. 1.

• **un-en-tōmbed** (b silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *entombed*.] Not entombed; buried, not interred.
"Think'st thou these unentombed to cross the River
—*Dryden*: *Virgil*, *Book*, l. 10.

• **un-en-tranced**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *entranced*.] Not entranced or under the influence of a charm or spell; disentranced.
"His heart was wholly unentranced."
—*Taylor*: *Philip van Artevelde* (Lay of Elms).

• **un-ē-vi-ə-blo**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *evitable*.] Not evitable; not to be avoided.
"The same proposition which afterwards is a higher point, gained for him an unevitable notability."—*Maccusley*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

• **un-ē-vi-əd**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *evaded*.] Not evaded; not the object of evasion.
"Evaded there, he may cast an alone
The whole reproach, the fault was all his own."
—*Crook*: *Richardson*.

• **un-ē-vi-ōs**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *evicious*.] Not evicious; free from envy.
"We shall be far sorer of finding them wrought on
—*Johnson*: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 11.

• **un-ē-vy-lāg**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *envying*.] Not envying; free from envy; unenvious.

• **un-ē-vy-lōgned**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *envy*.] Not furnished with an equal; not furnished with an equal.
"Unenvy the just and his enemies."
—*Johnson*: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 11.

• **un-ē-pi-ō-pal**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *episcopal*.] Not episcopal; without bishops.
"Any sovereign and unepiscopal Prelate."
—*Johnson*: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 11.

• **un-ē-quā-blo**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *equal*.] Not equal; not uniform; changeable, fitful, changeable.
"The most unquiet and unequal of men."
—*Johnson*: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 11.

• **un-ē-quā-bly**, adv. [Eng. *unequally*; *-ly*.] Not equally or uniformly.
"We behold the universe as a splendid quā-bly
—*Johnson*: *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 11.

• **un-ē-qual**, **un-e-qual**, a. & s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *equal*.]
A. As adjective:
I. Ordinary Language:
1. Unjust, unfair, inequitable. (In this sense a translation of Lat. *iniquus*, from *in* = not, and *equus* = equal, fair, just.)
"Is not any way equal? are not your ways equal?"—*Isaiah*, xlii. 25.
2. Not equal; out of the same size, length, breadth, width, thickness, volume, quantity, strength, station, or the like.
3. Inadequate, insufficient.
"To that danger his fortune proved unequal."
—*Maccusley*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.
4. Not equal; not uniform; unequal; as, unequal pulsations.
II. Bot.: Not having the two sides symmetrical, as the leaf of Begonia. Applied specially to sepals and petals of unequal size and shape. In describing a corolla, equal and unequal have sometimes been substituted for regular and irregular.
B. As substantives: One not equal to another; station, power, ability, age, or the like.
"Among unequals what society?"
—*Johnson*: *P. L.*, l. 11.

unequal-sided, a. The same as *unequal* and *oblique* (q. v.).

unequal-voices, s. pl.
Music: Voices of mixed qualities, those women combined with those of men.

un-ē-quā-l-ə-blo, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *equal*, and suff. *-able*.] Not able to be equal; not capable of being equalled, matched, paralleled; matchless, peerless.
"Whose love to God is unquestioned, final, and equalable."—*Single*: *Works*, l. 202.

un-ē-quā-llēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *equalled*.] Not equalled or paralleled; s.

ate, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gē, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sēn; mātē, cūb, cūre, quātē, cūr, rātē, fālī, trī, sīrian. s, s = ē; ey = ā; qu = kv.

paralleled, unrivalled, peerless. (Used in either a good or bad sense.)
Sam. Taylor was a genius with an unequalled power.
Byron: Childs Harold, IV, 11.

un-equal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unequal*; *-ly*.] Not equally; in an unequal manner or degree; in unequal or different degrees; irregularly, unsymmetrically.

The area of the island was during the winter and spring not equally divided between the outstanding land.
Howland Nat. Eng., ch. xvii.

unequally pinnate, *a.*
B. (if a leaf): Pinnate with a terminal leaflet; imparipinnate.

un-equal-ness, *a.* [Eng. *unequal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unequal; inequality.

The complexion and unreasonableness of which all lawyers will dispute.—*Sp. Taylor's Rule of Court*, III, 1, ch. 1.

un-equit-a-ble (equit as *sk'-kwit*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equitable*.] Not equitable; inequitable.

Verities which they think too unquitable to prove as a matter.—*Living of Pity*

un-equit-a-ble-ly (equit as *sk'-kwit*), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equitable-ly*.] Not equitably; in an inequitable manner.

un-equit-y (equit as *sk'-kwit*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equity*.] Inequity, unfairness, injustice. (*W. W. R.*)

un-equiv-a-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equivocal*.] 1. Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear, avowed, plain.

"About the same time the king, who to show in an unequivocal manner, the feeling which he really retained towards the banished king, was—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; as unequivocal expressions.

un-equiv-a-ly-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unequivocal-ly*.] In an unequivocal, clear, or plain manner; clearly, plainly.

"The resurrection, the Lord's Day, called and kept commemoration of it, and the exhortation in both its parts are unequivocally referred to."—*Paley: Discourse of Christianity*, vol. I, pt. 1, ch. vii.

un-equiv-a-ly-ness, *a.* [Eng. *unequivocal-ness*.] The quality or state of being unequivocal; clearness, plainness.

un-e-rad-ic-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eradicate*.] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated; ineradicable.

"The ineradicable taint of sin."
Byron: Childs Harold, IV, 136.

un-er-r-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *err*.] Not able or liable to err; incapable of erring; infallible.

"The ignorance of your unerrable eye is discovered."
Shelton: Mirror of Antichrist, p. 144.

un-er-r-a-ble-ness, *a.* [Eng. *unerrable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unerrable; incapacity of error; infallibility.

"The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the unerrableness of a code."
Deeny of Pity

un-er-r-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *err*.] 1. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible.

"As the unerring precepts teach."
W. W. R. Thackeray: Uda, Jan. 16, 1816.

2. Incapable of missing the mark; certain, sure.

"To bend the bow, and aim unerring darts."
Pope: Homer; Iliad, v, 68.

un-er-r-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unerring*; *-ly*.] In an unerring manner; without error or failure; certainly, infallibly.

"The strong shafts pursue their path unerring."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Transl.)

un-es-cap-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *escape*.] That cannot be escaped or avoided; unavoidable.

"Ritual flight from some unescapable enemy."
Howland Nat. Eng., p. 63.

un-es-cow-a-ble (cow as *u*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschew*.] Not able to be eschewed, avoided, or shunned.

"Proceeding by an uneschewable betiding together."
Chaucer: Boece, 13.

un-es-cow-a-ble-ly (cow as *u*), *adv.* [Eng. *uneschewable-ly*.] Unavoidably.

"That been to come uneschewable."
Chaucer: Boece, bk. v.

un-es-cow-a-ble-ness, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable-ness*.] Not eschewable; not with an eschewable.

"To this broad country, here to judge With a uneschewable delivery in the road."
Howland Nat. Eng., p. 63.

un-es-cow-a-ble-ly (cow as *u*), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable-ly*.] Not eschewed; not seen or discovered; unseen, undiscovered.

"Nearer to view his prey and uneschewed."
To mark what of their state he might learn.
Milton: P. L., IV, 200.

un-es-cow-a-ble-ly (cow as *u*), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable-ly*.] Not eschewed; not tried; untried, unattempted.

"The realm he never touched my lip, though now, And uneschewed before, than wide they lie."
Chaucer: Death of Isambard

un-es-cow-a-ble-ly (cow as *u*), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable-ly*.] 1. Not essential; not constituting the real essence; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.

"Those who differed from him in the unessential parts of Christianity."
Addison: Freeholder

2. Void of real being.

"Prime cheerer Light!
 Without whose veiling beauty all were wraps in unessential gloom."
Thomson: Summer, 64.

un-es-cow-a-ble-ly (cow as *u*), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable-ly*.] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something not constituting the real essence, or not absolutely necessary.

2. *Music (Pl.)*: Notes not forming a necessary part of the harmony. Passing, auxiliary, or ornamental notes.

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un-es-cow-a-ble-ly (cow as *u*), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable-ly*.] Not in an essential or absolutely necessary manner.

2. Want of uniformity or equilibrium; unsteadiness, uncertainty.

"The unsteadiness of temper and irregularity of conduct."
Addison: Spectator, No. 105.

3. Turbulence; disturbed state.

"By reason of the trouble and unsteadiness of his reign."
Shakspeare: Hamlet

4. Want of smoothness in regard to style, or the like; ruggedness.

"It was strange if in what I write there did not appear much of unsteadiness."
Swift: Works, II, 364.

un-e-vent-fal, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eventful*.] Not eventful; not marked by events of any importance; as, an uneventful journey or reign.

un-e-vent-fal-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eventful-ly*.] Not eventfully; not marked by events of any importance; as, an uneventful journey or reign.

un-e-vent-fal-ness, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eventful-ness*.] The quality or state of being uneventful; uneventfulness.

un-e-vent-fal-ly (cow as *u*), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable-ly*.] Not in an essential or absolutely necessary manner.

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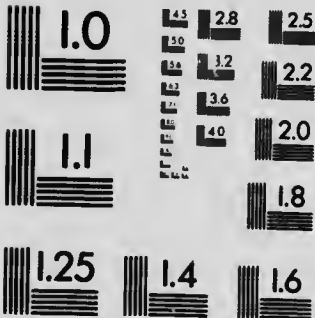
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* **un-ex-cep-tive**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exceptive*.] Not exceptive; admitting no exception.

un-ex-changed, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *unchanged*.] Not exchanged.
"Not content that you may justly receive for vengeance those who remain *unchanged*." — *Burke, Letter to the Sheriff of Bristol* (1777).

* **un-ex-cised**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *excise*; -ed.] Not excised; not subjected or liable to excise or duty.
"And beggars taste these *unexcised* by kings." — *Brown*.

* **un-ex-clu-sive**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exclusive*.] Not exclusive; general, comprehensive.

* **un-ex-clu-sive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unexclusive*; -ly.] Without exclusion of anything; so as not to exclude.

* **un-ex-cog-it-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *incogitable*.] Not cogitable; not able to be thought out.
"Wherein can man be said to resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectness?" — *Ridgely, Hist. World*, bk. 1, ch. 11.

* **un-ex-cu-sa-ble**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *excusable*.] Not excusable; inexcusable, unpardonable.
"It was a perverse, gross, malicious, and *unexcusable* ignorance." — *Hammond, Works*, iv, 642.

* **un-ex-cu-sa-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unexcusable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unexcusable.
"Rip up to you the *unexcusable*ness of the heathen ignorance in general." — *Hammond, Works*, iv, 642.

un-ex-e-cu-téd, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *executed*.] 1. Not executed; not performed or carried out.
"The decree of the Senate remained *unexecuted*." — *Lois, Civil, Early Roman Hist.* (1835), ch. xii.

2. Not signed or sealed; not properly attested; as, a deal or contract *unexecuted*.

3. Unemployed; not put into practice.
"Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge." — *Shakespeare, Antony & Cleopatra*, iii, 7.

* **un-ex-ém-plar-y**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exemplary*.] Not exemplary.

* **un-ex-ém-pli-fied**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exemplified*.] Not exemplified; not illustrated by example; unexampled.
"Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratiation." — *Baile*.

* **un-ex-empt** (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exempt*.] 1. Not exempt; not free by privilege or right; liable.

2. Not exempting from, or depriving of some privilege, or the like.
"Scorning the *unexempt* condition by which all mortal frailty must exist." — *Milton, Comus*, 685.

* **un-ex-empt-éd** (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exempted*.] Not exempted; not free by privilege or right.
"To require an *unexempted* and impartial obedience to all her decrees." — *Milton, Sonnet*, bk. 11, ch. xii.

* **un-ex-er-cised**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exercised*.] Not exercised; not practised or trained.
"Without discrimination or election, of which indeed our tender and *unexercised* minds are not capable." — *Glennell, Essay*, No. 3.

* **un-ex-ert-éd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exerted*.] Not exerted; not brought into action.
"Atired with patience the uncertainty of things, and that he had yet *unexerted* in the chaos of futurity." — *Brown, Christian Morals*, i, 23.

un-ex-haust-éd, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exhausted*.] 1. Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom; not emptied.
"As the low bent elms Poor flood on flood, yet *unexhausted* still." — *Coleridge, Pinnar*, Winter.

2. Not worn out; as *unexhausted* strength.

* **un-ex-haust-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. un- (1), and Eng. *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible, inexhaustible.
"Each minute by all the spheres of time." — *Walt Whitman, Med. on the Lord's Prayer*.

un-ex-ist-ent, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *existent*.] Not existent; non-existent.
"Suspended knowledge of what is yet *unexistent*." — *Brown, Christian Morals*, ii, 13.

* **un-ex-ist-ing**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *existing*.] Not existing; not existent.

* **un-ex-pand-éd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expanded*.] Not expanded.
"With sleeping, *unexpanded* sense dead." — *Blackmore, Meditation*, vi.

* **un-ex-pect-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expectable*.] Not to be expected or anticipated.
"The homicide . . . without *unexpectable* mercy, perisheth eternally." — *Adams, Works*, ii, 322.

* **un-ex-pect-ant**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expectant*.] Not expectant; not looking, expecting, or waiting for.
"With bent, *unexpectant* faces." — *O. Elliot, Romola*, ch. iv.

* **un-ex-pect-a-tion**, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expectation*.] The absence of expectation; want of previous consideration or forethought.
"As every other evil, so this [misery] especially is aggravated by our *unexpectation*." — *Sp. Hall, The Balm of Gilead*, p. 1.

* **un-ex-pect-éd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expected*.] Not expected; not looked for.
"Your *unexpected* presence had so roused My spirits, that they were being bent on enterprise." — *Milton, Paradise Lost*, bk. iii.

* **un-ex-pect-éd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unexpected*; -ly.] In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for.
"The court determining the case *unexpectedly* in favour of his opponent." — *Widdowson, The Bee*, No. 7.

* **un-ex-pect-éd-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unexpected*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unexpected.
"The *unexpectedness* added (if not to the pain) to the slight threat." — *Fuller, Worthies*, Balaia.

* **un-ex-pé-di-ent**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expedient*.] Not expedient, inexpedient.
"Much would not be *unexpedient* after meat." — *Milton, On Education*.

* **un-ex-pén-sive**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expensive*.] Not expensive; inexpensive; not costly.
"My life hath not in *unexpensive* learning, and voracious about." — *Milton, An Apology for Smecton*, p. 12.

* **un-ex-pér-i-ence**, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *experience*; -s.] Want of experience, inexperience.
"I am not ashamed to recite that which my *unexperience* hath out of (hearsay) written in (the) words of French education." — *Sp. Hall, Qu. Facts*, § 16.

* **un-ex-pér-i-enced**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *experienced*.] 1. Not experienced; not versed or skilled; inexperienced.
"The wisest, *unexperienced*, will be ever Timorous and rash." — *Milton, P. L.*, bk. 240.

2. Without having gained knowledge or experience.
"Thou return *unexperienced* to thy grave." — *Shakespeare, Twelfth Night*, Act 4, 4.

3. Untried; not known from experience. (Said of things.)

* **un-ex-pér-i-ent**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *experienced*.] Inexperienced.
"The *unexperienced* gave the tender place." — *Shakespeare, Complaint*, 318.

* **un-ex-pér-i-mént-al**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *experimental*.] Not experimental.

* **un-ex-pert**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expert*.] Not expert; inexpert; wanting skill, experience, or knowledge; inexperienced.
"My sentence is for open war; of wiles, More *unexpert*, I boast not." — *Milton, P. L.*, ii, 82.

* **un-ex-pert-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unexpert*; -ly.] Not expertly; in an unexpert manner; unskillfully.

* **un-ex-pired**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expired*.] 1. Not expired; not having reached the date at which it is due; as, an *unexpired* bill.

2. Not having expired; not having come to an end or termination; still to run.
"Having an *unexpired* term of seven years from Michaelmas last." — *Times*, Oct. 30, 1873.

* **un-ex-plai-n-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *explainable*.] Not explainable; not capable of being explained, inexplicable.

* **un-ex-plained**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *explained*.] Not explained.
"Portentous, *unexplained*, *unexplained*!" — *Cooper, The Two Admirals*.

* **un-ex-pli-cat-éd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *explicitated*.] Not explicitated; unexplicitated.

* **un-ex-plor-éd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *explored*.] 1. Not explored or examined by travel.
"He had left scarcely a nook of the kingdom *unexplored*." — *Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Not examined intellectually; not investigated; untried.
"No female acts or alms she left *unexplored*. Nor counsels *unexplored*, hence she was called." — *Lyden, Virgil, Aeneid*, bk. 1.

* **un-ex-pô-séd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *exposed*.] 1. Not exposed or laid open to view; remaining concealed or hidden; hence, not liable up to censure.
"Suffer the little mistakes of the author to be *unexposed*." — *Watts, On the Mind*, ch. 1, § 1.

2. Not exposed; not liable or open.
"Existence *unexposed* To the blind walk of mortal life." — *Wordsworth, Excursion*, bk. 1.

3. Covered, shielded, or protected from injury, danger, or the like; sheltered; as, The house stands in an *unexposed* situation.

* **un-ex-pô-und-éd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expounded*.] Not expounded; not explained or treated of.
"In the plain *unexpounded* words of Scripture." — *Sp. Taylor, Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 2.

* **un-ex-préss**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *express*.] Informal, casual.
"The *unexpress* (scholarship) of good or evil is heavy with a poor little fellow." — *Carlyle, Ch. Sterling*, pt. 1, ch. iv.

* **un-ex-préss-éd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expressed*.] Not expressed; not mentioned, declared, proclaimed, or uttered.
"Next, for some graceful service *unexpressed*, And from its wages only to be gained." — *Byron, A Song*.

* **un-ex-préss-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expressible*.] Not expressible; not able to be expressed; inexpressible.
"When will thou put an end to these *unexpressible* miseries?" — *Sp. Hall, The Two Admirals*, p. 1.

* **un-ex-préss-i-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unexpressed*; -ly.] In a manner not to be expressed; inexpressibly.
"Your condition is *unexpressedly* sad." — *Sp. Hall, Character of Man*.

* **un-ex-préss-ive**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expressive*.] 1. Not expressive; deficient in expression.

2. Inexpressible, ineffable.
"And hence the *unexpressive* multitudes." — *Milton, Lycidas*, 128.

* **un-ex-préss-ive-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unexpressive*; -ly.] Not expressively; without expression.

* **un-ex-pug-na-ble**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *expugnable*.] Not to be beaten, conquered, or overthrown.
"Defensible Not *unexpugnable* to the sea." — *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, Act 1, sc. 1.

* **un-ex-ténd-éd**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *extended*.] 1. Not extended or stretched out.
"From these weak, straggling, *unextended* arms." — *Cooper, The Two Admirals*, p. 1.

2. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.
"How *unextendedly* is it that a spiritual being is *unextended* substance, should be present to the human exterior eye, as a material body." — *Locke*.

* **un-ex-tinct**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *extinct*.] Not extinct or extinguished.
"The fire of the *unextinct* spark." — *Shakespeare, Titus Andronicus*, Act 1, sc. 1.

* **un-ex-tin-guish-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *extinguishable*.] Not extinguishable; not capable of being extinguished; inextinguishable.
"Pain of *unextinguishable* fire." — *Milton, P. L.*, ii, 82.

* **un-ex-tin-guish-a-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unextinguishable*; -ly.] In an unextinguishable manner; in a manner that cannot be extinguished, inextinguishably.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, sir, marine; gô, pôr, or, wôre, wôlf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, oûb, ô're, ûnîte, ôûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Syrian. æ, œ = è; ey = â; qu = kw.

un-fenced, *un-fensed*, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fenced*.)

1. Not fortified, unfortified; having no protection; defenceless.

"Jericho is a town which after the manner of the temple is unvalled and unfenced."—*Bois de la Vieille* (an. 1572).

2. Not surrounded or inclosed by a fence.

"Spreading star and unfenced over the plain."—*Longfellow: Kenilworth*, l. 1.

un-fér-mént-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fermented*.)

1. Not fermented; not having undergone fermentation.

"All such vegetables must be unferrmented."—*Arboretum of America*, ch. v.

2. Not leavened; not made with yeast, as bread.

un-fér-til, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fertile*.)

1. Not fertile, not productive; as, unfertile land.

2. Not prolific; not producing progeny, fruit, or the like.

"There is not such a dry tree, such a useless, unfruitful thing, but that it might fructify and increase."—*Bois de la Vieille* (an. 1572).

un-fér-til-néss, *a.* (Eng. *unfertile*; -ness.)

The quality or state of being unfertile.

un-fis-ti-val, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

Not in accordance with the practice or rites of a festival.

"But a sacrifice, where no God is present, like as a temple without a sacred feast or holy banquet, is profane, unfestive."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 492.

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

Not to be fetched or carried.

"Our friends by Hector slain (And Jove to friend) lie a fetch off."—*Chapman: Homer*, *Iliad* xii. 104.

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

1. To lose or free from fetters; to unchain, to unshackle; to release from bonds.

"The above the unfettered Him right to mine own."—*Coles Tale of Gamelyn*.

2. To free from restraint, to set at liberty; as, to unfetter the mind.

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

Not fettered; free from restraint; unshackled.

"Not fettered by any limitation as to time."—*Pence*, Nov. 3, 1875.

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

1. To abolish feudal institutions; to free from feudalism or feudal rights.

2. To divest or deprive of feudal rights.

"The Austrian emperor answers that German Princes should be unfettered."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii. ch. v.

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

1. Disposed to fight; covantly.

"A deep fighting bird, not worth the victory."—*W. W. W. Works*, iv. 21.

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

1. Ordinary language.

2. Representing an animal or vegetable figure or form; devoid of figures.

"In unfettered paintings the robust is the fault; in sculpture, and of architecture, as arches, friezes, etc."—*W. W. W. Works*, p. 21.

3. Lacking; devoid of figures of speech.

II. Logic: Not according to mood and figure.

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

1. To move from a file or record.

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

1. Not rubbed or polished with a file; not brightened or burnished.

"He was all arm'd in rugged steel unfild."—*As in the smoky forge it was completed.*—*Spenser: F. Q. II. vii. 20.*

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

1. Not rubbed or polished with a file; not brightened or burnished.

"By the sword, if any anywhere With sword and file remains."—*Spenser: F. Q. II. vii. 20.*

un-fis-ti-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festive*.)

Not filed; unbecoming a son or daughter.

"But to dishonor her child were an act of dishonor."—*Spenser: F. Q. II. vii. 20.*

un-fil-i-al-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *unfilial*; -ly.)

In an unfilial manner; in a manner unbecoming a child.

un-fil-i-a-ble, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *filial*, and suff. -able.)

1. Incapable of being filled; insatiable.

"The proud eye and unfilial horn."—*Wells: Faint*, p. 1.

un-fil-i-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *filled*.)

Not filled, not full; empty.

"A false conclusion; I hate it as an unfilled can."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

un-fil-i-ét-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *filled*.)

Loose, unbound. (Coleridge: *The Picture*.)

un-fine, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fine*, *a.*)

Shabby, mean. (*Wells: Letters*, p. 302.)

un-fis-géréd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fingered*.)

Having no fingers.

"The spider spins with her unfingered feet."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-g-ble, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *finish*, and suff. -able.)

Not capable of being finished, concluded, or completed.

"A promise of that unfinishable adventure."—*Don Quixote*, pt. i. bk. I, ch. 1.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *finishing*.)

Not finished, or not brought to a completion or perfection; incomplete, imperfect; wanting the last touch or hand.

"And with unfinish'd garlands strewn thy grave."—*Congress: Tears of America*.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *finishing*.)

The act of leaving unfinished, or not bringing to an end; the state of remaining still unfinished.

"No one doubts the unfinishable wisdom already surmounting what others before them have left unacted."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *finishing*.)

Not fused; not heated by fire.

"A poudrous spear and carbon yet unfused."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *finishing*.)

1. Not firm or stable; unstable, unsteady.

"How tottering and unsteady a prop his pride Had been of yore."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

2. Weak, feeble, unsteady.

"Now take the time, while standing yet they stand With feet unsteady; and possess the strand."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

3. Infirm, ill.

"So is the unfirm king To three divided."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

4. Not firmly based or founded.

"For without it it is not only unsteady and unsteady, but also, unsteady, and unsteady."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *firmness*, and suff. -able.)

Not having a firmness; unbounded, boundless.

"In the waste unfirmness of the sea."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

The quality or state of being infirm, or destitute of firmness, stability, or strength; instability.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. Not flat; to release.

"You Goodman Brandy face, unfat her."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. Not fit or fitting; improper, unsuitable, unbecoming.

"Conscience is unfit."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

2. Not having the suitable or necessary qualifications, physical or moral; not suitable, adapted, qualified, or competent; unable, incompetent, unqualified, unsuited.

"Yet no man could be more unfit for such a post."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

To make or render unfit or unsuitable; to deprive of the qualities necessary for any act, post, or the like; to disqualify.

"Structure by which an organ is made to answer one purpose necessarily unfit for some other purpose."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

Not fit, not properly, not suitably; improperly.

"These two sorts of essence, I suppose, may not unfrequently be found, the one true, the other material essence."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Eng. *unfit*; -ness.)

1. The state of being unfit, improper.

"A fit thing for the purpose of the appointment of different uses to another."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

2. Wanting necessary qualifications; incompetent.

"He is of the own unfitness to direct."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

Not fitted, qualified, or suited; unfit.

"A post for which he was altogether unfitted."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

Not fitting or proper; improper.

"Alas, your child's unfitting part."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. To make no longer fixed or firm; to loosen, to unsettle, to detach.

"That transfer, just or unjust, had taken place so long ago, that to reverse it would be to undo the foundation of society."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

2. To melt, to dissolve.

"Not can the rising sun Under her frown and teach them how to sin."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. Not fixed; loosened, unsettled.

"They are volatile and unfixed."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

2. Wandering, erratic, inconstant.

3. Having no fixed or certain view or purpose; irresolute, unsettled.

"He stands so high with so unfixed a mind."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

4. Not fixed, determined, or ascertained exactly; uncertain.

"The first Livius Drossus, whose time is unfixed."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

The quality or state of being unfixed or unsettled.

"But to hide seed (as it were) in their unfixed (ness) and steady in their restless motions."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. Not fixed; loosened, unsettled.

"That, which is carried on with a continued and ongoing vigour of expression, can never be thought tedious."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. To cool, to quench, to dash.

"Fear Oppresses poor courage in pursuit."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. Not flanked; not flanked, not protected on the flank.

"Should invade the open side of his battail, which lay unflanked towards them."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness. (Young: *Night Thoughts*, l. 625.)

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. Not flattering; not arising from or characterized by flattery.

"In whose unfattering mirror, every man, She counsel takes how best her self to adorn."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

2. Not affording a favourable prospect; as, unfattering weather.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

Unfledged.

"Those which he taken up, ye out of the nest and are nourished by their kind, never afterwards sing so well."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

1. Not fledged; not yet furnished with feathers.

"Here, then, our eloquent unfledged wings we try."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

2. Fig.: Not yet having attained to full growth and experience; unripe, immature.

"But do not dull thy palm with entertainment Of each new-hatched untried bird of the air."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, p. 91.

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un-fis-ih-éd, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *firmness*.)

un-flesh, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; to reduce to a skeleton. (*Annals*.)

un-fleshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flesh*.] Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untrained.

"A generous *unflesh'd* hunter."
Dryden: *Cleomenes*, v.

un-flesh-ly, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flesh*.] Spiritual, incorporeal.

"These *unfleshly* eyes with which they say the very air is thorough."—*Keats: Ode to a Nightingale*, ch. 1.

un-flesh-y, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flesh*.] Bare of flesh; fleshless.

"O *unflesh-y* Death's *unflesh-y* feet!"
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, p. 18.

un-flex-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flexible*.] Not flexible; not easily bent; inflexible (*lit. & fig.*)

"If ever man should in an *unflexible* stiffness."
Milton: *Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 18.

un-flinch-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flinch*.] Not flinch; not shrinking or giving way.

"*Unflinching*, foot against foot was set."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 36.

un-flinch-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unflinching*; *-ly*.] In an unflinching manner; without flinching.

"I was *unflinchingly* a whole household of murder-ous uncles."—*Shakespeare's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 463.

un-flow-er, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flower*.] To strip of flowers.

"That I may soon *unflower* your fragrant bosoms."
Shakespeare: *Christ's Victory & Triumph*.

un-flu-ent, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fluent*.] Not fluent; unready in speech.

"My hand *unfluent* tongue."
Bryant: *The Bard*, sixth day, first week, 29.

un-fol-ded, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fold*.] Not folded; not balled; not defeated; not vanquished.

"The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfolding* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable."—*Franklin*.

un-fold, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fold* (1).] To release from a fold or pen; as, to *un-fold* sheep.

un-fold, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fold* (2).] *v.*

A. Transitive:

1. To open the folds of; to spread out; to expand.

"See her bright robes the butterfly *unfold*."
Thomson: *Casle of Indulgence*, l. 9.

2. To lay open to view or contemplation; to discover; to reveal; to make known the details of; to disclose.

"But let that pass to none be told.
Our oath; the rest let *unfolds*."—*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, l. 12.

3. To show; to cause or allow to be seen; to display.

"[I *unfolds*] that in a spleen *unfolds* both heaven and earth."
Shakespeare: *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, l. 1.

4. To explain.

"What riddle is this? *unfolds* yourself, dear Robin."
Ben Jonson: *Mad Shepherd*, ll. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To open gradually; to be expanded.

"The gates *unfolding*, pour forth all their train."
Pope: *Homer: Iliad* ii. 678.

2. To become disclosed or developed; to develop itself.

"I see thy beauty *gradually unfold*."
Tennyson: *Eleanore*, 70.

un-fold-er, *s.* [Eng. *unfold* (2); *-er*.] One who or that which unfolds.

un-fold-ing, *a.* [UNFOLD (2), *v.*] The act of revealing or disclosing; disclosure.

"To my *unfolding* lend a gracious ear."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, l. 1.

un-fold-re-asso, *s.* [Eng. *unfold*; *-asso*.] A female who unfolds or discloses.

"The *unfolds* are of trachearia, &c."—*Enlashed: Descript. Ireland*, (Ep.)

un-fol-lowed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *follow*.] Not followed; unattended, unaccompanied.

"Powerless, *unfollowed*, scarcely men can spare
The necessary rites to set the soul."
Daniel: *Macphailus*

un-fool, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fool*.] To restore from folly; to free from the state of one foolish or beguiled; to make satis-

faction to for calling one a fool; to retract the application of fool to.

"Have you any way then to *unfool* me again?"—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, iv. 1.

un-foot-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *footed*, *pa. p.* of *foot*, *v.*] Untrodden, unvisited.

"Until it came to some *unfooted* plain."
Keats: *Endymion*, l.

un-for-bade, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forbade*.] Unforbidden.

un-for-bear-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forbear*.] Not forbearing.

un-for-bid-den, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forbid*.] Not forbidden.

1. Not forbidden; not prohibited. (Applied to persons.)

"I *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not seen, here the secrets ask
Of the eternal empire."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 94.

2. Allowed, permitted, legal. (Applied to things.)

un-for-bid-den-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unforbid-den*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unforbidden.

"The heavy you are so severe to, is no where as
precisely prohibited in scripture; and this *unforbid-*
denness they think sufficient."—*Bayly*.

un-for-ged, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forge*.] Not forged.

1. Not compelled, not constrained; not urged or impelled.

"*Unforged*, by wind or wave,
To quit the ship, for which he died."
Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*.

2. Not figured, not artificial; natural.

"Upon these things they break forth into such *un-*
forged and *unfigured* passions, as it plainly appeared
that good nature and work in them."—*Bayly*.

3. Not violent; easy, gradual.

"Dash itself present
With such an easy and *unforged* ascent."
Bryant: *Cyprian Hill*, 2.

4. Not strained; easy, natural.

"If one arm is stretched out, the body must be
somewhat bent; and in the opposite side, in a situation
which is *unforged*."—*Bayly*.

un-forg-ed-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unforged*; *-ly*.] In an unforged manner; without force or straining.

"This may *unforgedly* admit of the former inter-
pretation."—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

un-forg-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *for-give*.] Not forcible; wanting force or strength.

"They are not in the other altogether *unforgible*."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Polita*.

un-ford-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ford*.] Not fordable; incapable of being forded.

"An *unfordable* stream of eloquence."—*White: Asa to Family of Benjamin*.

un-ford-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ford*.] Not forded; not having a ford; unfordable.

"Unruly torrents and *unforded* streams."
Dryden: *Virgil; Georgics* iii. 308.

un-fore-bod-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forebode*.] Not foreboding; not foretelling the future; giving no omen.

"Unnumber'd birds glide through the aerial way,
Vagant of air, and *unforeboding* stray."
Pope: *Homer: Odyssey* ii. 212.

un-fore-know-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foreknow*.] Not capable of being foreknown.

"It had no less proved certain, *unforeknown*."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 119.

un-fore-see, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foresee*.] Not to foresee; to have no previous view or foresight of.

"The Lord keeper did not *unforesee* how far this cord might be drawn."—*Hacket: Life of William*, l. 11.

un-fore-see-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *foresee*, and *-able*.] Not capable of being foreseen.

"By such unlikely and *unforeseeable* ways."—*South: Sermons*, Vol. v., ser. 6.

un-fore-see-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foresee*.] Not foreseeing, not prescient.

"Lad with an *unforeseeing* ready mind."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, vi.

un-fore-seen, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foresee*.] Not foreseen, not foreknown.

"Of the greater part of these things he was
deprived by a succession of *unforeseen* calamities."
—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

un-fore-seen, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foresee*.] That which is not seen or expected.

un-fore-skinned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fore-skin*, and *-skinned*.] Not foreskinned, uncircised. (*Special coinage*.)

"Wou by a Philistine from the *unforeseen* in
Milton: *Answer to Asa*, 100.

un-fore-thought (ought as *at*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forethought*.] Not forethought, not conceived before.

"This *unforethought* on accident occasioned
All their designs, and frustrated all their aims."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, vi.

un-fore-told, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foretell*.] Not foretold, not predicted.

un-fore-warned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forewarn*.] Not forewarned; warned beforehand; without previous warning.

"Where, all *unforewarned*,
The household lost their hope and confidence."
—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

un-for-feit-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forfeit*.] Not forfeited, not lost, maintained.

"To keep old-fashioned faith *unforfeited*."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, l. 1.

un-for-got-ful, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgetful*.] Not forgetful.

un-for-got-ta-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgettable*.] Incapable of being forgotten.

"His describes the household of a school as *unforgettable*."—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

un-for-give-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgive*.] Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable.

"Pardonless to the distribution of the debt
an *unforgivable* offence."—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

un-for-giv-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgive*.] Not forgiven, not pardoned; pardoned.

un-for-giv-er, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgiver*.] One who will not pardon a foe; an unpardonable person.

"I hope these *unforgivers*... were always
dutiful, passive children to their parents."—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

un-for-giv-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgiving*.] Not forgiving; not disposed ready to forgive or overlook offences.

"Even though *unforgiving*, never
Must these shall up their feet."
—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

un-for-giv-ing-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unforgiving*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unforgiving. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 2.)

un-for-got-ten, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forget*.] Not forgotten; not lost to memory.

"The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit
shall for ever remain *unforgotten*."—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

2. Not overlooked or neglected.

un-form, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *form*.] To destroy; to unmake; to decompose or solve into parts.

un-form-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *formal*.] Not formal; informal.

un-form-al-ized, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *formalized*.] Not made formal, un-

duced to forms.

"*Unformalized* by scruples."—*C. Brown: Villi*, ch. 11.

un-formed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *form*.] Not formed; not fashioned; moulded into regular shape; uncreated.

"Into the loam, which did not the yet
Unformed formative of manhood."
—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

unformed-stars, *s. pl.*

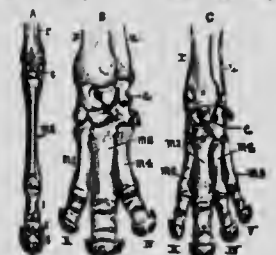
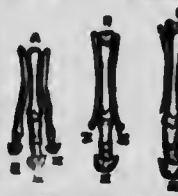
Astron.: Stars which, owing to the local position which they occupy, are not grouped into any constellation. Called also *isolated* and *sporadic* stars.

un-for-sak-en, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forsake*.] Not forsaken; not deserted.

"His continued in *unforsaken*."—*Bayly: Quil; Metaphors*, 200.

fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; v. wot, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; go, p. or, wore, wof, work, who, son; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, räle, fäll; try, Syrian. a, o = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw

* "Never as a commodity of no one, whom it is possible that others person may respect." —Nietzsche: *Germania*, vol. iv., sec. 12.



2. Inelegantly, ungracefully, awkwardly, clumsily, ugly.

"The raised churches are ungracefully raised and thickset that men do even show the place for the ungracefulness thereof."—*Apocryphal Book of Ecclesiastes*.

3. Improperly, untidy.

"And this was not unbecomingly testified by the good disposition and by the good cheer."—*Shakespeare, Act IV, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hand-some-ness (d silent), *a.* (Eng. *unhandsomeness*; -ness.)

1. The quality or state of being unhand-some, ungracious, or illiberal; ungrateful-ness.

"We have done all ungraciously to him and with all the ungraciously."—*Sp. Taylor, Sermons, vol. I, ser. 4*.

2. Want of elegance, grace, or beauty.

un-hand-y, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *handy*.)

1. Not handy; not dexterous; not skilful and ready in the use of the hands; awkward, clumsy.

2. Not convenient; awkward; as, an unhandy position.

un-hang, *v. t.* (Pref. *un-* (3), and Eng. *hang*.)

1. To take from the hinges.

"Catching my weather's bell."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

2. To divest or strip of hangings; as, to unhang a room.

un-hanged, **un-hang**, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hanged*, *hang*.) Not hanged; not hung; not punished by hanging.

"There live not three good men unhang'd in England."—*Shakespeare, Henry IV, Part I, Act I, sc. 2, l. 10*.

un-hap, **un-haps**, *s.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hap*.) Ill-hap, mishap, misfortune.

"Thy great mishap thou shalt not lose."—*Shakespeare, Lear, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hap-pied, *a.* (Eng. *unhappy*; -ed.) Made unhappy.

"A happy gentleman in blood and lineage."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hap-pi-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *unhappily*; -ly.)

1. Not happily; unfortunately, miserably; as, they lived unhappily together.

2. By ill-luck; unfortunately, unluckily.

"We were obliged to fire upon them in our own defence; they were unhappily killed."—*Lock, First Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

3. Mischievously, evilly.

"The effects he speaks of succeed unhappily."—*Shakespeare, Lear, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hap-pi-ness, **un-hap-py-ness**, *s.* (Eng. *unhappiness*; -ness.)

1. Wickedness, evil.

"Although they were united to all unhappiness and misery."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

2. Misfortune, ill-luck.

"It is our great unhappiness . . . that we are un-der and disordered."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

3. The quality or state of being unhappy; a certain degree of wretchedness or misery.

"There is to every wrong and vicious act a suitable degree of unhappiness and punishment annexed."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

un-hap-py, **un-hap-py**, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *happy*.)

1. Wicked.

"Such a good fellow as to be unhappy, and given to show turns."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

2. Unlucky, unfortunate; not having good hap or luck.

"He being accounted an unhappy man."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

3. Unlucky, calamitous, ill-omened, un-lucky.

"For this unhappy event, it is probable that the Scotland concerning torture would have been immediately annihilated to the law of England."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

4. Full of tricks; mischievous.

"A shrewd knave and an unhappy."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

5. Not cheerful or gay; in some degree wretched or miserable.

"Let me, unhappy, to your feet be borne."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

6. Deploable, lamentable.

"Wake, midst earth and wine, the jars That flow from this unhappy war."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

7. Riotous, wild, mischievous.

"The liquor and pages (who are more unhappy here than the executioners in London) broke up the game."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

un-hand-some-ness—unheard

un-har-bor, *v. t.* (Pref. *un-* (3), and Eng. *harbor*.) To drive from harbor or shelter; to dislodge.

"Let us unharbor the scandal."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-har-bored, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harbored*.) Not sheltered; affording no shelter; exposed, open.

"True hope breeds, and unharbored health."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hard-ened, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hardened*.)

1. Lit.: Not hardened; not made hard or indurated, as metal.

2. Fig.: Not made obdurate; not hardened, as the heart.

"Our prime cousin yet unhardened in the crimes of nature."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hard-y, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hardy*.)

1. Not bold or courageous; timid, irresolute. (See *unbrave* under *UNBRAVE*.)

2. Not hardy; not able to endure fatigue.

un-harmed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmed*.) Not harmed; not hurt; not injured; uninjured.

"Here he might possibly have remained unharmed and harmless."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-harm-ful, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmful*.) Not harmful; innoxious, harmless.

"Themselves unharmed let them be unharmed."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-harm-ing, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harming*.) Not doing harm or hurt; harmless.

"Dangerous tools they were; without the workman they may rust unharmed."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

un-har-mo-ni-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmonious*.)

1. Not harmonious; not having symmetry or congruity; not in harmony or proportion.

"No grim, no unharmonious nature lost."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

2. Discordant, unmusical, harsh; producing or filled with discordant sounds.

"Unseen, if a unharmonious, yet secure from clamour."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

un-har-mo-ni-ous-ly, *adv.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmoniously*.)

1. To strip or divest of harness; to loose from the traces, harness, or gear; to take the harness off.

"He wiped the sweat drops from his brow."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

2. To divest of armour.

"They being unharmed did fight with their swords."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

3. To set free from work; to release.

"An unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death unharmed him."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

un-harp, *v. t.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *harp*.) To loose from a harp; to let go.

"While he and climb the backward rolled, And made the harp unharped."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

un-hast-y, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hasty*.) Not hasty, rash, or impetuous.

"So unharmed and wary a spirit."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hat, *v. t. & i.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hat*.)

A. Trans. To remove the hat from.

B. Intrins. To take off the hat.

"Catching on the knees when the hat is carried by."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hatched, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hatched*.)

1. Lit.: Not hatched; not having left the egg.

2. Fig.: Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

"Some unharmed practices."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hat-ti-ng, *s.* (UNHAT.) A taking off the hat.

"Bows and curtsies and unhattings."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-hau-nt-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *haunted*.) Not haunted; not frequented; not resorted to; infrequented.

"Parliament to hold in some unharmed place."—*Lock, Second Voyage, bk. II, ch. 1*.

un-har-ard-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harard*.)

harard.) Not harard, not exposed, hamst, danger, or risk.

"Here I should still enjoy them day and night, while to myself, unharard, and full of life."—*Shakespeare, Measure for Measure, Act I, sc. 1, l. 10*.

un-har-ard-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *harard*.) Not harard; not full of life; not exposed, hamst, danger, or risk.

"Your own part was neither one nor the other, but a third, a fourth, a fifth, a sixth, a seventh, a eighth, a ninth, a tenth, a eleventh, a twelfth, a thirteenth, a fourteenth, a fifteenth, a sixteenth, a seventeenth, a eighteenth, a nineteenth, a twentieth, a twenty-first, a twenty-second, a twenty-third, a twenty-fourth, a twenty-fifth, a twenty-sixth, a twenty-seventh, a twenty-eighth, a twenty-ninth, a thirtieth, a thirty-first, a thirty-second, a thirty-third, a thirty-fourth, a thirty-fifth, a thirty-sixth, a thirty-seventh, a thirty-eighth, a thirty-ninth, a fortieth, a forty-first, a forty-second, a forty-third, a forty-fourth, a forty-fifth, a forty-sixth, a forty-seventh, a forty-eighth, a forty-ninth, a fiftieth, a fifty-first, a fifty-second, a fifty-third, a fifty-fourth, a fifty-fifth, a fifty-sixth, a fifty-seventh, a fifty-eighth, a fifty-ninth, a sixtieth, a sixty-first, a sixty-second, a sixty-third, a sixty-fourth, a sixty-fifth, a sixty-sixth, a sixty-seventh, a 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un-hope-ful, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hopeful*.] Not hopeful; having no room for hope; hopeless.

"Benedict is not the *unhopeful* husband that I know."—*Shakspeare*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, II, 1.

un-hop-ing, *pr. par.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hoping*.] Not expecting.

"Unhoping the success of their schemes."—*Richardson*: *Clarissa*, III, 40.

un-horned, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *horned*.] Not horned; without horns.

"O Liberty! . . . whom all perfections grace; And when *unhorned*, thou hast a virgin's face."—*Watts*: *Uranian*, IV, 40.

un-horse, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *horse*.] 1. To knock, throw, or otherwise remove from horseback.

"Constantine himself fought, *unhorsed* him, and used all means to take him alive."—*Milton*: *Samson Agonistes*, IV, 7.

2. To take the horses out of, as out of a vehicle.

"While others, not so minded, *unhorse* The stabled equipage."—*Corpus*: *Task*, VI, 701.

un-hoped, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hoped*.] Without hope or hopes.

"*Unhoped*, *unhoped*."—*Shakspeare*: *Joan of Arc*, VII, 160.

un-hos-pit-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; inhospitable.

"To drive out these *unhospitable* guests."—*Romans*: *Royal Consort*, V.

un-hos-pit-able, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hospitable*.] Inhospitable.

"*Arenous* . . . which signifieth *unhospitable*."—*Samuel*: *Travels*, p. 20.

un-hos-tile, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hostile*.] Not hostile; not pertaining or relating to an enemy.

"By *unhostile* wounds destroyed."—*Philips*: *Memoria*.

un-house, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *house*.] 1. To drive or expel from a house or habitation; to dislodge.

"Heath unware, with his cold kind embrace, *Unhoused* thy virgin soul."—*Milton*: *Death of a Fair Infant*.

2. To deprive of shelter.

un-housed, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *housed*.] 1. Not housed, or sheltered by a house; having no house or home; homeless.

"*Unhoused*, neglected, in the public way."—*Pope*: *Monody*, *Epitaph*, IV, 157.

2. Deprived of or expelled from a house, home, roof, or shelter.

"*Unhoused*, unroofed, *unhoused*."—*Philips*: *Memoria*.

un-hous-elled, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and *par.* of Eng. *housed* (q.v.).] Not having received the sacrament. (See extract under *DISAPPOINTED*, I.)

un-hu-man, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *human*.] Not human; inhuman.

"That *unhuman* and remorseless cruelty."—*Southey*: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 2.

un-hu-man-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *humanize*.] To cause to cease to be human; to deprive or divest of the nature or characteristics of human beings.

"Purity is ridiculed and set at naught, as a more, unhuman, unhumanized virtue."—*Porteus*: *Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 6.

un-hum-bled (*bled* as *beld*), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *humbled*.] Not humbled; not shamed; not having the temper, spirit, pride, or the like subdued.

"*Unhumbled*, unrepentant, unrepentant."—*Milton*: *P. R.*, III, 429.

un-hurt, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurt*.] Not hurt; free from hurt or injury; uninjured.

"But Ludlow escaped *unhurt* from all the machinations of his enemies."—*Marquand*: *His Eng.*, ch. xv.

un-hurt-ful, *u-hurte-ful*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurtful*.] Not hurtful or injurious; harmless, innocuous.

"You imagine me to be *unhurtful* in opposition."—*Shakspeare*: *Measure for Measure*, III, 2.

un-hurt-ful-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unhurtful*; *-ly*.] In an unhurtful manner; without hurt or harm; harmlessly.

"To laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully*, as at ourselves."—*Pope*: *To Swift*, sept., 1724.

un-hurt-ful-ness, *u-hurte-ful-ness*, a. [Eng. *unhurtful*; *-ness*.] Harmlessness.

"Your *unhurtfulness* shall condemn these unclean-nesses."—*Uddell*: *Conventicle*, VI.

un-hurt-ing, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurting*.] Causing no hurt or harm; harmless, innocuous.

"As if she in her kind (unhurting) offer."—*Brown*: *Britannicus*, *Pastorals*, I, 4.

un-hus-band-ed, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *husband*; *-ed*.] 1. Not husbanded; not managed with care and frugality.

"She bore, *unhusbanded*, a mother's pains."—*Southey*: *Mumukshu*.

2. Not having a husband; unmarried.

3. Deprived of or having lost a husband; widowed.

"My heart *unhusbanded*, a mother's pains."—*Southey*: *Mumukshu*.

4. Not "married" to, or supported by, an elm. (Said only of a vine.) The expression is derived from the Latin custom (still in vogue in Italy) of training vines on elms.

"With hanging head I have beheld A widow vine, stand, in a naked field, *Unhusbanded*, neglected, all forlorn."—*Brown*: *Britannicus*, *Pastorals*, I, 4.

un-hus-hed, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *husked*.] Not husked; not shelled.

"My heart *unhusked*—although my lips were mute."—*Byron*: *Corinth*, I, 14.

un-hus-ked, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *husked*.] Having no husk or cover.

"Could no *unhusked* almond leave the tree, But there was challenge made whose it might be."—*Sp. Ball*: *Nations*, III, 1.

ū-ni-, *pref.* [Lat. *unus* = one.] Having one feature or character.

ū-ni-ā-t, **ū-ni-ā-tō**, a. [From Lat. *unus* = one.] Church Hist.: One of the United Greeks (q.v.).

ū-ni-ā-ri-ō-g-lā-tō, a. [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *articulate*.] Possessed of, or in form resembling, a single small ear.

uniauriculate animals, a. *pl.* Zool.: The Gastropoda. (Roosier.)

ū-ni-ā-x-al, **ū-ni-ā-x-i-ā-l**, a. [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *axial*.] 1. *Biol.*: Developed from a single axis, as in the case with all vertebrate animals, some mollusks and annulosa, and some plants. (Roosier.)

2. *Optics & Crystal.*: Having one direction within the crystal, along which a ray of light can proceed without being bifurcated.

"The colored rays of uniaxial and biaxial crystals."—*Proc. of Phys. Soc. London*, pt. II, p. 8.

3. The crystals of Iceland spar, quartz, and tourmaline are uniaxial. Brewster has shown that in all uniaxial crystals the optic axis coincides with the axis of crystallization. When the ordinary refractive index exceeds the extraordinary index the crystal is said to be negative, when it falls short of it the crystal is said to be positive. Iceland spar, tourmaline, sapphire, ruby, &c. have negative, and quartz, bor, titanite, &c. positive uniaxial crystals.

ū-ni-bēr, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The face-guard of a helmet. (*Ogden*.)

ū-nic, s. [UNIQUE.]

ū-ni-cām-ēr-ā-l, a. [Lat. *unus* = one, and *camera* = a chamber.] Consisting of a single chamber. (Said of a legislative body.)

ū-ni-cāp-sū-lar, a. [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *capsular*.] 1. *Biol.*: Having but a single capsule.

ū-ni-car-di-ūm, s. [Pref. *uni-*, and Mod. Lat. *cardium* (q.v.).] 1. *Anatom.*: A doubtful sub-genus of Corbula, having the shell thin, oval, and concentrically striated; the hinge with an obscure tooth or edentulous. Known species forty, from the Liass to the Portland Rock. (Woodward.)

ū-ni-car-i-nā-tō, a. [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *carinate*.] Having a single ridge or keel.

ū-ni-cel-lū-lar, a. [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *cellular*.] 1. *Biol.*: Consisting of a single cell or cellule. (Used of certain algae and fungi of low organization, and of the Protozoa.)

ū-ni-g-i-t-y, s. [Lat. *unus* = one.] 1. The state of being unique.

2. The state of being in unity, or of being united into one.

ū-ni-ō-l-nal, a. [Lat. *unus* = one, and Gr. *κλινέ* (*klínē*) = to cause to bend, slope, or slant.] 1. *Med.*: Having but a single dip, inclination, or direction. Used of a stratum which slopes only in one direction; opposed to symmetrical and antiscinal (q.v.).

ū-ni-corn, **ū-ni-corne**, s. [Fr. *unicorne*, from Lat. *unicornus*, *acus*, of *unus* = one-horned, from *unus* = one and *cornu* = horn.]

1. *Ordinary Language*: 1. An animal having a single horn, frequently mentioned by Greek and Latin authors. Ctesias calls it the Wild Ass, and Aristotle the Indian Ass. Ctesias describes the Wild Ass as being about the size of a horse, with a white body, red head, and blue eyes, having a horn on the forehead as could long, which for the extent of two palms from the forehead is entirely white, black in the middle, and pointed and red at the extremity. Of the horn drinking cups were formed, and those who used them were said not to be subject to spasms, epilepsy, or the effects of poison. Unicorns were said to be very swift and strong, and naturally fierce, but when provoked they fought so gently with horn, heels, and teeth, so that it was impossible to take them alive. Brown (*Mag. Errores*, bk. III, ch. xxiii.) enumerates five kinds of unicorns: "the Indian ox, the Indian ass, the rhinoceros, the oryx, and that which was more eminently termed *monoceros* or *unicornis*;" and in the same chapter he quotes descriptions of this mythical animal from various authors. Wilkin, in a note to Brown (*Mag. Errores*, bk. III, ch. xxiii.) gives a statement from Rappell that the unicorn exists in Kordofan, where it is known by the name of *milkhina*. He describes it as of a reddish colour, of the size of a small horse, of the slender make of a gazelle, and furnished with a long, straight, slender horn.

2. *Med.*: Having but a single dip, inclination, or direction. Used of a stratum which slopes only in one direction; opposed to symmetrical and antiscinal (q.v.).

3. *Med.*: Having but a single dip, inclination, or direction. Used of a stratum which slopes only in one direction; opposed to symmetrical and antiscinal (q.v.).

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OSVX ORAZINO (PROFILE).
A. Head of Oryx.

In the male, which is wanting in the female. Some added that it had divided horns, while others declared it to be single-headed. Three Arabs told Rappell that they had seen the animal in question. All these stories have probably some foundation in fact, to wit: a large superstructure of fiction has been added. An antelope like an oryx, seen in profile, would appear to a careless observer like a animal with a single horn; and hence the mythical tales of unicorns probably arose. (See illustration.)

2. A kind of insect having a horn upon its head.

"Some unicorns we will find, even among us, as those great crabs (the horned) in the water."—*Brown*: *Mag. Errores*, bk. III, ch. xxi.

3. A carriage and pan with a third horse in front; also applied to such equipage.

"Let me drive you out to my day in my unicorn."—*Moss*: *Epigrams*, *Belinda*, ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: [MOONOS, I.]

2. *Her.*: A fabulous animal, having the head, neck, and body of a horse, with a beard like that of a goat, the legs of a lion, the tail of a lion, and a long tapering horn, spirally twisted in the middle of the forehead. Two unicorns were borne as supporters of the Scottish royal

śte, śt, śre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīn, pīt, sīr, sīr, marine; gō, pīt, or, wōre, wēlf, werk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. a, e = ē; ey = ā; an = aw.

arms for about a century before the union of the Crowns in 1603; and the slender supporter of the arms of the United Kingdom is a unicorn argent, armed, crined, and unguled or gorged with a coronet of crowns pale and fleurs de lis, with a chain affixed passing between the fore legs and reflected over the back of the last. (See illustration under KEYSTONE.)

"How the brave lay, in future war,
Should tame the Unicorn's pride."
Scott: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, l. 19.

1. Script. (RHEM.)

2. Sci. unicorn: The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*. (MONODON, NARWHAL.)

unicorn-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Palmipede cornuta*. [ANHIMA.]

"The horn of the unicorn-bird: in Braille called *anima*. Described by Margravine and Willoughby out of him. The principal marks are these: headed and beaked like the dunhill cock, tailed like a goose, hooped on his forehead (with some likeness) as the Unicorn is pictured; spread on his wings, bigger than even. The male, say Margravine and Flao, as big again."—*Science Museum*, p. 68.

unicorn fish, s. (UNICORN, f.)

unicorn plant, s.

Bot.: A popular name for *Martynia* (q.v.), and to refer to the projecting beaks or hooks of the capsule; but the name is inaccurate, as there are two horns in place of one.

unicorn root, s.

Bot.: The root of *Helonias dioica*, a plant of the Melanthiaceae or Melanthus, often two feet high, growing in North American bogs. It has a leafy scape, spiked racemes of white flowers, with linear petals and exserted stamens. In infusion the root is antispasmodic, but its tincture is bitter and tonic.

unicorn shell, s.

Bot.: The genus *Monoceros* (q.v.). Both the scientific and popular names refer to the prominent spine on the outer lip.

unicorn's horn, s.

1. Ord. Long.: A name formerly given to the horn of the narwhal, which was often preserved in museums as the horn of the mythical unicorn. [UNICORN, H. 1.]

2. Bot.: *Helonias dioica*. [UNICORN-ROOT.]

uni-corn-o-us, a. [Lat. unicornus.] [UNI-ORN.] Possessed of but a single horn.

"Unicornus beetle."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, ch. vi, p. 218.

uni-corn-o-tate, a. [Pref. uni-, and Eng. tate (q.v.).] Bt.: Having but a single mind, whence the secondary veins or nerves diverge. This is the typical structure of Exogens in general.

uni-dac-tyle, a. [Pref. uni-, and Gr. *tachys* (dactylus) = a finger or toe, a digit.] Having a single functional digit, as the horse and some of its ancestors. (See illustration under EQUUS, l. 24.)

"In the Antichristian and Hypocrite the transfiguration is the trifling to the unidactyl."—*Science Museum*, p. 218.

uni-dé-aed, a. [Pref. uni- (1); Eng. *idea*, and *de-aed*.] Having no ideas or thoughts; senseless, frivolous.

"He [Hæm] received the unblest page [Villiers] into his arms."—Lord Campbell: *Lives of the Chancellors*, l. 217.

uni-dé-al, a. [Pref. uni- (1), and Eng. *de-al*.] 1. Not ideal; real.

2. Not having ideas; destitute of ideas or thoughts; senseless.

"They [sailors] speak to me too dull and unideal to permit a thinking man."—*Am. Water Ensign*, even. 1.

uni-dé, a. [Pref. uni- (1), and Eng. *dé*.] 1. Not idle; busy, active.

"For me, I do not care to be known."—*Sunday Asphodel & Stella*.

uni-fá-cial, a. (s. b.), a. [Lat. *unus* = one, and *facies* = a face.] Having but one face or front surface.

uni-fé, a. [Lat. *unus* = one, and *facio* = to make.] Making one; forming unity.

uni-fé-tion, s. [UNIFÉ.] The act of making the state of being united; the act of making into one.

"As we have here to note is the interdependence of the faculties that naturally follow the formation of them."—*E. Spencer, Inductions of Logic*.

uni-fi-er, s. [Eng. uni- (1); -er.] One who unifies or makes into one.

"Bismarck, the unifier of Germany."—*Times*, Dec. 31, 1890, p. 14.

uni-fi-lar, a. [Lat. *unus* = one, and *filum* = a thread.] Consisting of or having only one thread; specifically applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread.

uni-fôr-ô-a, a. [Lat. *unus* = one, and *foris* = a flower.] Bot.: Having but a single flower.

uni-fô-l, s. [Lat. *unus* = one, and *folium* = a leaf.] Her.: A plant having only one leaf.

uni-fô-l-er, uni-fô-l-ete, a. [Pref. uni-, and Eng. *foliar*, foliate.] Bot.: The same as UNIFOLIATE (q.v.).

uni-fô-l-ê-late, a. [Pref. uni-, and Eng. *foliate* (q.v.).] Bot.: Applied to a compound leaf consisting of one leaflet only.

uni-form, * uni-forme, a. & s. [Fr. *uniforme*, from Lat. *unus* = one, and *forma* = a form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *uniforme*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having only one form; having always one and the same form; not changing in form, shape, character, appearance, &c.; not variable.

"He is himself *uniforme*, as saint James myth, without alteration."—*Sp. Gardner: Exposition, Of Catholic Faith*, fol. 4.

2. Not varying in degree or rate; invariable, equable: as, a *uniform* temperature, *uniform* motion.

3. Consistent at all times; not different: as, His opinions on the subject have always been *uniform*.

4. Having only one character throughout; homogeneous.

"Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and both in it and amidst."—*Sp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

5. Conforming to one rule; agreeing with each other; of the same form or character as others.

"The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies."—*Hosker*.

B. As substant.: A dress of the same kind, fabric, fashion, or general appearance as that worn by other members of the same body, whether military, naval, or other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to that particular body. (Opposed to plain clothes or ordinary civil dress.)

"The uniforms and arms of the new covers clearly indicated the potent influence of the master's eye."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* uni-form, f. [UNIFORM.] To make uniform or conformable; to cause to conform; to adapt.

"Thus must I *uniform* my speech to your old-age conceptions."—*Sidney: Waverley Play*, p. 622.

* uni-form-ál, a. [Eng. *uniform*; -ál.] Uniform, symmetrical.

"Her comely dress with *uniformal* grace."—*Herick: Appendix*, p. 633.

uni-for-mál-tár-i-án, s. & a. [Eng. *uniformity*; -ár-ian.]

A. As substant.: Due who holds the geological hypothesis or theory of uniformitarianism (q.v.).

"The one point the catastrophists and the uniformitarians agreed upon when the Society was founded, was to ignore geological speculations."—*Quart. Journ.*, vol. xiv, p. xli.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Uniformitarianism (q.v.).

uni-for-mál-tár-i-án-ism, s. [Eng. *uniformity*; -ism.]

Geol.: A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to express the view strongly advocated by Hutton and Lyell, that there is no need for the hypothesis of alternate periods of repose and convulsion to account for the present appearance of the earth's crust. All that we see might be—and they believed was—produced by the operation of ordinary causes

only, during indefinitely long periods of time. [GEOL. UNIFORM.]

"I have spoken of *Uniformitarianism* as the doctrine of Hutton and Lyell."—*Huxley: Pres. Address in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xiv, p. xli.

uni-form-i-té, s. [Fr. *uniformité*, from Lat. *uniformitatem*, accus. of *uniformitas* = uniformity, from *unus* = one, and *forma* = a form.]

1. The quality or state of being uniform; resemblance to itself at all times; the quality, state, or character of adhering to one plan all through, or of having the parts similar.

"But for *uniformity* of building . . . the towns of Cambridge, as the near workmanship, exceedeth that of Oxford."—*Hutchins: Descr. England*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

2. Consistency, sameness.

"Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions."—*Addison*.

3. Conformity amongst several or many to one pattern or rule; consonance, agreement, accord.

"The unity of that visible body and 'hierarchy of Christ' consisteth in that *uniformity* which all the several persons thereunto belonging have."—*Baker*.

4. Continued or unvarying sameness or likeness; monotony.

¶ Act of Uniformity:

Church Hist.: The Act 13 & 14 Car. II., c. 4, designed to regulate the terms of membership in the Church of England and in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Both the Anglican and the Puritan parties had desired their faith to be that of the Church of England, and Charles II., who, as a step to obtaining his father's throne, wished to stand well with both parties, promised at Breck to use his influence to bring about a certain measure of comprehension. But the Parliament was in no mood to vote for such a scheme, and the Act of Uniformity required the clergy to sign the Thirty-nine Articles and to use the Book of Common Prayer. The enforcement of these regulations led to the secession from the Church of England of upwards of 2,000 clergymen, and laid the foundation of modern dissent. The Act of Uniformity Amendment Act, passed July 18, 1872, somewhat modified that of Charles, as the University Test Act, passed June, 1871, had done the year before.

uni-form-ly, * uni-forme-ly, adv. [Eng. *uniformly*; -ly.]

1. In a uniform manner or degree; without variation; with even tenor.

"*Uniformly* clear of clouds."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

2. Without diversity of one from another.

"They turn it often, that it may be *uniformly* dried."—*Hutchins: Descr. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. With consistency throughout.

* uni-form-nésa, s. [Eng. *uniform*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uniform; uniformity.

"Rules grounded on the analogy and *uniformness* observed in the production of natural effects."—*Berkley: Of Human Knowledge*, pt. i, § 106.

uni-fô-sy, * uni-fô-sy, f. [Lat. *unus* = one, and *facio* = to make.] To make or form into one; to make a unit of; to reduce to unity or uniformity; to view as one.

"To simplify and *unify* their desires."—*Montaigne: De Montaigne*, pt. ii, treat. 8.

* uni-gén-i-ture, s. [Lat. *unigenitus* = only-begotten, from *unus* = one, and *genitus*, par. par. of *gigno* = to beget.] The state of being the only-begotten.

uni-gén-i-tús, a. [Lat. = only-begotten.]

Ecclésiast.: Used to denote the Bull concerning *Unigenitus* *Felix* (the only-begotten son of God), issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713 in condemnation of 101 propositions taken from Quesnel's work, *The New Testament translated into French, with Moral Reflections*. [JANSENISM, l.]

* uni-gén-ô-a, a. [UNIGENITURE.] Of one kind; of the same kind.

uni-y-gate, a. [Lat. *unijugus* = having one yoke; pref. *uni-* and Lat. *jugum* = a yoke, a pair.]

Bot. (Of a leaf): Having a single pair of leaflets; paired. [CONJUGATE.]

uni-lá-bi-ate, a. [Pref. uni-, and Eng. *labiate*.]

Bot.: Having but a single lip.

uni-bé; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = g. -ch, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn. -tion, -sion = shùn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shùn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

in-in-dul-gent, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. indulgent.] Not indulgent or kind.

"On me not unindulgent fate
Bestowed a rural, quiet life."
—*France*, *Race*, II, 14.

in-in-dus-tri-ous, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. industrious.] Not industrious; not diligent in labour, study, or the like; idle.

"Far beyond the ordinary course
That other unindustrious ages run."
—*Daniel*, *Macphail*.

in-in-dus-tri-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. unindustrious; -ly.] Not industriously; without industry or diligence.

"Not a little or unindustriously solicitous."
—*Anglo*, *Works*, I, 274.

in-in-dwell-g-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. indwell, and suff. -able.] Uninhabitable.

"A vast desert to all but Arabs uninhabitable."
—*Levi*, *Selection from the Koran*, p. 15. [Misread.]

in-in-nor-vate, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. innervate.]

Bot.: One-ribbed; having but one rib, as is the case with most leaves. [*Trease*, *of Bot.*]

in-in-fect-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. infect.] Not infected; not contaminated, polluted, or corrupted. [*Lit. & fig.*]

"The uninfected part of the community."
—*Knapp*, *Spirit of the Nation*, I, 20.

in-in-flamed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. inflame.] Not inflamed; not set on fire; not aglow. [*Lit. & fig.*]

"Show one moment unkindled with love."
—*Young*, *Poem of Religion*, II.

in-in-sam-ma-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. insamable.] Not capable of being inflamed or set on fire. [*Lit. & fig.*]

"The uninflamable spirit of such concrete."
—*Bp.*

in-in-su-enced, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. influence.]

1. Not influenced; not moved by others or by foreign considerations; not biased.

"Clear hearts uninfused by the power
Of outward change."
—*Wordsworth*, *Sonnet*.

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice; as, uninfused conduct.

in-in-su-ent-tial (ti as sh), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. influential.]

1. Not exerting any influence; imperative.

"A duty which was unimportant, or was not productive of the corresponding act."
—*Copier*, *Ethical System*, II, 2, ch. 17.

2. Not possessing any influence.

"An unimportant agent."
—*Pitt*, *Mail Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1884.

in-in-formed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. inform.]

1. Not informed, instructed, or taught; untaught.

"These deeds of men
Uninformed and heedless souls of men."
—*Copier*, *Talk*, v. 24.

2. Not animated; not imbued with vitality.

"[The] unanimated No. 1."
—*Spencer*, *Scholar*, No. 1.

3. Not imbued; as, a picture uninformed with imagination.

in-in-fringed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. infringe.] Not infringed; not encroached upon.

"Why is a constant struggle necessary to preserve
the last substantial unfringed?"
—*Amos*, *Spirit of the Nation*, I, 2.

in-in-fring-i-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. infringeable.] That cannot or may not be infringed upon.

"An infringeable monopoly."
—*See* W. Hamilton.

in-in-gē-ni-ous (1), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ingenious.] Not ingenious; wanting in ingenuity, not witty or clever.

"Two uningenious paradoxes and reversals."
—*See* the *Late State of the Nation*.

in-in-gē-ni-ous (2), a. [UNINGENUOUS.]

in-in-gē-ni-ous, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ingenuous.] Not ingenuous; not frank, open, candid; disingenuous.

"Such uningenious proceedings."
—*Bp. Taylor*, *Liber of Prophecy* (Ep. Dcd.).

in-in-gē-ni-ous-ness, s. [Eng. ingenuousness; -ness.] The quality or state of being ingenuous; disingenuousness.

"I am a poor sinner, but could be further added to prove
the ingenuous and uningeniousness."
—*Hammond*, *Works*, I, 224.

in-in-hab-i-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. inhabitable.] Not inhabitable; not fit for habitation.

"The castle had in 1666 been almost uninhabitable."
—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

in-in-hab-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. uninhabitable; -ness.] The quality or state of being uninhabitable; unfitness for habitation.

"The uninhabitable of the torrid zone."
—*Byron*, *Works*, I, 215.

in-in-hab-i-ty, s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. inhabited.] Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.

"But uninhabited, untitled, unknown."
—*It*, *Italy*.

in-in-jured, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. injured.] Not hurt; unhurt.

"This communion with un injured minds."
—*Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, bk. 15.

in-in-jur-i-ous, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. injurious.] Not hurtful or harmful; harmless.

"Their own beams will be calm and serene, un-injured and uninjurious."
—*Knapp*, *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 1.

in-in-jur-i-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. uninjuriously; -ly.] In an uninjurious manner; without injury.

"The charging of a Pauper cell may be done uninjuriously."
—*See* W. Thompson, in *Times*, Sept. 2, 1881.

in-in-no-dal, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. nodal.]

Bot. (of a petal): Bearing only one node. [*Lindley*].

in-in-quis-i-tive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. inquisitive.] Not curious or diligent to search into and investigate things.

"Their uninquisitive temper keeps them in a total ignorance about secondary causes."
—*Bp. Horsey*, *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 11.

in-in-scribed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. inscribed.] Having no inscription.

"Obscure the place, and unmarked the stone."
—*Pope*, *Windsor Forest*, vii.

in-in-spired, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. inspired.]

1. Not inspired; not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

"A veneration more than was due to the opinions of any uninspired teacher."
—*Bp. Horsey*, *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 1.

2. Not produced or written under inspiration; as, uninspired writings.

in-in-struct-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. instructed.]

1. Not instructed or taught; untaught, uneducated.

"Men of uneducated minds and sanguine tempers."
—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Not directed by superior authority; undirected; not furnished with instructions.

"Uninstructed law to stem the tide."
—*Byron*, *Don Sebastian*, III, 1.

in-in-struct-ive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. instructive.] Not instructive; not serving or tending to convey instruction.

"Captions uninteresting and unimpressive."
—*Locke*, *Hum. Understanding*, bk. II, ch. 11.

in-in-tel-li-gence, s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intelligence.] Want of intelligence; stupidity due to ignorance.

"And now his unintelligence was not more strange than his misanthropy."
—*Bp. Hall*, *Cont.*; *John Baptist Beholden*.

in-in-tel-li-gent, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intelligent.]

1. Not intelligent; not having reason or understanding; stupid, dull.

"A gallant soldier and a not intelligent officer."
—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

2. Not acting by intelligence or innate knowledge.

"By the application of an un intelligent impulse to a mechanism previously arranged."
—*Foley*, *Natural Theology*, ch. 11.

in-in-tel-li-gib-i-ty, s. [Eng. unintelligible; -ity.] The quality or state of being unintelligible; unintelligibility.

"If we have truly proved the unintelligibility of it in all other ways, this argumentation is unanswerable."
—*Burnet*, *Theology of the Earth*.

in-in-tel-li-gi-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intelligible.] Not intelligible; not capable of being understood.

"False notions which would make the subsequent narrative unintelligible or uninteresting."
—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

in-in-tel-li-g-i-ble-ness, s. [Eng. unintelligible; -ness.] The quality or state of being unintelligible; incomprehensibility.

"Some inconveniences or unintelligibility in the case more than in the other."
—*Bp. H. Croft*, *On Sacred Theology*.

in-in-tel-li-g-i-ly, adv. [Eng. unintelligibly; -ly.] In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be intelligible or understood.

"This art of writing unintelligibly has been very much improved."
—*Budget*, *Spectator*, No. 518.

in-in-tend-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intended.] Not intended; unintentional.

in-in-ten-tion-al, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intentional.] Not intentional; not designed; not done, said, or happening by premeditation or design; unpremeditated.

"Unintentional lapses in the duties of friendship."
—*Knapp*, *Sermons*, No. 25.

in-in-ten-tion-al-ly, adv. [Eng. unintentionally; -ly.] Not intentionally; without design or premeditation.

"His house, and those of his brethren, were unintentionally consumed."
—*Cook*, *Third Topical*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

in-in-ter-ested, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. interested.] Uninterested.

"The testimony is general, both as to time and place understood."
—*Stanley*, *Essay 1*.

in-in-ter-est-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. interested.]

1. Not interested; not having any property or interest in; not personally concerned.

2. Not having the mind or passions interested or engaged.

"Good and wise persons, uninterested in the man."
—*Sacker*, *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 1.

in-in-ter-est-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. interesting.] Not of an interesting character; not capable of exciting or engaging the mind, passions, or attention; dull.

"Interesting barren truths which generate no conclusion."
—*Barthe*, *On a Late State of the Nation*.

in-in-ter-fered, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. interfered.] Not interfered with; not controlled and uninterfered with by the obstruction raised.

"—*Prich*, Dec. 31, 1887.

in-in-ter-mis-sion (as as sh), s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intermission.] Absence of intermission.

in-in-ter-mit-ted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intermitted.] Not intermitted; not interrupted or suspended for a time; continuing, continuous.

"An unintermitted conflict of ten years."
—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

in-in-ter-mit-ted-ly, adv. [Eng. unintermitted; -ly.] Without intermission; uninterruptedly.

in-in-ter-mit-ting, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intermitting.] Having no intermission or interruption; continuing.

in-in-ter-mixed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. intermixed.] Not intermixed, not mingled.

"Unintermixed with fictitious fantasies."
—*Daniel*, *Civil Wars*.

in-in-ter-pret-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. interpretable.] Not capable of being interpreted.

in-in-ter-pret-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. interpreted.] Not interpreted.

"Uninterpreted by practice."
—*Sacker*, *Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 1.

in-in-ter-rupt, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. interrupted.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Not interrupted; not broken; unintermitted, continuous; free from intermission or interruption.

"But this wonderful property was not interrupted."
—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. Bot.: Not having its symmetrical arrangement destroyed by anything local; consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size; continuous.

in-in-ter-rupt-ed-ly, adv. [Eng. uninter-

uninterruptedly; -ly.]
uninterruptedly; -ly. [Eng. uninter-

1. Military unit: The administrative unit for infantry, the company, for cavalry the troop, and for artillery the battery, and for the three arms combined the division. The tactical unit is the battalion or regiment, squadron or regiment, and battery respectively.

2. Specific-gravity unit: For solids or liquids, one cubic foot of distilled water at 62° F. = 1; for air and gases, one cubic foot of atmosphere at 62°.

3. Unit of heat: [THERMAL-UNIT.]

4. Unit of illumination: The light of a sperm candle burning 120 grains per hour. The standard for gas is that the flame, burning at the rate of five cubic feet per hour, shall give a light equal to the light of 14 sperm candles, each consuming at the rate of 120 grains per hour.

5. Unit of measure: The unit of measure of any quantity is a quantity of the same kind, with which the quantity is compared.

6. Unit of value: In the United States a gold dollar, weighing 25.8 grains, one-tenth of which is alloy; in England a gold sovereign, weighing 123.274 grains, one-eleventh being alloy.

unit-jar, s.

Elect: An instrument devised by Sir W. Snow Harris for measuring definite quantities of electricity.

***u-nit-a-ble, *u-nite-a-ble, a.** [Eng. u-nit(e), -able.] Capable of being united or joined together by growth or otherwise.

ŭ-nit-ār-i-ān, s. & a. [Eccles. Lat. *unitarius*; Ger. *unitarier*; Fr. *unitaire*; Ital. *unitario*; Sp. *unitario*; Wel. *undodieth*, *undodieth*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Theology & Church History:

(1) A name adopted by those members of the Christian Church who conceive of the Godhead as impersonal and regard the Father as the only God. The term first appeared in a decree of the Transylvanian Diet, Oct. 25, 1600, and was adopted by the Transylvanian Unitarians, to designate their church, in 1638. This body now forms the Hungarian Unitarian Church, with about 60,000 members. Unitarianism has made some progress in other parts of Europe, and has at the present time about 320 congregations in Great Britain. Unitarian tendencies appeared in the American Colonies early in the eighteenth century, in some of the Puritan congregations of New England; and in 1783 the Rev. James Freeman, of the Episcopal Church of King's Chapel, Boston, expurgated from the Book of Common Prayer all allusion to the Trinity, or to any Supreme Being but the Father. This, therefore, became the first distinctly Unitarian Church in the United States. At the same time, however, many of the Congregational Churches were ceasing to use the Trinitarian formulae. Among the Unitarians of that period, was John Adams, who affirmed that many of the clergy and the intelligent laity shared his views. In 1794 the famous Dr. Priestley, who had left England to escape persecution on account of his liberal religious views, came to Philadelphia, and gave a course of lectures on "The Corruptions of Christianity," the outcome of which was the formation of an Unitarian society in that city. In 1801 the church at Plymouth, Mass., that established by the Pilgrims of the Mayflower, and the oldest in New England, declared itself Unitarian by a large majority of the congregation. During the first twenty years of the nineteenth century there was a rapid growth of Unitarianism in New England, principally within the Congregational Church. In 1815 Dr. Channing came forward as an Unitarian divine, and by his elevated ethical ideas gave a new impetus to the movement. His Baltimore sermon (1819) marks the cleavage between the Unitarian and orthodox sections of the Congregational body. Since that period Unitarianism has continued to grow in New England, and has become particularly strong in Boston, which possesses more than 25 out of the 100 American churches belonging to the sect. Harvard College, while not a denominational institution, is under Unitarian control. Outside of New England Unitarianism has not grown rapidly. The Philadelphia society organized in 1794, had developed into but two congregations in 1894. In the west, however, there is considerable growth. In addition to the Unitarians proper are the Hicksite section of the Quakers, the Christians (a Baptist body), and the Christian Disciples, all more or less Unitarian in doctrine.

(2) A general term for all non-Trinitarian Christians, whether they have themselves used the name or not. Some of the ante-Nicene Fathers, the Schollastics, Arius and his followers, the Photinians, &c., have been included in this designation. At the Reformation period Servetus and others, and subsequently Faustus Socinus and his school, are thus described by later writers. In England, Bartholomew Legate, the last person burned at Smithfield (1612); John Bille, who gathered a London congregation during the Commonwealth; Samuel Clarke, D.D., whose *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity* (1713) had a powerful influence, have all been reckoned Unitarians; and the name has been applied to writers like Milton, Locke, and Newton.

(3) Any non-Christian monotheist. The Jews are sometimes called Unitarians; and Wesley uses the expression "Unitarian bend" in his hymn for the Mahometans.

2. Philos. (PL): A name for a special class of Realists.

"The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Unitarians and into Dualists or Monists, according as they are, or are not, contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate simplicity of subject and object in perception."—*Humilton, Metaphysics* I. 295.

3. As adjective:

1. Theol., Church Hist., &c.: Relating to or connected with Unitarians, in the several senses defined above.

2. Philos.: Holding the unity of subject and object in perception.

3. Polit.: Favouring a plan of union. In continental politics first used of the party in favour of a united Italy; then applied in the case of Germany, the Slavs, &c.

ŭ-nit-ār-i-ān-izm, s. [Eccles. Lat. & Ger. *unitarismus*; Fr. *unitarisme*; Ital. *unitarismo*, *unitarismo*, *unitarianesimo*; Wel. *undodieth*.]

Theology & Church History:

1. A collective name for the views of Unitarians. Unitarians have no formulated test of membership, and have always shown great varieties of opinion. The Arian school has little influence, except in Ireland. The Socinian theology, with its worship of Christ, has never been completely adopted in Great Britain or America. Priestley's Unitarianism included a determinist philosophy and a strong element of supernaturalism. The return to a spiritual philosophy was initiated by Channing. Many of his followers, influenced by Emerson and Parker, have done their best to relieve Christianity of its supernatural ingredients. All own a spiritual allegiance to Christ, though varying as to the nature and extent of his authority. Appealing to Scripture as a witness for their views, Unitarians have generally limited revelation to the communication of spiritual data. They reject a substitutionary atonement, and are usually advocates of a universal restoration.

2. The Unitarian cause. Unitarianism as an organized interest has never taken large proportions, and it is not easy to estimate its actual strength. It has produced a number of influential men, far in excess of its denominational importance; and the stress which it lays on individuality, while checking its progress, has added to its power. By the Toleration Act (1689) the open preaching of Unitarianism was forbidden in Great Britain, a legal disability not removed till 1813.

***ŭ-nit-ār-i-ān-ize, v.t. or t.** [Eng. *Unitarian*; -ize.] To cause to conform, or to conform, to Unitarianism.

***ŭ-nit-a-ry, a.** [Eng. *unit*; -ary.] Pertaining or relating to a unit.

unitary-theory, s.

Chem.: A term applied by Gerhardt to the system of chemistry in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one unit molecule—water for example—and all chemical reactions are, as far as possible, reduced to one typical form of reaction—namely, double decomposition.

***u-nite, s.** [UNIT.]

1. A unit.

2. The same as LAUREL, A. 2 (3) (q.v.).

u-nite, u-nyte, v.t. & i. [Lat. *unite*, *par.* of *unio* = to unite, from *unus* = one.]

A. Transitive:

1. To combine or conjoin, so as to form into one; to make to be one, and being separate; to incorporate into one.

Your troops. *Shakspeare Henry VIII. i. 1.*
2. To connect, conjoin, or bring together some tie or bond, legal or other; to join interest, affection, fellowship, or the like to associate, to couple, to conjoin.

Unite ourselves. "My men did our hands *Shakspeare Hamlet, iii. 4.*
3. To cause to adhere; to connect or join together; to attach.

This peritum, which is a dry body, may united with the muscular flesh.—*Herman*
4. To make to agree; to bring into a state of agreement or uniformity; to reduce to form.

The king proposed nothing more than to unite kingdoms in one form of worship.—*Clarendon*

B. Intransitive:

1. To become one; to become incorporated to grow together; to become attached, or joined, or consolidated; to combine, coalesce.

2. To join in an act; to combine, to connect to act in union.

If you will not unite in your complaint.—*Shakspeare Henry VIII. iii. 1.*
By unite cannot.—*Webster* [HALL]

***u-nite, a.** [UNIT, v.] United, joint.

***u-nite-a-ble, a.** [UNIT, v.] (UNITABLE)

u-nit-ed, pa. par. or a. [UNIT, v.] Joint

together, combined, made one; allied, joint, harmonious; in union.

The men who followed his banner were supposed to be not less numerous than all the Mohammedan soldiers united.—*Macaulay*
The word "United" forms part of names of various sects appearing in the Registrar-General's Return, as, the United Christian Army, the United Christian Church, the United Evangelical Church of Germany, the United Free Methodist Church.

United Brethren, s. pl. [MORAVIAN]

United Greeks, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A comprehensive name including all those who follow the Greek, and at the same time acknowledge the authority of the Pope. These are (1) Melchites (q.v.) in the East, (2) the Catholics of the Greek Catholics of Italy, who are allowed to marry when in the order, and continue in the married state after they are priests, but are forbidden, on pain of deposition, to contract a second marriage. These Greeks, about 50,000 in number, have three seminaries, each with a Greek bishop to ordain the priests, but otherwise they are subject to the bishop of the diocese they live in. (3) The Catholics of Greece-Roumule rite in Hungary and Serbia, who number about 200,000, and form an ecclesiastical province. Their sacerdotaly are married.

United Irishmen, s. pl.

Hist.: A secret society formed in 1791. Theobald Wolfe Tone, having for its object the establishment of a republic in Ireland. Being arrested, and sentenced to death, a military commission, he committed suicide (Nov. 1795).

United Kingdom, s.

Geog. & Hist.: The name adopted on Jan. 1, 1801, when Great Britain and Ireland were united.

United Presbyterian Church, s.

Eccl. & Church Hist.: The third in magnitude and importance among the Presbyterian denominations in Scotland, the advance of it in point of numbers being Established and the Free Churches. It formed by the union in 1847 of the Secession and the Relief bodies, on May 13, 1847. Its members are essentially those of the Confession of Faith, with modifications needed to adapt it to the views of its members as to the relation of the civil magistrate to the church and religious toleration. Nearly all its members are opposed to the principle of bishops, but latitudinarianism is not a subject of controversy. In May, 1876, the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, in the face of its congregations south of the Tweed, that these might unite with the English Presbyterian Church to constitute the Presbyterian Church of Great Britain.

Unit, ŭt, fūre, amīdūt, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sūre, sir, marīne; fē, fē, or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, qūto, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sīrīan. u, ō = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw

2. Philos. (Pl.): Universal concepts; general notions or ideas predicable of many; concepts embracing that which by its nature has a fitness or capacity to be in many.

(1) Platonic ideas; archetypal forms existing in the divine mind, and forming the pattern according to which each individual of kind has been created. These have been called also Metaphysical, or, in the language of the Schools, *universalia ante rem*.

(2) Certain common natures which, one in themselves, are diffused among or shared in by many; as rationality, which is common to all men. These are called Physical Universal, or *universalia in re*. [NOMINALISM, REALISM, 3.]

(3) General notions framed by the intellect and predicable of many things on the ground of their possessing common properties, e.g., animal, which may be predicated of a man, a lion, a bird, a fish, &c. These are Logical Universal, or *universalia post rem*.

(4) The predicable. [PREDICABLE.]

"Abelard was silent until the question of *Universalia* was brought forward, and then suddenly emerging from a disciple to an antagonist, he harried the old man with such rapidity and unshrinkable tenacity that William [of Champeaux] confessed himself defeated and retracted his opinion."—*St. Louis. Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1890), 16.

For the difference between universal and general, see GENERAL.

universal-agent, s.

Law: An agent authorized to do for a principal all the acts which the latter can lawfully delegate. Such delegation of authority very rarely takes place. [Story Agency.]

universal-chuck, s.

A chuck having movable dogs on a face-plate to adapt them to grasp objects of varying sizes.

Universal Church, s.

Theol.: The Church of God throughout the world. [CATHOLIC.]

universal-compass, s.

A compass with tubular legs containing the compass-pieces, which may be drawn out to strike a large circle, and fixed at the required length by screws. The extension-pieces are also tubular, each receiving either leg of a small bow-compass, one having a plain point and pen and the other a plain point and pencil-holder; these are used as parts of the large compass, but both may be withdrawn and used independently for drawing small circles.

universal-coupling, s.

A form of coupling in which the parts united are capable of assuming various angular relations to each other. A gimbal-joint is a familiar instance.

universal-dial, s.

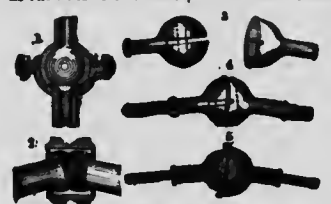
A dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.

universal-instrument, s.

Astron. &c.: A reflecting instrument invented by Prof. Piazzi Smyth. It is a sort of reflecting circle, in which a spirit-level with a very small bubble is so placed that by means of a lens and a doubly reflecting prism an image of the bubble is formed at the focus of the telescope, and the coincidence of the centre of that image with the cross-wires shows when the line of collimation is truly horizontal.

universal-joint, s.

Mach.: A device for connecting two objects, as the ends of two shafts, so as to allow them



UNIVERSAL-JOINTS.

1. Ball-and-socket joint. 2. Flexible pipe-joint. 3. & 4. Shaft-coupling.

to have perfect freedom of motion in every direction within certain defined limits. There are numerous forms.

universal-legacy, s.

Scots Law: A legacy of all one's property given to a single person.

universal-legatee, s.

Scots Law: A legatee to whom the whole estate of a deceased person is given, subject only to the burden of other legacies and debts.

universal-lever, s.

Mech.: A contrivance by means of which the reciprocating motion of a lever is made to communicate a continuous rotatory motion to a wheel, and a continuous rectilinear motion to anything attached by a rope to the axle of the wheel.

universal prime-meridian, s.

Astron. &c.: The meridian of Greenwich, adopted at an International Conference of scientific men, held at Washington, D. C., in 1884. Till that time nearly every country had its own prime meridian—that of England was Greenwich, and that of France Paris; hence an English and a French ship, meeting at sea, would find that there would be a difference of 2° 20' between the records of their longitude, since Paris is 2° 20' east of Greenwich. The conference decided that this anomaly should be abolished, and that longitude should be reckoned only from the meridian of Greenwich, and that it should count 180° east and 180° west; so that in future all maps will be constructed on this principle, and ships of every nation, meeting at sea, will find themselves in the same degree of longitude. [UNIVERSAL-TIME.]

universal-proposition, s.

Logic: A proposition in which the predicate is said of the whole of the subject. Thus, All tyrants are miserable, is a universal affirmative proposition (having the symbol A); No miser is rich, is a universal negative proposition (having the symbol O). [See also examples under UNIVERSAL, II. 1.]

universal-religion, s.

Compar. Relig.: A missionary religion (q.v.); a faith intended to be preached to all men, as distinguished from a tribal or national cult.

"Of universal religions there are at most only three, and Prof. Kuonen would almost seem to deny the right of Islam to be admitted into the class."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 16, 1902, p. 4.

universal-successor, s.

Scots Law: An heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies testate.

universal-suffrage, s.

Hist.: Suffrage which accords a vote to every man in the community. It is called in France *le suffrage universel* (q.v.). It exists in the United States, and in some other countries, being confined to male citizens. Advocates of women's suffrage contend that a franchise confined to men is not universal.

universal-time, s.

Astron. &c.: A method of reckoning time for international purposes, agreed on by the International Conference, held at Washington, in 1884. Universal time is reckoned from mean noon at the universal prime meridian (q.v.), the day commencing at midnight, and being divided into twenty-four (instead of into two portions of twelve) hours each. Local time is still used for local purposes; but the method of fixing it is changed. Since the earth is divided into 360° and the day into 24 hours, every 15° represents the difference of an hour in time. The meridian at Greenwich being taken as the zero line, or the centre of the zero zone, the United States is divided into four zones, in which the time is designated as follows: Eastern time (67½° to 82½° west longitude), Central time (82½° to 97½°), Mountain time (97½° to 112½°), and Pacific time (112½° to 127½°). Within each of these zones the time changes by one hour. Thus when it is 12 o'clock at Philadelphia, it is 11 at Chicago, 10 at Denver, and 9 at San Francisco, and the same at any point within the respective zones. This system, adopted for convenience in making railroad time tables, has proved so advantageous that other countries are following the United States in applying standard-time. Universal-time, so far as concerns the twenty-four hour day, has as yet made little progress, being principally confined to astronomers. It is used in Italy and some other countries, and must extend, through its convenience in making railroad time tables, etc. [STANDARD-TIME.]

universal-umbel, s.

Bot.: An umbel consisting of various partial umbels.

u-ni-vér-sá-lí-um, a. [Eng. universal; -um.] Of or pertaining to Universalism (q.v.).

U-ni-vér-sal-í-um, a. [Eng. universal; -um.]

1. Church History:

(1) The doctrine held by large numbers of Christians that all men, and also the dead and fallen angels, will be forgiven and enjoy eternal happiness. This belief is ancient, and passages implying it may be found in the works of Origen and his followers, Gregory of Nyssa, Chrysostom, &c. It is also said to have constituted part of the creed of the Lollards, Albigenses, and Waldenses. Among the English divines who have held some form of this doctrine are Tillotson, Burnet, and William Law, and more recently the late Professor F. D. Maurice. All Unitarians hold, and some of the Universalists agree with the Unitarians in rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity. The Universalists ground the reason for their doctrine in the love of God, who, they say, is only angry with sinners, and therefore if the sinner repents even after death his repentance will restore him to God's favour. The sovereignty of God will be finally vindicated by the ultimate harmony of the moral universe, and the subordination of all things in heaven and earth to His righteous will. When righteousness triumphs over sin and happiness will prevail, until then pain and suffering will be necessary to work out the will of God. They profess to prove their doctrine from Scripture, quoting in support of it Matt. xxv. 46, James xv. 3, 1 Cor. xv. 22, Phil. ii. 10, Eph. i. 10, Col. i. 19, 20, and 1 Tim. iv. 10. Universalism is better known as a distinct sect in America than in England. In 1827 a division arose among the American Universalists concerning punishment after death, some asserting it to be limited, while others denied it altogether. Some separated from the main body and called themselves "The Massachusetts Association of Restorationists." Most of them afterwards joined the Free-Will Baptists, the Unitarians, while the others remained in the main body. In 1840 the whole sect divided into two, the Impartialists and the Restorationists. But Universalism is now held by many members of other sects, and is practically by all Theists strictly so called.

(2) A name sometimes given to Arminianism (q.v.), because it maintains that Christ died for all men, not merely for the elect. [UNIVERSALISM.]

(3) The doctrine that the mission of Christ was to all men, not merely to the Jews. [PAULINISM (q.v.).]

"The Fourth Gospel accords . . . is the Gospel of Universalism in the highest degree."—*Active Deism: God & the Bible*, 22.

2. Compar. Relig.: The state or condition of embracing or being suited for the acceptance of all men. [UNIVERSAL-RELIGION.]

"The ideal of true universalism is that a man who is contradicted by the best that is said in the present day spreading more than other instances of humanism."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 14, 1902, p. 40.

u-ni-vér-sal-í-um, s. & a. [Eng. universal; -ist.]

A. As substantive:

* 1. *Orig. Lang.:* One who pretends to understand all statements or propositions.

"For a universal free thinker is an universalist in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he has to decide; every day he quibbles with us, as if he had no prejudices."—*Confessions of a Free Thinker*, 12.

2. Church History:

(1) One who believes in the final salvation of all rational beings.

(2) An Arminian (q.v.).

(3) One who believes that the mission of Jesus was to all men; not to the Jews only.

"The advanced Universalist means to indicate that the multitudes of the heathen world may be brought into Christianity without any such derogation of the Christian Church as to his [Universalist] private had seemed inevitable."—*Matthew Arnold and the Bible*, p. 229.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to any form of Universalism.

u-ni-vér-sal-í-ty, a. [Eng. universal; -ity.] Of, relating to, or affecting the whole of mankind.

"Egoistic and universalistic hedonism."—*Prof. James*.

u-ni-vér-sal-í-ty, s. [Fr. *universalité*, from *uni*, Lat. *universalis*, accus. of *universalis*, from Lat. *universus*, = *universalis* (q.v.).] The quality of being universal.

fáta, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, hère, camél, hér, thère; píne, píť, síre, sír, maríne; gó, pót, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, sóm; míte, cúb, cüre, uníte, cür, rúle, fáll; trý, Síryan. *ae, oe = é; ey = á; qu = kw.*

in, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin,
tion, -tion = shūn. -cioua, -tioua, -

in-jus-ti-fi-a-ble, a. [Pref. un. (1), and Eng. justifiable.] Not justifiable; that cannot

be vindicated or defended at the bar of justice; not capable of being justified or proved right; indefensible.

"A plot was shown, but not one unjustifiable against the rights of his children."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ün-jūs-ti-fi-ä-bis-näs, a. [Eng. *unjustifiable*; -näs.] The quality or state of being unjustifiable.

"The unjustifiableness of the means determines the means."—*Burchard's Epist. of Thomas*, c.

ün-jūs-ti-fi-ä-bis, adv. [Eng. *unjustifiably*; -bis.] In an unjustifiable manner; in a manner that cannot be vindicated or defended.

"This people has acted so lately and unjustifiably."—*Burke in the French Revolution*.

ün-jūs-ti, adv. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *justly*.] In an unjust manner; contrary to justice; iniquitously, wrongfully, unfairly.

"We all make complaint: the iniquity of our times; not *unjustly*; for the times are evil."—*Book of Ecclesiastes*, Psalm, lxx. l. 1.

ün-jūs-ti-näs, a. [Eng. *unjust*; -näs.] The quality or state of being unjust; injustice.

"To measure the justice or *unjustness* of this debt."—*Bala. Cant. i. 10*; *if doing so we would be done to*.

ün-kös, **ün-kid**, **ün-köth**, a. [A corrupt. of *unsmooth* (q.v.).] (Prov.)

1. Unusual, odd, strange, uncouth.

"There happened many *unusual*, *unusual*, and strange things."—*Bolton's Hist. England*; *Cerberus Gold*.

2. Lonely, solitary.

"Western is really *unusual* without you."—*Cowper's To Mrs. Throckmorton*, March 2, 1800.

ün-kempt (p. allent), **ün-kämmed**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kempt*, *kemmed*.]

1. Uncombed.

"Lies and with long *uncombed* hairs."—*My Lucia, Phœbea vi*.

2. Rough, unpolished.

"Mine virtues been rugged and *uncombed*."—*Spenser's Shepherds Calendar*, November.

ün-könnd, **ün-könt**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *könnd*.] Unknown. (Scotch.)

"The plague and trouble which he had about (ill-) *un-könnd* to an *un-könnd* degree."—*Scott's Waterley*, ch. xviii.

ün-kön-nel, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *könnel*.]

1. *lit.*: To drive or force from or out of a kennel.

"Hil' warrant well *un-könnel* the fox."—*Shakspeare's Merry Wives*, III. 3.

2. *fig.*: To discover, to disclose, to reveal.

"Hil' occult guilt Do not itself *un-könnel* in one speech."—*Shakspeare's Hamlet*, III. 2.

ün-könt, a. [UNKENED.]

ün-képt, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *képt*.]

1. Not kept, not retained, not preserved.

2. Not sustained, maintained, or tended.

"He . . . stays in here of home *un-képt*."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 1.

3. Not observed, not obeyed.

"Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *un-képt*, and almost everywhere."—*Hooker's Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv. § 16.

ün-köth, a. [UNKED.]

ün-kill a blö, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kill*, and suff. -blö.] Incapable of being killed; that cannot be killed.

"The proverbially *un-killable* mountain mule."—*Poet. Vol.*, 1887.

ün-killed, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *killed*.]

Not killed, not slain.

"Take away hence . . . no man shall slay in his own house or beside *un-killed*."—*Hamlet's Of Revenge*, I. 1.

ün-kind, **ün-kynd**, **ün-kynde**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kind*.]

1. Violating the law of kind and affinity; unnatural.

"They, however, shameful and *un-kind*."—*Spenser's F. Q.*, III. 11, l. 42.

2. Not recognising the duties that flow from kinship.

"*Unkind*, cursed, without affection."—*Wycliffe's Prov.*, III. 2, 3.

3. Wanting in kindness, benevolence, affection, tenderness, pity, or the like; harsh, hard, cruel.

"Is heav'n *un-kind* to men and man alone?"—*Pope's Essay on Man*, l. 180.

ün-kind-ly, a. & adv. [UNKINDLY.]

ün-kind-died (to as öh), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindled*.] Not kindled, not inflamed.

"Tr' *un-kindled* lightning in his hand he took."—*Pope's Homer's Iliad*, xl. 330.

ün-kind-H-näs, a. [Eng. *unkindly*; -näs.]

The quality or state of being unkindly; unkindness; want of kindness; harshness, unfavourableness.

"The plainness sometimes again of the *un-kindness* of the weather."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kind-ly, **ün-kind-ly**, a. & adv. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Contrary to nature; unnatural.

"*Un-kind* her brow's a *un-kindly* crime."—*Shakspeare's F. Q.*, II. 2.

2. Not kindly; not characterized by kindness; unkind; harsh, cruel. (Applied to a person or to an action.)

"*Un-kind* rage *un-kindly* leads me with injuries."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

3. Unfavourable, malignant.

"*Un-kindly* opinion and *un-kindly* land."—*Dryden's Palamon & Arcite*, III. 42.

B. As adverb:

1. In a manner contrary to nature; un-naturally.

"All words of nature, *Un-kindly*, monstrous, or a *un-kindly* word."—*Milton's P. L.*, III. 400.

2. In an unkind manner.

"*Un-kindly* from me *un-kindly* to applaud."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kind-näs, **ün-kind-näs**, **ün-kind-näs**, **ün-kind-näs**, a. [Eng. *unkind*; -näs.]

1. Want of natural affection.

"*Un-kind* thought for the *un-kindness* of his daughter."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

2. Want of kindness, benevolence, or goodwill.

"In the centre of a world where all is made with all *un-kindness*."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

3. An unkind act; dishonouring treatment; disfavour.

"Not to requite one good turn for another is counted a *un-kindness* even among the heathen."—*Edel's Matthew*, v.

4. Ill-feeling, ill-will.

"By means whereof *un-kindness* *un-kindly* atwene the hynde and the myle dake."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kind-dred, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindred*.]

Not kindred; not akin; not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind.

"And conscious of superior birth, *Un-kind* the *un-kind* earth."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kind-dred-ly, a. [Eng. *unkindred*; -ly.]

Unnatural.

"*Un-kindredly* his."—*Richardson's Clarissa*, vi. 30.

ün-kind-ship, **ün-kynd-ship**, a. [Eng. *unkind*; -ship.] An unnatural act.

"The child his own father slough, *Un-kindship* though."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-king, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *king*.]

To deprive of sovereignty or royalty; to depose.

"I am *un-king* by Bolingbroke."—*Shakspeare's Richard II.*, v. 2.

ün-king-like, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kinglike*.]

Not like a king; not becoming or befitting a king.

"To show less sovereignty than they, must needs *un-kinglike*."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-king-ly, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kingly*.]

Unbecoming a king.

"Even in his virtues and accomplishments there was something *un-kingly*."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

ün-king-ship, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kingship*.]

The quality or state of being unkinged; abolition or cessation of monarchy or royalty.

"*Un-kingship* was proclaimed, and his majesty's statue thrust down."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kiss, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *kiss*.]

To deprive of the obligation or advantage which a kiss confers; to retract or annul by a kiss.

"Let me *un-kiss* the oath I set thee and me."—*Shakspeare's Richard II.*, v. 1.

ün-kissed, **ün-kist**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kissed*.]

Not kissed; without a kiss.

"I will depart *un-kissed*."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kis, a. [UNCLA.]

In compounds, as in primary words, &c. constituting a syllable silent before *u*.

ün-kissed, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kissed*.]

Not kissed; not kissed, having not been kissed.

"*Un-kissed* though he had of you."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kissed, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kissed*.]

Not kissed; not kissed, having not been kissed.

"*Un-kissed* and *un-kissed*."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-knight-ly (sh öhnt), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knightly*.]

1. Not like a knight; unbecoming of a knight. (Spenser: F. Q. V. 1.)

2. Not acting like a knight.

"Besides the *un-knightly*, he is very un-knightly."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kiss, v.t. & i. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kiss*.]

A. Trans. To undo what is knotted; to separate, so as to be no longer knotted together; hence, to smooth, to open up.

"*Un-kiss* that knot that threatens death."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become loosened; to relax.

"*Un-kiss* their knot, their knot is not so tight."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

2. To separate.

"*Un-kiss* they are sworn of him to be and to be good."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kiss, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kiss*.]

Unkissed, relaxed, loosened.

"*Un-kiss* tender knot that binds."—*Shakspeare's As You Like It*, II. 3.

ün-kiss, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kiss*.]

To take out a knot from; to free from knot; to undo the knot or knots in; to untie.

ün-kiss, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kiss*.]

To take out a knot from; to free from knot; to undo the knot or knots in; to untie.

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To take out a knot from; to free from knot; to undo the knot or knots in; to untie.

äto, ät, äre, amidst, what, fill, father: wö, wöt, here, camel, här, there: pine, pít, sire, sir, marine: gö, pör, wör, wöl, wörk, wöh, sön; müte, cüb, qalte, cür, räle, füll; trý, Syrian. a, ö = e; öy = ä; qu = kw.

to-know-ly, *adv.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowingly*.) Not knowingly; *unknowingly*, generally, in ignorance.

"There stood he, leaning on a lance
Which he had grasped *unknowingly*."
Wordsworth: *A Visit to the*

to-know-ledge, *n.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowledge*.) Not acknowledged or recognized; *unknowledge*.

"For which liberty to be lost,
Of him *unknowledge*d, or *unknow*."
Ben Jonson: *The Mute*.

to-know, *v.* **un-know-on**, *n.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *know*.)

1. Not known; not an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out.

"Through some
Unknown, and unbelieved
Between a Plot, a Woman's Prize, II. 2

2. Not ascertained with regard to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable, immeasurable, immense.

"For all the profound sea
Hides *unknow*ed bottom."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, IV. 4

3. Not to be ascertained, made known, or communicated.

"For all *unknow*ed reasons, I beseech you,
Grant me this leave."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, I. 2

4. Not having had sexual intercourse.

"I am yet
Unknown to woman."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, II. 2

5. Unknown to; without the knowledge of.

"Known to all, he should remain his hour."
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 2

unknown-quantity, *n.*

Math.: The quantity in a problem or equation whose value is not known, but is required to be determined. (EQUATION, INDETERMINATE-EQUATION.)

un-known, *adj.* (Eng. *unknown*; *-ness*.) The quality or state of being unknown.

"The great remoteness of these places and the remoteness of that sea."
Cotton: *Hist. of Queen Elizabeth*

un-labored, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *labor*.)

1. Not produced by labor or toil.

"Unlabor'd harvest shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on every thorn."
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Eccl.* IV. 2

2. Not cultivated by labor; untilled, uncultivated.

"Then, let the ground
Not lie *unlabored*."
J. Phillips: *Cider*, I.

3. Spontaneous, voluntary, natural; hence, easy, free; not forced or strained.

"And from the *unlabored* motion rise,
Which *unlabored* motion is."
Pope: *Poet.*

un-lab-oring, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *labor*.) Not laboring or toiling; doing with great exertion.

"A man of mildness *unlabors* the *unlabored* lot."
Coleridge: *The Rime*

un-lab-oring, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *labor*.) Not laborious, not toilsome or difficult, easy.

"When commands *unlabored* made all things seem
Easy and *unlabored* to them."
Milton: *Areopagitica*

un-lace, *v.* **un-lace**, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lace*.)

1. To loose the laces or lacing of; to open or unfasten by undoing the laces of.

"Young Blount his armor did *unlace*."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, V. 2

2. To loosen or undo the dress of; to undress.

"Even thus, quoth she, 'the warlike god *unlaced* me."
Shakespeare: *Passionate Pilgrimage*, IV.

3. To expose; to strip of ornaments; to disrobe.

"What's the matter,
That you *unlace* your reputation thus?"
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

4. To loose, to free.

"However I am not sure if they do not sometimes
know that part of the sea from the year."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-lace, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lace*.)

1. To unlace; to discharge the cargo or

2. To unlade; to remove, as a cargo or load; to discharge.

"They meet the vessel, and *unlace* the cargo."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-lad-on, *n.* (In sense 1, from pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laden*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1).)

1. Having burden or cargo removed.

"The galleys were
Children of their freight."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

2. Not laden or loaded.

un-lad-ly, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ladly*.) Not ladylike; unbecoming or unbecoming a lady.

un-laid, *v.* **un-laid**, *v.* **un-laid**, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laid*.)

1. Not laid, placed, or set; not fixed.

"The first foundation of the world being as yet *unlaid*."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

2. Not laid; not exercised; not employed.

"Blue moulted bag, or *unlaid* ghost."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

3. Not laid out, as a corpse.

"We had not, still, *unlaid*."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-laid-out, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laid-out*.) Not laid out; not disposed, grieved, or sorrowed for.

"From age that *unlaid-out* drops."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-laid, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laid*.)

To deprive of lands.

"The bishop *unlaid* the *unlaid* lands."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-laid, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laid*.)

To unlaid.

"Being *unlaid* and laid open."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-laid, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laid*.)

Not laid or dressed with land; hence, not interlaid, interlaid, or adulterated; not interlaid.

"Speak the language of the company you are in;
Speak it purely, and *unlaid* with any other."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-laid, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laid*.)

Not laid; not fastened, or separate, as some thing lashed or tied down.

un-lashed, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lashed*.)

Not lashed or chastised. (Charitable: *Ulysses*, II. 2)

un-lashed, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lashed*.)

To open by unfastening or raising the lashed. (Dryden: *Virgil*; *Ulysses*, II. 2)

un-lashed, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lashed*.)

To recall laughter formerly given on a wrong impression.

"At what time hereafter he gave himself a true
prophetic, I shall your reasonable *unlashed*
agree to it."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-lashed, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lashed*.)

Not laurelled; not laurelled; not crowned or presented with laurel.

"But thus *unlashed* to descend in vain,
By all forgotten, save the lonely *unlashed*."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-lashed, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lashed*.)

Not lashed; not thrown away or squandered profusely.

"My breast *unlashed* by the lust of gold,
My time *unlashed* in pursuit of power."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-law, *v.* **un-law**, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *law*.)

1. To deprive of the character or authority of law.

"But the king... for remedy will *unlaw* the law."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

2. To outlaw.

"Nyl me *unlaw* him *unlaw*."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-law-fal, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lawful*.)

1. Not lawful; not permitted by law; against the law, human or divine.

"The dangerous art of *unlawful* images of *unlawful*
pictures with all that is *unlawful* and *unlawful*."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

2. Illegitimate; not in wedlock; illegitimate.

"All the *unlawful* images that their lot
Since then hath made between them."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

unlawful-assembly, *n.*

Law: Any meeting of large numbers of people, with such circumstances of terror as to endanger the public peace.

un-law-fal-ly, *adv.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lawful*.)

1. In an unlawful manner; against the law or right; illegally.

"Judge *unlawful*ly."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock.

"Give me your *unlawful* part, *unlawful*
fully born, my claim of the name *unlawful*
legit *unlawful*."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-law-fal-ness, *n.* (Eng. *unlawful*; *-ness*.)

1. The quality or state of being unlawful; illegality.

"The question is of the lawfulness or *unlawfulness*
of what is to be done."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

2. Illegitimacy.

un-law-like, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *law*.)

Not like or according to law; unlawful.

"To obtain a remedy so *unlawful* and *unlawful*."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-lay, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lay*.)

1. To untie, as the strands of a rope, &c.

"We were at last obliged to *unlay* a cable, which
into *unlaying* rigging."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-lay, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lay*.)

1. To divert one's self of the acquired knowledge of, to make one's self ignorant of; to lose acquaintance with or experience in; to forget the knowledge of.

"We have time enough to *unlay* our own *unlay*
displeasure."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

2. To fail to learn; not to learn.

un-lay, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lay*.)

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"My *unlay* and *unlay*."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

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Unknown, and unbelieved
Between a Plot, a Woman's Prize, II. 2

2. Not ascertained with regard to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable, immeasurable, immense.

"For all the profound sea
Hides *unknow*ed bottom."
Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, IV. 4

3. Not to be ascertained, made known, or communicated.

"For all *unknow*ed reasons, I beseech you,
Grant me this leave."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, I. 2

4. Not having had sexual intercourse.

"I am yet
Unknown to woman."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, II. 2

5. Unknown to; without the knowledge of.

"Known to all, he should remain his hour."
Shakespeare: *Antony and Cleopatra*, II. 2

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Math.: The quantity in a problem or equation whose value is not known, but is required to be determined. (EQUATION, INDETERMINATE-EQUATION.)

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"The great remoteness of these places and the remoteness of that sea."
Cotton: *Hist. of Queen Elizabeth*

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1. Not produced by labor or toil.

"Unlabor'd harvest shall the fields adorn,
And cluster'd grapes shall blush on every thorn."
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Eccl.* IV. 2

2. Not cultivated by labor; untilled, uncultivated.

"Then, let the ground
Not lie *unlabored*."
J. Phillips: *Cider*, I.

3. Spontaneous, voluntary, natural; hence, easy, free; not forced or strained.

"And from the *unlabored* motion rise,
Which *unlabored* motion is."
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Easy and *unlabored* to them."
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1. To loose the laces or lacing of; to open or unfasten by undoing the laces of.

"Young Blount his armor did *unlace*."
Shakespeare: *Richard III.*, V. 2

2. To loosen or undo the dress of; to undress.

"Even thus, quoth she, 'the warlike god *unlaced* me."
Shakespeare: *Passionate Pilgrimage*, IV.

3. To expose; to strip of ornaments; to disrobe.

"What's the matter,
That you *unlace* your reputation thus?"
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

4. To loose, to free.

"However I am not sure if they do not sometimes
know that part of the sea from the year."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-lace, *v.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lace*.)

1. To unlace; to discharge the cargo or

2. To unlade; to remove, as a cargo or load; to discharge.

"They meet the vessel, and *unlace* the cargo."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

un-lad-on, *n.* (In sense 1, from pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laden*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1).)

1. Having burden or cargo removed.

"The galleys were
Children of their freight."
Shakespeare: *Ulysses*, II. 2

2. Not laden or loaded.

un-lad-ly, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ladly*.) Not ladylike; unbecoming or unbecoming a lady.

unleavened-bread, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.* : "read made without leaven or barn."

2. *Charn Hist.* : "Unleavened bread is used in the Roman Church for the celebration of mass and the administration of the Eucharist, while the Greeks use leavened bread. In the English Church the Rubric directs that the bread 'shall be such as is usual to be eaten,' and an attempt to revive the use of unleavened bread has been declared illegal."

¶ *Fest of Unleavened Bread*

Judaism : A festival so connected with that of the Passover that the two are all but identical (*Exod.* ch. 11, 17; *Exod.* ch. 23). It celebrated the fact that in the Exodus from Egypt on the night when the Passover was killed the departure of the Israelites was so sudden, that there was no time to bake bread in the usual way with leaven (*Exod.* ch. 23). The eating of unleavened bread annually at the festival was therefore enjoined as a religious duty, and neither leavened bread nor leaven was to be within the houses of the worshippers during the seven days that the festival continued. (*Exod.* ch. 14-20, ch. 23, 27.) (*PANOVICH.*)

un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lectured*.)

1. Not lectured; not addressed in a lecture or lectures.

"2. Not taught orally or in lectures."
"A science yet unlectured in our schools."
Young Night Thoughts, v. 518.

un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lect.*.) Not lectured; without guidance. (*Sandys*; *Travel*, p. 64.)un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lect.*.) Not lectured.

"Yet were his men un-*lec*-tured."
Chapman : *Homage*; *History* li. 608.

un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lectured*.) Not lectured; destitute of leisure; not having leisure; occupied, busy.

"His un-*lec*-tured thoughts ran not over the ten fold world."
Shelley : *A Poet's*, li. 11.

un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lect.*.) Not lectured; destitute of leisure; want of leisure; occupation.

"The true, though seldom the known cause of these men's neglect of the scriptures, is not their un-*lec*-turedness, but their pride."
Shelley : *World*, li. 312.

un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lect.*.) Not lectured; destitute of leisure; want of leisure; occupation.

1. If it be not the case that; if it be not that; were it not the fact or case that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not; except, excepting.

"I value there be some ancient mirth given Among them."
Shelley : *Homage*; *History* li. 612.

"2. For fear that; in case; lest."
"Beware you do not once the same gateway."
Shelley : *Homage*; *History* li. 612.

¶ In some cases *un-* is used almost as a preposition, a verb being omitted: as *un*, "Here nothing breeds *un-*less the night owl" (*Shelley*; *History* li. 612), where "if be" is omitted after *un-*, or *here*, after *owl*. *Except* and *unless* were formerly commonly used as conjunctions, and almost or quite interchangeably, but the former is now seldom used as a conjunction. *Unless*, which is equivalent to, if less, if not, or if one fails, is employed only for the particular case; but *except* has always a reference to some general rule, of which an exception is hereby signified: I shall not do it *unless* he ask me; no one can enter *except* those who are provided with tickets.

un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lect.*.) Not lectured; not lessened; not having had lessons prescribed or taught to one; untaught; uninstructed.

"The full sum of me
Three ways in her beauty
Entered of every sight."
Shelley : *Homage*; *History* li. 612.

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"Beware you do not once the same gateway."
Shelley : *Homage*; *History* li. 612.

¶ In some cases *un-* is used almost as a preposition, a verb being omitted: as *un*, "Here nothing breeds *un-*less the night owl" (*Shelley*; *History* li. 612), where "if be" is omitted after *un-*, or *here*, after *owl*. *Except* and *unless* were formerly commonly used as conjunctions, and almost or quite interchangeably, but the former is now seldom used as a conjunction. *Unless*, which is equivalent to, if less, if not, or if one fails, is employed only for the particular case; but *except* has always a reference to some general rule, of which an exception is hereby signified: I shall not do it *unless* he ask me; no one can enter *except* those who are provided with tickets.

un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lect.*.) Not lectured; not lessened; not having had lessons prescribed or taught to one; untaught; uninstructed.

"The full sum of me
Three ways in her beauty
Entered of every sight."
Shelley : *Homage*; *History* li. 612.

un-*lec*-tured, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lect.*.) Not lectured; not lessened; not having had lessons prescribed or taught to one; untaught; uninstructed.

"And song full low and softly,
Three ways in her beauty
Entered of every sight."
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"And song full low and softly,
Three ways in her beauty
Entered of every sight."
Shelley : *Homage*; *History* li. 612.

2. Not holding out a prospect of success of a desired result; likely to fail; unprosperous.

"His efforts are unprosperous and strange, when they are by nobody's means."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

3. Not calculated to inspire feelings of love or affection.

"And therein all the un-*lec*-tured side of me."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

4. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

5. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

6. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

7. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

8. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

9. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

10. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

11. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

12. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

13. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

14. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

15. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

16. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

17. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

18. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

19. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

20. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

21. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

22. *As adv.* : With little or no likelihood of probability; improbably.

"The plan was to be in play in that connection, and possibly may be from the dis-*lec*-tured in that connection to another."
Shelley : *History* li. 612.

like, lit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hère, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gó, pót or, wóre, wólf, work, whó, sòn; müté, eüb, süre, ünite, öür, rüle, füll; trý, Syrian. *a. ce = ö; ey = ä; qu = kw.*

to be unliqueted. To give way at the links; to fall in pieces.

"The typical chain of link and pivot must be unliqueted."—*Shannon*, *Elementary Mechanics*, bk. 1, ch. 7.

unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. liqueted.] Not liqueted, not dissolved.

"These rings, unliqueted, remain fastened rigid and unliqueted."—*Adams*, *The Ship*.

unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. liqueted.]

1. Not liqueted, not settled; as, an unliqueted debt.

2. Not having the exact amount ascertained.

unliqueted damages, a. pl.

Law: Punition or damages not ascertained in money.

unliqueted (q. as li), unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. liqueted.]

1. Not having been supplied with, or not having consumed liquor [not in liquor] not liqueted.

"Like an unliqueted alien."—*Milton*, *Apology for Burtons*.

2. Not wetted or moistened.

"He has no more churches and cloaks, like a dry unliqueted oak, set themselves on fire with their own wisdom."—*Wall*, *Harvard*, vol. 3, no. 10.

unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. liqueted.] Not catalogued, not put in a list.

"The names of many are yet unliqueted."—*Good*, *Apology for the Parliament* (1640), p. 6.

unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. liqueted.] Not listening; not hearing; not regarding.

"The vacant brow, the unliqueted eye."—*Scott*, *Lord of the Isles*, II, 4.

unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. liqueted.]

1. To live in a manner contrary to; to limit or bound by living.

"We must unliquet our former lives."—*Steuart*, *Reveries*, ch. 10.

2. To deprive of life. (From *unliquet*.)

"Here shall live now Lucresia be unliqueted!"—*Shakespeare*, *Rape of Lucrece*, l. 134.

unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. liqueted.] The quality or state of being unliqueted; want of absence of liveliness.

"Like all the unliqueted and nature's skin."—*Milton*, *Just of Isaac*, bk. 1, l. 4.

unliqueted, a. & l. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. liqueted.]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To discharge the load or cargo from; to relieve of a load or burden; to disburden.

"The load of thy heavy riches but a journey, And death will unliquet thee."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, II, 1.

2. To remove or discharge, as a load or burden from a vessel, vehicle, or the like.

3. To withdraw the charge (of powder and shot) from; as, to unliquet a gun.

B. Figuratively:

1. To relieve from anything onerous or burdensome.

"To remove or make an end of anything burdensome or troublesome."

"You know what a heavy burden you are."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, III, 1.

C. Intransitive:

1. To discharge a cargo, load, or burden.

"No ship could unliquet in any bay or estuary."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, II, 1.

2. To "or get rid of stocks, shares, or goods." (From *unliquet*.)

"There is no more pressure to unliquet."—*Faithful*, *Tales*, bk. 1, l. 10.

unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. liqueted.] Not located, not placed; as, in America, not surveyed and marked off.

unliqueted, a. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. liqueted.]

1. To open, as anything fastened with a lock; to open, as something which has been locked; to undo, as a lock.

"By him forbidden to unliquet."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, II, 652.

2. To free from bonds or fetters; to loose, to set free.

"He unliqueted young Gamelyn."—*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*.

3. To open, to disclose; to lay open.

"So pains no tortures shall unliquet my mind."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, II, 1.

to unliquet, to reveal, to make known.

"That even both Daniel unliquet."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, II, 1.

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2. To free from bonds or fetters; to loose, to set free.

"He unliqueted young Gamelyn."—*Chaucer*, *Canterbury Tales*.

3. To open, to disclose; to lay open.

"So pains no tortures shall unliquet my mind."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, II, 1.

2. Not beautiful or attractive to the eye.

"A beauty which was Paphia's true did three Paphia's three beauties."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, II, 1.

unliqueted, a. [Unliqueted.]

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unliqueted, a. [Unliqueted.]

bill, boy; pout, low; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
 -tion, -tion = -shun; -tion, -tion = -shun. -clous, -clous, -clous = -shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = -bel, -del

un-made', a. [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *made*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (2).]
1. Not made; not yet formed or constructed; unformed.
"Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave."
Shaksp. *Romeo & Juliet*, lit. 4

2. Deprived of its form or qualities.
"The first earth was perfectly *unmade* waste, taken all to pieces, and framed anew."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

un-mā'-is-trāte, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *magistrate*.] To deprive of or degrade from the office or position of a magistrate. (*Milton*.)

un-mā'-den, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *maiden*.] To ravish, to deflower.
"He *unmaiden*ed his sister Jane."—Dryden: *Behaving*, bk. iii, ch. xii.

un-mā'-den-ly, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *maidenly*.] Not maidenly; not becoming or befitting a maiden.
"The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants, warmed with wine, could be no other than *unmaidenly*."—*Sp. Hall*: *Contempt*; *John Baptist*, folio 101.

un-mā'-med, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *maimed*.] Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; unutilized; complete in all its parts.
"An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*."—Pope: *Romans*, *Book* (Pref.).

un-mā'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *maim*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being maimed.
"If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmaimable* by any but a divine power."—*Green*: *Comology*, bk. I, ch. ii.

un-mā'-ke, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *make*, v.]

1. To destroy the essential qualities of; to annihilate; to cause to cease to exist; to uncreate; to destroy; to deprive of form or being.
"Abolish Thy creation, and *unmake* it."
For him, what for thy glory thou hast made."
Milton: *P. L.*, lit. 102.

2. To leave unmade, unformed, uncreated, or unfashioned.
3. To reduce or depose from a position of authority.
"Power to make emperors, and to *unmake* them again."—*Jerol*: *A Royal*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

un-mā'-lā-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *malleable*.] Not malleable; incapable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by heating, as a metal. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"Unmalleable by the hammer of the divine threatenings."—*Spenser*: *Prologues*, p. 341.

un-mā'-n, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *man*.] 1. To deprive of the character or qualities of a human being, as reason or the like.
"To constrain him further were to unchristen him, to unman him."—*Milton*: *Paradise*, bk. i, ch. xii.

2. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.
3. To deprive of courage or fortitude; to break the spirit of; to dishearten, to cow.
"The near prospect of a dungeon and a gallows at length *unmanned* him."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To deprive of men; as, To *unman* a ship or garrison.

un-mā'-n-a-ble, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *man*, v.] To louse or set free from, or as from bonds or chains.
"Unmanned from bonds of sin."
Tennyson: *Two Voices*.

un-mā'-n-a-ge-a-ble (age as i-gē), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manageable*.] Not manageable; not capable of being managed or controlled; not under control; not easily controlled, regulated, or directed; uncontrollable.
"The House has long been quite *unmanageable*."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

un-mā'-n-a-ge-a-ble (aged as i-gē), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manage*.] 1. Not broken in as a horse; not trained; not under control.
"Like colts, or untrained horses, we start at dead bones."—*Taylor*: *Holy Living*.

2. Not tutored; not educated.
"An untrained force, and *unmanaged* virtue."—*Milton*: *On the Character*.

3. Not controlled; unrestrained.
"In the most *unmanaged* terms."—*Burke*: *Thoughts on French Affairs*, 1793.

un-mā'-n-ful, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manful*.] Not manful; not manly; unmanly.

un-mā'-n-ful-ly, adv. [Eng. *unmanful*; *-ly*.] In an unmanly manner.
"Yet so they dyd not *unmanfully*."—*Milton*: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. vi.

un-mā'-n-gled (as as gl), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mingle*.] Not mingled, maimed, or mutilated.
"Amongst other *unmingled* (as he found the same written)."—*Holmes*: *Chron. England* (1891).

un-mā'-n-hode, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manhood*.] An unmanly act; an act of cowardice.
"But bothe done *unmanhodie* and a sinne."
Chaucer: *Troilus & Criseida*, l.

un-mā'-n-like, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manlike*.] 1. Not like a man in appearance.
2. Not becoming a man as a human being; inhuman; unnatural.

3. Unbecoming a man, as opposed to a woman or child; unmanly, effeminate, childish.
"By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry."—*Shaksp.*

un-mā'-n-li-ness, s. [Eng. *unmanly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmanly; effeminacy.
"You and yours make piety a synonym for *unmanliness*."—*Longley*: *Test*, ch. ii.

un-mā'-n-ly, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manly*.] 1. Not having the qualities or attributes of a man, as opposed to a woman or child; wanting the strength, courage, or fortitude which becomes a man; effeminate, weak, womanish, childish.
2. Unbecoming to or in a man; unworthy of a man; cowardly, mean.

"Unmanly outcries to defenceless captives."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

un-mā'-n-ed, a. [In senses 1 and 2, from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *man*; in sense 3, from pref. *un-* (2).] 1. Not furnished with men.
"Turned out to sea in a ship *unmanned*."—*Milton*: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

2. Not accustomed to man; not tamed. (A term of falconry).
"Hood my *unmanned* hawk, fasting in my cheeks."
Shaksp. *Romeo & Juliet*, 10, 2.

3. Deprived of the qualities or attributes of a man; effeminate; wanting in fortitude.
"In word, in deed, *unmanly*."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, l. 74.

un-mā'-n-ored, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mannered*.] Not with good manners; uncivil, rude, coarse, ill-mannered.
"Unmannered dog! Tishup my sport."
Vain were thy snarl."—*Scott*: *The Chase*, 1171.

un-mā'-n-er-li-ness, s. [Eng. *unmannerliness*.] The quality or state of being unmannerly; want of good manners; incivility, coarseness, rudeness.
"Much *unmannerliness* of eating and drinking at banquets."—*Backley*: *Topsy-turvy*, l. 50.

un-mā'-n-er-ly, a. & adv. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mannerly*.] **A.** As adjective: 1. Not mannerly; not having good manners; wanting in manners; rude in behaviour; uncivil.
"Unmannerly intruder as thou art!"

2. Not in accordance with good manners; rude, coarse.
"An *unmannerly* jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder."—*Taylor*, No. 253.

B. As adv.: In an unmannerly or rude manner; rude, uncivil.
"Fugite me."
If I have used myself *unmannerly*."
Shaksp. *Henry VIII.*, lit. i.

un-mā'-n-tle, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mantle*, s.] To divest of a mantle; to take a mantle or cloak off from; to make bare.
"With her *unmantled* neck, and bosom white and bare."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, l. 148.

un-mā'-n-ū-fāc-tured, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manufactured*.] Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form or state for use; as, *unmanufactured* tobacco.

un-mā'-n-ured, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manured*.] 1. Uncultivated, unworked.
"As a fat soil . . . *unmanured* bringeth forth both herbs and weeds."—*North*: *Platarch's Lives*, p. 116.

2. Not manured; not enriched with manure.

un-marked, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marked*.] 1. Not marked; having no mark.
2. Not noticed, unnoticed, unobserved.
"The nameless charming *unmarked* by her alone."
Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, l.

un-mār'-kē-t-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marketable*.] Not marketable; not fit or able to be disposed of in a market; hence unsaleable; having no pecuniary value.

un-marred, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marred*.] Not marred, not spoiled, not injured, not obstructed.
"Their good is good suffer, though *unmarred*."
Tennyson: *Night Thoughts*, bk. 10.

un-mār'-ri-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marriageable*.] Unmarriageable.
"Two persons unequal in age, or *unmarriageable* to gather."—*Milton*: *Doct. of Divinity*, bk. ii, ch. 10.

un-mār'-ri-ge-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marriageable*.] Not marriageable; not fit to be married; not free to marry.

un-mār'-ried, a. & un-mar-ried, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *married*.] Not married.
"Thou *unmarried*, ere they can behold Bright Phoebus in his strength."
Shaksp. *Winter's Tale*, l. 1.

un-mār'-ry, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *marry*.] To divorce; to dissolve the marriage of.
"A law . . . giving permission to a woman to *unmarry* a husband."
Milton: *Doct. & Divinity*, bk. 10.

un-mār'-shalled, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marshalled*.] Not marshalled; not arranged, ranked, or set in order.
"To combat sends a rule, *unmarshalled* train."
Lucas: *Statius*, *Book* 10.

un-mār'-týr, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *martyr*.] To degrade from the standing or dignity of a martyr. (*Spiritual common*).
"Scelus was made a martyr after his death, but since Barabas hath *unmartyred* him."—*Field*: *Church Hist.*, l. 14, 15.

un-mār'-vél-ous, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marvellous*.] Not marvellous or astonishing.
"Th' *unmarvellous* and pleasant scene."
Wilde: *Two Hours*, p. 107.

un-mās'-cu-lāte, v.t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *masculate*.] To emasculate.
"The sin of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies."—*Fulter*.

un-mās'-cu-line, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *masculine*.] Not masculine or manly; effeminate.

un-mask, v.t. & i. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mask*.] **A.** Trans.: To remove the mask from; to strip of a mask or any disguise; hence, to expose.
"Smile on—our venture to your aid."
Macaulay: *John Bull*, bk. 1, ch. 10.

B. Intrans.: To put off a mask.
"My husband bids me, now I will *unmask*."
Shaksp. *Measure for Measure*, l. 1.

un-mās'-tē-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *masterable*.] Incapable of being mastered or subdued; unconquerable.
"The factor may discover itself as being *unmasterable* by the art of man."—*Brown*: *Volgar*, bk. 10, ch. 10.

un-mās'-tēred, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mastered*.] 1. Not mastered; not subdued or conquered.
2. Not capable of being mastered or subdued; uncontrollable.
"His *unmastered* uncertainty."
Shaksp. *Hamlet*, l. 1.

un-mātp'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *match*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being matched; unpaired; not like.
"Most radiant, exquisite and unmatchable beauty."
Shaksp. *Twelfth Night*, l. 1.

un-mātp'-a-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *unmatchable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmatchable; not like.

"The presumption of his *unmatchable* shyness."—*Ellis*: *Epistles*, dec. 10, ep. 11.

un-mātp'-ed, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *matched*.] Not matched or equalled; unpaired, unequalled, unmatched.
"The flower in ripened bloom is *unmatched*."
Byron: *And Then*, Act 1, Scene 1.

ūte, fāt, fare, amidst, wāt, fāl, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sire, sir, marinn: gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trý, Syriān. w, o = o; ey = a; qu = kw.

un-matched-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unmatched*; *ness*.] The state or condition of being unmatched; uncomparableness.

"His clear *unmatched* beauty in all manners of learning."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*. [Pref.]

un-māt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mated*.] Not mated, unmatched, paired, or coupled.

"Here, like a turtle (now'd up in a cage) / Comated I converse with air and walls."—*Ford: The Pilgr. v. 1.*

un-mā-tēr-i-ā-l, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *material*.] Immaterial.

"The *unmaterial* fruits of shades."—*Daniel: Hephæstus*.

un-mā-trīc-ō-lāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *matriculated*.] Not matriculated.

"Their young *unmatriculated* novices."—*Milton: On Education*.

un-mā-trōn-like, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *matri-like*.] Unlike or unbecoming a matron.

"This *unmatronlike* [it]."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 12.

un-māse, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *maze*.] To relieve from terror or bewilderment.

"This poor Argonaut / Unmazed us, and took pains for all the town."—*Shapton: Juvenal*, vii. 312.

un-mān-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *maning*.]

1. Having no meaning or signification; meaningless.

"The mighty master of *unmeaning* rhyme."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers*.

2. Not having or not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless.

"That light, unmeaning thing / That smiles with all and weeps with none."—*Byron: One Struggle More*.

un-mān-ing-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeaning*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unmeaning.

(*Mac. D'Arbilly: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. 1.)

un-mēnt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meant*.] Not meant; not intended; unintentional.

"But Rhodius happened on a death *unmeant*."—*Trapp: Virgil; Æneid*, v. 361.

un-mēas-ūr-a-ble (*q* as *zh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *measurable*.] Not measurable; not capable of being measured; immeasurable, unbounded.

"That I hope is an *unmeasurable* distance."—*Shapton: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

un-mēas-ūr-a-ble-nēss (*q* as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *unmeasurable*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unmeasurable.

"Showing the *unmeasurable* blindness of blighted."—*Byron: B. made by him out*, 13-14.

un-mēas-ūr-a-ble-ty (*q* as *zh*), *adv.* [Eng. *unmeasurable*; *ty*.] In an unmeasurable manner or degree; not measurably; immeasurably.

"The value of gold was likely to advance *unmeasurably*."—*Stapton: Fables*, v. 11, 12.

un-mēas-ūred (*q* as *zh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *measured*.] Not measured; not dealt out by measure; unmeasured.

"His rapid rays / Themselves *unmeasured*, measure all our joys."—*Cooper: Autobiog.*

3. Not subject to or in accordance with any musical rule of measure, time, or rhythm; irregular, unperiodic.

"The *unmeasured* notes of that strange lyre."—*Shelley*.

un-mēch-an-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mechanize*.] To destroy the mechanism of; to unmechanize.

"Endless eyes that could *unmechanize* thy face."—*Byron: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 167.

un-mēd-dīd (*le* as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meddled*.] Not meddled (with); not meddled (with).

"The *unmeddled* continuing other ten days."—*Shapton: Surgery of Curmudgeon*, bk. 10.

un-mēd-dīng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meddling*.] Not meddling; not interfering with the affairs of others; not officious.

"An *unmeddling* man with those worldly concerns."—*Byron: B. made by him out*, 13-14.

un-mēd-dīng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeddling*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unmeddling; freedom from meddlingness or officiousness.

"An *unmeddlingness* with those worldly concerns."—*Byron: B. made by him out*, 13-14.

un-mēd-dīng-ty, *adv.* [Eng. *unmeddling*; *ty*.] In an unmeddling manner or degree; not meddlingly; unmeddlingly.

"The *unmeddlingly* continuing other ten days."—*Shapton: Surgery of Curmudgeon*, bk. 10.

un-mēd-dīng-ty-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeddling*; *ty-nēss*.] The quality or state of being unmeddlingly; freedom from meddlingness or officiousness.

"The *unmeddlinglyness* with those worldly concerns."—*Byron: B. made by him out*, 13-14.

un-mēd-dīng-ty-ty, *adv.* [Eng. *unmeddling*; *ty-ty*.] In an unmeddlingly manner or degree; not meddlingly; unmeddlingly.

"The *unmeddlinglyty* continuing other ten days."—*Shapton: Surgery of Curmudgeon*, bk. 10.

un-mēd-dīng-ty-ty-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeddling*; *ty-ty-nēss*.] The quality or state of being unmeddlinglyty; freedom from meddlingness or officiousness.

"The *unmeddlinglytyness* with those worldly concerns."—*Byron: B. made by him out*, 13-14.

un-mēd-dīng-ty-ty-ty, *adv.* [Eng. *unmeddling*; *ty-ty-ty*.] In an unmeddlinglyty manner or degree; not meddlingly; unmeddlingly.

"The *unmeddlinglytyty* continuing other ten days."—*Shapton: Surgery of Curmudgeon*, bk. 10.

un-mēd-dīng-ty-ty-ty-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeddling*; *ty-ty-ty-nēss*.] The quality or state of being unmeddlinglytyty; freedom from meddlingness or officiousness.

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"The *unmeddlinglytytytytyty* continuing other ten days."—*Shapton: Surgery of Curmudgeon*, bk. 10.

un-mēd-i-ān-a-ble (*i* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *medicinal*.] Incurable by medicine.

"These . . . physicians may recur, / Thou yet *unmedicinal* still."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, xvi. 34.

7 In the following quotation (*Gentleman* *Usher*, iv. 1) the same author uses the word as = *medicinal*.

"Away with his *unmedicinal* balm."

un-mēd-i-tāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *undisturbed*.] Not undisturbed; not prepared by previous thought; unpremeditated.

"Fit strains pronounced, or sung / Unmeditated."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 146.

un-mēk; **un-mēke**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meek*.] Not meek.

"An *unmeek* lord."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

un-mēst; **un-mēte**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meet*.] Not meet; not fitting, not suitable; unfit, unsuitable.

"Why mention other thoughts *unmeet* / For vision so composed and sweet?"—*Shakespeare: White Doe*, l.

un-mēst-ly; **un-mēste-ly**; **un-mēte-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unmeet*; *ly*.] Not meetly; not fitly; not suitably; unsuitably, improperly.

"Upon a *unmeetly* *unmeetly* set."—*Shakespeare: P. L.*, vi. 16.

un-mēst-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeet*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unmeet; unsuitableness, unfitness.

"A perpetual *unmeetness* and unwillingness to all the duties of help."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

un-mēl-lōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unmellowed*.] Not unmellowed; not fully ripened or matured; not toned down or softened by ripeness, length of years, or the like.

"An *unmellowed* and *unmellowed* light."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, v. 1.

un-mēl-lō-dī-ōne, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unmelodious*.] Not melodious; wanting in melody or harmony; harsh, discordant.

"Renew their *unmelodious* strain."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 79.

un-mēl-lō-dī-ōne-ty, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unmelodiously*.] Not melodiously; wanting in melody or harmony; harshly, discordantly.

"Renew their *unmelodiously* strain."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 79.

un-mēl-lō-dī-ōne-ty-nēss, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unmelodiously*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unmelodiously; want of melody or harmony; harshness, discordance.

"Renew their *unmelodiouslyness* strain."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 79.

un-mēl-lō-dī-ōne-ty-ty, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unmelodiously*; *ty*.] In an unmelodiously manner or degree; not melodiously; unmelodiously.

"Renew their *unmelodiouslyty* strain."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 79.

un-mēl-lō-dī-ōne-ty-ty-nēss, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unmelodiously*; *ty-ty-nēss*.] The quality or state of being unmelodiouslyty; want of melody or harmony; harshness, discordance.

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un-mēl-lō-dī-ōne-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-nēss, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unmelodiously*; *ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-ty-nēss*.] The quality or state of being unmelodiouslytytytytytytytytytytyty; want of melody or harmony; harshness, discordance.

"Renew their *unmelodiouslytytytytytytytytytytyty* strain."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, ii. 79.

2. Unconscionable, exorbitant.

"Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was daily neglected, but *unconscionable* demands were made of his application."—*Pope*.

un-mēr-ci-ful-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unmerciful*; *ly*.] In an unmerciful manner; mercilessly; without mercy.

"They acted *unmercifully*, unjustly, unkindly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

un-mēr-ci-ful-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unmerciful*; *ness*.] The quality or state being unmerciful; mercilessness, cruelty.

"The first [hindrance to our prayers] is *unmercifulness*."—*Byron: Taylor: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 4.

un-mēr-ci-lēss, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and Eng. *merciless*.] Merciless.

"*Unmerciless* murder and ingratitude."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, ch. v.

un-mēr-ci-ty, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merciful*.] Not merciful; not possessed of merit or desert; undeserving.

"This is a slight *unmerciful* man."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, iv. 1.

4. Not affected; not having the passions or feelings excited; not touched or impressed; calm, firm.

"What on earth but I, no longer unmoved could bear such sinister passions!" —Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*, iv. 2.

5. Not susceptible of excitement by passion of any kind; cold, apathetic.

"Who moving, cold, are themselves no stone, / Fanned, cold, and to tempests or else." —Shelley: *Sonnet 84*.

un-mov'-dly, *adv.* [Eng. unmoved; *ly*,] In an unmoved manner; without being moved or affected.

"If you retreat, I will unmovedly turn." —Bacon & Pict. *Philistea*, l.

un-mov'-ing, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. moving.]

1. Having no motion; motionless.

"The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued inactive, unmoving heaps of matter." —Cope: *Philosophical Principles*.

2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions; unfeeling.

un-mov'-ing, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. moving.] Not moved or cut down; not cut, clipped, or shown as, unknown grass. (See example under *Unmown*, 3.)

un-mov'-ing, *a.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. moving.] To remove the muffling from; to uncover by removing a muffler; to remove something that conceals, covers, or deadens the sound or light of.

"Come, ye saint stars, and thou, pale moon . . . / Sweep lay pale visage." —Milton: *C. Mus.*, 381.

un-mov'-minded, *a.* [Pref. un- (1); Eng. unmoving, and suff. -ed.] Not reduced to a mummy; not made into a mummy.

"The mere millions have unmovedly clay." —Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, xi.

un-mov'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. unmoving.] Not provided with munitions of war.

"Cuba was 'old poor, unmanned, and unmunitioned.' —Poe: *Eng. Garner*, l. 334.

un-mov'-mured, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. unmoving.] Not murmured at.

"It may pass unmurmured, undisputed." —Byron: *New Teller*, iv.

un-mov'-mured, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. unmoving.] Not murmuring; not complaining.

"Stand with smiles unmurmuring by." —Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, l. 13.

un-mov'-mured, *adv.* [Eng. unmurmuring; *ly*,] In an unmurmuring manner; without murmuring or complaint; uncomplainingly.

"Traders are borne unmurmuringly till they are dejected." —Bacon, *Disc.*, 2, 1857.

un-mus'-cle (le n'gl), *a.* [Pref. un- (1); Eng. muscle, and suff. -ed.] Having the muscles paralyzed; flaccid.

"Their unmuscle cheeks." —Richardson: *Clarissa*, ii. 32.

un-mus'-cle, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. muscle.] Not muscular; physically weak.

"His muscles: Cluster & Health, ch. lii.

un-mus'-cle, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. muscle.]

1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious; discordant.

"Let argument bear no unmusical sound." —Ben Jonson: *Rules for the Tavern Academy*.

2. Not pleasing to the ear.

"A cause unmusical to the Volcanic ears." —Shelley: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

un-mus'-tored, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. untold.] Not having performed military service.

"Obedient he unmustered person." —Sidney: *Disc.*, 2, 358.

un-mus'-tored, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. untold.] That cannot be altered or changed; immutable.

"Which thy will being immutable hath deter- / mined." —Edel: *Lute*, xxi.

un-mus'-tored, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. untold.] Not mutilated; not maimed or deprived of a part; complete or entire in its parts.

"The parliament had ordered it to be sold and broke / it down, but John Butler . . . / refused." —Penny: *London*; *Charles Cross*.

un-mus'-tored, *a.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. untold.] To loose or free from a muzzle; to

take a muzzle off; to free from restraint or anything which stops the utterance.

"Ay, marry, no unmuzzled your wisdom." —Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, l. 1.

un-mys'-ter-i-ous, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. mysterious.] Not mysterious, hidden, or secret.

"Shall mysteries descend / From unmysticulous?" —Young: *Night Thoughts*, l. 556.

un-mys'-ter-y, *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. mystery.] To divest of mystery; to make clear or plain.

"He hath un-mystic the mystery of Heraldry." —Palmer: *Works*, *Harford*, l. 455.

un-nail', *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. nail.] To remove or take out the nails from; to unfasten by removing nails.

"Joseph of Arimathea . . . / Nicodemus un-nail our Lord." —Evelyn: *Perfection*; *Painting*.

un-nams'-a-bis, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. nameless.] Incapable of being named; indescribable.

"A cloud of unnameable feeling." —Poe: *Imp of the Perverse*.

un-named, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. nameless.]

1. Not having received a name.

"Things by their name I call, though yet unnamed." —Milton: *S. L.*, xli. 160.

2. Not known by name; anonymous.

"Unnamed accusers in the dark." —Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, iv.

3. Not named; not mentioned.

"Be glad thou art unnamed; 'tis not worth the naming." —Bacon: *Disc.*, *Pulse One*, ii. 1.

un-nap'-kined, *a.* [Pref. un- (1); Eng. napkin, *n*, and suff. -ed.] Unprovided with a napkin or handkerchief.

"An unnapkined lawyer's greasy fist." —Bacon: *Disc.*, *Woman's*, l. 1.

un-napped, *a.* [Pref. un- (1); Eng. nap, and suff. -ed.] Not having a nap; as, un-napped cloth.

un-nat'-ive, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. native.] Not native; not natural; foreign.

"This unnatural fear." —Thomson: *Britannia*, 52.

un-nat'-q-ral, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. natural.]

1. Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings.

"The faintest, the most unnatural instinct." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Acting contrary to the natural feelings; not having the feelings natural to humanity; inhuman.

"Driven from his palace by an unnatural son." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Not in conformity to nature; not in accordance with the ordinary nature, character, or disposition of a person.

"These eyes are flashing with unnatural light." —Byron: *C. Mus.*, l. 1.

4. Not representing nature; forced, strained, affected, artificial.

"Miserable trifles, that in a serious poem are / nauseous, because they are unnatural." —Dryden.

unnatural-ef-fen-oo, *s.*

Orl. Long, & Love: The crime against nature; sodomy. (Wharton.)

un-nat'-q-ral-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. unnaturalize.] To make unnatural; to divest of natural feelings.

"He strives as it were to unnaturalize himself, and / let his his natural sweetness of disposition." —Hale: *Sermon on Luke xviii. 1*.

un-nat'-q-ral-ized, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. unnaturalized.]

1. Not naturalized; not invested, as a foreigner, with the rights and privileges of a citizen; alien.

"No difference between them and bastards un-naturalized." —Folger: *State of France*.

2. Not natural; unnatural.

"Adorned with unnaturalized ornaments." —Brath-wright: *Nature's Embellishment*, (Dedication).

un-nat'-q-ral-ly, *adv.* [Eng. unnatural; *ly*,] In an unnatural manner or degree; contrary to nature or natural feelings.

"Both the clauses are placed unnaturally." —Dryden: *Fanny*; *Dramatic Poetry*.

2. Without regard or respect to what is or would be natural or likely; improbably; without sufficient grounds.

"Not unnaturally think it strange." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

un-nat'-q-ral-ness, *s.* [Eng. unnatural; -ness.] The quality or state of being unnatural; contrariety to nature or natural feelings.

"The very unnaturalness itself were a very great matter." —Sp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii, ch. 1.

un-nat'-ture, *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. nature.] To change or take away the nature of; to give a different nature to.

"A right heavenly nature indeed, as it were un-naturing them." —Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

un-nat'-ture, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. nature.] The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnatural.

"Unnature, what we call 'fame,' holds nothing in it but vacuities, devouring gulfs." —Luttrell.

un-nat'-ure, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. nature.] Not navigable; incapable of being navigated.

"His eternal barrier of impervious un-navigable ice." —H. Murray: *Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 17.

un-nat'-ure, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. nature.] Not navigated; not traversed by ships or other vessels.

"They have discovered seas un-navigated and un-known before." —Cook: *Third Voyage*, *Subs.*, to his memory.

un-near, *un-neere*, *prep.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. near.] Not near; at a distance from.

"Unneere the Ocean's brims." —Dante: *Divine Comedy*, *Par.*, p. 34.

un-neg'-e-sar-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. unnecessary; *ly*,] In an unnecessary manner or degree; not necessarily; not of necessity; needlessly, superfluously; without any necessity.

"No writer would arbitrarily and unnecessarily have thus cut in his readers way a difficulty." —Paley: *Evidences of Christianity*, p. 11, ch. iii.

un-neg'-e-sar-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. unnecessary; -ness.] The quality or state of being unnecessary, needless, or superfluous; needlessness.

"There are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the despatchness or unnecessary of an audacious." —Bacon: *Disc.*

un-neg'-e-sar-y, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. necessary.] Not necessary; not absolutely required by the circumstances of the case; needless, unneeded.

"There should be no unnecessary bi- / o- / graphy." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

un-neg'-e-sar-y, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. necessary.] The state of being unnecessary; something unnecessary. (See *Theo. Brown*.)

un-neg'-ful, *un-need-ful*, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. needful.] Not needful; not necessary; unnecessary.

"The captain made the more haste away, which was not unneedful." —Bacon: *Disc.*, *Unnecessary*, l. 115.

un-neg'-ol-g-ble (o as sh), *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. negotiable.] That cannot be negotiated; not negotiable.

"A portion of his immovable and un-negotiable property." —Daily Telegraph, Nov. 30, 1873.

un-negh'-bored (gh silent), *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. neighbor, and suff. -ed.] Having no neighbors; living away from neighbors.

"An un-negh-bored tale." —Compter: *Home*; *Olympe*, vi.

un-negh'-bored, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. neighbor.]

A. As adj.: Not neighborly; not becoming or characteristic of a neighbor.

"Their un-negh-borly deportment." —Guthrie.

B. As adv.: In an unneighborly manner; not like a neighbor; not neighborly.

"And not to spend it in un-negh-borly." —Shakespeare: *King John*, v. 1.

un-nerv'-ate, *a.* [UNNERVE.] Weak, feeble, enervate.

"Sedler calls them fine and it is in Museum, but / subject, unnerve, and unnerve in history." —Bacon.

un-nerv'-e, *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. nerve.] To deprive of nerve, strength, or power; to weaken, to enfeeble, to unnerve.

"The dancer which had unnerved him had round the Irish people." —Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To deprive of a nerve or nerves; to cut a nerve or nerves from.

"The only cure, they tell me, is to unnerve him." —Field, Dec. 6, 1864.

un, boy; pou, jowl; eat, poll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
an, than = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. To deprive of power or authority; to weaken.

"Government was *unnerved*, enfeebled, and in a manner suspended."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord* (1794).

un-nerved, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nerv*.] Deprived of nerve or power; weak, feeble, unmanly.

"The *unnerved* father falls."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, II. 2.

un-nest, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nest*.] To turn out of a nest; to dislodge.

"The eye *unnested* from the head cannot see."—*Adams: Works*, II. 385.

un-nest-tle (tle as *el*), *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nestle*.] To deprive of or eject from, or as from a nest; to dislodge, to eject.

"To *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods."—*Crymchell: Rabelais*, bk. III, ch. III.

un-noth, un-nothes, *adv.* [UNEATH.]

un-nōt-tēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nettle*.] Not inclosed in a net or network; unprotected by nets, as wall fruit.

"The *unnotted* blackhearts risen dark."—*Tennyson: Blackhearts*.

un-nig-gard, un-nig-gard-ly, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nigard*, *niggardly*.] Not niggardly, parsimonious, or miserly; liberal.

"Unnerved and *unniggardly* goodness."—*Southey: Light of Nature*, vol. I, pt. III, ch. xviii.

un-nō-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noble*.] Not noble; ignoble, mean, ignominious.

"A most *unnoble* serving."—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, III. 2.

un-nō-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *un-noble*; *nēss*.] The quality or state of being *un-noble*; *mean-ness*.

"You made this vow, and whose *un-nobleness*, indeed forgetfulness of goal?"—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Legal Subject*.

un-nō-ble-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *un-noble* (ly); *ly*.] In an ignoble manner.

"Why does your lordship use me so *un-nobly*?"—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Custom of the Country*, IV.

un-nō-cked, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *nook*; *ed*.] Without nooks or crannies; hence, open, frank, guileless.

"My *unnooked* simplicity."—*Murton*.

un-nōtched, **un-nōcht**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *notched*.] Not notched, nicked, or cut.

"And ruff of beare, my bayles *unnotched*, as to such seemeth best."—*Purcell: The Lower Rehearsal*, &c.

un-nōt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noted*.] 1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; unnoticed.

"Secure, *unnoted*, Conrad's brow passed by."—*Byron: Corsair*, I. 11.

2. Not perceptible; imperceptible.

"Such sober and *unnoted* journey."—*Shakespeare: Timon of Athens*, III. 2.

un-nō-tip-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noticed*.] 1. Not noticed; not heeded or regarded; having no notice or note taken.

"The last tidings . . . dropped *unnoticed* into the grave."—*Mackay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Not treated with kindness, hospitality, or respect; neglected.

"Alone, *unnoticed*, and unwept."—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v.

un-nō-ti-fy, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *notify*.] To contradict, as something previously made known, declared, or notified.

"I notified to you the settlement of the ministry, and . . . have not to *unnotify* it again."—*Walpole: To Mann*, III. 20.

un-nōur-ish-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nourish*.] Not nourished, fostered, cherished, or sustained.

"The *unnourished* stiffs would quickly make an end."—*Daniel: To Sir T. Norton*.

un-nūm-bēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *numbered*.] Not numbered; not capable of being numbered or counted; innumerable.

"Full of fresh verdure and *unnumbered* flowers."—*Thomson: Spring*, 501.

un-nū-mēr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *numerable*.] Innumerable.

"There resorted an *unnumerable* multitude."—*Old: Mark*, vi.

un-nūn, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *num*.] To depose, dismiss, or release from the condition or vows of a nun; to raise to cease to be a nun. (*Special coinage*.)

"Many did . . . *un-nūn* women and diaftra themselves."—*Palter*.

un-nūr-tured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nurtured*.] Not nurtured; not educated; uneducated, illiterate, rude, ignorant.

"Unnurtured blount! thy hawking came."—*Scott: Marmion*, VI. 29.

ū-no, *a.* [Lat. *unus* = one.] One, single.

uno-rail, *s.* A traction system for ordinary waggons, in which a single rail is laid for the locomotive, which has nearly horizontal wheels to grasp the rail. The waggons are coupled on the rear.

ūn-ō-bē-di-ence, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obedience*.] Want or absence of obedience; disobedience.

"We have seen to venge al *unobedience*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinthians*, 2.

ūn-ō-bē-di-ent, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obedient*.] Not obedient; disobedient.

"Therlen manye *unobedient* and verne speakers."—*Wycliffe: Titus*, I.

ūn-ō-bey-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obeyed*.] Not obeyed; disobeyed. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 670.)

ūn-ō-jēct, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *object*.] Not objected; not brought forward as an objection or contrary argument.

"What will he leave *un-objected* to Luther?"—*Atterbury*.

ūn-ō-jēc-tion-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *objectionable*.] Not objectionable; not liable or open to objection; not to be objected to as faulty, false, or improper.

"Unobjectionable in principle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ūn-ō-nōx-i-ous (x as *kah*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noxious*.] Not noxious; not liable or exposed.

"Unscarred, *unnoxious* to be pain'd By wound."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 494.

ūn-ō-scū-red, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obscured*.] Not obscured; not darkened, dimmed, or clouded.

"His glory *unobscured*."—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 255.

ūn-ō-sē-qui-ōnē-ss, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obsequiousness*.] The quality or state of being incontinent; want of complaisance.

"All *unobsequiousness* to their incontinuity."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

ūn-ō-sērv-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *observable*.] Not observable; incapable of being observed, noticed, or detected; imperceptible.

"Little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body."—*Boyle: Works*, I. 702.

ūn-ō-sērv-ān-ss, *s.* [Eng. *unobservant* (ly); *ss*.] The quality or state of being unobservant; absence or want of observance.

"The universality of their power, and yet general *unobservance* of it."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 419.

ūn-ō-sērv-ant, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *observant*.] 1. Not observant, not attentive; heedless, careless; not having or not exercising one's powers of observation.

"An unexperienced and an *unobservant* man."—*Emerson: Essays*, No. 39.

2. Not observant.

ūn-ō-sērv-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *observed*.] Not observed, not noticed, not heeded; unnoticed.

"He *unobserved* Home to his mother's house private retired."—*Milton: P. L.*, IV. 638.

ūn-ō-sērv-ed-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unobserved* (ly).] Without being observed or noticed.

"He went thither secretly and *unobservedly*."—*Patrick: On Judges*, xvi. 1.

ūn-ō-sērv-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *observing*.] Not observing; unobservant; inattentive, heedless.

"They grew culpably careless and *unobserving*."—*Waterland: Works*, VI. 154.

ūn-ō-strūct-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obstructed*.] Not obstructed; not hindered or stopped; not blocked up; open.

"The simplest range Of *unobstructed* prospect."—*Wordsworth: View from Top of Black Comb*.

ūn-ō-strūct-ive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obstructive*.] Not obstructive; not raising or presenting any obstruction or obstacle.

"Forward run in *unobstructive* sky."—*Blackmore: Creation*, II.

ūn-ōb-tained, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obtained*.] Not obtained; not acquired, gained, held, or possessed.

"Motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained*."—*Boyle: Review of the End*, p. 11.

ūn-ōb-trū-sive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obtrusive*.] Not obtrusive; not forward, modest.

"Their brief and *unobtrusive* history."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, IV. 1.

ūn-ōb-trū-sive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unobtrusively* (ly).] In an unobtrusive manner; modestly.

ūn-ōb-vi-ōs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obvious*.] Not obvious; not plain, clear, evident.

"Let us call upon you to consider a few, not so obvious things."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 171.

ūn-ōc-cu-pied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *occupied*.] 1. Not occupied, possessed, or held; not taken possession of.

"To take possession of *unoccupied* territory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Not used; not made use of; unutilized.

"This way of late had been much *unoccupied* and was almost all grown over with grass."—*Boyle: Parnassus*, p. 11.

3. Not employed or taken up in business or otherwise; not engaged.

"The council, or committee of council, are one of the most *unoccupied* with affairs of state."—*Boyle: Political Reform*, p. 115.

ūn-ōf-fēnd-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offended*.] Not offended; without offence offered.

"These draw blood *unoffended*."—*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, III. 12.

ūn-ōf-fēnd-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offending*.] Not offending; harmless, innocent; free from offence, sin, or fault.

"Their *unoffending* countenances."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, IV. 1.

ūn-ōf-fēn-sive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offensive*.] Not offensive; giving or causing no offence; unoffending, harmless, inoffensive.

"His *unoffensive* and cautious return to their laid demands."—*Fell: Life of Harcourt*, p. 1.

ūn-ōf-fēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offered*.] Not offered or proffered; not brought forward, presented, or proposed.

"How can these men presume to take it as *unoffered* to God?"—*Milton: Can. to his own Sonnets*.

ūn-ōf-fi-cial (oi as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *official*.] Not official.

"The various sources, official and *unofficial*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept. 1910, p. 612.

ūn-ōf-fi-cial-ly (oi as *sh*), *adv.* [Eng. *unofficial* (ly).] In an unofficial manner; as in an official capacity.

"Neither *unofficially* nor officially can we be said to teach."—*The International School of Music*, Feb. 23, 1902.

ūn-ōf-fi-cious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *officious*.] Not officious; not forward or meddling.

"Not *unofficious* to administer something."—*Boyle: Tetrachrion*.

ūn-ōf-tēn (t silent), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *often*.] Not often, seldom, rarely, infrequently.

"The mass of pillantry not *unoften* has been thought to think after the same manner."—*Boyle: Tetrachrion*, p. 11.

ūn-ōil, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *oil*.] To free from oil.

"A light maid, ere he for wine cut ask, Guesses his meaning, and *un-oils* the flask."—*Boyle: Tetrachrion*, p. 11.

ūn-ōiled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *oiled*.] Not oiled; not rubbed or smeared with oil; not anointed.

"As *un-oiled* hines *un-oiled* skin."—*Boyle: Tetrachrion*, p. 11.

ūn-ōld, **un-ōide**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *old*.] To make young again; to make new.

"Mind-gladdening fruit that would a man *un-ōld*."—*Boyle: Tetrachrion*, p. 11.

ū-ō-nē, *s.* [Lat. *unus* = one.] One, single.

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late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, p or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, oūre, unite, oūr, rāle, full; trȳ, Sȳrian. so ~ ē; oy = a; qu = kw.

air, marine; 35. p.

with three sepals, six long, thin, flat petals in two rows, sometimes reduced to a single row of three; numerous, four-lobed stamens, and many carpels constricted between the seeds so as to form several one-seeded fruits. Known species seventeen or eighteen, from tropical Asia or Africa. The Chinese at Hong Kong make a fine purple dye from the irritant fruit of *Unna discolor*. *U. Narum* is now *Garia Narum*.

un-ô-pened, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. opened.] Not opened; closed, shut.

"Before the yet unopened doors he stay'd."

un-ô-pen-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. opening.] Not opening; remaining closed or shut.

"Carve the my d candle, and unopening door."

un-ôp-er-a-tive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. operative.] Not operative; inoperative; producing no effect.

"And if the life of Christ be hid to this world, much more is his scripture unoperative, but in spiritual things."—*Milton*, *Reformation in England*, bk. II.

un-ô-pér-ou-late, un-ô-pér-ou-lât-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. operculate.] [INOPERULATE.]

un-ôp-pôsed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. opposed.] Not opposed, not resisted; meeting with no opposition or resistance.

"The Prince of Orange was marching unopposed to London."—*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XII.

un-ôp-prêss-ive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. oppressive.] Not oppressive; not hard, but lenient, or severe.

"You would have had an unoppressive but a productive revenue."—*Burke*, *On the French Revolution*.

un-or-dained, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ordained.] Not ordained or ordered; not recommended.

"Be it not unordained that solemn rites..."

un-or-dér, a. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. order.] To counterorder to countermand.

"I think I must unorder the tea."—*Mad. H. Arley*, *Comic*, bk. viii, ch. iii.

un-or-dér-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. order; ed.] Not arranged or disposed in order.

"Three long unorder'd troops no marshalled."

un-or-dér-ly, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. orderly.] Not orderly; disorderly, irregular, out of order.

"Their reply is childish and unorderly."—*Hooker*, *Eccl. Polity*.

un-or-din-a-ry, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ordinary.] Not ordinary; not common; extraordinary, unusual.

"Kill thousands of birds as we call them, because of an unordinary eye."—*Locke*, *Hum. Underst.*, bk. iii, ch. i.

un-or-din-ate, un-or-din-at, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ordinate.] Inordinate, disorderly.

"Balthazore of the unrefractory unordinate..."

un-or-din-ate, n-or-din-at-ly, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ordinate.] Inordinately, disorderly.

"Each brother was unordinately or agene good..."

un-or-gan-ized, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. organized.] Not organized; morganized, unorganized.

"An unorganized, unorganized body."—*Locke*, *Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii, ch. xix.

un-ô-rig-in-al, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. original.]

1. Not original, derived.

"2. Having no birth; not generated."

"Emergent Night and Chas. a wild."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 477.

un-ô-rig-in-ât-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. original.] Not originated; having no birth or creation.

"Unexistent, underived, unoriginated, independent."—*Waterland*, *Works*, II, 348.

un-rig-in-ât-nêss, s. [Eng. unoriginated; -ness.] The quality or state of being unoriginated or without birth or creation.

"Unexistence, unoriginatedness."—*Waterland*, *Works*, II, 12.

un-ô-rig-in-ât-ô-f, adv. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. original; and suff. -ly.] Without birth or origin.

"He is so emphatically and unoriginately."—*Waterland*, *Works*, II, 20.

un-or-na-mênt-al, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ornamental.] Not ornamental; plain.

"The simple, unaffected, unornamental and unostentatious manner in which they deliver truths so important."—*West*, *Resurrection*, ed. 4th, p. 355.

un-or-na-mênt-ôd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ornamented.] Not ornamented; not adorned; plain.

"I have bestowed so many garlands upon your shrine, which till now stood to stand unornamented."—*Country Phil.*, to *Edg.*, can. 2.

un-or-thô-dôx, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. orthodox.] Not orthodox; heterodox; heretical.

"He was sure to be an orthodoxy that was worth the plundering."—*Deeds of Pity*.

un-or-thô-dôx-y, s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. orthodoxy.] The quality or state of being unorthodox; heterodoxy, heresy.

"Calvin was a great man of Geneva for his unorthodoxy."—*T. Brown*, *Works*, III, 104.

un-ô-tân-tâ-tious, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. ostentatious.]

1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show or parade; modest. (See extract under UNORNAMENTAL.)

2. Not glaring or showy; as, unostentatious colouring.

un-ô-tân-tâ-tious-ly, adv. [Eng. unostentatiously.] In an unostentatious manner; without show or parade; modestly.

"He is silently and unostentatiously happy."—*Emm.*, *Christian Phil.*, § 4.

un-ô-tân-tâ-tious-ness, s. [Eng. unostentatiousness; -ness.] The quality or state of being unostentatious; modesty.

un-ôut-spêak-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. out, and speakable.] Unutterable, inexpressible. (Coverdale: 1 Peter I. 8.)

un-ô-ver-côme, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. overcome.] Not overcome; not beaten or conquered. (*Wycliffe*: 2 Macabees xii. 13.)

un-ô-ver-pass-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. over, and passable.] Insurpassable, invincible.

"The insurpassable she overpassed."—*Wycliffe*, *Judith*, p. 622. (Pro.)

un-ô-ver-tâk-en, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. overtaken.] Not overtaken; not come up with.

"His shadow is still unovertaken before him."—*Adams*, *Works*, II, 201.

un-ô-ver-trow-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. over, throw, and suff. -able.] That cannot be suspected, imagined, or believed.

"Sye unoverthrowable things of herte I magnified."—*Wycliffe*, *Eccl.*, xvi. 2.

un-owed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. owed.]

1. Not owed; not due.

"2. Not owned; having no owner."

"The unowed interest of proud swelling state."—*Shakespeare*, *King John*, IV, 2.

un-ôwn, v. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. own, v.] Not to acknowledge; to disown.

"Why was this concerning of the plays necessary."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1881.

un-ôwned, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. owned.]

1. Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed.

"Our unowned sister."—*Milton*, *Comus*, 477.

un-ôx-i-f-i-d, un-ôx-i-dât-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. oxidized, oxidated.] Not oxidized; not having been converted into an oxide by being combined with oxygen. (*Lye*.)

un-pac-i-fi-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. pacifiable.] Incapable of being pacified, soothed, or calmed.

"The unpacifiable madness that this world's music puts thus into."—*Adams*, *Works*, II, 49.

un-pa-cif-ic, un-pa-cif-ic-ô, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. pacific.] Not pacific; not peaceful.

"Our dimitted and unpacific ancestor."—*Watson*, *Hist. of Kildington*, p. 71.

un-pac-i-fi-cô, un-pac-i-ficô, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. pacified.] Not pacified; not quieted, calmed, or tranquillized.

"It rattle so long unpacified."—*Brown*, *Britannica Pastoral*, I, 6.

un-pack, v. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. pack.]

1. To open, as things packed.

"None of our said subjects shall... unpacify, in the countess's apartments, no kind of warm."—*Black*, *Leg.*, *Voyages*, I, 210.

2. To relieve of a pack or burden; to unload, to disburden.

"Unpack my heart with words."—*Shakespeare*, *Hamlet*, II, 2.

un-packed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. packed.]

1. Opened, as a parcel or things that have been packed. (*Coverdale*: *Conversation*, 309.)

2. Not packed; not collected by unlawful means.

"Justice, and an unpacified jury."—*Butler*, *Hudibras*.

un-pack-er, s. [Eng. unpack; -er.] One who unpacks.

"By the awkwardness of the unpacker the statue's thumb was broken."—*Miss Edgeworth*, *Ennui*, ch. II.

un-paid, un-payd, un-paid, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. paid.]

1. Not paid, not discharged, as a debt.

"He would that duty leave unpaid to you, which daily duty was bound to prefer."—*Shakespeare*, *Cymbeline*, III, 4.

2. Not having received the payment due.

"If her armies are three years unpaid, she is the less exhausted by expense."—*Burke*, *On a late State of the Nation*.

3. Not receiving pay or salary; acting gratuitously.

"An unpaid justice of the peace."—*Field*, *Jan.*, 21, 1866.

4. Unpaid-for: Not paid for; taken on credit.

"Prouder than rattling in unpaid-for silk."—*Shakespeare*, *Cymbeline*, III, 2.

(2) *The Unpaid*: A term applied to the body of unpaid magistrates or justices.

un-paind, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. pained.] Not pained; suffering no pain.

"But there's not one of those who are unpained."—*Ben Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

un-pain-fûl, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. painful.] Not painful; causing no pain.

"An easy and unpainful touch."—*Locke*, *Human Underst.*, bk. II, ch. IV.

un-paint, v. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. paint, v.] To efface or remove the paint or colour from.

un-paint-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. painted.] Not painted; not coloured or covered with paint.

"Sending another unpainted cloth."—*Homer*, *Peril of Idleness*, pt. II.

un-paired, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. paired.] Not paired; not matched.

"And minds unpaired had better think alone."—*Crabbe*, *Tales of the Hall*, 12.

unpaired-eye, s.

Biol.: A functionless eye formed on the invertebrate type, and filling up the space between the brain and the parietal foramen.

It was first found in *Sphenodon* (q.v.);



UNPAIRED EYE OF SPHENODON.

further investigation led to its discovery in all the living Lacertilia in which a parietal foramen exists (*Spencer in Q. Jour. Micros. Soc.*, n.s. xxvii.), and it has since been traced in Fishes by Beard of Freilburg (*Nature*, July 14

un, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.
un, -tan, -shan, -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -die, &c. = del, del.

un-pé-dán-tic, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pedantic*.] Not pedantic; free from pedantry.

"An unpedantic moral."

Scott: Marston, v. (Istrod.)

un-pé-d-i-greed, *n.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pedigree* (1), and *suff. -ed*.] Not with or having a pedigree. (Poll. k.)

un-pé-dled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *pedal*.] Stripped, pillaged, desolate.

"To let you enter his unpedaled house."

Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, II. (Quarto.)

un-pé-er, **un-pé-er-a-bie**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *peer*, and *suff. -al*, or *-al*.] Having no peer or equal; unequalled.

"Unpeer excellence."—*Marston*.

un-pé-g, **un-pé-ggo**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *peg*.] To open by loosening or unfastening a peg.

"Unpegged excellence."—*Marston*.

"Unpeg the basket on the house's top."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, III. 4.

un-pén, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pen*, *v.*] To release from being confined or penned up; to set free from a pen or confinement.

"He man unpen another's water."—*Blackstone*.

un-pén-illed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pen*.] Not described or delineated.

"An unpenilled face."—*Pelham: Knowles*, pt. I, ch. 11.

un-pén-é-tra-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *penetrate*.] Not penetrable; impenetrable.

"The skin or hide of his [river horse] backs unpenetrable."—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. VIII, ch. xiv.

un-pén-i-tent, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *penitent*.] Not penitent; impenitent.

"God will not relieve the unpenitent."

Sandys: Paraphrase of Job

un-pén-sioned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pension*.] 1. Not pensioned; not having or receiving a pension.

"Unpensioned, no man's heir, or slave."

Pope: Imitations of Horace, bk. II, sat. I.

2. Not kept or held in dependence by a pension.

"[He] being unpensioned, made a satire."

Byron: Marston, IV.

un-pé-ple, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *peuple*.] To empty of people; to deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

"Devoid his bulwarks, and unpeopled earth."

Cooper: Retribution, 12.

un-pé-pled (as *plé*), *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *peopled*; in sense 2 from pref. *un-* (1).] 1. With the inhabitants destroyed; depopulated.

2. Not yet filled with people; uninhabited, desolate.

"To men at large among unpépled glens."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. IV.

un-pép-eréd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perpetual*.] Unsequel, unseasoned. (*Inf. d. fly*)

"Flint Vulture's feast, unperpetred with a ghost."

Johnson: Virginius Untried, 1. 204.

un-pép-ériv-a-bie, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceive*.] Not perceivable; incapable of being perceived; imperceptible.

"Seemingly incredible and unperceivable."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

un-pép-érivéd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceive*.] Not perceived; not noticed; not heeded, unnoticed.

"By slow degrees, so unperceived and soft."

Lyons: Marriage à-la-mode, III. 1.

un-pép-ériv-éd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unperceived*; *adv.*] So as not to be perceived; imperceptibly.

"To convey unperceivedly . . . mountaintops of true pity."—*Wilde: Works*, v. 204.

un-pép-ériv-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceiving*.] Not perceiving; not having exercising powers of perception.

"Very slow and unperceiving."—*W. A. Leland: IV. 184*.

un-pép-érp-ti-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceptible*.] Not perceptible; imperceptible.

"Perceptible by the sense."—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. 10.

un-pép-ér-gal, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persecute*.] Unqual, (Chaucer: Boecius, bk. III.)

un-pér-Mot, **un-par-fyt**, **un-per-fet**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfect*.] Not perfect or complete; deficient.

"Also both aside nothing unperfect."—*P. Holland: Plinius*, bk. XIII, ch. xiv.

un-pér-Mot, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfect*, *v.*] To make imperfect or incomplete; to leave imperfect, incomplete, or unfinished.

"Unperfect has perfection."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 11.

un-pér-Mot-éd, **un-par-fyt-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfect*.] Not perfected; not completed; not brought to an end.

"The horses were discovered, and ye ends of ye wars unperfected."—*Shakespeare: Phil. de Volosian*, bk. 11.

un-pér-Mot-éd-née, *a.* [Eng. *unperfected*; *ness*.] Imperfectness, imperfectness.

"One unperfectedness shows me another, to make unperfected myself."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, II. 3.

un-pér-Mot-ion, **un-per-fec-ti-on**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfection*.] Imperfection, imperfectness.

"He shall come the unperfectedness."—*Wycliffe: Ecclesi. xxviii. 31*.

un-pér-Mot-ly, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfectly*.] Imperfectly.

un-pér-Mot-née, *a.* [Eng. *unperfect*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfectness, imperfection.

"Being for my unperfectness unworthy of your friendship."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 1.

un-pér-formed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *performed*.] 1. Not performed; not executed, done, completed, or fulfilled.

"He conceived the promise given by Scyllius to have remained unperformed."—*Lucretius: De Rerum Natura*, bk. IV, line 104.

2. Not represented on the stage; unacted.

"A hitherto unperformed comedy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 21, 1885.

un-pér-form-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *performing*.] Not performing; not fulfilling, acting, or carrying anything out.

"The unperforming business of others."—*Goldsmith: Easy No. 2*.

un-pér-ll-ous, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perilous*.] Not perilous, not dangerous; free from peril or danger.

"In the most unperilous channel."—*Pelham: Robinson*, 101.

un-pér-lah-a-bie, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perishable*.] Not perishable; imperishable; not liable to perish or decay.

"By not unperishable or by stealth."

Cooper: In Memory of the Late J. Thornton, Esq.

un-pér-lahed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perish*.] Not destroyed; not killed.

"Or hardly be unperish'd with the rains."

Pope: Homer: Iliad, xxi. 402.

un-pér-lah-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perishing*.] Not perishing; not liable to perish; imperishable.

"Of that unperishing wealth."

Cooper: Addressed to Mr. John House.

un-pér-jured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perjure*.] Not perjured, not forsworn; free from the crime of perjury.

"Be aware of death: thou shalt not die unperjured."

Dryden: Othello, I. 1.

un-pér-ma-nent, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *permanent*.] Not lasting or permanent; transitory.

"An unpermanent pleasure."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, IV. 36.

un-pér-pléx, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *perplex*.] To free, relieve, or deliver from perplexity or doubt.

"This ecstasy deth unperplex."

Shakespeare: The Merry Wives of Windsor, I. 1.

un-pér-pléxed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perplexed*.] 1. Not perplexed, embarrassed, or confused; not in perplexity.

2. Free from perplexity or complication; plain, simple.

"Simple, unperplexed proposition."—*Locke: Conduct of Understanding*, 122.

un-pér-sé-cút-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persecute*.] Not persecuted; free from persecution.

"Unpersecuted of slanderous tongues."—*Milton: A Poem for the Unconquered*.

un-pér-sén-a-bie, *a.* [Pref. (1), and Eng. *persuadable*.] Not handsome; not of good appearance.

un-pér-spir-a-bie, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perspirable*.] Not perspirable; not capable of being passed off in perspiration.

"Bleed is the most unperceptible of animal fluids."—*Arbuthnot*.

un-pér-suad-a-bie (as *w*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuadable*.] Not persuadable; incapable of being persuaded; not to be removed by persuasion.

"His sister's unperceptible melancholy."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, II. 1.

un-pér-suad-a-bie-née (as *w*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuadable*.] The quality or state of being unpersuadable; resistance to persuasion.

"Resistance and unpersuadableness are not natural to you."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, II. 64.

un-pér-suad-éd (as *w*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuaded*.] Not persuaded.

"And in your mynde departed unpersuaded."—*More: Works*, p. 1, 121.

un-pér-suad-éd-née (as *w*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuadable*.] The quality or state of not being open to persuasion; resistance to persuasion; unpersuadableness.

"We are children of disobedience, or unpersuadableness."—*Leighton: Comment upon 1 Peter*, I.

un-pér-suad-gion (as *w*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuasion*.] The state of being unpersuaded.

"The word here used for disobedience signifies properly unpersuasion."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter*, I. 1.

un-pér-suad-ivo (as *w*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuasive*.] Not persuasive; unable to persuade.

"Unpersuasive lips."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 215.

un-pér-turbed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perturbed*.] Not perturbed or disturbed; undisturbed.

"Unperturbed by the wrongs and sorrows of mortals."

Longfellow: Evangeline, I. 5.

un-pér-rupéd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perused*.] Not perused; not read through; unperused.

"His letters we have sent you have unperused by us."—*Strype: Eccles. Hist.*, 1711, 1552, No. 21.

un-pér-vért, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pervert*.] To convert; to recover from being a convert.

"His wife could never be unperverted again."—*Fletcher: Church Hist.*, X. 19, 64.

un-pér-vért-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *perverted*.] Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong meaning or use.

"Some parts remain unperverted."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II, ch. 7.

un-phíl-é-soph-ic, **un-phíl-é-soph-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *philosophical*.] Not philosophical; not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy.

"The principles they are upon are found to be very arbitrary and unphilosophical."—*Johnson: Essay*, 6.

un-phíl-é-soph-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unphilosophically*; *adv.*] In an unphilosophical manner.

"Talking very unphilosophically."—*Search Light of Nature*, vol. I, pt. I, ch. 12, 111.

un-phíl-é-soph-ic-al-ly, *a.* [Eng. *unphilosophical*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unphilosophical, or contrary to sound philosophy.

"The unphilosophicalness of this their hypothesis."

Johnson.

un-phíl-é-soph-ic-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *philosophize*.] To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

"Our interests flow in upon us, and unphilosophize us into mere mortals."—*Pope: Johnson*.

un-phýs-ic-ized, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *physicized*.] Not physicked; not having had physick administered.

"Free limbs, unphysicked health, due appetites."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I. 1.

un-pick, **un-pike**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *pick*, *v.*] 1. Not picked; not selected; not chosen.

bl, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, ohorn, ghin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tan, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shun; -fion, -gion = -shun. -stous, -tious, -sious = -shus. -ble, -die, &c. = -bel, -del.

* 1. To pick; to open with a pointed instrument.

"With his craft the dove *unpicked*."
—*Waverley*, C. 4, 17.

2. To undo by picking out the stitches of; to take to pieces.

"The surplus, which, after *unpicking* and cutting off edgings, he had washed." — *Penny*: *Man with a Shovel*, ch. 211.

* *un-pick'-a-bie*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pick*; -*able*.] Incapable of being picked, or of being opened with a pointed instrument.

"Their locks *unpickable*."
—*Satanstoe*, II.

un-picked, a. (In senses 1, 2, and 3 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *picked*; in sense 4 from *unpick*, v.)

1. Not picked; not chosen or selected.

"Shells or shrubs *unpicked*, unchosen." — *Milton*: *Of Proserpine*, l. 10.

2. Not plucked or gathered; hence, not enjoyed.

"Now comes to the *unpicked* pearl of the night and we must leave, and leave it *unpicked*." — *Shelley*: *Henry IV.*, II, 4.

3. Not picked or opened with an instrument, as a lock.

4. Having the stitches picked out; unpicked.

"A robe half made and half *unpicked* again." — *W. Collins*.

* *un-pio-tu-réque* (que as k), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *picturesque*.] Not picturesque.

"It was an *unpictorial* and *unpicturesque*." — *Miss Edgeworth*: *Absentee*, ch. vi.

* *un-pierce'-a-bie*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pierceable*.] Not pierceable; incapable of being pierced.

"Is he then *unpierceable*?" — *Southey*.

un-pierced, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pierced*.] Not pierced; not penetrated.

"Where, *unpierced* by frost, the cavern crevices." — *Thomson*: *Autumn*, 54.

* *un-piked*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *piked*.] Not dressed or decked out.

"He brought them forth *unpiked* and *unpiked*." — *Chad*: *Speech of Broward*, p. 10.

* *un-pil-lared*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pillared*.] Not furnished with or placed upon a pillar; destitute or deprived of pillars.

"See the *unpilared* temple of the gods." — *Pope*: *Dunciad*, bk. 10.

* *un-pilled*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pilled*.] Not pillaged or plundered.

"*Unpilled*, *unpilled*, and *untaken* by pirates." — *Dr. Ben*: *In English*, l. 62.

* *un-pil-lowed*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pillowed*.] Wanting or destitute of a pillow or support. (Milton: *Comus*, 355.)

* *un-pi-lét-éd*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *piloted*.] Not piloted or guided; unguided.

"You see me, *unpiloted* by principle or faith." — *C. Brown*: *John Byre*, ch. 117.

* *un-pin'*, * *un-pyn'*, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pin*, v. t.] To remove the pins from; to undo or unfasten what is held or fastened together by pins; to loose from pins.

"The bank *unpinned* the two hills." — *Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 2, 1884.

* *un-pin'-tón* (f as y), v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pinion*.] To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint.

"While the works of others fly like *unpinioned* swans." — *Goldsmith*: *The Bee*.

* *un-pinked*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pinked*.] Not pinked; not pierced with eye-let-holes.

"Gabriel's points were all *unpinked* in the heel." — *Blackop*: *Fairing of the Sloop*, l. 1.

* *un-pit'-é-ous-ly*, adv. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitiful*.] In an un pitying manner; unpityingly.

* *un-pit'-ed*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitied*.]

1. Not pitied; not compassionated; not sympathized with; unregretted.

"Unregretted, *unpitied*, unregretted." — *Milton*: *P. L.*, II, 145.

2. Pitiless, unmerciful.

"You shall have . . . your deliverance with an *unpitied* whipping." — *Blackop*: *Message for Men*, l. 1.

* *un-pit'-i-ful*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitiful*.]

1. Having no feeling, or showing no pity; pitiless, un pitying.

"With grace such *unpitiful* should prove." — *Blackop*: *White Phosphorus*.

* *un-pit'-i-ful-ly*, adv. [Eng. *unpitiful*; -*ly*.] In an un pitying or un pitying manner; pitilessly, mercilessly; without pity or compassion.

"He lent him *unpitifully*, methought." — *Shakespeare*: *Merry Wives*, IV, 4.

* *un-pit'-i-ful-ness*, a. [Eng. *unpitiful*; -*ness*.] The absence of pitifulness or pity.

"And the *unpitifulness* of his own near threatening death." — *Blackop*: *Aranda*, bk. III.

* *un-pi-tous*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitous*.]

1. Un pitious, pitiless.

"Alas! what to the Lord [is] the life of the *unpitious*." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 10, 6.

* *un-pi-tous-ly*, adv. [Eng. *unpitious*; -*ly*.] Impitiously, wickedly.

"Who for the wealth in his thoughts *unpitiously*." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 11, 2.

* *un-pi-tous-ness*, a. [Eng. *unpitious*; -*ness*.] Impitiously, wickedness. (Wycliffe: *Lev.* xix, 7.)

* *un-pi-tous-ty*, * *un-pi-tous-ty*, a. [Eng. *unpitious*; -*ty*.] Impitiously, wickedly.

"To do away the *unpitiousness* of the law." — *Wycliffe*: *Jeremiah*, xlii, 23.

* *un-pi-ty*, * *un-pi-tee*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pity*.] Impitiously.

"All *unpities* and *wickedness* of the men." — *Wycliffe*: *Romans*, I.

* *un-pit'-y-lés*, a. [Eng. *unpity*; -*less*.] Having or feeling no pity; displaying no pity or compassion; pitiless.

"He raised his hands to the *unpitying* sky." — *Longfellow*: *Turquoise*.

* *un-pi-qed*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *placed*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

Not placed; not arranged or disposed in proper place or places; confused or jumbled together.

2. Not holding any place, office, or employment under government. (See extract under *UNEMPLOYED*, 1.)

II. *Being*: Not amongst the first three in the finish of a race.

"*Unplaced* in the Boston Steeplechase." — *Field*, Dec. 2, 1887.

* *un-plagued*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plagued*.] Not plagued, not harassed, not tormented.

"Ladies that have your feet *unplagued* with corns." — *Shakespeare*: *Romeo & Juliet*, I, v.

* *un-plain'*, * *un-plaine*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plain*, v. t.] Not plain; not simple, clear or open; insincere.

"He that is to truth *unplain*." — *Goethe*: *C. A.*, I.

* *un-plained'*, * *un-playned*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plain*, v. t.] Not deplored, lamented, or mourned.

"Unplayed, *unplayed* of love or friend." — *Spenser*: *Colin Cloute*.

* *un-plant'-éd*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *planted*.]

1. Not planted; of spontaneous growth.

"Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow." — *Waller*: *Battle of Summer Islands*, II.

2. Not settled or colonized.

"Ireland is a country wholly *unplanted*." — *Burke*: *On Peasants*.

* *un-plang'-i-bie*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plausible*.] Not plausible; not having a plausible, fair, or specious appearance.

"Consisting of such *unplausible* propositions and pretexts." — *Burke*: *Speeches*, vol. II, ser. 4.

* *un-plang'-i-bly*, adv. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plausibly*.] Not in a plausible manner; not plausibly.

"Men would reason not *unplausibly*." — *Darke*: *Reynolds*.

* *un-plang'-ive*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plausible*.] Not plausible; not approving; not applauding; disapproving.

"Well question me why such *unplausible* are so bent." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 11, 2.

* *un-play'-a-bie*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *playable*.] Not playable; incapable of being played at or on.

"And it was an *unplayable* that the game was played." — *Field*, Jan. 20, 1887.

* *un-pléad'-a-bie*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleadable*.] Not pleadable; incapable of being pleaded or put forward as a plea.

"*Unpleadable* was here *unpleadable*." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, vol. II, ser. 6.

* *un-pléad'-éd*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleaded*.]

1. Not pleaded; not advanced or urged as a plea.

2. Not defended by an advocate. (Blackop: *Annals*.)

* *un-pléag'-a-bie*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasurable*.] Incapable of being pleased.

"To please my *unpleasurable* desires." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 11, 2.

* *un-pléag'-ant*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasant*.] Not pleasant; not affording pleasure or gratification; unpleasant, disagreeable.

"The situation of the price *unpleasant* and *unpleasant*." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, ch. 10.

* *un-pléag'-ant-ish*, a. [Eng. *unpleasant*; -*ish*.] Rather unpleasant.

"In truth, the *unpleasantish* is." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 11, 2.

* *un-pléag'-ant-ly*, * *un-pléag'-ant-ly*, adv. [Eng. *unpleasant*; -*ly*.] In an unpleasant manner or degree; unpleasantly, disagreeably.

"We don't live *unpleasantly*." — *Pope*.

* *un-pléag'-ant-ness*, a. [Eng. *unpleasant*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unpleasant; disagreeableness.

"Does not the *unpleasantness* of the first command the beauty of the second?" — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 11, 2.

2. A slight disagreement or falling out between friends, as: This caused an *unpleasantness* between them. (Colloq.)

* *un-pléag'-ant-ry*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasantry*.]

1. Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheerfulness, good humor, or gaiety.

2. An unpleasantness; a slight quarrel or falling out.

"There were two such *unpleasantnesses* and *unpleasantnesses* of spirits in a family, *unpleasantnesses* of course." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, ch. 11.

3. A discomfort.

"The minor *unpleasantnesses* attending a hot toilet." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 11, 2.

* *un-pléag'-ed*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleased*.] Not pleased; displeased.

"Capitulated and *unpleased* to take his way." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 11, 2.

* *un-pléag'-ing*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasing*.] Not pleasing; displeasing, disagreeable, unpleasant.

"Such a law, indeed, would have been *unpleasing* to him." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, ch. 10.

* *un-pléag'-ing-ly*, adv. [Eng. *unpleasing*; -*ly*.] In an unpleasant manner; unpleasantly.

"Necessarily delivered and *unpleasingly* received." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, ch. 10.

* *un-pléag'-ing-ness*, a. [Eng. *unpleasing*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being unpleasant; unpleasantness.

"To have her *unpleasingness* and other *unpleasingnesses* handed up and down." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, ch. 10.

* *un-pléag'-ive*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasure*, and suff. -*ive*.] Not pleasing, unpleasant.

"Grief is never but an *unpleasure* passion." — *Blackop*: *Prose*, 11, 2.

* *un-pléag'-ur-a-bie* (s as sh), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasurable*.] Not affording pleasure. (Colloq.)

* *un-pléat'*, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pleat*.] To smooth.

* *un-pléag'-éd*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pledged*.]

1. Not pledged; not pledged or given in pledge or pawn.

2. Not bound by a pledge; not pledged.

* *un-plé'-a-bie*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plea*.]

Me, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hér, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pò, or, wòre, wèlf, wòrk, whò, sòn; mète, cùb, cùre, unte, cùr, rôle, fùll; try, Sýrian. s. e = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

un-preach, *v. t.* [Pref. un- (3), and Eng. preach.] To preach the contrary of; to recant in preaching.
"Unpreached their own existing cost."
—*Daph. Freeborn Englishman*, pt. II.

un-preach-ing, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. preach-ing.] Not in the habit of preaching.
"The death both set up a state of unpreaching prayer."
—*Latimer. Sixth sermon before Edward VI.*

un-pré-éar-i-ôse, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. precarious.] Not precarious; not uncertain; settled, fixed.
"Unprecarious light."
—*Macquere Creation*, II.

un-pré-é-dict-ôd, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. predicted.] Not predicted; having no precedent or example; unexampled.
"A leopold unprecedent in the history of our country."
—*Macquere Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

un-pré-é-dict-ôd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. unprecedent; *ly*.] In an unprecedented manner or degree; not according to precedent; without previous parallel; exceptionally.
"Alighting an unprecedented large sum in relief of local taxation."
—*Standard*, Dec. 11, 1907.

un-pré-é-ise, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. precise.] Not precise; not exact, accurate, or formal.
"Charleston gave a very unprecise explanation from his own head."
—*Warren. New York Enquirer*, 18 47.

un-pré-dict, *v. t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. predict.] To gain say or contradict what has been predicted.
"Moses I must use, then say, prediction also will unpreach."
—*Milton. P. R.*, II, 100.

un-pré-férred, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. preferred.]
1. Not preferred; not received, chosen, or taken in preference to something else.
2. Not put or brought forward.
3. Not having received preferment or promotion; unpromoted.
"To make a scholar, keep him under while he is young, or unpreferred."
—*Cultus. On Prud.*

un-pré-gnant, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. pregnant.]
1. Not pregnant; not with young.
2. Not quick of wit.
"This deed unpreach me quite, make me unpreach."
—*Shakespeare. Measure for Measure*, I, 4.

un-pré-jud-ic-ate, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prejudicial.] Not prejudicial; not prejudiced; settled opinions; unprejudiced.
"The hearts of all judicious and unprejudicate readers."
—*By. Hist. A. History*, 18 47.

un-pré-jū-di-cate-nés, *a.* [Eng. unprejudicate; *-nés*.] The quality or state of being unprejudicate. (*Hooker. Eccles. Politic.*)

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un-pré-jū-di-cate, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prejudicial.]
1. Not prejudiced, not biased; free from prejudice or bias; impartial, indifferent.
"To convince unprejudiced readers of the falseness of their supposition."
—*Locke. Human Understanding*, II, c. 11, 12.

un-pré-jū-di-cate, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prejudicial.]
2. Not proceeding or arising from prejudice or bias; as, an unprejudiced judgment.

un-pré-jū-di-cate-nés, *a.* [Eng. unprejudicate; *-nés*.] The quality or state of being unprejudiced; freedom from prejudice or bias.
"That simplicity and unprejudice of mind."
—*Knox. Christian Philosophy*, § 29.

un-pré-é-at-ôd, *a.* [Pref. un- (2); Eng. prelate; and suff. -ôd.] Deposed from the episcopacy.
"This man was unprelaced."
—*Bacon. Life of Williams*, II, 120.

un-pré-lât-iô-al, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prelate.] Not prelate; not according to or consistent with the character or dignity of a prelate.
"Unprelatical, ignominious arguments."
—*Clarendon. Civil War*, I, 27.

un-pré-méd-it-ô-ble, *a.* [UNPREMEDITATE.]
1. Not to be premeditated.
2. Unlooked for, unforeseen.
"A conflict of mind . . . with such unpremeditated pain."
—*Sterne. Sent. Journey: The Fragment*.

un-pré-méd-it-ô-ble, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. premeditated.]
1. Not premeditated; not previously prepared in the mind.
"Four forth his unpremeditated strain."
—*Thomson. Castle of Indolence*, I, 40.

2. Not premeditated or done by design; unintentional, undesigned.
"This unpremeditated slight."
—*Wordsworth. Excursion*, II, 12.

un-pré-é-ar-i-ôse, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. precarious.] The act of being unprepared; want of preparation; unpreparedness.
"Our unpreparedness, our unpreparedness is his advantage."
—*Bale. Help themselves*, § 11.

un-pré-pà-ré, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prepared.]
1. Not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready for use.
2. Not prepared; not in a right, proper, or suitable condition in view of any future event or contingency; specifically, not ready or fit for death or eternity.
"He is unprepared to die."
—*Wordsworth. White Doe*, I, 4.

un-pré-pà-r-ô-d-nés, *a.* [Eng. unprepared; *-nés*.] The quality or state of being unprepared, unready, or unfitted; want of preparation.
"His unpreparedness for my grant war."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 18, 1886.

un-pré-pà-r-ô-d-ly, *adv.* [Eng. unprepared; *ly*.] In an unprepared manner or condition; without preparation.
"If he die suddenly, yet he did not unpreparedly."
—*By. Hist. Med. & Voy.*, § 12.

un-pré-pô-sé, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. proposed.] Not proposed; not based by previously formed opinion; unprejudiced.
"A competent and unprejudiced judge."
—*Boyle. Works*, II, 284.

un-pré-pô-sé-lâg, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. proposing.] Not proposing; not having a proposing or winning appearance; not attractive or engaging.

un-pré-scribéd, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prescribed.] Not prescribed; not directed or laid down previously by authority.
"I have granted upon no man's sentence by . . . any unpreached sentence."
—*By. Hist. Letter from the Tower*.

un-pré-scrib-ô-ble, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prescribable.] Not prescribable; not fit to be presented or introduced into company or society.

un-pré-scrib-ô-d, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prescribed.] Not prescribed; not exhibited, declared, or shown.
"Leave unpreached that so may know to have unpreached."
—*Strype. Accus. Mem. (1704)*, given by him 17 to his com.

un-pré-scrib-ô-ble, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. prescribable.] Not capable of being prescribed.
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fate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hór, thère; pî-e, pît, aire, sir, marine; gô-p, or, wêre, wêlf, work, whô, sôn; mûta, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, f, rian. æ, œ = é; ey = a; qu = kw.

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un-prō-vīd'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provided*.]

1. Not provided; not furnished; not supplied. (Now followed by *with*, but formerly also by *of*.)

"He was not altogether unprovided with the means of subsisting them."—*Encyclopædia: New Eng.*, ch. 8th.

2. Not having made any preparation; unprepared.

"Let them not find us unprovided."—*Barnes: Proverbs*; *Chronicles*, vol. II, ch. 32:11.

3. Unforeseen.

un-prō-vī-dēnced, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *provide*(s), and suff. *-ed*.] Not favored by providence; unfortunate.

"Unfortunate (which is the true meaning of the word must interpret unprovided)."—*Fowler: Words*, unvaried.

un-prō-vī-dēnt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provident*.] Not provident; improvident.

"Who he thyself art an unprovided."—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, I, 3.

un-prō-vī-lāg, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proving*.] Not proving anything; not conclusive.

"This was Hilgious and unproving test."—*Sp. Hall: Episcopacy* by Henry Hall, pt. III, § 4.

un-prō-voked, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provoked*.]

1. Not provoked; not incited; not instigated; having received no provocation.

"The disguised smiling enemy . . . is the more wicked as he is unprovoked."—*Barnes: 1 Peter*, I, 12:16.

2. Not arising or proceeding from provocation or just cause.

"Rebellion as destructive, and as unprovoked."—*Anderson*.

un-prō-vok'-lāg, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provoking*.] Not provoking; not giving provocation.

"I slanted him, a stranger, unprovoking, inoffensive."—*Westland*.

un-prū-dēncē, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prudent*.] Want of prudence; imprudence; imprudence.

"The unprudence of fools (is) crying."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs*, I, 12.

un-prū-dēnt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prudent*.] Imprudent, foolish.

"Make the unprudence of unprudent men to be despised."—*Wycliffe: 1 Peter*, II, 12.

un-prū-dēn'-tial (ti ə sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prudential*.] Not prudential; not prudent; imprudent.

"The most unwise and most unprudential act as to civil government."—*Milton: Tracts*.

un-prū-dēn', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prudent*.] Not prudent; not wise; not prudent.

"Deep in the unprudent heart."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, IV, 14.

un-pūb'-lic, **un-pūb'-lek**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *public*.] Not public; not generally seen or known; private, secluded, retired.

"Virgins must be retired and unpublic."—*Bishop Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. II, § 2.

un-pūb'-lished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *published*.]

1. Not published; not made public; kept secret or private.

"All you unpublished virtues of the earth."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, IV, 4.

2. Not published, as a manuscript or book.

un-pūck'-er, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pucker*, *v.*] To smooth; to relax.

"His mouth . . . unpuckered itself into a free doorway."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. I, ch. III.

un-pūff, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (3), and Eng. *puff*, *v.*] To humble.

"We might puff our heart."—*Spenser: The Faerie Queene*, fourth day, first book, 100.

un-pūll'-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pulled*.] Not pulled or plucked.

"A fruit seen and desired of all, while yet unpulled."—*Johnson: Love Triumphant*, III, 1.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not punctilious.

"Lovers are the weakest people in the world and people of pointing the most unpunctious."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, III, 257.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.]

[Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"If they are unpunctious of time."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 2, 1907.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"Unpunctious of devotion."—*John*, III, 10:10.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"Where all offend, the crime is unpunctious."—*May: Lucan: Pharsalia*, v.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"To sin themselves unpunctious."—*Milton: Sonnet* to Simon Steward, § 1.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"Your sins commit the unpunctious wrong."—*Pope: Monks*, I, 10:10.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"Unpunctious plenty our full tables loads."—*Johnson: Of Old Age*, 100.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"That no man should take meat with unpure hands."—*Isidore: Etymologiae*, I, 10:10.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"The protons have swarmed from the lodges (testament, with isolated hordes) to their off-ice unpurely."—*Isidore: Etymologiae*, I, 10:10.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"For what people of unpureness could that woman have?"—*Isidore: Etymologiae*, I, 10:10.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctious*.] Not punctious; not exact, especially in regard to time.

1. Not purged, cleansed, or purified.

"With great unpurged out."—*Milton: Arcades*, 78.

2. Not purged, satisfied, or atoned for; as, an unpurged conscience.

"The conscience yet unpurged."—*Cooper: Red Rover*, ch. 10.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purposed*.] Not purposed; not intended; not designed; unintentional, undesigned.

"Accidental unpurposed."—*Johnson: Andon & Cleopatra*, IV, 14.

un-pūn'-ch-ē-ō-n, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *purged*.] Not purged; not cleansed from sin.

"The conscience yet unpurged."—*Cooper: Red Rover*, ch. 10.

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un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"Unqualified to perform unpunctious."—*Life of Lord Shaftesbury*, II, 100.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

1. Not qualified; not fit; not having proper or necessary qualifications, talents, or the like.

2. Not qualified; not possessing the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments; unqualified, unskilled.

"I would discuss these utterly unqualified employment."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

3. Not qualified legally; not possessing legal qualifications; especially, not taken the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed the necessary examination and received a diploma or license.

"No unqualified person was received from an or military office."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

4. Not qualified, unskilled, or unfit; conditions or exceptions, as, unqualifiedly.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"I unqualifiedly withdrew the approval."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"The quality or state of being unqualified."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

"The unqualifiedly and unpunctious of the Bible."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"To deprive of qualifications; unqualifiedly."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

"Hatred and revenge . . . unqualifiedly."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"He is unqualifiedly a very thing."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"No such satisfactory and unpunctious."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"To remove from the position of a queen."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

"Then lay me forth; although unpunctious."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"Not quelled; not subdued."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

"She gives the hunter his prey, unpunctious by the hunter."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"The unpunctiousness of this fire."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"That lady, she is unpunctious by the hunter."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

1. Not quenched, extinguished, or allayed.

"If any spark from heaven's furnace unpunctious."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

2. Unquenched.

"Madness, or a great quantity of the spirit and unquenchable existence, as with unpunctious."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

"Our religion is a great heaven-high."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

1. Not questionable; not capable of being questioned or doubted; unquestionable.

"A most unpunctious expression of mirth in her eye."—*Johnson: The New, No. 6*.

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un-quā'-l-i-fi-ē-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (office).

2. Not according to reason; absurd.
 "The near neighbourhood of unreasonable and impracticable virtue."—*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.* ch. xii.
 3. Not listening to or acting according to reason.

"Never did they, even when most angry and unreasonable, fail to keep his secrets."—*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

4. Not endowed with reason; irrational.
 "Curious creatures feed their young."—*Shakspeare: Henry VI.* II. 1.

un-rōa-ôn-a-ble-nōa, a. [Eng. unreasonable; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being unreasonable; unwillingness to listen to or act according to reason.

"The malignity of its enemies, the unreasonable-ness of its friends."—*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.* ch. xv.

2. Excessiveness, extravagance.

3. Inconsistency with reason; absurdity.

un-rōa-ôn-a-bly, adv. [Eng. unreasonable(-ly); -ly.] In an unreasonable manner or degree; excessively, extravagantly, immoderately, foolishly.

"Unreasonably incredulous about plots."—*Maccabees: Hist. Eng.* ch. xviii.

un-rōa-ôn-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reasoned.]

1. Not reasoned or argued.

2. Not derived from or founded on reason; unreasonable.

"Old prejudices and unreasoned habits."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

un-rōa-ôn-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reasoning.]

1. Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; acting without consideration.

2. Characterized by want of reason; foolish.

un-rōave, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. rave.]

To unravel, to unwind, to undo.
 "The work that she all day did make,
 The same at night she did unravel."
Spenser: Sonnet 23.

un-rōaved, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. raved.]

Not taken or pulled to pieces.
 "Tight and unruined."—*Spenser: Balm of Gilead.*

un-rōbāt-ēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. rebated.]

Not limited; sharp.

"Fighting with unruined swords."—*P. Holland: Piers, bk. xxi.*

un-rō-būk-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. rebuke(-able).]

Not liable or open to rebuke; not deserving of rebuke or censure; blameless.

"He without spot & unrebukable."—*1 Timothy.* (1841.)

un-rō-būked, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. rebuked.]

Not rebuked or censured.

"To suffer rebuke to be unrebuked."—*Homilies: Against Adultery.*

un-rō-cāl-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. recall(-able).]

Incapable of being recalled, revoked, annulled, or retracted.

"That which is done is unrecallable."—*Faitham: Rainsford, bk. 1.*

un-rō-cālled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. recalled.]

Not recalled; not called back or restrained.

"And give us up to license, unrecalled."
Young: Night Thoughts. II. 301.

un-rō-cāl-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. recalling.]

Not to be recalled; past recall.

"And ever let his unrecalling crime
 Have time to wait the abating of his time."
Shakspeare: Bishops of Lucrece. 998.

un-rō-cōived, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. received.]

Not received; not taken; not come into possession.

"The self same substance, which the Father hath of himself, unrecieved from any other."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polite.* bk. v. § 54.

un-rō-cked, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. recked.]

Not heeded or cared for; unheeded, unnoticed, disregarded.

"Unrecked, at least unrecked the fault."
Scott: Marmion. I. 17.

un-rō-kōn-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reckon, and suff. -able.]

Incapable of being reckoned or counted; innumerable, immeasurable, infinite.

un-rō-kōned, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reckoned.]

Not reckoned; not counted; not computed; not summed up.

"A long bill that yet remains unreckoned."
Dryden: Don Sebastian. III. 1.

un-rō-olām-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reclaimable.]

Incapable of being reclaimed, reformed, tamed, or cultivated; irreclaimable.

"Careless and unreclaimable sinners."—*Sp. Hall: Sermon on St. Peter.* I. 30.

un-rō-olām-a-bly, adv. [Eng. unreclaimable(-ly); -ly.]

In an unreclaimable or irreclaimable manner; irreclaimably.

"Perficiously and unreclaimably maintain doctrines destructive to the foundation of Christian religion."—*Sp. Hall: Peacemaker.* § 8.

un-rō-olāmed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reclaimed.]

Not reclaimed; not tamed; untamed, savage.

"A savage in an unreclaimed blood.
 Of general assault."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet.* II. 1.

un-rō-olām-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reclaiming.]

Not reclaiming.

"Therefore the horses station of this rock
 Unreclaiming, shall thou keep."
Poetry: Eclogues; Prometheus Chained.

un-rō-ōg-mis-a-ble, a. [Pref. (1), and Eng. recognizable.]

Not recognizable; not capable of being recognized; irre recognizable.

un-rō-ōg-nized, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. recognized.]

Not recognized; unknown.

"Unrecognized."—*He himself: Wordsworth: Excursion.* bk. 1.

un-rō-ōm-mōnd-ēd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. recommended.]

Not recommended; not favourably mentioned; not declared worthy of favour, trust, honour, or the like.

"Unrecommended by the solicitation of friends."
Knot: Essay. 113.

un-rō-ōm-pēnsed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. recompensed.]

Not recompensed; not rewarded; not requited.

"Heaven will not owe so true a love unrequited."
Heaven & Hell: Wild Horse Chase. IV. 8.

un-rō-ōn-ōil-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconcilable.]

1. Not reconcilable; not capable of being brought into friendly relations; implacable, irreconcilable.

2. Characterized by implacable animosity.

"Maintain an unrecusable war."—*Sp. Hall: No Peace with Rome.* § 21.

3. Not capable of being reconciled or made consistent; incapable of being brought into harmony.

"The unrecusable principles of the original discord."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation.*

un-rō-ōn-ōil-a-bly, adv. [Eng. unrecusable(-ly); -ly.]

In an unrecusable manner; irreconcilably.

"How much less shall be the God of mercy, less unrecusablely displeased with his own, and suffer his wrath to burn like a fire that cannot be quenched."—*Sp. Hall: Contents: Atonement.*

un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

1. Not reconciled; not restored to a state of friendship or favour; still at enmity or opposition.

"And everything unrecusable."
Wordsworth: Helen Almada.

un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

2. Not made consistent.

un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

3. Not atoned for; unatoned for.

"Unreconciled as yet to Heaven and grace."
Shakspeare: Othello. v. 3.

un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

4. Irreconcilable, implacable.

"I'm even he that once did owe unrecusable hate to you."
Braun & Flet: Woman Hater. III. 8.

un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

Not capable of being restored to peace and friendship; unreconcilable.

"Unreconcilable."—*Shakspeare: Antony & Cleopatra.* v. 1.

un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

Not recorded; not registered.

"Unrecorded facts."
Cowper: Farley Oak.

un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

Not kept in remembrance; not commemorated.

"Unrecorded."—*Byron: Childe Harold.* III. 49.

un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

Not recorded; not registered.

"Unrecorded facts."
Cowper: Farley Oak.

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Not kept in remembrance; not commemorated.

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un-rō-ōn-ōiled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reconciled.]

un-ré-fined', a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *refined*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not refined; not purified.

"Miscellaneous, as we call our *unrefined* sugar."—*Parsons: English* (1891).
2. *Fig.*: Not refined or polished in manners, taste, or the like; coarse.

"To be early and *unrefined* again."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society*.

un-ré-féot'-éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *reflected*.]

1. Not reflected, as rays of light.

"The next, an *unreflected* shine
In broken green and cold grey stone."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 10.

un-ré-féot' ing, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *reflecting*.]

Not reflecting; unthinking, heedless, thoughtless.

"From *unreflecting* ignorance preserved."
Barnesworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

un-ré-fór-má-ble, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *reformable*.]

1. Incapable of reformation; incapable of being reformed or amended.

"The great extinguishment of *unreformable* persons."—*Locke: Political*, bk. vii, § 24.

un-ré, or má-tion, s. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *reformation*.]

1. The state or condition of being reformed; want of reformation.

"Added to their *unreformation* an impudence in saying."—*W. Hall: Sermon*, Feb. 11, 1855.

un-ré-formed, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *reformed*.]

1. Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice or evil.

"Pious slothful *unreformed* sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 12.

2. Not reformed or amended; not freed from defects, inaccuracies, blunders, faults, or the like.

"Let these trifling anomalies be *unreformed*."
—*Livingston: Sermons*, vol. 2, ser. 17.

3. Not elected under the provisions of a Reform Bill. [Reform Acts.]

"The *unreformed* state of an *unreformed* Parliament."—*James: House of Commons*, Feb. 14, 1855.

un-ré-fract'éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *refracted*.]

Not refracted, as rays of light.

"The *unrefracted* image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light."—*Newton: Optics*.

un-ré-fresh'ed, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *refreshed*.]

Not refreshed; not comforted, eased, or relieved.

"Unrefreshed with either food or wine."
—*Compton: House of Commons*, 1855.

un-ré-fund' ing, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *refunding*.]

Not refunding, restoring, or returning.

"On that occasion, *unrefunding* tomb."
—*Livingston: Sermons*, vol. 2, ser. 17.

un-ré-fus a blo, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *refuse*.]

Not refuse; not capable of being refused; reasonable, just.

"The most *unrefusable* demand."—*Carlyle*.

un-ré-fus' ing, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *refusing*.]

Not refusing; not denying or refusing.

"There *unrefusing* is the harvest of yoke."
—*Thomson: Spring*, 38.

un-ré-gain a blo, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *regain*.]

Not regaining; incapable of being regained or won back.

"With struggles and clenchings towards the *unregainable*."
—*Carlyle: Remains*, 1855.

un-ré-gard a-blo, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *regard*.]

Not worthy of deserving regard or notice.

"Exposing illustrations and *unregardable* testimony."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, 1855.

un-ré-gard' ant, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *regarding*.]

Taking no notice; unregarding.

"An *unregarding* eye."
—*Walter: Iron Rod*, 1855.

un-ré-gard'éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *regarded*.]

Not regarded; not heeded; undetected, unobserved, neglected, slighted.

"Ours is a *unregarded* name."
—*Carlyle: Remains*, 1855.

un-ré-gén'ér a cy, s. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *regeneration*.]

The quality or state of being unregenerate; want or absence of regeneration.

"We are still in the condition of *unregeneration* and death, and therefore we thus seek we shall not enter."
—*Carlyle: Remains*, No. 1.

un-ré-gén'ér-ato, un-ré-gén'ér-át-éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *regenerate*.]

Not regenerate; not regenerated; not renewed in heart; in a state of nature; not brought to a new life.

"In or by their natural *unregenerate* state."
—*Waterland: Works*, 1855.

un-ré-gén'ér-á-tion, s. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *regeneration*.]

The quality or state of being unregenerate.

"A state of carnality, of *unregeneration*, that is, of sin and death."
—*Bp. Hall: Of Repentance*, ch. viii, § 4.

un-rég'is-téréd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *registered*.]

Not registered; not recorded.

"Unregistered in vulgar fame."
—*Shakespeare: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 11.

un-ré-grét'-téd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *regretted*.]

Not regretted; not regretted, grieved, or bewailed over.

"And *unregretted* are soon snatched away."
—*Compton: House of Commons*, 1855.

un-ré-héars'éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *rehearsed*.]

Not rehearsed; not prepared beforehand.

"An *unrehearsed* occurred, which, though dramatic, was unprepared and unprepared."
—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, Act 1, sc. 2.

un-ré-in, v. [Prof. un- (2), and Eng. *rein*.]

1. *Lit.*: To give the rein to; to loosen the reins of.

un-ré-in'éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *reined*.]

1. Not reined; not restrained by the bridle.

"This flying shod *unreined*."
—*Walter: Sermons*, vol. 2, ser. 17.

2. *Fig.*: Not held in proper restraint or subjection.

"This wild *unreined* multitude."
—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, Act 1, sc. 2.

un-ré-jóic'éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *rejoiced*.]

Not rejoiced; not made joyful or glad.

"Not *unrejoiced* I see thee climb the sky."
—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, Act 1, sc. 2.

un-ré-jóic' ing, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *rejoicing*.]

Not rejoicing; not joyful or glad; sad, gloomy, dull.

"Here Winter holds his *unrejoicing* court."
—*Thomson: Winter*, 1855.

un-ré-lát'éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *related*.]

1. Not related; not connected by blood or affinity.

"Let others *unrelated* to him write his character."
—*Palmer: Sermons*, 1855.

2. Having no connection or relation; unconnected.

"A certain matter of fact, not wholly *unrelated* to the question."
—*Carlyle: American Tradition*, 1855.

un-ré-lá-tive, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *relative*.]

Not relative; having no relation; irrelevant.

"The events we are witnesses of, in the course of the hour, are not so very often *unrelated*, unprepared, single, and in a shape, if I may use such an expression."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-lá-tive ly, adv. [Eng. *unrelatedly*.]

Not relatively; without relation to others; irrelevantly.

"They saw the measures they took singly and *unrelatedly* or relatively alone."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-láx'éd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *relaxed*.]

Not relaxed, slackened, or loosened.

"Unrelaxed, like this, rest."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-láx' ing, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *relaxing*.]

Not relaxing; not giving way or slackening.

"The malady that gripped her prostate frame, with *unrelaxing* power."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-lént' ing, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *relentless*.]

Not relenting; not being or becoming mild, gentle, merciful, or the like; relentless, pitiless, severe, inexorable, hard-hearted.

"The feet of *unrelenting* Jove."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-lént' ing ly, adv. [Eng. *unrelentingly*.]

Not relenting; not being or becoming mild, gentle, merciful, or the like; relentlessly, pitilessly, severely, inexorably, hard-heartedly.

"Such in its *unrelentingness* was the persecution that overmastered me."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-lí-a-bí-lí ty, (Eng. *unreliable*).

The quality or state of being unreliable; unreliableness.

un-ré-lí-a-bí-ble, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *reliable*.]

Not reliable; that cannot be relied on or depended on. [See extract under RELIABLE, 1.]

un-ré-lí-a-bí-ness, s. [Eng. *unreliability*.]

The quality or state of being unreliable.

un-ré-líev-a-bí-ble, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *relievable*.]

Not relievable; incapable of being relieved, succored, or alleviated.

"As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-líev'ed, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *relieved*.]

1. Not relieved; not succored, alleviated, aided, or assisted.

"The especial object of discretionary bounty was *unrelieved*."
—*Bp. Horley: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 38.

2. Not relieved from attack or blockade; as, a garrison *unrelieved*.

3. Not freed from tediousness, monotony, or tiresomeness.

"Unrelieved by that subtle and philosophic analysis of bourgeois character."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 20, 1855.

un-ré-líg-i-ous, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *religious*.]

Not religious; not godly, not pious, not holy; irreligious.

"Such persons as serve the minds of *unreligious* bishops."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-lí-a-quis'ed, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *relinquished*.]

Not relinquished; forsaken, or abandoned.

"At heart still *unrelinquished* lies."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-lísh' ing, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *relishing*.]

Not relishing; not having a pleasing taste or savour. [*Lit.*, d. fig.]

"All things that are unwise and *unrelishing* at the best."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-lúo'-tant, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *reluctant*.]

Not reluctant; not unwilling.

"Reluctant and *unreluctant*, see
My every wish subside."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-lúo'-tant-ly, adv. [Eng. *unreluctantly*.]

In an unreluctant manner; without reluctance or hesitation.

"Submitted to as a *unreluctantly*."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-mark' a blo, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *remarkable*.]

1. Not remarkable; not worthy of or calling for particular remark or notice.

"Not in this *unremarkable*."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

2. Not capable of being observed.

"This fleeting and *unremarkable* superficial."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-mé-dí-a-bí-ble, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *remediable*.]

Not remediable; not capable of being remedied; incurable, inextinguishable.

"The insertion of an *unremediable* disappointment."
—*Bp. Hall: Sermons*, 1855.

un-rém'-é-díed, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *remedied*.]

Not remedied, not cured.

"The *unremedied* loneliness of this remedy."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-mém'-bér a blo, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *rememberable*.]

Not rememberable; not to be remembered; not memorable.

"The whole East, *unremembered* and *unrememberable*."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-mém'-béréd, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *remembered*.]

Not remembered; not retained in the memory; forgotten.

"Unremembered by the world's hand."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-mém'-bér' ing, a. [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. *remembering*.]

Not remembering; not remembering, forgetting, forgetful.

"Unremembering of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 1855.

un-ré-mém'-bér' ing ly, adv. [Eng. *unrememberingly*.]

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Not remembering; not remembering, forgetting, forgetful.

"Unremembering of its former pain,
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again."
—*Carlyle: Sermons*, 18

* **un-ré-mém'-branse**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. remembrance.] Want or absence of remembrance; forgetfulness.
"Almost, an unremembrance, or general pardon."
—Watts: *Logic*, pt. II, ch. IV.

un-ré-mit'-téd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. remitted.]

1. Not remitted; not forgiven; as, a fine unremitted.

2. Not relaxed.

"The subject of unremitted anxiety."—Cook: *First Fagur*, bk. II, ch. 2.

un-ré-mit'-tiáng, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. remitting.] Not remitting; not relaxing for a time; incessant, continued.

"Nor bodies craved by unremitting toil."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. IX.

un-ré-mit'-tiáng-ly, adv. [Eng. unremitting; -ly.] In an unremitting manner; without relaxing for a time; incessantly.

"Urged unremittingly the stubborn work."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. VI.

* **un-ré-morse'-fúl**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. remorseful.] Unaping, remorseless, pitiless.

"Careless of fate."

Niccolo: *Sir T. Overbury's Vision*, (1614).

* **un-ré-morse'-léss**, a. [Pref. un- (2), 3., and Eng. remorseless.] Remorseless, pitiless, unaping.

"His mellifluous breath

Could not at all charm unremorseless death."

Cooley: *Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke*.

un-ré-mov'-a-ble, * **un-ré-mové'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. removable.] Not removable; incapable of being removed; fixed, irremovable.

"Removable by skill

Or force of man." Cooper: *The Islanders*.

* **un-ré-mov'-a-ble-néss**, s. [Eng. unremovable; -ness.] The quality or state of being unremovable; irremovableness.

"The unremovableness of that land."—Bp. Hall: *Contemplation*.

* **un-ré-mov'-a-ble-ly**, adv. [Eng. unremovable; -ly.] In an unremovable manner; so as not to be capable of being removed; irremovably.

"His discontents are unremovably

Coupled to nature." Shakspeare: *Timon*, v. 2.

un-ré-móv'ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. removed.]

1. Not removed; not taken away.

"The board stood unremoved."

Cooper: *Home*; *Illud* xlv.

* 2. Not removable; firm, unshaken.

"With unremoved constancy."

Drayton: *Elegy on the Lady J. R.*

un-ré-mù'-nér-á-tive, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. remunerative.] Not remunerative; not profitable.

"The Botany branch continues to be inactive and

also unremunerative."—Times, Jan. 16, 1888.

* **un-ré-náv'-ig-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. navigable.] That cannot be sailed back or repassed in ships.

"The unrenavigable Stygian sound."

Samuel: *Virgil*; *Æneid*, vi.

un-ré-néw'ed (ew as ū), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. renewed.]

1. Not renewed, not renovated; not made new again.

2. Not regenerate; unregenerate.

3. Not renewed; not made anew.

"The corruption of a man's heart, unrenewed by

grace."—South: *Sermon*, vol. II, ser. 2.

* **un-ré-nt**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. rent, a.] Not rent; not torn asunder.

"The hills that shake, although unrent."

Byron: *Stanzas of Ecstasy*, xxiii.

un-ré-páid, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repaid.] Not repaid, not compensated, not recompensed, not requited.

"My wrongs too unrepaired."

Byron: *Corair*, III 2.

* **un-ré-páir'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repairable.] Not repairable; incapable of being repaired; irreparable.

"The irreparable breaches abroad."—Daniel:

His Eng., p. 48.

un-ré-páir'ed, * **un-ré-pay'ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repaired.] Not repaired, amended, recompensed, or requited.

"Though a divine

Loss remains yet as unrepaired as mine."

Ben Jonson: *Recreation upon Fulcan*.

* **un-ré-péal'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repeatable.] Not repeatable; not capable of being repeated.

"Ancient and unrepeatable statute."—Milton: *Re-*

form in England, bk. II.

un-ré-péaled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repealed.] Not repealed; not revoked; not abrogated; remaining in force.

"And judgments unrepealed."

Wordsworth: *Idyll*, Jan. 18, 1818.

un-ré-péat'-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repeated.] Not repeated; not retold.

"The further mention . . . might have slept with

blue unrepeated."—Milton: *A new to Helen Bianche*, (Pref.)

* **un-ré-péat'-éss**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repentance.] The quality or state of being unrepentant or impenitent; absence of repentance; impenitence.

"The outward unrepentance of his death."—Cooley:

Government of Oliver Cromwell.

un-ré-péat'-ant, * **un-ré-pent'-ant**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repentant.] Not repentant; not repenting; not penitent; impenitent.

"So unrepentant, dark, and passionless."

Byron: *Lara*, II. 19.

un-ré-péat'-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repented.] Not repented of.

"To every unrepented act of evil."

Rose: *Royal Concert*, v.

un-ré-péat'-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repenting.]

1. Unrepentant, impenitent.

* 2. Unrepented of.

"In unrepenting sin she died."

Dryden: *Theodore & Honoria*, 108.

un-ré-péat'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. unrepenting; -ly.] In an unrepenting manner; not like one penitent.

* **un-ré-pined**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repined.] Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining.

"In continue those (taxations) he found unrepined

at."—Bp. Hall: *Contemplation*; *Behemoth's Addressing*.

un-ré-pin'-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repining.] Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining.

"Yet silent still she passed, and unrepining."

Rose: *Janet Shore*, v.

* **un-ré-pin'-ing-ly**, adv. [Eng. unrepining; -ly.] In an unrepining manner; without peevish murmurs or complaints; without repining.

"His undisturbable will must be done, and un-

repiningly."—Belshazzar's Feast, p. 22.

un-ré-plén'-ished, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. replenished.] Not replenished; not filled; not fully supplied.

"Some are reported that they kept the mercury out

of the un replenished glass."—Boyle.

* **un-ré-pli'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. reply, and suff. -able.] Unanswerable.

"By most unreplicable demonstrations from the law

of Nature and Nations."—Goulden: *Tours of the Church*, p. 329.

* **un-ré-pli'ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. replied.] Not replied (to); not answered.

"His letter has remained unreplyed to."—Lever:

Dodd Family Abroad, ch. II.

un-ré-p'ré-gént'-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. represented.]

1. Not represented by a delegate or agent acting on one's behalf.

"The prisoner was then unrepresented by a soli-

citor."—Daily Telegraph, Jan. 17, 1885.

2. Not yet put on the stage.

"A single performance of hitherto unrepresented

works."—Daily Telegraph, Feb. 12, 1888.

3. Not represented by an individual or specimen.

"What forms are at present unrepresented."—Field,

Dec. 24, 1887.

un-ré-préss'ed, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. repressed.] Not repressed or kept back.

(Tennyson: *Arabian Nights*, 74.)

* **un-ré-pri'ev'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. reprisal, and suff. -able.] Not reparable; not capable of being reprieved.

"An unreprievable condemned blood."

Shakspeare: *King John*, v. 7.

* **un-ré-pri'ev'ed**, * **un-ré-pré'ev'ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reprieved.] Not reprieved; not respited.

"Unrespited, unpitied, unreprieved."

Milton: *P. L.*, II. 188.

* **un-ré-préach'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reproachable.] Not reproachable; not liable to be reproached; irreproachable.

"To continue still equally unrepachable."—

Sermons, vol. III, ser. 3.

un-ré-préach'ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reproached.] Not reproached; not repromach.

"Sir John Rotham, unrepromach, un-

impression of mine, says his best."—King John.

un-ré-prév'-a-ble, * **un-ré-préve'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reprehensible.] Not reprehensible; not liable for or deserving of reproof; not liable to reprove or ensure.

"To prevent you holy, unblameable, and un-

able in his sight."—Colossians I. 22.

un-ré-próv'ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reprov'd.]

1. Not reprov'd; not censured.

* 2. Not liable or open to reproof or censure; unrepromach.

"In beauty of holiness, with ordered pomp,

Decent and unrepromach."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. IX.

* 3. Not disproved.

"The unrepromach witness of those men's actions

Backlog: *Logy*, bk. 68.

* **un-ré-próv'-ing**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reprov'ing.] Not given to charging reproof.

"Here dwells kind Ease and unrepromach'g."

Thomson: *Cattle of Indolence*, 2.

* **un-ré-pug'-nant**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repugnant.] Not repugnant; not contradictory or opposed.

"Make laws unrepugnant unto them."—Boyle.

* **un-ré-púls'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repulsive, and suff. -able.] Not to be repulsive; persistent.

"He, unrepulsive, was persistent in both."

Austen: *Mansfield Park*, ch. xxiii.

* **un-ré-púls'-ing**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. repulsing.] Not repulsing; repulsive.

"I kissed her unrepulsing hand."—Richardson:

Clarissa, II. 224.

* **un-ré-p'ú-á-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. reputable.] Not reputable; disreputable.

"We are convinced that piety is an un-

qualification."—Lippard.

un-ré-quést, v. t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. request, v.] To withdraw a request for.

"I thought it good to unrequest that which

Hooper to Cecil, 1582.

un-ré-quést'-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. requested.] Not requested; not asked.

"He . . . offers the cu-

Cont.; *Widow's Son*, 1848.

* **un-ré-qui'ed**, c. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. required.]

1. Not required; not sought.

"Clearest promise . . . is given, but not

fulfilled; but is refused by that promise."—

Laughlin: *Commentary on Peter's*.

2. Not requisite or necessary.

unrequisite (as **un-ré-qui'ed**), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. requisite.] Not requisite; unnecessary.

"Much which it hath taught became unrequisite."

Hooker: *Eccles. Politics*, bk. III, ch. 11.

* **un-ré-quit'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. requital, -able.] Not requitable; not capable of being requited.

"No unrequitable is God's love."—Boyle: *Works*, I. 27.

un-ré-quit'-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. requited.] Not requited; not repaid.

"Like early unrequited love."

Byron: *Stanzas of Ecstasy*, II. 18.

* **un-ré-séar'ch'-a-ble**, * **un-ré-sér'ch'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. research, and suff. -able.] Incapable of being searched into, examined, or investigated.

"His hyge goodures and unresearchable wisdom."

—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 301.

un-ré-séar'ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. researched.] Not researched; not met with feelings or acts of indignation, anger, or the like.

"Treason, merely as treason, was committed

to pass unresearched."—Murray: *But*, bk. ch. xviii.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, murine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, sýrian. se, ce = ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

un-ré-gér-er, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-gere*, *s.*] Want or absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.

"He lived in the freedom of social unreserve."—*Warton: Life of Baskerville*, p. 24.

un-ré-gér-er, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-gere*, *a.*]

1. Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; full, complete.

"Full and unreserved power to conclude the same."—*Henry VIII. To Wyatt*, App. 11.

2. Open, frank; free in communication; not reticent.

"John was a life of unreserve; his [feels] more free and unreserved."—*Wilson: Sermons*, vol. IV, ser. 29.

3. Not having a reserve placed upon the facts.

"Important and unreserved sale of 400 casks of peas now lying at London Docks."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1864 (Adv.).

un-ré-gér-er, *adv.* [Eng. *unreserved*, *adv.*]

1. In an unreserved manner; fully, completely; without reservation.

"Frankly, openly, freely."

"They corresponded candidly and most unreservedly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 31.

un-ré-gér-er, *éd. nées*, *s.* [Eng. *unreserved*, *éd.*] The quality or state of being unreserved; openness; frankness.

un-ré-gér-er, *ang-é*, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-gere*, *ang-é*.] The quality or state of being unreserved.

"How do they [dumb creatures] bear our stripes with a trembling unreserve?"—*Sp. Hall*, *Sonnet*, 186.

un-ré-gér-er, *éd. nées*, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-gere*, *éd. nées*.] The quality or state of being unreserved.

"His conduct [unreserve] bears our stripes with a trembling unreserve."—*Sp. Hall*, *Sonnet*, 186.

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un-ré-spéct-é-d, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-spect-é-d*.] Not respectable, disreputable, dishonourable.

"Let those of the respectable men who are without sin cast the first stone at the unrespectable."—*C. Kingsley: A Son of Looche*, ch. 21.

un-ré-spéct-é-d, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-spect-é-d*.]

1. Not respected; not treated or regarded with respect.

"From loveless youth to unrespectable age."—*Pope: Moral Essays*, II, 128.

2. Unnoticed, unregarded, unheeded.

"For all the day they view things unrespectable."—*Shakspeare: Sonnet*, 2.

un-ré-spéct-é-d, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-spect-é-d*.]

1. Devoid of respect and consideration; regardless, heedless, unthinking.

"I will converse with unrespectable fools."—*Shakspeare: Richard III.*, IV, 2.

2. Used at random; unheeded, common.

"The remainder stands we do not throw in unrespectable use."—*Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II, 2.

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1. Devoid of respect and consideration; regardless, heedless, unthinking.

un-ré-stráint, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-stráint*.] Freedom from restraint.

un-ré-stráint, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-stráint*.] Not restricted; not limited or confined.

"Range unrestricted as the wind."—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, IV.

un-ré-stráint, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-stráint*.]

1. Unquiet, restless.

"You write I mine unquiet across me."—*Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida*, V.

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un-ré-stráint, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *re-stráint*.] Unquiet, restless.

Eng. rewarding. Not affording or bringing a reward; unprofitable.
"He finds it an *unrewarding* interest."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 15.

un-ré-wàrd-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rewarded*.] Not rewarded; not compensated; without a reward.
"Wit shall not go *unrewarded* while I am king of the country."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, IV, 1.

un-ride-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rideable*.] Not able or fit to be ridden over or on; not fit for riding over or on.
"The country, it was said, being *unrideable* all day."—*Field: Rec. 12, 1883*.

un-ride-a-ble, adv. [Eng. *unrideable* (le); -ly.] So as not to be rideable.
"Brought him for half his value as *unrideably* vicious."—*C. Kingsley: Year*, ch. 1.

un-rid-dle, v. t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *rid-dle*.] To read the riddle of; to penetrate the enigma of; to solve; to interpret, to explain.
"Parables which it was not difficult to *unrid-dle*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

un-rid-dler, s. [Eng. *unrid-dle* (e); -er.] One who unriddles; one who solves or explains a riddle or mystery.
"To safe *unrid-dlers* of the stars."—*Longfellow: Lucania; To Mr. E. R.*

un-ri-dic-u-leous, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ridiculous*.] Not ridiculous; not exciting ridicule.
"If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this antipathy into a smile."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. viii, ch. xvi.

un-ri-rob (le as e), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ri-rob*.] Not robbed; not plundered.
"The" cannot longer dwell *un-ri-rob*, but that remains *unrobbed*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 15.

un-rig, v. t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *rig*, v.] 1. Naut.: To remove the rigging from; to strip of rigging or tackle.
"We instantly *unrigged* and dismantled the ships."—*Baker: On the Policy of the Africa*, 1753.

2. To deprive of clothing; to strip; to plunder.
"Let he should be stolen, or *unrigged* as Mars was."—*Dryden: Juvenal*, xiv. (Note 24).

un-rigged, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *unrigged*.] Deprived of the rigging; without rigging.
"Still *unrigged* his sister's dress."—*Estlin: Virgil: Aeneid*, IV.

un-right (gh silent), v. t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *right*.] To make wrong.
"I should all his love *unright*."—*Greene: C. A. II*.

un-right (gh silent), a. & s. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *right*.] A. As *adj.*: Not right, just, or fair; wrong, unjust.
"All though it were *unright*, There is no petter for him right."—*Shakespeare: C. A. II*.

B. As *subst.*: That which is unright; wrong; fault.
"No fault or *unright* could the fynde in him."—*John: Epistle*, ch. of David's.

unrighteous (as un-rit'-yūs), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *righteous*.] Not righteous; not just; not upright and honest; evil, wicked. Applied to persons or things.
"Angry Neptune heard the *unrighteous* prayer."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey*, 10, 130.

unrighteously (as un-rit'-yūs-ly), adv. [Eng. *unrighteous*; -ly.] In an unrighteous manner; unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.
"I beseech most *unrighteously* to the Christian faith and natural piety."—*Necker: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 18.

unrighteousness (as un-rit'-yūs-nēs), s. [Eng. *unrighteous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unrighteous; want of rectitude or righteousness; a violation of the divine law or of justice and equity; wrong, injustice.
"All *unrighteousness* is sin."—*1 John*, v. 17.

un-right-ful (gh silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rightful*.] Not rightful; not just; illegitimate.
"To plant *unrightful* kings."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, v. 1.

un-right-ful-ly (gh silent), adv. [Eng. *unrightful*; -ly.] Not rightfully; wrongfully, unjustly.
"Evening folks tread land that *unrightfully* on the necks of holy men."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. I.

un-ri-ged, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ri-ged*.] Not having a ring, as in the nose.
"Be forced to impose a broken hedge."—*Butler: Hudibras*, II, ii, 310.

un-ri-ét-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *ri-ét*, and suff. -ed.] Free from riting; not disgraced by riot.
"A chaste *unri-ét* house."—*May: Lucan: Pharsalia*, ix.

un-rip, v. t. [Pref. un- (2), 3., and Eng. *rip*.] To rip; to cut open.
"Carried off the bowels of thy sovereign's son."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, I, 4.

un-ripe, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ripe*.] 1. Not ripe; not mature; not come to a state of perfection or maturity.
2. Not fully prepared or matured; as, an *unripe* scheme.

3. Not seasonable; not yet proper or suitable.
"Resolved his *unripe* vengeance to defer."—*Dryden: Regimonia & Guiscard*, 254.

4. Too early; premature.
"Dorians, whose *unripe* death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes."—*Shakespeare: Othello*.

un-rip-ened, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rip-ened*.] Not ripened; not ripe; not matured.
"Thou knowest the errors of *unripened* age."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, xlii, 671.

un-ripe-nēs, s. [Eng. *unripe*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unripe; absence of ripeness; immaturity, unreasonableness. (Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Debauch*).

un-rip-pled (le as e), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rippled*.] Not rippled; free from ripples; smooth.
"But it was *unrippled* as glass may be."—*Byron: Songs of Chaucer*, xix.

un-ri-val-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *rival*, and suff. -able.] Incapable of being rivalled; inimitable.
"The present unique, unvalued and *unrivalled* production."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. 1, A. 1.

un-ri-valled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rivalled*.] 1. Not rivalled; having no rival or competitor.
2. Having no equal; unequalled, peerless.

"His own claims were *unrivalled*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.
un-riv-en, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *riven*.] Not riven; not split; not rent asunder.
"The last sole stubborn fragment left *unriven*."—*Mure: Faint Prophet of Khorsan*.

un-riv-ét, v. t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *rivet*, v.] To take the rivets away from; to loosen the rivets of; to unfasten.
"Their cuirasses are *unriveted* with idleness."—*Dryden: Battle of Agincourt*.

un-roast-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *roast-éd*.] Not roasted.
"Which they dishained to eat *unroasted*."—*Hick-lay: Voyages*, III, 311.

un-rôbbed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *robbed*.] Not robbed or plundered.
"That you *unrobbed* of the slaves."—*Hick-lay: Voyages*, II, 248.

un-rôte, v. t. & i. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *rote*, v.] A. Trans.: To disrobe; to take off a robe or robes from; to undress.
B. Intrans.: To undress; to take off one's robes. (Lit. & fig.)

"On their east, souls are hid *unrobed*."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, IV, 43.
un-rôbed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *robed*.] 1. Deprived of robes previously worn.
2. Not robed; having no robe or robes on.

"He gave his assent in turn to several laws *unrobed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.
un-rolled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rolled*.] Not rolled; not tumbled; clear.

un-roll, 'un-rôl, v. t. & i. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *roll*, v.] A. Transitive: 1. To unfold, as a roll, or something rolled up.
"The first letter which William *unrolled* seemed to contain only florid compliments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To display, to lay open.
"A flag *unrolls* the stripes and stars."—*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.

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2. To display, to lay open.
"A flag *unrolls* the stripes and stars."—*Longfellow: Building of the Ship*.

un-rôlled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rolled*.] Not rolled; not tumbled; clear.

un-rôlled, 'un-rôl yd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ruled*.] 1. Not ruled; not marked with lines.

2. To strike off a roll, list, or register.
"Let me be *unruled* and my name put in the list of virtue."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, IV, 3.

un-rô-man-ised, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *romanized*.] 1. Not Romanized; not subjected to Roman arms or customs.
2. Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman Church.

un-rô-man-tic, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *romantic*.] Not romantic; not characterized by romance.
"It is a base *unromantic* spirit not to love you."—*Shakespeare: Othello*.

un-roof, v. t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *roof*, v.] To deprive of its roof; to strip the roof of.
"The rabble should have first *unroofed* the city."—*Shakespeare: Othello*.

un-roost-éd, a. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *roost-éd*.] Driven from the roost or place of rest.
"Thou dostard! thou art *unroosted*."—*Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, IV, 3.

un-roôt, v. t. & i. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *root*, v.] A. Trans.: To tear up by the roots; to root out; to extirpate, to eradicate.
"To feed the fires, *unroot* the standing rock."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, xlii, 671.

B. Intrans.: To be torn up by the roots.
"Make their strength better, and their tops better *unrooted* and reel to mine."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Debauch*.

un-rôt-ten, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rôten*.] Not rotten; not puerile, not corrupted. (Lit. & fig.)
"Every friend *unrotten* at the age."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, IV, 43.

un-rough (gh as f), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rough*.] Not rough; smooth, unharsh.
"Many *unrough* youths."—*Shakespeare: Othello*.

un-round-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *round-éd*.] Not rounded; not shaped or formed into a circle or sphere.
"Negligently left *unrounded*."—*Dante: Inferno*.

un-rôut-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *rôut-éd*.] Not routed; not defeated; not routed to flight.
"Stand firm and yet *unrouted*."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Debauch*.

un-rôy-ai, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *royal*.] Not royal; not noble or kingly in principle.
"He sent them with *unroyal* approaches to Macedonia."—*Shakespeare: Othello*.

un-rûde, a. [In sense] from *rud*, and Eng. *rude*; in sense 2 from *rud*, and Eng. *rude*.] 1. Not rude; polished.
"A most *unrude*."—*Herbert: Hyperion*, p. 10.

2. Excessively rude.
"See how the *unrude* mind has been humbled."—*Johnson: Every Man out of His Humour*, II, 1.

un-rûf-fo, v. t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *rûf-fo*.] To cease from being ruffled; to cease to smoothness.
"The waves *unruffed*, and the sea subsides."—*Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid*, IV, 130.

un-rûf-fo (le as e), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ruffed*.] 1. Not ruffled; smooth, undisturbed.
"The waters of the *unruffed* lake."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Calm, tranquil; free from agitation.
"And all *unruffed* was the sea."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel*, II, 1.

un-rû-in-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ruinable*.] Incapable of being ruined or destroyed.
"May the *unruinable* world be but my passion."—*Watts: Remnants of Time*, 1853.

un-rû-in-ét-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ruined*.] Not ruined; not brought to ruin.
"There is a tower of Babel *unruined*."—*Spenser: Apology against Rodericus*, 145.

un-rû-in-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ruined*.] Not ruined; not brought to ruin.
"It is a *unruined* as a ruin, blurring the long, utterly *unruined*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

un-rûled, 'un-rûl yd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ruled*.] 1. Not ruled; not marked with lines.

Ête, fît, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, wêtt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre: pine, plit, sire, sir, marina; gô, pô, or, wôre, wêll, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. œ, œ = é; ey = â; qu = kw.

3. Unpleasant, offensive, disgusting.
 "Thou hast the most unnecessary smile."—*Shaksp.*
Henry IV., l. 2.
- un-say**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *say*.]
 To recant, recall, or withdraw (what has been said); to retract.
 "You can say and unsay things at pleasure."
Goldsmith: The Swiss to Conquer, v.
- un-scal'-a-ble**, **un-scales'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scalable*.] Not scalable; not possible to be scaled.
 "Divided by unscaleable mountains."—*Buffy Telegraph*, Feb. 26, 1896.
- un-scale**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *scale* (1), *s.*] To remove scales from; to divest of scales; to clear.
 "Purging and unscaing her long-abused sight."
Milton: Arcturgion.
- un-scal'-y**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scal-y*.] Not scaly; free from scales.
 "The plated lobster and unscaley snail."
Long: Poems, II, 416.
- un-scanned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scanned*.] Not scanned; not measured; not computed.
 "The harm of unscanned witless."
Shaksp.: Ovidianus, III, 1.
- un-scan't-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scant*.] Not scantled, shortened, or abridged.
 "Unscanted of her parts."—*Daniel: Mithras*.
- un-scap'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *scap*, and suff. *-able*.] Impossible to be escaped from; inevitable.
 "Unescapable, or that might not be fled."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* XVII, 14.
- un-scares**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scared*.] Not scared; not frightened or terrified.
 "Unscared."
 By drunken howlings.—*Conquer: Task*, IV, 61.
- un-scares**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scarred*.] Not marked with a scar or scars; hence, unscathed, unhurt.
 "Flank unscaured by spear or rod."
Byron: Mithras, XVII.
- un-sca-thed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scathed*.] Not scathed; not injured; not hurt; uninjured.
 "And hoped thou hence unscaathed to go?"
Scott: Marmion, IV, 14.
- un-scat'-tered**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scattered*.] Not scattered, dispersed, or dissipated.
 "The arule unscattered."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. I, ch. 14.
- un-scep'-tered**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scepter*.] Not bearing a sceptre; deprived of his sceptre; dethroned, unkinged.
 "The unsceptred Lear."
Heavened the loud sigh
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, p. 138.
- un-schol'-ar**, **un-schol'-er**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scholar*.] Not a scholar; no scholar.
 "I tell you plainly, scholar or unscholar."—*Acham: Tazaphilus*, p. 38.
- un-schol'-ar-ly**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scholarly*.] Not scholarly; not scholarlike.
 "It was to the unscholastic statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties."—*Locke*.
- un-schooled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *schooled*.] Not schooled; not taught; uneducated, illiterate.
 "They were (Paul excepted) the rest, ignorant, poor, simple, unschooled and unlettered men."—*Barker: Eccles. Politics*, bk. IV, § 14.
- un-sci'-ence**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *science*.] The absence of science or knowledge; ignorance.
 "It is not only unscience."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. V.
- un-sci-en-tif'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scientific*.] Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.
 "The one refers to the teaching of arithmetic, which as laid down by the Code is thoroughly unscientific."—*Nature*, April 19, 1888, p. 578.
- un-sci'-pored**, **un-sci'-pored**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *scissor*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not cut or clipped; unshorn.
 "Unscissored shall this boy of mine remain."
Shaksp.: Pericles, III, 3.
- un-scorched**, **un-scorcht**, *a.* [Pref. *un-*

- (1), and Eng. *scorched*.] Not scorched; not touched or affected by fire.
 "His hand . . . remained unscorched."
Shaksp.: Julius Caesar, I, 3.
- un-scorched**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scorched*.] Not scorched; not cleaned by rubbing.
 "Like unscorched armour."
Shaksp.: Measure for Measure, I, 2.
- un-scratched**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scratched*.] Not scratched; not torn.
 "To save unscratched your city's threshold of cheeks."
Shaksp.: King John, II, 1.
- un-screened**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *screened*.] 1. Not screened; 2. covered; not sheltered or hidden.
 "Exposed, unscreened, to the sun's refulgent beams."
Keats: Hyperion.
- un-screw** (ow as *é*), **un-scrus**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *screw*.] 1. *Lat.*: To draw a screw or screws from; to unscrew by untwisting the screws of. 2. *Fig.*: To loosen; to open.
 "They saw the entrance of King unscrow."
Shaksp.: Henry VIII, I, 1.
- un-script'-u-ral**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scriptural*.] Not scriptural; not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of Holy Writ; contrary to the teaching of Scripture.
 "Manifestly unscriptural, false, and groundless."
Watkins: Works, II, 61.
- un-script'-u-ral-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unscriptural*; *-ly*.] In an unscriptural manner; not according to Scripture.
- un-scrus**, *v.t.* [Unscrow.]
- un-scrú'-pu-lous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scrupulous*.] Not scrupulous; having no scruples of conscience; unprincipled.
 "An enlightened adviser and an unscrupulous slave."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. IV.
- un-scrú'-pu-lous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unscrupulous*; *-ly*.] In an unscrupulous manner; without scruple or principle.
- un-scrú'-pu-lous-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *unscrupulous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unscrupulous; want of principle.
 "The unscrupulousness of the enemy."—*Standard*, Jan. 13, 1894.
- un-scrú'-tu-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scrutable*.] Inscrutable.
- un-sculp'-tu-ral**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sculptural*.] Not conforming to the canons of sculpture (q.v.).
 "Some of his sculptures are very effective, but unsculptural."
Artistic, Jan. 27, 1888, p. 125.
- un-scutch'-eoned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scutcheon*.] Not scutcheoned; deprived of or not having a scutcheon; not having a coat of arms.
- un-seal**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seal*, *v.*] 1. To remove a seal or seals from; to open by breaking the seals of. 2. To open generally.
 "Fairly of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes."
Dresden: Cook & Fox, 617.
3. To disclose; to reveal.
 "Secret grief unseals the fruitful source."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey XIX, 120.
- un-sealed**, **un-seel-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sealed*.] 1. Not sealed; not stamped with a seal; hence, not ratified, not confirmed, not sanctioned.
 "Your oaths are words, and poor conditions, but unsealed."
Shaksp.: All's Well, IV, 1.
2. Having the seal or seals broken.
 "Unseam," *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seam*.] To take out a seam; to open by undoing the seams of; hence, to rip, to cut open.
 "He unseamed him from the nape to the chops."
Shaksp.: Macbeth, I, 2.
- un-search'-a-ble**, **un-search-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *searchable*.] *A. & s. adj.*: Not searchable; incapable of

- being searched out; not to be traced; searched out; inscrutable, mysterious.
 "Unsearchable and dark to human eye."
Shaksp.: Othello.
- un-search'-a-ble-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *unsearchable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsearchable.
 "The unsearchableness of God's ways."—*Brown: Answer to Hobbs*.
- un-search'-a-ble-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsearchable*; *-ly*.] In an unsearchable manner; scrutably.
- un-searched**, **un-searcht**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *searched*.] Not searched; explored; not closely examined.
 "His house in reason cannot pass unsearched."
Shaksp.: Measure for Measure, I, 2.
- un-search'-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *searching*.] Not searching; not investigating; not examining closely.
 "Their now searching spirit."
Shaksp.: Othello.
- un-seas'-on**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *season*.] To strike or affect unseasonably; disagreeably.
- un-seas'-on-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seasonable*.] 1. Not seasonable; not such as might be expected at the particular season; not according to the season or time of year.
 "Unseasonable weather drove him to P. Holland."
Poems, bk. XVII, ch. VI.
2. Not being at the proper season or time; ill-timed, untimely.
 "At any unseasonable instant of the night."
Shaksp.: Much Ado, II, 2.
3. Not suited to the time or occasion; timed; out of place.
 "These reproaches . . . were unseasonable."
Shaksp.: Hist. Eng., ch. XIV.
4. Not in season; taken, caught, or let out of season, and therefore unfit for food.
 "The salmon was unseasonable."
Long: Poems, I, 106.
5. Acting or interfering at improper or suitable times.
 "Such unseasonable and unseasonable meddling."
Barrow: Sermons, vol. III, ser. 2.
- un-seas'-on-a-ble-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *unseasonable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unseasonable or out of season.
 "The unseasonableness & unseasonable nature of the state."
Shaksp.: Othello, I, 3.
- un-seas'-on-a-ble-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unseasonable*; *-ly*.] In an unseasonable manner; not seasonably; at an improper time; agreeably to time or season.
 "Seasonable does not come in unseasonable."
Addison: Spectator, No. 39.
- un-seas'-oned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seasoned*.] 1. Not seasoned; not made fit for use; keeping; as, unseasoned wood.
 2. Not tanned; not accustomed by use; habit.
 3. Not qualified by use or experience; ripe, inexperienced.
 "The unseasoned courtier."
Shaksp.: All's Well, I, 1.
4. Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed.
 "These unseasonable hours."
Shaksp.: Othello, I, 3.
5. Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning or relish; as, unseasoned meat.
 6. Irregular, incoherent, inordinate.
 "In such unseasonable and unseasonable fashion."
Bayard.
- un-seat**, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seat*.] To remove from or deprive of a seat, as, (1) To throw from one's seat on horseback.
 "At once the abbot seated him."
Shaksp.: Othello, I, 3.
- (2) To deprive of a seat in the House of Commons.
 "It might be necessary to unseat him; but whole influence of the parliament should be employed to procure his re-election."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. VI.
- un-sea-wor'-thi-ness**, *a.* [Eng. *unseaworthy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unseaworthy.

site, sit, sire, amidst, what, still, father; wé, wét, hère, campé, hër, thère; pîce, pît, sire, sir, marine; gô, gô, or, wôre, wêll, wôrk, wâ, sôn; mâto, oth, cûre, cûre, râle, fâll; trý, sý-ram. *a, o = é; cy = á; qu = kw*

un-sin-wor-thy, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *worthy*.] Not *seaworthy*; not sufficiently equipped, strong, and sound in every part to be sent to sea.

"The ship having been sent to sea as an unseaworthy vessel."—*Full of Sail*, Feb. 9, 1888.
On March 4, 1873, Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, M.P. for Derby, moved for a Royal Commission to inquire into the state of the British Shipping Interest as regarded the safety of mariners. A report justifying his apprehensions was drawn out in September. A bill which he subsequently introduced on the subject was rejected on June 24, 1874, but his earnestness led to the introduction of a temporary measure, proposed by Sir C. Adderley, giving further powers to the Board of Trade to dis-unsafe ships. Similar legislation to prevent the sending to sea of unseaworthy vessels has been passed in the United States and other countries. The evil is one calling for stringent regulations and strict inspection, both as to the condition of vessels and the character of the food provided for seamen. The greed and inhumanity of ship-owners have caused much suffering and loss of life in the direction here indicated, and legislation is all needed in the interests of mariners.

un-sin-ônd-ôd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *second*.] 1. Not seconded, not supported, not assisted. (See extract under *un-coun-ten-anced*.) 2. Not exemplified a second time.

"Strange and unseconded shapes of worms encased."—*Brutus*.

un-sin-ôrd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *secret*.] Not secret, not discreet, not close, not trusty.

"We are as unsecret to ourselves."—*Shaksp.* *Titus & Cressida*, III. 2.

un-sin-ôrd, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *secret*.] To deprive of the character of a secret; to disclose, to reveal.

"The unsecreting of their affairs comes not from discretion."—*Bacon*. *Essays*, Of Counsel.

un-sin-tar-i-an, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sectarian*.] Not *sectarian*; not intended or used to promote any particular sect; not characterized by peculiarities or narrow prejudices of any sect.

"Reserves to middle class schools and unsectarian secondary education."—*Paul Mall Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1898.

Some religious bodies figure in the Royal Institution's returns as *unsectarian*. They do not constitute a separate sect.

un-sin-tar-i-an-ism, *a.* [Eng. *unsectarian*; and *ism*.] The quality or state of being *unsectarian*; freedom from *sectarianism*.

un-sin-tar-i-an-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sectarian*.] To render *unsectarian*; to detach from *sectarian* things; to alienate from the world; to devote to sacred uses.

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To open, as the eyes of a hawk that have been sealed, to lighten; to restore sight to.

"Are your eyes yet unsealed?"—*Ben Jonson*. *Cardinal*, I. 1.

un-sin-ôsm, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seem*.] Not to seem.

"Be unseeming to confess receipt."—*Shaksp.* *Love's Labour's Lost*, I. 1.

un-sin-ôsm-ing, *un-sin-ôsm-yng*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seeming*.] Unseemingly, unbecomingly; unseemly.

"Full out of the mynde superfluously and unseemingly."—*Edw.* *Reverence*, 511.

un-sin-ôsm-li-ness, *un-sin-ôsm-li-ness*, *a.* [Eng. *unseemly*; and *ness*.] The quality or state of being unseemly; unbecomeliness, inpropriety, indecorum, indecency.

"With chameleonous and unseemliness."—*Edw.* *Reverence*, 511.

un-sin-ôsm-ly, *un-sin-ôsm-ly*, *un-sin-ôsm-ly*, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seemly*.] 1. As a *ly*: Not seemly; not such as become the person, time, or place; unbecomingly, unbecomingly. (*Longfellow*: *Hiawatha*, xii.)

2. As *adv*: In an unseemly manner; unbecomingly. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, x. 155.)

un-sin-ôsm, *un-sin-ôsm*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seem*.] 1. Not seen, not discovered.

"Be Yarrow stream unseen, unknown."—*Wordsworth*: *Yarrow Unvisited*, 1848.

2. Invisible, undiscoverable.

3. Unskilled, inexperienced.

"He was not unseen in the affections of the court but had not reputation enough to reform it."—*Clarendon*.

4. The unseen: That which is unseen; specifically, the world of spirits; the hereafter.

un-sin-ôsm, *v.t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seem*.] To release; to let go of.

"He at the stroke unseals me."—*Tate*: *Advent of Five Hours*, III.

un-sin-ôsm, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seized*.] 1. *Orl. Law*: Not seized, not apprehended, not taken. (*Dryden*: *Abdom & Achitophel*, 258.)

2. *Law*: Not possessed; not put in possession; as, *unseized* of land.

un-sin-ôsm, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seem*.] Not seldom; not infrequently; not rarely; sometimes.

un-sin-ôsm, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *selfish*.] Not selfish; not influenced by or arising from selfishness.

"The personal benefit and present reward of kind unselfish benevolence."—*Daily Chronicle*, Jan. 16, 1898.

un-sin-ôsm, *un-sin-ôsm*, *a.* [Eng. *unselfish*; and *ness*.] Misery, wretchedness.

"What unselfishness is established."—*Chaucer*: *Bocaccio*, IV.

un-sin-ôsm, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *selfy*.] Unhappy, unlucky.

"Think unselfy joys we."—*Gower*: *C. A.*, I.

un-sin-ôsm, *un-sin-ôsm*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *semen*, *genit. semen* = seed.] Destitute of seed or sperm; destitute or deprived of virility; impotent, castrated. (*Shaksp.*: *Antony & Cleopatra*, I. 5.)

un-sin-ôsm, *un-sin-ôsm*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *settle*.] 1. Not settled, not fixed, not established, not steady, not permanent.

"They tell you the scripture is but a dead letter, unseemly character, words without sense or unseemly."—*By. Taylor*: *Discourse from Popery*, pt. II. bk. I. § 2.

2. *un-sin-ôsm*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *settle*.] Not sensible; not capable of feeling; insensible.

"A sacramental eye unseemly."—*Mr. T. More*: *Works*, p. 132.

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lā, bā; pāt, faw; cat, cail, chorua, qāin, bench; go, kem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xonophon, exist, ph = f
 tian, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shān; -tion, -sion = shān. -tions, -tions -sions = shān. -the, -the = -the, -the

unskilled labor, *s.* Labor not requiring special skill or training; unskilled labor.

unskirmished, *a.* (Pref. un- (1); Eng. *skirmish*, and suff. -ed.) Not fought in skirmishes; not engaged in slight conflicts.

"He was one day unskirmished with death on his brow." *Drummond: Battle of Agincourt.*

un-slack-ened, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *slackened*.) Not slackened; not made slow or slower.

un-slain, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *slain*.) Not slain; not killed. (*lit. & fig.*)

"One sin, unslain, within my breast." *Cooper: Linny Hyams, iv.*

un-slated, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *slated*.)

1. Not slated; not quenched.

"Unslated the beam—unslated the blast." *Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 124.*

2. Not mixed with water, so as to form a chemical combination.

"Unslated lime, which never beats till you throw water upon it." *Boyle: Harmon on Luke 2:11, l.*

un-slaugh-tered (*ph. silent*), *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *slaughtered*.) Not slaughtered; not slain.

"Having or

The unslaughtered blood." *Tennyson: Par. on Job, v. 250.*

un-sleek, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *sleek*.) Not sleek or smooth; rough, dishevelled. (*Tennyson: Elaine, xli.*)

un-sleep-ing, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *sleeping*.) Not sleeping; ever wakeful.

"Unsleeping eyes of God." *Milton: P. L., v. 467.*

un-sleeked, *a.* (Unslaked.)

Not having slept; having been without sleep.

"Pale, so man long unslept." *Chaucer: Dream.*

un-sling, *v.t.* (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *sling*.)

1. *Oral. Lang.*: To loose from a sling.

"The hostile to unslung rifles." *Poet: Jan. 7, 1854.*

2. *Naut.*: To put out of a sling; to take off the slings of, as of a yard, a mast, &c.

un-slip-ping, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *slipping*.) Not slipping; not liable to slip.

"An unslipping knot." *Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.*

un-slow, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *slow*.) Not slow; active.

"If for the unslow thou shalt be." *Wyllie: Proverbs vi. 11.*

un-sluice, *v.t.* (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *sluice*.) To open the sluice of; to open; to let flow.

"All ages, all degrees unsluice their eyes." *Lyttelton: Ode: Metamorphoses vii.*

un-slum-bér-ing, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *slumbering*.) Not slumbering; sleepless, wakeful, vigilant.

un-slum-brous, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *slumberous*.) Not slumberous; not inviting or causing sleep.

"By a fork knowledge of unslumberous night." *Keats: Anagram, l. 912.*

un-sly, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *sly*.) Unwary.

"Whom unslushy with meeth she shal den." *Wyllie: Proverbs xiii. 2.*

un-smirched, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *smirched*.) Not smirched; not stained; not soiled; not blackened.

"The chest and unsmirched beam." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, iv. 2.*

un-smit-ten, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *smitten*.) Not smitten; not beaten.

"(Unsmitten unsmitten)." *Young: Night Thoughts, iv.*

un-smoked, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *smoked*.)

1. Not smoked; not dried by smoking.

2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe.

3. Smoked out; emptied by smoking.

"His ancient pipe to smoke dried, And half unsmoked, lay by his side." *Swift: Cato's and Peter.*

un-smooth, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *smooth*.) Not smooth; not even; rough.

"(Unsmooth)." *Milton: P. L., iv. 651.*

un-smote, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *smote*.) Unsmitten. (*Byron: Descent of Sennacherib.*)

un-smoth-ér-é-bis, *a.* (Pref. un- (1); Eng. *smother*, and suff. -able.) Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained.

"To the unsmotherable delight of all the pastors." *De la Harpe: Pichard, ch. xviii.*

un-smut-ty, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *smutty*.) Not smutty; not obscene.

"The expression was altogether unsmutty." *Collier: English Reader, p. 54.*

un-soaped, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *soaped*.) Not washed; unwashed.

"The Unsoaped: The Unwashed (p.v.).

"The unsoaped of Spanish brought up the rear." *De la Harpe: Pichard, ch. xviii.*

un-so-bér, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *sober*.) Not sober; wild, extravagant.

"Her eyes, her talks, her joys, all were unsober." *Keats: English Poets, ch. i.*

un-so-bér-ty, *adv.* (Eng. *unsober*; -ly.) Wildly, extravagantly.

"Unsoberly to reason and dispute." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, iv. 1.*

un-so-ci-á-bil-i-ty (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Eng. *unsociable*; -ity.) Unsociableness.

"The unsociability of the Christian faith." *Warburton: Divine Legation, (Pref.).*

un-so-ci-á-bis (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *unsociable*.)

1. Not sociable; not suitable for society.

"A severe, distant, and unsociable temper." *Father, No. 14.*

2. Not inclined for society; not free in conversation; reserved, unsocial; not companionable.

"And he again, who is too shy and abstinent altogether, becomes unsocial and unsociable." *P. B. Shaw: Plutarch, p. 34.*

un-so-ci-á-bis-nés (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Eng. *unsociable*; -ness.) The quality or state of being unsocial.

un-so-ci-á-bly (or *ph. as sh*), *adv.* (Eng. *unsociably*; -ly.) In an unsocial manner.

"These are pleased with nothing that is not unsocially sour." *De la Harpe.*

un-so-cial (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *social*.) Not social; not adapted to society.

"The too often unsocial and unsocial patriotism of our forefathers." *Blackburn: Hist. Eng., ch. 27.*

un-sod, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *sod*.) Not sodden, wetted, or boiled.

"Unsoaked or unsod." *Beacon & Plot: Sea-scape, ii.*

un-soft, *a. & adv.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *soft*.)

A. *As adj.*: Not soft; hard.

B. *As adv.*: Not softly.

"Great numbers fall unsoft." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, iv. 1.*

un-soft-ened (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *softened*.) Not softened, touched, or affected.

"Unsoftened by all these applications." *Atterbury: Sermons, vol. iii, ser. 2.*

un-soiled, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *soiled*.) Not soiled; not stained; unspotted, untainted, unspotted, pure. (*lit. & fig.*)

"My unsoiled name, the masterpiece of my life." *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.*

un-sold, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *sold*.) Not sold; not transferred or disposed of for a consideration.

"They left their house and shop with some wares therein unsold." *Blackburn: Voyages, ii. 267.*

un-sol-dér, *v.t.* (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *solder*.) To separate, as something that has been joined with solder; to dissolve; to break up.

"The sequel of to-day unsothers all." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, iv. 1.*

un-sold-ér-é, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *soldier*, and -ed.) Not having the qualities or appearance of a soldier; not soldierlike.

"So raggedly and homely, so unsothered." *Beacon & Plot: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.*

un-sold-ér-like (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *soldierlike*.) Not like a soldier; not characteristic of or becoming a soldier.

"Faintly eminently unsoldierlike." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

un-sold-ér-ly (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *soldierly*.) Unsoldierlike; unemulating a soldier.

"He unsotherly on action." *Byron: Ode: Pichard, ch. xviii.*

un-sol-ém-mé (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *solemn*.)

1. Not solemn; not sacred, serious.

2. Not accompanied by due ceremonial forms; not regular or formal; loosely taken.

"Unsolemnity by unsolemnity." *Byron: Ode: Pichard, ch. xviii.*

un-sol-ém-né, *v.t.* (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *solemnize*.) To divest of solemnity.

un-sol-ém-pné, *a.* (Unsolemn.)

un-sol-ém-ty (or *ph. as sh*), *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *solemnity*.)

1. Not solicited; not applied to. (*trans. person*.)

"Unsothered."

2. Not asked for or brought. (*trans. thing*.)

un-sol-ém-ty-ty, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *unsolicitous*.)

1. Not solicitous; not anxious; not deep concerned.

"Unsothered to counsel." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, iv. 1.*

2. Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude.

"Many unsotherous hours." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, iv. 1.*

un-sol-id, *a.* (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *solid*.)

1. Not solid; hollow, liquid, gaseous, fluid.

"The continuity of unsothered, low, and movable parts." *Locke: Human Understanding, ch. 19.*

2. Having no solid foundation or base; not sound, firm, or substantial; empty, void.

"These unsothered hopes." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, iv. 1.*

un-sol-id-ty, *a.* (Eng. *unsolid*.) The quality or state of being unsolid, liquid, gaseous, fluid.

"The unsolidity of other comforts and privileges." *Shakespeare: As You Like It, iv. 1.*

un-sol-id-ty-ty, *a.* (Eng. *unsolidity*.)

1. Not solid; not firm; not adapted to society.

"The too often unsocial and unsocial patriotism of our forefathers." *Blackburn: Hist. Eng., ch. 27.*

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1. Not solid; not firm; not adapted to society.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fill, father; wā, wūt, hira, camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīr, sir, marine; sē, pē, or, wōr, wōl, work, whā, sēn; mūre, cūh, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, sūl; trī, sīrīan. a, e, o; ay = a; qu = kw.

un-spoil, v.t. (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. spoil.) To correct the injury done to by over-indulgence.

"You must *unspoil* me, Mother"—*Miss Edgeworth* *Novels*, ch. 1111.

un-spoil-a-ble, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. spoila-ble.) Incapable of being spoiled.

un-spoil-a-ble-ness, a. (Eng. unspoil-a-ble; -ness.) The quality or state of being unspoilable.

"A prevalent style of furniture and decoration should have this character of what may be called *unspoilableness*."—*Century*, Jan. 1, 1901.

un-spoiled, **un-spoiled**, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. spoiled.)

1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined.

"An *unspoiled* boy at a classical school."—*Anna Sewall's* *Uncommonplace Book*.

2. Not plundered or pillaged.

"They left nothing *unspoiled*."—*Brevint*; *Quintus Curtius*, vol. 10.

un-spoken, **un-spoken**, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. spoken.) Not spoken, not said, not uttered, unbold.

"A candour in nature, which often leaves the history *unspoken*."—*Shakspeare*, *Lea*, l. 1.

un-spoken-tā-nē-ous, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. spontaneous.) Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced, artificial.

"*Unspontaneous* laughter loud."—*Crusoe*; *Burns*; *Thyrsus*, v. 1.

un-spoken-ful, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. sportful.) Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad, depressed.

"Dry, husky, *unsportful* laughs."—*Carlyle*; *Pr. Rev.*, pt. 10, bk. 19, ch. 17.

un-sports-man-like, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. sportsmanlike.) Not sportsmanlike; unbecoming a true sportsman.

"In connection with which no *unsportsmanlike* deed is ever witnessed at."—*Field*, April 4, 1901.

un-spotted, **un-spotted**, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. spotted.)

1. Not spotted or stained; not marked with spots; free from spots.

2. Figuratively:

1. Free from ceremonial uncleanness; unblemished.

"By the sacrifice of an *unspotted* lamb."—*Calder*; *Maria*, 1.

2. Free from moral spot or stain; unblemished, immaculate.

"An *unspotted* life."—*Bunyan*; *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

3. Free from faults or inaccuracies; faultless, perfect.

"The *unspotted* propriety of the Latin tongue."—*Aeschylus*; *Schulmeister*.

un-spotted-ness, a. (Eng. unspotted; -ness.) The quality or state of being unspotted; freedom from moral blemish or stain.

"To charity and *unspottedness* that is the pure and unguilted religion."—*Peckham*; *Revelation*, pt. 1, rev. 2.

un-spread, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. spread.) Not spread; not diffused.

"Unquenched, *unspread*."—*Mrs. Browning*; *Confession*.

un-squared, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. squared.)

1. Lit.: Not worked into a square shape or form.

"An other *un-squared* piece of timber."—*Calder*; *Cor.*, 111.

2. Fig.: Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular, unsuitable.

"To like a chime a-mending; with terms *un-squared*."—*Shakspeare*; *Truiss & Cressida*, l. 3.

un-squeezed, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. squeezed.) Not squeezed or compressed; not deprived of juice or other valuable properties by compression; hence, not pillaged by oppression.

"Rich as *un-squeezed* favorite."—*Thomson*; *Liberty*.

un-squire, v.t. (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. squire.) To deprive or divest of the rank or privileges of an squire; to degrade from the rank of an squire.

"A great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must all be *un-squered*."—*Swift*; *Letter to the Augustus*, 1710.

un-stable, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. stable.)

1. Not stable, not fixed, not firm, not fast.

2. Not steady or firm; irresolute, wavering, fickle.

"He had always been *unstable* and he was now discomfited."—*Macaulay*; *Rev. Eng.*, ch. 111.

unstable-equilibrium, a. (Eng. unstable; -equilibrium.)

unstable peace, a.

Hist.: The peace between the Huguenots and the French Roman Catholics, March 20, 1563, and proclaimed three days later in the edict of Longjumeau. It was broken almost immediately.

un-stable (to as *st*), a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. stable.) Not put up in a stable.

"The *unstable* Bonaparte."—*C. Brontë*; *Villote*, ch. 111.

un-stable-ness, a. (Eng. unstable; -ness.) The quality or state of being unstable; instability, fickleness. (*Chaucer*; *Boecius*, bk. 11.)

un-stable, v.t. (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. stable.) To remove or take down from a stable.

"In *unstable* some timber yesterday."—*Pull*; *Wall*, Feb. 15, 1901.

un-staid, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. staid.) Not staid; not steady in character or judgment; volatile, fickle.

"Wholesome counsel to his *un-staid* youth."—*Shakspeare*; *Richard II.*, l. 1.

un-staid-ness, a. (Eng. un-staid; -ness.)

1. The quality or state of being un-staid; fickleness.

2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness.

"The off changing of his colour, with a kind of shaking *unsteadiness* over all his body."—*Shakspeare*; *Richard II.*, l. 1.

un-stained, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. stained.)

1. Lit.: Not stained, not dyed, not coloured.

"*Unstained* with hostile blood."—*Shakspeare*; *Richard II.*, l. 1.

2. Fig.: Free from stain or blemish; unblemished, unspotted.

"He had, in spite of many provocations, kept his loyalty *unstained*."—*Macaulay*; *Rev. Eng.*, ch. 11.

un-stamped, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. stamped.) Not stamped; not having a stamp impressed or affixed.

"The following signed, but *unstamped* agreement."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 30, 1901.

un-stanch-a-ble, **un-stanch-a-ble**, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. stanch.) Incapable of being stanch; inexhaustible.

un-stanch-ed, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. stanch.)

1. Not stanch, not stopped, as blood.

2. Not satiate; incapable of being satisfied.

"The villain, whose *un-satiable* thirst York and young Rutland could not satisfy."—*Shakspeare*; *Henry VI.*, l. 1.

un-starch, v.t. (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. starch.) To take the starch out of; hence, to free from starchiness, stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, or the like.

"He cannot *un-starch* his gravity."—*Kennet*; *Erasmus*; *Præface*, p. 23.

un-star-tied (to as *st*), a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. startled.) Not startled or alarmed; calm. (*Coleridge*; *Destiny of Nations*.)

un-stated, v.t. (Pref. un- (2), and Eng. state.) To deprive or divest of state or dignity.

"I could *unstate* myself, to be in a due resolution."—*Shakspeare*; *Lea*, l. 1.

un-stationed, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. stationed.) Having no fixed or appointed station.

"Fall into the hands of *unstationed* privateers."—*Johnstone*; *Chrysalis*, l. 33.

un-stat-ut-a-ble, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. statutable.) Not statutable; not agreeable or according to statute law.

"That plea did not avail, although the lease were *unstatutable*."—*Swift*; *Power of the Bishop*.

un-stanch-ed (as *a*), a. (UNSTANCH-ED.)

un-stayed, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. stayed.) Not supported. (See example under UNSTAYED, 2.)

un-stead-fast, **un-stead-fast**, **un-stead-fast**, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. steady.)

1. Not steady; not firm; irresolute, wavering, fickle.

"All persons reproach each other's paye And hold them *unsteady*."—*Pure Pleasure*, p. 1.

2. Timid; irresolute.

"*Unsteady*, by a blasted y-e-m-slay."—*Macaulay*; *Rev. Eng.*, ch. 111.

3. Insecure, unsafe.

"All men's state, alike *unsteady*."—*Shakspeare*; *Richard II.*, l. 1.

un-stead-fast-ly, adv. (Eng. unsteady; -ly.) Not in a steady manner; unsteady.

un-stead-fast-ness, a. (Eng. unsteady; -ness.) The quality or state of being unsteady; want of steadiness or security.

"The *unsteadiness* and *unsteadiness* of the position."—*King James*; *Rev. Eng.*, ch. 111.

un-stead-ly, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. steady.) Not steady; not firm; shaking, fluctuating, feeble.

"*Unsteady*, in an *unsteady* manner, without steadiness, firmness, or consistency; *unsteady*, changeable.

un-stead-ly-ness, a. (Eng. unsteady; -ness.) The quality or state of being unsteady; want of steadiness, firmness, steadiness, consistency, or resolution; instability, fickleness, restlessness.

"The *unsteadiness* and *unsteadiness* of the position."—*Macaulay*; *Rev. Eng.*, ch. 111.

un-stead-y, a. (Pref. un- (1), and Eng. steady.)

1. Not steady; not firm; shaking, fluctuating, feeble, trembling, wavering, fluctuating, feeble, or unstable.

"*Unsteady*, in an *unsteady* manner, without steadiness, firmness, or consistency; *unsteady*, changeable.

2. Not steady or constant in mind or pose; unstable, unsettled, fickle, wavering, changeable.

"The wild and *unsteady* energy of a half-bred people."—*Macaulay*; *Rev. Eng.*, ch. 111.

3. Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying, changeable.

"A ship driven by *unsteady* winds."—*Locke*.

4. Of irregular life; lower, dissipated.

5. Uncertain, ambiguous, doubtful, wavering. (*Locke*; *Locke*, ch. 111, ch. 111.)

6. Not firmly established or settled.

"And strongly in the *unsteady* of France."—*Locke*; *Locke*, ch. 111, ch. 111.

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ate, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hāre, camel, hār, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; sō, pō, er, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu = kw.

expect, Xenophon, exist. ph. = f
shūs, -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

hũ, hũ; pout, jow; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; da, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph - t
 dian, dian - chon, -tion, sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -tious, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.
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1. Not successful; not producing or attended with the desired result; not fortunate in the issue.

"It was almost certain to be *unsuccessful*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 11.

2. Not meeting with success; not fortunate.

"Had Fortius been the *unsuccessful* lover."—*Johnson: Cat.*

ün-süo-qōs'-fai-ly, adv. [Eng. *unsuccessful*; -ly.] In an unsuccessful manner; without success.

"Inviting *unsuccessfully* a Dutch and an English minister."—*Secker: Works*, vi. 67.

ün-süo-qōs'-fai-nōa, a. [Eng. *unsuccessful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unsuccessful; want of success.

"The *unsuccessfulness* of that treaty."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 18.

• **ün-süo-qōs'-ive**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *successive*.] Not successive; not proceeding by succession of parts.

"The *unsuccessive* duration of God with relation to himself."—*Hale: Orig. of Numbers*.

• **ün-süo-qōs'-g-bie**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *successful*.] Incapable of being successful, relieved, aided, or remedied.

"Do an *unsuccessful* match."—*Stowe: A Realist*, bk. iv.

ün-süo-qōs'-sured, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assured*.] Not successful, relieved, or aided. (*Speaker: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 51.)

ün-süeked, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sucked*.] Not sucked; not drawn or drained by the mouth.

"The tests . . . *Unucked* of lamb or kid."—*Milton: P. L.*, l. 388.

• **ün-süed**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *unsued*.] Unsued, unsought.

"Gittias . . . rewarded decrees *unsued* to."—*Adams: Works*, l. 468.

• **ün-süf-för-g-bie**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sufferable*.] Not sufferable; insufferable, intolerable.

"Hail heard the *unsufferable* noise."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 57.

ün-süf-för-g-bly, adv. [Eng. *unsufferable*; -ly.] In a manner not able to be borne; insufferably, intolerably.

"This wench does look so *unsufferably* ugly."—*Faust: Provoked*, l. 10.

• **ün-süf-för-ling**, a. & s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suffering*.]

A. As adj.: Not suffering; free from suffering.

"His *unsuffering* kingdom yet will come."—*Phonon: A Rymy*.

B. As subst.: Incapability of enduring or of being endured.

"For *unsuffering* of thy sake."—*Wycliffe: 1 Maccabees*, ix. 10.

• **ün-süf-fie-lence**, **ün-süf-fie-len-gy** (a as sh), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sufficient*.] The quality or state of being unsufficient or insufficient; want of sufficiency; insufficiency.

"The error and *unsufficiency* of the arguments."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polite*, bk. vi.

• **ün-süf-fie-lent** (o as sh), **ün-süf-fy-oy-ent**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; insufficient, inadequate.

"They are *unsufficient* to attain unto that end."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polite*, bk. iii., l. 10.

• **ün-süf-fie-lent-ly** (a as sh), adv. [Eng. *unsufficiently*; -ly.] Not sufficiently, insufficiently.

"Abolishing of *unsufficiently* disposed penitents."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polite*, bk. vi.

• **ün-süf-fi-ging-nōa**, s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sufficiency*.] The quality or state of being insufficient; insufficiency.

ün-süg-ared (a as sh), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sugared*.] Not sugared; not sweetened with sugar. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 883.)

• **ün-süg-gōst-ive**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suggestive*.] Not suggestive.

"It must not be inferred that Mr. Gougeon's speech was absolutely *unsuggestive*."—*Daily Chronicle*, March 8, 1888.

• **ün-süit**, v. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *suit*, v.] Not to suit; to be unsuitable to.

"My *unsuited* nature."—*Emerson: IV. xv. 4*.

ün-süit-a-bil-i-ty, s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suitability*.] Unsuitableness.

ün-süit-g-bie, **ün-süte-a-bie**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suitable*.] Not suitable; not fit; not adapted; unbecoming, asserted, unfit, incongruous, improper.

"It would be very *unsuitable* to my intended brevity."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 111.

ün-süit-g-bie-nōa, a. [Eng. *unsuitable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unsuitable; unsuitableness, incongruity.

"There is a fitness or unsuitableness of certain circumstances to certain persons, and an unsuitableness of others."—*Locke: Education*, Prop. 1.

ün-süit-g-bly, adv. [Eng. *unsuitable*; -ly.] In an unsuitable manner or degree; unfitly, inadequately, improperly, incongruously.

"To employ them *unsuitably*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v. charge 4.

ün-süit-ōd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suit*.]

1. Not suited; not accommodated or provided with what one wants.

"So that no constitution-master may go *unsuited* from his shop."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*.

2. Not suited, not fitted; unsuitable.

"A blind fury, which perhaps is not *unsuited* to barbarians."—*Lewis: Greek Early Rom. Hist.* (ed. 1855), l. 368.

ün-süit-ling, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suiting*.] Not suiting; unsuited, unsuitable, unbecoming.

"A passion most *unsuited* such a man."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, iv. 1.

ün-süit-lied, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suit*.]

1. L^y: Not sullied, not stained, not tarnished.

"[An] ample character of unsullied frame."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad*, xliii. 184.

2. Fig.: Free from imputation of evil; untarnished, unblemished.

"Your honour and that of the nation are *unsullied*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

• **ün-sümmed**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *summed*.] Not summed up; not counted or reckoned in one amount or total.

"With expense *unsunned*."—*Milton: English Garden*, l.

ün-süm-mōned, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *summoned*.] Not summoned, called upon, or cited.

"Not leave *unsunned* one of all the train."—*Crump: Homer: Odyssey*, xlii.

ün-süng, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sung*.]

1. Not sung; not recited musically, as a song.

"Half yet remains *unsung*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 11.

2. Not celebrated in verse.

"Nor Oedipus, shall thou be left *unsung*."—*Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid*, vii. 1, 10.

• **ün-sünk**, **ün-suncke**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sunk*.] Not submerged; not settled down.

"Where rain in winter stood long time *unsunk*."—*Brown: Shakespeare's Pastoral*, ii. 4.

• **ün-sunned**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sunned*.]

1. L^y: Not sunned; not exposed upon by the sun.

"Down by the *unsunned* depths lies so much treasure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 3, 1888.

2. Fig.: Not cheered.

"His *unsunned* heart."—*Richardson: Excursion*, bk. vii.

• **ün-sün-ny**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sunny*.] Not sunny; gloomy.

"Wearing this *unsunny* face."—*Tennyson: Poems & Fitts*.

• **ün-sü-për-sü-ōa**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *superfluous*.] Not superfluous; not in excess; not more than enough.

"In *unsuperfluous* even proportion."—*Milton: Comus*, 778.

• **ün-sü-për-scribed**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supercribed*.] Not directed or addressed.

"The letter was *unscribed*, and *unsupercribed* also."—*Richardson: Charles*, l. 104.

• **ün-süpped**, **ün-soup-id**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *sup*; -ed.] Not having supped; without supper.

"The kysse went awide to his house *unsupped*."—*Wycliffe: Daniel*, vi. 18.

• **ün-sü-plant-ōd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supplanted*.] Not supplanted; not tripped up.

"*Unsupplanted* feet."—*Phelps: Cedar*, 11.

• **ün-sü-ple**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supple*.] Not supple; not bending or yielding easily.

"Those *unsupple* sinews would not bend."—*Shakspeare: Othello*, v. 1.

• **ün-sü-pü-g-bie**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *supply*, and *sub-able*.] Not capable of being supplied.

"The *unsuppliable* defect of any necessary accident."—*Coleridge: Works*.

ün-sü-plied, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supply*.] Not supplied; not furnished with what is necessary.

"The pangs of hunger *unsupplied*."—*Comyn: The World*.

• **ün-sü-port-g-bie**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supportable*.] Not supportable; not able to be supported; insupportable, intolerable.

"The very courtesy of the law was *unsupportable* yoke."—*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, bk. i. c. 1.

• **ün-sü-port-g-bie-nōa**, a. [Eng. *unsupportable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unsupportable.

"The *unsupportableness* of this guilt."—*Wheat: Nat. Religion*, bk. ii, ch. vii.

• **ün-sü-port-g-bly**, adv. [Eng. *unsupportable*; -ly.] In an unsupportable manner or degree; not in a manner that can be borne; insupportably.

"He shall be infinitely, *unsupportably* miserable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 4.

ün-sü-port-ōd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *support*.]

1. Not supported; not upheld; not maintained; not sustained.

"It is *unsupported* by truth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Not supported, assisted, or countenanced.

"*Unsupported* by and unaided with the state."—*Warburton: Divine Legislation*, bk. ii, l. 13.

• **ün-sü-pressed**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suppressed*.] Not suppressed; not held or kept under; not subdued, not quieted; not put down.

"Simple manners, feelings *unsuppressed*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. 5.

• **ün-süre** (a as sh), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sure*.] Not sure; not fixed, not a fact; uncertain, insecure.

"What is mortal, and *unsure*?"—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, i. 4.

• **ün-süred** (a as sh), a. [Eng. *unsured*; -d.] Not made sure; not securely established; made uncertain or unsafe.

"They now *unsured* narrative to the eye."—*Shakspeare: King Lear*, i. 1.

• **ün-süre-ly** (a as sh), adv. [Eng. *unsurely*; -ly.] In an unsure manner; insecurely, unsafely, uncertainly.

"The vanity of greatness he had tried, And how *unsurely* stands the seat of pride."—*Butler: Hudibras*, ii.

• **ün-süre-ty** (a as sh), s. [Eng. *unsurety*; -ty.] Uncertainty, insecurity.

"Thou stodest at chivalry in doubt and *unsurety*."—*Chaucer: Canterbury Tales*, p. 214.

• **ün-sür-ling**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surging*.] Not mounting or rising in waves.

"Up and down on the *unsurging* sea."—*Longfellow: Legend of John the Fisherman*.

ün-sür-mōnt-g-bie, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surmountable*.] Not surmountable; not capable of being surmounted; insurmountable.

"Another *unsurmountable* source of discord."—*Alton: Fugate*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

• **ün-sür-pass-g-bie**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surpassable*.] Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded.

• **ün-sür-pass-g-bly**, adv. [Eng. *unsurpassable*; -ly.] In an unsurpassable manner or degree. (*Ruskin*.)

• **ün-sür-passed**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surpassed*.] Not surpassed; not excelled, or outdone. (*Byron: The Corsair*, iv. 34.)

• **ün-sür-rēd-dōd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surrounded*.] Not surrounded; not given up or delivered.

"He is none, as a *unsurrounded* of prize."—*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

• **ün-sür-rōund-ōd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surrounded*.] Not surrounded; not encompassed, or environed.

"Retreating *unsurrounded*."—*Butler: Hudibras*, bk. ii, l. 10.

üte, üt, üre, amidst, whät, füll, äther; wä, wöt, häre, camöl, hër, thäre; pine, püt, süre, air, marine; gö, pö, or, wöre, wöf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, quäte, cür, räte, füll; trj, sýrian. a, o = ä; ey = ä; qu = kw.

NEL, né; pòut, jówí; cat, cəll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gəm; thin, thín; sin, sɛ; expect, Xəpəktən, exíst. -kag.
-šan, -tían = shán. -tion, -sion = shún; -gion, -gion = shún. -cious, -tions, -sions = shún. -his, -dis, ac. = dɛl, del.

un-tám-g-blo, ún-tám-g-blo, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untamable*.] Incapable of being tamed, domesticated, subdued, or subjugated; not capable of being rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought or softened from a wild, savage, rude, or violent state.

"As wild and as untamable
As the rude mountain where they dwell."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 6.

un-tám-g, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tame, a.*] Not tame; wild, savage.

"Ida . . . nurse of beasts untame."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad viii. 61.

un-tám-g, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tamed*.] 1. Not tamed; not domesticated; not reclaimed from wildness; as, an untamed beast. 2. Not subdued or antiquated; not brought under control; unsubdued.

"There, untamed, th' approaching conqueror waits."
Moor: Visited Prophet of Khorsan.

3. Not brought under.
"As men by fasting starve th' untamed disease."
Irriden: Theodore & Monrovi, 267.

un-tám-g-éd-néa, a. [Eng. *untamed*; -néa.] The quality or state of being untamed.

"Pride and the untamedness of our nature."
Leighton: Comment on 1 Peter v.

un-tám-g-é, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *tangle*.] To disentangle; to free from entanglement or intricacy; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, ambiguity, or uncertainty; to explain; to clear up.

"O time, thou must untangle this."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

un-tám-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tanned*.] Not tanned; not prepared by tanning; raw.

"To wear rude socks of untanned hide."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xlii.

un-tám-píe, v.t. & i. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *tappie*.]

A. Trans. To turn game of a bag, or to drive it out of cover; hence, to reveal, to disclose, to discover.

B. Intrans. To come out of concealment.
"Now I'll untappie." (Comes forward with the bottle).
Massey: Very Woman, li. 6.

un-tám-níshed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tarnished*.] Not tarnished; not stained; not soiled; unblemished. (*Lit. & fig.*)

un-tám-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tasked*.] Not subjected or liable to, as a task or labour; free from labour; unoccupied. *Idi.*

"To pass the remnant of his days untasked."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. I.

un-tám-g, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *taste*.] To take away a taste from; to cause to feel disgust or distaste for.

"Could not, by all means might be devised,
Unbaste them of this great disgust."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

un-tám-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tasted*.] 1. *Lit.* Not tasted; not tried by the taste or tongue.

"The dishes were removed untasted from the table."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vi.

2. Fig. Untried; not experienced or enjoyed.

"From him untasted torn away."
Copier: To Charles Diodati.

un-tám-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tasting*.] Not tasting; not perceiving any taste.

"Whose balmy juices glide o'er th' untasting tongue."
Swift: (Told.)

un-tám-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *taught*.] 1. Not taught; not instructed; uneducated, unlettered, illiterate.

"The rustic boy, who walks the fields untaught."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

2. Not having learnt by experience; ignorant.

"Untaught that soon such anguish must ensue."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

3. Unskilled; not having use or practice.

"Used to command, untaught to plead for favour."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., iv. 1.

4. Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching.

"Wild and untaught are terms which we alone
Invent, for fashion's offspring from our own."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, l. 1.

un-tám-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *taured*.]

1. Not taxed; not charged with or liable to taxes.

"These untaxed people were actually subject to the payment of taxes."
Barb: Constitution with America.

2. Not charged with or accused of any fault, crime, or offence.

"Common speech which leaves no virtue untaxed."
Bacon: Of Learning, bk. I.

un-tám-g, v.t. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *teach*.] 1. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what had been previously taught.

"Will this untouch us to complain?"
Byron: Oh! snatch it away to Beauty's bloom.

2. To cause to be forgotten; to make to cease from being acquired by teaching.

"But we, by art, untouch what nature taught."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, l. 1.

un-tám-g-blo, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *teachable*.] Not teachable; not able to be taught, either from mental incapacity or from want of docility of spirit; incapable of receiving instruction.

"The obstinate and unteachable Pharisees."
Milton: Dock & Dec. of Discourse, bk. II, ch. xiv.

un-tám-g, v.t. [Pref. un- (2) and Eng. *teach*.] To unteach a team from; to deprive of a team.

"As soon as the son unteaches his chariot."
Isaiah: Great Exemplar.

un-tám-g-níe-ál, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *technical*.] Not technical; free from technicalities or technical expressions.

"The author has treated it in an untechnical way as possible."
Field: Dec. 24, 1867.

un-tám-g-blo, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tellable*.] Incapable of being told; indescribable.

"Unfathomable virtues."
Wycliffe: Eccles. xiv. 2.

un-tám-g-pér, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *temper, v.*] To deprive of the temper or due degree of hardness, as metals; hence, to soften, to mollify.

"Softened and untamped the courage of men."
Cotton: Montaigne's Essays, xlii.

un-tám-g-pér-éte, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *temperate*.] Not temperate; intemperate.

"Intemperate knave, will nothing quench thy appetite."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman Pleased, l. 2.

un-tám-g-péred, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tempered*.] 1. Not tempered; not duly mixed for use.

"Others daubed it with untamped mortar."
Milton: l. 10.

2. Not built with properly tempered mortar.

"Shalt thou untamped wall."
Copier: Hope, 687.

3. Not brought to the proper degree of hardness; as, untamped steel.

4. Not brought to a fit or proper state; not regulated, moderated, or controlled.

"Let us not . . . condemn him with untamped severity."
Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Waller.

un-tám-g-éd (p silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tempted*.] Not tempted; not put to the trial or test; not tried by allurements, enticement, or persuasion; not allured or enticed.

"Untempted, or by woe or by price."
Cotton: On the Pass.

un-tám-g-ér (p silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tempter*.] Not a tempter.

un-tám-g-blo, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *tenable*.] 1. Not tenable; incapable of being held in possession; incapable of being defended.

"White's game seems untenable."
Field: Dec. 21, 1867.

2. Incapable of being defended or maintained by argument; indefensible.

"Their main scheme . . . appearing so untenable."
Waterland: Works, vol. iv. (Introd.)

un-tám-g-blo-néa, a. [Eng. *untenable*; -néa.] The quality or state of being untenable or indefensible.

"The utter untenableness of Mr. B's materialistic atheism."
Brit. Quart. Review, Oct. 1861, p. 309.

un-tám-g-ant, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *tenant*.] 1. To deprive of a tenant or tenants; to expel the tenant or occupant from.

"Untenancing (eviction) of its food."
Coleridge: Dialect of Nations.

2. To evict to dislodge.

"Whence all the power of man cannot untamant him."
Adams: Works, l. 300.

un-tám-g-ant-g-blo, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untenantable*.] Not tenantable; not fit for a tenant or occupier; not in suitable condition for a tenant; not capable of being tenanted or inhabited.

"From and untenable regions."
Wheat.

un-tám-g-ant-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untenantable*.] Not tenanted; not occupied by tenant; uninhabited.

"All silent now—for now are still
Thy bowers, untenanted bowers."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

un-tám-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untenanted*.] Not tenanted; not taken care of; charge of.

"Go, go, my lamb, untenanted, onward fare."
Copier: On the Death of Isaac.

un-tám-g-ér, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untenant*.] 1. Not tender, not soft.

"Why tender'st thou that paper to me, with
A look untender?"
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

un-tám-g-éred, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untenanted*.] Not tenanted; not offered; unpaid.

"A tribute . . . which by the lately
Is left untenanted."
Shakespeare: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

un-tám-g, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *untenant*.] 1. To deprive of a tent; to bring out of a tent. (*Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.*)

un-tám-g-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *untenanted* and suff. -éd.] Not to be proved by a tent; not dressed; incurable.

"Th' untenanted woundings of a father's curse."
Shakespeare: Lear, i. 4.

un-tám-g-é, a. [Pref. un- (1); Eng. *untenanted* and suff. -é.] Incautious, careless. (*Scott: Eng. terrestrial*.)

un-tám-g-ríe-ál, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untenanted*.] Not terrestrial; spiritual; unearthly.

"No pain assailed his un-terrestrial sense."
Shakespeare: Queen Mab, v.

un-tám-g-ríe-ál, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untenanted*.] Not terrifying; not appalling.

"Not un-terrible was the aspect."
Corley: Sermon, bk. ii, ch. iii.

un-tám-g-ríe-ál, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *untenanted*.] Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted.

"Incensed with indignation, Satan stood
Unterrified."
Milton: P. L., ii. 70.

un-thánk, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *thank*.] Ingratitude, ill will.

"Thus shall I have unthank on every side."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, v.

2. Used also adverbially; as, his (her) unthank = no thanks to him (them), in spite of him (them).

un-thánk-éd, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *thanked*.] 1. Not thanked; not repaid with thanks or acknowledgments.

"Th' all-giver would be unthanked."
Milton: P. L., ii. 70.

2. Not received with thanks or thankfulness.

"Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve."
Dryden: (Field.)

un-thánk-ríe-ál, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *unthankful*.] 1. Not thankful; not grateful; not making acknowledgment for good or benefits received; ungrateful.

"A thankful man owes a courtesy ever; the
Unthankful but when he needs it."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, (Ded.)

2. Giving no return; unproductive.

"The husbandman ought not, for one unthankful year, to forsake the plough."
Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. Not acknowledged or repaid with thanks; not thankfully received or welcomed.

"One of the most unthankful offices in the world."
Goldsmith: The Bee, No. 8.

un-thánk-ríe-ál, a. [Eng. *unthankful*.] In an unthankful or ungrateful manner without thanks. (*Elyot: Governour, bk. ii, ch. ii.*)

un-thánk-ríe-ál, a. [Eng. *unthankful*.] The quality or state of being unthankful; ingratitude, ingratitude.

"The wonderful unthankfulness and too much
Unthankfulness of man."
Fisher: On Prayer, (Introd.)

See, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father: wá, wét, hère, oamel, hór, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; gá, pít, or, wère, wéll, wórk, whá, sóm; máte, cáh, cúre, quíte, óúr, rále, fáll; trý, síryan. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

[Pref. un- (1), and unthawed; not fit in suitable condition of being thawed or

regions.—*Whewell*
[Pref. un- (1), and Eng. not occupied by a

now are still
unthawed!
Mormon, II. (Hated)

un- (1), and Eng. not taken care of
On the death of Isaac.

or affection; unkind

aper to me, with
Cymbeline, III. 4
un- (1), and Eng. not offered; un-

which by the lady
Cymbeline, III. 1

un- (2), and Eng. but
it; to bring out of
Cressida, II. 3

un- (1); Eng. but (2),
careless. (Soc.)

[Pref. un- (1), and Eng. not; unthawed; spiritual

unthawed; spiritual

unthawed; spiritual

unthawed; spiritual

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unthawed, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thawed.] Not thawed; not melted or dissolved, as ice, snow, &c.
"The river yet unthawed."
Pope: *Horace*; Sat., bk. II, mt. 2.

un-thawed-to-ol, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thawed.] Not theological; not according to sound principles of theology.
"To argue from Scripture negatively in things of this nature is somewhat untheological."—*Sp. Hall*: On the Oth. of Christ's Nativity.

un-think, *v.t.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. think.] To retract in thought; to remove or dismiss from the mind or thought; to think differently about.
"To unthink your speaking."
Shakspeare: *Henry VIII.*, II. 4.

un-think-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thinkable.] That cannot be made an object of thought; incapable of being thought; inconceivable.
"The annihilation of matter is unthinkable, for the same reason that the creation of matter is unthinkable."—*Herbert Spencer*: *First Principles*, § 55.

un-think-er, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thinker.] A thoughtless, inconsiderate person.
"Thinkers and unthinkers by the million."
Carlyle: *Fr. Revol.*, pt. I, bk. IV, ch. I.

un-think-ing, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thinking.]
1. Not thinking; not taking thought; thoughtless, inconsiderate; heedless, careless.
"The unthinking king showed some signs of concern."
Mowbray: *Ham. Rev.*, ch. III.
2. Not indicating or characteristic of thought or consideration.
"With earnest eyes and round unthinking face."
Shakspeare: *Lea.*, I. 4.
3. Thoughtless; done or acted without thought or care.
"Youth's unthinking glaze."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 22.

un-think-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. unthinking; *ly*.] In an unthinking, thoughtless, or heedless manner; without thought; thoughtlessly, heedlessly, recklessly.

un-think-ing-ness, *a.* [E. unthinking; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unthinking; or thoughtless; thoughtlessness, carelessness, recklessness.
"This kind of indifference or unthinkingness."
Lord Balfour.

un-thinned, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thinned.] Not thinned; not made thinner.
"The ranks unthinned though slaughter's still."
Byron: *Bioge of Corinth*, xxix.

un-thirst-y, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thirsty.] Not thirsty.
"With an unthirsty infant's appetite."
Gibber: *Low Mites*, II. 11.

un-thorn-y, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thorny.] Not thorny; free from thorns.
"A paradise, or unthorny place of knowledge."
Bacon: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. I, ch. v.

un-thought (ought as *at*), *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thought.] Not thought; not imagined, considered, or conceived. (Generally followed by *of*.)
"A strength unthought of heretofore."
Hardworth: *Mistress of Jethburgh*.

un-thought-ful, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thoughtful.] Not thoughtful; not exercising thought or reflection; unthinking, careless, thoughtless.
"Forthrightful, with the recklessness of the father, and unthoughtful of the mother, leave the justa travails, and take unjust allures."
Golden Bore, ch. xxviii.

un-thought-ful-ness (ought as *at*), *a.* [Eng. unthoughtful; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unthoughtful; thoughtlessness.
"A constant equable serenity and unthoughtfulness in outward actions."
Pell: *Life of Hammond*, § 2.

un-thought-like (ought as *at*), *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thought, and suff. -like.] Not like a thought.
"Unthoughtlike thoughts."
Poe: *Works*, II. 104.

un-thread, *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. thread.]
1. To draw or take out a thread from; as, to unthread a needle.
2. To relax the ligaments of; to loosen.
"Be with his bare hand can unthread thy joints."
Milton: *Comus*, 214.

un-thrown, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thrown.] Not thrown, cast, or flung.
"No stone unthrown, nor yet no dart uncast."
Shakspeare: *Henry IV.*, II. 2.

un-tie-kled (to as *el*), *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. tickled.] Not tickled.
"There is not an ear in the whole county un-tickled."
Chesterfield: *Pope's Journal*, No. 277.

un-ti-di-ly, *adv.* [Eng. untidy; *ly*.] In an untidy or slovenly manner.

un-ti-di-ness, *s.* [Eng. untidy; *ness*.] The quality or state of being untidy; want of tidiness; slovenliness.

un-ti-dy, *un-ty-dye*, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. tidy.]
1. Out of proper time; unseasonable, untimely.
"With untidy tales he larded full ofts
Conscience and his company."
P. Plowman, p. 606.
2. Not tidy or neat; slovenly.

un-tie, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. tie, v.]

3. To find one's way through.
"They soon unthreaded the labyrinth of rocks."
De Quincey: *Spanish Bazaar*, § 16.

un-threat-ened, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. threatened.] Not threatened or menaced.
"Unthreatened and unthreatened, by any language of mine."
King Charles: *Elton Basilide*.

un-threshed, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. threshed.] Not threshed.
"The humid atmospheres which penetrated the unthreshed stacks."
Judy Chronicle, Feb. 4, 1855.

un-thrift, *a. & a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thrift.]
A. As substantiv.
1. Want of thrift; prodigality, unthriftiness.
2. A prodigal; an unthrifty person; a spendthrift.
"A great multitude of unthrifts and out throes."
Goldings: *Canter.*, fol. 16.
B. As adj. Unthrifty, profuse, prodigal; good for nothing.
"She] with an unthrift love did run from Venice."
Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

un-thrift-ful-ly, *adv.* [Pref. un- (1); Eng. thrift; *ful*; *ly*.] Unthriftyly, wastefully.
"An other no less is, that such pleats of village, as was abundantly in every quarter, for the relief of us all, is now all wastefully and unthriftyly spent, in maintaining you unwise rebels."
Mar J. Cooke: *Heart of Sedition*.

un-thrift-i-ness, *s.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thrift; *ness*.] Unthriftiness.
"Unquiet care and fond unthrift."
Spenser: *P. Q.*, III. xii. 25.

un-thrift-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. unthrifty; *ly*.] In an unthrifty manner; wastefully, lavishly, prodigally.
"Part with them here unthriftyly."
Ben Jonson: *Epigram* 7.

un-thrift-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. unthrifty; *ness*.] The quality or state of being unthrifty:
(1) The state of being in an unthriving condition.
"Staggering, non-proficiency, and unthriftiness of profession is the fruit of self."
Rogers: *Naaman the Syrian*.
(2) Want of thrift; prodigality, profusion, wastefulness.

un-thrift-y, *un-thrift-ye*, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thrifty.]
1. Not thriving; not profiting; unthriving.
"What [is it] but this self and presuming of our selves causes grace to be unthriftly and to hang down the head?"
Rogers: *Naaman the Syrian*, p. 106.
2. Good for nothing.
"Can no man tell of my unthriftly son?"
Shakspeare: *Richard II.*, v. 2.

3. Not thriving; wasteful, prodigal, profuse.
"Bute the lazie of unthrifts gentlemen."
H. de la Haye: *Descript. of England*, bk. II, ch. vi.
4. Preventing thrift or thriving; impoverishing.
"Unmanly murder and unthriftly wealth."
Shakspeare: *P. Q.*, I. v. 25.

un-thriv-ing, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thriving.] Not thriving, not prospering.
"Factions which are unthriving and stand at a day."
Sp. Hall: *Meditations & Prayers*, cent. I, No. 44.

un-throne, *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. throne.] To dethrone; to drive or depose from a throne.
"Him to unthroned we then
May hope."
Milton: *P. L.*, II. 231.

un-thrown, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. thrown.] Not thrown, cast, or flung.
"No stone unthrown, nor yet no dart uncast."
Shakspeare: *Henry IV.*, II. 2.

un-tie-kled (to as *el*), *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. tickled.] Not tickled.
"There is not an ear in the whole county un-tickled."
Chesterfield: *Pope's Journal*, No. 277.

un-ti-di-ly, *adv.* [Eng. untidy; *ly*.] In an untidy or slovenly manner.

un-ti-di-ness, *s.* [Eng. untidy; *ness*.] The quality or state of being untidy; want of tidiness; slovenliness.

un-ti-dy, *un-ty-dye*, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. tidy.]
1. Out of proper time; unseasonable, untimely.
"With untidy tales he larded full ofts
Conscience and his company."
P. Plowman, p. 606.
2. Not tidy or neat; slovenly.

un-tie, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. tie, v.]

A. Transitive:
1. To loosen, or undo, as a knot.
"This knot will be quickly untied."
Wallington: *Reliq. of Nature*, § 2.
2. To unbind; to free from any bond or fastening; to loose, to liberate.
"My train obey'd me, and my ship untied."
Pope: *Burton*; *Odyssey* II. 304.
3. To loosen from coils or convolutions.
"Her snakes untied, sulphurous waters drink."
Pope: *Nature*; *Franklin*, 138.
4. To free from hindrance, impediment, or obstruction; to set loose.
"All the evils of an untied tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness."
Taylor.
5. To dissolve; to break up.
"It unties the inward knot of marriage."
Milton: *Dock & Discipline of Discourse*, bk. I, ch. 12.
6. To resolve; to unfold; to lay open.
"They quicken cloth, perplexities untie."
Dephens: *Of Providence*, 218.

B. Intrans. To become untied or unfastened; as, This knot will not untie.

un-tight-en (gh allent), *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. tighten.] To make less tight; to loosen.

un-till, *un-till*, *on-till*, *prep.* [A substituted form of *unto*, by the use of *til* for *to*. *Till* (if) is of Scandinavian origin, to of Anglo-Saxon.] [TILL, *prep.*]
1. Till, *to*. (Used of time.)
"Till the break of day."
Shakspeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.
2. To. (Used before material objects.)
"He roused himself full lather, and hastened them untill."
Spenser: *P. Q.*, I. xi. 4.
3. Before a sentence or clause = till the time that, till the point or degree that.
"Till
Twelve died in conflict with himself alone."
Cooper: *Harner*; *Utah* xv.

un-tile, *v.t.* [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. tile.] To remove or take the tiles from; to uncover by removing the tiles.
"You may untile the house, 'tis possible."
Tassoni: *Art. Woman's Plea*, I. 2.

un-tiled, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. tiled.] Not tiled; not covered with tiles. (See extract under UNOLAZED, 2.)

un-till, *prep.* (UNTIL.)

un-till-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. tillable.] Incapable of being tiled or cultivated; unfit for cultivation.

un-till-ed, *un-tild*, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. tillable.] Not tilled; not cultivated; not brought under cultivation.
"Many thousand acres of untill'd land."
Field, Dec. 31, 1857.

un-tim-bored, *a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. timbered.]
1. Not furnished with timber; weak.
"Weak un-timbered walls."
Shakspeare: *Titus & Cressida*, I. 2.
2. Not covered with timber or growing trees; not wooded.

un-time, *adv. & a.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. time.]
A. As adv. Not in time.
"Tithing com him untime, for Lowry dede he fond."
Robert de Brunne, p. 227.
B. As subst. An unit, improper, or unseasonable time.
"A man shall not sto in untime."
Chaucer: *Purp. Tales*.

un-time-ly-ness, *s.* [Eng. untimely; *ness*.] The quality or state of being untimely; unseasonableness.
"The untime-lyness of temporal death."
Sp. Taylor: *To Bishop of Rochester*.

un-time-ly, *a. & adv.* [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. timely.]
A. As adjective:
1. Not timely; not seasonable; not opportune; unseasonable, ill-timed, inappropriate.
"By un- and madly joy-nustem
Wardour's: *Mistress of Jethburgh*.
2. Not done or happening in the right season; unseasonable.
"Untimely storms make men expect a dearth."
Shakspeare: *Richard III.*, II. 2.
3. Happening before the natural time; premature.
"A bone of a fish has brought many to an untimely grave."
Erasmus: *Antipaterus*.

bal, bō; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-tia, -tina = -shia. -tion, -sion = -shūn; -tion, -sion = -shūn. -sion, -sion = -shūn. -hia, -dia, &c. = -hēl, -dēl.

and Eng. tramp[ed].] Not trampled, not trodden.

"Before he of untrampled shrine!"
Brent. The First Widdowere.

un-tran-quil, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. tranquil.] Enquired, disturbed.

"I might have untranquilled them the gray day"
Boswell's tour in the Alps. — *Scott*.

un-tran-sar-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. transarable.] Not transarable; incapable of being transarred or passed from one to another.

"Though the sovereignty remains still entire and untransarable in the palace." — *Musil*. *Proclamation of Paris*.

un-tran-sat-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. transatible.] Not transatible; incapable of being translated; unfit for translation.

"To me they appear untranslatable." — *Gray*. *For April*, 1824.

un-tran-sat-e-ble-ness, a. [Eng. untranslatable; -ness.] The quality or state of being untranslatable. [*Coleridge*.]

un-tran-sat-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. translated.] Not translated; in the original language.

"I might have had the term translated 'everlasting night' to be preserved untranslated." — *Southey*. *Letter to Robert*, vol. II, pt. II, ch. 1.

un-tran-sat-ment, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. transatible.] Incapable of being translated.

"Each character . . . appears to be in practice pretty durable and untranslatable." — *Hume*.

un-tran-sar-ent, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. transarable.] Not transparent; not transparent, opaque.

"They exhibited an untransarable blue." — *Boyle*. *Works*, 1. 74.

un-tran-sar-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. transarable.] Not transarable; not possible to be passed or gone over.

"The untransarable bar"
That limit rises as we go.
— *Daniel*. *Cleopatra*.

un-trav-elled, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. travelled.]

1. Not travelled; not trodden or journeyed over by passengers.

"The deep shade of these untravelled hills"
— *Wordsworth*. *Lancashire*, bk. vi.

2. Not having seen foreign countries; not having travelled abroad.

"To untravelled Englishmen cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures." — *Addison*. *Spectator*, 168.

un-trav-ers-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. transarable.] That cannot be traversed or travelled over. [*Ruskin*.]

un-trav-er-sed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. transarable.] To travel back; to go back in the same steps; to retrace.

"We will untravel the steps of damned light."
— *Shakespeare*. *King John*, v. 4.

un-trav-ers-ure (as sh), v. [Pref. un- (2) and Eng. transarable.] To bring forth, as treasure; to set forth; to display.

"The quantities with which he untraversured the store of his memory." — *J. Milford*.

un-trav-ers-ured (as sh), a. [Pref. un- (2) and Eng. transarable.] Deprived, as of a treasure, deposited.

"They found the bed untraversured of their mistress."
— *Shakespeare*. *As You Like It*, II, 1.

un-treat-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. treatable.]

1. Not able to be treated; not treatable; untreatable.

"A perverse and untreatable temper." — *Scott*. *Chronicle*, pt. I, ch. III.

2. Impracticable.

un-trém-bing, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trembling.] Not trembling; not shaking or shivering; free from tremor.

"Then might the demagogue
Untrémbling mouth the heavens"
— *Shakespeare*. *The Taming of the Shrew*.

un-trém-b-ous, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. tremulous.] Not tremulous; steady, unshaking.

"Here was the sea round, full, deftly dropped by untrémbling hands." — *C. Brown*. *Villages*, ch. 1.

un-trém-b-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trembled.] Not trembled on; intact.

"Such a man may stand with an untrémbled conscience."
— *Scott*. *Waverley*, II, 107.

un-trés-pas-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trespassing.] Not trespassing; not transgressing.

"In the midst of an untrés-pas-ing honesty." — *Alison*. *Apology for Dissimulation*, § 1.

un-trés-sed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. tres-
-ed.] Not in tresson; not tied in a tress or tresson.

"His horse has they kompt that lay untrés-sed."
— *Chaucer*. *C. T.*, 1. 111.

un-tret-a-ble, a. [UN-TRETABLE.]

un-tried, un-tride, un-tryed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. tried.]

1. Not tried; not attempted.

"To revenge would leave us ways untried."
— *Dante*. *Baron's Wars*.

2. Not felt; not experienced; as, untried sufferings.

3. Not yet brought or subjected to trial.

"The horrible rolls in which untried prisoners are deluded." — *Paul*. *Wall*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

4. Not heard and determined in a court of law; as, The case is still untried.

5. Not subjected to trial; not tested or proved; not showing capabilities or qualities by proof given.

"Knew to prove his untried blade."
— *Scott*. *Frederick & Alice*.

6. Unexamined, unnoticed.

un-tri-ting, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trifling.] Not trifling; not indulging in levities. [*Swage*.]

un-trim-med, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trimmed.]

1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not clipped; not put in order.

"You untrimmed lamp."
— *Scott*. *Rokeby*, l. 32.

2. Stripped of ornamental dress.

"In likeness of a new untrimmed bride."
— *Shakespeare*. *King John*, III, 1.

un-trist, un-triste, v. [Pref. un- (1) and Mod. Eng. trist = trust.] To distrust, to mistrust.

un-trist, a. [UNTRUST.]

un-tri-umph-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. triumph, and suff. -able.] Admitting or allowing to triumph; not an object of triumph.

"Untriumphable try."
— *Butler*. *Hudibras*, l. 2.

un-tri-umph-ant, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. triumphant.] Not triumphant. [*Carlyle*.]

un-tri-umph-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. triumph, and suff. -ed.] Not triumphed over; not conquered or subdued.

"I suffered you only, when I conquered all.
To go untriumphed."
— *Keats*. *Lucan*; *Pharsalia*, VII.

un-tród, un-tród-den, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trod, trodden.] Not trodden; not passed over or marked by the foot.

"Mention how upon the untróden mead."
— *Wordsworth*. *ode for a General's Birthday*.

un-tróled, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. troled.] Not troled; not turned or moved round or about.

"Hard fate: untróled is now the charming eye."
— *Dryden*. *Jurand*, II.

un-tróub-le (to as el), v. [Pref. un- (2) and Eng. trouble.] To free from trouble; to dislodge.

"At thou troubled with fears, enemies, and
anxious untróuble the self of that, for he is with them."
— *Leaham*. *Com. on 1 Peter*.

un-tróub-led (to as el), a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. troubled.]

1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, trouble, anxiety, sorrow, or business; free from trouble, agitation, or worry; calm, unruffled, tranquil.

"Friendship
Should sweeten his untróubled life."
— *Crabbe*. *Hope*, 611.

2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples; calm.

3. Not foul, not turbid; clear, transparent.

"Bottom clear and untróubled." — *Bacon*.

un-tróub-led-ness (to as el), a. [Eng. untróubled; -ness.] The quality or state of being untróubled; freedom from trouble.

"He indifference and untróubled man." — *Hammond*. *Works*, IV, 476.

un-tróuth, a. [UNTRUTH.]

un-tróu-a-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. true, v., and suff. -able.] Incredible.

"She was of untróuable fairness." — *Wolfe*. *Letter II*.

un-tróu, un-tróu-a, a. & adv. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. true.]

A. As adjectives:

1. Not true; not in accordance with the facts; false.

"It is clearly untróu that no other thing is thereby signified." — *Hobbes*. *Leviathan*, bk. VII, § 11.

2. Not faithful to another; inconstant, false; not to be trusted; faithless, disloyal.

"When to my good lord I prove untróu"
— *Shakespeare*. *Cymbeline*, I, 4.

3. Inconstant, as a lover.

"The men imperious heights, the ladies all untróu."
— *Dryden*. *Flower & Leaf*, 166.

4. False, incorrect.

"Henry chastized the old untróu measure, and
made a yard of the length of his own arm." — *Palgrave*. *Chronicle*, ch. 100.

B. As adv.: Untróu, falsely.

"You for love speak well of the untróu."
— *Shakespeare*. *Twelfth Night*.

un-tróu-ly, a. [Eng. untróu (e); -ly.] In an untróu manner; not truly; contrary to the truth or reality; falsely.

un-tróu-pót-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trampetted.] Not fluted or made much of.

"The lived untróu-pót-ed and died untróu-pót-ed."
— *Roscoe*. *Quarter & Quarter*, ch. 1.

un-tróuk-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trucked.] Cut off from the truck.

"From such untróuk-ed."
— *Shakespeare*. *Titus Andronicus*, II, 1.

un-tróu-s, un-tróu-sed, v. [Pref. un- (2) and Eng. trust, v.]

1. To untie or unfasten; to loose from, or as from, a truss; to let out; specifically, to loose or let down the breeches, by untying the points by which they were held up.

"He was about to untróu his points." — *Melville*. *Red Rover*, bk. IV, ch. 1.

2. To address, to strip.

"Quick, quick, untróu me!" — *Boswell*. *Field*, 1.

un-tróu-s, a. [UNTRUST, v.] An untrasser.

"Thou grand scourge, or second untróu of the
eye." — *John*. *Henry*. *Man* out of the *Man*, II, 1.

un-tróu-sed, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trusted.] Not trusted; not tied up.

"Whose arms half naked; looks untróu-sed."
— *Purcell*. *Madrigal of Bontemps*, 101.

un-tróu-s-er, s. [Eng. untróu-s; -er.] One who untróu-ses; one who prepares for whipping by untróu-sing.

"The untróu-sers or whippers of the age." — *Don*. *James*. *Paradise*, v. 1.

un-tróu-s, s. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trust.] Distrust, mistrust.

Of loss and mistake of untróu-s. — *Gower*. *C. A.*, v.

un-tróu-s-fál, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trustful.]

1. Not trustful; not trusting.

2. Not to be trusted; not trusty; not trustworthy.

un-tróu-s-ti-ness, a. [Eng. untróu-s; -ness.] The quality or state of being untróu-s or untrustworthy.

"Untróu-s-ti-ness of gravity, [he] covered much untróu-s-ti-ness of heart." — *Hayward*. *Life of Edward VI.*

un-tróu-s-wór-thi-ness, a. [Eng. untróu-s-wór-thy; -ness.] The quality of being untrustworthy.

"It is Flay who makes the statement, and the untróu-s-wór-thi-ness of statement he cannot easily be surpassed." — *Leaves*. *History of Philosophy*, I, 283.

un-tróu-s-wór-thy, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trustworthy.] Not trustworthy; not deserving of trust; not to be trusted.

un-tróu-s-ty, un-tróu-s-ty, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. trusty.] Not trusty; not to be trusted.

"Was David known and not to be more kind than untróu-s-ty." — *Sp.* *Ball*. *Com. & Sent* in David's Case.

un-tróu-th, un-tróu-th, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. truth.]

un-tróu-th, un-tróu-th, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. truth.]

un-tróu-th, un-tróu-th, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. truth.]

un-tróu-th, un-tróu-th, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. truth.]

un-tróu-th, un-tróu-th, a. [Pref. un- (1) and Eng. truth.]

1. The quality or state of being untrue; contrariety to truth or reality; want of veracity; falseness.

"Displeased with the duke of Britaine for his great untruth and dissimulation."—*Malcontent*: *Chron.* of England (an. 1287).

2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness.

"The significance of her untruth."—*Chaucer*: *Prolog.* & *Cron.* bk. v.

3. A false statement or assertion; a falsehood, a lie. (In this sense there is a plural, *untruths*.)

"Whom want itself can from untruths to tell."

Pope: *Human*: *Imagery* civ. 128.

¶ *Untruth* is an untrue saying; *falsehood* is a false saying; *untruth* of itself reflects no disgrace on the agent; it may be unintentional or not; a *falsehood* is an intentional false saying; an *untruth* is not always spoken for the express intention of deceiving. Some persons have a habit of telling *falsehoods* from the mere love of talking. Children are apt to speak *untruths* for want of understanding the value of words; travellers from a love of exaggeration are apt to introduce *falsehoods* into their narrations. *Falsehood* is also used in the abstract sense for what is false. *Falsity* is never used in the abstract sense, for the property of the false. The former is general, the latter particular in the application; the truth or *falsehood* of an assertion is not always to be distinctly proved; the *falsity* of any particular person's assertion may be proved by the evidence of others.

un-truth-ful, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *truthful*.) Not truthful; wanting in veracity.

"Witness then found out that the prisoner was untruthful."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 27, 1888.

un-truth-ful-ness, *s.* (Eng. *untruthful-ness*.) The quality or state of being untruthful; want of veracity.

"He will be forced to show his ignorance or his untruthfulness."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 27, 1888.

un-tuck, *v.t.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tuck*.) To untuck or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck.

"For some, untuck'd, descended her shaven hat."—*Shakspeare*: *A Lover's Complaint*, 81.

un-tuck-er, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tucker*, and suff. *-er*.) Not tuckered; having or wearing no tucker. (*Addison*.)

un-tu-mul-tu-ant-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tumultuous*.) Undisturbed, quiet, calm. (*Young*: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1, 118.)

"Their free voice and untrammelled utterance."—*Garden*: *Tears of the Church*, p. 107.

un-tu-mul-tu-ous, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tumultuous*.) Not tumultuous; quiet.

un-tun-a-ble, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tun-able*.)

1. Incapable of being tuned or brought into the proper pitch.

"Or be their pipes untunable and crass."—*Shakspeare*: *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*.

2. Unharmonious, discordant, unmusical.

"The note was very untunable."—*Shakspeare*: *As You Like It*, v. 3.

un-tun-a-ble-ness, *s.* (Eng. *untunable-ness*.) The quality or state of being untunable; want of harmony or concord; discordant.

un-tun-a-ble-ly, *adv.* (Eng. *untunable-ly*.) In an untunable manner; discordantly.

"A cow untowantly and untunably crying."—*P. Holland*: *Plutarch*, p. 186.

un-tune, *v.t.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tune*.)

1. To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony; to make discordant.

"On other occasions we have drawn two words into one which has likewise very much untuned our language."—*Addison*: *Spectator*, No. 128.

2. To disorder; to confuse.

un-tuned, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tuned*.)

Not tuned; not in tune; discordant, unharmonious.

"Content my lute, and silent is my lute."—*Pope*: *Strophs to Phœbus*, 229.

un-tur-ban-ed, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *turbaned*.) Not turbaned; not wearing a turban.

"Turbaned and unsullied there."—*Abulhasan*: *Cherub*: *Thelma*, 11.

un-turn, *v.t.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *turn*, *v.*)

To turn back.

"Think at thou be taught but prison walls did see, Till so unwilling thou unturn'd the key."—*Keats*: *The Day Leigh Hunt Left Prison*.

un-turned, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *turned*.)

Not turned.

¶ To leave no stone unturned: (*STONE*, *a.*)

un-tu-tored, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tutored*.)

1. Uninstructed, nuntaght.

"One, I say, is a stranger to fear."—*Byron*: *When I stood a Young Highlander*.

2. Rude, raw, crude.

"The worth of my untutored line."—*Shakspeare*: *Rape of Lucrece* (Dedication).

un-twain, *v.t.* (Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *twain*.)

To rend in twain; to rend asunder. (*Garland of Laurels*, 1, 445.)

un-twine, *v.t. & t.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *twine*, *v.*)

A. Transitive:

1. To untwist; to open and separate, as something that has been twined or twisted.

"There ends thy glory; there the Fates unweave."—*Pope*: *Human*: *Imagery* civ. 128.

2. To separate, that which clasps or winds; to cause to cease winding round and clinging.

"And let the stinking elder, grief, untwine His perishing root."—*Shakspeare*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

3. To explain; to solve.

"This knot might be untwined with more facility than."—*Malcontent*: *Sandwich* (Invention of Ireland).

B. Intransitive: To become untwined or untwisted.

"His silken braid untwine, and slip their knot."—*Milton*: *Disce*, bk. 1, ch. vi.

un-twist, *v.t. & t.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *twist*, *v.*)

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To separate and open, as something which has been twisted; to turn back from being twisted; to undo.

"Untwisting all the chains that tie The hidden soul of harmony."—*Milton*: *L'Allegro*.

2. *Fig.*: To solve; to disentangle; to explain.

"By her means he came to untwist this riddle."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*: *Woman Pleased*, v. 1.

B. Intransitive: To become untwisted or untwined; to separate and open.

un-ty, *v.t.* (*UNTYE*.)

un-ut-kāl-kāy, *un-ut-kāl-kāy*, *a.* [*Corrupted Arabic* (2).]

Astron.: The chief star of the constellation Serpens (a Serpents). It is between the second and third magnitude, and of a pale yellow colour. Called by medieval astrologers *Cor Serpentina*.

un-ut-der-stood, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *understood*.) Not understood; not comprehended.

"[English] was utterly ununderstood."—*Fuller*: *Church Hist.*, ix. 1, 161.

un-ut-ni-form, *a.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *uniform*.)

Not uniform; wanting uniformity.

"An ununiform piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest."—*Decey of Piety*.

un-ut-ni-form-i-ty, *s.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *uniformity*.) Want of uniformity.

"An annular band was therefore whirled off, as twice before, which our rupture, through ununiformity became consolidated into the planet Saturn."—*Poe*: *Eureka* (Works, 1884, ii. 184).

un-ut-ni-form-ness, *s.* (Eng. *ununiform-ness*.)

The quality or state of being ununiform; want of uniformity.

"A variety of parts, or an ununiformness."—*Clarke*: *Answer to North's Letter*.

un-ut-ni-form-ly, *adv.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *uniformly*.)

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un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. valued.]
1. Invaluable.

"Chrys is the priest name to the best to keep."
For presents of unvalued price, his daughter's liberty."
Chapman: *Mumsey*; *Mumsey*; *Mumsey*.

2. Not valued, not prized; neglected, despised, valueless.

"He may not, as unvalued persons do."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, I. 3.

3. Not having had the value estimated or set upon it; not appraised.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Not able to be valued; that cannot be valued, conquered, or overcome.

"Toil and unvaluable penalty."
Shelley: *Queen Mab*, III.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Not valquished, conquered, or overcome.

"The Gable town behold!"
A people bold, unvalquished in war."
Shelley: *Queen Mab*, IV.

un-val-ued (as *ag*), *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Not aided, assisted, benefited, or advantaged.

"Yet even thus, unvalued and on bond,
Superior honour I that day acquired."
Shelley: *Queen Mab*, IV.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Not variable; not changeable; unchanging; variable.

"It must be unvaluable
He must be G-d, or like a rock or tree."
Shelley: *Queen Mab*, IV.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Unvarying, unchanging.

"The mind unvalued doth stand."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Not varied, not diversified, not altered.

"True their robes with unvary'd crime."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Not varigated, not diversified.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.]

1. Lit.: Not covered or spread with varnish.

2. Fig.: Not brightened up with any exaggerated or untruthful statements designed to make a narrative more attractive; plain, simple.

"I tell a round unvarnished tale deliver."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, I. 3.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Not varying, not changing, or altering; uniform.

"Pass my dull, unvarying days."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, I. 3.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (2), and Eng. unvalued.]

1. Transitive:
1. Lit.: To remove a veil or covering from.

"The Christian unveiled . . . a statue of the Queen."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

2. Fig.: To reveal what was before hidden or unduly visible.

"False and the Muse unveil their awful form."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

3. Intransitive:
1. Lit.: To come forth in brightness.

"And great love as the light unveil,
Glow at the hour."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

2. Fig.: To become known or public; to come to light.

"The mystery of inquiry has through five generations been gradually unveiling."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [UNVEIL.]

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Eng. unveiled; *ly.*] Not veiled upon the face; hence, plainly, without disguise; openly.

"Set unveiling what you will make of what has been unveiled communicated to you."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Eng. unveil; *ly.*] One who unveils; one who exposes or explains.

"For those who desire to be unvalued, want not excellencies,
but only skill in the art."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Unvanquishable.

"He shall take the shield unvanquishable equit."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.]

1. Lit.: Not veiled, not injured.

"So, westward, twined the unveiled woods."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, an unviolated vow.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Not virtuous; wanting or destitute of virtue.

"The poor unvirtuous fat knight."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.] Invisible.

"All things . . . visible and unvisible."
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"Adore the same flesh in substance, altho' unvisibly
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Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

un-val-ued, **un-val-ued**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. unvalued.]

1. Lit.: Not veiled, not injured.

"So, westward, twined the unveiled woods."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, IV. 472.

2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, an unviolated vow.

un-wak'-ened, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wakened*.] Not wakened; not roused from or as from sleep.

With transient dreamy sleep. *Milton: P. L. v. 3.*

un-walk'-e-ble (lik as bl), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *walkable*.] Unfit for walking.

"This eternal unwalkable weather." *Med. & Archaic. Diary. vii. 7.*

un-walk'-ing (2 silent), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *walking*.] Not given to walking.

"I am so unwilling that prospects are more agreeable to me when framed and pleasant, and I look of them through a window." *Walden: Letters. iv. 104.*

un-walled, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *walled*.] Not walled; not surrounded, secured, or fenced in by walls.

"A fit and unvalled temple." *Byron: Child Harold. iii. 61.*

un-wal'-let, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *wallet*.] To take out of a wallet.

"The lacquey . . . unvalleted his shoes." *Jarvis: Don Quixote. pt. II. bk. iv. ch. xiv.*

un-wan'-der-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wandering*.] Not wandering or moving from place to place.

"Unwandering they might wait Their lord's return." *Chaucer: House of the Death.*

un-wan'-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *waning*.] Not waning, fading, or diminishing.

"Hope springs forth like a full-blown Delly." *Coleridge: To Wordsworth.*

un-want'-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wanted*.] Not wanted; not needed; not required or sought for.

"A lesson on this subject could not have been wanted by them." *Edwin: Discourse. vol. I. hint 3.*

un-wap'-pered, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wrapped*.] Not wrapped, or not having reason; to tremble; not make tremulous; hence, fearless through immovability.

"We come I want the pole Young, and unwrapped, not halting under crimes Many and stale." *Two Noble Kinsmen. v. 4.*

un-ward'-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *warded*.] Unwatched, unguarded.

"Triotes . . . escaped by a gate that was unwarded." *Brenda: Quint. i. vi. 101.*

un-ware, a. & adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *ware*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not aware; of one's guard; unaware.

"For he would be the unware." *C. d. v.*

2. Unforeseen, unexpected.

"The way he & unware amazes." *Phylog. v. 10.*

B. As adv.: Unaware, unexpectedly.

"Thus by night he many a watchful in Unware." *Unware. v. 4. 10.*

un-ware'-ly, **un-ware'-ly**, adv. [Eng. *unware*; -ly.] Unawares, unexpectedly.

"For she is come unwarely upon me." *Chaucer: Boethius. bk. I.*

un-ware'-ness, **un-ware'-ness**, s. [Eng. *unware*; -ness.] Unwariness.

"Unwariness with great to gnomonious shame hath overthrown them." *Volcan Boka. let 4.*

un-wares, adv. [UNWARE, UNWAREN.] Unawares, unexpectedly. (Frequently with *at*.)

"He did set upon them at unware." *Holmes: Hist. Scotland: Kilmarnock.*

un-war'-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *unwary*; -ly.] In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly, incautiously.

"Unwarily trusting the Indian with his stretch." *Amos: Toxopoe. bk. III. ch. II.*

un-war'-i-ness, s. [Eng. *unwary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unwary; heedlessness; want of caution; carelessness.

"The same temper . . . naturally betrays us into such slips and unwariness." *Addison: Spectator. No. 264.*

un-war'-like, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *warlike*.] Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war.

"If the consul were unwarlike, why was not a dictator appointed?" *Lucan: Civil. Borely Roman Hist. (ed. 1855). ii. 113.*

un-warm, v.t. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *warm*.] To lose warmth; to become cold.

"With horrid chill each little heart unwarms." *Rosset: Adam and Eve.*

un-warmed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *warmed*.] Not warmed; not moved with passion.

"To pass on heat and remain unwarmed." *Pope: Pastorals. Table.*

un-warmed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *warmed*.]

1. Not warmed; not cautioned; not admonished of danger.

"Not unwarmed by us, That would surely perish." *Homage: Odyssey I.*

2. Of which no previous warning had been given.

"Makes . . . unwarmed friends into the adjoining country." *Sp. Hall: American in Paris. 1814.*

un-warn'-ed-ly, adv. [Eng. *unwarned*; -ly.] Without warning or notice.

"They he suddenly and unwarnedly brought forth." *Bala: Select Works. p. 20.*

un-war'-p, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. *warped*.] To reduce from the state of being warped.

"When the bark [of the cork tree] is left, they unwarped it before the fire." *Keight: Syria. bk. II. ch. 7.*

un-warped, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *warped*.] Not warped; not biased; not prejudiced.

"Honest soul, unwarp'd by party rage." *Thomson: Spring. 100.*

un-war'-rant-able, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *warrantable*.] Not warrantable; not defensible; not justifiable; unjustifiable.

"Or that you see good people in league With things unwarrantable." *Bacon: Pilgrim's Progress. pt. II. (Intro.)*

un-war'-rant-able-ness, s. [Eng. *unwarrantable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unwarrantable.

"The unwarrantableness of lay presidency." *Sp. Hall: Aids to Piousness of omniscience. 13.*

un-war'-rant-ly, adv. [Eng. *unwarrantably*; -ly.] In an unwarrantable manner; unjustifiably, indefensibly.

"Having in former times been very unwarrantably attended." *Becker: Germania. vol. V. change 8.*

un-war'-rant-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *warranted*.]

1. Not warranted, not authorized.

"Governed with an unusual and unwarranted equality." *Sp. Hall: American in Paris. 1814.*

2. Not justified; unwarrantable, unjustifiable.

"The Turks consent even to accept this assistance, which was interposed as unwarranted interference." *Truman: Nov. 10, 1874.*

3. Not warranted or guaranteed; not assured or certain.

"Upon hope of an unwarranted conquest." *Bacon.*

4. Not guaranteed as good, sound, or of a certain quality: as, an unwarranted horse.

un-war'-y, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wary*.]

1. Not wary, not vigilant against danger; not cautious, unguarded, careless, heedless.

"Full on the helmet of the unwary knight." *Dryden: Palamon and Arcite. iii. 644.*

2. Unexpected.

"All in the open hall unwaried stood At suddenness of their unwary sight." *Spenser: P. v. l. xii. 20.*

un-washed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *washed*.] Not washed; not cleansed by water; filthy, obscene, vulgar.

"I dare not pour with hands unwaried to Jove The rich libation." *Cooper: Romance: Red vi.*

3. The Unwashed, the Great Unwashed: The lower classes generally; the mob, the rabble. The term was first applied by Burke to the artisan class.

un-wash'-en, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *washen*.] Not washen; unwashed.

"The Pharisee (finds fault) with unwashen hands." *Sp. Hall: Pharisees & Christians.*

un-wash'-ed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *washed*.]

1. Not washed, not consumed in extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.

2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, disease, or other means.

"A whole unwashed man." *Bacon: Progress of the Soul. I.*

3. Not devastated; not laid waste.

"The most southerly of the unwashed provinces." *Bacon: Ahab of Arcadia's letter. 1785.*

un-wast'-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wasting*.] Not wasting away; not diminishing.

"Purest love's unwasting treasure." *Pope: Chorus to Brutus.*

un-watched, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *watched*.] Not watched; not guarded; not carefully attended to or looked after.

"Maines in great care must not watch & go." *Shakespeare: Hamlet. iii. 4.*

un-watch'-ful, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *watchful*.] Not watchful; not vigilant.

"They are cold in their religion, unwatchful their circumstances." *Sp. Taylor: Sermons. 1814.*

un-watch'-ful-ness, s. [Eng. *unwatchful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unwatchful; want of watchfulness or vigilance.

"By reason of their unwatchfulness." *La Roche: Comment. on 1 Peter III.*

un-wa'-tered, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *watered*.]

1. Not watered; not wetted with water; not soaked in water.

"Atchibche, unwatered and unwatered." *Fabyan: Chronicle: The Hill.*

2. Not mixed or diluted with water; unwatered spirits.

un-wa'-ter-y, **un-wa'-tri**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *waterly*.] Not watered; dry.

"In to waste the stridde hym in water place." *Wycliffe: Ps. lxxviii. 10.*

un-wa'-ter-ing, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *watering*.] Not watering, not fluctuating; not unstable; steady, steadfast, firm.

"How unwatering she continued in her . . . pose." *Shakespeare: As You Like It. iii. 1.*

un-wa'-ter-ly, **un-wa'-tri-ly**, adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *waterly*.] To decrease.

un-wa'-yed, a. [UNWEIGHED.]

un-wa'-yed, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *way*, and suff. -ed.]

1. Not used to travelling; not accustomed to the road.

"Celts that are unwaried, and will not go at all." *Bechings.*

2. Having no roads; pathless.

"It [the land] shall be unwaried or wayless." *Wycliffe: Genesis. xiv. 10; also xv. 4.*

un-weak'-ened, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *weakened*.] Not weakened; not enfeebled.

"The unwearied pressure of the external air." *Bacon.*

un-weal'-thy, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wealthy*.] Not wealthy; poor.

"An unwealthy mountain benefice." *Bacon: Burden of the Soul. bk. 1.*

un-weaned, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *weaned*.]

1. Lit.: Not weaned.

"My unweaned son." *Byron: Hours & Days. 13.*

2. Fig.: Not withdrawn or disengaged.

"An unweaned affection for preachers." *Cooper: Ethical Treatise. bk. II. 13.*

un-weap'-oned, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *weapon*, and suff. -ed.] Not bearing a weapon or weapons; unarmed.

"The unweaponed multitude." *Bolton: Description of Ireland. ch. I.*

un-wear'-i-ble, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wearable*.] Not wearable; not capable of being worn; not durable.

"Attended by the unwearable encumbrance of worldly and unwarlike ornaments." *Sp. Hall: Peace-maker. 13.*

un-wear'-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *unwearily*; -ly.] In an unwearable manner; undurably.

"Let us earnestly and unwearily strive together." *Sp. Hall: Christian Assurance of Heaven.*

un-wear'-ied, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. *wearied*.]

1. Not wearied; not tired; not fatigued.

"The Creator, from his work Deviating, though unwearied upturning." *Wilton: P. l. xii. 20.*

2. Indefatigably, assiduously, unweariedly.

"An unwearied devotion to the works of God." *Commented the gospel to the world. Rogers: 1810.*

un-wear'-ied-ly, adv. [Eng. *unwearied*; -ly.] In an unwearied manner; indefatigably.

"Thus they labour unweariedly the race one another." *Shakespeare: Sermons. vol. 1. act 16.*

un-wear'-ied-ness, s. [Eng. *unwearied*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unwearied.

"The indefatigableness or unweariedness of the principle of thought." *Bacon: On the Soul. 1. 100.*

âte, ât, âre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wâ, wôt, hôte, camp, hâr, thêre; pine, pît, âire, air, marine; gô, pô or, wêre, wêll, wêrk, whô, sôm; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Syrian. a, æ = ô; oy = â; qu = kw.

un-weary, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. weary, *a.*] Not weary; not fatigued.

"He has all pain from weariest love, the weary love she bore him." *K. B. Browning: Copper's Green.*

un-weary, *v.* [Prof. un- (2), and Eng. weary, *v.*] To refresh after weariness or fatigue.

"It awakes and refreshes more than any thing." *—Pope.*

un-weave, *v.* [Prof. un- (3), and Eng. weave, *v.*] To undo, as something that has been woven; to take out the marks of what is woven; to resolve what is woven into the threads of which it was made.

"Now she unweaves the web that she hath wrought." *Shakspeare: Venice & Adonis, vii.*

un-wedded, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wedded, *a.*] Not furnished with a web or membrane. End of the tail of land birds.

un-wed, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wed, *v.*] Unmarried.

"Neither too young, nor yet unweeded." *Shakspeare: Measure for Measure, xvi.*

un-wed-ded, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wedded, *a.*] Not wedded; unmarried.

"And matrons and unwedded elders old." *—Pope.*

un-wedded, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wedded, *a.*] Not joined or united. [UNWEDDED, *a.*]

"My rambling vision now led to the loom." *Copsey: Death of Damon.*

un-wedge, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wedge, *a.*] Not capable of being split open with wedges.

"The unwedgeable and guarded oak." *Shakspeare: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.*

un-wood, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wood, *a.*] Not wooded; not cleared or freed from woods.

"To an unwooded garden." *Shakspeare: Hamlet, i. 2.*

un-weep, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. weep, *v.*] Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears.

"The death-days of unweeping eyes." *Byron: Dark Midnight: Elsie's Song.*

un-wee, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. weep, *v.*] Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears.

"Not knowing, ignorant, unwitting." *(Shakspeare: Coriolanus, 539.)*

un-wee, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. weep, *v.*] Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears.

"Unwittingly, ignorantly, in ignorance." *(Shakspeare: Coriolanus, 1, 680.)*

un-weight, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. weight, *a.*] Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained. [UNWEIGHT, *a.*]

"Not deliberately considered and examined; not considered, inconsiderate; unguided." *(Shakspeare: Coriolanus, 1, 680.)*

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un-wet, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wet, *a.*] Not wet for; not lamented, not mourned.

"Alone, unwept, and unwept." *Wordsworth: White Doe, bk. vi.*

un-wetted, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wet, *a.*] Not wetted; not assailed, or invaded.

"That left nothysse stoma." *Shakspeare: O. A. H.*

un-wet, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wet, *a.*] Not wet; not moist, dry.

"[The] tears with sweat lost the boiling waves." *Southey: Marmion, bk. vi.*

un-wet-ting, *a.* [UNWETTING.]

un-wet-ting-ly, *adv.* [UNWETTINGLY.]

un-whipped, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. whipped, *a.*] Not whipped, not flogged, not punished.

"Unwhipped of justice." *Shakspeare: Lear, iii. 2.*

un-whirled, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. whirled, *a.*] Not whirled or hurried. [Special country.]

"The first steadily whirled about Europe in a post-chaise." *—Morse: Prussian Campaign, bk. 2.*

un-whole (or silent), **un-whole**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. whole, *a.*] Not whole, not sound; untrue.

un-whole-some (or silent), **un-whole-some**, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wholesome, *a.*]

1. Not wholesome; unfavourable or injurious to health; insalubrious, unhealthy.

"The air, impregnated also, sties and damp." *Chaucer: Knight's Tale, l. 1000.*

2. Unfit or unsuitable for human food; as, unwholesome meat.

"3. Not sound; diseased, tainted, impaired." *(Shakspeare: Hamlet, iv. 3.)*

4. Hurtful, injurious.

"To swell one bloated cheek unwholesome reign." *Shakspeare: Othello, i. 3.*

un-whole-some-ness (or silent), *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wholesome, *a.*] The quality or state of being unwholesome; insalubrity, unhealthiness.

"The unwholesomeness of the air." *Byron: Don Juan, l. 1000.*

un-wield, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wield, *a.*] Not wielded; not easily wielded.

"Unwieldily they wallow first in mire." *Byron: Don Juan, l. 1000.*

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"Unwieldily they wallow first in mire." *Byron: Don Juan, l. 1000.*

un-will, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. will, *a.*] Not willingly; not in a willing manner; not with goodwill; against one's will or inclination.

"I reason very unwillingly, and not without a certain awe." *—Bolingbroke: Minutes of Council, p. 11.*

un-will-ing-ness, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. will, *a.*] The quality or state of being unwilling; reluctance, disinclination.

"His unwillingness to offend the Anglican Church." *—Manning: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

un-will, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. will, *a.*] Not will, free from guile or cunning. [Ecclesiastical Rev., in Annals.]

un-wind, *v.* [Prof. un- (3), and Eng. wind, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To undo, as something that has been wound; to wind off; to loose, to separate.

2. To disentangle; to free from entanglement.

"I would roll myself for this day; in truth, they should not be rolled up." *—Ben Jonson: Silent Women, ii. 2.*

3. To set free or loose.

"He from those hands wound him to have a reward." *—Spenser: F. Q., vi. viii. 27.*

B. Intransitive: To become unwound; to admit of being unwound.

"Charm by charms a snake." *—Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 12.*

un-winged, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. winged, *a.*] Not winged; not having wings.

"And so did she on the side who doth not so." *—Shakspeare: Othello, i. 3.*

un-wink, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wink, *a.*] Not winking; not shutting the eyes; ever watchful or vigilant.

"All your unwinking vigilance to preserve you from your great adversary." *—Bacon: Novum Organum, vol. vi, ser. ix.*

un-win-ning, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. winning, *a.*] Not winning; unimpressive.

"Fide being an unwinning quality." *—Parker: Church Hist., ii. 11. 2.*

un-wiped, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wiped, *a.*] Not wiped; not cleaned by wiping.

"Their daggers which, unwiped, we found." *—Shakspeare: Macbeth, ii. 2.*

un-wis, *a.* [Prof. un- (1), and Eng. wis, *a.*] Not wise; deficient or wanting in wisdom or judgment; foolish.

"The wisdom that pre- is a man to burn a candle at both ends." *—Pope: Essay on Criticism, l. 1000.*

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• **un-witch'**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. witch.] To free from the effects or influence of witchcraft; to disenchanted.

"I will be unwitched and revenged by law."—*Ben Jonson Every Man in his Humour*, II, 7.

• **un-with-draw-ing**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. withdrawing.] Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

"A full and unwithdrawing hand."—*John Gower*, VII.

• **un-with-drawn**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. withdrawn.] Not withdrawn; not faded.

"The yet unwithered blush."—*Shakespeare*, *Coronation*, v.

• **un-with-er-ing**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. withering.] Not withering; not liable to wither or fade.

"The opy myrtle with unwithering leaf."—*Chaucer*, *Fish*, III, 870.

• **un-with-hold**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. withheld.] Not withheld or kept back, retained, or hindered.

"All unwithheld, indulging to his friends."—*Thomas*, *To Sir J. Newton*.

• **un-with-stand**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. withstand.] Not withstood; not opposed; not resisted.

"Vigour unwithstand."—*Philips*, *Chlor*, I.

• **un-wit-nessed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. witnessed.]

1. Not witnessed; not seen; not recognized.

"With complaints."—*Chaucer*, *House*, *Unhappy*, 2.

2. Not attested by witnesses; having no testimony.

"Let their seal to the cause should any way be unwitnessed."—*Shakespeare*.

• **un-wit-ty**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. witty.] Not witty; without wit.

"Unwittily and ungracefully witty."—*Chaucer*.

• **un-wit-tyng**, • **un-wyt-tyng**, a. & a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. witting.]

A. As adj.: Not knowing; unconscious, ignorant.

"Made me to fore an answer unwitting."—*Shakespeare*, *House*, *Unhappy*, II.

B. As subst.: Ignorance.

"And now, brethren, I want that by unwittings ye diden."—*Wycliffe*, *Book*, III, 17.

• **un-wit-tyng-ly**, adv. [Eng. unwitting; -ly.] Not wittingly; not knowingly; without knowledge or consciousness; inadvertently, inadvertently.

(Scott: *Marmion*, v. 18.)

• **un-wit-ty**, • **un-wit-ti**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. witty.]

1. Foolish, ignorant.

"I am indeed unwitty."—*Wycliffe*, *3 Corinthians*, xii, 11.

2. Not witty; deficient in wit.

• **un-wived**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wived.] Having no wife; unmarried or rendered a widower.

"My Orinda had not been now unwived."—*Ford*, *Broken Heart*, II, 1.

• **un-wom-an**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. woman.] To deprive of the qualities or characteristics of a woman.

"She whose wicked deeds."—*Ovid*, *Metam.*, II.

• **un-wom-an-ly**, a. & adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. womanly.]

A. As adj.: Not womanly; not befitting or becoming a woman.

"Offering me most unwomanly disgrace."—*Shakespeare*, *Complaint of Ruin*, *Unhappy*, *Progress*, pt. II.

B. As adv.: In a manner unbecoming a woman.

"Do not so unwomanly cast away yourself."—*Shakespeare*, *Unhappy*, *Progress*, pt. II.

• **un-won-der**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. wonder.] To explain, as something wonderful or marvelous.

"Unwonder me this wonder."—*Fuller*, *Hist. Camb.*, *Unhappy*, I, 11.

• **un-won-der-ing**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wondering.] Not wondering.

"The unwondering world."—*Wycliffe*, *Peter*, *Findar*, p. 230.

• **un-wont-ed**, • **un-wont**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wonted.]

1. Not wonted; not accustomed; not common; unusual; extraordinary; rare; infrequent.

"Unwonted lights along my prison cells."—*Byron*, *Lament of Tasso*, VIII.

• 2. Unaccustomed, unused; not made familiar by practice or use.

"All unwonted to bid in vain."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, I, 7.

• **un-wont-ed-ly**, adv. [Eng. unwonted; -ly.] In an unwonted manner or degree; unusually, strangely.

• **un-wont-ed-ness**, a. [Eng. unwonted; -ness.] The quality or state of being unwonted, unusual, or out of the common; uncommonness.

"The chief thing that moved their passion and prejudice was not new wisdom and tradition."—*Shakespeare*, *Artificial*, *Unhappy*, p. 121.

• **un-wor-ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worked.] Not worked; not courted; not sought in marriage.

• **un-wor-ed-ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worked.] Not worked; not spoken, told, or mentioned.

"You should have found my thanks paid in a smile."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, II, 1.

• **un-work**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. work, v.] To molo.

"If they light in the middle or bottom of a dead body, your best way is, softly to unwork the body till you come to them."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121.

• **un-work-a-ble**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. workable.] Not workable; not capable of being carried out; unmanageable.

"Excellent in theory, but unworkable in practice."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121.

• **un-work-ing**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. working.] Not working; living without labour.

"Lazy and unworking shopkeepers."—*Locke*, *On Learning*, *Unhappy*, *Unhappy*.

• **un-work-man-like**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. workmanlike.] Not workmanlike; not such as befits or is worthy of a good workman.

• **un-world-li-ness**, a. [Eng. unworldly; -ness.] The quality or state of being unworldly; freedom from worldliness.

"Mr. Alcott's unworldliness appealed to Emerson's magnanimity."—*Alcott*, *Unhappy*, March 21, 1890, p. 474.

• **un-world-ly**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worldly.] Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or worldly motives.

• **un-worm-ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worm, and such -ed.] Not having the worm-like ligament cut from under the tongue. (Said of a dog.)

"As good as ever unwormed dog was."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, IV, 1.

• **un-worm-wood-ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wormwood, and such -ed.] Not mixed with bitterness.

"Unwormwood-ed just like hell."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-worn**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worn.] Not worn; not injured or decayed by use.

"Unworned in its beauty, unworn in its parts."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wor-ship**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worship.] Disgrace.

"It was unworship in a king."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wor-ship**, • **un-wor-ship**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. worship.] To dishonour; to treat with dishonour.

"That that hath shone in the law, unworshiped God be breaking of the law."—*Wycliffe*, *Unhappy*, II, 25.

• **un-wor-ship-ful**, • **un-wor-ship-ful**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worshipful.] Not worthy of adoration or reverence.

"None . . . safe welcome to the reverent senators the unworshipful count of dignities."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wor-ship-ped**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worshipped.] Not worshipped; not adored.

"He resolved to leave unworship'd, obeyed, the throne supreme."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-worth**, • **un-worthe**, a. & a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worth.]

A. As adj.: Unworthy; little worth.

"Many things might be noted on the place not ordinary, nor unworth the noting."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

B. As subst.: Unworthiness.

"Reverence for worth, reverence for unworth."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wor-thi-ly**, adv. [Eng. unworthy; -ly.] Not worthily; in an unworthy manner; not

according to desert or deserving; either or below merit.

"Thinking . . . too unworthily of them that took this journey."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wor-thi-ness**, • **un-wor-thy-ness**, a. [Eng. unworthy; -ness.] The quality or of being unworthy; want of worth or of

"And much also read, and would being."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wor-thy**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. worthy.]

1. Not worthy, not deserving, undeserving. (Usually followed by *of*, which is, however, sometimes omitted.)

"Unworthy of his care."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

2. Not worthy, not becoming, not becoming, beneath the character of, or without of.

"Unworthy the high race from which we came."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

3. Wanting merit; worthless, vile.

"A poor, unworthy leader of yours."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

4. Unbecoming, shameful, disgraceful.

"Maid with unworthy usage of the maid."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

5. Not having outside of requisite qualities or qualifications.

"Not be unworthy to command the host."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

6. Not deserved, not justified.

"Didst unworthy slanders upon others."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wound**, pret. & pa. part. of *un-wrap*.

• **un-wound-ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wound.]

1. Not wounded, not hurt, not injured.

"Our yet unwounded enemies."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

2. Not hurt or offended.

"We may hear praise of him they are doing."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wor-qa**, • **un-wor-qa**, pa. part. of *un-wrap*.

WEAVE.]

• **un-wrap**, v.t. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wrap.]

1. Lit.: To open or undo, as something has been wrapped or folded up.

2. Fig.: To disclose, to reveal.

"To unwrap the hidden causes of this."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wrath-ful-ly**, adv. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wrathful; -ly.] Without wrath or patiently, calmly.

"The measure of things unwrathfully and gently done."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wrath**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. wrap.] To take the clothes off, to undress to unwrite.

• **un-wreaked**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wreaked.] Unwreaked, not avenged.

"So long unwreaked of their crime."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wreath**, • **un-wreath**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. wreath, wreath.] To twist, to undo or untwine, as a wreath wreathed.

"The beads of wild oats . . . continually and unwreath themselves."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wreath-ed**, a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. wreathed.] Not wreathed, not ruined, not destroyed.

"Escape undressed and unwreath'd."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-wrie**, v.t. [A.S. unwrīan, wrie.] To uncover, to unwrap. (Quoted in *Crusades*, 860.)

• **un-writ-kle**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. write, write.] To reduce from a written to a smooth.

• **un-writ-kled** (to as el), a. [Pref. un- (1), and Eng. writ, write.]

1. Not wrinkled; not marked with wrinkles or furrows.

"The face . . . with years unwrinkled."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

2. Smooth, flowing, even.

"A clear unwrinkled song."—*Shakespeare*, *Henry*, *Unhappy*, p. 121, *Unhappy*.

• **un-write**, v.t. [Pref. un- (2), and Eng. write.] To cancel, as something written or erased.

Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wūt, hāre, camel, hār, thäre; pine, pīt, sire, air, marine; gō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, gaita, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. a. o = ē; ay = ā; q = k

cutlery or interval drooping peduncles, numerous; make numerous, enclosed in a hairy involucre, calyx with three or four divisions, tubular sessile, three or four; fringed calyx, calyx in several divisions with a long ligulate style, and ultimately bearing a succulent, drupeous fruit. The inspissated juice of the upa-tree constitutes a virulent poison called by the natives anjar, which owes its deleterious character to the presence of strychnine. The smallest wound by an arrow tipped with this poison is fatal. Towards the close of the eighteenth century a Dutch surgeon, Burch, introduced in Burmah various myths with regard to the upa-tree. It was said to be so deadly that the poison was collected by criminals condemned to death, who obtained their pardon if they brought away the poison, which was, however, found fatal to eighteen out of every twenty who made the attempt. It was destructive to all vegetable life but its own, and grew in the midst of a desert which it had made.



UPA-TREE.

and one of these that the upa-tree was introduced to the escape of carbon from the interior of vents in a valley surrounded by volcanoes. It has been seen growing with other trees in forests, and in the mountains of the Himalayas. It has been introduced into British hothouses and has a deleterious effect.

• **Up-tare**, *v.t.* (Eng. up, and tare, *v.*) To tare up; to tare.

• **Up-bar**, *v.t.* (Eng. up, and bar, *v.*) To bar up; to bar.

• **Up-bear**, *v.t.* (Eng. up, and bear, *v.*) To bear up; to bear.

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14. Used in asseverations and observations.

"Upon my soul, a lie, a wicked lie."
Shakspeare, *Othello*, v. 3.

15. By the means or agency of; by.

"To die upon the hand I loved as well."
Shakspeare, *Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 1.

16. According to; after.

"It was upon this fashion hequeathed me."
Shakspeare, *Much Ado*, I. 1.

17. Amounting to; at.

"Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand."
Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

18. Nothing assumption: as, He took the office upon himself.

"We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards."
Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

19. Nothing security.

"We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards."
Shakspeare, *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

B. As adverb:

1. On.
"That's insouled upon."
Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*, II. 1.

2. Expressing direction.

"Strike all that look upon with marvel."
Shakspeare, *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. Expressing progress or approach in time.

"The hour pressed . . . comes fast upon."
Shakspeare, *Troilus & Cressida*, IV. 4.

Up-për, a. & s. [A comparative from up (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Higher in place.

2. Superior in rank or dignity.

B. As subst.: The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt and forward of the ankle-eyes.

¶ *On one's uppers*: Poverty-stricken; reduced to want; worn-out (as an old shoe). (U. S. Slang.)

Upper-Bench, s.

Eng. Hist.: The name given to the Court of King's Bench during the reign of Charles II.

Upper Cambrian, a.

Geol.: Of, belonging to, or connected with the upper division of the Cambrian Rocks. Used also substantively. [CAMBRIAN.]

"We now come to the Upper Cambrian rocks of Bedouk, the Lower Silurian of Scotland. For this series Prof. C. Leysworth in 1870 proposed the term Ordovician, from the name of the British tribe Ordovices. The term is sometimes corrupted into Ordovician."—*E. B. Woodward*, *Geol. England & Wales*, p. 6.

Upper-case, s.

Print.: The case used by compositors to hold capital letters, reference marks, and other less-used types. [CASE (1), s., II. 1.]

Upper-crust, s. The upper circle of society; the aristocracy. (Slang, and orig. American.)

upper-hand, s. Superiority, advantage.
"The ladies thus attained the upper hand."—*Buckle*: *Hist. Civilization*, vol. II, ch. III.

Upper House, s. The Senate, as distinguished from the Lower House, or House of Representatives. In England, the House of Lords as distinguished from that of Commons.

upper-leather, s. The leather for the vamp and quarters of shoes.

upper lip, s.

Bot. (of the Labiales, Scrophulariaceae, &c.): The upper division or divisions of an irregular flower.

¶ *To keep a stiff upper lip*: To keep up one's courage.

"Good-bye, Uncle Tom: keep a stiff upper lip, and George."—*H. B. Moore*: *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. 2.

Upper Silurian, s. [SILURIAN SYSTEM.]

upper-stocks, s. pl. Breaches.

"Thy upper-stocks be they stiff with silk or flocks."
Heywood, *Epigrams*.

upper story, s.

1. Lit.: A story above the ground-floor.

2. Fig.: The head. (Slang.)

upper ten thousand, s. The higher circles; the leading classes of society; the aristocracy. Originally applied by N. P. Willis to the wealthier or more aristocratic persons in New York, as amounting to something about that number. (Often contracted to The Upper Ten.)

"Our social reformers urge that the mothers of the upper ten thousand should put their energies under the control of a superior sense."—*Athens*, Jan. 10, 1880, p. 719.

upper-world, s.

1. The ethereal regions; heaven.

2. The earth, as opposed to the lower or infernal regions.

Up-pëak, v. t. [Eng. up, and peak.] To rise in or to a peak.

"His uppeaking."
Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, II. 2.

Up-për-est, a. [Eng. upper; -est.] Up-permost, topmost, highest.

"Similar from the u-thermost litter to the uppest."
Chaucer, *Boecius*, bk. 1.

Up-për-môst, a. [Eng. upper, and most.]

1. Highest in place.

"Regarding the uppermost side."—*Dampier*: *Voyages*, vol. 1661.

2. Highest in power or authority; most powerful; predominant.

"The politician whose practice was always to be on the side which was uppermost."—*Melville*: *His Eng.*, ch. xiv.

Up-për-tên-dôm, s. [Eng. upper; -tên, and ant. dom.] The higher or wealthier classes; the upper ten. (Slang.)

Up-pîle, v. t. [Eng. up, and pile, v.] To pile or heap up.

"A green mountain variously uppled."
Coleridge, *To a Young Friend*.

Up-pîsh, *up-pîsh, a. [Eng. up; -ish.]

1. Proud, arrogant.

"She's upish and snail's hide it."—*Mrs. Trollope*: *Michael Armstrong*, ch. 11.

2. Aiming to appear higher than one's true social position; putting on airs; stick-up.

3. Tipsy.

"Not so drunk, I hope, but that I can drive us."—*John Galsworthy*: *London*, I. 1.

Up-pîsh-nëss, s. [Eng. upish; -ness.] The quality or state of being upish; arrogance.

Up-plôugh (gh silent), v. t. [Eng. up, and plough.] To plough up; to tear, as by ploughing.

"The upploughed heart, all rent and sore."
Chaucer, *Christ's Victory*.

Up-plûck, v. t. [Eng. up, and pluck.] To pluck, pull, or tear up.

"And you sweet flowers that in this garden grow, You'll be upplucked and laid in his funeral bier."
Fletcher, *Christ's Triumph over Death*.

Up-pôn, prep. [UPON.]

Up-pricked, a. [Eng. up, and pricked.]

Picked up, erected, pointed.

"His can uppricked."
Shakspeare, *Leaves & Adonis*, 271.

Up-prôp, v. t. [Eng. up, and prop.] To prop up; to sustain by, or as by, a prop.

"Himself he [reluctant] upproped on him relief."
James, *Progress of the Soul*, s. 1.

Up-pût-tîng, s. [Eng. up, and putting.]

Lauging; entertainment for man and beast. (Slang.)

Up-raîse, v. t. [Eng. up, and raise.] To raise up; to lift up. (Lit. & fig.)

"Our joy upraise."
Milton, *P. L.*, II. 272.

Up-raîs-er, *up-reis-er, s. [Eng. up, and raise.] One who raises up or elevates.

"The born of myn health (var. reading, myn up-reiser); and my reite."—*Wycliffe*: *2 Kings* xxi. 2.

Up-reâr, v. t. [Eng. up, and rear, v.] To rear up; to raise; to elevate.

"Then straight commands, that at the warlike sound of trumpets loud and clarions be uprear'd."
Milton, *P. L.*, I. 202.

Up-rîdge, v. t. [Eng. up, and ridge.] To ridge up; to raise up in ridges or extended hues.

"Many a billow, then Upridge, rides turbulent the sounding flood."
Cooper, *Monks of Redoubt*.

Up-right, up-right (gh silent), *up-right, a., adv., & s. [Eng. up, and right.]

A. As adjectives:

1. Ordinary language:

1. Erect, perpendicular.

"Upright as the palm tree."—*Jeremiah* x. 3.

2. Erect on one's feet.

"Stand up-right on thy feet."—*Acts* iv. (1681.)

3. Erect, as a human being; not crawling or walking on four feet.

"Whoever tasted, lost his up-right shape."
Milton, *Comus*, 81.

4. Straight; lying stretched out.

"He lay up-right."
Chaucer, *C. T.*, 14, 150.

B. As adverb:

1. A rising up; uprising.

"Sweet tidings of the sun's uprise."
Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, II. 1.

2. Rise and development.

"The rapid uprise and general extension of the cattle."—*Pitt*, Jan. 23, 1880.

Up-rîs-îng, s. [Eng. up, and rising.]

1. The act of rising, as from a bed or from above the horizon.

"Thou knowest my d. waiting and my uprise."
Palm cases II. 2.

2. An ascent, a slope, a rising.

"The steep uprise of the hill."
Shakspeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, IV. 1.

3. A riot, a rising, a rebellion.

"Vexed with such tumults and uprisings as daily occurred."—*Melville*: *Crane*, England, 1880.

Up-rîst, s. [UPRISAL, s.] Uprising, rising.

"And in the garden at the same uprise."
Chaucer, *C. T.*, 14, 246.

Up-rîst, v. t. [UPRISAL, v.]

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5. Erected; pricked up.

"With chattering teeth, and bristling hair uprise."
Dryden, *Theodora & Haman*, 16.

6. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; high-principled; of unblemished rectitude.

"He that is upright in the way is eliminating the wicked."—*Prov.* xxi. 27.

7. Conformable to moral rectitude.

"Live an upright life."
Shakspeare, *Merchant of Venice*, III. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Steam: A term synonymous with vertical, as applied to a boiler whose height greater than its width, and to a steam-engine in which the stroke is perpendicular.

2. Wood-work: A term applied to moulting-machine whose mandrel is perpendicular.

B. As adv.: Straight up, erect, perpendicular.

"Anon he rears upright, curves and leaps."
Shakspeare, *Titus Andronicus*, IV. 1.

C. As substantive:

1. Arch: The elevation or orthography of a building.

"You have the orthography or uprise of the ground plot."—*Nauman*: *Mechanical Exercises*.

2. Building:

(1) A perpendicular piece of timber placed vertically to support rafters; a pillar, a post.

"The bridge was being constructed of uprise, which her timbers were placed in."—*Chambers*, Dec. 1, 1887.

(2) The uewel of a staircase.

*uprighteously (as up-rît-yûs-ly), ad.

[Eng. up, and righteously.] Righteously, uprightly; in a just and honorable manner.

"You may most uprightly do a poor woman a merited benefit."—*Shakspeare*: *Measure for Measure*, III. 1.

*up-righten, adv. [Eng. upright; adv. -en.] Upright, uprightly.

"So stand there nothing but upright."
Chaucer, *C. T.*, 14, 246.

Up-right-ly (gh silent), *up-right-ly, adv. [Eng. upright; -ly.]

1. In an upright or perpendicular manner; perpendicularly.

2. With strict observance of rectitude; honestly; in accordance with high principle.

"He was sure, he said, that they had acted rightly."—*Melville*: *His Eng.*, ch. xiv.

Up-right-nëss (gh silent), *up-right-nëss, s. [Eng. upright; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being upright; perpendicular.

"The uprightness of the pulpit."—*Amos*, *Exposition*.

2. Integrity in principle and practice; strict observance of rectitude.

"The strict uprightness of the great philosopher."—*Melville*: *His Eng.*, ch. xiv.

Up-rîs-e, v. t. [Eng. up, and rise.]

1. To rise up; to rise, as from a bed or from above the horizon.

"To whom the stern Tomuchus uprise."
Pope, *Monks*, *Epigrams*, 1880.

2. To rise above the horizon.

"The sun's face uprise."
Longfellow, *Home-wards*.

3. To ascend, as a hill; to slope or rise upwards.

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***up-tail, all, phr.** (Eng. up; tails, and all.)

1. Confusion; high jinks.
"Love he doth call
For his up-tails all." *Herrick: Epigrams, p. 59.*
2. Good fellows; revellers.
"Feel my uptails all, feel my weapon."
Decker: Autobiography.

3. An old game at cards.
"Bad, slam, whick, uptails all, new cut."
Poor Robin (1871).

***up-take, v.t.** (Eng. up, and take.)

1. To take up; to take into the hand.
"He heartened to his reason, and the child
Up-take."
Spenser: P. Q., II. ii. 11.
2. To succour, to help.
"The right hand of my last man uptook thee."
Wycliffe: Isaiah xli. 10.

***up-take, s.** (UPTAKE, v.)

1. *Ort. Lang.*: Conception, understanding, apprehension. (Prov.)
"Everybody's no an gleg at the uptake as ye are
yourself, neither." *Scott: Old Mortality, ch. vii.*
2. *Steam.*: The upcast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler furnace, leading to the chimney or stack.

***up-tak-er, s.** (Eng. uptak(e); -er.) A

- helper; a supporter.
"Thou art my lodger, and the uptaker of my beatha."
Wycliffe: Ps. lxxviii.

***up-tear, v.t.** (Eng. up, and tear, v.) To

- tear up; to pull or pluck up.
"The rest . . . the night-bouring hills up-tear."
Milton: P. L., vi. 60.

***up-throw, s.** (UPTHROW, v.)

- Geol.*: Essentially the same as UPHEAVAL (q.v.), but used chiefly in describing the difference of level on the two sides of a fault.

***up-throw, v.t.** (Eng. up, and throw, v.)

- To throw up; to cast or hurl up.
"And soon the tempest so outrageous grew
That it whole beleaguering by the route up-throw."
Drayton: The Moon's Cal.

***up-thun-dér, v.t.** (Eng. up, and thunder, v.)

- To send up a noise like thunder.
"Central fire through not her nose upthundering."
Coleridge: To the Departing Year.

***up-tie, v.t.** (Eng. up, and tie, v.) To tie or

- twist up; to wind up.
"Having all his hand againe uptied."
Spenser: P. Q., VI. iv. 94.

***up-town, s.** (Eng. up, and town.) Situated

- in, living in, or belonging to the upper part of a town; as, uptown people. (Amer.) Used also adverbially.

***up-trace, v.t.** (Eng. up, and trace, v.) To

- trace up; to follow up; to investigate.

***up-train, v.t.** (Eng. up, and train, v.) To

- train up; to bring up; to educate.
"Three fair daughters that were well uptrained."
Spenser: P. Q., II. s. 21.

***up-trill, v.t.** (Eng. up, and trill.) To sing

- or trill in a high voice.
"The long breath'd singer's uptrilled strain."
Coleridge: In a Concert-Room.

***up-turn, v.t.** (Eng. up, and turn, v.)

1. To turn up; to direct upwards.
"Her hands were clasped—her eyes upturned."
Moore: The Fire Worshipers.
2. To overturn; to throw up; to turn over.
"Boreas and Eurus and Argestes' hand
And Phœbeus' red face upturned."
Milton: P. L., l. 700.

***up-turned, s.** (P. of up, and Eng. turned.)

- Turned so that the bottom becomes the top.
"To make a coat of an upturned bushel basket."
Star, Feb. 14, 1868.

***up-pu-pa, s.** (Lat., connected with Gr. *ὑψος*

- (*hypus*) = the hoopoe (q.v.).
Ornith.: The sole genus of Upipidae (q.v.), with bill long, slender, slightly arched, sharp, and much compressed; nostrils basal, oval, partly concealed by feathers; tongue very short and heart-shaped; head with an erectile crest of oblong feathers, set regularly in pairs for the whole length; wings moderately long, very broad, with ten primaries; tail of ten feathers, almost square at the end; feet with the first scutellated behind as well as before; three toes before, one behind, outer and middle united as far as first joint; claws but slightly curved. The Hoopoes are nearly related to the Hornbills, but are strongly contrasted to the latter in appearance, through their grace of figure and carriage and the beauty of their form. Their central locality is

in the Ethiopian region, but they are found in southern and central Europe and Asia. A desert country is best suited to them, and there



U'PU' EPOPS,

With crest erect and depressed.

they are protected from observation by their sand-colored plumage. The Hoopoe or Upupa derives its name from its frequent repetition of the sound hoo-hoo-hoo which it produces. At each note it puts out its neck and hammers the ground with its bill.

***up-pi-da, s. pl.** (Mod. Lat. *upupa*);

Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.)

Ornith.: A family of semi-terrestrial, insectivorous Plearian Birds whose nearest affinities are with the Hornbills. It contains a single genus, Upupa (q.v.), characteristic of the Ethiopian region, but extending into the south of Europe and into all the continental divisions of the Oriental region, as well as to Ceylon, and northwards to Peking and Mongolia. (Wallace.) The Woad-hoopoes (q.v.) were formerly placed in this family, but now more generally constitute the family Iridopidae, with the single genus Iridopis.

***up-waft-éd, s.** (Eng. up, and wafted.)

- Wafted upwards; carried up or aloft.
"Mingled his tint with every breath
Upwafted from the innocent flowers!"
Moore: Paradise & the Port.

***up-ward, *up-warde, *uppe-warde,**

***up-pard, adv., adj., & s.** (Eng. up, and

***ward.**

A. As adverb:

1. Towards a higher place or position; upwards.

"All his and companions upwafted gaze,
Fixed on the glorious scene in wild amazement."
Pope: Messiah; Theobald I. 644.

2. With respect to the upper or higher part or parts.

"Dagon, sea-monster; upwafted man,
And downward fish."
Milton: P. L., l. 648.

3. More. (Used indefinitely.)

"I am a very foolish, fond old man,
Fourscore and upward, not an hour more or less."
Shakespeare: Lear, iv. 7.

4. Toward the source or origin.

"Thence your maxims bring,
And trace the houses upward to their spring."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 187.

5. Noting progress or advance in years or life; on.

"From the age of eight years upwafted."
Byron: Governor, bk. i, ch. 174.

B. As adjective:

1. Directed or turned upwards.

"Titmus' face is upwafted."
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, v. 2.

2. Towards the source or origin.

"Entirely arresting their upwafted migration."
Field, Dec. 31, 1867.

3. Towards a higher price or value.

"Feeding materials of all kinds are unusually
reasonable just now, all about an upwafted tendency is
apparent."
Field, Oct. 3, 1868.

- C. As substant.**: The top, the summit.

"From the extremest upwafted of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy foot."
Shakespeare: Lear, v. 2.

- *Upward of:** (Upwards of.)

***up-ward-ly, adv.** (Eng. upward; -ly.)

In an upward direction; upwards.

"Upwardly opening valves."
Engel: Diet. Mechanism, &c. Ventilator.

***up-wards, adv.** (UPWARD.)

1. Towards a higher place; in an upward

direction. (Opposed to downwards.)

"She shall be buried with her face upwafted."
Shakespeare: Much Ado, III. 2.

2. Towards the source or spring.

3. More.

"Since I then worth as much as 500 and upward."
Dodd Chronicle, Jan. 17, 1867.

***Upwards of:** More than; above; in excess of; as, it has been here upwards of years.

***up-whirl, v.t. & i.** (Eng. up, and whirl.)

A. Intrans.: To rise upwards in a whirl; whirl upwards.

B. Trans.: To raise upwards in a whirl direction.

"All these upwhirl'd shafts
Fly o'er the backside of the wind."
Milton: P. L., III. 40.

***up-wind, v.t.** (Eng. up, and wind, v.)

Wind up; to roll up; to involve. (Slang.)

F. Q., I. i. 15.

***up-wind, adv.** (Eng. up, and wind, v.)

Against or in the face of the wind.

"For, though upwind now, they could not
humbly."
Field, Feb. 1, 1868.

***up-wound, pa. par. or a.** (UPWIND, v.)

To curl upwards.

"Around it columns of smoke upwafting."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

***up-wrath, v.t.** (Eng. up, and wrath, v.)

To curl upwards.

"Around it columns of smoke upwafting."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

***ur-q-chús, s.** (Gr. *ὕψος* (*hypus*) = uris

and *χῶς* (*chós*) = to have.)

Anat.: A fibrous cord connecting the summit of the bladder with the anterior abdominal wall, passing upwards between the lines *alba* and the peritoneum to the umbilicus. In fetal life the urachus connects the bladder with the allantois.

***ur-rác'-é-nite, ur-rác'-é-nite, s.** (Eng.

uracium), and Gr. *κωνία* (*konia*) = dust.]

Min.: A mineral of undetermined crystalline form, occurring in exceedingly minute scales, or earthy, on uraninite (q.v.), at a schistosity, Bohemia. Colour, brownish, sometimes orange. Composed essentially of hydrated sulphate of the sesquioxide of uranium.

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úte, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáil, father; wá, wét, hère, camel, hár, thère; píne, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, pót, or, wóre, wól, wór, whó, sún; mute, óth, ofra, unite, óur, rále, fáil; trý, sýrian. a, o = é; ey = á; qu = kw.

ur-al-orth-ite, *a.* [After the Ural Mountains, where found and Eng. *orthite*.]
Min.: A variety of Allanite (q.v.), occurring in large dull crystals in the Ilmen Mountains, Ural. Hardness, 6.0; sp. gr. 3.41 to 3.647; colour, pitch-black.

ur-am-ide, *a.* [Eng. *uranic* (ic), and *amid*.] [DI-AMIDE.]

ur-am-ite, *a.* [Eng. *uranit*; -ite.] Derived from or containing uranil.

uranic-acid, *a.*
Chem.: Cu_2O_2 (7). Dialuramin acid. Obtained by boiling a solution of dialuramide in sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in transparent four-sided prisms or in silky needles, soluble in water and nitric and sulphuric acids, insoluble in alcohol and ether. With the alkalis it forms crystallizable salts.

ur-an-ite, *a.* [See def.] A contraction of Uranium (q.v.).

uran-mica, *a.*
Min.: The same as URANITE (q.v.).

ur-qu-ite, *a.* [Eng. *uranic* (ic); -ite.]

Chem. (Pl.): Compounds of the uranic oxide with base metallic oxides. (Watts.)

ur-ra-é-tém-nite, *a.* [Eng. *uran* (ium); -it; *a* (a) negative, and *temis* (temis) = to cut.]

Min.: The same as URANIN.

ur-ré-né, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *uran* (ia); Lat. *ur*, pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Bot.: A tribe of Muscivora. Seeds numerous in each cell; fruit berried, or, if capsular, bursting through the cells. (Lindley.)

ur-ra-ni-a, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. *Ouranós* (Ouranos) = the heavenly one, later regarded as the muse who presides over astronomy.]

1. *Classical Mythology*:

(1) The muse of Astronomy, usually represented as holding in one hand a globe, in the other a rod, with which she is employed in tracing out some figure.

(2) A surname of Venus = Celestial. She was said to be the daughter of Uranus or Genes by the Light, and was supposed to preside over beauty and generation.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTROID, 50.]

3. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Uranace (q.v.). Only known species, *Uranace speciosa* (Ravenala solomonensis). (Ravensala.) It has leaves of dark size, small axillary flowers, and fruits being seeds, surrounded by an aril of an orange colour. It yields an essential oil, and the capsules a dye.

4. *Entom.*: The typical genus. Uranulide (q.v.) Splendid lepidopterous insects, often about three inches across the wings, often transversely banded with black and green, the hind pair terminating posteriorly in a long tail, sometimes edged with white. All the species are South American. *Uranula* migrates in large flocks across the heavens of Panama.

ur-rá-ni-a (1), *a.* [Eng. *Uran* (ia); -an.]

Metaph.: Of or belonging to heaven; heavenly, celestial. Used of Venus when regarded as the patroness of heavenly or chaste love. Or it may refer to her being the daughter of Uranus. [URANIA, 1, (2).]

The soil was found bent above a scull.
 And out his hand *Uran* Venus looms.
Petrarch, *Trionfo*, l. 208.

ur-rá-ni-an (2), *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *uranus* (ia); connect, as a Eng. suff. -an.]

Astron.: Of or belonging to the planet Uranus.

The most singular circumstance attending the Uranian system.—*Bull. Story of the Heavens*, p. 10.

ur-ra-í-a (1), *a.* [URANUS.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial, astronomical.

"I know not what telluric or uranic principles."
Lyell.

ur-ra-í-a (2), *a.* [Eng. *uran* (ium); -ic.] Connected in or derived from uranium (q.v.).

uranic-acid, *a.*

Chem.: The name given to uranic oxide when in combination with bases.

uranic-nitrate, *a.*

Chem.: (U.) $Nu_2O_2.H_2O$. Prepared by

dissolving pulverised pitchblende in nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, adding water, filtering, and allowing filtrate to crystallize. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

uranic-oxide, *a.*

Chem.: UO_2 . Uranyl oxide. A camels-yellow powder, obtained by heating uranic nitrate in a glass tube to 250°. It dissolves in acids forming the uranic salts.

uranic-oxychloride, *a.*

Chem.: UO_2Cl_2 . Uranyl chloride. Obtained as an orange-yellow vapour, which solidifies to a yellow crystalline mass, when dry chlorine gas is passed over red-hot uranic oxide. It is soluble in water, and forms double salts with the chlorides of the alkali metals.

ur-q-ni-i-dm, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *uran* (ia); Lat. fern. pl. adj. suff. -dm.]

Entom.: Pages; a family of Lepidoptera, now believed to be Hawk Moths, but constituting the transition to the tribe of Butterflies with which they were formerly placed. They are large, have long slender antennae, and fly by day. Found in the hotter parts of the world. The tropical American species are brighter in color than those from the East Indies.

ur-q-nin, *a.* [Eng. *uran* (ium); suff. -in, -inite (Min.); Ger. *uraner*, *uraneraner*; Fr. *uran* oxyde.]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the isometric or cubic system, mostly, however, occurring massive. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr., 6.4-8; lustre, greasy to dull; colour, velvet-black, grayish; streak, brownish-black to dark olive-green; opaque; fracture, somewhat conchoidal. Compos.: protoxide of uranium, 32.1; sesquioxide of uranium, 67.9 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $UO_2U_2O_5$. Occurs sparingly in Cornwall, Bohemia, Saxony, and a few other localities.

ur-q-nis-é-ni-tis, *a.* [Gr. *ouranios* (ouranikos) = the palatine; suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the palate.

ur-q-nis-é-plas-ty, *a.* [Gr. *ouranios* (ouranikos) = the palatine; *πλαστικός* (plastikos) = forming, from *πλασσω* (plastō) = to form, to mould.]

Surg.: The operation of engrafting in case of deficiency of the soft palate.

ur-q-nis-é-r-q-phý, *a.* [Gr. *ouranios* (ouranikos) = the palatine, and *ραφή* (raphē) = a suture.]

Surg.: The operation of suture in the case of cleft palate.

ur-an-ite, *a.* [Eng. *uran* (ium); suff. -ite (Min.); Fr. *uran* oxyde; Ger. *uranit*, *uran-glimer*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A tetragonal mineral occurring in square tables or plates with bevelled edges, occasionally in square octahedrons; cleavage, basal, micaceous. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr., 3.4 to 3.6; lustre of cleavage faces, pearly, of others, sub-resinous; colour and streak, various shades of green; transparent to sub-translucent. Compos.: a hydrated phosphate of the sesquioxide of uranium and protoxide of copper. The finest varieties of this mineral have been hitherto found in the mines of Cornwall.

2. The same as AUTUNITE (q.v.).

ur-an-it-ic, *a.* [Eng. *uranite* (ic); -ic.] Pertaining to or containing uranite.

ur-rán-i-um, *a.* [Named by the discoverer after the planet Uranus (q.v.).]

Chem.: A hexad metallic element, discovered by Klaproth in 1789 as a metallic oxide, but first obtained as a true metal by Poggendorf in 1840; symb. U; at. wt. 120. It is found in pitchblende, which is an oxide, and in uranite, which is a phosphate. The metal is readily obtained by decomposing the chloride with potassium or sodium. It is somewhat malleable and hard, with a colour resembling nickel or iron; sp. gr. 18.4; permanent in the air at ordinary temperature, but in the pulverulent state it takes fire at about 205°, burning with great splendour. It forms two classes of compounds, viz., the uranous, in which it is quadrivalent, and the uranic, in which it is hexavalent.

uranium-carbonate, *a.* [LIEBIGITE VOULITE.]

uranium-oxide, *a.* [URANIN, URANINITE.]

uranium-phosphate, *a.* [URANITE, AUTUNITE.]

uranium-sulphate, *a.* [JÖRANINITE, URANOCHALCITE, MELIDITE, ZIPPEITE, VOGLANITE, URACONITE.]

ur-q-né, *pref.* [URANINUM, URANUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the sky.

2. Pertaining to or obtained from uranium (q.v.).

ur-rán-é-chál-gite, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 2; Gr. *χαλκός* (chalkos) = brass, copper, and *σίτε* (Min.); Ger. *uranochalzit*.]

Min.: A name given to a mineral occurring in small velvety nodules formed of radiating crystal-fibres. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; colour and streak, grass- to apple-green. Compos.: probably sulphuric acid, 21.1; oxide of uranium, 53.5; or 39 of copper, 7.0; lime, 9.8; water, 28.5 = 99.9.

ur-an-é-chre (chre as kör) *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 2, and Eng. *chre*.]

Min.: The same as URACONITE (q.v.).

ur-rán-é-gir-gite, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 2; Lat. *circus* = a circle, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral strongly resembling autunite (q.v.), for which it had been long mistaken. Sp. gr. 3.33; colour, yellowish-green. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 14.0; sesquioxide of uranium, 56.75; baryta, 15.07; water, 14.18 = 100, thus being an autunite (q.v.), in which baryta replaces the lime. Found in veins in the granite of Saxony, Voigtland.

ur-rán-é-graph-ic, *a.* [Eng. *uranography* (y); -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to uranography (q.v.).

ur-an-é-g-ra-phist, *a.* [Eng. *uranography* (y); -ist.] One who is versed or skilled in uranography.

ur-an-é-g-ra-phý, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 1, and Gr. *γραφω* (graphō) = to write, to describe.] A description, chart, or orery of the heavens; that branch of astronomy which consists in the determination of the relative situations of the heavenly bodies and the construction of celestial maps and globes, &c.

For the purposes of uranography... a knowledge of the equinox is not necessary.—*Herchel*: *Astronomy*, § 302.

ur-rán-é-lite, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 1, and Gr. *λίθος* (lithos) = a stone.] A meteoric stone; an aerolite.

ur-an-é-l-é-gý, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 1, and Gr. *λογος* (logos) = a discourse.] The knowledge of the heavens.

ur-an-é-m-é-t-rý, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 1, and Gr. *μετρον* (metron) = a measure.] A measurement of the heavens.

"A new uranometry and a repository of constants of astronomy."—*Nature*, vol. XLV, p. 624. (1891.)

ur-rán-é-ni-é-bite, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 2, and Eng. *nitrite*.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as SAMARSKITE (q.v.).

2. The same as URANIN (q.v.).

ur-rán-é-phá-ne, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 2, and Gr. *φαίνω* (phainō) = to cause to appear.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in exceedingly minute crystals on the sides of fissures in granite at Kupferberg, Silesia. Hardness, 2.5 to 3; sp. gr. 2.6 to 2.8; colour, honey-yellow. Compos.: essentially a hydrated silicate of sesquioxide of uranium, alumina, and lime.

ur-rán-é-phýll-ite, *a.* [Pref. *uran* (ia); 2, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

Min.: The same as URANITE (q.v.).

ur-rán-é-sé-pi-ná, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *uranoscop* (us); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Ichth.: A group of Trachinotidae, containing several genera. The eyes are on the upper surface of the head, directed upwards; lateral line continuous.

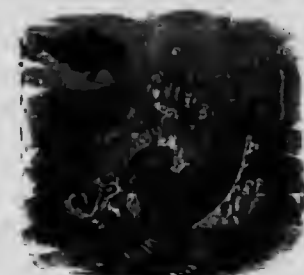
ur-q-né-có-pú, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. *οὐρανός* (ouranos) = the sky, and *πύξ* (pyx) = a box, a chest.]

Ichth.: A group of Trachinotidae, containing several genera. The eyes are on the upper surface of the head, directed upwards; lateral line continuous.

ur-q-né-có-pú, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. *οὐρανός* (ouranos) = the sky, and *πύξ* (pyx) = a box, a chest.]

scaber (ouranoskopos) = *Uranoscopus scaber*. (See def.)

Ichth.: Stargazer. A genus of *Uranoscopus* (q.v.), with eleven species from the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic, and one, *Uranoscopus scaber*, known to the ancients, from the Mediterranean. Head large, broad, and thick, partially covered with bony plates; mouth-cleft vertical; scales very small; two dorsal fins, ventral jugular, pectorals branched; villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine



URANOSCOPIUS SCABER.

bones; a long filament usually present before and below the tongue; gill-cover armed. The eyes, which are very small, can be raised or depressed at will. The species are small, inactive fishes, rarely a foot long, generally lying hidden at the bottom between stones, watching for their prey. The filament attached to the bottom of their mouth, and playing in the current of water passing through the mouth, serves to allure small marine animals within reach.

ūr-an-ōs-ō-py, s. [Pref. urano-, 1. and Gr. *skopeō* (skopeō) = to see, to observe.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

ūr-q-rō-sō, pref. [Mod. Lat. *uranos*, = uranous (q.v.).]

Chem.: Uranous (q.v.).

uranoso-uranic oxide, s.

Chem.: $U_2O_3 = UO_2 \cdot 2UO_3$. The chief constituent of pitchblende, obtained artificially by igniting uranous oxide in contact with air. It forms a dark-green velvety powder; sp. gr. 7.1 to 7.3, hardly acted upon by dilute acids, but dissolving without alteration in concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

q-rān-ō-sphēr-ite (mr as ēr), s. [Pref. urano-, 2. and Eng. *sphærite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in semi-globular groups of microscopic crystals, with radiated and concentric structure. Hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 6.36; colour, orange-yellow to brick-red; lustre, greasy. An analysis of perfectly pure material yielded: sesquioxide of uranium, 50.88; sesquioxide of lanthanum, 44.34; water, 4.75 = 99.97, which gives the formula $BiO_2 \cdot 2U_2O_3 + 3H_2O$. Found at the Weisser Hirsch Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

q-rān-ō-spīn-ite, s. [Pref. urano-, 2.; Lat. *spina* = a thorn, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in scales with rectangular contours. Crystallization orthorhombic; hardness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 3.45; colour, silken-green. An analysis by Winkler gave: arsenic acid, 19.37; sesquioxide of uranium, 59.18; lime 5.47; water, 16.29 = 100.31, which is approximately equivalent to the formula $CaO \cdot U_2O_3 \cdot As_2O_5 + 8H_2O$. Found at the Weisser Hirsch Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

q-rān-ō-tān-tal-ite, s. [Pref. urano-, 2. and Eng. *talitrite*: Ger. *uranotantalit*.]

Min.: The same as SAMARSKITE (q.v.).

q-rān-ō-thall-ite, s. [Pref. urano-, 2. and Eng. *thallite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in aggregates of minute crystals or grains as encrustations on uranium ores. Hardness, 2.5 to 3.0; colour, and streak, silken-green; lustre, vitreous, metallic; age faces pearly. Compos.: a hydrated carbonate of uranium and lime. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

q-rān-ō-thōr-ite, s. [Pref. urano-, 2. and Eng. *thorite*.]

Min.: A variety of thorite (q.v.), containing nearly 10 per cent. of sesquioxide of uranium. Found in the Champlain iron region, New York, U.S.A.

Min.: A variety of thorite (q.v.), containing nearly 10 per cent. of sesquioxide of uranium. Found in the Champlain iron region, New York, U.S.A.

q-rān-ō-tū, s. [URANIUM.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiating or stellar groups of acicular crystals. Sp. gr. 3.95; colour, lemon-yellow. The mean of three analyses gave: silica, 13.78; sesquioxide of uranium, 60.75; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 0.51; lime, 5.27; phosphoric acid, 0.45; water, 12.67 = 99.43, which resembles the composition of uranophane (q.v.).

ūr-q-nōis, a. [Eng. *uranium*; -ous.] Derived from uranium.

uranous-chloride, s.

Chem.: UCl_4 . Formed by burning uranium in chlorine gas, or by igniting uranous oxide in hydrochloric acid gas. It crystallizes in dark-green deliquescent octahedrons, soluble in water with a hissing noise, forming an emerald-green solution. When boiled it gives off hydrochloric acid, and deposits a finely-divided brown powder.

uranous-oxide, s.

Chem.: UO_3 . Obtained by heating uranous oxide in a current of hydrogen. It is a brown crystalline powder, soluble in acids, and forming greenish-coloured salts.

ūr-q-nūs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ouranos* (ouranos) = heaven, spec. the celestial vault.]

1. *Greek Mythol.*: The most ancient of all the gods. He married Terra, or Earth, by whom he had, first, the children called the hundred-handed, Briareus, Cottus, and Gyges; secondly, the Cyclopes, Arges, Steropes, and Brontes; thirdly, the Titans, Oceanus, Creus, Saturnus, &c.; and lastly, the Giants. He was dethroned and mutilated by his son Saturnus, and from his blood sprang the Furies, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megera.

2. *Astron.*: One of the superior planets between Saturn and Neptune. It was not known to the ancients. When Sir William Herschel, after the construction of his great reflecting telescope (TELESCOPY) was systematically examining with it all the stars above a certain magnitude, he, on March 13, 1781, found in the constellation Gemini a star which he recognized as having a disk which the others had not. He took it for a comet, and other contemporary astronomers held the same view. Some months afterwards, as its motions were traced, the opinion arose that it was a planet, and in January, 1783, La Place laid before the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, calculations relating to its elliptic orbit which established beyond a doubt that this opinion was correct. The discovery led to the appointment of Herschel as Astronomer-Royal, and the establishment of the observatory at Slough. Uranus had been noted down by Flamsteed as a fixed star, in his *Historia Cælestis Britannica*, published in 1725, and he had measured its place four or five times between 1690 and 1715. Lemonnier had observed it nine times without identifying it as a planet. Bradley and Tobias Mayer had done so at least once. Its diameter is about 31,700 miles—about four times that of the earth, its bulk about sixty-four times as great; but being of light material its weight is only fifteen times as great. It has been reasoned out from analogy rather than proved by actual observation that it rotates, but the time of this rotation is wholly unknown. Its distance from the sun is about 1,800,000,000 of miles, and it travels once round the orbit in about eighty-seven years. It receives only about one three-thousandth part of the light and heat from the sun which fall upon the earth. It is attended by at least four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon. Their orbits all lie in the same plane, and are at right angles to the path of the planet itself—a circumstance not known in the case of any other planet. Called also *Georgium Sidus* and Herschel (q.v.).

ū-rān-ō-tān, s. [OURANO-OUTANG.]

ūr-ān-vīc-rī-ōl, s. [Eng. *uranium*; and *vitriol*.]

Min.: The same as JOHANNITE (q.v.).

ūr-q-nūl, s. [Eng. *uranium*; -yl.]

Chem.: UO_2 . The hypothetical radical of the uranic compounds.

uranyl-chloride, s. [URANIC-CHLORIDE.]

uranyl-oxide, s. [URANIC-OXIDE.]

q-rā-ō, s. [A name given by the natives to a deposit in a lake near St. Columba, South America.]

Min.: The same as TRONA (q.v.).

ūr-āp-tār-yā-i-dō, s. pl. **ūr-āp-yā, s.** [OURAPERYDA, OURAPERYDA, max.]

ū-rā-rī, s. [OSBARI.]

q-rār-i-ō, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ourai*] = a tail, which the bracts resemble.

Bot.: A genus of *Hydrocharitaceae*. Pappaceous plants with pinnate leaves, generally three leaflets, purple or yellow flowers, and nearly sessile berries with between the seeds. *Ouria latifolia*, an Indian species, is considered by the Hindus to be alterative, tonic, and antiscorbutic, is an ingredient in some of their medicines. The fruit of *U. picta*, another Indian species, is applied to the sore mouths of children; the plant itself is deemed an antidote to the bite of a Southern Indian snake (*Carinata*).

q-rās-tār, s. [Pref. ur(o)-, and Gr. *aster*] = a star-fish.

Zool.: A synonym of *Asterias* (q.v.) [fish].

q-rās-tār-ōl-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. *uraster* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Star-fishes, having the ambulacral grooves margined by ambulacral plates only. Found in the Triassic. Called also *Stenaster*.

ūr-ōtē, s. [Eng. *uric*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of uric acid.

urate of ammonia, s.

Chem.: $CaH_2(NH_4)_2O_6$. A salt frequently found in urine, and prepared by adding ammonia to uric acid. It is slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

ūr-ban, a. [Lat. *urbanus* = pertaining to a city; *urbis* = a city.]

1. Of or pertaining to a city or living or situated in a city or town.

"The gradual removal of urban noisiness." *Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1866.

2. *Urbane* (q.v.).

ūr-bānē, a. [Lat. *urbanus* = urban; courteous, polite, suave, elegant, polished.]

"Raising, through just gradation, towards the rustic, and the rustic towards the polished." *Horace*, *Epist.* 1.1.2.

ūr-ban-ist, s. [See def. 1.1.2.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sort of dessert pear of highest excellence.

2. *Church History* (17).

A name sometimes given to those Poor Clares (q.v.) who accepted the rule of Pope Urban IV. (1261-65).

2. The adherents of Pope Urban VI. (1378), in opposition to whom Clement VII. afterwards elected. The latter held his court at Fondi, in the kingdom of Naples, afterwards at Avignon.

"As Clement's party drew back, the French ap the cry." *Milman*, *History of the Crusades*, p. 104.

ūr-bān-i-ty, s. **ūr-bān-i-tie, s.** [From Lat. *urbanitas*, *urbanitas*, from *urbanus* = urbane (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being urbane; civility and courteousness of manner; suavity, polish, politeness.

"The grace and urbanity of his manners." *Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII.* 4.1.10.

2. A polished humour or frolicsome manner.

"Moral doctrine, and a happy, free, untrammelled wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire." *Lyden*, *J. 1.1.1.*

ūr-ban-ise, v. t. [Eng. *urban*; -ize.] To render urbane.

"Refined nations whom nature and knowledge first urbane and polite." *H. Hall*, *Instructions*, p. 6. (1642.)

ūr-bic-ō-lous, a. [Lat. *urbis*, genit. = a city, a town, and *colō* = to cultivate, inhabit.] Inhabiting a city or town; (Eccl. Rev., in *Assumption*).

ūte, ūt, ūre, amidst, whāt, fāth, fāth; wō, wēt, hōre, vāpel, hār, thōre; pine, pīt, sirc, eir, marine; sō, or, wōre, wōl, wōrk, whā, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, sīrian. a, e = ē; o = ō; y = ā; qu =

urge, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *urgeo* = to urge, to drive; cogn. with Gr. *syro* (*syro*) = to repress, to restrain.]

1. Transitive:

To force or drive onward.

"From stage to stage the forward earl may run . . .
The senator at cricket urges the ball."
Pope: Dunciad, l. 502.

***2. To hasten or push forward with exertion and vigour.**

"Now urge the course where with Remondor glides."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 716.

3. To press the mind or will of; to serve as a motive or impelling cause; to impel, to constrain, to stimulate.

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; to importune; to solicit with more or less earnestness.

"And he urged him to take it."—*3 Kings* i. 18.

5. To press upon attention; to put forward or advance in an earnest manner; to press by way of argument; to plead earnestly; to insist on.

"These arguments . . . were doubtless urged with force by Daubry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 3.

***6. To press closely on; to follow closely.**

"Hie urges him, like wave impelling wave."
Pope: Nathe, vi. 222.

***7. To ply hard in a contest or argument; to attack briskly.**

"Though every man have a right in dispute to urge a false religion."—*Pittman*.

***8. To demand; to insist on.**

"She urged conference."—*Shaksp.* *At Fox Like It*, l. 1.

***9. To incite, to stimulate, to promote, to encourage.**

"Crying the carriage, and crying with pleasure all the horrors of war."—*Longfellow: Sept. 11, 1862*.

***10. To provoke, to irritate, to exasperate.**

"I'll in, to urge his hatred more to Clarence."
Shaksp. *Richard III.*, l. 1.

B. Intransitive:

***1. To press onward.**

"He strives to urge upward, and his fortune rises."
Dennet: Todd.

2. To incite; to stimulate.

"The combat urges, and my soul's on fire."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 452.

3. To make a claim; to insist, to persist.

"Cry'd extremely for it."—*Shaksp.* *Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

4. To produce arguments; to allege proofs, as an accuser.

"That . . . my accuser
May stand forth face to face."
Shaksp. *Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

urges, *s.* [Fr. *urge* = barley.] Barley.

***urge-wonder**, *s.* A variety of barley.

"This barley is called by some *urge-wonder*."—*Mortimer*.

***urg-enge**, *s.* [Lat. *urgens* = urgent (q.v.).] Urgency.

"His business craves dispatch.
And is of serious urgency."
New Tracts to Chase the Devil.

ürk-en-çy, *s.* [Eng. *urgent* (i); -cy.]

1. Ord. Lang. The quality or state of being urgent. *as—*

1. Importunity; earnest solicitation or pressing.

"At length he yielded to the urgency of friends."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. 3.

2. Pressure of necessity.

"Re-lying only in case of so great urgency."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. 1, § 8.

II. Parliament. The voting by a majority of three to one in a house of not less than three hundred members, that a certain measure or resolution is urgent in the interests of the state, in which case it takes precedence of all other business.

ürk-ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *urgens*, *pr. par.* of *urges* = to urge (q.v.).]

***1. Oppressive.**

"The heat is very urgent."—*Hochstet: Voyages*, ii. 48.

2. Pressing, cogent; necessitating immediate action; demanding early attention.

"He will send to borrow so much money, undertaking urgent occasions for it."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1694).

3. Pressing or soliciting with importunity; importunate.

"The Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out in haste."—*Exodus* xii. 22.

ürk-ent-ly, ***ürk-ente-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *urgent* (i); -ly.] In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; pressingly, forcibly.

"And therefore the Jews called more urgently upon the matter."—*Udal: John* xii.

ürk-ör, *a.* [Eng. *urged* (i); -er.] One who urges; one who importunes; an inciter.

"For . . . admonishers, but urgers of your action."
Boswell: 2 Pitt: Valentignen, l. 2.

ürk-in-ä-q, *a.* [Named by Steinkell, in 1834, after Ben Ugin, a tribe of Arabs near Boua, Algeria, in whose territory he first collected a species of the genus.]

ürk-in-ä-q, *a.* A genus of Scillæ, akin to Scilla, but with a more spreading perianth and more numerous seeds. *Urginea maritima* (U. Scilla, or Scilla maritima) is the Squill (q.v.). *U. indica*, found on the sandy shores of India, is sometimes given as a substitute for the official squill, to which, however, it is much inferior in value. It is chiefly used, according to Dr. Ainslie, for horses in cases of stranguary and fever.

ürk-i-q, *a.* [Lat. *urisor* = to diva.]

ürk-i-q, *a.* Guttilemot; a genus of Alcide, with eight species, from the Arctic and north temperate zones. Bill of moderate length, strong, straight, pointed, compressed, upper mandible slightly curved near the point, with a small notch in the edge on each side; nostrils lateral, basal, concave, pierced longitudinally, partly closed by a membrane, which is itself partly covered with feathers; feet short, placed behind the centre of gravity in the body; legs slender; feet with only three toes, all in front and entirely webbed; wings and tail short. There are several species which are common on both sides of the Atlantic. Among them *Ura troile* is seen at times on the coasts of New York, and *U. grylle* breeds as far south as the Bay of Fundy. The eggs are used in Britain for clarifying wine, also as food.

ürk-ia, *a.* [Eng. *urica* (i); -ia.] Contained in or derived from uric (q.v.).

uric-acid, *a.*

Chem. $C_4H_4N_2O_6$. Formerly called lithic acid. A general constituent of the Vertebrata, and usually prepared from serpents' excrements or from guano, by boiling with dilute potassium hydrate, and decomposing by hydrochloric acid. It forms a glistering, snow-white, spongy crystalline powder, tasteless and lustrous, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. By destructive distillation it yields cyanic and hydrocyanic acids, carbon dioxide, and ammonium carbonate. It is readily identified, even in minute quantity, and by dissolving in nitric acid, evaporating the solution to dryness, and adding excess of ammonia, a beautiful deep red colour (murexide) is immediately produced. It forms salts called urates.

ürk-im, *a. pl.* [Heb. *urim* (*urim*), pl. of *ur* (*ur*), the same as *ur* (*ur*) = light.]

Hebrew Antiq. Literally, lights; but the Septuagint translators make it apparently a plural of excellence, in which case it would signify, light. Used specially in the compound term *Urim and Thummim* (The. *urim*), believed to mean, light and perfection. Many conjectures have been hazarded as to their nature, but the subject still remains very obscure. They were to be put "on the breast-plate of judgment," and on or over the heart of the high priest when he specially entered into the presence of Jehovah (Exod. xxviii. 30; Lev. viii. 8). On the return from the Captivity the Tirsathia (governor) forlame certain sacerdotal pretensions, or perhaps the whole body of Aaron's descendants (for the words seem ambiguous), to eat of the most holy things till there should stand up "a priest with Urim and with Thummim" (Ezra ii. 63; Neh. vii. 65). In one place the order of the two words is reversed (Deut. xxviii. 38). If by Urim in two other passages is meant Urim and Thummim, then they seem to have constituted an oracle to or by which applications might be made to Jehovah for counsel (Numb. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6).

ürk-in-äl, *s.* [Fr., from *urine* = urine (q.v.).]

1. A vessel for containing urine, specifically a vessel or reservoir, with conductor, used in cases of incontinence of urine.

"See thy urinals and thy purdians."
Chaucer: C. T. 13, 200.

2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons wishing to pass urine.

***3. A bottle in which urine was kept for inspection.**

"Three bottles shine through you like the water in an urinal."—*Shaksp.* *Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

***ürk-in-äl-lot**, *a.* [Eng. *urinal* (i); -lot.] who professed to be able, by inspecting urine, to discover from what disease a person was suffering.

"My urinalist . . . left me urinary
Unstrengthened upon the waters."
Shaksp. *Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

ürk-in-änt, *a.* [Lat. *urina*, *pr. par.* of *urisor* = to duck or dive under water.]

ürk-in-änt, *a.* A term applied to the dolphin or other fish, when borne with the head upwards, and the tail erect, exactly in a position to what is termed flumant.

ürk-in-är-y, *a. & s.* [Eng. *urine* (i); -y.]

A. As adj. Of, pertaining to, containing deposited from, or affording passage to, as, urinary calculi, urinary deposits, the urinary passage.

B. As substantive:

1. Agric. A reservoir or place for the collection of urine, &c., for manure.

***2. The same as URINAL, 2.**

urinary-bladder, *s.*

Anat. A hollow membranous and muscular receptacle receiving the urine poured into through the ureter, retaining it in a short or shorter period, and finally expelling it through the urethra. In the male it is situated in front of the rectum, in the female it is separated from the rectum by the uterus and the vagina. When completely distended with urine, it rises above the brim of the pelvis and becomes egg-shaped, the lower end constituting its base, or inferior fundus, and being directed towards the rectum in the male and the vagina in the female, an smaller end, or summit, resting against the wall of the abdomen. In front of the bladder is the cervix or neck connecting the bladder with the urethra.

urinary-fistula, *s.*

Pathol. An abnormal communication between the urinary passages and the external surface, through which the urine makes an exit in greater or less quantities.

urinary-organs, *s. pl.*

Anat. A collective term, including (1) the kidneys which secrete urine; (2) the ureters which convey it to (3) the bladder; and (4) the urethra, by which it is evacuated from the body.

urinary-vesicle, *s.*

Anat. A term sometimes applied to the allantois (q.v.), because from a situation peculiar to the mammalian bladder is passed.

***ürk-in-äte**, *v.i.* [URINE.] To discharge urine; to urinate.

***ürk-in-ä-tion**, *s.* [URINATE.] The act of passing urine; micturition.

***ürk-in-ä-t-ive**, *a.* [Eng. *urinate* (i); -ive.] Provoking or promoting the discharge of urine; diuretic.

"Medicines urinate do not work by rejecting indigestion, as solutives do."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* l. 1.

***ürk-in-ä-t-ör**, *s.* [Low Lat., from *urina*, *pr. par.* of *urisor* = to dive or duck under water.] A diver; one who searches for water for something, as for pearls.

"The precious things that grow there as pearls be much more easily fetched by the help of him than by any other way of the urinator."—*Mathematical Magic*.

ürk-ine, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *urina* = urine, cogn. with Gr. *ōpōr* (*urina*) = urine; *urari*, *ur* = water; *ur* = drizzling; *ur* = the sea; A.S. *ur* = the sea.]

1. Ord. Lang. & Chem. The secretion of kidneys, the chief fluid excretion of man of the higher animals. (*Urb.*) In human urine is a transparent light yellowish or coloured liquid, having a saline taste, a peculiar aromatic odour, an acid reaction, a density varying from 1.020 to 1.025. Its constituents are urea, uric, lactic and puric acids, and creatine, together with calcium and magnesium sulphates, chlorides and phosphates, alkaline salts, certain perfectly known principles, and a colorless substance. The urine contains the portion of useless and noxious residuum after the assimilation of whatever is used for the structure. (*Urb.*)

2. Pathol. Morbid states of the urine are—
—the aqueous, the sanguineous, the bilious, the phosphatic, the purpuric, the albuminous.

ürk,ürk,ürk,amidst,what,fall,father:wä,wät,häre,camel,här,there:pina,plät,sir,marino:gä,ä,ör,wäre,wöl,work,whö,sön;mäte,öb,öäre,quite,öür,räle,fäll;trý,Sýrian. ä,ä = ö; öy = ä; qu = ä.

and the saccharine. Aqueous urine, with a denaturation in its solid contents, is passed in large quantity by nervous and hysterical persons, especially when they approach old age. Sulphuric urine, in some respects the opposite of the first, carries off an unduly large proportion of solid matters, and exists chiefly in the decline of the bodily powers, which it tends to accelerate. Lithic urine deposits a pink or purple sand or "gravel," consisting of lithia; its ultimate tendency is to produce lithic calculi. Phosphatic urine contains an excess of phosphatic salts, and deposits a white earthy or chalky powder. Purpuric urine deposits a lenticular sediment. Albuminous urine deposits albumen; sometimes it is an important, but at others a very formidable disease. [ALBUMINURIA.] Saccharine urine is an attendant on diabetes (q.v.).

3. *Physiol.*: The mechanism by which the urine is secreted is apparently of a double kind: (1) uniferous tubules, which seem to be actively secreting structures, and (2) the Malpighian capsules, which appear to act rather as a filtering apparatus.

**ur-ia*, *v.t.* [Fr. *uriner*; Sp. *urinar*.] To pass urine; to make water. (*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, i. 855.)

**ur-in-fer-ō-ō*, *a.* [Lat. *urina* = urine, and *fero* = to bear.] Bearing or affording passage to urine.

urinaliferous-tubes, *a. pl.*
Anal.: Small tubes or ducts opening on the surface of the several papillae into the interior of the calices of the kidney.

**ur-in-fer-ō-ō*, *a.* [Lat. *urina* = urine, and *fero* = to produce.]

Anal.: *Physiol.*: Producing or secreting urine. Used of certain tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

**ur-in-ō-gēn-i-tal*, *a.* [UROGENITAL.]

**ur-in-ō-gēn-i-tal*, *a.* [Lat. *urina* = urine, and *gēn* (genitum) = a measure.]

Physiol.: An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed on the principle of the hydrometer, and varies in the density of urine as detected by its use of great importance in the treatment of disease.

**ur-in-ō-ō*, *ur-in-ō-ō*, *a.* [Eng. *urin(e)*; Lat. *urina*.] Full of urine, emanating from, impregnated with, or smelling of urine. Used especially of an odour of urine in the breath, the perspiration, or in vomited matter.

**ur-in-ō-ō*, *a.* [Eng. *urin(e)*; Lat. *urina*.] Carrying the urinous particles to the penis and urethra. — *See*: On the *Crocodon*, p. 11.

**ur-ia*, *a. pl.* [Etyim. doubtful.] The binding of a hedge. (*Pliny*.)

**ur-ia*, *a.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

Anal.: The larva (*Uria sativa*).

**ur-ia*, *a.* [Fr. *urine*, from Lat. *urina*; Gr. *urina* = to burn, urine being used for burning the ashes of the dead.]

1. *Ordinary language*:

1. A vessel, enlarged in the middle and provided with a foot or pedestal; specifically, a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly preserved; a cinerary urn. (*Brown*: *Hydrophobia*, ch. iii.) [URN-BURNAL.]

2. A vase or vessel, for holding water; hence, a vessel generally.

**ur-ia*, *a.* [Fr. *urine*, from Lat. *urina*; Gr. *urina* = to burn, urine being used for burning the ashes of the dead.]

3. The same as *TEA-URAN* (q.v.).

4. A ballot-box.

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Brown as a substitute to his *Hydrophobia*, and employed to denote: (1) the deposition of human ashes in a cinerary urn after cremation; (2) less commonly, actual interment of a corpse in an urn. Both methods were practised by the ancient Greeks, and afterwards spread westward. The *urides* (*pitheas*), which resembled in size and shape the large oil-jars of southern Europe, was used as an urn to contain burnt human ashes; and two such jars placed mouth to mouth sometimes served as a rude coffin, and thus arranged they are not infrequently found in the tombs of the Troad. (*Dennis*: *Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, vol. I, p. cvii.)

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present, may be regarded as having a distinct locomotory function.

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* (ōōōōō) = a club, a cudgel.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts. Skull triangular, truncated behind, with a rounded snout; teeth small, slightly curved; ventral armour consisting of scutes in a chevron pattern, reversed behind. From the British Coal-measures.

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* (ōōōōō) = hidden.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, now merged in *Scolecophyx* (q.v.).

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* (ōōōōō) = a dog.]

Zool.: A genus of Canids, with two species: *Urocyon virginianus* (the Gray Fox) from the Atlantic States, and *U. floridus* (the Coast Fox) from California. (*Gray*: *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1868.)

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a. pl.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* (ōōōōō) = visible, manifest.]

1. *Zool.*: A division of Huxley's Amphibia, often called Tailed Amphibia, from the fact that the larval tail persists in adult life. The skin is naked, and an exoskeleton is rarely present. The body is elongated posteriorly to form a compressed cylindrical tail; dorsal vertebrae bicarinate, or concave behind and convex in front, ribs short and attached to the transverse processes. The radius and ulna in the fore limb, and the tibia and fibula in the hind limb, do not grow together so as to form a single bone. Most of them have the four limbs well developed, but in some the posterior limbs are wanting. The Urodela are divided into two sub-orders, Salamandrinae and Ichthyophiles.

2. *Palaeont.*: From the Permian onward. [SALAMANDER.]

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *urodel(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.] Any individual of the Urodela (q.v.).

"The former . . . is believed by its discoverer to be a *urodelin*," — *Nicholson*: *Palaeont.*, ii. 115.

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a. & s.* [URODELA.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Urodela.

"The world's surface may be divided, according to its Urodela population, into three regions," — *Nicholson*: *Palaeont.*, p. 115.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Urodela (q.v.).

"The largest existing Urodela . . . is found in Japan," — *Nicholson*: *The Common Frog*, p. 42.

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *ur-in-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a.* [Formed from Eng. *urine*, and *genital*.] Of or belonging to the urine and genital products; chiefly used of the *urogenital* or *urogenital* passages, of which the male urethra is an example.

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *glō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* (glōōōōō) = an eyelid.]

Zool.: A genus of Flagellata-Entomata, family Chironomidae. Animals enclosed socially within a sub-spherical matrix; flagella two; endopodites enclosing two distinct lateral colour-bands, and usually one or more eye-like pigment-spots. There is one species, *Uroglō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, from pond water, formerly regarded as an imperfect or transitional form of *Volvox* (q.v.).

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *gym-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* (gymōōōōō) = naked, unadorned.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trypanine (q.v.). Tall, long, slender and unarmed with spines; body thickly covered with long tubercles; teeth flattened. (*Corymbus superciliosus*, about four or five feet long, from the Indian Ocean, is the only species.) Its skin is used for covering shields and the handles of swords and other weapons, its rough surface affording a firm grip to the hand.

**ur-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō*, *a.* [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *lōp-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō-ō* (lōpōōōōō) = twisted.]

Zool.: A genus of Oxytrichidae, with seven species, all from fresh water. Animals free-swimming, elongate, highly elastic, but maintaining the same general contour; posterior extremity usually produced in an attenuate tail-like manner; ventral surface with three or four anterior or frontal styles, and usually two lines or series.

Marino: *gō, pō, cō, qō, chō, rō, sō, tō, vō, wō, xō, yō, zō*.
yō = *ā*; *qu* = *kw*.

q-rōt-ō-ty, ūr-ōn-ōl-ō-ty, s. [Gr. *ōnos* (*ōnos*) = urine, and *tyōs* (*tyōs*) = a word, a discourse.]

Med.: That branch of medicine which treats of urine.

q-rōl-ō-phūs, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *λόφος* (*lóphos*) = a crest.]

Ichth.: A genus of Trygonidae, with seven small species from tropical seas. Tail of moderate length, with a distinct rayed terminal fin, armed with a barbed spine; rudimentary dorsal sometimes present.

ūr-ō-mās-tiz, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *μαστιξ* (*mastix*) = a whip.]

Zool.: Thorn-tailed Agamas; a genus of Agamidae, with five species, from the south of Russia, northern Africa, and Central India. Body covered with small scales; tail with rings of large spiny scales.

ūr-ō-nō-ma, s. [URONEMA.]

Zool.: A genus of Pleuronemidae (q.v.), with one species, *Uronema maritimum*, from vegetable infusions in salt and fresh water. Animals live free-swimming, oval or elongate, papillate in shape; oral aperture ventral; body ciliated, setae at posterior extremity.

ūr-ō-nō-mūs, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mūs*) = a mouse.] [PHANEROPLERON.]

ūr-ō-nyo-tōr-la, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *νύκτωρ* (*nyktōr*) = a bat.]

Zool.: A genus or section of Bats, erected by Gray (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1862, p. 202) for *Cynopterus ubiater*, which is now merged in *Myotis*, under the name of *M. cephalotis*.

ūr-ō-pōl-ti-dō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *uropeltis* (*is*); Lat. fem. pl. *uip*, suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: Rough-tail Snakes, Rough-tailed Burrowing Snakes; a family of Inocuous Colubridiform Snakes, with five genera and eighteen species, strictly confined to Ceylon and the adjacent parts of southern India. Body cylindrical, head sharp and pointed, tail short and truncated, with a naked terminal plate, which is sometimes replaced by keeled scales; teeth in both jaws. They sometimes burrow to a distance of four feet below the surface.

ūr-ō-pōl-tia, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *πλεῖν* (*plein*) = a shield.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Uropeltidae, with one species, from Ceylon.

ūr-ō-plān-l-ā, s. [Gr. *ὀυρανός* (*ouranós*) = urine, and *πλανή* (*planē*) = a wandering; Fr. *uroplanie*.]

Pathol.: The transport of urine to some part of the body where its presence is abnormal.

q-rōp-ō-ds, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *πους* (*pus*), gent. *podēs* (*podēs*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Gamasidae. Palpi and rostrum inferior; dorsal shield of a single broad circular or oval piece; legs nearly equal. *Uropoda negrita* is a small mite, parasitic upon beetles, to which these pests themselves by a cord believed to consist of their excrement.

q-rōp-silo, s. [UROPSILUS.] Any individual of the genus *Uropsilus* (q.v.).

q-rōp-si-lūa, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *ψιλά* (*psilōs*) = stripped of hair, bare.]

Zool.: A genus of Mynalidae, closely allied to the Shrews. [NEW-FOOTED UROPSILE.]

ūr-ō-pyē-l-ā, s. [UROPOYLIUM.] Of, belonging to, or connected with the uropygium. Specifically applied to a peculiar sebaceous gland developed in many birds in the skin covering the coccyx. It secretes an oily fluid, which the bird spreads over its feathers by the operation of preening. The fluid passes out by one or two apertures, commonly situated upon an elevation, which may or may not be covered with feathers.

ūr-ō-pyē-l-ām, s. [Gr. *ὀρροπύγιον* (*orropogion*) = the rump of birds in which the tail-feathers are set (*trist*); generally the rump or tail of any animal.]

Anat.: The coccyx (q.v.).

q-rōs-ōō-py, s. [Gr. *ὀρῶν* (*orōn*) = urine, and *σκοπέω* (*skopēō*) = to see, to observe.] The

judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine of the patient. [URINATIST.]

"In the case, attempts will succeed performance; it being composed by mixing of time, as medical practice, and uroscopy, would perform."—Browne: *Farther Errors*.

ūr-ō-sphēn, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *σφήν* (*sphēn*) = a wedge.]

Ichth.: A genus of Platanidae, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. The cylindrical body terminates in a large wedge-shaped fin, whence the generic name.

ūr-ō-stio-tā, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *στίος* (*stios*) = spotted, dappled.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidae, with two species, from Ecuador. Bill straight and longer than the head; nostrils not covered with plumes; wings pointed; tail slight, forked.

ūr-ō-sty-lā, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *στυλ* (*stylōs*) = a pillar.]

Zool.: A genus of Oxytrichidae, with four species from fresh water. They have the general character of the family, but the ventral setae are developed in great abundance.

q-rōt-rich-ūa, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *ρίχ* (*rich*), gent. *ρίχης* (*richēs*) = hair.]

Zool.: A genus of Mygalidae, intermediate between the Demians and the Miles, and agreeing with the *Shrews* in having only two incisors in the lower jaw. Nose elongated into a snout, with nostrils at tip; tail stout, covered with long hairs. Two or three species, from Japan and North America.

ūr-ōx, s. [AUROCHA.]

ūr-ōx-ā-lē, s. [Eng. *uric* (*is*); (*allynos*, and suff. *-ic*).] Derived from or containing uric acid and alloxan.

uroxanic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_4N_4O_6$. A dibasic acid obtained by boiling uric acid with strong potash ley, allowing the solution to remain in contact with the air for several months, and decomposing the resulting salt with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless, transparent tetrahedrons, slightly soluble in cold water, insoluble in alcohol. On boiling with water it is decomposed, carbonic anhydride being given off.

uroxanic-anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_4N_4O_5$. Uroxil, Uroxyl. A yellowish hygroscopic substance obtained by heating uroxanic acid at 180°, till the weight of the residue becomes constant.

q-rōx-lī, q-rōx-yl, s. [Eng. *uroxalic* (*is*); *-il*, *-yl*.] [UROXANIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

q-rōx-in, s. [Eng. *uroxalic* (*is*); *-in*.] [AUROXANTIN.]

ūr-pōth ite, s. [After the Urpeth Colliery, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the Paraffin group of hydrocarbons; soft, like tallow; sp. gr. 0.885; colour, yellowish-brown. An analysis yielded Johnson: carbon, 85.83; hydrogen, 14.17 = 100. Separated from the ozocerite of the Urpeth Colliery by its ready solubility in cold ether.

ūr-rē, s. [Cf. Gael. *utlach* = moribund, dust.]

A sort of fine or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. (Prov.)

"In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urvy*, which is an uricic coal, and is very good for hot beds, especially pasture ground."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

Ūr-sa, s. [Lat. = (1) a she bear, (2) a constellation.]

Astron.: The Bear; the first word in the name of two constellations.

Ūr-sa Major, s.

Astr.: The Great Bear. The most conspicuous of the twenty ancient northern constellations, as seven leading stars attracting notice all the more conspicuously that there is a certain absence of visible heavenly bodies in the adjacent parts of the sky. The Semitic conception of the constellation was that it resembled a bear with mourners walking behind. [ARCTURUS, BENETNAKH, and it has sometimes been called specifically Lazarus's bear, the four stars constituting a four-sided figure being the bear and the other three, Mary, Martha, and Mary Magdalene, the mourners.]

It is much like a plough, and is often called the Plough, the rectangle constituting the body, and the three projecting stars its handle. To other minds it suggests a vehicle, whence it has been called the Car of David, and more commonly in England Charles's Waggon. The four stars standing together are the wheels, and the three behind are the shaft. Another name is the Dipper. By astronomers it is the old classical constellation of a bear, of which the four stars, $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, Ursa Majoris, are the hind quarter, and the three the tail. The remaining portions of the animal are marked out by smaller stars of the third and fourth magnitude. The bear was supposed to require a wand or kepis [ARCTURUS.] The Arabs gave the seven or

URSA MAJOR AND URSA MINOR.
(The Great Bear and the Little Bear.)

spicuous stars names, some of which are still in use. They are called a Ursa Majoris (Dubhe; α , Merak; γ , Phecda; δ , Megrez; Alioth; ϵ , Mizar; and ν , Alcaid, or Benetna). The first two are called Pointers, because drawn from β through α , and continued for about five times as far as the distance between them will reach the pole-star. Ursa Major is bounded on the north by Draco, Camelopardalis, on the south by Leo Minor, on the east by Canes Venatici, and on the west by Lynx and Camelopardalis. It is near the pole ever to set in the latitude London; in its revolutions it turns east but never disappears. At 11 p.m. in the month of April it is directly overhead; at the same hour in September it is on the north and low down; in July it is in the west; and Christmas in the east. Of the seven stars six are of the second magnitude, the remaining one (δ) being at present between the third and fourth magnitude. Mizar (ϵ) is a double star. Powerful telescopes show that the Great Bear is made up of many thousands of other stars.

Ursa Minor, s.

Astron.: The Little Bear; one of the twenty ancient northern constellations, bounded by Draco, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia and Perseus. Its contour is marked out by seven stars. The curvature of the tail is in the contrary direction to that of the Great Bear, and at its tip is a star of the second magnitude, a Ursa Minoris, called Polaris, or the Pole-Star (q.v.), midway between Cassiopeia and the Great Bear. Next in brightness is β Ursa Minoris, called by the Arabs Kikab, and γ Ursa Minoris. The two are sometimes designated the Guardians of the Pole, or simply the Guardians. Kikab is of the second, and the other of the third. The remaining stars are smaller.

Ūr-sai, s. [URSUS.]

Zool.: The Ursine-sail. (Ursinade.)

ūr-si-ds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ursus* (*us*); Lat. fem. pl. *ursae*, suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: Bears; a family of the Carnivora group, Artiodonta, or, in older classification, Plantigrada (q.v.). Class five on each foot large, strong, and curved, non-retractile; tongue smooth; ears small, erect, a rounded; tail short; nose forming a small, able truncated snout; canines absent. They are widely distributed, but are entirely absent from the Australian and Ethiopian regions, and only one species, *Ursus* or *Tarabron* *arctos*, from the Arctics of Persia and Chili. Wallace reckons that there are five genera, have been grouped into as many as five genera (Ursus, Thalassarchus, Ilia, Ursus, Mammuth, or Puchilus, and Tremarctos; Mivart (*Ursus*).

ŭta, ŭt, ŭre, amidst, whāt, ŭll, father: wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wō, son; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; try, Sýrian. ŭ, ŭe = ō; ey = ā; qu = ŭv.

Sci. Soc., 1885, p. 395) makes two genera (*Ursus* and *Mellivora*); and Prof. Flower (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1891, p. 100) includes *Alluropus*, an ancient form connecting *Ursus* with *Ailuropus* (q.v.).

2. *Admet.*: The family appears first in the Miocene.

ur-si-form, a. [Lat. *ursus* = a bear, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a bear; resembling a bear.

ur-sine, a. [Lat. *ursinus*, from *ursus* = a bear.] Pertaining to, or resembling a bear.

ursine dasyura, a.

Zool.: *Dasyurus ursinus*, the Native or Tasmanian Devil. In outward appearance it somewhat resembles a small bear with a long tail; the body is about two feet in length; general colour, a brownish-black, with a broad white band across the chest, and another



URSINE-DASYURA.

over the back close to the tail. They commit great havoc among sheep and poultry, and are a match for an ordinary dog. In consequence they appear to be untamable beasts. They are true Marsupials, and have the jaw infected, but in dental characters and in general habits they resemble the Canines. Found only in Tasmania.

ursine howler, a.

Zool.: *Myotis ursinus*, a large monkey from South America. The body is about three feet long, and the tail slightly longer; colour, reddish-brown.

ursine seal, a. [NORthern FUR-SEAL.]

ursine, a. [Mod. Lat. *ursus*, and *seal* = seal.]

Admet.: A genus of Melidae, allied to *Melissa* (q.v.), from the Sivalik Hills. [Sivalik-STRATA.]

ur-sin, s. [Prob. from Lat. *ursus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: *Erythron dorsatum*, a North American species of Tree-purcupine. When full-grown it is about two feet long, covered with wavy hair mixed with long, coarse, dark-brown hair, with white or yellowish points. It is distributed almost universally over the Eastern United States, and north through Canada till the limit of the trees is reached. Called also the Canadian Forencine.

ur-sone, s. [Mod. Lat. (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*); one (*Arctos*).]

Chem.: *Ursin* (C). A resinous body, obtained by treating the leaves of the red bear-berry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) with ether in a displacement apparatus, and purifying by crystallization from alcohol. It forms slender, colourless, inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 100° to 120°, and solidifies again in the crystalline form on cooling.

Ur-sy line, a. & s. [Named after St. Ursula, a famous British virgin and martyr, who is said to have suffered at Cologne, with 11,000 companions, in the fourth century. The number of St. Ursula's companions has been since explained as originating in a mistake of the early copiers, who found some such entry as—"Ursula, et xl. M. V.," which (taking M for millia) they read as "Ursula and 11,000 virgins," instead of "Ursula and eleven martyr virgins." (Smith: *Quart. Rev.*, iv. 167.)]

Church History.

A. Admet.: Of or belonging to the congregation ascribed under R.

In the Miocene alone there were eighteen *Ursus* known at the death of St. Ursula. *Admet.* & *Sci. Soc.*, 1885, p. 395.

B. Admet. (17). An order of mites developed from a society founded by St. Ursula.

Meriel of Itreacia (1470-1540) in 1537, under the invocation of St. Ursula (see etym.). The objects of the institution were, nursing the sick, the education of girls, and the sanctification of the lives of the members; and the foundation was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1544. Till the beginning of the seventeenth century the vows were simple, but in 1612 a bull was obtained from Pope Paul V., making the congregation a religious order, with strict enclosure and a solemn vow, a fourth—that of instructing the young—being added to the usual three. Since that time several distinct congregations have been formed.

ur-sus, a. [Lat. = a bear.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Ursidae (q.v.), with the range of the family. Dental formula, 1. 1. C. 1. P. 1. M. 1. Milk teeth comparatively small, and shed at an early age; body heavy; feet broad, and completely plantigrade; the five toes on each foot all well developed, and armed with long, compressed, moderately curved, non-retractile claws; pelvis and sides naked; tail very short; ears moderate, erect, rounded, hairy; fur generally long, soft, and shaggy. Prof. Flower groups the species in the following sections:

(1) *Thalassarctos*. Head comparatively small, molar teeth small and narrow, soles more covered with hair than in the other sections. *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar or White Bear.

(2) *Ursus* proper; *U. arctos*, the Common Brown Bear of Europe and Asia, is regarded by some naturalists as identical with the American Black Bear (*U. americanus*). The tiny Black Bear of the Western States (*U. horribilis* or *ferox*) is one of the largest. There are several species in Asia which are perhaps but variations from the Black or Brown Bear.

(3) *Holarctos*. Head short and broad, molars comparatively broad, tongue long and extrinsical, fur short and smooth. *U. malayensis*, the Malay or Sun Bear.

2. *Palmet.*: [BEAR (1), a. 1. 1. (2).]

ur-ti-eg, a. [Lat. = a nettle, a stinging nettle; *uro* = to burn.]

Bot.: Nettle; the typical genus of Urticaceae (q.v.). Herbs, rarely shrubs, with stinging hairs and a tenacious inner bark. Leaves opposite, with stinging hairs; calyx four-partite; males with four stamens and the rudiments of an ovary; females with a subsessile, pericarpitellous stigma; fruit an achene. Known species thirty-seven, from temperate and tropical climates. Some species sting strongly. *Urtica urens*, called in Timor the *Linum Setan* (the Devil's Leaf) is said by the natives to produce effects continuing about a year, or even to cause death. *U. (= Laportea) crenulata*, an Indian species, is also formidable. [*LAPORTEA*.] *U. stimulans* of Java is less violent. The fibres of *U. lanceolata*, called in Sumatra, Calocoe, can be manufactured into very tough cordage; those of *U. canariensis* may be similarly employed. The tubers of *U. isaberna* are eaten raw, boiled, or roasted by the natives of India. *U. americana*, the Sassa of Abyssinia, though acrid, is eaten in that country. The leaves and the seeds of *U. membranacea*, an Egyptian plant, are considered emmenagogue and aphrodisiac. Plopping with nettles was formerly practised for arthritis and paralysis. The old *U. heterophylla*, the Nigherry Nettle, is now *Guardiana heterophylla*. [*GIAADINIA*.] Australia produces a tree nettle (*U. gigas*) abundant in some parts of New South Wales. Ordinarily it is from 25 to 50 feet high, but sometimes attains the imposing proportions of 120 to 140 feet, with a trunk of great thickness, and very large green leaves, which sting violently when young. Of American species may be named *U. canadensis*, whose fibre is used in rope making. The roots of some species of nettles, boiled with alum, yield a yellow dye, and a green dye has been obtained from the juice of the stalks and leaves.

ur-ti-cá-pé-se, * **ur-tig-sé-se**, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *urtica*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acea*, *-acei*.

Bot.: Nettleworks; an order of Dicotyledonous Exogena, typical of the alliance Urticales. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, never milky. Leaves alternate, usually covered with asperities or stinging hairs; stipules membranous, often deciduous; flowers small, green, unisexual, scattered, clustered, in catkins or in close heads; calyx membranous, persistent—in the male it is four or five-partite, with four or five stamens inserted into its base opposite to its lobes; females with a tubular, four to five-cleft calyx, three to five stamens, the style simple or wanting, the stigma slender, fringed, the ovary superior, sessile, one-celled, with a single erect ovule; the fruit a simple indehiscent nut surrounded by the calyx. Nettleworks are widely distributed over the world, flourishing both in hot and in cold countries, and often following the footsteps of man. There are eight tribes, or sub-orders, including *Artocarpales* (bread-fruit tree), *Antennariaceae* (Hemp), *Moraceae* (Mulberry), *Ulmaceae* (Elm), *Urticaceae* (Nettle, Fig, &c.), and others of no interest.

ur-ti-cá-pé-sis (or *cecus* as *abús*), a. [Urticaceae.] Having the character of a nettle; belonging to the Urticaceae.

ur-ti-cál, a. [URTICALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus *Urtica* or to the order Urticaceae. [*Linley*.]

ur-ti-cá-lég, a. pl. [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *urtica*.] [URTICA.]

Bot.: The Urtical Alliance; Linley's nineteenth alliance of Exogonous plants. Includes *Evogena*, with scattered monochlamydeous flowers, single superior carpels, and a large embryo lying in a small quantity of albumen. Orders: *Stilaginaceae*, *Urticaceae*, *Centrophylaceae*, *Camaliaceae*, *Moraceae*, *Artocarpaceae*, and *Platanaceae*.

ur-ti-cár-l-a, a. [Fem. of Mod. Lat. *urticaria* = stinging like a nettle, from Lat. *urtica* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Nettle-rash; a non-contagious eruption on the skin, producing prominent patches or wheals, accompanied by great heat and itching. It may be acute or chronic, continuing for months or even for years. It is often caused by derangement of the digestive organs, by over fatigue, or by mental anxiety. Steel, cold or tepid baths, and a simple diet will often do it good.

* **ur-ti-cáte**, v. t. or t. [URTICA.]

A. Intrusa: To act so as to annoy or irritate.

"He not only *urticates*, he hurts."—*G. A. Sala: America Revisited*, i. 71.

B. Trans.: To annoy, to irritate.

"While he *urticates* you he utters a low crooning murmur."—*G. A. Sala: America Revisited*, i. 70.

ur-ti-cát-ing, pr. p. or n. [URTICATE.] Stinging like a nettle; pertaining to Urtication.

urtication-cells, a. pl. Thread-cells. [*Cnidia*.]

* **ur-ti-cá-tion**, a. [Lat. *urtica* = a nettle.] The stinging of nettles, or a similar stinging; the whipping of a lumbago or paralytic limb with nettles to restore its feeling.

"The sense of actual *urtications* and violence."—*Dr. Taylor: Of Erythema*, ch. v.

ur-rá-bá, a. [Native name.]

Oruth.: *Orthocentrus urra* (or *urra*), from the Southern States of the Union and Central South America. It is often confounded with the Turkey-buzzard (q.v.), from which, however, it may be readily distinguished by the absence of the ring of feathers round the throat. General colour black; head and naked part of neck bluish-black with warts and a few hair-like feathers. Called also Black Vulture and Zophote.

ur-ús, s. [Lat. See def.]

Zool. & *Palmet.*: A kind of ox, the *Bos ursus* of Caesar (*De Bello Gallico*, vi. 28), now called *Bos primigenius*. It differs from the Aurochs (q.v.) in its larger size, the double curvature of its horns, &c. It existed from the Pleistocene almost to historic times, always diminishing in size, and Prof. David Dawkins thinks it may not be specifically distinct from *Bos taurus*. (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. 392-461.) [*Bos*, Ox. REFIN.]

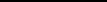
"It proves that the *ursus* was living in Britain as late as the Bronze Age."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. 2.

ur-rá-shi, a. [See def.] The Japanese name of the varnish or lacquer tree, *Rhus vernicea*, or *vernicefera*.

ur-ús ite, a. [After the Ursi plateau, Tschelken Island, Caspian Sea; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

marine; gá pá = á; qu = áv.
 -án, -tán = áshā. -tion, -sion = shun; -pon, -sion = -ous, -tious, -sious = shūs. -bie, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl.

- $\text{B}^{\text{B}}\text{B}^{\text{B}}$, - $\text{B}^{\text{B}}\text{B}^{\text{B}}$, - $\text{B}^{\text{B}}\text{B}^{\text{B}}$, &c. = $\text{B}^{\text{B}}\text{B}^{\text{B}}$, $\text{B}^{\text{B}}\text{B}^{\text{B}}$.



utilitarianism, *n.* (Eng. utilitarian, *adj.*)

utilitarian, *adj.* (Eng. utilitarian, *adj.*)

utilitarianism, *n.* (Eng. utilitarian, *adj.*) A word coined by J. Stuart Mill to denote that system which makes the happiness of mankind the criterion of right. It is the more extensive than Epicureanism, which considers personal happiness a criterion for the individual, leaving the happiness of others out of the question. The system owes its origin to Bentham (1748-1820), and is thus defined by J. M. Mill: "The creed which accepts as the foundation of morals, Utility, or the Greatest Happiness Principle, holds that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness. By happiness is intended pleasure, and the absence of pain; by unhappiness, pain, and the privation of pleasure. To give a clear view of the moral standard set up by the theory much more must be said; in particular what things it includes in the ideas of pain or pleasure; and to what extent this is left an open question. But these supplementary explanations do not affect the theory of life on which this theory of morality is grounded—namely, that pleasure and freedom from pain are the only things desirable as ends; and that all desirable things (which are as numerous as desirable ends) are to be valued in proportion to the pleasure inherent in themselves, or as means to the promotion of pleasure and the prevention of pain."

utilitarian, *adj.* (Eng. utilitarian, *adj.*) 1. The quality or state of being useful; 2. the quality of being serviceable or conducive to some desirable end or purpose; 3. the advantage, service, or benefit.

utilitarianism, *n.* (Eng. utilitarian, *adj.*) The act of utilizing or turning to some useful account; the state of being utilized.

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UTRICULARIA
(Bladderwort)

utriculus, *n.* (Lat. utriculus) A small bladder or sac.

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601. 607; pout, fow1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing
 -uan, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shün; -tion, -sion = -shün. -cions, -tions, -sions = -shün. -ble, -dile, &c. = -bei, -dei.

vac-u-ous, *a.* [Lat. *vacuus* = empty, from *vacare* = to be empty.] [VACANT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Empty, unfilled.
"Bounded the deep, vacuous I AM who fill
Instantly; not vacuum the space."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii, 100.

2. *Biol.*: Used when an organ does not contain what normally belongs to it; thus, bracts are called *vacuous* when they contain no flower, although they occupy such a situation as to suggest that they are flower-bearing.

vac-u-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *vacuous*; *new*.] The quality or state of being *vacuous* or empty; emptiness.

"In their *vacuousness* the winds and vapours of
depression and disquietude rise." Montaigne: *Dis-
cours de Montaigne*, pt. I, book 2, § 4.

vac-u-um (pl. **vac-u-ums** or **vac-u-a**), *n.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *vacuus* = empty, from *vacare* = to be empty.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A void, a vacuity.
2. *Physics*: A space which contains no material substance. The general way of obtaining a vacuum is to pump the air out of a closed space by means of an air pump; but the vacuum which can be obtained by an ordinary air pump is not very perfect. Much better results are obtained with the mercury pump, of which there are several forms, in all of which the air is caught by a falling column of mercury, and carried down a long tube out into the surrounding air. Another method of obtaining a vacuum is the chemical method, which consists in filling a space with carbonic acid gas, and afterwards introducing some caustic potash, which absorbs the gas. Such a thing as a perfect vacuum has never been obtained, and probably never will be obtained. Even as practically meant, it is always understood that the vacuum only extends to matter, and that the space is still filled by ether. [WHEELER.]

vacuum-brake, *s.*
Eng.: A form of steam-brake, in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum.

vacuum-gauge, *s.*
Steam-eng.: An instrument for indicating difference between the external atmospheric pressure and the pressure inside a partially exhausted vessel; such as a steam-boiler which has become cold and in which the steam has condensed; a condenser in which the steam from the cylinder is condensed; the receiver of an air-pump.

vacuum-pan, *s.*
Sugar-refining: A vessel for boiling saccharine juices in *vacuo* in the process of making sugar. Its form is usually nearly spherical, and it is made in two segmental parts, semi-globular portions, united at the equator by exterior flanges. At the top is a dome, into which the vapour rises, and from which it is drawn either by a pump or a condenser. The peculiar feature of the vacuum-pan is that, by the exclusion of the air, the quality and quantity of the crystallizable sugar are increased, a smaller proportion of grape-sugar, or molasses being obtained.

vacuum pump, *s.*
Steam-eng.: A pump used for withdrawing the air from a boiler or chamber, in order that it may be filled with water forced in under atmospheric pressure. It is employed in connection with marine engines.

2. A pump in which the condensation of steam is made use of to produce a vacuum for the purpose of raising water.

vacuum-tubes, *s. pl.*
Physics: Tubes blown and twisted into different shapes, and hermetically sealed with thin platinum wires or electrodes fused with them, for the passage of an electric current or rays. Previously to sealing they are exhausted, with the exception of a very small quantity of air or other gas. Under these circumstances a electric discharge causes various phosphorescent glows (according to the gas employed in the tube) which may assume peculiar forms, as of layers or strata. Sometimes phosphorescent glass is employed for the tubes themselves, which is illuminated by the glow in the gas. Called also *vacuum or Crookes tubes*, from the inventor and chief investigator. Another distinct class of these

tubes is prepared with extremely high vacuum, ranging to one ten-millionth of an atmosphere, and with various contained apparatus. In such vacuum, the mean free path of the gaseous molecules is vastly increased, and many phenomena occur, which were discovered and mainly investigated by Mr. William Crookes, who considers them to represent a fourth state of matter, as distinct from the ordinary gaseous form as that is from the condition of a fluid.

vacuum-valve, *s.* A reversed safety-valve, opening inwardly to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler.

vade, *v. i.* [A weakened form of *fade* (q.v.).] 1. To fade, to wither.
"His summer leaves all faded."
Shakespeare: *Richard II.*, i, 2.

2. To go, to vanish; to pass away; to depart.
"Her power, dispersed, through all the world did fade."
Shakespeare: *King Lear*, ii, 2.

vā-dē-mō-cūm, *a.* [Lat. *vā* = go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual; a pocket companion.

vād-i-mōn-ī, *s.* [Lat. *vadimonium*, from *vā*, genit. *vadis* = a surety, a bail.]
Old Law: A bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a certain day.

vā-dī-ūm, *a.* [Lat. *vā*, genit. *vadis* = a surety, a bail.]
Scots Law: A word, a pledge, or surety.

vadium-mortuum, *a.* A mortgage.
vadium-vivum, *a.* A living pledge.

vā, *s.* [Vox.]
1. **vā-frōis**, *a.* [Lat. *vāfer* = sly, cunning.] Cunning, crafty, sly.
"He that deals with a fox may be held very simple
If he is not but his wondrous tricks." *Pelham*: *Knave's
Story*, vol. 2.

2. **vā-g-bōnd**, *v. i.* [VAGABOND, *a.*] To play the vagabond; to wander about in an idle manner; to vagabondize.
"Vagabonding it out yonder." *C. Roode*: *Chloris &
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North*, ch. 17.

20. **vā-g-bōnd**, *v. i.* [VAGABOND, *a.*] To play the vagabond; to wander about in an idle manner; to vagabondize.
"Vagabonding it out yonder." *C. Roode*: *Chloris &
North*, ch. 17.

vā-g-bōnd-ise, *v. t.* [Eng. *vagabond*; -ise, -ize.] To wander about as a vagabond.
"Afterwards *vagabondising* for a couple of years."
Daily Telegraph, Jan. 26, 1905.

vā-g-bōnd-rī, *s.* [Eng. *vagabond*; -ry.] Vagabondage.

vā-g-bōnd-dō, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *vagabundus* = strolling about, vagabond.]

Zool.: A sub-tribe of Spiders, tribe Diplocephala or Diplocephala (q.v.) Occur usually in three rows. The species wander about, spinning no webs. Families, Salticidae and Lycosidae.

vā-gā, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *vagus* = strolling about, wandering.]

Bot.: The sixty-eighth order in Linnaeus's Natural System. It was only provisional, and contained all his doubtful genera.

vā-gā, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vagus*; Eng. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the *vagus* (q.v.)

vā-gā-gy, *s.* [Lat. *vagus*, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander.]

1. Vagrancy.
2. Extravagance.
"A thousand *vagaries* of story and delight."
Milton: *Church Government*, ch. 1.

vā-gānt, *v. a.* [Fr. *vagant*.] Wandering, vagrant.
"For the last I shall be hid, and I shall be *vagant*."
—Wycliffe: *Genesis* iv, 14.

vā-gānt-tō, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *vagans*, pr. par. of *vago* = to wander.]

Zool.: A group of Walckenaer's Arachnida. They are the same as his *Urganidae* (q.v.). The name *Vagantes* was given because these spiders lead a wandering life, except during oviposition.

vā-gā-rant, *a.* [VAGRANT.]

vā-gār-l-ōis, *n.* [Eng. *vagary*; -ous.] Having vagaries; whimsical.
"The names of the wandering Jew are characteristically various, not to say significant." *M. St. Constant*: *Wandering Jew*, ch. 2.

vā-gār-lah, *a.* [VAGARY.] Wandering.
"His eyes were often *vagant*."
Wolcott: *P. Pindar*, p. 200.

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vac-u-ous, *a.* [Lat. *vacuus* = empty, from *vacare* = to be empty.] [VACANT.]
1. *Ord. Lang.*: Empty, unfilled.
"Bounded the deep, vacuous I AM who fill
Instantly; not vacuum the space."
Milton: *P. L.*, vii, 100.
2. *Biol.*: Used when an organ does not contain what normally belongs to it; thus, bracts are called *vacuous* when they contain no flower, although they occupy such a situation as to suggest that they are flower-bearing.
vac-u-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *vacuous*; *new*.] The quality or state of being *vacuous* or empty; emptiness.
"In their *vacuousness* the winds and vapours of
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1. *Ord. Lang.*: A void, a vacuity.
2. *Physics*: A space which contains no material substance. The general way of obtaining a vacuum is to pump the air out of a closed space by means of an air pump; but the vacuum which can be obtained by an ordinary air pump is not very perfect. Much better results are obtained with the mercury pump, of which there are several forms, in all of which the air is caught by a falling column of mercury, and carried down a long tube out into the surrounding air. Another method of obtaining a vacuum is the chemical method, which consists in filling a space with carbonic acid gas, and afterwards introducing some caustic potash, which absorbs the gas. Such a thing as a perfect vacuum has never been obtained, and probably never will be obtained. Even as practically meant, it is always understood that the vacuum only extends to matter, and that the space is still filled by ether. [WHEELER.]
vacuum-brake, *s.*
Eng.: A form of steam-brake, in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum.
vacuum-gauge, *s.*
Steam-eng.: An instrument for indicating difference between the external atmospheric pressure and the pressure inside a partially exhausted vessel; such as a steam-boiler which has become cold and in which the steam has condensed; a condenser in which the steam from the cylinder is condensed; the receiver of an air-pump.
vacuum-pan, *s.*
Sugar-refining: A vessel for boiling saccharine juices in *vacuo* in the process of making sugar. Its form is usually nearly spherical, and it is made in two segmental parts, semi-globular portions, united at the equator by exterior flanges. At the top is a dome, into which the vapour rises, and from which it is drawn either by a pump or a condenser. The peculiar feature of the vacuum-pan is that, by the exclusion of the air, the quality and quantity of the crystallizable sugar are increased, a smaller proportion of grape-sugar, or molasses being obtained.
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(?) Of or pertaining to the vagina (q.v.): as, the vaginal artery. The term is frequently used in Pathology: as, vaginal catarrh, cystocele, enterocoele, hyperæsthesia, &c.

vaginal-artery, a.

Anat.: A branch of the internal iliac artery.

vaginal-catarrh, or leucorrhœa, s.

Path.: (VAGINITIS).

vaginal-plexus, s.

Anat.: The lower part of the pelvic plexus, whence the vaginal nerves disperse without again entering into a plexiform arrangement.

vaginal-process, s.

Anat.: The lower margin of the tympanic plate, which constitutes a sharp edge partly surrounding the front of the styloid process.

vāḡ-in-ā-lōp, s. pl. (Fem. pl. (with Lat. plur.) = plants, nudate(s) of Mod. Lat. *vaginatus* = of, belonging to, or possessed of a sheath.)

Bot.: The twenty-seventh order in Linnaeus's Natural System. Genera, Polygonum, Laurus, &c.

vāḡ-in-ā-lia, s. [See def.]

Ornith.: Linnaeus's rendering of Pennant's name (Sheathbill) for the genus *Chionis*, named by Forster, and which therefore has priority. [SHEATHBILL.]

vāḡ-in aut, s. [Mod. Lat. *vaginans*, genit. *vaginantis*. (See def.)]

Bot.: Sheathing (q.v.).

vāḡ-i-nā-tā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *vagina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Lamarck's name for Polypæa enveloped in a sheath formed by a calcareous or horny polyary, as Corals, the Sertulariæ, &c.

vāḡ-i-nā-tā, s. & s. [VAGINA.]

Bot.: The same as VAGINATED (q.v.).

vāḡ-i-nā-tā, s. [VAGINA.]

Bot.: Sheathed, inserted in a sheath, as a stalk in a sheath formed by the base of a petiole.

vāḡ-i-nā-tā, s. pl. [VAGINA.]

Bot.: The same as RAMEATA (q.v.).

vāḡ-i-nā-tā, s. [Lat. *vagus* = wandering, and *nerveus* = full of sinews.]

Bot.: (Of the veins): Not running in any fixed direction.

vāḡ-i-nā-tā, s. [Lat. *vagina* = a sheath, and *ido* = to inhabit.]

Zool.: The type-genus of the sub-family Vaginodina, with several genera from salt and fresh water. Animals elongate, sub-cylindrical, enclosed singly or in pairs within a vase-shaped sheath, the bottom of which they are affixed directly, or by means of a pedicel; oral andiliary system as in Vorticella (q.v.).

vāḡ-i-nā-tā, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vaginatus*, Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -atus.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Vorticellidae, with eight genera, from salt and fresh water.

vāḡ-in-īp-mūa, s. [VAGINA.]

Pathol.: The name given by Dr. Marion Sims to the involuntary spasmodic closure and over-sensitiveness of the mouth of the vagina. It requires an operation for its removal.

vāḡ-i-nī-tis, s. [Lat. *vagin*(i); suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the vagina. It may be acute or chronic. The former is sometimes produced by the poison of scurvy; the latter is called also Vaginal catarrh, Vaginal Leucorrhœa, simply Leucorrhœa, and popularly the Whites.

vāḡ-i-nō-pēn-nōus, vāḡ-i-nī-pēn-nōus, s. [Lat. *vagin* = a sheath, and *pēn* = a wing.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as some insects.

"All *epimelismus* or sheath-winged insects, as bees and dorps."—*Brown's Vulgar Errors*, bk. III, ch. xv.

vāḡ-i-n-ā-lī-nā, s. [Mod. Lat., a double dimin. from *vagina* (q.v.).]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Lagenidae, with a series of chambers laterally compressed. From the Trias onward.

vāḡ-i-n-ā-līa, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *vagina* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Onelidæ, with twenty species from the West Indies, South America, India, and the Philippines. Animal elongated, slug-like, covered by a thick, leathery mantle, under which the head is retracted at will; tentacles four, eyes on upper pair; sexes united. The species are found in decayed wood, and under leaves.

vāḡ-gōa, s. [Lat. *vagus*.] Wandering, vagrant, unsettled.

"Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagus* lust, were called *sporici*."—*Apuleius*.

vāḡ-grān-ty, s. [Eng. *vagrant*(i); -ty.]

1. The state of wandering, without having a settled home. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"Therefore did he spend his days in continual labour, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good."—*Barnes's Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 4.

2. The life or condition of a vagrant. [VAGANT, s., II. 11.]

"He shall by office prosecute them for the offences of idleness, drunkenness, quarrelling, gaming, or *vagrancy*, in the supreme court."—*Barth's Sketch of the Virginia Code*.

vāḡ-grant, vāḡ-grant, s. & s. [From *vagry*, v. (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Wandering about from place to place without having any settled home.

"The people remained in the woods and mountains *vagrant* and disarmed like the wild beasts."—*Pulgrin's English Poetry*, bk. I, ch. III.

2. Pertaining to one who wanders from place to place; unsettled.

"[He] had ever since led an infamous and *vagrant* life."—*Miscellany: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

3. Moving without any settled or certain direction.

4. Unsettled, unsteady, inconstant.

"The offspring of a *vagrant* and ignominious love."—*Miscellany: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

a. A wanderer; one who has no settled home or habitation.

"But of the *vagrant* none took thought."—*Barnes's Sermons*.

2. An idle wanderer or stroller; a vagabond, a tramps.

"The civil war expelled all sturdy *vagrants* from the city."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. 18.

3. *Law*: In law the term *vagrant* is much more comprehensive than in ordinary language, and the idea of wandering is almost lost. Vagrants are divided into three grades:—

(1) Idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so; unlicensed pedlars or chapmen, beggars, common prostitutes, &c.; all of whom are liable to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

(2) Rogues and vagabonds, or such as having been convicted of being idle and disorderly persons, have been found guilty of a repeated offence; fortune-tellers and other like impostors, persons gauding or betting in public, persons having no visible occupation and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves; all of whom are liable to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

(3) Incurable rogues, or such as, having been convicted as rogues and vagabonds, are found guilty of a repetition of the offence; persons breaking out of legal confinement, &c.; all of whom are liable to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, whipping being added at the option of the judge. (English.)

vāḡ-grant-lī, s. [Eng. *vagrant*; -lī.] In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner; like a vagrant.

vāḡ-grant-nōa, s. [Eng. *vagrant*; -nōa.] The quality or state of being vagrant; vagrancy.

vāḡ-grōm, s. [See def.] An intentional mispelling of Vagrant (q.v.). (*Shakspeare's Much Ado*, II. 3.)

vāḡ-gō, s. [Fr. *vague*; Sp. *Port.*, & Ital. *vago*.] [VAGUE, v.]

A. As adjective:

1. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond.

"They encountered his men to set upon the village."—*Wright*.

2. Unsettled, as regards meaning, scope, the like; mixed, indistinct, unsettled, clear; uncertain, doubtful, ambiguous.

"Neither barely *vague* Nor wordy."—*Cooper's Homer*, Book II.

3. Proceeding from no known author; uncertain; as, a *vague* report.

B. As substantive:

1. A wandering.

"So as the Scots had some leisure to play the *vague*, and follow their accustomed manner of idleness."—*Scott's History*, bk. I, ch. 14.

2. A vagary.

3. Vagueness. (*Mason: In Quiver*, p. 11.)

vāḡ-gō, v. i. [Fr. *vaguer*, from Lat. *vagus* = wandering.] To wander, roam.

"[He] the (some) doth *vague* and wander as he lists."—*P. Meland Plutarch*, II. 11.

vāḡ-gō-lī, adv. [Eng. *vague*, a.; -lī.] Vague or uncertain manner; indistinctly; clearly; ambiguously.

vāḡ-gō-nōa, s. [Eng. *vague*, a.; -nōa.] The quality or state of being vague, indistinct, settled, or uncertain; indistinctness, ambiguity.

"Objections of some writers to the *vagueness* of language."—*Blackstone's Law of Nature*, p. 5.

vāḡ-gō, s. [Lat. = wandering, vagrant, Nan from its wandering course.]

Anat.: The Pneumogastric nerve (q.v.).

vāḡ-gō, s. [From *vāḡ-gō*, the Malagasy name of *Vakea madagascariensis*.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ. Tall shrubby plants, with opposite leaves, and terminal cymes of white flowers, and red fruit. Known species four, all Allied to *V. madagascariensis* and *V. pumila*, growing in Madagascar, yield a kind of caoutchouc.

vāḡ, v. i. [VACANT.] To become vacant; to be vacant; to be unoccupied. (*Isaiah*.)

vāḡ (1), s. [VEIL, s.]

vāḡ (2), s. [VAIL (2), v.] Submission, desecration.

vāḡ (3), v. [VAIL, s.] (For *vail* = profit, vantage.)

1. Profit, proceeds, return.

"The cave where the young outlaw heard other *vails* of his occupation."—*Shakspeare*.

2. An unlooked for or casual acquisition; a windfall. (*Locke*.)

3. Money given to servants by visit (Generally in the plural)

"To give extraordinary *vails* at every country which they visited."—*Miscellany: Hist. Eng.*, ch. II.

vāḡ (1), v. i. [VEIL, v.]

vāḡ (2), v. [VAIL, v.] (For *vail* = to let fall, to let down, to lower, to let fall; to put off)

"The *vail* of her eyelids."—*Isaiah*, ch. XLV, v. 10.

2. To lower or let down in token of respect or submission.

"To *vail* their honours for the queen of England."—*Blackstone's Comment.*, bk. IV, ch. 18.

3. To let sink, as through fear.

"Douglas ran and *vailed* his head."—*Shakspeare's Henry IV.*, I. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To bow; to show respect by bowing uncovering.

"All the gallants on the stage rose and *vailed* their hand."—*Shakspeare's Henry IV.*, I. 1.

2. To give place; to yield, to give way.

"The convenience must *vail* to the necessity."—*Shakspeare*.

vāḡ (2), v. [VAIL, v.] (For *vail* = to let fall, to let down, to lower, to let fall; to put off)

"Through the scene of *vailing* it is all right."—*Shakspeare's Henry IV.*, I. 1.

vāḡ (3), v. [VAIL, v.] (For *vail* = to let fall, to let down, to lower, to let fall; to put off)

"The convenience must *vail* to the necessity."—*Shakspeare*.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēro; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, pōr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, quāte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, sīria. a, o = ē; e, y = ā; q = kw



2. (Of things): Delicate.

"It renders the habit of society dangerously delicate." — *Burns: Epigrams on Lord, on Friends.*

B. As subst.: One who is in weak or ill-health; a valetudinarian.

***vai-ô-tû-din-ô-ô, a.** (VALETUDINARY.)

Wickly, weak.

"Enlightened with the valetudinous condition of King Edward." — *Puller: Sermon, 17th Dec.*

Val-hal'-la, s. [Ice. *valhalla*, genit. *valhallar* = the hall of the slain, from *valr* = slain, slayer, and *hall*, *hall* = a hall.]

1. *Scand. Myth.* The place of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle, where they spent their time in feasting and drinking.

2. *Fig.* Any edifice which is the final resting-place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation; specif., applied to the Pantheon or Temple of Fame, built by Louis I. of Bavaria at Dornstaufer, near Ratisbon, and consecrated to all Germans who have become renowned in war, statesmanship, literature, science, or art.

***vai-lan-ge, 'vâl-lan-ge (l as y) 'vâl-lan-ge, s.** [O. Fr. *vaillance*, *vaillances*, *valence*; Fr. *vaillance*, from Lat. *valens*, from *valere*, *pr. par.* of *valere* = to be strong, to be worth; (VALIANT.)] Valour, bravery.

"To let him see his doughty valiance." — *Shakespeare: P. T. II. 11. 14.*

vâl-lant (l as y) 'vâl-lant, 'valyant, a. & s. [Fr. *vallant*, *valant*, *pr. par.* of *valoir* = to profit, serve, be good for, from Lat. *valens* = to be strong, to be worth; Sp. *vallante*; Port. & Ital. *vallante*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Strong; vigorous in body; strong or powerful generally.

"The event thereof is somewhat valiant." — *Puller: Sermons: Cornwall, 1. 2d.*

2. Brave, courageous, intrepid, puissant.

"Godlike Achilles, valiant as thou art." — *Shakespeare: Hamlet, 1. 1. 1.*

3. Performed with valour or bravery; heroic, intrepid.

"To evaluate the memory of such a valiant combat." — *Johnson.*

4. Noted for valour or bravery.

"For though he bore a valiant name, His heart was of a timid frame." — *Johnson.*

B. As subst.: A valiant or brave person.

"Four battles, wherein four valiants of David slay four giants." — *Shakespeare: 1. 1. 1.*

***vâl-lant-ise (l as y) 'vâl-yant-ise, s.** [Eng. *valiant*; *ise*.] Valour, bravery, courage.

"Ficks quarrels for to show his valiance." — *Sp. Hall: Sundry, 1. 1. 1.*

vâl-lant-î-y (l as y) ade. [Eng. *valiant*; *-y*.] In a valiant manner; with valour or bravery; bravely, courageously.

"To fight valiantly in defence of their religion." — *Johnson: Spectator, No. 200.*

***vâl-lant-nê-s (l as y) 'vâl-lant-nê-s, s.** [Eng. *valiant*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being valiant; valour, bravery, intrepidity, courage.

"A man of great valiance and valiantness." — *Johnson: Coram; Edward III.*

***vâl-lan-ge, s.** [VALIANT.]**vâl-lâ, a.** [Fr. *valide*, from Lat. *validus* = strong, from *valere* = to be strong; Sp. *Port.* & Ital. *valido*.]

1. Strong, powerful, efficient.

"Perkins were valid armies, Whose more violent, when next we turn, May serve to tell us." — *Johnson: P. T. II. 1. 1.*

2. Supported or grounded on actual fact; well-grounded, sound; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective; well-based; as, a valid argument, a valid excuse.

3. Having sufficient legal strength or force, good or sufficient in point of law; incapable of being lawfully overthrown or set aside, executed with the proper formalities; binding in law.

"Bonds of testation on demand have been declared by the territorial judges." — *Johnson: Charge to the Jury, 1741.*

***vâl-lâ-ti-ô-n, s.** [Low Lat. *validatus*, *pr. par.* of *validus* = to make strong, from Lat. *validus* = strong.]

1. To make or declare valid; to confirm.

"All the elections are validated." — *Standard, Nov. 11, 1864.*

2. To test the validity of; as, To validate votes.

***vâl-lâ-ti-ô-n, s.** [Fr. from Low Lat. *validatus*, *pr. par.* of *validus* = to validate (q. v.).] The act of giving validity.

"The validation of the elections." — *Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1864.*

vâl-lâ-ti-ty, 'vâl-lâ-ti-ty, s. [Fr. *validité*, from Lat. *validatus*, *pr. par.* of *validus*, from *valere* = strong, valid (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being strong; strength, power.

"Pursue is but the slave to memory Of violent birth, but soon extinct." — *Shakespeare: Hamlet, III. 1.*

2. Strength or force derived from resting on or being supported by fact; soundness, justness, validity; as, the validity of an argument.

3. Legal strength or force; sufficiency in point of law.

"Making inquiry into the validity of their assumed titles." — *Johnson: Third Voyage, 11. 11. 11.*

4. Value.

"No less in space, solidity, and pleasure, Than that conferred on Cori." — *Shakespeare: Lear, 1. 1.*

vâl-lâ-ti-ty, ade. [Eng. *valid*; *-ty*.] In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

vâl-lâ-ti-ty, s. [Eng. *valid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being valid; validity.

vâl-lâ-ti-ty, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A title for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.

vâl-lâ-ti-ty, s. [Ety. doubtful.] A word of doubtful origin; Sp. *valuta*; Ital. *valigia*. A small leather bag or portmanteau to hold a traveller's equipment for short journeys, &c.; a portmanteau.

"The valley of my trial, locked close for ever." — *Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, 1. 1.*

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vâl-lâ-ti-ty, s. [Mod. Lat. = Class. Lat. *validus* (q. v.).]

And. A deep forest separating the hillsides of the cerebellum, (q. v. m.) Cal. also a Valley.

vâl-lâ-ti-ty, s. [After the Swedish mine agent Vallierus; suff. *-ity* (M. S.).]

Min. A mineral of very complex composition, occurring as nodular masses in a greenish limestone at Nya Kopparberg, Sweden. Soft, yielding to the nail, marking paper like graphite, sp. gr. 4.0. Colour resembling that of pyrrhotite, but metallic. From several analyses the formula $2\text{FeS}_2 + 2\text{MgFe}_2\text{O}_4 + 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is deduced, which, as Dana suggests, appears to be a doubtful compound.

vâl-lâ-ti-ty, s. [O. Fr. *valle*, from *val* = a vale (q. v.), Ital. *valle*.]

1. Ord. Lang. A hollow or depression in the surface, bounded by hills or mountains, and generally traversed by a stream or river, which receives the drainage of the surrounding heights; a vale.

"On the 3rd, Mr. Burke set out early in the morning with some Indian guides, to trace the valley from whence it issues, and ascertain how the lands were inhabited." — *Johnson: First Voyage, 1. 1. 1.*

2. **Fig.** A level tract of great extent and traversed by two or more rivers is, properly speaking, not a valley, but a plain, or narrow river-course are more correctly designated as gorges, gleas, ravines, &c.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.** (VALLEY). The internal angle formed by the junction of two inclined sides of a roof.

2. **Geol.** A long depression or hollow in the surface of the earth, margined by ground more or less high. It may be on a vast scale of magnitude, as the bed of an ocean, or it may be of small extent, as a dry river-bed.

3. **Geol.** A long depression or hollow in the surface of the earth, margined by ground more or less high. It may be on a vast scale of magnitude, as the bed of an ocean, or it may be of small extent, as a dry river-bed.

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flower in the University of Padua, and an eminent Italian botanist.]

Val.: The typical genus of *Vallisneria* (p. v.). Fresh-water plants, with drooping flowers. *Valisneria spiralis*, corolla monopetalous, with three segments. Venules singly in a spiral, as a spiral peduncle; calyx monopetalous, corolla polylobous, anthers one-celled, many-nerved, the pollen attached to a papery placenta. Both sexes grow at the bottom of running water, and to effect fertilization the spiral peduncle of the female flower elevates it to the surface of the stream as the male flowers are floating. 1. Female flower. 2. Male flower.

VALISNERIA SPIRALIS.
1. Female flower. 2. Male flower.

Two species, one, *Vallisneria spiralis*, found in various warm or hot countries, including the south of Europe; the other Australian. The leaves of the first are beautiful objects for the microscope, as they exhibit the movements of the fluids within. *V. alternifolia* (Burm.), a sub-species of *V. spiralis*, is one of the plants used in India mechanically to supply water to sugar when it is being refined.

Val lóm bró-gi-an, s. [Named from *Val-lombrosa* in the Apennines.]

Clark History (PL):

1. A branch of the Chuniacs founded at Vallombrosa in the eleventh century by St. John Gualbert, and confirmed by Pope Victor II in 1045.

2. A reformed congregation of Benedictines whose establishment in 1158.

val lóm, s. [Lat. from *valleus* = a stake.] A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of entrenchment; specif., the rampart with which the Romans surrounded their camps. It consisted of two parts, the *agger* or mound of earth, and the *agger* or palisades, which were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it.

The *agger* or ridge bank, seeming a violent way, did not trouble, crossing the Rhine at Worms, in the time of Napoleon and Louis XVIII, is called *Worms*. — *Warren Hist. of Huddington*, p. 54.

val lóm, s. [The Italian name for *Quercus ilex*.] From *Mod. Gr. βαλάνος* (balanai), *balanos* (balanoides) = the Holm Oak or Scarlet oak. (Mabius.)

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Hydrocotylaceae (Lindley), the typical genus of *Valoniaceae* (Berkeley). It forms irregular masses of large cells, or regularly constructed ones, which might be mistaken for the eggs of a mollusk.

2. *Bot. & comm.*: A commercial name for the large acorn cups of *Quercus ilex*.

val lóm, s. p. [Mod. Lat. *valos* (a); Lat. *val*, pl. *vali*, suff. *acer*.]

Bot.: A member of Green-spored Algae. Frond, consisting of large bladder-like cells filled with a green watery endochrome. Found in the warmer seas. (Berkeley.)

val or, val our, s. [O. Fr. *valor*, *valar*, *valor* = worth, value, worthiness, from Lat. *valere*, *valere*, *valere* = worth, courage, from *valere* = to be strong, to be worth.]

1. Value, worth.

"The value of a penny." — *St. P. More*. — *A Very Good*.
2. Personal bravery, that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; courage, especially as regards fighting; intrepidity, prowess.

"The brave valor had provided
The death to come to him from his sword."
— *Alfred, King of Wessex*.

3. A man of valor, a brave man.

"Leading young valours, reckless as we were."
— *Lyttelton Rochester*, l. 1.

val or-ous, val our-ous, s. [Fr. *va-loureux*; [Valon] Brave, courageous, valiant, intrepid.

"Gathering force and courage valourous."
— *Alfred*, p. 11, l. 18.

val or-ous ly, adv. [Eng. *valourous*; *ly*.] In a valorous or valiant manner; valiantly, bravely.

Val-our-vq, s. [Antonio Maria Valisneria, an Italian physician and author (1666-1725).] (V.)

Val-our-vq, s. [From the sort of valves.]

Val-our-vq, s. [Fr.] [VALOR, s.]

Val-our-vq, s. [Fr.] [VALOR, s.]

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Val-our-vq, s. [Fr.] [VALOR, s.]

the command which the possession of a thing gives over purchasable commodities in general. Value differs from price, in that the latter always expresses the value of a thing in relation to money.

Value, *standard of value*: Jevons, Macleod, Walker, Kimball, and other contemporary economists hold that, strictly speaking, value is the relation or ratio in exchange that one thing bears to other things, and, therefore, that it cannot be independent of trade in any one thing. The idea of value never arises until an object is confronted with another; hence, while a single object may be said to possess purchasing power, it cannot alone possess value. Jevons asserts that value is the "accident of a thing, arising from the fact that someone wants it," from which he argues that intrinsic value is absurd — "a nonentity." In this view, a standard of value is also absurd, since "standard of accident" or "standard of ratio" are terms quite as ridiculous as "intrinsic accident" or "intrinsic ratio." Again, ratios may be numerically expressed, but cannot be measured. This reduces the scientific definition of value to: A numerical expression of value of exchangeability; which renders a material standard of value not only absurd but actually impossible. In common use, however, by intrinsic value is really meant the price which an object will command in current money, and the term standard of value refers to a system which seeks to make a money of account conform to the purchasing power of a certain commodity. Both of these uses are manifestly incorrect and misleading, from the standpoint of the salient economists named above.

val-ue, v. t. [VALOR, s.]

1. To be worth.

"The race between the French and us not values." — *Shakespeare*, *Henry VIII*, l. 1.

2. To estimate the value or worth of; to rate or assess at a certain price; to appraise.

"If he be poorer than thy estimation, the priest shall value him." — *Lentulus*, act. 4.

3. To estimate or esteem; to rate, whether high or low.

4. To rate at a high price; to hold in high esteem; to set a high value on; to prize; to appreciate highly; to hold in respect and estimation.

5. To reckon or estimate in regard to numbers or powers; to reckon at.

"The queen is valued thirty thousand strong." — *Shakespeare*, *Henry IV*, 2, 4.

6. To take account of.

"If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth value every moment." — *Bacon*.

7. To compare with respect to price or excellence.

"It can not be valued with the gold of Ophir." — *Job*, xxi. 17.

8. To give value to; to raise to estimation; to cause to have value, real or apparent; to enhance in value or worth.

"Some value themselves to their country by possession of the crown." — *Temple*.

9. To appraise or represent as having plenty of money or possessions.

"Merchants and brokers do value unbound men to serve their own turn." — *Bacon*.

val-ued, pt. par. & a. [VALOR, s.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Esteemed; highly estimated; regarded as of high value, as, a valued friend.

valued-policy, s. [POLICY (2), s. 1.]

val-ue-less, 'val ne-lesse, a. [Eng. *value*; *less*.] Being of no value; having no value; worthless.

"A counterfeit resembling majesty; which touched and tried, proves valueless." — *Shakespeare*, *King John*, iii. 1.

val-ue-ly, s. [Eng. *value*; *ly*.]

1. One who values; an appraiser.

"The law value came round to assess the land." — *Piers*, Feb. 11, 1395.

2. One who holds in esteem.

"Great value of their skill." — *Spenser*, *Amor*, vi. 1, l. 20, 21.

val-ue-ly, s. [O. Fr. *valor*, *valer*, *valer* = value, worth, worthiness.] Value, w.

"His desert and value in writing." — *De Witt*.

val-ue-form, s. [Lat. *valor*, and *forma* = a form.] [VALOR, s.]

Bot.: Shaped like a valve. (*Pistia*.)

val, boy; pout, fowl; cat, coll, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-claw, -tian = sham. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -claw, -claw, -claw = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

val-və-sôr, s. [VALVASOR.]

val-və-tô, s. [From sing. of Lat. *valvula* = having folding doors.]

Zool. & Palæont. *Valve-shell*, a genus of Palæolimbæ, with eighteen recent species, from Britain and North America. Shell turricated or discoidal, multilobed, expanding hornly, multilapral. Animal with a prominent muzzle; tentacles long and slender, eyes at their outer bases; ligament tooth broad. There are nineteen fossil species, from the Wealden onward.

valv-âte, s. [VALVATA.]

* **1. (Bot. Lang.)** Having or resembling a valve; serving as a valve; consisting of valves.

2. Botany:

(1) Applied to each other by the margins only, as the petals of *Linum catharticum*, or the valves of a capsule. Used chiefly of vegetation and aestivation. The Mallow order of plants have valvate aestivation.

(2) Opening like a valve. (*Piston*.)

valve, s. [Fr. = a folding-door, from Lat. *valva*, sing. of *valvus* = the leaves of a folding-door; *valvus* = to roll, to turn round.]

I. (Ordinary Language):

* **1.** One of the leaves of a folding-door, when closing their edges will meet on either side. The admittance door is termed *valve*. (*Narr.* (Todd).)

* **2. (Pl.)** A fold in a door. "The very tower, / With valves and solid shut affords free pass." (*Chapman*: *Hamlet*: *Third vil.*)

II. Technically:

1. (Med.) A fold or elongation of the lining membrane of canals, preventing the reflux of their contents, as in the intestines, blood-vessels, and absorbents.

2. (Botany (Pl.)):

(1) The pieces constituting a bract in *Grasses*.

(2) The two longitudinal portions of an anther after dehiscence of the normal kind has taken place.

(3) The portions into which certain fruits separate after dehiscence, spec. the divisions of a capsule.

3. (Mech.) A lid, cover, leaf, ball, box, disc, plug, or plate, lifting, oscillating, rotating, or sliding in connection with a port or aperture, so as to permit or prevent the passage of a fluid through the port which it guards. Valves are of several classes, and the most important are described in this Dictionary under their distinctive names, as, Cup-valve, Safety-valve (q.v.), &c.

4. (Zool.) A portion of a shell complete in itself. In a great many of the Mollusca proper the shell consists of a single piece, and they are called Univalves. In many others the shell consists of two separate plates or valves, and these are called Bivalves. In others, again, as in the Clusonia, the shell consists of more than two pieces, and is said to be multivalve. Most, however, of the multivalve shells of older writers are in reality referable to the Litripistia. (*Nicholson*.)

valve bucket, s. A bucket provided with a valve; the bucket or sucker of a pump.

valve cage, s. [CAGE, s., II. 2.]

valve-cock, s.

Mech. A form of faucet in which the closure of the passage is by a valve on a seat.

valve-coupling, s.

Mech. A pipe-coupling which includes a valve plate.

valve-gear, s.

Steam-eng. The system of parts by which a valve is worked.

valve-seat, s. [SEAT, s., II. 1.]

valve shell, s. [VALVATA.]

valve stem, s. [STEM, s., II. 2.]

valve tailed bat, s.

Zool. *Desmodus albiss.* a native of Brazil. It is remarkable for its whitish colour, and the presence of a curious horny case, composed of two parts, which covers the extremity of the tail, and is attached to the upper surface of the interfemoral membrane whence its popular name derives.

valved, a. [Eng. *valve* (suff.) -ed.]

1. (Ord. Lang.) Having valves or hinges; composed of valves.

2. Bot. Consisting of valves or seed-cells; valvular.

* **valve lôt, s.** [Eng. *valve*; dimin. suff. -lôt.] A little valve; a valvule.

val-və-lôr, a. [Eng. *valvula* (suff.) -or.]

Bot. The same as VALVED (q.v.)

valvular-dissepiments, s. pl.

Bot. Partitions in the centre of valves.

valvular-pyramid, s.

Zool. A series of small plates, arranged in a pyramidal manner, which close a large aperture in the calyx of *Thyridæana*.

val-vule, val-və-lô, s. [Eng. & Mod. Lat. dimin. of *valve* = the leaves of folding-doors, valves.]

* **1. (Ord. Lang.)** A little valve.

II. Technically:

1. Anat. A small valve; a doubling of the veins and lymphatics, so called designed to arrest the flow of the blood when it regurgitates. As they are in pairs, opposite to each other, they close the cavity of the vessel.

2. Bot. (Pl.) The bract of a stigma.

val-yî, s. [Eng. *valerie* (suff.) -yî.]

Chem. Kollie's name for Tetrayl or Butyl (q.v.). (*Wittia*.)

val-yî-ène, s. [Eng. *valyl*; -ène.]

Chem. Cello. A liquid possessing an alliacious odour, prepared from laevulerylene discolorable by boiling with alcoholic potash. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, boils at 50°, and gives a yellow precipitate with an ammoniacal solution of copper.

* **vām-brāçe, vām-brāçe, vām-brāçe, vām-brāçe, s.** [Fr. *avant-bras*, from *avant* = before, and *bras* = the arm.]

Old Arm. The portion of armour which covered the arm from the elbow to the wrist. It originally protected only the outside of the forearm, being buckled to the sleeve of the tunic, or fastened to the hinges on the rings of mail; afterwards it was a complete tube, with hinges to encircle the arm. (*Fairholt*.)

"The vambraces or padding they should prize." (*Dragon*: *Ballad of Agincourt*.)

* **vām-brāçed, a.** [Eng. *vambrace* (suff.) -ed.]

Her. Armed with a vambrace.

vā-môçp: vā-môçp, v. i. & t. [Sp. *vamos* = let us go.]

A. Intrins. To decamp; to be gone; to be off.

"I finished the sign and then *vamos*." (*Berthier's Magazine*, Aug. 1860, p. 616.)

B. Trans. To decamp from.

"My precious partners had *vamos* the ranch." (*Berthier's Magazine*, Nov. 1870, p. 72.)

vāmp, vāmpa, vāmpa, vāmpa, s. [A corrupt. of Fr. *avant pied* = the part of the foot next to the toes, from *avant* = before, and *pied* = the foot.]

I. Lit. The part of a boot or shoe upper in front of the ankle seams.

"Hosen without *vamp*." (*Acron Ruse*, p. 416.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Any piece or patch intended to give a new appearance to any old thing; a piece added for appearance sake.

2. An unprovided musical accompaniment.

vāmp (I), v. i. & t. [VAMP, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Lit. To put a new vamp or upper leather on.

II. Figuratively:

1. To refurbish up; to give a new appearance to.

"Tradition and an old pamphlet newly *vamped* with two additional make him a great clothier." (*Puller*: *Worthier*, *Worthier*.)

2. To improvise a musical accompaniment.

"As soon as I could get in to *vamp* the tones of the piano." (*Worthier*: *Worthier*.)

B. Intrins. To improvise musical accompaniments.

"How to *vamp* to a sign church." (*Worthier*: *Worthier*.)

vāmp (2), s. & t. [Etym. doubtful.] To go to proceed; to move forward.

vāmp-êr, s. [Eng. *vamp* (I), v.; -er.]

1. One who vamps; one who patches pieces old things with something new.

2. One who vamps musical accompaniment.

vām-pôr, v. i. [A nasalized form of (q.v.)] To vapour or swagger. (*Soult*.)

vām-pîre, s. & t. [Fr. from *terre*, from *serv.* *vampier*, *vampier*; *vamp* = a vampire; *vamp* = a vampire.]

A. As substantives:

1. Literally:

1. A kind of nocturnal demon, supposed to eat the hearts and souls, or suck the blood of its victims. This superstition held in the hearts of savage nations to account for the fact that certain patients are screaming, day by day, without any apparent cause, thin, weak, and bloodless, and among the Karens, in Polynesia, and Malay Peninsula. But it is in Slavonic Hungary that these demon bloodsuckers have their special home, and it is from these tribes that their name of "vampire" is derived. According to Tyler, there are three theories of vampirism. The first is, that the soul of a living man, usually a sorcerer, enters its own body and goes forth, in the shape of a straw or a piece of fluff, and attacks its sleeping victim. Should the sleeper and clutch the enclosed soul, he may then it have his revenge by indicating a straying its bodily owner. The second is, that the soul of a dead man goes out its buried corpse to suck the blood of men. The corpse, thus supplied by its turning soul with blood, is believed to be unnaturally fresh, supple, and tudy, accordingly, the means of detecting a vampire is to open the grave, when the vampire corpse will be found to bleed when cut, even to move and shrink. One way to vampire is to stake down the corpse (see *Worthier*), and with the same method the more effective plan is to behead and bury it. (*Proc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 1870, ch. 35.)

"Vampires are not mere creatures of fancy, but causes connected in actual fact with specific facts of nature." (*Proc. Nat. Hist.*, vol. 1870, ch. 35.)

2. The name as VAMPIRE-BAT (q.v.).

II. Fig. One who preys on others; a torturer or bloodsucker.

"There are the vampires of the pulpit and of the kingdom." (*Worthier*: *Worthier*.)

B. As adj. Of or pertaining to a vampire; blood-sucking, extortionate.

"There is a whole literature of vampire stories, which the reader will find in the *Worthier*." (*Worthier*: *Worthier*.)

vampire-bat, s.

Zoology:

* **1.** A name formerly given to *Felis spectrum*.

"The vampire bat is a native of Southern Asia and is spread over a large part of the country. It is a very large animal, the length of its body being only six inches, of its wings seven inches, and the spread of its wings ten feet or more. The colour of the vampire bat is a dark, with a shade of brown." (*Worthier*: *Worthier*.)

2. Any species of the group *Desmodus* consisting of two genera, each represented by a single species. They differ from all bats in the character of their teeth, the incisors being very large, triangular, and occupying the whole space between the sharp premolars. Very narrow, with sharp longitudinal ridges, narrow rhomboidal molar, crenophagus, very narrow, crenophagus of stomach greatly elongated, forming a long, narrow canal. (*Worthier*: *Worthier*.)

"The vampire bat is a creature of the night, feeding by sucking the blood of its victims. It is generally not a very dangerous animal." (*Worthier*: *Worthier*.)

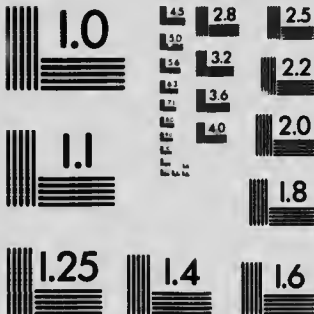
Est. (St. Ere, amdat, what, fall, father; wô, wôt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; gô, or, wôra, wôlf, wôrk, wô, sô: mûte, oâh, cure, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. a, o = e; ey a; qu = k

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Nunidia, but crossed over into Italy (a.n. 455), and plundered Rome. After the death of Genseric the Vandal power declined.

2. *Fig.*: One who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or resembling the Vandals; Vandalic.

Ván-dál-ic, a. [Eng. *Vandal*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the Vandals; hence, rude, barbarous, ferocious, hostile to the arts and sciences.

Ván-dál-ism, s. [Eng. *Vandal*; -ism.] The spirit, practice, or conduct of the Vandals; wilful or ignorant destruction of works or monuments of art and literature; hostility to or irreverence for art and literature; disregard for what is beautiful or venerable.

"The removal of the stone sea-horses which disfigure the pedestal will be met with a cry of Vandalism."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 22, 1888.

ván-dô-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *rand(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -er.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchidaceæ; parasitic on terrestrial plants, with or without a stem, with a terminal or rarely a dorsal anther, the pollen coloring in definite waxy masses; a distinct umbel-like united to a stigmatic gland. Found in Asia and America. Examples: *Sarcophyllis*, *Cryptophyllis*, *Pachyphyllis*, *Maxillaria*, *Catantia*, *Ionopodia*, and *Calanthe*.

ván-dô-l-i-a, s. [Named after Doménico Vandelli, professor of botany at Lisbon, who died about 1815.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Liliaceæ, found in Southern Asia, South America, &c. Flowers axillary, tubular or campanulate, five-toothed; upper lip of the corolla shorter than the lower one; anthers coherent; fruit a globose capsule, two-valved, with many seeds. *Pandellia diffusa*, a native of Guiana, where it is called by the Dutch Bitter-blanc, is an antihelminthic and febrifuge given in malignant fevers and dysentery.

2. *Ichthy.*: [STEGOPHILUS].

ván-dýke, *vân-dýck, s. & a. [After the painter Vandyke (1632-1691).]

A. *As subst.*: A pointed collar of lace or sewed work worn by both sexes during the reign of Charles I. and to be seen in portraits painted by Vandyke.

"Lacehandkerchiefs, resembling the lace falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies. This article of dress has been lately revived, and called a Vandyck."—*Orange*: *Mag. Hist. Char. I.*

B. *As adj.*: Applied to the style of dress in which Vandyke painted his portraits.

vandyke-brown, s. A pigment obtained from a kind of peat or bog-earth of a fine, deep, semi-transparent brown colour. It owes its name and reputation to the supposition that it was the brown used by Vandyke in his pictures.

ván-dýke, vândýck, v.t. [VANDYKE, s.] To scallop the edge of, as a piece of dress, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

"The edges are best scalloped or vandycked, while the foundation ought to be silk."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 22, 1888.

***vâne, a.** [VAIN.]

vâne, *fâne, s. [A.S. *fana* = a small flag; corn, with *bet. vaca*; *foel. fani*; Dan. *fane*; Sw. & Goth. *fana*; M. H. Ger. *fano*; Ger. *fahne*; Lat. *pannus* = a piece of cloth; Ger. *wapp* (*pénus*) = the wolf.]

1. A contrivance attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current of fluid, so as to be actuated thereby. A vane indicates direction or rate of motion, the amount of fluid passing, or it may be used to obtain power; specifically—

(1) A weather-cock, flag, or arrow, or other thin object, which points in the direction whence the wind proceeds. [DOW-VANE.]

(2) The arm of a windmill; the wing of a fanning-mill.

(3) The blade of a screw-propeller and the like.

*2. A flag carried by a knight in a tournament.

3. The broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft; the web.

4. A cross-piece on a levelling-staff (q.v.).

5. The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles.

vā-nôl-lūa, s. [The name was formerly spelt *venellus*, as the dimin. from Lat. *vanus* = a fan. (*Charleto*: *Erethizontes*, in *Yarrell*: *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 283, Note f.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidae (or, if that family is divided, of Charadriaceæ), with three species, from Palæarctic and Neotropical regions. Bill straight, shorter than head, slightly compressed, points horny and hard; nasal groove wide, nostrils basal, linear, in the membrane of nasal groove; legs slender, lower part naked; tarsus pectinate behind, scutellate in front; feet four-toed, three before, united at the base by a membrane, hind toe very short, articulated on tarsus; wings large, tuberculate or spurred in front of the carpal joint; third and fourth quill-feathers longest. One species, *Vanellus cristatus*, the Lapwing (q.v.), is common in Europe and Asia.

vā-nô-s-ā, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *φάνης* (*phānis*) = a mystic divinity in the Orphic rites.]

1. *Entom.*: The typical genus of the subfamily Vanessine, or Vanessid. Antennæ with the club somewhat prolonged; fore wings with a distinct projection in the hind margin above the middle, the inner margin nearly straight; hind wings generally with a short projection in the hind margin. Caterpillar spiny. Among well known species are,

Vanessa atalanta (= *Pyrausta atalanta*, Newman), the Red Admiral (ADMIRAL, C. 1); *V. io*, the Peacock Butterfly (q.v.); *V. antiope*, the White-bordered Butterfly (q.v.), called also the Camberwell Beauty; *V. polydorus*, the Large, and *V. urtica*, the Small Tortoiseshell. [TORTOISESHELL BUTTERFLY.] Sometimes the Common Butterfly, *Glypha C. altham*, is called *Vanessa C. altham*, and ranked as a sixth species. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, ed. 2nd, p. 311) notes the resemblance of the closed wings of some species to the bark of trees; but, in spite of their protective colouring, they are palatable to birds and lizards (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1887, p. 263).

2. *Paleont.*: There is a species, *Vanessa plumb*, in the Oligocene of Radoboj, in Croatia. The pattern of the wing has escaped obliteration. Called also *Mylothritis plumb*, and supposed by some to belong to the *Pierina*.

vân-si-nô, vā-nô-si-dī, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vanesia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ina, or *nâc. -idh*.]

Entom.: Angle-wings; a sub-family of Nymphalidae. Wings angled; caterpillar spiny, of uniform thickness throughout, often living gregariously; chrysalis angulated, head cased, the points sharp and salient. Genera and species numerous.

vân-fôssé, s. [Fr. *avant* = before, and *fossé* (Lat. *fossa*) = a ditch.]

Fort.: A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

vāng, s. [Dut. *vangen*; Ger. *fangen*; Eng. *fang* = to catch.] [FANG, s.]

Naut.: A rope, one on each side, to steady laterally the peak of a gaff. It is usually a pendant, with a twofold purchase.

***vāng, v.t. & i.** [Etyim. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.*: To receive, to earn; to catch, to throw. (*Halimvill*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To answer for a person at the baptismal font. (*Rog.*)

vân-gg, s. [Lithuised from native name.]

Ornith.: A genus of Laniidae (or, if that family is divided, of Tinnuonidae), with four species, from Madagascar. Bill moderate, straight, compressed, keeled, with tip curved; angle of mouth armed with bristles; no lateral, basal, rounded; tail rather long, graduated. The plumage, which is greenish and pure white, is very conspicuous.

vân-gô-s, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Naut.: A contrivance for working pumps of a ship by means of a barrel or crank-breaks.

vân-giô, vâ-n-giô, s. [See def.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Sesuvium orientale*. [TEEL.]

vân-guard (us as al. *vân-guard, s.

warde, vaunt-warde, vau-warde, vawne-warde, s. [O. Fr. *avant*, *armature*, from *avant* (Lat. *abans*), = in front, and *garde, ward* = guard.]

troops who march in the front of van of army; the advance guard; the van.

"The front of the French vanguard makes Upon the English: Battle of Agincourt."

vân-guêr-i-ā, s. [From *van-guêr* or *van-guêr*, the Malagascian name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Guettardaceæ, shrub, having the limb of the calyx minutely toothed; the corolla campanulate, with a hairy tube; stamens five, filaments short; fruit succulent resembling an apple, with five seeds. Native of Madagascar and India. *Vanuaguetia* is a small tree, a native of Madagascar, with edible fruit; it has, in consequence, been introduced into India. *V. spinosa*, a large thorny shrub, wild in eastern Bengal, India, Pegu, and Transoxania, has a sour cherry-like fruit, yellow when ripe, which is eaten by the Hindus.

vā-nî-lā, s. [Span. *raynilla*, dimin. of *ray* = a knife, a scissors case. So named because the pod, which is long and cylindrical, is like the sheath of a knife.]

The typical genus of Vaniellid. Climbing orchids, not parasitic, stem squarish, leaves fleshy, articulated at the base; filaments two, bilobed and granular. Native of tropical Asia and America. *Vanilla edulis* is fragrant and bitter; its leaves are used in the West Indies as an antispasmodic and a vulnerary. The dried fruit of *V. pinnatifida* is used in the same way.



VANILLA AROMATICA, Showing Flower and seed pod.

folia and other species constitute the raw material of commerce, an agreeable aromatic used in the manufacture of chocolate, various liquors and confectionery. The plant is cultivated for this purpose in Mexico.

vā-nî-llo, s. [Fr. *vanille*.]

"You flavour everything, you are the vanilla society."—*Saginary Smith*. [W. 1812, p. 222]

vā-nî-llo, a. [Eng. *vanilla*; -ic.]

Obtained in or derived from vanilla (q.v.).

vanillio-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{14}O_4 = C_{10}H_{12}O_4 + C_2H_2O_2$, crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of vanillin. It forms white plates, which melt at 211-12°, and sublime at a higher temperature.

vā-nî-lî-ds, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vanilla*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -is.]

Bot.: A family of orchids, tribe Arthrochilidae formerly marked off as a distinct order Vaniellaceæ, on account of its succulent, van-

late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gô, pî, or, wôre, wolf, work, who, sôn; mûte, oùb, oùre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = e; cy = â; qu = kw.

= shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

as in declension, conjugation, comparison, and the like; inflection.

The rules of grammar and useful examples of the variation of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often applied to be repeated. —Watts: On the Mind.

4. Music: An air or theme with variations is a musical composition, in which a single melody is first given out, and then several times repeated, each repetition containing changes by means of broken harmony, counterpoint, broken rhythm, the arpeggio, scale-passages, and even by modification of key. The earliest forms of a variation were the "divisions" added to a ground-bass; then there followed the changes above described, but the character of variations in modern music has gradually developed into a series of small-pictures, of which the theme is indeed the main subject, but is represented under various phases of sentiment, expression, thought, and æsthetic colouring.

5. Physics & Navig.: The angle included between the true and magnetic meridians of any particular place. If the direction of the true meridian at any given place were known, the variation of the needle would be found by simply taking the bearing of this line with the compass. If the bearing of the meridian is east of north, the variation is to the west; if the bearing is west of north, the variation is to the east. In order, therefore, to find the variation of the needle at any place, we first find the direction of the true meridian, or of some line which makes a known angle with it; we then observe the bearing of this line; from this result the variation is easily computed. The line most usually employed is the line of greatest elongation of the pole star, either to the east or west. At London, in 1550, the deviation was 11° 17' E.; about 1660 it was 0°. It then began to deviate to the west, till it attained its maximum in 1815, 24° 17' 18". In 1865 it was 20° 38'.

¶ (1) Annual variation:

Astron.: The annual change in the right ascension or declination of a star produced by the combined influence of its own motion and the precession of the equinoxes.

(2) Calculus of variations: [CALCULUS.]

(3) Variation of elements:

Astron., Physics, & Math.: Changes in the elements entering into the calculation of any figure, rate of motion, &c. [VARIATION, 11. 1., & ¶ (6).]

(4) Variation of the compass: [MAGNETISM, ¶; VARIATION, 11. 5.]

(5) Variation of the moon:

Astron.: Irregularity in the moon's motion and in the form of her orbit, depending on the angular distance of the luminary from the sun. When nearest the earth the true longitude, as seen from the earth, is gaining on the mean longitude; it will be the reverse when she is in quadratures (farthest from the earth), and at intermediate points nearly coinciding with octants, she will be neither gaining nor losing. But at these points the amount of gain or loss will have reached its maximum. The entire variation produced by this cause in the moon's longitude, is 1° 4'. (Herschel: Astron., § 705.)

(6) Variations of the barometer: [BAROMETER.]

variation-compass, s. A declination compass (q.v.).

*** var-i-aunt, a.** [VARIANT.]

var-i-ōl-lā, s. [Dimin. from Mod. Lat. *variola* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: The name formerly given to a modified form of small-pox [VARICELLOID SMALL-POX], now confined to chicken-pox.

var-i-ōl-lōid, a. [Mod. Lat. *varicellōid* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -oid.] Resembling varicella (q.v.).

varicelloid small-pox, s.
Pathol.: Modified small-pox, in which the eruption seems to stop at its vesicular stage, most of the vesicles drying up instead of developing into pustules. Called also Abortive Small-pox.

var-i-ō-i-form, a. [Lat. *varix*, genit. *varicis*, and *forma* = form.] Resembling a varix (q.v.).

var-i-ō-cē-le, s. [Mod. Lat. *varix*, genit. *varicis*, and Gr. *κῆλε* = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A varicose condition of the veins of the spermatic cord, due to increased pressure within the vessels, or to diminished resistance in their walls and in the surrounding structures.

var-i-ō-cōs, * var-i-ō-cōis, a. [Lat. *varicosus*, from *varix*, genit. *varicis*.] [VARIX.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Exhibiting or marked by a varix; preternaturally enlarged or permanently dilated. (Said of veins.)

"There are instances of one vein only being varicose, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. —Sharp.

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins; as, varicose stockings, elastic hose to compress and support distended veins in the leg and foot.

II. Bot.: Swollen here and there.

varicose-aneurism, s.

Pathol.: A form of aneurism in which a communication has been formed between the aorta and either of the *renar* curve, one of the arteries, the right ventricle, or the pulmonary artery.

varicose-veins, s. pl. [VARIX.]

var-i-ōs-i-ty, s. [Eng. *varicosity*; -ity.] The quality or state of being varicose. (Said of a vein.)

*** var-i-ōis, a.** [VARICOSE.]

var-i-ōd, pa. par. & a. [VARV.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Partially changed; altered, changed.
2. Characterized by variety; consisting of various sorts or kinds; diversified.
3. Differing from each other; diverse, various.

*** var-i-ōd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *varied*; -ly.] In a varied manner; diversely.

var-i-ō-gāte, v. t. [Lat. *variegatus*, pa. par. of *variegare* = to make of various colours, from *varius* = of diverse colours, various.] To diversify by means of various tints or hues; to mark with different colours in irregular patches; to spot, to streak, to dapple, or the like.

"The skill in making tulips feathered and variegated, with stripes of diverse colours." —Putter: Worth: Norfolk.

var-i-ō-gāt-ēd, pa. par. or a. [VARIEGATE.]
Bot.: Having the colour disposed in various irregular, sinuous spaces.

variegated-copper-ore, s.

Min.: The same as BORNITE (q.v.).

variegated-leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Leaves, particular parts of which are white, or of some other colour than the normal green. The change in colour arises from disease. [VARIEGATION, 11. 2.] In exogenous the pale blotches are generally irregular, in endogenous they tend to follow the course of the venation. In general the disease almost simultaneously affects all the leaves of a branch. If in this case a cutting from the diseased branch be planted, the plants which result will have all the leaves with white blotches. On the other hand, if a plant in which the disease has arisen while it grew in poor soil be transferred to richer mould, the variegation will often disappear.

variegated-monkey, s.

Zool.: *Sceloporus nemorosus*, the most brightly-coloured species of the genus. Head and back gray; thighs, fingers, and toes black; legs and ankles bright red; fore arms, throat, and tail pure white; throat with a more or less complete circle of bright red. They are natives of Corbin China, and appear to be good-tempered, but little is known of them. Called also the Douc.

*** variegated-sandstone, s.**

Geol.: A name formerly given to the New Red Sandstone called by the French *grès bigarré* and by the Germans *Bunter Sandstein*, terms all implying its parti-coloured character. The system containing it was formerly called in England also Poikilite (q.v.).

variegated-sole, s.

Ichth.: *Solea variegata*, a small species, about eight or nine inches long, with very

small pectorals; colour brownish-gray, dark bands extending between the dorsal and anal fins. It is common off the south of Devonshire. Called also the Banded

variegated-spider-monkey, s.

Zool.: *Atles variegatus*, or *leontitis* (G. discovered in 1866, in Eastern Peru, by E. Hartlett. Fur abundant, long, and black, cheeks white, band across the face bright reddish-yellow; chest, belly, inner and front and back part of the limbs, and under surface of tail, yellow. (Proc. Soc., 1867, p. 992.)

var-i-ō-gā-tion, s. [VARIEGATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of variegating or the state of being variegated to different colours, or any of colours or tints.

"They will soon have their variegations." —*Eden: Eden: Eden.*

*** 2. A variety.** (Glanville: Sermon.)

II. Botany:

1. The disposal of the colour in variegated, sinuous spaces. Nearly in the sense as 1. 1. Called also Marking.

2. Spert., a disease of plants causing leaves to become more or less white from absence or modification of chlorophyll, distinguished from chlorosis in being permanent and in leaving the health of the unaffected. [VARIEGATED-LEAVES.]

*** var-i-ōn, v. t.** [VARY.]

var-i-ēr, s. [Eng. *vary*; -er.] One varies; one who strays in search of variety. —*Florus: Florus: Florus.*

var-i-ō-tā, a. [Eng. *variety* (q.v.); -al.] pertaining to a variety, as distinguished an individual or a species.

"Here, according to the altitude of their show almost every degree of variegation between white. Our common hare is widely distributed and to such an extent do several distinct species have been out of one." —*James: James: James.*

var-i-ō-tā, s. [Fr. *variété*, from Lat. *variatus*, accus. of *variatus*, from *variare* = to vary (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being various; intermixture of different kinds of things different in form, or in successive different things; diversity, multifariousness.

"[The world] is a goodly place, full of all and pleasantness." —*Bp. Hall: Contempl. The Faith over the World.*

2. Exhibition of different characteristics, one individual; variety-souther.

"Are you not wiser than her own custom state Her infinite variety." —*Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra.*

*** 3. Difference, dissimilarity.**

"There is a variety in the terms of good and evil, relation to the different impressions they receive different objects of charity." —*Archer.*

*** 4. Variation, deviation; change from former state.**

"To go about to a power those who, by variations of variety in things." —*Isaiah: Isaiah: Isaiah.*

5. Something differing from others of same general kind; one of many things agree in their general features, but differ in detail; a sort, a kind.

6. A collection or number of many different things; a varied assortment; as, He has a variety of goods.

¶ Used also collectively of an entertainment consisting of singing, dancing, gymnastic performances, &c., or of performers engaged in such an entertainment.

"The biggest variety show ever seen at the end of London." —*Reference, March 1, 1864.*

7. Absence of monotony or uniformity; versification, change.

"Variety is the very spice of life That gives it all its flavour." —*Long: Long: Long.*

II. Biol.: A group of organisms (belonging to a species, but not susceptible of definition). They lived true to character but are not invariably faithful with varieties—e.g., pointers among pigeons, some kinds of maize among plants. The of demarcation between varieties and species is indeterminate.

"Certainly no clear line of demarcation has been drawn between species and varieties. The forms which, in the opinion of some naturalists, come very near to, but do not quite reach the

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, vire, air, marine; gā, hē, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, rēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, full; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, o = ē; oy = ā; qu = k.

of species; or, again, between sub-species and marked varieties, or between minor varieties and marked differences. These differences blend into each other by an insensible series; and a series thus presents the mind with the idea of an actual passage. — Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 2nd), p. 41.

3 The term is often used more loosely of general rocks, &c.: as, varieties of amphibole, varieties of granite, &c.

4 For the difference between variety and difference, see DIFFERENCE.

var-i-form, a. [Lat. *varius* = various, and *form* = form.] Having various or different forms or shapes; varying in form.

var-i-formed, a. [Eng. *var-i-form*, -ed.] Lined with different shapes.

var-i-ous, var-i-ous, v.t. [Lat. *varius* = various, and *vario* = to make.]

1 To make different; to vary.

"Their works to vary."

Dante: *Divina Commedia*, p. 17.

2 To variegate; to colour variously; to diversify.

"Lively colours lovely variegated."

Spenser: *The Shepherd's Calendar*, 601.

var-i-ous, v. [Mod. Lat. *vario*, genit. *variatus*, and Lat. *vario* = to carry.]

1 To carry; to vary.

2 To vary; to diversify.

3 To vary; to diversify.

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2. Divers, several

"On the whole, at a little less than a month by our attendance upon it, a third of the quantity of the persons concerned also accompanied — Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 2nd), p. 41.

3. Variegated. (A Latinism.)

"The variegated Iris Juncus with white base — Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 2nd), p. 41.

4. Changeable, uncertain, unlied, in constant.

"The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their significance, there fore they are very serious and doubtful. — Locke.

5. Exhibiting different characters; multi-form.

"A man so various that he seemed to be Not one, but all mankind's picture." — Dryden: *Abdomen & Achilles*, l. 548.

6. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified.

"Herbs of every leaf, that such answered, Opening their various colours." — Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 318.

7. For the difference between various and different, see DIFFERENCE.

var-i-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *various*; *ly*.] In a various manner or degree; in various or different ways; diversely; with diversity; multifariously.

"So ever, so shrill, so variously she sang." — Dryden: *Flower & Leaf*, 116.

var-is-gite, s. [After *Variscia*, the Latin name for Volga, where found; suff. *-gite* (*Alia*).]

1. A greenish mineral of apple-green colour; composed of a hydrated phosphate of alumina. Is probably related to Calcite (q.v.).

var-ious, s. [Of *variz*.]

1. A defect in the inside of the leg of a horse, differing from a cut, at the same height, and frequently injuring the sale of the animal by growing to an unsightly magnitude. (*Craig*.)

var-iz, s. [Lat.]

1. Pathol.: The dilatation and thickening of the veins with lengthening and tortuosity, and projection of certain points in the form of knots or knobs, in which the blood coagulates, fibrin is deposited, and in the centre sometimes even osseous matter; in addition the coats of the veins are diseased. Occasionally partitions are formed, and perforations communicating with the surrounding cellular tissue, which is generally more or less diseased; this form is chiefly found round the anus, causing piles or hemorrhoids. The veins chiefly affected are the saphenous, spermatic, and hæmorrhoidal, most of all the first, producing varicose veins and ulcers of the legs in women, and clarks who sit cross-legged at their desks.

2. Zool.: One of the ridges or apophyse lines which mark the former position of the mouth in certain univalve shells. (See illustration under *UNIVALVE*.)

var-i-let, var-lette, s. [O. Fr. *varlet*, *valet*, *vallot*, *vallot*. The original form was *valet*, for *valet*, dimin. from *vassal* = a vassal (q.v.). *Varlet* and *vallot* are doublets.]

1. A page, or knight's follower; an attendant on a gentleman; a serving-man, a groom or footman.

"For the archers who were to the number of 40. M. should have their arrows, but serving masters nor valets." — *Beaumont & Fletcher: The Good Shepherd*, l. 131.

2. A term of contempt for a low fellow; a scoundrel, a rascal.

"There's money for thee: thou art a precious varlet. Be it, be it, and how thy master backward!" — *Beaumont & Fletcher: The Good Shepherd*, l. 131.

3. The court card now called the knave.

var-i-let-ess, s. [Eng. *varlet*; *-ess*.] A female varlet; a waiting-woman.

"Leading their noble varlets." — *Richardson: Clarissa*, l. 218.

var-i-let-ry, s. [Eng. *varlet*; *-ry*.] The rabble, the crowd, the mob.

"Gay swarms of varletry that come and go." — *Browning: Sorcerer*, v.

var-met, s. [O. Fr.]

1. The escallops when represented without the ears.

var-mint, s. [See *var*.] A vulgar name for vermin (q.v.), often applied to any person or animal, specially troublesome, mischievous, or the like; specifically in hunting slang, a fox.

"Decked the bound in question to go for the var-mint he had found." — *Pope: The Dunciad*, l. 100.

var-nish, var-nish, var-nyshe, var-nyshe, s.

[Fr. *varnis* = varnish; O. Fr. *varnar* (pa. *var-nar*) = to varnish; *varnis* = varnished, from a supposed Low Lat. *varniscus* = to glaze, from Lat. *varius* = pertaining to or resembling glass, from *varium* = glass; Sp. *bernil*, *bernil* = varnish, lacquer; *bernilar* = to varnish, to lacquer; Ital. *vernice* = varnish; *vernice*, *vernice* = to varnish; of Late Gr. *βερνικιον*, *βερνικιον* (be-*vernice*, be-*vernice*) = amber.]

1. Lit.: A thin, resinous fluid, which, when spread over the surface of wood, metal, glass, or other solid substance, forms a shining covering, impervious to air and moisture. Varnishes are prepared by dissolving certain resins, as Copal, anime, mastic, lac, &c., in spirit of wine, or in fixed or volatile oils, thus producing spirit varnishes or oil varnishes. Amber is soft, tough, and soluble with calcic acid; it makes an excellent varnish, but is expensive and dries slowly. Copal is next in durability to amber, and is more largely used than any other gum in preparing oil varnishes. Anime dries quickly, but is deficient in toughness, and is liable to crack. Crystal varnish for temper or drawings is prepared by dissolving Canada balsam in the purest oil of turpentine. Common red, dissolved by means of heat in insect-oil or turpentine, is used as a varnish for some common purposes, and is mixed with other varnishes to impart brilliancy, but unless sparingly used renders them liable to crack. (See DAMMARIN, LAC-VARNISH, MASTIC.)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A glossy or lustrous appearance, natural or artificial, resembling varnish; as, the varnish of the face.

(2) An artificial covering to give a fair outward appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss; palliation.

"We'll put on those shall praise your excellencies, And set a double varnish on the laces." — *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

3. For the difference between Varnish and Gloss, see GLOSS.

varnish-tree, s.

1. Bot.: The name given to various trees which furnish varnish. They are chiefly natives of the hotter parts of the Eastern hemisphere, and the Varnish-tree of each country or large province is, as a rule, different from that of others. In Tenasserim, Pegu, &c., the varnish-tree is *Melastoma usitatum*, sometimes specifically called the Black, or Martaban varnish; that of Japan is *Rhus vernicifera*; that of Siam is *Stauracium vernicifera*; that of Siam, *Semecarpus auaricum*. The varnish-tree of the countries bordering on the Malabar is *Rhus Coriaria*. It is a tree the leaves of which are divided into five to seven pairs of hairy leaflets with a terminal one. It is fifteen to twenty feet high.

var-nish, var-nish, var-nyshe, v.t. [VARNISH, s.]

1. Lit.: To cover with varnish; to lay or spread varnish on; to cover with a liquid for the purpose of giving anything a glossy surface, and also of protecting it from external influences.

"Such painted puppets! such a varnish'd race Of hollow gewgaws, only dress and lace!" — *Pope: Dunciad*, sat. 4.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To cover with anything that gives a fair outward appearance to; to give an improved appearance to.

"Young people are used to varnish over their non-performance and hollow due of good actions by a pretence of humility." — *Beaumont & Fletcher: The Good Shepherd*, l. 131.

(2) To give a fair superficial appearance by rhetoric; to colour, to gloss over, to palliate.

"With seeming good, he varnished his ill That it went current by the fair event." — *Dryden: Rinaldo*, l. 10.

var-nish-er, s. [Eng. *varnish*; *-er*.]

1. Lit.: One who varnishes; one whose occupation is to varnish.

"An old obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to surgeons and varnishers." — *Boyle*.

2. Fig.: One who disguises, glosses, or palliates.

"Wider darkness lurks in thought's disguise: This varnish of the face." — *Pope: An Epistle*, 21.

var-nish-ing, pr. par. or a. [VARNISH, v.]

varnishing day, s. A day which precedes the opening to the public of an exhibition of paintings, when the painters of the

bill boy; post, jowl; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

shun, shun, -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -clous, -clous, -sion = shun. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

marine; go, pte

y = a; go = kw.

pictures are invited to see their works, and in put much finishing touches upon them as may seem necessary, or to varnish them if they think fit. The latter is an operation not often performed upon new pictures for fear that it may cause them to crack as they dry. Called also Touching-day.

vār-rī-āt-śā, a. [Eng. *vair*; -*lated*.]

Her.: Cut in the form of *vair*; as, a bend varriated on the outside.

vār-rīq, vār-rīj, vār-rīj, a. pl. [A dimin. from *vair* (q.v.).]

Her.: Separate pieces of *vair*, in form resembling a shield.

* **vār-sal, a.** [See def.] A vulgar corruption of *university*, frequently used simply to intensify or emphasize. (Swift: *Polite Conv.*, li.)

Var-al-tj, a. [See def.] Either University (i.e., Oxford or Cambridge); more rarely University College, Oxford. (*Slang*.)

"The parson—possibly an old 'Varsity man.'—*Daily Telegraph*, 4th May 6, 1894.

Var-so vi-śne, a. [Fr.]

Music: A celebrated dance, named from Warsaw, in Poland, where it probably originated. It is characterized by strong accent on the first beat of the second and fourth bars.

var-to-bād, var-to-bād, var-to-bēt, a. [Armenian *varthab* = a doctor, in the sense of a learned man.]

Ecclesiast. (Pl.): An order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church, consisting of clerics with monastic vows, in this differing from the parochial clergy who must not merely be married, but have at least one child, before they are appointed to office. They are the only men under monastic vows in the Armenian Church, no lay monks being recognized. The bishops are taken from the *Varthab*. (Wilson: *Lands of the Bible*.)

vār-ūs, a. [Lat. = bow-legged, straddling.] A variety of club-foot, in which the person walks on the outer edge of his foot.

var-vél, vār-vél, a. [Fr. *verveille* (O. Fr. *verveille*), from Low Lat. *vervibella*, *vervibellum*, from Lat. *verto* = to turn.]

Falconry: A ring, usually of silver, placed on the leg of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

var-véled, a. [Eng. *varvel*; -*ed*.] Having varvells or rings. In heraldry, when the leather thong, or jesses, which tie on the bells to the legs of hawks are borne floating, with rings at the ends, the bearing is then termed jessed, belled, and varvelled.

var-vi-qite, a. [After Warwickshire, where found.]

Min.: A pseudomorph of pyrolusite, after manganite; some varviete is said to have the composition of wad.

vār-y, *var-i-en, *var-roy, v. t. & i. [Fr. *varier*, from Lat. *vario* = to diversify, to vary, from *varius* = various (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *variar*; Ital. & Sp. *variar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To change; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; to modify.

"Shall we vary our devices at will, Even as few occasional pleasures?"

Sponser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

2. To make of different kinds; to make diverse or different from each other.

"God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and varied their inclinations according to the variety of actions to be performed."—*Bacon*.

3. To diversify

"The epithets are sweetly varied."

Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

4. To change; to make unlike itself.

"Once more I'll mark how love can vary wit."

Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 6.

5. To relieve from monotony or uniformity; to diversify.

II. Music: To embellish, as a melody or theme, with passing notes, cadenzas, arpeggios, &c.; to make or execute variations on. [VARIATION, II. 4.]

B. Intransitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To alter; to change or be altered in any

way; to suffer a partial change or alteration; to be modified.

"Fortune's mood varies again."

Shakspeare: Pericles, III. (Prod.)

2. To be unlike or different; to differ; to be diverse.

"The violet varies from the lily as far As milk from cream; one loves the soldier, one The silken priest."—*Thompson: Princess*, v. 174.

3. To become unlike one's self; to undergo change or variation, as in purpose, opinion, or the like.

"So very'd he, and of his tortuous train,

Cur'd many a wretched wretch."

Milton: P. L., II. 616.

4. To deviate, to depart, to swerve.

"All they of his counsel could not make hym to vary fro that purpose."—*Berners: Froisart; Cronycle*, vol. I, ch. ccviii.

5. To disagree; to be at variance; to differ.

"In the frute counsage of these Ransons into Britaigne, authors in partly vary."—*Palgrave: Cronycle*, ch. lxxviii.

6. To alter or change in succession; to alternate; to succeed.

"While fear and anger, with alternate grace, Pant in her breast, and vary in her face."

Johnson: Cato.

II. Math.: To be subject to continual increase or decrease. One quantity is said to vary directly as another, when, if the one is increased or diminished, the other is also increased or diminished in the same proportion. Quantities are said to vary inversely, when, if one is increased or diminished, the other is diminished or increased in the same proportion.

"The unit of velocity varies directly as the unit of length, and inversely as the unit of time."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. II, p. 2.

vār-y, *var-ry, *var-ye, a. & s. [VARV, 5.]

A. As adj.: Varied, variegated, various.

"Bore up their eyes, and as alle the malle steyne up upon the female, variege (Lat. *varius* and *spunky*) and spotted."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxi. 12.

B. As subst.: Change, alteration, variation.

"They... turn their halcyon heads

With every gale and vary of their masters."

Shakspeare: Lear, II. 2.

* **vary-coloured, a.** Coloured differently in different parts; variegated; parti-coloured; diversely coloured.

"A walk with vary-coloured shells."

Tennyson: Arabian Nights, 67.

vās-ū-lar, a. [Mod. Lat. *vascular* (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. -*ar*.] [VASE.]

1. Botany:

(1) Composed of tubes or vessels. (Paxton.)

(2) Consisting of tissue in a very succulent enlarged state, as in Potamogeton. (Loudon.)

(3) Containing spiral vessels or their modifications; vasculose; connected with the circulatory system.

2. Zoo.

3. Vasc.

4. Vasc.

5. Vasc.

6. Vasc.

7. Vasc.

8. Vasc.

9. Vasc.

10. Vasc.

11. Vasc.

12. Vasc.

13. Vasc.

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31. Vasc.

32. Vasc.

33. Vasc.

34. Vasc.

35. Vasc.

36. Vasc.

37. Vasc.

38. Vasc.

vascular-system, a.

1. Bot.: That portion of the interior of a plant in which spiral vessels or other capillaries exist. In an exogenous or vascular system is confined to the space between the pith and the bark. It consists of ducts and pitted or wood-collected into compact, wedge-shaped plates, the edges of which rest on the bark, while the plates are in contact with the medullary rays. It is composed of a medullary sheath, which consists of vessels and woody tissue intermingled; endogenous stem, the vascular system in the form of fibrous bundles, composed of woody tissue containing spiral or other cells, the whole surrounded in the system.

2. Comp. Anat.: The circulatory system applied to the whole system of arteries, veins, lymphatics, and blood vessels, directly or indirectly connected with the circulation of the blood. The vascular system is composed of two leading types, which carry blood, and those carrying lymph or chyle. The first constitute the arterial system, and include the heart, arteries, the capillaries, and the venous system; the second or absorbent system includes smaller and larger lymphatic and blood vessels, with the lymphatic and blood glands. [ARTERY, BLOOD, L. LYMPH, L. LACTEAL VEIN, &c.]

vascular-tissue, a.

Bot.: Tissue consisting of a series of [VASCULAR-SYSTEM, 1.]

vascular-tonics, a. pl.

Pharm.: Medicines which give strength to the heart, and other parts of the circulatory system, when there are any disease. [Tonic, II. 2. (4).]

vās-ū-lār-ōp, a. pl. [Masc. and f.]

Bot.: A class of plants founded by Candolle's Vascular plants (q.v.). It included only Flowering Plants, with sub-classes, Exogens and Endogens, the higher Cryptogams, which were to the Cellulars or Flowerless Plants.

vās-ū-lār-i-tj, a. [Eng. *vascular*.]

The quality or state of being vascular.

vās-ū-lār-ōp, a. pl. [Masc. and f.]

Bot.: Having seed-vessels divided in

vās-ū-lār-ōp, a. pl. [Masc. and f.]

Bot.: Having seed-vessels divided in

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vās-ū-lār-ōp, a. pl. [Masc. and f.]

Bot.: Having seed-vessels divided in

vās-ū-lār-ōp, a. pl. [Masc. and f.]

Bot.: Having seed-vessels divided in

vās-ū-lār-ōp, a. pl. [Masc. and f.]

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; sī, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wō, sēa; mātē, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, sŷrian. a. o = ē; ey = ā; qu =

figures standing out upon the lower layer as a ground. To this class belongs the celebrated Portland Vase in the British Museum. The glass vases of Venice became famous in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in the same and following centuries many vases of the highest artistic performance were produced in Italy, France, and Germany. The porcelain vases of China and Japan are also characterized by great elegance of form and beauty of ornamentation.

The subject stands unveiled.
Each silver vase in a mystic order laid.
—*Page: Raps of the Lock, I.*

I. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) A sculptured ornament placed on acorns or pedestals representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. Vases usually round or fluted figures or multipeaks.

(2) The same as *Darm*, s. II. 2. (q.v.)

(3) *Bot.*: A calyx (q.v.)

2. vase shaped, a.

Bot.: Shaped like a flower-pot—i.e., resembling an inverted, truncate cone.

vas 6-lene, s. [Altered from *vaseline* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Petroleum jelly. A pale yellow, translucent, semi-solid substance, consisting of a mixture of the hydrocarbons $C_{11}H_{22}$ and $C_{12}H_{24}$, obtained by treating the distilled portion of petroleum with superheated steam, and filtering while hot through animal charcoal. It is insoluble in water, very slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves freely in ether, chloroform, benzene, and turpentine, is soluble in all proportions with fixed and volatile oils, melts at 35° to 40° , and commences to fume at 160° . Its density in the melted state is .840 to .866. Pure vaseline does not turn rancid on exposure to the air, a property which renders it a valuable substance for lard, &c., in the preparation of ointments liable to change. It is also said to possess curative powers of its own.

vas 6-lime, s. [Ger. *wasser* = water, and Gr. *skion* (skion) = Lat. *skion* = oil. Named by Mr. R. A. Chesbrough, and applied to the preparations of the Chesbrough Manufacturing Co.]

1. (See *skion*).

2. Popularly applied to vaseline (q.v.) and other petroleum products. (*Allen: Commercial Organic Analysis*, II. 406. Note 1.)

vas 6-lime, s. [Lat. *vas*, genit. *vis* = a vessel, and *form* = form.]
Bot.: Having the shape of a vessel.

vas 6-lime, s. [WASTE.]

vas 6-lime, s. [Lat. *vas* = a vessel.]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or connected with a vessel or vessels.

vaso constrictor, a.

Ant. & Physiol.: A term applied to nerves, the stimulation of which always causes constriction. Such are the vaso-motor fibres of the cervical, sympathetic, and splanchnic nerves. (*Ender*.)

vaso dentine, s.

Capit. Ant.: That modification of dentine in which the capillary tracts of the primitive vascular pulp remain unaltered, and carry red blood into the substance of the bone. They form the so-called vascular or cellular canals, and are usually more or less parallel in their course. Vaso-dentine occurs in large amount in the central part of the tooth and megatherium, in smaller amount in the teeth of the elephant and the moose of the Rosentia. (*Page*.)

vaso dilator, a.

Ant.: Causing dilatation in vessels. Used of nerves, the stimulation of which causes dilatation of vessels. (*Ender*.)

vaso motor, vaso-motorial, a.

Ant.: A term applied to nerves which govern the motions of the blood-vessels. Quoy says that the term is a convenient one, but does not consider that the nerves thus designated constitute a distinct system. Used also of the operation of those nerves.

Our explanation of vaso-motor action would be very simple. (*Page: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 208.)

vaso-motorial, a. [VASO-MOTOR.]

WAT, boy: pout, fowl; cat, cell, chorna, chin, bench; go, gem: thin, this; sin, as: expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = C. *clan, tian* = shan. *-tion, -sion* = shün. *-tion, -sion* = shün. *-clous, -tious, -sious* = shün. *-ble, -die, -de* = bel, del.

E. D. — Vol. 4—66

vas-sal, vas-sell, vas-sell, s. & a. [Fr. *vasal* = a vassal, a subject, a tenant (Low Lat. *vasallus, vassus, vassus* = a servant) from *vas*, *genit.* = a servant, a vassal; Wal. & Corn. *genit.* = a youth, a servant.]

A. As substantive:

1. A feodatory; a tenant holding lands under a superior lord, and bound by his tenure to feudal services.

"The grantor of lands was called the proprietor or lord; being he who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the land or fee; and the grantee who held only the use and possession, according to the terms of the grant was called the feodatory or vassal, which was only another name for the tenant or holder of the lands; though on account of the jurisdiction which was then justly considered against the doctrine that were afterwards grafted on this system, we now use the word vassal synonymously, as synonymous to slave or bondman." — *Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. II, ch. I.

2. A subject, a dependant, a retainer.

"The prince who had lately been his pensioner and vassal." — *Murray: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. A servant; one who attends or acts by the will of another.

"Ritter the good becomes servant and vassal to him, or at the least he is laid away captive by him." — *Hale: Const. of U.S.*

4. A bondman, a slave, a low wretch.

"That shallow wretch." — *Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*, I. I.

B. As adj.: Servile, subservient.

"Thy vassal watch to be." — *Shakespeare: Sonnet* 141.

C. *Flow-ward*: One who holds of a lord, who is himself a vassal.

vas-sal, vas-sell, s. & a. [VASSAL, s.]

1. To subject to vassalage; to treat as a vassal.

"How can I vassal then? make such thy slave." — *As you like it*: *Act II, scene 1*.

2. To command; to rise over or above; to dominate.

"Some proud hill, whose stately eminence / Enrolls the faithful vassal circumstance." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, I. 1.

vas-sal-ago, vas-sal-lago (ago = lā), vas-sal-lago, vas-sal-lago, s. [Fr. *vassalage*.] [VASSAL, s.]

1. The state or condition of a vassal or feodatory; dependence.

"The vassalage that binds her to the earth." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

2. Political servitude; dependence, subjection, slavery.

3. Vassals or subjects collectively.

"Like monarchies, many vassals encountering / The eye of monarchy." — *Shakespeare: Troilus & Cressida*, II. 2.

4. A territory held in vassalage; fief, a fief.

"The Countess of Fife, with an territorial vassal-ago." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

5. Prowess in arms; valour, good service.

"For all forgotten is his vassalage." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-sal-ate, v. [Eng. *vassal*; -ate.] To reduce to a state of vassalage or subjection.

"The emperor shall vassalate their consciences to gratify his potent party." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-sal-ess, vas-sal-esse, s. [Eng. *vassal*; -ess.] A female vassal or dependant.

"And be the vassal of his master's will." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-sal-lion, s. [VASSALATE, s.] The state of being vassal or subject; vassalage.

"And this vassallage is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things, upon our attempt to design of our own heads, the forms of good and evil." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-sal-ry, s. [Eng. *vassal*; -ry.] The body of vassals; vassals collectively.

vas-sayl, s. [VASSAL.]

vast, vasto, waste, a. & s. [Fr. *vaste*, from Lat. *vastus*, accus. of *vastus* = vast, of great extent.] [WASTE, s.]

A. As adjective:

1. Wide or extensive and vacant or occupied; waste, desert, lonely, solitary, deserted.

"Antes vast and desolate this / Solitary, lonely, I." — *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, IV. 1.

2. Being of great extent; very spacious, wide or large; boundless, capacious.

"Over the vast world to seek a single man." — *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, IV. 1.

3. Huge in bulk and extent; enormous, massive, immense.

"Huge statues, called Colossus, which they cut, will seem more vast and mighty, if they frame them standing with their legs." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

4. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount: as, a vast army.

5. Very great as regards degree or intensity.

"Others with vast Typhoean rage, more fell, / Read up the rocks." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

B. As substantive:

1. A boundless waste or expanse; space, immensity.

"Through the vast of heav'n / It soared." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

2. A great deal; a great quantity. (*Prov*)

3. Applied by Shakespeare to—

(1) The sea.

"The god of this great vast." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

(2) The darkness of midnight in which the prospect is not bounded by distinct objects.

"In the dead vast and middle of the night." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-ta-gle, s. [VAST.] A waste, a desert.

"What Lidian desert, Indian vastage?" — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-ta-tate, s. [Lat. *vastitas*, pa. par. of *vastus* = to lay waste.] Laid waste; wasted.

"The vastate ruins of ancient monuments." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-ta-tion, s. [Lat. *vastitudo*, from *vastus*, pa. par. of *vastus* = to lay waste.] A laying waste; waste, devastation, destruction.

"Such was the vastation he made of towns in this country." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-ta-tor, s. [Lat. *vastator*.] One who devastates or lays waste; a devastator.

"The vastators of the Church of England." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-tid-i-ty, s. [Fr. *vastité*, from Lat. *vastitudo*, accus. of *vastus* = vastness.] Immensity, vastness.

"Perpetual duration, / Through all the world a vastity." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-ti-tude, s. [Fr. from Lat. *vastitudo*.]

1. Vastness, immensity.

2. Destruction, vastation, devastation.

"And after the battle there shall be another vastation and destruction of them." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vast-i-ty, s. [Lat. *vastitas*.] Vastness, immensity.

"The huge vastity of the world may afford, even in this region beneath, such a convenient space as is most convenient for motion." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vast-ly, adv. [Eng. *vast*; -ly.]

1. Far and wide; as far as the eye can reach.

"Like a large sackful island nearly stood / Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

2. In a vast degree; to a vast extent; very greatly.

"The complaints were many, the abuse great, the causes of the church vastly numerous." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vast-ness, s. [Eng. *vast*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being vast or of great extent; immensity; immense extent.

"The Copernicanus . . . suppose the vastness of the firmament to be exceedingly greater than the ancients believed it." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

2. Immensity of bulk; massiveness.

"Behemoth, largest born of earth, upland of his nation." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

3. Immensity of magnitude, quantity, or amount: as, the vastness of an army.

4. Immensity in degree or intensity.

5. Greatness generally; extent, widthness, comprehensiveness.

"When I compare this little performance with the vastness of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vas-to, s. [Lat. = to lay waste.] [VAST.]

Law: A writ against tenants, for terms of life or years, for committing waste.

vast-ure, s. [Eng. *vast*; -ure.] Vastness.

"Whose huge vasture can digest . . . / The play of Nature's I." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vast-y, u. [Eng. *vast*; -y.] Vast, boundless; of immense extent.

"A little bird . . . / Had lost itself in the broad vast sky." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, II. 1.

vāt, fat, fāte, fātto, s. [A.S. *fāt* (fāt) = a vessel, a cask; cogn. with Lat. *vat*; Ital. *fat*; Dan. *fad*; Sw. *fat*; M. H. Ger. *vat*; Ger. *fass*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A large tub, vessel, or cistern, used for

***vĕg-ĕ-toŭs, a.** [Lat. *vegetus*.] [VIGETE.] Vigorous, lively, active.

"If she be fair, young, and vegetous, no sweetmeats
can draw more flies."—*Ben Jonson: Mends Women*, II. 1.

vĕ-hĕ-mĕnĕs, s. [Fr. *vehémen*, from Lat. *vehemens*, from *vehemens* = vehement (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *vehemencia*.]

1. The quality or state of being vehement; violent ardour, fervour, or impetuosity; violence.

"To declare the vehemence of his words in the
matter of faith."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 504.

2. Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity, violence, fury.

"A universal holiday wild
Rode through the hollow dark, amidst his ear
With loudest vehemence."—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 364.

***vĕ-hĕ-mĕn-ĕs, vĕ-hĕ-mĕn-ĕs, s.** [Lat. *vehemens*.] Vehemence, violence.

"The river arose to high, and ran with such vehemence."—*Holinshead: Description of Britain*, ch. xv.

vĕ-hĕ-mĕnt, a. [Fr. from Lat. *vehementem*, accus. of *vehemens* = passionate, eager, vehement; lit. = carried out of one's mind, from *veh* = to carry, and *mens* = mind; Sp. & Port. *vehemente*; Ital. *vehemente*.]

1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent, eager, or urgent; fervent, passionate, fiery.

"The travellers went on rapidly, yet too slowly
for the vehement spirit of William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Acting with great force, energy, or violence; energetic, violent, furious; as, a vehement gaze.

vĕ-hĕ-mĕnt-ly, adv. [Eng. *vehement*; -ly.] In a vehement manner; with vehemence, great force, violence, or energy; violently, urgently, forcibly, furiously, passionately.

"They would again retire to the place from whence
they came, and would look vehemently a long time."—*Templer: Voyages*, vol. 1674.

vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Lat. *vehiculum*, from *veh* = to carry; Fr. *vehicule*; Sp. *vehiculo*; Ital. *veicolo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: Any kind of carriage moving on land, whether on wheels or runners—a coach, a car, a carriage, a cart, a sledge, a sleigh, or the like.

2. Fig.: That which serves as the instrument or means of conveyance, transmission, or communication.

"Falconing, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and peculiar ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the medium of thought, but by itself nothing."—*Ascham: Prese & Beautiful*, third ed.

II. Technically:

1. Art: The manutrium or medium with which the various pigments are applied in painting. Of these water is used in fresco and in water-colour painting, the colours being consolidated with gum-arabic; size is used in distemper painting. In oil-painting the fixed oils of linseed, nut, and poppy are used; in encaustic painting, wax is the vehicle.

2. Pharm.: A substance in which medicine is taken. [EXCIPIENT, B. 2.]

***vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s.** [Eng. *vehicle*; -ed.] Conveyed in a vehicle; applied or imparted by means of a vehicle. [VEHICLE, I. 2.]

"I passed us through potentilla hills,
From poison reeked in prison."—*Green: The Grotto*.

vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Lat. *vehicularis*, from *vehiculum* = a vehicle (q.v.).] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles.

"Vehicular traffic was impeded and blocked in the streets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 9, 1886.

***vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s.** [Eng. *vehicular*; -y.] Vehicular.

***vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s.** [Eng. *vehicle*; -ate.] A. *Trains*: To convey, apply, or impart by means of a vehicle.

"Try various other means of vehiculating and conveying safe."—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. I, ch. I.

B. *Intrans*: To ride or drive in a vehicle.

"Vehiculating in gigs or cabs over that piece of London Road."—*Carlyle: Cromwell's Letters*, ed. 34.

***vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s.** [Vehiculate.] Movement of vehicles; traffic.

"The new Road with its lively traffic and vehiculation is one or eight good yards below our level."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, I. 212.

***vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s.** [Eng. *vehiculate*; -ory.] Designed for carrying.

"Logical swim bladder, transcendental life, prosperity, and other precocious and sublimatory spots for setting out."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. viii.

vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Vehiculate.]

vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Vehiculate.] A. [Pl. of Ger. *vehiculericht*, from O. Ger. *vehem*, *vehem* = punishment, and *gericht* = a court of justice.]

Hist.: A system of secret tribunals which originated during the Middle Ages in Westphalia, and then spread over Germany, where the regular administration of justice had fallen into complete disorder. The supreme government of the Vehmische tribunals was vested in the Great or General Chapter, composed of the Freegraves and all the other initiated members, high and low. The assemblies of the tribunals were generally held in broad daylight and in public, sometimes by night and in secret. The last tribunal was held at Zell in 1685, but a few Vehmische tribunals existed in name, though without possessing any of their primitive power, as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. Westphalia was divided into districts, each of which usually contained one, and sometimes many, Vehmische tribunals, whose boundaries were accurately defined. The court itself was composed of "Echevins," nominated by the Lord or Graf, and divided into two classes—(1) the ordinary, and (2) the Wisender, or Witte—who were admitted under a strict bond of secrecy. The criminal jurisdiction of the Vehmische tribunals took the very widest range. They, like the Echevins, were of two classes—(1) the open court, or Folkmoet, and (2) the far-famed and dreaded Secret Tribunal, Charlemagne, according to the tradition, was the founder of the Vehmische tribunal, but this is not confirmed either by documentary evidence or by contemporary history. More probably these tribunals were the original summary jurisdictions of the old Saxons, which survived the subjugation of their country. In fact, these proceedings differed in no essential character from the summary jurisdiction exercised in the townships and hundreds of Anglo-Saxon England. (For illustrations of the proceedings of the Vehmische tribunals, see Sir W. Scott's *Annals of the Vehmische tribunals*.)

vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Eng. *vehiculate*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Vehmische or Vehmische tribunals (q.v.).

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vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Eng. *vehiculate*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Vehmische or Vehmische tribunals (q.v.).

II. Figuratively:

1. To keep from being seen; to hide, conceal, to disguise.

"Yonder blinding cloud that veils the hill."—*Milton: P. L.*, II. 3. 11.

2. To invest, to anathematize, to conceal.

"I have veiled my look."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, I. 2.

vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Eng. *veil*; -ed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Covered, hidden, or protected by a veil.

"2. Having taken the veil; having become a nun.

"She had surely been sainted if veiled."—*Puller: Works*, I. 202.

II. Bot.: The same as VELATE (q.v.).

veiled-voice, s.

Music: A voice which is not clear, but sounds as if it passed through some interposed medium. (Grove.)

vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Eng. *veil*; -ing.] A veil; a covering.

"Draped with a light veiling of white satin."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 23, 1886.

***vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s.** [Eng. *veil*; -s; -les.] Destination of a veil.

"He drove the dust against her veiled eyes."—*Tennyson: Geraint & Enid*.

vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Eng. *veil*; -s; -les.] Destination of a veil.

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vĕ-hĭ-ĕle, s. [Eng. *veil*; -s; -les.] Destination of a veil.

seen; to hide, to
that sets the hill.
Adam, P. L., 1. 1. m.
to conceal.

my book.
Julius Caesar, 1. 2
Aug. cell; -ed.]

protected by a veil;
veil; having become
ated it would. —Pulle
VELATE (q.v.).

h is not clear, but
through some inter

-ing.] A veil; a thin
ding of white marble
28, 1884.

s; -less.] Destitute

not for well-as vein.

veine, s. [Fr
vein, from the same
Sp. & Ital. reaz.]

11. 1.
different colour, ap-
and other stones, a
velout.

left, or hollow, as in

veins of the earth.
Shakespeare, Titus
valuable property
as running through
others; a continued
um.

and noble thinking; par-
or action; particular
left, or cavity of hand.

gent's vein" —Shak-
2.

sposition, temper, or

berry vein.

time when air

their growth and perfor-

ing elastic tubes

of the body, and

less direct course

they carry back to

capillaries connecting

They fall under three

monary, the systemic

consist of four short

the red blood back

It is one of the blood

in the lung. The systemic

veins, which take the

Capillary

body, and uniting to

ten two large veins

inferior vena cava,

amplitude of the heart,

veins can contract

that occurs as if

is actually displaced

to the hand by

at. The veins of the

er heads, the spine,

the axils of the thorax

erance into the thorax

the trunk and the

the inferior vena

point of system bring

of the h. the necks

the cavernous; then

the portal vein which

the liver, after the

entering the

heart by the inferior vena cava. The anasto-
moses of veins are much larger and more
numerous than those of arteries. In many
parts of the body there are two sets, one
superior, the other more deeply seated, with
frequent communications between the two.
Some veins possess valves, while others are
destitute of them. All the ramifications of
veins are named, the most important will be
found in this dictionary. The walls of the
veins are thinner than those of the arteries,
but the veins themselves are less elastic. The
total capacity of the veins is much greater
than that of the arteries; so much so that
the veins alone can hold the mass of blood
which in life is distributed over both arteries
and veins. While there is a considerable
pressure even in the smaller and a greater
one in the larger arteries, the pressure in
veins is greatest in those of smaller bore, and
even in them is but slight; hence, while a
pulse is present in the arteries, it is as a rule
absent in the veins. The velocity of the blood
in the veins is least in those of smaller
diameter and greatest in the larger trunks,
which is the reverse of the rule in arteries.
When a vein is cut the flow from the distal
end—i.e., from the end nearest the capillaries
—is continuous, but the blood is ejected with
little force.

2. Bot. (V.). The ramifications of the petiole
among the cellular tissue of a leaf, of which
they constitute the framework. They are of
two kinds, the principal veins, and the lateral
veins. The principal vein, that which forms
the continuation of the petiole and the axis
of the leaf, is called the costa or midrib, or
mainly a term which Lindley proposes to ex-
tend to all main veins proceeding direct from
the base to the apex of a leaf, or to the points
of its lobes. The ramifications sent out by
the midrib, called by some lateral ribs, be-
come primary veins. They curve towards
the apex, and anastomose with the back
of the primary vein, which lies next to
them. The part of the primary vein, which
curves in the vicinity of this anastomosis, is
called the curved vein, and those external to it
the marginal veins. Veins running at right
angles from the midrib and alternate with
the primary veins he terms costal veins. (VAIL-
LE, VENATION.)

3. Geol.: A crack in a rock filled up by
substances different from the rock. These
may be either earthy or metallic. In very
rare cases the fissures have been produced
by volcanic or earthquake action, and they
when coincide with faults. Water descending
by these fissures to unknown depths has been
raised to so high a temperature that it has
become capable of holding in solution various
metallic and other mineral substances. As
the water has cooled it has gradually deposited
these matters held in solution, not doing so
simultaneously, but in succession. Metal-
lic veins vary greatly in width, being
sometimes a few inches, frequently three or
four feet, and sometimes much more. The
thinner portions often branch off into num-
erable slender ramifications like the veins of
an animal, whence their name. Sometimes
part of the material filling veins has fallen in
from above or been segregated from the rocks
outflanking the sides of the fissure. They
are often parallel, are associated with dykes,
and are more common in the palaeozoic than
in more modern strata. They vary in age,
and but infrequently one crosses another.

4. Mining:
(1) A lead or lode of ore-bearing rock, alive
or dead; that is, containing ore or not.
(2) A mass of metaliferous matter filling up a
fissure in rock. (PIPER-VEIN, LARK-VEIN.)

5. Pathol.: The chief affections to which
veins are subject are: Inflammation, varix,
hypertrophy, atrophy, degeneration, phlebo-
sclerosis, parasites, and new growths. In surgical
operations the accidental sudden entry of air
often causes death by arresting the pulmonary
circulation. It slowly injected an enormous
quantity may be (and has been) pumped into
the vein with impunity, while a quantity
sufficient to fill the artery, entering suddenly,
would certainly prove fatal. The first recorded
case of spontaneous entry of air in man oc-
curred in 1777, though experiments had been
made on the lower animals in the seventeenth
century.

vein stone, vein-stuff, s.
Min.: The gangue or matrix of the ore. It

frequently consists of crystallized silica, fluo-
spar, or carbonic acid lime.

vein-stuff, s. [VEIN-STONE.]

*vein, v.t. [VEIN, s.] To fill or furnish with
veins; to cover with veins; to streak or varie-
gate with or as with veins.

That veins the world were luck to make your
crown. —The all the gold
Tramont: Princeps, iv. 622.

*vein-age (age as lig), s. [Eng. vein; -age.]
Veining; veins.

*The rich fruit glistening with the ruddy sun-
stroke and with russet orange mellowing. —Black-
more: *Alfred the Great*, ch. xxi.

*vein-ol, s. [Eng. vein, s.; -ol.] Pertaining
or relating to the veins; venous.

veined, a. [Eng. vein, s.; -ed.]

1. Orig. Lang.: Full of veins; marked with
or as with veins; streaked, variegated.

"Mosses, often veined with gentle gliding brooks."
—Drayton: *Polydoron*, 1161.

2. Bot.: Traversed by veins, as the paren-
chyma of a leaf.

vein-ing, s. [Eng. vein, s.; -ing.]

1. Ordinary Lang. usage:

1. The art or process of streaking or mark-
ing with veins.

2. A streaked or variegated appearance, as
if covered with a network of veins.

3. A kind of needlework in which the veins
of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.

II. Technically:

1. Bot.: The same as VENATION (q.v.).

2. Weaving: A stripe in the cloth formed by
a vacancy in the warp.

vein-less, a. [Eng. vein, s.; -less.] Desti-
tute of veins; as, a veinless leaf. Used in
botany when there are no veins in a leaf, ex-
cept a slight approach to a midrib, as in the
Mosses and the Funct. Leaves of this kind exist
only in the lowest tribes of foliaceous plants,
and must not be confounded with fleshy or
thickened leaves in the higher orders in which
the veins are not absent, but only concealed
within the substance of the parenchyma.

*vein-lét, s. [Eng. vein, s.; -let.]

1. Orig. Lang.: A little vein; a vein branch-
ing off from a large vein.

"Joins itself with other veins and veinlets." —Ger-
tius: *Medicina*, iv. 24.

2. Bot.: A vein of the smallest size. Lindley
describes and names three kinds of them in
the leaves of plants: (1) Marginal veinlets,
constituting a fine network of minute veins
connecting the external veins with the margin
of the leaf. The primary veins are themselves
connected by fine veins, which he calls (2)
Proper veinlets, where they immediately
leave the primary veins, and (3) Common
veinlets, where they anastomose in the area
between them. (VAIL, 11. 2.)

*vein-ous, a. [Eng. vein, s.; -ous.] Veined;
having the veins prominent or strongly
marked.

"She clasped his veinous and knotted hands." —
Dickens: *Tale of Two Cities*, bk. 1, ch. 15.

*vein-y, a. [Eng. vein, s.; -y.] Full of veins;
veined. (Thomson: *Summer*, 155.)

*veize, v.t. [Ety. doubtful; cf. PHREZE.]
(See extract.)

"These have confidently affirmed in my hearing,
that the word to veize—that is, in the West, to drive
away with a withered hand its original, from his [Vezy]
producing of the lands of his bishoprick; but I yet
doubt as to the truth hereof." —Pulle: *Worthies*
Warwickshire.

*vè-lar, a. [Lat. velum = a cloth, a sail;
Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] [VETUS, s.] Of, pertain-
ing to, or relating to a veil; specifically, in
philology, a term applied to certain sounds,
as those represented by the letters *g*, *h*, *q*,
produced by the aid of the veil, or soft
palate.

vè-lar-i-um, s. [Lat.]

Bot., 1. 1. The great awning stretched over
the roofless Roman theatres or amphitheatres,
as a protection against rain or the sun's rays.
These awnings were generally of wooden
lumen; cotton was used for the purpose a
little before the time of Julius Caesar (*Plin.*,
N. H., xix. 1. 6). This vast extent of canvas
was supported by masts (*Lucr.*, vi. 108) fixed
in rings in the outer wall. In the Great
Theatre at Pompeii, these rings may still be

seen; they are at regular intervals, and one
above another, so that each mast was fixed in
two rings. There is a similar contrivance in



VELARIUM
Over the Spectators' Benches in the Great
Theatre at Pompeii.

the Coliseum at Rome; but there the masts
were on the outside of the walls, and rested
on consoles, passing through holes cut in the
cornice.

vè-lète, a. [Lat. velatus, pa. par. of volo =
to veil.]

Bot.: Having a veil; veiled.

vèl-a-tù-rà, s. [Ital.]

Art: A mode of glazing adopted by the
early Italian painters, by which the colour
was rubbed on by all the fingers, or the flat
of the hand, so as to fill the interstices left
by the brush, and cover the entire surface of
the picture thinly and evenly. (Fairholt.)

*velo, s. [VEL, s.]

vè-lèl-là, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. velum =

a sail.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Velutellidae (q.v.).
The hydrosoma consists of a widely expanded
rhomboidal pneumatophore, carrying on its
upper surface a diamond-shaped, vertical crust,
which is exposed to the wind like a sail. The species
are about two inches in length by one inch
and a half in height.

vè-lèl-là-dòs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. velic(a); Lat.
fem. pl. adj. suff. -dòs.]

Zool.: A family of Oceanic Hydrozoa, with
two genera, *Velutella* and *Paraputa*.

vèl-i-a, s. [Ety. doubtful. Prob. from
Lat. *Velia* = (1) an elevated part of the
Palatine Hill, Rome; (2) a town on the coast
of Lucania.]

Entom.: A genus of Hydroneuridae (q.v.).
Antennae filiform, four-jointed, the first joint
the longest, the others about equal to each
other in length, and bent at an angle with the
first. Rostrum two-jointed; legs moderate,
nearly equidistant. Two species are British:
one, *Velia viridula*, about a quarter of an
inch long, common on the surface of streams,
running on the water with ease and rapidity.

*vè-lif-èr-ous, a. [Lat. velum = a sail, and
fero = to bear.] Bearing or carrying sails.

"They invented veiferous chariots." —Boswell: *Scott-*
gation & Commerce.

*vè-lig-èr-ous, a. [Lat. velum and gero =
to bear.] Bearing a velum (q.v.).

vè-linche, vè-linche, s. [VALINCH.]

*vèl-i-tà-tion, s. [Lat. velitatio, from vel-
litas, pa. par. of velitor = to skirmish, from
velis, genit. velitis = a light-armed soldier.]
A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish.

"But all these were but small variations and con-
flicts, preparatory to the main battle." —Bale: *Book*
of the *Annals* of the *British* *Empire*.

*vè-liv-è-lant, a. [Lat. velivolans, from
velum = a sail, and volans, pa. par. of volo =
to fly.] Passing under sail.

vèll, s. [VELL, s.] The maw or stomach of a
young cat, used for renewal. (Prov.)

vèll, v.t. [VELL, s.] To cut off the turf or
sward of, as of land. (Prov.)

vèl-la, s. [Sail to be from Celtic *veler*; Gael.
bèl-lar = a circus.]

Bot.: Cross-rocket; the typical genus of
Velutellidae (q.v.). Calyx erect; pouch swollen,

marine; go, pè.
= à; qu = kw.
Mù, bô; pout, jowl; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-chan, -tian = shàn. -tion, -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = shùn. -sion, -sions = shùn. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

two-celled, with a dilated flat-winged style, twice as long as the valves; seeds four in each cell. *Vella asua*, the Annual Creeper-rocket, is said to have been found on Salisbury Plain, but not since the time of Ray.

vél-lé-da, s. [Lat. *Veleta* = a prophetic virgin among the Germans, regarded as a divine being. (*Tacitus: Hist.*, lv. 61; *Germ.*, vii.; cf. *Statius: Silvae*, l. iv. 49).] *Adrom.*: [ASTEROID, 126].

***vél-lé-tý, s.** [Fr. *velleté*, as if from a Lat. *velletum*, accus. of *velletus*, from *velle* = to wish.] Inclination in the way of volition; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing, but unaccompanied by any energetic effort to obtain it.

"The least act of *velleté* from them might have wrought this cure."—*Sp. Bull: Cont.*; *Don Quixote* Man Cured.

***vel-len-age, s.** [VILLENAGE.]

***vél-lét, *vel-et, s. & a.** [VELVET.]

***vél-lé-cité, n. f. & t.** [Lat. *vellicatus*, pa. par. of *vellicare*; freq. from *vello* = to pull.]

A. Trans.: To twitch, to pluck; to cause to twitch convulsively; applied to the muscles and fibres of animals.

"Bodies which are rough and angular, *ronse* and *vellicate* the organs of feeling."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 5.

B. Intrans.: To twitch; to move spasmodically.

***vél-lé-cít-ion, s.** [Lat. *vellicatio*, from *vellicatus*, pa. par. of *vellicare*.] [VELLICATE.]

1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.

2. A twitching; a convulsive or spasmodic movement of a muscular fibre.

"And therefore we see that almost all purgars have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping which consists of wind."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 5.

***vél-lé-cít-ive, a.** [Eng. *vellicat(e)*; -ive.] Having the property or power of vellicating, twitching, or plucking.

vél-lé-din, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vel(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ide*.]

Bot.: A family of Orthoplocera, having the pouch with the valves convex and the dissepiments broad.

vellen (as **vél-yón**), s. [Sp. same word as *vellos*.] A kind of Spanish money of account. Also used like the English *sterling*. The *rente de vellon* is equal to about 24d. English.

vél-lé-péd, a. [Etyml. doubtful.]

Her.: Having gills of such or such a tincture. Applied to a cock whose gills are borne of a different tincture from the body.

vél-lé-si-a, s. [Etyml. unknown.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Velloziace. Stem dichotomously branched; leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, generally arranged spirally; flowers large, solitary, white, blue, or violet; perianth connate; stamens six or indefinite; ovary inferior, three-celled; capsules subglobose, with many seeds. Characteristic of the mountain-regions of Brazil.

vél-lé-si-ó-ne, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vellosi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*on*.]

Bot.: A tribe doubtfully placed by Lindley under Hamuloraceae.

vél-lám, *vel-am, *vel-lam, *vel-im,

***vel-ym, *vel-yme, s.** [Fr. *velin*, from Low Lat. *vitulinum*, or *pellis vitulina* = prepared calf-skin; vellum, from Lat. *vitulinus* = belonging to a calf; *vitulus* = a calf. For the change of *u* to *a*, cf. *renom*.] [VEL.] A fine parchment made of calf-skin. The skins are limed, shaved, washed, stretched, scraped, and rubbed down with pumice-stone. The term is also applied to a superior kind of writing-paper, and to a kind of cotton cloth prepared to imitate, more or less, vellum in appearance.

"The tree, so pruned, dressed, and cultivated, was within a few days transplanted into a large sheet of vellum, and placed in the great hall."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 612.

vél-lám-y, a. [Eng. *vellum*; -y.] Resembling vellum.

***vél-lüre, s.** [VELURE.]

vél-lüs, s. [Lat. = a fleece.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungi.

***vél-lüte, s. & a.** [Ital. *veluto*.] Velvet (q.v.).

"Charges of coaches, *velute* pawns."—*Ben Jonson: Magnificent Lady*.

vél-lé-óe (e as ph), a. [Ital. *veloce*.]

Music: A direction prefixed to a passage or movement to indicate that it is to be performed with great quickness or swiftness.

***vél-lé-í-mán, s.** [Lat. *velox*, genit. *velocis* = swift, and *manus* = the hand.] A carriage of the nature of a velocipede, but driven by hand.

vél-lé-gim-é-tár, s. [Lat. *velox*, genit. *velocis* = swift, and Eng. *meter*.] An apparatus for measuring and ascertaining the speed of machines, &c. There are numerous varieties.

"The new *velocimeter* invented by Colonel Robert is for registering results, pressures on buffers, and velocity of projectiles through the gun."—*Daily Chronicle*, Sept. 24, 1865.

vél-lé-í-péde, s. [Lat. *velox*, genit. *velocis* = swift, and *pēs*, genit. *pedis* = a foot.] A word applied to any kind of carriage driven by the feet, and formerly to bicycles and tricycles. The name was first used in France, towards the end of the last century, when riding on the dandy-horse became popular. The two wheels of the dandy-horse were of equal size, connected by a bar, on which a saddle was placed, and astride of which the rider sat. The impetus was given by the rider's feet touching the ground, alternately pushing and being raised. Self-propulsion was next attempted by pulling levers with the hands or treading with the feet. In this kind of velocipede there were three wheels; but it never became very popular, on account of the labor. In the year 1818, the bicycle was introduced into England from France, and was ridden by Lewis Moore and Charles Spencer. This velocipede consisted of two wheels—as the name implies—of equal size. The rider sat on a saddle connected with the backbone, and propelled himself by pressing his feet on pedals at the ends of cranks which turned the wheel. It was a great improvement on the dandy-horse; but, owing to the heavy weight of the machine, faulty bearings, and the vibration, which was so great that this form of the velocipede acquired the name of "bone-shaker"—the bicycle never became really popular until the introduction of the india-rubber tire from France. The attention of English manufacturers was now attracted towards further improvement. Mr. Starley of Coventry invented a light wheel consisting of a steel rim, grooved for the reception of the tire, with stretched spokes of thin steel wire. This "dreadnought" wheel was so light and graceful, yet strong, that it at once superseded the old one, and virtually created the modern velocipede. The size of the hind wheel was reduced and the front one enlarged, and the bicycle was finally perfected by the invention of almost frictionless "ball-bearings," in which the spindles roll between free polished steel balls. The machine, as thus developed, has been greatly aided by more recent inventions, in which the skill and ingenuity of American mechanics have borne a large share. The United States patent office possesses multitudes of models of new inventions in this field and the bicycle as now used approaches perfection. The machine formerly popular, with its tall riding wheel and diminutive hind wheel, has been superseded by the "safety" bicycle, in which the wheels are nearly of the same size, being much reduced in proportions, while the necessary velocity is obtained by the principle of "bearing up," adopted from the tricycle. The action of these machines has been further improved by the introduction of the pneumatic tire, an india-rubber air-chamber which enables the rider to go over rough ground with comparatively little concussion. Tricycles, tandem bicycles, and various other forms have been produced, but the ordinary safety bicycle has become so popular that the others are little used. There are many thousands of cyclists in the United States, and Americans have excelled alike in long distance riding, in speed, and in trick riding.

***vél-lé-í-péd-ist, s.** [Eng. *velociped(e)*; -ist.] One who uses or rides on a velocipede.

"Four *velocipedists* of the Tour de Véloce-Club."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 18, 1885.

vél-lé-í-tý, s. [Fr. *velocité*, from Lat. *velocitatem*, accus. of *velocitas*, from *velox*, genit. *velocis* = swift, from the same root as

velo = to fly; Sp. *velocidad*; Port. *velocidade*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Quickness or speed in motion or movement; swiftness, rapidity, or speed. (Seldom applied to the movement of animals.)

2. *Physics*: Rate of motion, whether or slow; the rate at which a body occupies its position in space; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. Locality is said to be accelerated when the moving masses through a greater space in equal successive times, as in the case of falling under the action of gravity; and retarded when a less space is passed than in each successive portion of time. (See tract.)

"When a material point moves, it describes a continuous line which may be either straight or curved, and is called its path and sometimes its trajectory. Motion which takes place along a straight line is called rectilinear motion; that which takes place along a curved line is called curvilinear motion. The rate of the motion of a point is described by its velocity, which may be either uniform or variable. Uniform motion is that in which the point describes equal portions of its path in all equal times. It is said to be uniform when the velocity is constant. When the point describes unequal portions of its path in equal times, the motion is said to be non-uniform. The velocity of a point is measured at any instant by the number of units of space a body would describe if it continued uniformly from that instant for a unit of time. Suppose a body to run down an inclined plane. The matter of ordinary observation that it moves more and more quickly during its descent, suppose any point it has a velocity *v*, this means that the point is moving at the rate of *v* feet per second. In other words, if from that point all the velocity could be concentrated, it would describe *v* feet in one second."—*Gannet: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 12.

¶ (1) *Angular velocity*: [ANGULAR.]

(2) *Initial velocity*: The rate of motion of a body at starting; used especially of the velocity of a projectile, as it issues from a firearm.

(3) *Unit of velocity*: That velocity which the unit length would be described in the unit time. (Everett: *C. G. S. Units*, ch. I, pt. II.)

(4) *Virtual velocity*: [VIRTUAL.]

vél-lé-ní-a, s. [VALONIA.]

vél-lour, s. [Fr. *velour*.] A hatter's lining and smoothing pad of silk or plush.

vél-lourp, s. [Fr. = velvet (q.v.).] A term for upholstering, carpentry, &c. It is a plush, partly of linen and partly of cotton warps with mohair yarn web.

vél-lén-té, s. [Fr. = as adj., velvet; subst., any substance like velvet.] *V. sauce* (q.v.).

veluté-sauce, s.

Cook.: A superior white sauce made by boiling down veal, poultry, and ham. The *veluté* is reduced to a glaze and cream. It is known as *Sauce Supreme*.

vél-t-färe, s. [See def.] A holding.

vél-lüm, s. [Lat. = a cover, a swimming-tail, veil, or cloth.]

1. *Anat.*: A veil, a partition; specifically, the soft palate, a compound membrane, which prevents the food from passing to the upper part of the pharynx. The term *velum* is also used of the anterior posterior nasal valves of the cerebellum.

2. *Bot.*: The horizontal membrane connects the margin of the pilous with the stipes of a fungus. Such a veil when with the surface of the pilous, is called *universale* (a universal veil), and when arising only from the margins of the pilous the stipes *velum partial* (a partial veil).

3. *Zoology*: (1) A single or double elliptical lobes in the young of some invertebrates, which they leave the parent. (*Nereis* &c.)

(2) An extension of the epibranchial integument of the young of the *Gasteropoda*. It becomes as a cirelet of *vela* (and the *Nicholson*).

(3) The membrane which surrounds partially closes the mouth of the *Medusa* or of *Medusiform* *gymnophores*. (*Son*.)

vél-lü-mén, s. [Lat. = a fleece.]

Bot.: The velvety coating produced in leaves by short, very dense and slender rather rigid hairs, as in many *Lavandula*.

éto, fát, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wä, wét, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gó, or, wère, wölf, wörk, whó, són; müte, cüh, cüre, quíte, cür, räde, füll; try, syrian. a, e = e; ey - a; qu =

vél-vér, *vél-türe, s. [Fr. velours.]
Velvet (q.v.).

"His horse with one girl, six times placed, and a woman's ermine of the shawl, placed with pocket-hand."

vél-ti-mé, s. [Mod. Lat. *velutinus* = velvet, from Lat. *velus* = a fleece.]

1. *Zool. & Puleon.* A genus of Natterjee, with four recent species from Britain, Norway, and North America. Shell thin, with a velvety epidermis; spine small, suture deep, aperture very large and rounded, no operculum. Margin of mantle developed all round and turned up over the shell; gills two, head broad, tentacles blunt, far apart, with eyes at their outer bases. The animal is carnivorous.

2. *Fabrics.* A durable dress goods, resembling velvet, but with a shorter nap.

vél-tin-ús, s. [Ital. *veluto* = velvet.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* Resembling velvet; velvety, s.

2. *Bot.* Velvety, having the surface hairy, and with the look and feel of velvet, as in *Cypripedium*.

vél-vér-ét, s. [A dimin. from velvet (q.v.).] An inferior kind of velvet.

"No doubt his lordship recognizes the coat he had out at auction."

vél-vét, *vél-ot, *vél-ot, *vél-onet, *vél-otet, *vél-wet, *vél-lure, s. & a.

1. *Ital. veluto* (Ital. *veluto*), from a supposed *Lat. velutus* = shaggy (Lat. *villosus*), from *Lat. villos* = shaggy hair, a tuft of hair. The form *velure* is directly from Fr. *velours* = velvet, from *Lat. villosus*.

A. As substantive:

1. *Fabric.* A silk fabric in which the warp is passed over wires so as to make a row of loops which project from the backing, and which left by withdrawing the wire for an amount of pile velvet; but are cut by a knife to make a cut velvet. [V. *VELVET*.]

2. Another piece of cloth of gold raised with crimped velvet in green, a piece of purple velvet. [Black-*vel*, *Popper*, L. 251.]

3. The manufacture is not known to have taken place earlier than the thirteenth century. It is mentioned by Joinville in 1272. For a time it was confined to Italy, then it spread to France, and finally was brought to England by the refugees who came over, in 1535, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Cotton-velvet was first made in England in 1836.

2. A delicate hairy integument covering the sides of a deer in the first stages of growth. It is provided with blood-vessels, which supply nutriment to the horn, but gradually become so thin and peel off, its complete disappearance being hastened by the deer rubbing its antlers against trees, &c.

"The animal has much of a time with the red deer, which, whose horns are likely to be in velvet till the end of that month." [Field, Feb. 13, 1905.]

B. As adjective:

1. Male or consisting of velvet.

"Will any man think that a velvet coat is of more price than a linen coat?" [Hooker, *Evangelical*, Vol. I, p. 13.]

2. With a surface like velvet; velvety.

"The swan's velvet head." [Milton, *Comus*, 808.]

3. To be velvet on velvet: To have made one's best that one cannot lose, and must in all probability win. [Chicago slang.]

velvet bar, s.

Bot. From *Antennaria*; a plant of the order *Geraneaceae*.

velvet copper-ore, s.

Min. The same as *LETT-SOMITE* (q.v.).

velvet cork, s. The best kind of cork but polished, supple, and not woody or brittle. [Synonyms.]

velvet duck, s.

Bot. *Velvetum Thapsus*. Named from its softness. [Prior.]

velvet duck, s. [VELVET-SCOTER.]

velvet saddle-orab, s. [VELVET SWIMMING-CRAB.]

velvet flower, s.

Botany.

1. *Maranthus candatus* (Love-lies-a-bleed).

vel-vét, s. [Eng. velvet; -ing.] The fine nap or shag of velvet.

ing). Named from its velvety crimson tassels. (Prior.)

2. *Tagetes pulvin.* (Turner in Britain & Holland.) [TAOETES.]

velvet-guard, s.

1. A guard or ornamental trimming of dress worn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"Those velvet-guards and black-lac'd sleeves."

Decker, Hudibras, 1. 1. 1.

2. A person wearing such trimmings or ornaments.

"Velvet guards and Sunday citizens."

Shakspeare, Henry IV., 1. 1. 1.

velvet-leaf, s.

Botany.

1. *Cissampelos Pareira*. (PARKERA.)

2. *Sida acutifolia*, a broad-leaved species found in India.

3. *Lavatera arborea*. (LAVATERA.)

velvet-loom, s.

Fabric. A pile-fabric loom.

velvet-moss, s.

Bot. *Gyrophora murina*, a lichen used in dyeing.

velvet-painting, s. The art of colouring on velvet with transparent liquid and other readily diluted colours.

velvet-paper, s. Flock-paper (q.v.).

velvet-pee, s. [Cf. pea-jacket.] A velvet jacket.

"Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a velvet-pee."

Beaumont & Fletcher, Love's Cure, 1. 1. 1.

velvet-pile carpet, s. (WILTON-CARPET.)

velvet-runner, s.

Ornith. One of the many popular names of *Ballus aquaticus*, the Water-rail (q.v.). Called also Blackcock, Brook-ousel, Brook-runner, and Runner.

velvet-scooter, s.

Ornith. *Tridemia fusca*, a visitor to Britain in autumn and winter. General plumage velvet black, ends of secondary quills white, forming a conspicuous bar across the wings; eyelids and a small patch behind each eye white; beak pale orange, legs and toes crimson-red.

velvet-seed, s.

Bot. *Guettarda elliptica*.

velvet-sponge, s.

Zool. *Hippospongia meandriformis*.

velvet swimming-crab, s.

Zool. *Portunus puber*; a small crab with a hairy carapace, armed in front with ten or more spines. Claws and four pairs of simple legs clothed with a dense pile of fur. General colour brown, longitudinal ridges in the joints of the limbs blue. Found along the British coasts. Called also the Velvet Fiddler-crab.

velvet-tree, s.

Podolium. The point where the draught from the neck of the furnace is turned upward into the stack.

vél-vét, v. & t. [VELVET, s.]

A. Intrans. To paint velvet.

"Verdure" is the palest green that is, but good to select upon black in dry drapery. [Pewee, *On Dressing*.]

B. Trans. To cover with velvet; to cause to resemble velvet.

vél-vét-éd, s. [Eng. velvet; -ed.] Partaking of the nature of velvet; painted so as to resemble velvet; velvety.

vél-vé-toen, s. [A dimin. from velvet (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.* A cotton fabric having the appearance of velvet, from which it differs only in respect of the material. When it has a twilled back it is called Genoa.

A passion for nature—a deep, imaginative passion for her wild scenes and solitary beauty—very often lies hidden under the rough coat of the farmer, the soldier, the sailor, the workman, and even under the scarlet coat. [Boswell, *Wanderings*, ch. xii.]

2. *Fig. (U.S.).* A gamekeeper, from his dress. [Colloq. or slang.]

"Were the English 'velvetrons' less conservative and orthodox in his views of what the limits of his duties are, he might take a hint from the 'foreman' in trapping blue rocks." [Daily Telegraph, Dec. 23, 1885.]

vél-vét-lng, s. [Eng. velvet; -ing.] The fine nap or shag of velvet.

vél-vét-y, s. [Eng. velvet; -y.] Made of velvet; resembling velvet; velutinous (q.v.).

"The beautiful velvety turf of the garden." [Hughes, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xiv.]

vél-né (pl. vél-nés), s. [Lat.]

Anat. & Bot. A vein (q.v.).

vena-cava, s.

Anat. One of two veins, the inferior and the superior vena cava. The inferior, lower, or ascending vena, returns the blood from the lower limbs and from the viscera of the pelvis and the abdomen. A large valve, that of Eustachius, is situated at the orifice by which it enters the right auricle of the heart. The superior vena cava conveys to the heart the blood which is returned from the head, the neck, the upper limbs, and the thorax. It has no valve.

vena-contracta, s. [CONTRACTED-VEIN.]

vena-porta, s. [PORTAL-VEIN.]

vén-a-dé, s. [Native name.] [PUDU.]

vél-nal (1), s. [Lat. *vena* = a vein.] Of or pertaining to a vein or veins; contained in the veins; venous; as, renal blood.

vél-nal (2), s. [Fr. from Lat. *venalis* = saleable, for sale, from *venas*, *VENAS* = sale.] Ready to be sold for money or other consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; ready to be bought over for lucre; mercenary, hireling, sordid.

"The renal cry and prepared role of a passive senate." [Boswell, *Shakspeare*, 1. 1. 1.]

vél-nal-tý, s. [Fr. *venalité*, from Lat. *venalitas*, accens. of *venalitas*, from *venalis* = venal (q.v.).] The quality or state of being venal or basely influenced by money; the prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenaryism.

"Not unacquainted with the reality of the government." [Boswell, *Popper*, bk. 11, ch. vi.]

vél-nán-tóp, s. pl. [Lat. *venenae*, nom. pl. of *venena*, genit. *venenarum*, pr. par. of *venor* = to hunt.]

Zool. In Walckenaer's classification, a group of Spiders, which he defines as incessantly running or leaping about the vicinity of their abode to catch their prey. The group was approximately equal to the more modern families Mygalidae, Salticidae, and Lycosidae.

vél-náp-y, s. & s. [Lat. *venor* = to hunt.]

A. As adj. Pertaining or relating to hunting; venatic.

"There be three for venary or venatical pleasure in England, viz. a forest, a chase, and a park." [Boswell, *Letters*, bk. 11, let. 15.]

B. As subst. The art of hunting; the chase.

"The right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or venary." [Blackstone, *Comment*, bk. 11, ch. 37.]

vén-ás-quito (quash), s. [After *Vénusque*, Pyrenees, where found; suff. -ite (Mia.).]

Min. A variety of Otterite (q.v.), occurring in masses with a lamellar and radiating structure. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr. 3.26; colour and streak, gray to grayish-black; composition essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron.

vél-nát-ic, *vél-nát-ic-al, s. [Lat. *venaticus*, from *venatus*, 1st. par. of *venor* = to hunt.]

1. Pertaining to hunting; used in hunting.

"Venatic warblers in the winter of recent years readily understood." [Field, Nov. 12, 1887.]

2. Given to hunting; fond of the chase.

"The Bulls, a very venatic corps, entertained all comers most hospitably." [Field, Dec. 6, 1884.]

vél-nát-i-ca, s. [VINATICO.]

***vél-nát-ic-al, s.** [VENATIC.]

vél-nát-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *venatical*; -ly.] In a venatic manner; as pertaining to hunting or the chase.

"I do not know whether that venatic saint, Valentine, was venatically minded." [Field, Feb. 26, 1887.]

***vél-ná-tion (1), s.** [Lat. *venatio*, from *venatus*, 1st. par. of *venor* = to hunt.]

1. The act or practice of hunting; the chase.

"The manner of their [the bears'] venations in America." [Boswell, *Vulgar Errors*, bk. 11, ch. 19.]

2. The state of being hunted.

vél-ná-tion (2), s. [Lat. *vena* = a vein.]

Bot. The arrangement of the veins in the

bill, bay; post, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = z
-an, -ian = sham. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shun. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

leaves of plants. If a leaf has only a single midrib without branches, as in many Coniferae, the venation is said to be simple. The three leading types of venation are the Reticulated, Netted, or Angular, found in the exogens and a few aberrant endogens, the Parallel, or Curved, found in all the higher endogens; and the Furcate, or Forked, characteristic of Ferns. Lindley made ten divisions: Veinless, Equal-veined, Straight-veined, Curve-veined, Netted, Ribbed, Falsely-ribbed, Radiating, Feather-veined, and Hidden-veined. Professors McCosh and Dickie considered that they had traced a connection between the ramifications of plants and their venation.

***vè-nà-tòr-i-àl**, *a.* [Lat. *venator* = a hunter.] Pertaining or relating to hunting; venatic.

vënd, *v.t.* [Fr. *vendre*, from Lat. *vendit*, contracted from *vendidit* (for *vendit* *id*) = to offer for sale, from *venire* = sale, and *do* = to give.] To sell; to offer to sell; to transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent.

"The only commodity it *vends*, are the cocoa nuts of which the chocolate is made."—*Fraser's Voyages* (1852).

***vënd**, *s.* [VENI, *v.*] Sale.
"She . . . has a great *vend* for them."—*Richardson's Clarissa*, iv. 165.

vënd, *s.* [WEND.]

***vënd-a-ble**, *a.* [VENDIBLE.]

vënd-däp, *s.* [O. Fr. *vendise*; Fr. *vendiose* = the state.]

Ichthy. *Corygonus vendusius*, from the lakes of Dumfriesshire. Upper surface brown, sides tinged with yellow. Females about eight inches long, males somewhat less. They resemble the smelt in flavor.

Vën-dé-än, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *Adj.*: Of or pertaining to La Vendée, in France.
B. *As subst.*: A native or inhabitant of La Vendée.

***vën-dé**, *s.* [Eng. *vend*, *v.*; -*é*.] The person to whom anything is sold; correlative of *vend*.

"If a year sows his globe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vënd* cuts it, he must pay the tithe to the parish."—*Ayliffe*.

vendemiaire (as **vän-dé-mi-är**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vindemia* = the vintage.] The first month in the French Republican calendar, beginning September 22 or 23, and ending October 21 or 22; so called from its being the vintage season.

vënd-ër, *s.* [Eng. *vend*, *v.*; -*ër*.] One who vends or sells goods; a seller, a vendor.
"The *vënders* of card watches."—*Addison's Spectator*, No. 251.

vënd-ët-tä, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *vendicta* = revenge.] [VINDICTIVE.]

Anthrop.: A particular case of the wider custom of blood-feud, by which every member of a stock, or body of men between whose blood-relationship subsists, is bound to aid in taking vengeance on the offender if possible, or on the stock to which he belongs for a personal injury done to any of his kinsmen. The vendetta which exists in Corsica, and to a less extent in Sicily, Sardinia, and Calabria, is the practice of taking vengeance on the murderer of a relative; and this duty is imposed primarily on the next of kin, but in a less degree on all the relatives of the murdered individual. If the murderer succeeds in eluding his pursuers, then vengeance may be taken on any of his relatives. Between 1770 and 1800, when the vendetta was at its height, some 7000 murders are said to have occurred in Corsica owing to this practice of private vengeance. A law prohibiting the carrying of arms did much to put a stop to the vendetta, but the law is now repealed with the result that the number of murders is on the increase.

"It is now apparent that the *vendetta* represents a system which prevailed everywhere before the consolidation of society into the state, and the establishment of a police capable of protecting life and property. The system is a rule-substitute for government and the administration of justice. The family, or the body of kindred, formed in fact, a commonwealth of itself; its members held firmly together, and when one was injured all the little state was injured."—*Mathew's Science*, (ed. 1864), ix. 76.

¶ Hence applied to a private quarrel that

can only be settled by the death of one of the parties concerned at the hands of the other.

"*Even*, a short-sighted, plucky, powerful fellow, fell out with J. . . . For some weeks it was known in Chicago that a meeting between them must be taking place. Later announcements, however, were understood to have brought about a sort of reconciliation. The vendetta was to drop."—*Referee*, April 8, 1888.

***vënd-i-bil-i-t-y**, *s.* [Eng. *vendible*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being vendible or saleable.

"The *vendibility* of commodities."—*Sp. Taylor's Rule of Commerce*, bk. iv. ch. 1.

***vënd-i-ble**, ***vënd-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *vendible*, *readable*; Lat. *vendibilis*, from *vendo* = to vend (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Capable of being vendible or sold; to be disposed of for money; saleable, marketable; for sale.

"Pepper is the chief *vendible* commodity in this country."—*Lawson's Voyages* (1804).

B. *As subst.*: Something to be sold or offered; a saleable commodity.

"The prices of all *vendibles* for the body of man and horse."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 200.

***vënd-i-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *vendible*; -*ness*.] Vendibility (q. v.).

***vënd-i-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *vendible*; -*ly*.] In a vendible or saleable manner.

***vën-di-cäte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *vendiquer*.] To claim. [VINDICATE.]

"His body so pertyneth unto him, that none other, without his consent, may *vëndicate* therein any property."—*Star 2; Bacon's The Government*, bk. ii. ch. iii.

***vën-di-täse**, ***vën-di-tät**, *v.t.* [Lat. *venditatus*, *pa. par.* of *vendito*, freq. of *vendo* = to vend (q. v.).] To set out for sale; hence, to set out ostentatiously; to make a show of.

"This they do in the subtilties of their wit, to make them seeme more *vënditately* by those strange words of art, as if they wuld *vënditate* them for the very wondrous of nature sake."—*P. Holland's Plume*, bk. xxiiv. ch. xii.

***vën-di-cä-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *venditatio*, from *vendito*, freq. of *vendo* = to sell, to vend (q. v.).] A beautiful display.

"By a cunning, protestant, against all railing, and vendition of their own *in* *urns*."—*Ben Jonson's*

***vën-di-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *di* in Lat. *venditionem*, *accus.* of *venditio*, from *venditio*, *pa. par.* of *vendo* = to vend (q. v.).] The act of selling; sale.

"By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up."—*Langley's Sermons* (1864), p. 20.

***vën-di-tör**, *s.* [Lat.] A seller, a vendor. (*Money Masters All Things*, p. 86).

vën-dör, *s.* [Eng. *vend*, *s.*; -*ör*.] One who sells; a seller.

"If the *vëndör* says the price of a beast is four pounds, and the *vëndör* says he will give four pounds, the bargain is struck."—*Blackstone's Commentaries*, bk. ii. ch. xxx.

***vën-dü**, *s.* [O. Fr., prop. *fin* of *vendu*, *pa. par.* of *vendre* = to sell, to vend (q. v.).] A public auction or sale.

"Having purchased a parcel of waste-land . . . at a *vëndü*, made a watering-house."—*Smollett's Roderick Random*, ch. xxxvi.

***vendue-master**, *s.* An auctioneer. (*Wharton*.)

***vendue-room**, *s.* A sale-room.

vë-neër, *v.t.* [Cor. *furnire* = to inlay, to veneer, from Fr. *fournir* = to furnish (q. v.).]

I. Lit.: To cover with veneer; to overlay or face over, as an inferior kind, with wood of a finer or more valuable kind, so as to cause the whole mass to present the appearance of being made of the more valuable wood.

2. Fig.: To give a more agreeable, attractive, or pleasant appearance to, as to something worthless, unattractive, or bad; to gold over; to gloss.

"Veneer'd with sanctimonious theory."—*Temple's Princess*, Prolog. 1.

vë-neër, *s.* [VENER, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: A thin slip of wood or ivory glued or cemented to a piece of other material, and forming an ornamental covering therefor. Mahogany, rosewood, walnut, and similar beautiful woods, are principally used.

2. Fig.: Superficial show or gloss.

"The West and common use only the *veneer*, the hurry, the flurry."—*Panthe Herald*, May 25, 1878, p. 61.

II. Entom. (Pl.): The Grass-moths (q. v.).

vë-neër-saw, *s.*

Wood-work: A circular saw, made in the middle, and tapering to a very thin edge at the periphery; used for cutting from a solid block.

vë-neër-läp, *s.* [Eng. *veneer*; -*lap*.]

I. Literally:

1. The act, process, or art of covering or laying on veneer; the art of laying on veneer, or operating on one who veneers.

2. The same as VENEER, *s.*, l. 1. (q. v.).

II. Fig.: The same as VENEER, *s.*

***vë-nëf-lä-äl**, ***vën-ë-flä-lä-lä**, *a.* [Lat. *veneficus* = poisonous, from *venenum* = poison, and *facio* = to do.]

1. Acting by poison. [See *venefic*, *s.*]

"These *venefic* cause forth all such evils, tricks, riddles, or other *venefic* actions, as a continued noise."—*Ben Jonson's Volpone* (1606).

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

***vën-ë-flä-ä**, *s.* [Lat. *veneficium*, from *venenum* = poisonous, and *facio* = to do.] [VENEFIC, *l.*] A practice of poisoning.

***vën-ë-flä-clous**, *a.* [Lat. *veneficus* = poisonous, and *clous* = nail, from *clavis* = a nail, and *clous* = to nail.] Poisonous, sorcerous; a poison or sorcery.

"It was an old *venefic* practice in the delivery of Alcinous."—*Brown's Volpone*, bk. v. ch. xxi.

***vën-ë-flä-clous-lä**, *adv.* [Eng. *venefic*; -*ly*.] By poison, sorcery, or witchcraft. "The *venefic* should draw or pick up the truth, and *venefic*ly march their way to the shell."—*Brown's Volpone*, bk. v. ch. xxi.

***vën-ë-möis**, *a.* [VENOMOUS.]

***vën-ë-näte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *venenatus*, of *veneno* = to poison, from *venenum* = poison.] To poison, to infect with poison.

"These *venenatus* entering early, are said to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in a man."—*Harvey's On Consumption*.

***vën-ë-näte**, *a.* [VENENATE, *v.*] Poisoned with poison; poisonous.

"By giving this in fewer after extending the *venenate* parts are carried off."—*Wood's Praxis*.

***vën-ë-nä-tion**, *s.* [VENENATE, *v.*]

1. The act of poisoning; the state of being poisoned.

2. Poison; venom.
"For surely they are subtle *venenations* will inevitably destroy."—*Brown's Volpone*, bk. v. ch. xxi.

***vën-nöse**, ***vën-ë-nöse**, *a.* [Lat. *venenosus*, from *venenum* = poison; Fr. *venimeux*, *venimeux*.]

"For pestilence is properly signified by *venenosus*, as it is a very *venenosus* name."—*Brown's Volpone*, bk. v. ch. xxi.

***vën-ë-nö-sä**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of *venenosus* = full of poison, very poisonous.] *Zool.*: An approximate synonym of *epidemia* (q. v.).

***vën-ë-nös-i-t-y**, *s.* [Eng. *venomous*; -*ity*.] A quality or state of being venomous.

***vën-ër-a-bil-i-t-y**, *s.* [Fr. *venérable*, from Lat. *venere*, *accus.* of *verere*, from Lat. *verere* = to reverence (q. v.).] The quality or state of being venerable; venerableness.

"According to the reverence and *venérable* of the prototype."—*Brown's Volpone*, bk. v. ch. xxi.

***vën-ër-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *verere* = to be revered; from Lat. *verere*, to reverence, to venerate (q. v.).] *Sp.* [Ital. *venerabile*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Worthy of veneration, or reverence; deserving of respect, and reverence. (Generally applied to persons venerated in years.)

"Daniel was now a *venérable* man."—*Joyce's Episcopate of Rome*, ch. v.

2. Reverend; sacred; religious; lofty associations; to be revered with reverence; hallowed by association.

venerable ruin.

äte, **ät**, **färe**, amidst, what, fäll, father; **wä**, **wët**, here, camel, hér, there; **pänc**, **pät**, sire, sir, marine; **ör**, **wör**, **wöl**, work, who, sön; **mäte**, **cüb**, cure, unite, cür, rule, fäll; **trý**, **Sýrian**. **ä**, **ö** = **ä**; **ey** = **ä**; **qu** =

II. Etymology:

1. A title formerly given to the dignitaries of cathedrals of the old foundation, now confined to archdeacons.

2. The lowest grade of cannibalism in the Roman church.

"There are three recognized degrees of sanctity—that of *Venerabile*, that of *Blessed*, and that of *Saint*."—*Adrian Arnold*. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 71.

vén-ér-à-bi-le-nô-m, a. [Eng. *venerable*; *-nô-m*.] The quality or state of being venerable.

"The venerableness and impotence of old age."—*John Hervey*. *Vind.*, 2^d, ser. 4.

vén-ér-à-bly, adv. [Eng. *venerable*(ly); *-ly*.] In a venerable manner; so as to excite or call for veneration.

"The last time, proud Rome a imperial seat, In a vain plea, stands seemingly great."—*Adrian Arnold*. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 71.

vén-ér-à-gô-m, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *venustus*, *ut veneris*(s); Lat. form, pl. adj. suff. *-mô-m*.] Zool.: An approximate synonym of *Venerable* (q.v.).

vén-ér-ô-ut, a. [Lat. *venerans*, pr. par. of *veneror*.] [VENERATE.] Reverent.

"When we pronounce the name of *Olivia*, our earliest thoughts are at *Anna* and *Paula*."—*Adrian Arnold*. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 71.

vén-ér-ô-ut, s. pl. [Lat. *veneratus*, pr. par. of *veneror*.] *ut veneris*(s); Lat. form, pl. adj. suff. *-mô-m*.] Zool.: An approximate synonym of *Venerable* (q.v.).

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***3. (Pl.): A peculiar fashion of house or breeches, originally introduced from Venice.**

"To make venetians down below the garter."—*Marston*. *1. p. 20.*

Venetian architect, a. A variety of the Gothic style, of which examples are found mainly in palaces which form a class apart amongst buildings constructed in the Italian Gothic style. In these palaces the arches of the windows and halls rest upon shafts, and terminate in intricate designs of open tracery work, as in the case of the celebrated Palace of the Doges. The arches have a wavy shape, which gives them an oriental appearance. The enrichments, moreover, display, as they usually do in Italy, different



VENETIAN ARCHITECTURE.
(Made from the Doge's Palace, Venice.)

mode of treatment from that which prevails elsewhere in the Gothic style. The ornaments of the facades are marked by slender shafts twisted like caldes. The moldings and cornice consist merely of narrow bands, which generally rest on consoles. A method of decoration peculiar to these buildings appears to have been borrowed from Byzantine models: fine marbles of various colours, of which red porphyry and green serpentine are the most frequent, are inserted in circular and angular panels and borderings, and form a sort of mosaic-work. This style of ornamentation is employed both in churches and palaces. [RENAISSANCE ARCHITECTURE.]

Venetian-bell, a. An ornamental form of glass for paper-weights, &c. It consists of waste pieces of bluish-green glass conglomerated together in a bulb of clear flint-glass.

Venetian-blind, a. A louver shutter or blind made of slats with spaces between them, to admit air. In some cases the slats are fixed at a certain angle in the shutter; in other cases they are movable, to allow the passage of more or less air and light. The suspended blind has cords for support, and others for changing the positions of the slats.

Venetian-carpet, a. A carpet whose warp or chain is of worsted, and generally arranged in stripes of different colours. The shoot, which is generally black, is concealed, and the warp exposed on the two surfaces. The warp is sometimes of different colours, and thus producing a plaid or check pattern. By the suitable arrangement of the heddles, a twill may be given. The ordinary loom suffices, as in figures are raised.

Venetian-chalk, a. The same as *PR* CHALK (q.v.).

Venetian-door, a. A door with long, narrow side lights for lighting a lobby, entrance-hall, &c.

Venetian-glass, a. [VENETIAN-BALL.]

Venetian-red, s. True Venetian red is said to be a native ochre, but the ochre sold under this name are prepared artificially from sulphate of iron, or its residuum in the manufacturing of acids. They are all of redder and deeper hues than light red, are very permanent, and have all the properties of good ochres. Scarlet ochre, Prussian red, English red, and rouge de Mars are other names for the same pigment.

Venetian School, a.

Paint. A school of painting which arose and declined in the sixteenth century, and of which Titian (1477-1576) is considered the founder. Among its other masters were Giorgione (1477-1511), Tintoretto (1512-1594), and Paul Veronese (1528-1581). The distin-

air, murine; gô, pô.
ey: â; qu = kw.
dan, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, del.

ŷ, ŷyrian. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu

mate, māt, fāre, amidst; whāt, fāl, father; wō, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sir, marine;
or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, rāl; trī, Syriān. æ, œ = ē; cy = ā; qu

"What after pass'd
Was far from the convents, where I met."

or, w^{ere}, w^{ol}f, w^{or}k, wh^o, s^{on}; m^u

că, cu, cu, care, cum, unde, unde, unde
că, cū, cū, cū, cū, rîle, fîll; trî,

Egyptian. *oe*, *oe* = *e*; *ey* = *i*; *qu* = *u*

the earth, and, when near its extreme eastern or western elongation, is much brighter than even the largest of the fixed stars. It stands first in this respect also of all the planets, the nearest approach to it being that made at certain times by Jupiter. When Venus is at its maximum of brightness, it can sometimes be seen by the naked eye in sunlight within an hour of noon. Its comparative nearness to the sun causes it to be for six months a morning star and for the other six months an evening star. In the first state, it is the Lucifer of the Latins and the Phosphor of the Greeks; in the latter, it is the Hesperus of classical antiquity and of modern poetry. It undergoes phases like the moon. Father Castelli, a famous Florentine philosopher, reasoned this out, and, questioning Galileo on the subject, induced him to look with his telescope and see. On December 30, 1610, he was able to announce to Castelli that the phases had been actually discerned. They are not visible to the naked eye, to which the planet is simply a brilliant speck, too small to reveal its actual form, which is much more globular than that of the earth. Its diameter is about 7,600 miles, or about 258 miles less than that of the earth. Were men placed on the surface of Venus, the earth would look a trifle larger and brighter than Venus does to us in our sky. The mass of Venus is about three-quarters that of the earth, or perhaps that of the sun; its density is about 5.250 that of the earth; its specific gravity 4.81, as against 5.00, that of the earth. While a stone falling towards the earth passes through a little more than sixteen feet in the first second, it would do so to Venus throughout about thirteen feet only in the same time. The excessive brightness of Venus makes the time of its rotation somewhat doubtful; it is provisionally placed at 23 hours 21'. Its mean distance from the sun is 67,000,000, its greatest distance 67,500,000, and its least 66,500,000 of miles. These numbers show that its orbit departs but slightly from a circle. Its periodic time is 224.7 mean solar days. Observation on the passage of the planet over the sun's disc is the best method of ascertaining the distance of the great luminary (TRANSIT); it has also revealed the fact that Venus has an atmosphere, but its composition is as yet uncertain. Old observers thought they detected a satellite; modern astronomers have not confirmed this view, and believe it to have been founded on optical delusion.

3. *Her.*: The green tincture in rust-armour when borne by princes; vert.

4. *Old Chem.*: A name given to copper.

5. *Zool.* & *Palæont.*: The type-genus of *Veneridae* (q.v.), with 176 recent species, universally distributed, from low water to 140 fathoms. Shell thick, ovate, smooth, sulcated, or cancellated; margins minutely crenellated; hinge teeth 3-5; pallial sinus small, angular; ligament prominent, lunule distinct. Animals with mantle-margins fringed; siphons unequal, more or less separate; foot tongue-shaped. All the species are edible. *Venus mercenaria* is known on the east coast of the United States as the Round Oyster, and from the sea-worn fragments of the shell of this species the Red Indians used to make collars, by perforating and stringing them on leather thongs. Fossil species 200, from the Tertiary onward.

Venus's basin, bath, or cup, s.

Bot.: *Dipsacus sylvestris*. [TEASEL.]

Venus's basket, s.

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Euplectella* (q.v.). Called also Venus's flower-basket. The species figured in *Euplectella suberea*, from the Philippines.

Venus's comb, s.

1. *Bot.*: *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*. [SCANDIX.] So named because the slender, tapering beaks of the seed-vessels are set together like the teeth of a comb.

2. *Zool.*: *Murex tribulus*, a beautiful and delicate shell, with long thin spines, from the Indian Ocean.

Venus's fan, s.

Zool.: *Gorgonia flabellum*, a much branched and reticulated zoophyte, which has been

found in the waters of the Southern States, the West Indies, &c.

Venus's fly-trap, s. [DIODAEA.]

Venus's girdle, s.

Zool.: *Ostrea venaria*, a free-swimming Hydrosoma, from the Mediterranean. It is a long, narrow, strongly compressed, active creature, covered with cilia, and swims with a graceful undulatory motion.

Venus's hair, s.

Bot.: *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*. [ADIAN-TUM, MAIDEN-HAIR.]

Venus's looking-glass, s.

Bot.: *Specularia peruviana*; a Campanula-like plant, with purple flowers, from continental Europe.

Venus's navel-wort, s.

Bot.: The genus *Omphalodes* (q.v.).

Venus's slipper, s.

Zool.: The genus *Carinaria* (q.v.).

vē-nū-gī-g, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Venus* (q.v.).]

Botan.: A genus of Geometrid Moths, family Acidaliidae. Antennae of the male slightly pectinated; abdomen slender; wings entire, rounded. One British species, *Venusia cambrica* (Stalioles), or *cambricaria* (Newman), the Welsh Wasp. The larva feeds on the mountain-ash.

vē-nū-gī-g, s. [Lat. *venustus*, from *venus* = beauty.] Beautiful, suitable.

"As the infancy of Rome was *venustus*, so was its manhood, notably strenuous." — *Waterhouse's Comment.*, *Pennsylv.*, p. 107.

ven-yū, ven-yū, s. [VENOM, s. & v.]

vē-prō-gī-lā, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *reprecula* = a little thorn or briar bush, dimin. from *repus* = a thorn-bush.]

Bot.: The fifty-fourth order in Linnaeus's Natural System. Genera: *Rhamnus*, *Lyculum*, *Daphne*, &c.

vēr, s. [Lat.] The spring. [CHAUCER.]

vēr-g, adv. [VZAV.] [SCOTCH.]

vēr-rā-cious, s. [Lat. *verax*, genit. *veracis*, from *verus* = true.]

1. Observant of truth; habitually speaking the truth.

"The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely veracious." — *Baillon's Hermeneut.*, vol. II., ser. 54.

2. Characterized by truth and accuracy; true; as, a veracious account.

3. Lending to or reporting actual facts.

vēr-rā-cious-ly, adv. [Eng. *veracious*; *ly*,] In a veracious manner; with truth; truthfully.

vēr-rā-gī-tī, s. [Lat. *veracitas*, from *verus* = veracious (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being truthful or observant of truth; habitual regard or observance of truth; truthfulness, truth.

"His veracity and unchangeableness secure our trust in him." — *Clarke's Expositions*, prop. 1.

2. Consistency of report with truth or fact; agreement with facts; truth.

"There was no reason to doubt the veracity of those facts which they related." — *Idem*, *ibid.*

3. That which is true, that in which truth lies; truth. [CARLYLE.]

ve-ra-ment, adv. [O. Fr. *verament*.] [VZAV.] Truly, really.

vēr-rā-dā, vēr-rā-dāh, vēr-rā-dā, s. [Port. *varanda* = a balcony; O. Sp. *baranda*, from *vara* = a rod; or from Pers. *bar-damādāh* = a porch, a terrace, a balcony, from *bar-damādāh* = to ascend, to arise, to emerge, to grow out, from *bar* = up, and *dādan* = to come, to arrive; or from Sansc. *varanda* = a portico, from *var* = to cover.] An open portico attached to a house; a sort of light external gallery in the front of a house, having a sloping roof supported by slender pillars, and frequently partly enclosed in front with lattice-work.

"Uppermost Cottage, with its *varanda*, French windows, and other prettinesses." — *Miss Austen's Persuasion*, ch. v.

vēr-rā-trāte, s. [Eng. *veratric*; *trāte*,] *ale*.]

Chem.: A salt of veratric acid (q.v.).

vēr-rā-trō-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *veratrum* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-trō*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Malvaceae. Div. of the trianthem frons, usually shortly caulescent, or cohering into a short tube.

vēr-rā-tris, s. [VARATRINE.]

vēr-rā-tris, s. [Eng. *veratrin*; *tris*,] *ale*.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{13}O_5$ = $C_{11}H_{13}O_4$ + H_2O . A monobasic acid discovered by Merck, in *Sabadilla* seeds. It is prepared by extracting the bruised seeds with alcohol containing sulphuric acid, neutralizing the alkali with soda, and evaporating the filtrate to dryness. It crystallizes in colorless prisms, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. Heat 100° it gives off water and becomes opaque at a higher temperature it melts, and fuses without decomposition.

vēr-g-tris, s. [Eng. *veratrum*; *tris*,] *ale*.]

Chem.: *Veratrum-resin* (q.v.).

vēr-g-tris, s. [Eng. *veratrum*; *tris*,] *ale*.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{13}O_5$. *Veratrin*. An or base discovered by Meissner, in 1818, in *Sabadilla* seeds, and readily obtained by extracting the bruised seeds in strong alcohol, and evaporating to an alkali. In its pure state it is a white or greenish-white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and very poisonous; at 155°, and solidifies on cooling to a resinous mass. Strong sulphuric acid colours it yellow, then carmine red, and lastly violet. It dissolves in dilute acids, forming colorless salts, which are very poisonous.

vēr-g-tris, s. [Eng. *veratrum*; *tris*,] *ale*.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{13}O_5$. A colorless oil obtained by distilling veratric acid with excess of baryta. It has an agreeable, aromatic odor, sp. gr. 1.385 at 15°, solidifies at 15°, and at 202°-205°.

vēr-rā-trām, s. [LAT. = a plant, *Veratrum album*.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of *Veratrum*. Perianth of six equal divisions, sessile, persistent; stamens six, springing from perianth; styles three, persistent; stamens three, spreading; coxules three; seeds mercuria. Plants with perennial roots, stems, ovate pointed leaves, and panicled polygamous flowers. Natives of Europe and North America. *Veratrum album* is the *Veratrum*. The stem is two to four feet high, the peduncles downy, the flowers a thrice-compound panicle. It grows in the Alps of Switzerland and Savoy and in the Pyrenees. It is a powerful emetic and purgative, formerly given in mania, epilepsy, &c.; externally it is used in itch. An European species is *V. nigrum*, the flowered *Veratrum*. *V. ciride* is the Green American Hellebore, found on the east coast of the United States, from Canada to Texas. It is called also the Poke-root and the St. Hellebore. The rhizome is a powerful cardiac, arterial, and nervous sedative, lowering pulse, the respiration, and the heat of body. It is used in pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, asthma, and in some cutaneous affections. *V. Sabadilla*, a Mexican and Indian species, was formerly believed to be *Cevadilla* (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.*: The rhizome of *Veratrum album*. [L.]

veratrum-resin, s.

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{13}O_5$. *Veratrin*. A colorless resin, extracted from *Sabadilla* seeds, is insoluble in water, ether, and alkalis, soluble in alcohol, in its at 15°, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

vēr-b, vēr-bis, s. [Fr. *verbe*, from Lat. *bum* = a word, a verb; cogn. with *word* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A word.

In which speech, the words that comprise words (doublets) and phrases, together, are gathered in their proper signification. — *Dr. Johnson's Explanation*, fol. 6.

II. *Gram.*: That part of speech which declares or asserts something in regard to something else (the subject and object of the sentence). The men lives, the

See, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; vē, vēt, hēra, camel, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sire, sir, wa-
er, vēre, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rôle, fāl; trȳ, sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey =

Cook. : An Italian mixture prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long slender tubes or threads, and so named from their worm-like appearance. Vermicelli differs from macaroni only in being made in smaller tubes. Both are prepared in perfection at Naples, where they are a favourite dish with all classes, and form a principal item in the food of the population. Vermicelli is used in the United States in soups, broths, &c.

***vér-miè-côûs** (as sh), ***vér-mi-cious**, a. [Lat. *vermis* = a worm.] Of or pertaining to worms; wormy.

vér-mi-gide, s. [Lat. *vermis* = a worm, and *cido* (in comp. -*cido*) = to kill.] A worm-killer; one of that class of anthelmintics which destroy intestinal worms; a vermifuge.

***vér-mi-cle**, s. [VERMICULE.]

vér-mi-q-lar, a. [Fr. *vermiculaire*, from Lat. *vermiculus*, double dimin. from *vermis* = a worm; Sp. & Port. *vermicular*.]

I. **Ord. Lang.** : Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; especially resembling the motion or track of a worm.

"A twisted form *vermicular*." *Cooper's Task*, l. 30.

II. **Bot.** : Worm-shaped, thick and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as the roots of *Polygonum bistorta*.

vermicular-motion, s.

Physiol. : Peristaltic motion (q.v.).

vermicular-work, vermiculated-work, s.

Architecture, &c. :

1. A sort of ornamental work, consisting of frets or knots in mosaic pavements, winding and resembling the tracks of worms.

2. A species of rusticated masonry, so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into or formed by the tracks of worms.

vér-mi-q-lar-i-q, s. [Lat. *vermiculus* = a little worm.]

Palæont. : A genus of Serpuidæ, ranging from the Lower Oolite to the Eocene.

vér-mi-q-lâte, v.t. & t. [VERMICULATE, a.]

A. Trans. : To dispose in wreathed lines like the undulations of worms; to form work by imitating resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

***B. Intrans.** : To become full of worms; to be eaten by worms.

"Speak, doth his body there vermiculate,
Crumble to dust." *Elegy upon Dr. Donne*.

vér-mi-q-lâte, a. [Lat. *vermiculatus* = (1) full of worms, (2) imitated so as to resemble the tracks of worms, from *vermiculus* = a vermicle (q.v.).]

I. **Ordinary Language** :

1. **Lit.** : Worm-like in shape or appearance; covered with worm-like elevations.

*2. **Fig.** : Creeping or crawling like a worm; hence, creeping, insinuating, sycophantic.

"Idle, unwholesome, and, as I may term them, vermiculate questions." *Bacon's Advance of Learning*, bk. i.

†II. **Bot.** : Of a vermilion colour.

vér-mi-q-lât-éd, a. [Eng. *vermiculate* (e); -*éd*.] Formed with a worm-like pattern. [VERMICULAR.]

***vér-mi-q-lâ-tion**, s. [Lat. *vermiculatio*, from *vermiculatus* = vermiculate (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of moving after the manner of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

"My soul [moved] by the motion of *vermiculation*." *Bacon's Group of Men*, p. 5.

2. The act or process of forming worm-like ornaments; a worm-like ornament or body of any kind.

3. The state of being worm-eaten; the act of piercing or boring through, as by worms.

"This huge olive, which flourished so long, tell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within." *Howell's Facetious*, p. 75.

***vér-mi-cule**, ***vér-mi-cle**, s. [Lat. *vermiculus*.] [VERMICULAR.] A little grub or worm; a small, worm-like body.

"We see many *vermicules* towards the outside of many of the oak apples." *Berham's Physico-Theology*, bk. viii, ch. vi.

vér-mi-q-lite, s. [Lat. *vermiculor* = I breed worms; suff. -*ite* (Mia).]

Mia. : A name given to a mineral occurring in small mica-like scales in stauite, at Milbury, near Worcester, Massachusetts. Crystallization, hexagonal hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr. 2.538; lustre, like talc; colour, grayish. An analysis yielded: silica, 35.74; alumina, 18.42; protoxide of iron, 10.42; magnesia, 27.44; water, 10.30 = 99.92. Exfoliates on heating, twisting into worm-like bodies. A decomposition-product of mica, to which other named substances of similar origin may be referred.

vér-mi-q-lôte, ***vér-mi-q-lôte**, a. [Lat. *vermiculosus*, from *vermiculus* = a vermicle (q.v.).]

1. Full of or containing worms or grubs.

2. Resembling worms.

vér-mi-form, a. [Fr. *vermiforme*, from Lat. *vermis* = a worm, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a worm, or of its motions; helminthoid.

vermiform appendix, s.

Compar. Anat. : Appendix cæci *vermiformis*. [APENDIX, l. i.] A slender blind sac opening from the intestines, from three to six inches long, and with a calibre about that of a tobacco-pipe stem. It opens into the cæcum, on its inner and posterior wall. It is found in man, the orang, certain lemurs, and the wombat, being large and functional in some of the lower animals. Fæcal matter from the bowels may enter this tube and cause inflammation. This is usually allayed by treatment, but if an abscess forms, there is serious danger of its producing an opening in the wall of the appendix, admitting fecal matter to the abdominal cavity, and causing fatal peritonitis. In such case a surgical operation becomes necessary, the aperture being closed or the appendix excised. [APPENDICITIS.]

vermiform-carnivora, s. pl.

Zool. : A term sometimes applied to the Musteline (q.v.), from their long lithe bodies.

vér-mi-for-mâg, s. pl. [Lat. *vermis* = a worm, and *forma* = form.]

Entom. : A term applied by Newman to worm-shaped or cylindrical Caterpillars. He considers it an order of Butterflies, and divides it into three families: Rhodocleridæ, with the British genera *Colias* and *Rhodocera*; Papilionidæ, with the genus *Papilio*; and Pieridæ, with the genera *Leucophasia*, *Anthracaris*, *Pieris*, and *Apria*.

vér-mi-for-mi-q, s. pl. [VERMIFORMES.]

Zool. : Rolleston's name for a group of Vermes, with a single marine genus, *Ephorina*, with several species. It occurs in societies of separate individuals, often placed to the Serpuidæ.

vér-mi-q-gal, a. [Eng. *vermifuge* (e); -*al*.] Of the nature of a vermifuge; tending to prevent or destroy worms, or to expel them from animal bodies; anthelmintic.

vér-mi-fûge, s. [Fr., from Lat. *vermis* = a worm, and *fugo* = to put to flight.] A medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic (q.v.).

† Often used adjectively, as in the example.

"To rescue from oblivion the merit of his *vermifuge* medicines." *Edinburgh Review*, June, 1826, p. 43.

***ver-mil**, ***ver-mill**, s. [VERMIL.]

†**vér-mi-lê-ô**, s. [Lat. *vermis* = a worm and *leo* = a lion.]

Zool. : A genus of Leptilidæ erected for *Ver-miliv scolopacea* (or *degeri*) = *Leptis vermilio*. [LEPTIS.]

vér-mi-l-i-q, s. [Lat. *vermis* = a worm.]

Zool. & Palæont. : A genus of Serpuidæ, in which the tortuous shell or sheath is attached to some foreign body by its whole length. Found in the seas of Europe. Fossil from the Lower Oolite onward.

†**vér-mi-lîâ-guêq**, †**vér-mi-lîâ-gul-q** (u as w), s. pl. [Lat. *vermis* = a worm, and *lingua* = the tongue.]

Zool. : A group of Lacertillæ, consisting of the single family Chameleontidæ (q.v.).

vér-mi-lôn, ***vér-mi-lôn** (l as y), ***vér-mi-lôn**, ***vér-mi-lôn**, s. & a.

[Fr. *vermillon* = vermilion . . . a little worm from Lat. *vermiculus*, double dimin. of *vermis* = a worm; so called from being of a scarlet color, such as that obtained from kermes or cochineal insect; Sp. *bermillo*; Port. *vermelho*; Ital. *vermiglione*.] [COCHINEAL, CRIMSON.]

A. **As substantive** :

I. **Ordinary Language** :

*1. The cochineal (q.v.).

2. The bluish-purple of mercury used as a pigment in oil and water colors. It is a bright red color, inclining to yellow, good body, and of great usefulness in its compounds with white pigments. It is also in making sealing-wax and for other purposes occurs in nature as a constituent of the cury, of a carmine-red color.

3. Hence, a colour such as that of the cochineal pigment; a beautiful red colour.

"The armies that earth so bright did adorn,
Into a pure *vermillion* now are drest." *Shakespeare's Henry V.* q. i. l. 1.

II. **Bot.** : Scarlet with a decided mixture of yellow.

B. **As adj.** : Of a beautiful red colour, resembling vermilion.

***vér-mi-lôn** (l as y), v.t. [VERMILION.] To colour with, or as with, vermilion; to red; to cover or suffuse with a delicate red.

"See, youth *vermilioned* o'er his modest face." *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus*, l. 1. 1.

vér-mi-n, ***vér-mi-n**, ***vér-mi-n**, s. [Fr. *vermine* = vermin . . . live, dead, mice, rats, &c., as if from a Lat. *vermis* from *vermis* = a worm.]

I. **Literally** :

*1. Any wild or noxious animal; a reptile. "The crocodile is a mischievous, four-footed dangerous *vermin* used to both elements." *London's Amusements*, p. 212.

2. A name applied generally to certain mischievous or offensive animals, as—

(1) To the smaller mammals, and certain kinds of birds which damage man's crops or other belongings, as otters, foxes, pole-cats, weasels, rats, mice, moles, lites, &c.

"They should eat all manner of *vermine*, as rats, dogs, and others." *Pilgrimage*, p. 102.

(2) To noxious, offensive, or destructive insects or the like, as grubs, flies, lice, fleas, &c.

II. **Fig.** : Applied to low, noxious, or despicable human beings in contempt.

"They had been regarded by the nation as a hateful *vermin* who ought to be exterminated out of mercy." *Macaulay's Hist. Eng.* ch. xii.

vermin-killer, s. A name commonly applied to a poisonous preparation used to kill rats, mice, or other vermin.

***vér-mi-n-â-tô**, v.t. [Lat. *verminatus*, from *vermin* = to have worms, from *vermis* = a worm.] To breed vermin.

"The seed of the serpent, and its *verminating* offspring." *Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar*, l. 1. 1.

***vér-mi-n-â-tion**, s. [VERMINATE.]

1. The breeding or generation of vermin, especially of parasitic vermin.

"Experiments relating to the *vermination* of plants and flesh." *Seeham's Physico-Theol.* p. 37.

2. A gripping of the bowels.

†**vér-mi-n-ôûs**, a. [Eng. *vermin*; -*ôûs*.]

1. Tending to breed vermin; infected with vermin.

"The bird may be in health, or it may have been crowded and neglected and have become *verminous*." *St. James's Gazette*, Aug. 23, 1866.

2. Caused by or arising from the presence of vermin.

***vér-mi-p-ê-rôûs**, a. [Lat. *vermis* = a worm and *purius* = to bear.] Producing worm-breeding worms.

Vér-mônt-ér, s. A native or resident of Vermont, one of the United States.

vér-mônt-ite, s. [After Vermont, in which state it is supposed to have been found; -*ite* (Mia).]

Mia. : A variety of arsenic (q.v.), containing cobalt, and named by Dana to cobaltic group of that species.

vér-môuth, ***vér-môuth** (th as t), s. [Vermont, vermouth, fr. *ver* = a worm, and *mouth* = a stimulating liquor, compounded with wine.]

âte, **ât**, **fâre**, **amidst**, **whât**, **fâll**, **fâther**; **wê**, **wêt**, **hêre**, **camel**, **hôr**, **thêre**; **pine**, **pît**, **sîre**, **sîr**, **marine**; **gô**, **er**, **wôre**, **wôlf**, **wôrk**, **whô**, **sôn**; **mûte**, **ôûb**, **ôûre**, **unite**, **ôûr**, **rûle**, **fâll**; **trÿ**, **Sÿrian**. **a**, **o** = **ê**; **ey** = **a**; **qu** = **kw**.

white wine, albinthe, angelica, and other aromatic herbs, professedly used to excite the appetite.

vér-né-cle, s. [VERNICLE.]

vér-né-q-lar, a. & s. [Lat. *vernaculus* = belonging to home-born slaves, domestic native, or indigenous; a double dierlu. from *verna* = a home-born slave.]

A. Adj. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to one's native language or every-day idiom of a place or country; native and indigenous.

B. s. Still in the vernacular dialect of the Celtic tongue. Fuller: *Worthies*; *General*.

C. s. subd. One's native tongue; the native idiom of a place or country.

Some of the peoples and tribes whose vernaculars that are comprised. — *Athenum*, March 4, 1894.

vernacular-disease, s.

Pathol. A disease which prevails in a particular country or district; an endemic disease.

vér-né-q-lar-lam, s. [Eng. *vernacular*; -lam.] A vernacular idiom.

vér-né-q-lar-l-t-y, s. [Eng. *vernacular*; -ity.] A vernacularism; an idiom.

vér-né-q-lar-l-sá-tion, s. [Eng. *vernacular*; -ization.] The act or process of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

"Thousands of words . . . candidates for vernacularization." — *Pittsburgh Post*, *Modern English*, p. 106.

vér-né-q-lar-l-y, s. [Eng. *vernacular*; -ly.] In a vernacular manner, as one's native language.

"We have most of us known one language vernacularizing." — *Marie*, *Philology of the English Tongue*, p. 106.

vér-né-q-loüs, a. [Lat. *vernaculus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to slaves or the rabble; base, scurrilous, insolent, scolding.

2. Subject to the petulance of every vernacularous slave that were wont to be the care of knees and bowed manhood. — *Ben Jonson*: *Volpone*, (ibidem).

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= to flourish.] [VERNANT.] To be vernant; to flourish.

vér-né-tion, s. [VERNATE.]

Bot. The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud. It is of great practical importance for distinguishing species, genera, and even natural orders. Thus the vernation of the Cherry is complicated, that of *Fraxinus domestica* convolute, and that of Ferns and Cycadaceae circinate. Called also *Præfoliation*.

vér-né-cle, s. [VERNONICA.] A copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, said to have been miraculously impressed with the features of our Lord. It was worn as a sign by pilgrims to Rome.

"A vernicle badge be sewed upon his cappe." — *Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 688. (Prod.)

vér-né-cle, s. [Low Lat. *vernix*, genit. *vernix* = varnish.]

Bot. Covered with a natural varnish.

vér-né-cle, s. [Named after the inventor, Peter Vernier, of Brussels, who described it in a tract printed in 1631.] A contrivance for measuring fractional portions of one of the equal spaces into which a scale or limb, or a graduated instrument is divided. The vernier consists of a graduated scale, so arranged as to cover an exact number of spaces on the primary scale, or limb, to which it is applied. The vernier is divided into a number of equal parts, greater or less by 1, than the number of spaces which it covers on the limb. That applied to the barometer will illustrate its principle, a representing the mercurial column, *b* the vernier, and *c* the barometer-scale, divided into inches and tenths. The vernier-scale is 1½ inches in length, and is divided into ten equal parts, each embracing ½ of an inch, and therefore exceeding each division of the scale by ½ of an inch. If, therefore, any division of the vernier coincide with a division on the scale, that division, counting downward, when the 0 of the vernier coincides with the top of the mercurial column, indicates the number of hundredths of an inch to be added to the tenths division on the scale next above which the 0 of the vernier stands.

vernier-compass, s. A surveyor's compass whose compass-circle is fitted with a vernier attachment.

vernier-transit, s. A transit having a vernier attachment to the compass. (THASIT, s. 11. 3.)

vér-né-cle, s. [Lat. *vernalis*, from *verna* = a slave.] Shutting or characteristic of a slave; servile, slavish.

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Verona-erge, s. A thin fabric of various counts made of worsted and cotton, and sometimes of mohair and cotton.

Vér-é-né-q, a. & s. [See def.]

A. Adj. Of or pertaining to Verona.

B. s. subd. A native or inhabitant of Verona; as a plural, the inhabitants of Verona collectively.

Vér-rôn-i-qa, Ver-one-i-ke, s. [See def. 1.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The traditional name of the woman who was cured of an issue of blood (Mark v. 25-34), originally given as Bernice, or Berenice. The name Veronica soon came to be popularly explained as equivalent to the words *vera icon* = true likeness, and hence arose the legend that St. Veronica was a holy woman who wiped the perspiration from the face of the Saviour, when going to Calvary, upon the sudarium which she carried, and which immediately received an impression of his features. A relic, purporting to be this very napkin, is still preserved in St. Peter's at Rome. Copies of the portrait were called Veronice, or Veronicule, whence the English vernicle (q.v.).

2. A copy of the portrait or impression of Our Lord's features imprinted on the sudarium of St. Veronica; a vernicle.

II. Bot. Speedwell; the typical genus of Veroniceæ. Herbs or shrubs, generally with opposite, sometimes with whorled, leaves; calyx four to five parted; corolla rotate, four cleft, the lowest segment the largest; stamens two; capsule two-celled. Known species about 160, from the north temperate zone and from Australia and New Zealand. Some of them grow in wet ditches and marshes, some only on the dried soil. They have usually very beautiful flowers, blue, white, or pink in color, and a number of the species are widely cultivated in flower gardens.

Veronica, a common species in the United States is called *Univer's Physic*. It has actively diuretic qualities, and a decoction of the fresh root is violently cathartic and emetic. The mountains of New Zealand bear several shrubby species, peculiar but ornamental in appearance, which have been introduced into gardens. There are many European species. One of the finest is *Veronica Chamædrys*, frequent in May and June in woods, pastures, and on hedge-banks. Its stem has the soft hairs disposed on two opposite lines, changing their position above each joint; the leaves are wrinkled, the corolla very bright blue.

V. officinalis, a pubescent plant, with a procumbent stem, ovate-serrate leaves, and spicate racemes, is abundant in woods and pastures; its bitter and astringent leaves infused in wine, a kind of tea, which has been used medicinally. They are employed in Sweden and elsewhere for this purpose, as are also the leaves of the German Speedwell (*V. Chamædrys*). Several peculiar ornamental species from the mountains of New Zealand are cultivated, and prove hardy in gardens.

vér-é-né-q-é-s, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *veronica*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -es.]

Bot. A tribe of Rhinanthideæ. Inflorescence centripetal; leaves opposite; corolla almost regular; stamens two diverging. (Sir J. Hooker.)

***verre (1), verr, s.** [Fr. *verre*.] Glass.

"No holdeth that the wine, when it flourisheth, when what shall in the very colour of it." — *Wycliffe*: *Prov.* xxviii. 24.

***verre (2), s.** [VAIR.]

***vér-rel, vér-rüle, s.** [PERULE.]

vér-rû-qa (pl. vér-rû-qes), s. [Lat. = a strip of lace, a length; a wart.]

1. **Bot. (Pl.).** Warts or sessile glands. They vary greatly in figure, and may be round, oblong, reniform or cupulate, cylindrical, or conical. In Cassia they are seated upon the upper edge of the petiole, in the Cruciferae they rise from the base of the ovary, and in the Legum. Acacias they are on the upper edge of the phyllodium.

2. **Pathol.** (VERRUCA.)

3. **Pathol.** Warts.

vér-rû-qa-form, vér-rû-qi-form, s. [Lat. *verruca* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Bot. Wart-shaped.

bol, boy; pou, jow; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cia, -tian shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -ciou, -tiou, -sious = shun. -bia, -die, &c. = bel, del.

vér-ry-câr-i-ô, a. [Lat. = *verrucaria herba*, a plant able to remove warts, probably *Euphorbia helioscopia*.]

Bot. : The typical genus of Verrucariaceae and Verrucariaceae. They have a thin crust producing gonidia. Generally distributed over the world, but the finest specimens are from the tropics. *Verrucaria submersa* is nearly aquatic, a very exceptional character among lichens.

vér-ry-câr-i-ô-i, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *verrucaria* (q.v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -i.]

Bot. : An order of Lichens of the Angiocarpous division. [LICHENACEAE, t.] They are found on the trunks of trees, on rocks, and occasionally on pebbles immersed in water.

vér-ry-câr-i-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *verrucaria* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -i.]

Bot. : A family of Gasterothalamaceae. [LIMULIDAE.] Equivalent to Verrucariaceae (q.v.).

vér-ry-câr-i-dâ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *verrucaria* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -i.]

Zool. & Botany. : A family of Sessile Cirripedes, under Thoracica, with a single genus, Verruca. Shell of six valves, asymmetrical, the scuta and terga, which together form the operculum, movable, but not furnished with a depressor muscle. From the Chalk onward.

vér-ry-câr-i-ô, vér-ry-câr-i-ô, a. [Lat. *verrucaria* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -i.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface. In Italian the same as *verrucato* (q.v.).

vér-ry-câr-i-ô, a. [A dimin. from *verrucaria* (q.v.).] Having minute wart-like prominences.

vér-ry, vér-ry, vér-ry, vér-ry, vér-ry, a. [Fr. *verry*; Fr. *verry*.] [VER.] True. "Verrius." P. Plowman, xlii. 12.

ver-ry, ver-ry, s. [VAIR, VARY.]

vér-sa-bîl-i-tý, s. [Eng. *versatile*; -ity.] The quality or state of being versatile; aptness to be turned round.

"By the versatility of this great engine which they are twisted."—*Science*. *Tristram Shandy*, iv. 127.

vér-sa-bîl, a. [Lat. *versabilis*, from *versus* = to turn.] Capable of being turned.

vér-sa-bîl-nês, s. [Eng. *versatile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being versatile; versatility.

vér-sal, a. [An abbreviation of *universal*.] Universal, whole.

"Same for brevity." Butler—*Huicubras*, pl. ii. c. iii.

vér-sant, a. [Lat. *versans*, pr. par. of *verso* = to turn.]

1. *Ord. Long.* : Familiar, acquainted, conversant; having to do with.

"Thoroughly versant in ecclesiastical law."—*Sidney Smith*. *First Letter to Archbishop Singleton*.

2. *Her.* : Erected or elevated.

vér-sant, s. [Fr. = a mountain slope.] All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of country; aspect.

vér-sa-til, a. [Fr. *versatil* = quickly turning, from Lat. *versatilis*, from *verso*, frequent. of *verto* = to turn.]

1. *Ordinary Language* :

1. Capable of being moved or turned round. "Versatile, and sharp piercing like a saw." *Horle*. *Eulogius*.

2. Changeable, variable, unsteady, varying. "These various representations in the neck of a dove."—*Chaucer*.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task or occupation, or to various subjects; many-sided.

"Nature seems incapable of such extraordinary combinations as composed his versatile capacity."—*Byron*. *Childe Harold*, iv. (Note 4).

II. *Bot.* (Of an *anthem*) : Adjoining slightly by the middle, so that the two halves are neatly equally balanced and swing backward and forward, as in the Grasses.

vér-sa-til-i-ty, s. [Eng. *versatile*; -ity.] In a versatile manner.

vér-sa-til-i-ty, vér-sa-til-i-ty, s. [Eng. *versatile*; -ity; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being versatile; readiness to be turned; variability.

2. The quality or faculty of turning with ease from one task or occupation to another; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits or lines of thought. "This versatility and ductility of the grand machine may, indeed, constitute a mark of the world."—*Mac*. *Essay* No. 12.

versé, 'veeres, 'fers, s. [A.S. *fers* = a verse, a line of poetry, from Lat. *versus* = a turning, a line, a row, so named from the turning to begin a new line, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn. From the same root come many other English words, as *advert*, *convert*, *pervert*, *perverse*, *inverte*, *transverse*, *vertebra*, *vertex*, *vortex*, &c.: Sp., Port., & Ital. *verso*; Fr. *vers*.]

1. A line of poetry, consisting of a certain number of metrical feet, disposed according to the rules of the particular species of poetry which the author intends to compose. Verses are of various kinds, according to the number of feet in each, as hexameter, pentameter, tetrameter, &c.

"Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join The varying verse, the full resounding line." *Pope*. *Satires*, v. 202.

2. Poetry, metrical language, poetical composition, versification.

"Who says to verse what others say in prose." *Pope*. *Satires*, v. 202.

3. A short division of one of the chapters of the Scriptures.

"To rehearse thy verse whereby they maye amyle The greates payntes of this wretched world."—*Fisher*. *Beau's Pastimes*. In *prologue*. (Verse.)

(2) A short division of a metrical composition; a stanza.

"Let me hear it, staff, a stanza, a verse."—*Shakspeare*. *Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

(3) A part of an anthem or service intended to be sung by a single voice to a part. [ANTHEM, s. 2.]

4. A piece of poetry or rhyme; a poem.

"My love shall in my verse ever live young." *Shakspeare*. *Sonnet* 18.

5. (1) *Blank verse* : [BLANK-VERSE.]

(2) *Heroic verse* : [HEROIC-VERSE.]

verse-maker, s. One who writes verses; a verse-monger.

verse-monger, s. A writer of verses. (Used humorously or contemptuously.)

"It takes all sorts of verse and verse-mongers to make a Paraphrase."—*Saturday Review*, July 12, 1852, p. 21.

verse, v. t. & i. [VERSE, s.]

A. Transitive :

1. To tell in verse or poetry; to relate poetically.

"Playing on pipes of corn, and versing love." *Shakspeare*. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

2. To turn over; to revolve.

"Turning in his mind this thought."—*Adams*. *Works*, i. 34.

B. Intransitive : To make verses; to versify. [Versify, s.]

versed, a. [For *versate*, from Lat. *versatus*, pa. par. of *versus* = to turn; Fr. *versé*.] Thoroughly acquainted; skilled, familiar, conversant.

"They are all completely versed in the art of coquetry."—*Cook*. *Second Voyage*, bk. i. ch. xiv.

versed-sine, s. [SINE.]

vers-er, s. [Eng. *verser*; -er.] One who writes or makes verses; a mere versifier.

"Heaven unto a verser who may chance Relye thee to good." *Herbert*. *Church Parch.*

vers-ét, vers-ett, vers-ette, s. [Fr.] A verse, as of Scripture.

"Because the bear an equal part with the priest in many places, and have their eyes and ears as well as he."—*Milton*. *Ben Jonson's Defence*.

vers-é, s. [Lat. *versus*, from *versus* = a turning, a line, a row, so named from the turning to begin a new line, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn. From the same root come many other English words, as *advert*, *convert*, *pervert*, *perverse*, *inverte*, *transverse*, *vertebra*, *vertex*, *vortex*, &c.: Sp., Port., & Ital. *verso*; Fr. *vers*.]

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vér-sic-q-lar, a. [Lat. *versiculus* = a little (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to verses; noting distinct divisions of a writing.

vér-si-fi-câ-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *versificatio*, accus. of *versificatio*, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; -ion, q.v.]

1. The act, art, or practice of versifying; composing poetic verse; metrical composition.

"The order of writing an history there is that presently came down as one would say from the school of versification to prose, and went about."—*Holland*. *Plutarch*, p. 25.

2. The construction of poetry; the formation, style, or measure of verse or poetry.

"What can be said of his versification will be more than a libel than of the praise given it by Pope."—*Johnson*. *Life of Dryden*.

vér-si-fi-câ-tor, s. [Lat., from *versificatio*, pa. par. of *versificatio* = to versify (q.v.).] A writer of verses; a versifier.

"Statius, the best versificator next to Virgil."—*Dryden*. *Journal* (Bed).

vér-si-fi-câ-trix, s. [Lat.] A female versifier.

vér-si-fi-er, 'ver-si-fi-er, 'ver-si-fi-er, 'ver-si-fi-er, s. [Eng. *versifier*; -er.]

1. One who writes or composes verses.

"Saul's, the best versifier of the famous age."—*Dryden*. *Palamon & Arcite*, (Prologue).

2. One who converts into verse, or who presses in verse the ideas of another writer in prose; as, Tait and Brady were versifiers of the Psalms.

vér-si-fi-form, a. [Lat. *versificatio*, from *versus* = turned, and *forma* = form.] Versified form, changing form.

vér-si-fi, 'ver-si-fi, v. t. & i. [Fr. *versifier*, from Lat. *versifico*, from *versus* = a verse, and *ficio* = to make.]

A. Intransitive : To make verses; to write verses.

"They that make verse, expressing they no other language but the craft of versification."—*Johnson*. *Life of Dryden*.

B. Transitive :

1. To relate or describe in verse; to treat as the subject of verse.

"I versify the truth, not justice." *Johnson*. *Life of Dryden*.

2. To turn or convert into verse; as, I versify the Psalms.

vér-si-ling, s. [Eng. *verser*; -ing.] The act of writing verse; versification.

"Prising or versing, but chiefly this latter."—*Johnson*. *Life of Dryden*.

vér-sion, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *versionem*, accus. of *versio* = a turning, from Lat. *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; Sp. *version*; Ital. *versione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language* :

1. The act of turning; the state of being turned; change, transformation, conversion.

"These bodies are mutually convertible into one another and so to the process of water into earth, by a continually slight operation."—*Bacon*. *Works*, i. 12.

2. A turning round or about.

"The first was called the trope, from the turning or circular motion of the spheres."—*Johnson*. *Life of Dryden*.

3. Change of direction; direction.

"That is, what kind of colour, for magnitude, colour, version of the leaves, position in the sky, &c. heaven, or having, perhaps, what kind of effect."—*Bacon*. *Works*, i. 12.

4. The act of translating or rendering from one language into another; translation.

5. A translation; that which is translated, or rendered from one language into another. [REVISÉ-VERSION, s.]

6. A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view; as, He gave another version of the affair.

7. A school exercise consisting of a translation of one language, usually one's vernacular, into another.

II. *Theological* : The operation of turning down the feet, or some part of the feet, of the extremities of the chisel, which is preservation as such as to produce symmetry in the ordinary manner.

vér-sion-ist, s. [Eng. *verser*; -ist.]

1. One who makes a version; a translator.

"Renderings of the first verse of the first and twenty-third Psalm."—*Bacon*. *Works*, i. 12.

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vér-sion-ist, s. [Eng. *verser*; -ist.]

1. One who makes a version; a translator.

âte, fât, fare, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wâ, wêt, hère, campl, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôro, wêlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite. cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Syrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = a; qu = kw.

One who favours a certain version or translation

verst, *s.* [Russ. *verst*.] A Russian measure of length, containing 1,066 English yards or 930 English feet; hence, equal to about two-thirds of an English mile.

ver-sus, *prep.* [Lat. = turned in the direction of, toward; *prop. pa. par. of verso* = to turn.] Against; chiefly used in legal language: as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe, and generally abbreviated to *v.*

ver-sute, *a.* [Lat. *versutus*, from *versus*, *pa. par. of verso* = to turn.] Crafty, wily.

vert (1), *s.* [An abbrev. of *per-vert* or *convert*, *s. (q.v.)*.] A pervert or em. (Colloq.)

vert (2), *s.* [Fr. *vert*; *Fr. vert* = green, from *lat. viridē*, accus. of *viridis* = green, from *virco* = to be green.]

vert, *s.* [Fr. *vert*; *Fr. vert* = green, from *lat. viridē*, accus. of *viridis* = green, from *virco* = to be green.]

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neural arches are also developed the articular process or zygapophyses (a a), which and the centra in uniting the vertebrae to each other. From the sides of the body proceed the transverse processes (d d). The number of vertebrae varies greatly in different animals. The vertebral column is divisible into distinct regions, of which the following are recognizable in the higher Vertebrata: The cervical vertebrae (seven in man), composing the neck (1); the dorsal (twelve in man), usually carrying well-developed ribs (2); the lumbar (five in man) (3). These form the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar regions respectively, and are sometimes called *True Vertebrae*, to distinguish them from the *False Vertebrae*, which consist of those in the sacral region usually ankylosed to form a single bone, the *os sacrum* (4), and a variable number of vertebrae forming the caudal region or tail (5). The spaces between the vertebrae are filled with an elastic substance, admitting of an amount of motion, which, though slight between each pair, is in the aggregate sufficient to give the spinal column considerable flexibility. The vertebrae and their processes or processes afford attachments for a number of muscles and ligaments, and passages for blood-vessels and for the nerves passing out of the spinal cord.

ver-té-bral, *a. & s.* [Eng. *vertebral*; *-al*.]

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and Mammalia. A later classification is to treat all the Vertebrata as a division of a larger group, Chordata, dividing. Sed by (1) the temporary or permanent possession of a notochord (the notochord) underlying the central dorsally-placed nervous system; and (2) the temporary or permanent presence of visceral clefts (q.v.). The Chordata are divided into three groups: (1) Cephalochordata, in which the notochord, pointed at the extremities, extends from one end of the body to the other; (2) Ouchordata (q.v.) and (3) the true Vertebrata, or Craniata, in which the anterior end of the central nervous system is enlarged into a brain, which becomes surrounded and protected by a cartilaginous capsule or skull.

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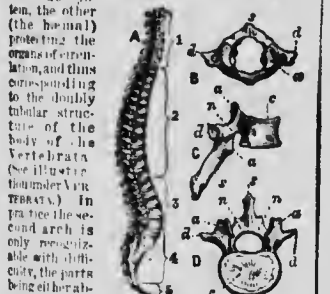
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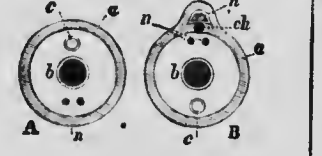
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VERTEBRAL COLUMN AND VERTEBRAE.

A. Side view of Human Vertebral Column; B. First Cervical Vertebra or Atlas; C. Side view of Thoracic Vertebra; D. Lumbar Vertebra. (For other references see text.)



TRANSVERSE SECTIONS.

A. Of body of one of the higher vertebrata; a. Body; b. Neural arch; c. Neural canal. B. Of a lower vertebra; a. Body; b. Neural arch; c. Neural canal. (For other references see text.)

two chambers, and in the higher vertebrates with four. The Vertebrata are usually divided into five classes: 1. Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia, and many attempts have been made to gather these classes into groups, the plan is to divide them into Branchiata (Fishes and Amphibians), because at some portion of their life they are provided with gills, and Branchiata (Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals), having no gills. The latter are sometimes called Amniota or Allantoidea, because the embryo is provided with an amnion and an allantois, while both these are absent in the Branchiata, which are therefore called Anamniota or Anallantoidea. (Cenozoic Vertebrates (Fishes, Amphibia, and Reptiles), and Mammoththeria, or Warm-blooded Vertebrates (Birds and Mammals); and Huxley three: Ichthyoskela (Fishes and Amphibia), Sauropsida (Reptiles and Birds),

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ver-ti-cal, *a. & s.* [Fr. *vertical*; from *lat. verticalis*, from *verto*, *genit. vertis* = a vertex.]

vertical-anthers, s. pl.

Bot.: Anthers which are at the upper extremities of the filaments, and being inserted by their base point upward.

vertical-circle, s.

Astron.: A great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a vertical circle.

vertical-dial, s. [DIAL, s. 1 B.]**vertical-escapement, s.**

Horol.: An old form of escapement in watches, in which the axis of the scape-wheel is at right-angles to that of the verge, thus making its plane of revolution vertical, the plane of oscillation of the balance being assumed to be horizontal.

vertical-fins, s. pl.

Icthyol.: Fins situated in the median dorsal line from the head to the tail, and in the ventral line of the tail. Sometimes the vertical fins are continuous, or nearly so, but usually three vertical fins are distinguished—one in the dorsal line (i. e. dorsal fin), one in the ventral line behind (i. e. anal fin), and one confined to the extremity of the tail (the caudal fin), called also Unpaired Fins.

vertical-leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Leaves which present one of their edges directly upwards, so that neither side can be called upper or lower.

vertical-line, s.

Survey.: A perpendicular line; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. [VERTICAL, B.]

vertical-plane, s.

1. [PLANE, ¶ 6.]
2. *Conic sections*: A plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through it.

vertical-steam-engine, s. A form of steam-engine in which the piston reciprocates vertically, as distinguished from the horizontal, inclined, or rotary. [STEAM-ENGINE.]**vertical-strata, s. pl.**

Geol.: Strata dipping at an angle of 90°. They constitute one side of a large basin or trough. Example, the strata at Alum Bay in the Isle of Wight.

***vēr-ti-cal-i-tē, s.** [Eng. *vertical*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vertical or in the zenith.

"Date them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers to the different points of the verticality."—*Arnone: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. x.

vēr-ti-cal-ly, adv. [Eng. *vertical*; -ly.] In a vertical manner, position, or direction in the zenith; perpendicularly.

"The said... vertically smother over the habitations of Peru and Brazil."—*Arnone: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi, ch. x.

vertically compressed, s.

Bot.: The same as DEPRESSER.

***vēr-ti-cal-nēs, s.** [Eng. *vertical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vertical.**vēr-ti-cil, vēr-ti-cil, s.** [VERTICILLUS.]

Bot.: A term applied (1) to leaves when they stand around the stem in a circle, or when more than two of them are opposite; (2) to flowers when two verticillasters are united; (3) more rarely to branches when several spring from the stem at the same height. The use of the word was introduced by Linnaeus. Link used the expression Spurious Verticil or False Whorl.

vēr-ti-cil-lār-i-g, s. [Formed from Mod. Lat. *verticillus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Clusieae, containing one species, *Verticillaria acuminata*, a Peruvian tree with acuminate leaves, two coloured sepals, and many stamens, and a three-valved capsular fruit.

vēr-ti-cil-lās-tōr, s. [Mod. Lat. *verticillus*, and Lat. *aster* = a star.]

Bot.: Hoffmannsegg's name for a cyme reduced to a very few flowers. This is the normal inflorescence in the Linnaean, in the species of which two verticillasters are situated opposite to each other in the axils of opposite leaves.

***vēr-ti-cil-lā-ta, s. pl.** [Form. pl. of Mod. Lat. *verticillatus* = verticillate.]

Bot.: The fifty-eighth order of plants in Linnaeus's Natural System. It corresponded to the modern Labiate.

vēr-ti-cil-lōtē, vēr-ti-cil-lōt-ōd, a. [VERTICILLAT-.]

1. *Bot.*: Whorled (q. v.). Having leaves, flowers, or more rarely branches, arranged in verticils or whorls.

2. *Zool.*: Arranged like the spokes of a wheel.

vēr-ti-cil-lūs, s. [Lat. = a spindle-whorl; dimin. from *verto*, genit. *verticis* = a vertex (q. v.).]

Bot.: The same as VERTICIL (q. v.).

***vēr-ti-cil-i-tē, s.** [Fr. *verticille*, from Lat. *verto*, genit. *verticis* = a vertex (q. v.).] The property or power of turning; rotation, revolution.

"It will appear endowed with a stronger and more durable verticality."—*Hogge: Works*, iii, 315.

***vēr-ti-cil-ō, s.** [Lat. *verticulum*, dimin. from *verto*, genit. *verticis* = a vertex (q. v.).] An axis, a hinge, a turning point.

"The verticle is near, when admiration from its road, and luxury at home threaten our change."—*Waller: Apology for Learning*, l. 11.

vēr-ti-dine, s. [Etyml. doubtful.]

Chem.: An organic base, said to exist in the tar of lustrous shale. It has not yet been isolated.

***vēr-tig-in-ōs, a.** [Lat. *vertiginosus*, from *verto*, genit. *verticis* = vertigo (q. v.); Fr. *vertigineux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vertiginoso*.]

1. Turning round; revolving, rotary.

"This vertiginous motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around."—*Bradley*.

2. Of the nature of vertigo; affected with vertigo; dizzy, giddy.

"I was sick before of a vertiginous giddiness and irresolution."—*Bacon: De Motu*, p. 125.

3. Causing vertigo; apt to affect one with giddiness.

"The smells of meat and scrumptious drinkings."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 15.

4. Apt to turn or change; unstable, fickle, inconstant.

"Depending upon... the winds and tides of this vertiginous world."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 5.

***vēr-tig-in-ōs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *vertiginous*; -ly.] In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

"Go to! The smoothest, safest of you all... Will rock vertiginously in turn and reel."—*Keats: Hyperion*, l. 2, 365.

***vēr-tig-in-ōs-nēs, s.** [Eng. *vertiginous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vertiginous; a whirling, or sensation of whirling; giddiness, dizziness.

"The vertiginousness of our own brains."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 5.

vēr-ti-gō, vēr-ti-gō, s. [Lat., from *verto* = to turn.]

Pathol.: Giddiness; a feeling as if external objects whirled round, or as one had been whirling round, or were about to fall, which one tends to do unless he grasp something fixed or sit down. Sometimes there is staggering without any considerable sense of giddiness, and at others the exact reverse. The malady is most common in advanced life, and is sometimes the precursor of apoplexy or paralysis. The staggering of a drunken man is a form of vertigo produced by alcoholic poisoning; that of a patient on first attempting to rise after a long illness is caused by weakness. It is a common symptom of excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain, and also of derangement of the digestive organs. Except when there is obvious plethora of the system, tonic medicines are required.

***vēr-ti-lin-ō-ar, a.** [Eng. *verticil* (q. v.), and *lin* = straight.]

Bot.: Straight, rectangular.

vēr-tū, vēr-tū, +vēr-tū, +vēr-tū, s. [Ital. *virtu*, *virtu*, for *virtute* = virtue, excellence, especially in a love of the true arts, from Lat. *virtutem*, accus. of *virtus* = virtue (q. v.).] Artistic excellence; that quality which commands art.

"The virtuosos of the age... art, antiquity, or curiosity collector."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

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are preserved in museums, private collections, or the like.

"I had thought to my chamber to place it in. To be shown to my friends as a piece of my collection."—*The March of Time*.

***vēr-tū, s.** [VIRTUE.]

***vēr-tū-gal, s.** [See def.] A doubtful word, probably the same as FARTHINGALE. (See *Variations*, as the author (see *vari*) speaking of Sardanapalus, who was effeminate and wore women's clothes.)

"Amid his vertigals for aye he drew From his Lieutenant, who shut him up in his own room."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

***vēr-tū-les, a.** [VIRTUELESS.]

***vēr-tū-nal, a.** [From Lat. *verto* = an Etruscan deity, the god of the change, from *verto* = to change.] A doubtful meaning, Davies (*Suppl. Gloss.*) Adams, having the first syllable (Lat. *apertus*) chiefly in his mind, uses the word = spring.

"Her smiles are more reviving than the sun's."—*Arnone: Works*, l. 53.

***vēr-tū-ōs, a.** [VIRTUOUS.]

vēr-tū-ōs, a. [VIRTUOUS.]

vēr-tū-lā-mi-an, s. [Lat. *Verulamius*, ancient name of St. Albans.] One of the names of St. Albans, or to Francis Bacon Verulam.

"A term well fitted for the reception of the famous doctrine."—*Marshall: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

vēr-vain, vēr-vin, vēr-valne, vine, vēr-veyne, s. [Fr. *verveine*, Lat. *verbenā*.] [VERBENA.]

Bot.: The genus *Verbena* (q. v.), species *officinalis*.

"She nightshade strows to work her ill, Thence with the vervain, and the dill, That bindeth with her of their will."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, l. 1.

***vēr-vain-mallow, s.**

Bot.: *Malva Alcea*, a native of Germany.

verve, s. [Fr.] Spirit; enthusiasm.

"Yet with genuine verve and impulse."—*De Quincey: De Quincey*, l. 1.

***vēr-vel, *vēr-vail, s.** [Fr. *verve*, label tied to a hawk, and containing owner's name, &c.]

"Free leonardine slave, thy happy feet In silver fetters verve's hand."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, l. 1.

vēr-vēt, s. [Etyml. doubtful.]

Zool.: *Cercopithecus verve*, a monkey, from Senegal and surrounding tracts. Prevailing tint greenish head, and breast light dun, jaws dark.

vēr-y, vēr-ai, vēr-ra, vēr-ver-ol, vēr-rey, vēr-rye, a.

1. Fr. *verai*, *verai* (i. e. *ver* = true, *ai* = low Lat. *verum*, from Lat. *verus*, *verus* = veracious (q. v.); cf. *ai* = *ver* = true, from Lat. *verus*; *ai* = true; Russ. *vera* = faith, belief.)

A. As adjective:

1. Veritable, real, true, act.

"Very God of very God."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

2. True, exact, correct.

"These adjectives about the truth, and what most verities."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

3. Used before substantives.

(1) Exact conformity in nature with is expressed.

"The very night before he went away."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

(2) To indicate that the word is taken in its full and unmodified sense.

"The adverb mutual from very honest away."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

(3) To give emphasis, intensity, or generally. (Equivalent to *very*.)

"Thou art, the very best of men."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

(4) Used as equivalent to *adverb*.

"Nothing but the very best of men."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

(5) Used as equivalent to *adjective*.

"Frequently in the sense of *adjective*."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

"Thou hast the very best of men."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

B. As adv. In a high degree, to a extent; greatly, extremely, exceedingly.

"Very weak and faint."—*Shelley: The Shipwreck*, l. 1.

¶ Formerly used commonly to qualify

late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēr. a. hēr, thēr; pl. pīt, sīr, sīr, marino; go, or, wōr, wōlf, wōrk, wō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, our, rāle, fūl; trī, sīrian. sē, sē; ey = ā; qu = k

FIGURE 1
VERICA-FISCH

= shua. -ble, -dlo, &c. = bəl, dɔl.

vi-a-bi-l-i-ty, a. [Eng. *viability*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being *viabile*; the capacity of living after birth.

"Fecundity is a measure of *viability*." — *Proc. Royal Society*, Feb. 20, 1900.

2. The capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical areas; as, the *viability* of a species.

vi-a-bi-le, a. [Fr., from *vie* (Lat. *vita*) = life.]

Viabile (Med.): A term applied to a newborn child, to express its capability of sustaining independent existence.

"Viabile," likely to live, [is] applied to that condition of a child at birth. — *Harper's Reproductive System*, etc.

vi-a-duct, s. [Lat. *via ducta* = a way led (or conducted) across; from *via* = a way, and *ductus*, fem. sing. of *ducere*, pa. par. of *duco* = to lead, to conduct.] [WAY.] A term applied to extended constructions of arches or other artificial works to support a roadway, and thus distinguished from aqueducts, which are similar constructions to support waterways.

This term has become familiar during the present century, in consequence of the great number of vast structures so designated which have been erected in various parts of the world for the purpose of carrying railroads over valleys and districts of low levels, and the general name of viaduct is now recognized as applicable to all elevated roadways for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, brick, or stonework are established, and usually among the principal railroad works to be enumerated viaducts of all these materials.

vi-age, 'vo-ago, 'vy-ago, s. [VOYAGE, s.]

vi-ál, 'vi-all, 'vi-ol, 'vi-ole, 'vi-oll, 'vi-olle, 'vy-ole, 'vy-oll, s. [O. Fr. *viol*, *vielle*, *vielle*, *vielle*; Fr. *vielle*.] [VIOL.] A small glass vessel or bottle; a phial (q.v.).

She said, and laid the seal to be brought. — *When she is laid (laid) the deadly draught.*

"To pour out vials of wrath upon one; To see vengeance on him. (The reference is to Rev. vi.)"

vi-ál-ut, [VIAL, s.] To put in a vial or vial (Viburnum; Cassius, 874.)

vi-am-é-ter, s. [Lat. *via* = a way, a road, *vi-am-é-ter*.] An odometer (q.v.).

vi-and, 'vi-ande, s. [Fr. *viande* = meat, from Lat. *vianda* = things to be lived on, provisions; prop. neut. pl. of *viandus*, fut. pass. par. of *viere* = to live; Ital. *vianda*.] Meat dressed; food, victuals, provisions. (Used most exclusively in the plural.)

"Within the charred wine and bread disposed. With outwards such as need state require." — *Chapman's Homer's*, Odyssey III.

vi-and-ér, s. [Eng. *viand*; *-er*.]

1. A feeder, or eater.

2. One who provides viands; a host.

"To purchase the name of a sumptuous franklin as a reward." — *Bolton's Description of Ireland*, etc.

vi-and-ry, 'vi-and-rie, s. [Eng. *viand*; *-ry*.] Food, viands, provisions.

"To see there but very small provision of viands." — *Chapman's Homer*, etc.

vi-ar-y, a. [Lat. *via* = a way, a road.] Of, pertaining to, or happening on roads or on journeys.

"In words, in birds, in dreams, and all my senses, they are such, as natural interpretations of dim-sighted men." — *Chapman's Homer*, etc.

vi-a-té-ure, s. [Lat. *via* = a road, a way, and *te-ure* (archaic).] The art or science of constructing roads, bridges, canals, etc.

vi-at-ic, a. [Lat. *viaticus* = pertaining to a road or journey, from *via* = a road, a way.] Of, or pertaining to a journey or travelling.

vi-at-ic-um, s. [Lat. neut. sing. of *viaticus* = state (q.v.).]

1. *Viaticum* (Theology): Provisions, &c., for a journey.

"Sub thy pilgrimage is almost past. Thou treadst the lone pathway for it." — *Chapman's Homer's*, etc.

2. *Viaticum* (Geography): A travelling allowance for officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any other or perform any service.

2. *Ecceles*, & Church History:

(1) The Eucharist, as the support of Christians in their earthly pilgrimage.

(2) The abstinence and communion of the dying.

(3) (In the Roman Church): The Sacrament of the Eucharist given to persons in danger of death. The form is "Receive, brother [sister], the viaticum of the body of Our Lord Jesus Christ. May he guard thee from the malignant foe, and lead thee to eternal life."

vi-a-tor, s. [Lat. = a traveller, from *via* = a road, a way.]

1. *Viator* (Theology): A traveller.

2. *Viator* (Theology): A servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or apparitor.

vi-a-tor-i-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *viator*; *-al*, *-ly*.] As regards travelling.

"They are too far apart historically speaking." — *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 20, 1885.

vi-bex (pl. vi-bi-ges), s. [Lat. = the mark of a blow or stripe, a weal.]

Vi-bex (Pl.): Hemorrhagic spots of some magnitude arising on the skin in *Purpura* (q.v.). They are larger than Petechiae and smaller than Echinyma.

vi-bráe-u-lám (pl. vi-bráe-u-lá), s. [Mod. Lat. from *vibrare* = to agitate.]

Vi-bráe-u-lá (Pl.): Filamentous appendages in the *Polysia*. They generally consist of long bristles, capable of movement and easily excited. They are supposed to be organs of defence (*Defensio*: *Organ of Species* (ed. 1811), pp. 193-4.)

vi-brant, a. [Lat. *vibrans*, pr. par. of *vibro* = to vibrate (q.v.).] Vibrating, trembling, resonant.

"There is the vibrant tap of the woodpecker on the bar post." — *Harper's Magazine*, May, 1881, p. 62.

vi-bráte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *vibratus*, pa. par. of *vibro* = to shake, to swing, to brandish; cf. *leat*, *vibra* = to vibrate, to wave.]

1. *Vibrare* (Theology): To vibrate, to wave.

2. To swing, to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro.

"Pendulums, which being of equal length and unequal gravities vibrate in equal time." — *Clarke's The Astronomer*, prop. 3.

3. To move up and down, or to nod from without compression and dilation of parts, as an elastic fluid, to undulate.

"The undulating tide (like the hole in a drum, to let the air pass freely into and out of the barrel of the reed, as the covering membrane vibrates." — *Volley: Vol. Theat.*, etc.

4. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; to quiver, to sound.

"The whisper that to greatness still too near. Perhaps, yet vibration has secretly ear." — *Page: Poet's Society*, 357.

5. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

B. Transitive:

1. To move backwards and forwards or to and fro; to swing, to oscillate.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; to cause to quiver.

"Breath vibrate, that is vibrated or undulated." — *Blair*.

3. To measure or indicate by vibrations or oscillations, as, a pendulum vibrates seconds.

4. To throw with a vibratory motion; to launch, to hurl. (A Latinism.)

"A glorious people vibrated again. The lightning of the nations." — *Shelley: Into Liberty*.

vi-brá-tile, a. [Lat. *vibratilis*, from *vibratus*, pa. par. of *vibro* = to vibrate (q.v.).] Fr. *vibratile*. Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; vibratory.

vibratile cilia, s. pl. [CILIA, s.]

vi-brá-tíl-i-tý, s. [Eng. *vibratile*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibrate or oscillate.

vi-brát-ing, pr. par. or a. [VIBRATE.]

vibrating-plate steam-engine, s. A steam-engine in which the power is communicated to the crank through pistons which are vibrating in their motion, and which move through an arc of a circle.

vi-brá-tion, s. [Lat. *vibratio*, from *vibratus*,

pa. par. of *vibro* = to vibrate (q.v.); Fr. *vibration*; Sp. *vibración*; Ital. *vibrazione*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of vibrating or swinging to and fro.

2. The state of that which vibrates; oscillation. (See extract.)

"As understood in England and Germany a *vibration* comprises a motion to and fro. In France, on the contrary, a *vibration* denotes a motion to and fro. — *Quand? Physique* (ed. Athènes), § 200.

3. A resonant sound; a resonance.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Physics*: The reciprocating motion of a body, as of a pendulum, a musical chord, elastic plate, the air or the ether. The term oscillation is, however, more frequently used to denote a slow reciprocating motion, as that of a pendulum which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body; while vibration is generally confined to a motion having quick reciprocations, as that of a sonorous body, and proceeding from the reciprocal action of the molecules of the body on each other when their state of equilibrium has been disturbed.

2. *Physiol. & Physiol.*: A sensorial motion. [SENSORIAL-MOTIONS.]

vi-brá-tíl-i-ty, s. [Eng. *vibratile*; *-ity*.] A small vibration. [VIBRATION, II. 2.]

"The returned vibration being less vigorous than the original one (unless when excited by the pressure of the subject, or in certain morbid cases) is called a *minor vibration* or *vibratilis*." — *Bolton: Physiol. of the Mind*, § 4.

vi-brá-tive, a. [Eng. *vibrat(e)*; *-ive*.] Vibrating, vibratory.

vi-brá-tó, s. [Ital.]

Vi-brá-tó: A pulsating effect in vocal music caused by rapidly varying emphasis on the same tone; differing from the *trémolo*, in which there is a fluttering alternation of tone.

vi-brá-tór-y, a. [Eng. *vibrat(e)*; *-ory*; Fr. *vibratoire*.]

1. Vibrating, consisting of or belonging to vibration or oscillation.

"The vibratory agitation of light and of air." — *Bolton: Physiol. of the Mind*, § 4.

2. Causing vibration.

vi-brí-ó, s. [Mod. Lat. from Lat. *vibro* = to shake, to quiver.]

1. *Zool.*: The type-genus of Ehrenberg's *Vibronidae* (q.v.). It approximately corresponds to the modern genus *Anguillula* (q.v.). Used also of any individual of the genus.

2. *Bot.*: According to Cohn, a genus of Schizomycetes, but Grove (*Bacteria* & *Fungi*) classes that genus and *Hypomonas* (Ehrenberg) with *Spirillum*, which he thus defines: "Cells are cylindrical or slightly compressed, simply arcuate, or spirally twisted, rigid, with a flagellum at each end (doublet in some species). Multiplication by transverse division, the daughter-cells for the most part soon separating. At times, also, a zoogloea is formed. The species are found in infusions, in brackish water, and in the slime of the teeth. Zopf asserted that minute spherical 'cocci,' short bacilli ('bacteria'), longer rodlets ('bacilli'), and filamentous ('hyphoid') forms, as well as curved and spiral threads ('vibrio'), 'spirillum'), &c., occur as vegetative stages in one and the same Schizomycete. (*Enge. Brd.* (ed. 1881), xxi. 329.)

"It may be noted that *Vibrio* is here [i.e., in Ehrenberg's *Infusio-nathereon*, p. 75] conceived to be naturally straight-lined, but capable of bending in undulating or a serpentine form, being thus distinguished from *Spirillum* by the fact that the undula-tion is not in one plane. But most modern observers are agreed that the species referred to *Vibrio* belong to two classes—the one, in which the undulations are serpentine being merely bacilli; the other, in which they are spiral, being indistinguishable from *Spirillum*. This is, therefore, another reason why the name *Vibrio* should be dropped." — *W. B. Grove: Bacteria & Fungi*, p. 62.

vi-brí-ó, s. [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrionis*; *-o*, aff. *-o*.] Of, belonging to, or induced by *vibrio*. In the last sense the word is incorrectly employed, the genus *Spirillum* and the latest genus *Vibrio* not being pathogenicous.

"Virens, who examined a sample, considered the granules found on these growths as not foreign but vibrioid." — *High: Inst. Hygiene*, p. 72.

vi-brí-ón-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrionis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

vi-brí-ón-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrionis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

vi-brí-ón-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrionis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

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vi-brí-ón-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrionis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

vi-brí-ón-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrionis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A lepidopteran family of Ehrenburg's Insectaria. These organisms are now known to be Nematoide Worms, and are classed in the family Anguillulidae (q.v.).

vi-bris-sae, s. pl. [Lat. = the small hairs in the nostrils, so called, according to Festus, because their extraction causes a person to shake his head.]

Bot.: Hairs or bristles attached to the tips of many mammals, and especially developed in the Carnivora and Rodentia. The vibrissae are organs of touch, and give warning of external obstacles, and branches of the fifth pair of nerves are distributed to their roots. Cats are rendered unable to catch mice when their whiskers are removed, and various experiments have shown that rabbits, without the assistance of their eyes, can by means of these hairs find so other in narrow passages. Popularly known as Smellers and Whiskers. In many birds the nasal apertures are covered with stiff, imperfect feathers (also called bristles), to which the name Vibrissae is sometimes applied. These, however, are not organs of touch, but serve to prevent the nostrils becoming obstructed by dust.

vi-bré-scôpe, s. [Eng. vibration, and Gr. σκοπεω (skopeo) = to see, to observe.] An instrument invented by Duhamel for graphically recording the vibrations of a tuning-fork, by means of an attached style on a piece of smoked paper gummed around a cylinder. The fork is made to vibrate, and the cylinder turned, the style making a mark whose waves correspond to the number of vibrations in a second.

vi-bür-um, s. [Eng. vibrum(um); -ia.] Derived from the vibulum.

viburnic-acid, s.

Chem.: A term formerly applied to an acid found in the bark of the guelder-rose, probably valeric acid.

vi-bür-nüm, s. [Lat. = the wayfaring-tree.]

Bot.: Guelder rose; a genus of Santalaceae. Shrubs or trees with opposite branches, simple leaves, and terminal or axillary panicles of white or pink flowers; calyx limb five-cleft, corolla campanulate or funnel-shaped, five-lobed; stamens five, stigmas three, sessile, ovary one to three-celled, fruit an inferior one-seeded berry. Species numerous, two United States species, *Viburnum edule* and *V. acerifolium*, nearly allied to the European Guelder Rose (*V. opulus*), produce berries agreeable acid in taste, which are used like cranberries. The berries of *V. tinctoria*, the Wayfaring tree, have medicinal properties. The wood is white and hard and is prized by turners. The fruit of the Common Guelder Rose is eaten in Sweden and Norway with honey and flour. The branches yield a yellow dye. [Grisbach, *Ann.*] *V. fumea* is the Laurustinus (q.v.). An oil extracted from the seeds of *V. coriaticum*, a large Himalayan shrub, is used by the Nepalese for food and for burning. The fruit of *V. cotinifolium*, *V. foetida*, *V. neriifolium*, and *V. stellatum*, Himalayan shrubs, are eaten by the natives. The wood of *V. cruebrum*, a small Himalayan tree, is very hard, close, and even-grained.

vic-ar, vic-aire, vic-ar, vic-ar-le, vic-ar-ye, vik-ar, vik-ar, s. [Fr. vicar = a vicar, a deputy, from Lat. vicarius, accus. of vicarius = a substitute, a deputy, from vicis = a turn, change, succession; Sp. & Ital. vicario; Port. vigário.] [Vulgar, *prof.*]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A deputy; a person deputed or authorized to perform the duties or functions of another.

"They might appoint a deputy or vicar to do it for them."—*Spelman On Tythes*, ch. xxi.

2. **Canon Law**: The priest of a parish, the prelatial titles of which are impropriated or appropriated; that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman who receives them and allows the vicar only the smaller tithes or a salary. [Reuter.]

"These appropriating corporations, or religious houses, were wont to depute one of their own body to perform divine service in those parishes of which the society was thus the person. The officiating minister was in reality no more than a curate, deputy, or vicar-gerent of the appropriator, and, therefore, called vicarius or vicar."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 12.

3. **Vicar of Christ**: A title in the early Church common to all bishops, but now confined to the Pope.

Site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hē; s. camel, hēr, thēr; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, er, wōre, welf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. a, o = ē; ey = ā; qu =

vicar-apostolic, s.

Roman Church: A name formerly given to a bishop or archbishop, generally of some remote see, to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his authority, or any ecclesiastical jurisdiction in some place where the ordinary was for some reason incapable of discharging his duties efficiently. Now vicar-apostolic, who are nearly always titular bishops, are appointed where no episcopate has been established, or where the succession has been interrupted. There are at present over a hundred of such vicariates in existence. The Church in England was governed by vicar-apostolic from 1660 till the re-establishment of the hierarchy by Pope Pius IX. in 1850.

vicar-choral, s.

1. A priest-vicar; a minor-canon (q.v.).

2. A lay-vicar (q.v.).

vicar-forane, s.

Roman Church: A dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The chief duty of vicar-forane is to maintain ecclesiastical discipline, report to the bishop on the lives of the clergy, and to preside at their local conferences. The first Council of Westminster (1852) adds to these the care of sick priests, the administration of Church property, and the maintenance of sacred buildings. In Ireland, at their sole function is to grant episcopal dispensations for the non-publication of banns.

vicar-general, s.

1. **Roman Church**: A clerk, usually (but not necessarily) in holy orders, and having a degree in canon law, appointed by a bishop to assist in the discharge of episcopal functions. In matters of jurisdiction the vicar-general is regarded as the ordinary, and there is no appeal from the former to the latter; but the vicar-general may not do any of those things which belong to the episcopal order. A bishop is not obliged to appoint a vicar-general, but may appoint two or more if necessary. The office corresponds closely to that of an archdeacon (q.v.) in the early and mediæval church.

2. **Anglican Church**: An officer employed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and some other bishops to assist in such matters as ecclesiastical causes and visitations.

vic-ar-age, s. [Fr. vicar; -age.]

1. The condition or state of a substitute or deputy; substitution.

"They have sole jurisdiction, and the presbytery only in substitution or vicarage."—*Sp. Taylor: Synodical Decisions*, § 3.

2. The residence of a vicar.

"Some vicarages are more liberally, and some more strictly, endowed."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 12.

3. The house or residence of a vicar.

vic-ar-ess, s. [Eng. vicar; -ess.] A female vicar. Also used of the wife of a vicar when she has the character of interfering in parish business.

"Mother Austin was afterwards decessed several years."—*Archæologia*, xxviii, 195.

vi-car-i-al, s. [Eng. vicar; -ial.]

1. Of or pertaining to a vicar; small.

"In some parishes vicarials, and in some vicarials tithes."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. i, ch. 12.

2. Vicarious, delegated.

"All derived and vicarial power shall be done away, as no further necessary."—*Blackwell: Sacred Classics*, bk. i, ch. 12.

3. Holding the office of or acting as a vicar.

"But the great proprietors of land soon found the inconvenience of a ministry so precarious and distant, and therefore for each a resident pastor, either vicar or vicar, either an incumbent or a substitute."—*Anglican Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 20.

vi-car-i-an, s. [Eng. vicar; -ian.] A vicar.

vi-car-i-ate, vi-car-i-ate, s. & s. [Low Lat. vicariatus.]

A. As adj.: Having delegated power; delegated.

"Held up by the vicar's authority of our See."—*Barrow: Works*, i, 30.

B. As substantive:

1. The office, position, or power of a vicar; a delegated office or power; vicarship.

"But the church has a vicar's spirit."—*Sp. Ball: Revolution Revisited*.

2. The jurisdiction of a vicar (q.v.).

"The College of the Propaganda, for the bishops, and the Propaganda, for the three jurisdictions."—*Italy: Propaganda*, 1850.

vi-car-i-eda, s. [Lat. vicarius.]

1. Ordinary language:

a. Of or belonging to a vicar, a substitute; delegated, delegated; as, power or authority.

2. Acting for or on behalf of another as a deputy, delegate, or substitute vicarious agent.

3. Performed, done, or suffered for another; suffered or done by deputy.

"The death of Christ was a vicarious act of man."—*Westwood: History*, vi, 12.

II. Med.: Occurring in one place of another; as, a vicarious secretion.

vi-car-i-eda-ly, adv. [Eng. vicar; -ly.]

In a vicarious manner; as, deputy, or substitute for another; by means of a deputy or substitute.

"Their preparation is most of it done through their dreamers."—*Italy: Propaganda*, 1850.

vic-ar-ship, s. [Eng. vicar; -ship.]

Office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

vic-ar-y, vic-ar-ys, s. [Vicarius.]

vice (1), vȳgo (1), vȳs, s. [Fr. Lat. vicum = a vicar, a fault.]

1. A fault, a blemish, a defect, a section.

"You have a vice of money in your pocket."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

2. Any immoral or evil habit or any evil habit or practice in which indulges; a moral fault or failing, a customary deviation in a single respect from a right standard; a special indulgence of immoral, impure, or appetites or passions.

"Let me persuade you to think of that from my experience and from the testimony is devastating your life."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

3. Depravity or corruption of (used in a general or relative sense without any plural; as, An age of vice.)

4. A fault; a bad habit or trick in old moralities or moral plays, often after one specific vice, as, Iniquity, vice, Fraud, &c.

"Like to the old vice, when a little danger of faith, in his face and his worth, a vice, had to the devil."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

5. The general title of the latter old moralities or moral plays, often after one specific vice, as, Iniquity, vice, Fraud, &c.

"Like to the old vice, when a little danger of faith, in his face and his worth, a vice, had to the devil."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

vice-bitten, s. A corrupted man; a prey to vice.

"What a jolly creature is a man who is bitten."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

vice (2), vȳgo (2), vȳs, vȳs, s. [Fr. vici (O. Fr. vici) = a vice, a spur, press, a winding stair, from Lat. vici, bryony, lit. = that which is twisted; cf. Ital. vite = a vine, a vice.]

A. As substantive:

1. Literally:

1. A winding-stair, a spiral stair.

"Then an angel came down to the stairs by a vice."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

2. An instrument with two jaws, which an object may be changed, leaving both hands free to work. The vice is not a vice proper, but has a tail is grasped by one hand, while the other hand is used to work upon the object held.

"The main plank of support, as of went with a vice in manner of a screw."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

3. Plumb: A tool used by plumb drawing lead into flat, rounded rods, canes, for lattice-work, &c.

II. Fig.: Grasping, holding, or binding.

"An old man that has been a vice but a vice."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

B. As adj.: Winding, spiral, &c.

"There were a hundred of them, with vice in the manner of a vice."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, 1. 1.

vice-, pref. [Fr. from Lat. vici = a fault, a change, a turn, change.]

A prefix, denoting in its compounds, acts in place or as deputy of another.

vie, *vye*, *vay*, *vay*, *vay*. [A contr. form of *evie*; Mid. Eng. *evien*, from O. Fr. *evier* (au jeu) = to vie (*eviguer*); lit. = to invite or challenge (to a game), from Lat. *invito* = to invite (q.v.); cf. Sp. *evitar* = amongst gamesters, to invite or to open the game by staking a certain sum; Ital. *invitare* (al gioco) = to vie or revie at any game, to drop vie; *invito* = a vie at play, a vie at any game; also, an inviting, proffer, or bidding. (*Florio*).] The true sense of *vie* being against (as in withstand, fight with), to *vie with* = to stake against, to wager against. (*Skeat*.)

A. Intransitive:

1. In old games, as glee, primero, &c., to wager on the value of one's hand against that of an opponent. [*Revis*.]

2. Hence, to strive for superiority; to contend; to endeavour; to be equal or superior; to rival. (Said of persons or things, and followed by *with* before the person or thing contended against, and by *in* or *for* before the object of contention.)

"Now voices over voices rise:
While each to be the loudest *vies*."
Swift. *Journal of a Modern Lady*.

B. Transitive:

1. To offer as a stake; to stake; to wager; to play as for a wager with.

"She had and revied others to the contrary."
Rowley. *Search for Money*.

2. To show or practise in competition; to put or bring into competition; to contend in or with respect to; to try to outdo in.

"Out, thou careless harlot! now thou *vies*
Vie tears with the hymn."
Ben Jonson. *Poc. iv. 3*.

3. **vie**, *vay*, *vay*, *vay*. A challenge, a wager; hence, a contest or struggle for superiority; a contention in the way of rivalry.

"Then came in Thon also with his *vie*, adding
moreover and saying that it could not be denied."
P. Holland. *Plutarch*, p. 319.

vi-é-é, *vay*, *vay*. [Fr., akin to *viol* (q.v.).]

Music: The hurdygurdy (q.v.).

vi-én-na, *vay*, *vay*. [Ger. *Wien*.]

Geog.: The capital of the Austrian empire, now Austria-Hungary.

Vienna-basin, *vay*, *vay*.

Geol.: A series of beds—the lowest Oligocene, the highest Pliocene—found in a basin-shaped hollow in the older rocks around Vienna. The Oligocene contains remains of *Mastodon tapirides*, *Rhinoceros sinuatus*, &c., and the Pliocene, *Dimotherium*, *Mastodon*, *Rhinoceros*, *Machærodus*, *Hyaena*, *Cervus*, *Antelope*, &c., with birch, alder, oak, beech, chestnut, hornbeam, liquidambar.

vi-én-nè-ge, *vay*, *vay*. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Vienna or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Vienna; as a plural, the inhabitants of Vienna collectively.

vi-ér-són-ite, *vay*, *vay*. [After Vierzon, Cher, France, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as *MELINITE* (q.v.).

vi-ét-ar-mis, *vay*, *vay*. [Lat.]

Law: With force and arms. (Words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass to show the violent commission of any trespass or crime; hence, with force and violence generally.)

"If a gamekeeper see a poacher at work in day-time, he must be content to summon him, and has no right then and there to collar him *vi et armis*."
Ford, March 3, 1886.

vi-ét-ing-hóf-ite, *vay*, *vay*. [After Mr. Viëtinghof; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Samarskite (q.v.), containing 23 per cent. of protoxide of iron. Found near Lake Baikal, Asiatic Russia.

viensœuxia (as *vyd-sû-si-a*), *vay*, *vay*. [Named after M. Viensœux, a physician of Geneva.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ. Root tuberous; stem branched; leaves narrow, sword-shaped; perianth six-parted, in two series of segments, the inner smaller. Natives of the Cape of Good Hope, cultivated in England for their ornamental flowers.

view (as *vü*), *vay*, *vay*. [O. Fr. *vue* = the sense, act, or instrument of seeing, the eyes, a glance, a view, a look, sign, &c.; prop. fem. of *vu* = viewed, seen, pa. par. of *voir* (Fr. *voir*) = to view, see, from Lat. *video* = to see; Fr. *vue*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; survey or examination by the eye; look, sight.

"Whose eye
Views all things at one view."
Milton. *P. L.*, li. 188.

2. Range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect; power of seeing physically.

"Soar above the view of men."
Shakspeare. *Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

3. The act of perceiving by the mind; mental survey or examination; intellectual inspection, observation, consideration.

"If the mind has made the inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a view of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally."
Locke.

4. Mental or intellectual range of vision; power of perception mentally.

5. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; that which is looked upon; a sight or spectacle presented to the eye; scene, prospect.

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."
Shakspeare. *Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

6. Appearance, show, aspect, look.

"You that choose not by the view."
Shakspeare. *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

7. A scene as represented by painting or drawing; a picture, sketch, or drawing, as a landscape or the like.

"More views, more panoramas are not pictures."
Poll. *Mail Gazette*, Dec. 10, 1887.

8. Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment, opinion, way of thinking, notion, idea, theory.

"By constant repetition of the same fundamental views, he forced them as it were upon the minds of his countrymen."
Brit. Quart. Review, lvi. 68.

9. Something looked towards or forming the subject of consideration; intention, purpose, design, aim.

"No man sets himself about anything, but upon some view or other which serves him for a reason."
Locke.

II. Law: An inspection of property in dispute, or of a place where a crime has been committed, by the jury previous to the trial of the case.

¶ (1) *Field of view*: [FIELD, s. A. II. 3.]

(2) *In view*: In sight; possible to be seen.

"The enemy's in view."
Shakspeare. *Lea*, v. 1.

(3) *In view of*: In consideration of; considering; having regard to.

(4) *On view*: Open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited or open to the public; as, The goods are now on view.

(5) *Point of view*: The point or direction from which a thing is seen; hence, figuratively, the particular mode or manner in which a thing is viewed, looked at, or considered; a standpoint.

(6) *To have in view*: To have as one's object or aim; to have regard to.

(7) *To the view*: So as to be seen by everybody; in public.

"Shall uplift us to the view."
Shakspeare. *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

(8) *View of frankpledge*: [FRANKPLEDGE, ¶.]

view-halloo, *vay*, *vay*.

Hunt.: The cry of the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover.

"There was nothing left but to trot back to Rappahannock, where there was first a view-halloo . . . and then a kind of scare."
Field, Dec. 17, 1887.

view (as *vü*), *vay*, *vay*. [See def.]

A. Transitive:

1. To see; to look on; to behold; to perceive with the eye.

"He, too, was viewed making for the wood."
Field, Dec. 31, 1887.

2. To examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining closely; to inspect, to survey, to explore.

"Go up and view the country."
Joshua, vii. 2.

3. To survey mentally or intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.

"The happiest youth, viewing his progress through,"
Shakspeare. *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

4. To regard; to consider in a particular light.

"The appointment was viewed with general approval."
Brit. Quart. Review, lvi. 68.

5. To perceive.

"View these letters."
Shakspeare. *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

B. Intransitive: To look; to take a view.

¶ *To view away*: To observe (a fox) breaking cover.

view-ér (iew-ér), *vay*, *vay*. [Eng. *viewer*.] One who views, inspects, surveys, examines; specif.:

(1) An official appointed to superintend inspect something; an overseer.

"The door-keepers were summoned before the view-ér, as *vi* call him, the secret."
Scott. *Lamia*, ch. 1.

(2) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by the court to view or inspect property in controversy, or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland parties called "shewers" point out objects to be viewed.

view-l-rés (iew-as-ü), *vay*, *vay*. [Eng. *viewless*.] The quality or state of being viewless.

"Often with characteristic tendency to generalise and viewless."
Guardian, Jan. 1, 1888.

view-l-rés (iew-as-ü), *vay*, *vay*. [Eng. *viewless*.] Incapable of being viewed or visible; not seen or perceived by the eye.

"Thus much is *viewless* to Empedocles."
Matthew Arnold. *Empedocles*, ch. 1.

view-l-rés (iew-as-ü), *vay*, *vay*. [Eng. *viewless*.] Pleasing to the eye. [*Proc.*]

view-sôme (iew-as-ü), *vay*, *vay*. [Eng. *view-some*.] Pleasing to the sight. [*Proc.*]

view-y (iew-as-ü), *vay*, *vay*. [Eng. *view-y*.] Holding or disposed to hold peculiarly given to views or schemes that are peculiar rather than practical.

vis-dá, *vay*, *vay*. [Etyim. doubtful.] In Okenay and land islands, beef or mutton hung without salt.

vi-gés-i-mal-o, [Lat. *rigesimus*.] Twentieth.

vi-gés-i-má-tion, *vay*, *vay*. [Lat. *rigesimus*.] The act of putting to death twentieth man. [*DECEMATION*.]

vi-gil, *vay*, *vay*. [Fr. *vigile*, from Lat. *vigilare* = to watch, from *vigil* = awake, vigilant, from *vigere* = to flourish, to thrive, same root as Eng. *wake*; Sp. *vigilia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of keeping awake; hence, from sleep at the natural or hours of rest; sleeplessness; hence, of being awake or watchful; wakefulness, watch.

"The delicate frame worn out by the vigils of many months."
Maryland, ch. xiv.

2. Devotional watching; hence, of service, praise, prayer, or the like, during the customary hours of rest; devotions.

II. Ecclesiastical & Church History:

1. Originally the watch kept on before a feast, then (from the eleventh century), the day and night of a feast. The practice of spending in public prayer, which is probably than Christianity, prevailed in the Church, and down to the present time was the usual practice to the greater. But there were many objects to which, from about that time, it was discontinued. In the Roman Church Midnight Mass before the feast of St. Stephen is the only relic of the old custom.

2. The devotional exercises or appropriate to the vigil or eve of a feast.

Vigils or Watchings of flowers:

Bot.: The rendering of Lat. *rigilare* used by Linnaeus (*Bot. Nat.*, li. 20) to describe the faculty of certain plants of opening and closing flowers at certain hours of the day or under the heading Horologium.

vi-gil-l-én-ge, *vay*, *vay*. [Lat. *rigilantia*, from *rigilare* = vigil, Sp. & Port. *vigilancia*; Ital. *vigilanza*.]

1. The quality or state of being watchful; attention of the mind in looking or guarding against danger, or in

like, lit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hár, there; pine, pít, air, air, marine; or, were, wól, wór, whé, sên; müte, osh, cüre, quite, cür, rôle, füll; trý, zýria. a, o = é; ey = ä; qu

for safety; watchfulness, wariness, circum-spection.

"They . . . made haste to make appear
With righteous plea, their utmost vigilance."
—Milton: *P. L.*, l. 2, 30.

2. Forbearance of sleep; wakefulness.
"Dignity yielded surreptitiously to sleep, and the
strong passion for his country should have given him
vigilance."—Bryant.

3. A guard, a watch.
"In this gate none pass
The vigilance."
—Milton: *P. L.*, l. 4, 300.

vigilance committee, *s.* A committee
or body formed to watch the progress or car-
rying out of some measure, or for the purpose
of protecting certain interests supposed to be
impaired, or for restraining any abuse or
misconduct.

"But at least it is well that the lawless and offend-
ing and of vigilance-committee has received a decisive
check."—*People*, April 22, 1908.

vigilant, *a.* [Fr. *vigilant*, *a.* [Eng. *vigilant*(e); -y.]
Vigilance.

"Their vigilance is honoured with this heavenly
light."—*Sp. Ballad*; *Cond.*; *Birth of Christ*.

vigilant, *a.* [Fr. *vigilant*, *a.* [Eng. *vigilant*(e); -y.]
Vigilance.

"He had passed his seventeenth year; but both his
mind and body were still in full vigour."—*Macaulay*:
Macbride, ch. 12.

2. *Physic*: Applied to a cat when borne in a
position as if on the look out for prey.

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Macbride, ch. 12.

vignetter (as *vin-yét-tér* or *va-nét-tér*),
s. [Eng. *vignetter*(e); -er.] An instrument for
vignetting a photographic picture.

vignettist (as *vin-yét-tist* or *vi-nét-tist*),
s. [VIGNETTE.] An artist who pro-
duces vignettes. [VIGNETTE, 4.]

"A singularly interesting paper upon Vignette Due
as a vignette."—*Notes & Queries*, Mar. 26, 1907, p. 260.

vignite (as *vin-yit*), *s.* [After Vignes,
Moselle, France, where found; suff. -ite
(Min.).]
Min.: An impure variety of magnetite (q.v.).

vi-gò-ni-a, *s.* [Fr. *vignone* = the vignone
(q.v.).] A dress fabric, either all wool or a
mixture of silk and wool.

**vig-ör, vig-ör, a. [O. Fr. *vigor*, *vigor*
(Fr. *vigour*), from Lat. *vigore*, accus. of
vigor = liveliness, force; from *vigo* = to be
lively; Sp. & Port. *vigor*; Ital. *vigore*.]
1. A flourishing state; possession of energy
or strength, physical or mental.**

"He had passed his seventeenth year; but both his
mind and body were still in full vigour."—*Macaulay*:
Macbride, ch. 12.

2. Physical or active strength or force of
body in animals.

"Cato his limbs (though tired)
His mother's touch a vigour fresh men
May: *Lucan*: *Pharsalia*, l. v.

3. Strength of mind; intellectual force;
energy.

4. Strength in animal or vegetable nature or
action; healthiness; as, the vigour of a plant's
growth.

5. Efficacy, efficiency, potency, energy.
His beams, unactive else, their vigour find."
—Milton: *P. L.*, viii, 97.

6. Vehemence, violence.
"Have felt the vigour of his race."
—Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*, l. v. 4.

vig-ör, v. [VIGOR.] To invigorate.

**vig-ör-rö-sö, ad. [Ital.]
Music: With energy.**

**vig-ör-ösa, v. [Fr. *vigoureux*, *a.* [Fr. *vigoureux*,
ad. O. Fr. *vigorous*, from *vigo*; Sp., Port., &
Ital. *vigoroso*.] Vigor.]**

1. Possessing vigor; full of physical strength
or active force; strong, robust, lusty.

"This vigorous most
When most unactive seemed."
—Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, l. 706.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by vigor,
energy, or strength; resulting from vigor,
either physical or mental; strong, powerful,
forcible, energetic.

"They had so sharp and vigorous answers, that
there was not one amongst them that spoke whole an
hours."—*Backus*: *Voyage*, l. 11, 12.

3. Strong in growth; healthy, robust.

"The vigorous vegetation, which constantly takes
place here."—*Amos*: *Voyage*, l. 1, ch. 1.

4. Expressed in energetic or forcible lan-
guage; as, a vigorous protest.

**vig-ör-ösa-lý, ad. [Eng. *vigorous*; -ly.]
In a vigorous manner; with vigor, energy,
or force, physical and mental; energetically,
strongly, forcibly.**

"To shoot as vigorously as if just gathered from the
plant."—*Paley*: *Natural Theology*, ch. 22.

**vig-ör-ösa-ness, s. [Eng. *vigorous*; -ness.]
The quality or state of being vigorous; vigor,
force, energy, strength.**

"If the elephant knew his strength, or the horse
the vigour of his own spirit, they would be as
reluctant."—*Sp. Taylor*: *Sermons*, vol. 11, ser. 18.

**vik-ling, v. [Icel. *vikling* = a free-
booter, rover, pirate, lit. = a creek-dweller,
from *vik* = a creek, inlet, bay; suff. -ing
(A.S. -ing) = sum of, belonging to; Sw. *vik*:
Dun. *vik* = a creek, cove; Icel. *vikja* = to
turn, to veer, to trend, to recede.] A rover,
freebooter, or pirate; used especially in the
legendary sagas of the bands of Scandinavian
warriors who, during the ninth and tenth
centuries, harried the British Isles and Nor-
mandy. From a misapprehension of the
etymology, the second pronunciation is often
used, the word being confounded with
sailing, with which it is wholly unconnected.
A sea-king was a man of royal blood, and
entitled to the name of king when in com-
mand even of a single ship; the sea-kings
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dition of a villanor set
vision of tenure to that
village, which is called per
from whence have now, in
modern tenures."—*See* *tenure*
any, villanor
lands, their places, shire,
borough are thine"
son: "If of *Barke* Tale on
r. villanor.] A ballad
and songs."—*Colin* *the*
la or residence.

l-l-n-é-l-é, s. [Lat.
companied part-song of
Fr.] A poem written in
rhymes, the first and last
anza alternating as the
cessary stanza, till they
as a couplet.

[A dimin. from *villan*
la or residence.

l-l-n-é-l-é, v. [Eng.
elapse, to degrade, to de-

ch *offense* marked.—*See*
l-l-n-é-l-é, s. [Eng.
One who villanor, de-

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service, although of a base nature, was certain
and defined. When lands held in villenage
descended from father to son in uninterrupted
possession, the occupiers or villenors were
entitled by prescription or custom to hold
their lands against the lord, so long as they
performed the services required of them under
their tenure, and according to the custom of
the manor. These customs were preserved
and evidenced in the rolls of the several
courts-baron in which they were entered or
kept on foot by the constant immemorial
usage of the several manors in which the
lands lay. Tenants holding such lands, having
nothing to show as title to their estates but
the entries in these rolls, or copies of them
authenticated by the stewards, came in time
to be called tenants by copy of court-roll, and
their tenure copyhold. [See *tenure*.]
Some form traces of the institution of villenage
ascribed to the curious as late as the days of the
Saxons.—*Medieval Hist. Eng.* ch. 1.
* Bondage, thralldom.
"Exercise most bitter tyranny
On vassals brought into their bondage;
So vassals were to like to sinful villenage."
—*Spenser* *P. v.* ll. 11, 12.

villénous, a. [Eng. *villain*; -ous.] Of or
pertaining to a villain.
villénous judgment, s.
Law: A judgment which deprived one of
his *liberty*, whereby he was discredited and
disabled as a juror or witness, forfeited his
goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted
the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the
trees, and committed his body to prison.
[See *liberty*.]

villénous, s. pl. [Pl. of *Lat. villus* = shaggy hair,
soft hair.]

1. *Lat.*: Hairs set closely together, so as to
constitute a surface like the pile of velvet.
They are most fully developed on the micones
and of the small intestines. They are really
little elevations or processes of the superficial
part of the cuticle. The chorion of the ovum
is also densely clothed with villi or vascular
processes, which, when fully developed, form
the fetal placenta.
2. *Bot.*: Long, close, rather soft hairs.

villénous, s. [Lat. *villi* = villi, and *forma* =
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1. *Ord. Lang.*: Made of twigs or shoots.
"In the live's villénous dome
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home."
—*Prior* *Alma* 11.

2. *Bot.*: Having many long, flexible shoots,
like osiers.

vi-ná, vó-ná, s. [BINA.]

vi-ná-ocóu (ce as sh), s. [Lat. *vinaceus*,
from *vinum* = wine.]

1. Pertaining to wine or grapes.
2. Of the nature or colour of wine.
"The general colour of the bird is brown, changing
to vinaceous red on the breast."—*White*: *Journal*,
p. 16.

* vi-ná-gó, s. [Low Lat., found in the *Oeno-*
met. *Lat. Gr.* as a rendering of *Gr. oinos*
(*oinos*); hence, the meaning may be (1), a
vine; (2), a vine-branch; or (3), a wild-dove
(*Forcellini*).] [Theozon.]

vin-ai-grétte, s. [Fr., from *vin* = wine, and
ai-gré = sweet.]

1. A small box of gold, silver, glass, &c.,
having perforations in the top for holding
aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, or
smelling-salts.
2. A smelling-bottle containing aromatic
vinegar.
3. A vinegar sauce.

* 1. A small, two-wheeled vehicle, to be
drawn like a bath-chair by a man or boy.

* vi-ná-rog, s. [Fr. *vin* = wine, and *rog* =
sour, like vinegar; hence, sour-temper-
ed, crabbed, morose.
"Even the ancient vinaceous Tantes admit it."
—*Carlyle*: *Fr. Rev.* pt. 1, bk. vii, ch. 12.

vin-ai-i-ocó, vón-ai-i-ocó, s. [Port.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of *Plumieria* (q.v.). Peren-
nial herbs or undershrubs, with evergreen
leaves. Flowers solitary, calyx five-partite;
corolla salver-shaped, white, blue, or purple;
the segments oblique; folioles two, erect;
seeds without seed-coat. Known species
about ten, from Europe, Asia, Africa, and
America. The Yellow Periwinkle (*P. lutea*) is
a native of the Southern States. The Greater
Periwinkle (*P. major*) is a native of the West
Indies, but is naturalized in Europe, and is
much cultivated about the pagodas of India.
The Lesser Periwinkle (*P. minor*) is an
European species, as also is the Herbaceous
Periwinkle (*P. herbacea*), a Hungarian species
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vin-ai-i-ocó, vón-ai-i-ocó, s. [Port.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of *Plumieria* (q.v.). Peren-
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5. To support or maintain as true or correct; to defend, to justify.

"And how that vindicates the making use of identical propositions for the improvement of knowledge, from the imputation of trifling, I do not see."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. iv, ch. viii.

6. To punish.

"We ought to have asked how far an holy war is to be justified: whether to enforce a new belief, and to vindicate or punish infidelity."—Bacon: [Todd.]

7. To avenge.

"Assembly ours, and all the Theban race, To vindicate on Athens thy disgrace."—Dryden: [Todd.]

¶ For the difference between to vindicate and to defend, see DEFEND.

vin-di-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vindictio*, from *vincere*, *pa.* *par.* of *vincere* = to vindicate (q.v.); Fr. *vindication*; Sp. *vindicacion*; Ital. *vindicazione*.] The act of vindicating; the state of being vindicated.

(1) The act of defending or supporting against wrong, oppression, or the like; defence, support.

"Another underlines his patronage, defence, and vindication."—Hale: *Contest*, of *Humilité*.

(2) Justification against denial, censure, objection, or accusation.

"Had given me this occasion for the vindication of this passage of my book."—Locke: *Third Letter to Bp. of Worcester*.

(3) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be just, right, or valid; as, the vindication of a claim.

vin-di-cā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *vindicat(e)*; *-ive*; Fr. *vindicatif*.]

1. Tending or serving to vindicate.

2. Vindicative, revengeful.

"He in heat of action Is more vindictive than jealous love."—Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, iv, 5.

vin-di-cā-tive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *vindicativeness*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being vindictive; vindictiveness.

vin-di-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who vindicates; one who justifies, defends, supports, or maintains.

"I should have had your lordship for my guarantee and vindicator in that point."—Locke: *Second Letter to Bp. of Worcester*.

vin-di-cā-tōr-ry, *a.* [Eng. *vindicat(e)-ory*.]

1. Tending or serving to vindicate or justify.

2. Punitive; serving the purpose of punishment; avenging, vindictive.

"The afflictions of Job were no vindictive punishments to take vengeance of his sins."—Bramhall: *Answer to Hobbes*.

vin-di-cā-trēss, *s.* [Eng. *vindicator*; *-ess*.] A female vindicator.

"Had the vindictress of the 'Rights of Women' lived in these days."—C. Knight: *Once Upon a Time*, n. 20.

vin-di-cā-tive, *a.* [A shortened form of *vindicative* (q.v.).]

1. Punitive; serving as punishment.

"Though there be much vindictive justice."—Sp. Taylor: *Rule of C. ceteris*, bk. iii, ch. ii.

2. Given to revenge; revengeful; characterized or prompted by revenge.

"A religion which had never effectually restrained their vindictive or their licentious passions."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

vindicative-damages, *s. pl.*

Law: Damages given, not merely to compensate the plaintiff, but to punish the defendant.

vin-di-cā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *vindicative*; *-ly*.] In a vindictive manner or spirit; by way of revenge; revengefully.

vin-di-cā-tive-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *vindicativeness*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being vindictive; revengeful, spite; revengefulness.

"There is a vindictiveness in fear, which may render it dangerous to its most innocent cause."—Cogan: *in the Passions*, pt. ii, ch. i.

vine, *v.* [Fr. *viner* = a vine, from Lat. *vinet* = (1) a vineyard, (2) a kind of pent-house for sheltering besiegers; *proje.* *from*, *slug.* of *vinus* = of or pertaining to wine, from *rinum* = wine; cogn. with Gr. *oinos* (*oinos*) = wine; *oin* (*oin*) = the vine; *oinos* (*oinos*) = the vine, grape, wine; A.S. *win-gard* = a vineyard.] (WINE.)

1. *History*:

(1) The genus *Vitis* (q.v.), and spec. *Vitis vinifera*, the Common or Grape Vine. It is

a climbing plant furnished with tendrils. The leaves are lobed, pinately toothed, naked, or downy; the flowers, as in other species, small, greenish, in panicles opposite the leaves; the berries, called grapes, oval, large, juicy, growing in clusters or bunches, are the finest of fruits. The native country of the vine is the region south of the Caspian Sea, Armenia, and the adjacent regions, extending perhaps to the north-western Himalaya. From a very early period, it was cultivated in Western Asia and Egypt (Gen. ix, 20, 21; xl, 10), whence it has spread to all the parts of the world suitable for its cultivation. It thrives best on the sunny sides of hills between 32° and 50° N. Its fruit is made into wine or brandy; the dried fruits of some varieties constitute raisins (RAISIN), while those of another variety are the currants of commerce (CURRANT). The eastern United States is richer in species of the vine than any other part of the world, having seven or eight species, four of which have yielded promising cultivated varieties. These are the Northern Fox-grape (*V. labrusca*), the Muscadine, or Southern Fox-grape (*V. rotundifolia*), the summer grape (*V. rotundifolia*), and the Winter, Chicken or Fries grape (*V. cordifolia*). Many valuable varieties have been produced by cultivation, as the Concord, Catawba, Delaware, &c. In California the European grape has been introduced, and is extensively cultivated, much wine being made.

(2) The long slender stem of any plant that trails along the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing

any fixed thing by its tendrils, or clasps; as a hop vine, a cucumber vine, &c.

2. *Roman Antiq.*: A military engine; named from its resemblance to a bow or to a bundle of vine branches. (See extract.)

"Wherefore fortifying his camp he made vines (an instrument of war made of timber & hurdles for men to go under safely to the walls of a town)."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*

vine-bower, *s.*

Bot.: *Clematis vitalba*.

vine-bunch, *s.* A bunch of grapes.

"Between the shadows of the vine-bunches Floated the glowing sunlight as he moved."—*Trington*: *Glenn*, 177.

vine-clad, *a.* Covered or clad with vines.

"In an orchard on the summer side, Vine-clad, Arthur's palace towards the stream, They met."—*Tennyson*: *Lancelot & Elaine*, l. 173.

vine-culture, *s.* Viticulture (q.v.).

"Germany has over a hundred and fifty schools of agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, and vine-culture, with farms, gardens, and vineyards attached."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

vine-disease, *s.*

Vegetable Pathol.: Any disease attacking the vine, spec.:

(1) That produced by the attacks of *Oidium Tuckeri* (VINE-MILDOW). In general it forms a white and very delicate cottony layer upon the leaves, young shoots, and young grapes of the vine, which soon causes them to be covered by brown spots, and then become first incriminated and finally destroyed. The fruit becomes abortive, or dwarfed and juiceless, and decay follows. There is a predisposition to the disease in certain states of the atmosphere. It first broke out in Kent in 1845, whence it spread to the continent of Europe, to Madeira, and to the English vines introduced into America, though American vines themselves escaped. Soon after its appearance, Mr. Tucker, a gardener at Margate, was the first to try sulphur as a remedy. It is still the best known, and the fungus has been named after its human destroyer.

(2) A disease of the vine produced by an aphid, *Phylloxera vastatrix* (PHYLLOXERA). The parasites cause the roots to swell, and finally to be incapable of discharging their functions, so that the plant wastes away or

perishes. They are as difficult to destroy as other aphides. *Phylloxera* is a native of America, but has been exported to where it has caused great ravages in vineyards, almost annihilating the some districts of France. As a means of coming its effects, the stocks of some hardy American species have been and grafted with the European vine method has proved very successful.

vine-dresser, *s.* An old and branch of a vine.

vine-fretter, *s.* One who dresses or prunes, and cultivates vines.

vine-grub, *s.*

Entom.: *Aphis vitis*, a small insect injures vines.

vine-mildew, *s.* [VINE-MILDOW.]

vine-look, *s.*

Bot.: *Allium ampeloprasum*.

vine-mildew, *s.* [VINE-MILDOW.]

Bot.: *Oidium Tuckeri*, a naked spore which attacks the vine. [VINE-DISEASE.]

vine-sawfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Selandria vitis*, a species of the caterpillar-like larva of which feeds on the vine.

vi-nē-ā-l, *a.* [Lat. *vinicus*.] Relating to or consisting of vines.

vinēd, *a.* [Eng. *vin(e)*; *-ed*.] Having like those of the vine; ornamented with leaves.

"Wreathed and vinēd and figured columns."

vin-ē-gar, *s.* **vin-ē-gōr**, *s.* **vin-ē-gōr**, *s.* **vin-ē-gōr**, *s.* **vin-ē-gōr**, *s.* [Lat. *vinum* = wine, from Fr. *vin* = wine, from *vin* and *alga* = sharp, sour.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A weak solution of acetic acid containing in most cases a certain proportion of extractive matter and tannic acid, giving to the source from which it is derived. Malt vinegar contains from 5 per cent. of real acetic acid, which is by the action of the acetous ferment of malt and grain usually of a deep red-brown color, and of kind of vinegar most esteemed by the French. Wine vinegar made in France by the action of poor and weak wines, contains the same amount of acetic acid as malt, but possesses a different flavor. A deal of French vinegar is prepared from sour apples, but it has neither the nor the strength of that made from Cider vinegar, largely used in the districts of this country, is prepared by sugar to a very acid cider, and allowed to stand in a warm room for some time, simply expressed from crab apples, well known as crab-vinegar. German vinegar is made by passing weak alcohol or shavings in presence of air. The cation proceeds much more rapidly the case of malt vinegar, but the flavor is so good. Distilled vinegar (white, i.e., malt or wine vinegar, which is subjected to distillation, contains from seven per cent. of acetic acid, some of the essential principles of the vinegar from which it is derived. Vinegar is crude acetic acid produced by destructive distillation of wood. When purified and diluted, it is not unfrequently sold as white vinegar. [Acetic acid] is largely used as a condiment in salads, &c., and as a preservative in pickles. Taken internally, it is a ant. Much diluted, it may be used in the body in fever, as a clock excessive action, and as an ingredient in cod liver oil.

2. *Fig.*: Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper.

"There's vinegar and pepper in it."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, iii, 4.

B. As adj.: Sour, crabbed.

"And others of such vinegar aspect."

"That they'll not show their teeth in us."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*

Vinegar Bible, *s.* A Bible printed in 1711 at the Clarendon Press in Oxford, named because in the running heads Luke xiii. vinegar was misprinted for

ate, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wā, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēr; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; s or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. *a*, *o* = *ō*; *ey* = *ē*; *q* =

as difficult to destroy as *musca* is a native of men exported to Europe and great ravages in the annihilating the vine in France. As a means of saving stocks of some of the vines have been planted in European vine. The very successful.

a. An old and fruitless.

One who dresses, trims, or makes vines.

vine-grub, s. A small insect that eats the roots of vines.

(VINE-MILDEW.)

(VINE-FRITTER.)

Polyporus.

vine-fungus, s. A small, spotted mould.

(VINE-DISEASE, 1.)

vitifera, a species of *Savoy*, a variety of which feeds on the

vines. [Relating to a vine.]

(v.) [Having leaves like; ornamented with vine.]

and figured columns. "The vine-grub."

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vinegar-cruet, s. A small glass bottle for holding vinegar.

vinegar-eel, s. *Zoöl.*: *Anguilla aceti*, a microscopic nematode worm, narrowed posteriorly, and terminated by a drawn-out point; oesophagus cylindrical. Formerly found very commonly in vinegar, but now rarely met with, owing to the absence of murex from the more modern vinegar and the presence of sulphuric acid.

vinegar-plant, s.

Botany.: *Fraxillum planum*, a mould found in layers on the surface of saccharine liquids undergoing acetous fermentation, which it lends greatly to aid. Under the microscope, the fungus layers are found to consist of interlaced and branched threads.

vinegar-yard, s. A yard where vinegar is made and kept.

vin-é-gar, s. [VINEGAR, s.]

1. To make into vinegar; to make sour with or as with vinegar.

2. To apply vinegar to; to pour vinegar over. (See extract under TITILLATE, B. 1.)

vin-é-gar-étte, s. [VINAGRET, s.]

vin-é-gar-y, s. [Eng. vinegar; -y.] Sour, sharp, crabbed.

"In a saucy saucy way."—*Penn.*: *Men with a Shovel*, ch. 111.

vin-ér, s. [Eng. viner(-); -er.]

1. A vine-dresser.

2. A member of the Vintners' Company.

VINER, 7.]

vin-ér-y, vyn-ér-y, s. [Eng. vine; -ry.]

1. A vineyard.

"The vineyard of Hamer"—*Pibyan*: *Chronicle* (an. 8)

2. A kind of greenhouse in which vines are cultivated and grapes are ripened by artificial heat from stoves or flues.

vinetier, vinitier, s. [Fr. *vinetier*.] A vintner (q.v.).

"The Mayor was vinitier till he broke the vinitier."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 342.

vinétte, s. [A dimin. from *vine*.] A aprig or branch. (*Prov.*)

vin-ew (ew as ū), s. [VINEWED.] Mouldy.

"Don would it catch a *vinew*, begin to putrify, and become but a white."—*P. Holland*: *Pinn*, bk. 212, ch. 11.

vin-ewed, vin-ewed (ew as ū), s. [Prop. *ewed*, from A.S. *finewin*, *finewin* = to become mouldy or musty, from *finig*, *finig* = musty.] Mouldy, musty.

"Many of Chaucer's words are become, as it were, new to us and bear with over long lying."—*Beaumont*: *Letter to Spight*, (*Chaucer*, 1602.)

vin-ewed-ness, vin-ewed-ness (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *vinewed-ness*.] The quality or state of being vinewed or mouldy; mouldiness, mould.

"Bartholomew's *vinewed-ness*, such as is on bread or meat long kept."—*Barrett*: *Allegoria*, in *Voce Bourne*.

vine-yard, vine-yarde, vyn-yerd, s. [A.S. *vineyard*.] A plantation of vines producing grapes.

"For three, at least, in compass of the year, The vineyard must employ the sturdy steer."—*Warton*: *Virgil*; *Georgic* li. 341.

vingtaine (as van-tān), s. [Fr. = a score.] One of the divisions into which the parishes in Jersey are divided.

vingtenier (as van-tān-nyé), s. [VINO-TENIER.] A collector of rates in the vingtaines of Jersey.

vingt of un (as vant-é-ūn), s. [Fr. = twenty-one.]

(*Gaul.*) A game in which the object is to make the number or value of the pips on the ends as near as possible twenty-one.

vin-ic, s. [Lat. *vinum* = wine; Eng. adj. *ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from wine.

vin-i-flor-téur, s. [Fr.] An apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapours that escape from liquids during the process of vinous fermentation. It is a conical vessel or cap, covering a hole in the top of the fermenting-tun, which is in other respects made airtight.

The conical vessel is surrounded by a reservoir of cold water so that the spirituous vapours rising from the liquid will be condensed on the side of the reservoir, and, running down its sides, be returned to the tun. A tube carries off uncondensed vapours.

vi-nif-ér-ss, s. pl. [Lat. *vinum* = wine, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Jussieu's name for the Vitaceæ (q.v.).

vinitier, s. [VINETIER.]

viniterie, s. [VINITIER.]

vin-newed (ew as ū), s. [VINEWED.]

vin-ny, s. [A.S. *finig*, *finig*.] Mouldy, musty, vinewed.

vi-nô-lén-ey, s. [Lat. *vinolentia*, from *vinum* = wine.] Drunkenness, tipping.

vi-nô-lent, s. [Lat. *vinolentus*, from *vinum* = wine.] Drunken; given to tipping.

"Than wot they sale than art a great gloton, A devourer, or els *vinolent*."—*A Ballad of Good Counsel*.

vi-nôm-ê-tôr, s. [Lat. *vinum* = wine, and *Eng. mater*.] A form of hydrometer for measuring the strength of wine.

vin ordinaire (as van or-dî-nâr), s. [Fr. = ordinary wine.] A kind of cheap claret. Also applied to the cheaper varieties of many kinds of wine, white or red; the common wine of the country.

vi-nôse, s. [VINOUS.]

vi-nôse-i-ty, s. [Eng. *vinous*(-); -ity.] The quality or state of being vinous.

vin-ôse, vi-nôse, s. [Lat. *vinosus*, from *vinum* = wine.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

"Water will limble the small remains of spirit, and acquire a vinous flavour."—*J. Philop.*: *Order*, li.

vinous-fermentation, s. Alcoholic fermentation. [FERMENTATION, 11.]

vin-quish, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] A disease in sheep, in which they pine and languish away.

vint, s. [From *vintage* (q.v.).] To gather at the vintage; to make into wine.

"I would't give a straw for the best wine that ever was vinted."—*Trollope*: *Bartholomew's*, ch. 222.

vint-age (age as ig), vint-ago, s. [A corrupt. of *vin*, Eng. *vinous*, *vinous*, *vinous*, for *vinage*; Fr. *vinage*, *vinage* = a vintage, from Lat. *vinum* = a vintage, from *vinum* = (1) wine, (2) grapes, and *de* = to take away, from *de* = off, away, and *emo* = to take.]

1. The produce of the vines for a particular season.

2. The wine produced by this crop of grapes in one season; as, the vintage of 1874.

3. The time of gathering the crop of grapes. "The grape-gatherer to time of vintage."—*P. Holland*: *Pinn*, bk. 212, ch. 11.

4. Wine generally. (Tennyson: *Will Water-proof*, 97.)

vintage-spring, s. A wine-fount.

vint-age (age as ig), s. [VINTAGE, s.] To gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

vint-ag-ér (as as ig), s. [Eng. *vintage*(-); -er.] One who gathers the vintage.

"The star named in Latin *Vindemitor*, i.e. the vintage."—*P. Holland*: *Pinn*, bk. 212, ch. 222.

vint-ag-lîng (ag as ig), s. [Eng. *vintage*(-); -ing.] The act of gathering a vintage.

vint-nér, vint-on-ner, vint-ner, s. [Prop. *vinetier*, from Fr. *vinetier*; Low Lat. *vinetarius* = a wine-seller, from Lat. *vinum* = a vineyard, from *vinum* = wine.] One who deals in wine; a licensed victualler, a wine-dealer, a tavern-keeper.

"He staved all the wine in a vintner's cellar."—*Mansel*: *Hot. Eng.*, ch. v.

7 The Vintners are one of the London Companies. They were incorporated A.D. 1365.

vint-nér-y, s. [Eng. *vintner*; -y.] The trade or occupation of a vintner.

"The father of him did perform cockery and vintnery."—*Carle*: *Pr. Revolution*, pt. li, bk. v, ch. li.

vint-rý, vint-rie, s. [A contraction for

vintieris (q.v.).] [VINTNER.] A place where wine is stored or sold.

vin-y, s. [Eng. *vine*; -y.] Pertaining or relating to vines; producing vines, abounding in vines.

"From thence he borrow'd many a cheerful sea, The ring knee and Volga's sail did pass."—*W. B. Yeats*: *Pinnary*, ch. 11.

vin-yl, s. [Lat. *vinum* = wine; -yl.]

Chem.: C_2H_2 . The hypothetical radical of vinyl alcohol.

vinyl-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_4O = C_2H_3$. The name applied to this pungent liquid supposed to be the first member of the allyl series of alcohols, and obtained by agitating acetylene, C_2H_2 , with sulphuric acid, and distilling. It has since been shown to correspond with crotonic aldehyds.

vinyl-chloride, s.

Chem.: C_2H_3Cl . A gas having an alliaceous odour, and liquefying at 18°. It is obtained by first forming ethene chloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, and then treating it with silver oxide, $2C_2H_4Cl_2 + Ag_2O = 2C_2H_3Cl + 2AgCl + H_2O$. The bromide and iodide are similarly formed.

vi-ôl (1), vi-ol, vi-oll, vy-ol, s. [Fr. *viola*, *viola*; Prov. *viola*, *viola*, from Low Lat. *viola*, *viola* = a viol, from Lat. *vitular* = to celebrate a festival, keep a holiday, prop. = to sacrifice a calf, from *vitulus* = a calf; Sp., Port., & Ital. *viola*. *Viol* and *viola* are doublets.]

Music: A stringed instrument a little larger than the violin; it was furnished in England with five or six strings, had a fretted finger-board, and was played with a bow. The viol is found depicted in MSS. as early as the eleventh century. In France, Germany, and Italy the number of the strings varied between three and six. It is supposed that they were tuned in fourths and thirds. A chest of viols consisted of six instruments of various sizes, the smaller ones were called in England treble, the next mean, and the larger bass viols: the treble viol was some at larger than this.

Viol, and the music for it was written in the treble clef; the mean (or tenor) viol was about the same length and breadth as the modern tenor violin, but was thicker in the body; its music was written in the C clef. The bass viol was much about the same size as the violoncello, and the music for it was written in the bass clef.

"His heart dances to the melody of the harp and the viol; he dances every body sense till pleasure itself is converted into pain of insensibility."—*A. Noe*: *Christian Philosophy* § 36.

viol d'amore, s.

Music: An obsolete instrument of the violin family. In addition to catgut strings, metal strings were placed under the finger-board, which, by the production of sympathetic sounds, gave a peculiar quality of tone to the instrument. (*VIOLIN*, (2).)

vi-ôl (2), s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Naut.: A large messenger used in weighing an anchor by the capstan.

viol-block, s.

Naut.: A large snatch-block (q.v.).

vi-ô-lâ (1), s. [Ital.] [*Viol*, (1).]

Music: The tenor violin. It has four strings, A, D, G, C. The two lowest are covered strings. Music for this instrument is written in the alto clef, whence it is sometimes called *alto viola*.

viola-bastarda, s. [*VIOLA-POMPOSA*.]

viola da gamba, s. [*GAMBA*.]

viola di bordone, s.

Music: An instrument of the violin kind, stringed with six or seven catgut strings, C, G, D, A, E, C. Beneath the gut were metal strings varying in number from sixteen to as many as forty-four, arranged in a diatonic order. The sympathetic strings were occa-



VIOLA

vir, marine; gô, pô, ey; a; q; = kw.

bill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ian, -ian = shan. -tion, -tion = shün; -tion, -tion = shün. -ious, -ious, -ious = shün. -ble, -ble, &c. = bel, del.

asionally plucked with the left hand in playing. The instrument is now obsolete. It was also called *viola di fagotto*, *viola bastarda*, and *barytone*.

viola-pompea, s.

Music. A species of *viol da gamba*, invented by John Sebastian Bach. It had five strings; the four lower strings were tuned in fifths, and the fifth string was tuned to *e*, by means of which greater facility in the execution of extended passages was possible.

vi-ô-lâ (2), s. [Lat. = a viol st.]

Bot. Violet; the typical genus of *Violæ* (q.v.). Low herbs, more rarely shrubs, with radical or alternate leaves or flowers; on one, rarely on two-flowered peduncles; calyx of five sepals, extended at the base; petals five, unequal, the under one spurred at the base; anthers connate, two of them spurred behind; capsule of three elastic valves; seeds ovoid or globose. Known species about two hundred, from temperate countries. Several of these are cultivated in gardens, some of them, as *V. tricolor*, known by the several popular names of Pansy, Pansy Violet, and Hearts Ease, being admired for the beauty of their flowers; others, as *V. odorata*, the Sweet-scented Violet, for their delicate perfume. There are a number of species native to the United States, of which *V. cucullata*, the common Blue Violet, is much the best known. Other common species are *V. palustris*, the Heart-leaved Violet, and *V. pedata*, the Bird's-foot Violet, which bears large and handsome blue or purple flowers. There are several species of white and yellow violets, the latter including *V. rotundifolia* and *V. pubescens*, of the white species, *V. blanda* bears small white flowers with a faint, sweet perfume. There are species with green flowers, belonging to a second genus, *Sedæ*. The cultivated violets are principally of old World species, notably the Pansy and the Sweet-scented Violet. The Pansy is remarkable for its great diversity of coloration, and there is no more admired garden flower. The bruised leaves of *V. tricolor* smell like peach kernels; they were once believed to be efficacious in the cure of skin diseases. The petals of *V. odorata* are used as a laxative for children. The seeds have similar qualities, and the root is emetic and purgative. *V. serpens*, a small, procumbent, Himalayan herb, yields an oil. The flowers are considered diaphoretic and laxative, the seeds diuretic and emetic.

viola-emetica, s. [Violin (2).]

• **vi-ô-lâ-bis, a.** [Lat. *violabilis*, from *violâ* = to violate (q.v.).] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured.

• **vi-ô-lâ-gô-mê, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *violati*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acæ.]**

Bot. Violetworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Violales. Herbs or shrubs, with simple, usually alternate leaves, involute in vernation. Sepals five, persistent, generally elongated at the base; aestivation imbricated; petals five, aestivation convolute; stamens five, inserted on a hypogynous disk; filaments dilated, lengthened beyond the anthers, two, when the flowers are irregular, often with an appendage or gland at the base; style single, usually declinate; stigma oblique, hooded; ovary one-celled, with three parietal placentæ, rarely one-seeded; capsule three-valved, having the placentæ in their axis. Roots often emetic. Found in most continents, but the typical species are from the North Temperate Zone. Tribes or sub-orders two: Violæ and Alsodeæ. Known genera eleven, species 300 (*Lindley*); genera twenty-one, species 240 (*Str. J. Hooker*).

• **vi-ô-lâ-ocôus (oc as ah), a.** [Lat. *violaceus*, from *violâ* = a violet.] Resembling a violet in colour.

vi-ô-lal, a. [Violales.]

Bot. Resembling the genus *Viola*, or the order Violales, as the *Violal* alliance.

• **vi-ô-lâ-lôg, s. pl. [Mass. and fr. a. pl. of Mod. Lat. *violalis*, from Lat. *viola* (q.v.).]**

Bot. The Violal alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers monochlamydeous, placentæ parietal or sutural, embryo straight, with little or no albumen. Twelve orders: viz.: Flacourtiaceæ, Lact-

stemaceæ, Ramiaceæ, Passifloraceæ, Malosherbiaceæ, Moringaceæ, Violaceæ, Frankeniaceæ, Tamaricaceæ, Sauvageaceæ, Clusiaceæ, and Turneraceæ.

• **vi-ô-lân, s. [Lat. *violâ* = the violet; Eng. suff. -an.]**

Min. A member of the group of pyroxenes, occurring mostly massive or fibrous, though crystals are occasionally met with. Colour, dark violet-blue. Found in small seams with various other minerals in the granite of Sau Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.

• **vi-ô-lân-tin, s. [Eng. *violâ* (s), and (allo)-antia.]**

Chem. $\text{CaH}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_8$. A compound obtained by heating hydrazine acid with dilute nitric acid. It separates as a yellowish-white crystalline mass, and contains the elements of violuric and diluric acids, and is resolved into these two acids by simple treatment with water. Vapour of ammonia colours violant in blue.

• **vi-ô-lân-pent, a. [Violent.]**

• **vi-ô-lât, s. [vy-e-late, v.t. [Lat. *violatus*, pa. par. of *violâ* = to treat with force, to violate; from the same root as *vis* = force.]**

1. To treat roughly and injuriously; to do violence to; to outrage, to injure.

"He who attempts to violate the happiness of another." — *Washington, Religion of Nature*, § 3.

2. Specifically, to outrage or deflower by force; to ravish.

3. To desecrate, to dishonour, to treat irreverently; to meddle irreverently or profanely with.

"The soundings of saynt Amende . . . burnt the toorie, and violated the abbey." — *Berners: Frouart; Chronicle*, vol. 1, ch. liii.

4. To sin against; to break (as a vow); to infringe or transgress (as a law, contract, promise, or the like), either by commission or omission.

"By him the violated law speaks out
His thunder." — *Cowper: Task*, lt. 340.

5. To break in upon, to disturb, to interrupt.

"To violate sleep, and those
Whom dwelling had bath planted here in bliss." — *Milton: P. L.*, l. 333.

¶ For the difference between to violate and to infringe, see INFRINGE.

• **vi-ô-lât-ër, s. [Violator.]**

• **vi-ô-lâ-tion, vi-ô-lâ-ti-on, s. [Fr. *violation*, from Lat. *violatorum*, accus. of *violatio*, pa. par. of *violâ* = to violate (q.v.); Sp. *violacion*; Ital. *violazione*.]**

1. The act of treating roughly, violently, and injuriously.

2. Specifically, the act of deflowering or ravishing; ravishment, rape.

"If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing violation." — *Shakespeare: Henry V.*, III. 1.

3. The act of desecrating or dishonouring; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or irreverent treatment of anything sacred or venerable.

"Without any violation or breach of the Sabbath." — *Edel: Marks*, lii.

4. The act of violating, infringing, or transgressing; infringement.

"The violation of my faith." — *Shakespeare: Winter's Tale*, IV. 4.

5. The act of interrupting; interruption, disturbance.

• **vi-ô-lât-ive, a. [Eng. *violât* (s), -ive.]** Tending to or causing violation; violating.

• **vi-ô-lât-ër, vi-ô-lât-ër, s. [Lat. *violator*, from *violatus*, pa. par. of *violâ* = to violate (q.v.); Fr. *violateur*; Sp. & Port. *violador*; Ital. *violatore*.]**

1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs.

2. A ravisher.

"Angelo is an adulterous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin violator." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v.

3. One who infringes or transgresses.

"A grievous penalty of money being imposed upon the violators of the same statute." — *Blackney: Vengance*, l. 114.

4. One who violates, desecrates, profanes, or treats with irreverence anything sacred or venerable; a desecrator; a profaner.

"But Guy de Montford was excommunicated, as a violator of the church, a murderer, and a traitor." — *Estlin: Sacred*, l. (an. 117).

• **vi-ô-lâ-mê, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *violati*, fem. pl. adj. suff. -mê.]**

Bot. The typical tribe of Violaceæ, characterized by having irregular flowers.

• **vi-ô-lênge, vy-e-lênge, s. [Fr. from Lat. *violenta*, from *violatus* = (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *violencia*; Ital. *violenza*.]**

1. The quality or state of being force; vehemence; intensity of action or motion.

"Blown with restless violence round about the pendant world." — *Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*.

2. Power exerted unjustly; physical just force; force employed against law, rights, or the like; outrage, hurt, attack, assault.

"Offer him no violence." — *Shakespeare: Henry V.*

3. Vehemence or impetuosity of feeling; excessive eagerness or ardour.

"With what violence she first loved the duke." — *Shakespeare: Othello*.

4. The act of ravishing; ravishment.

5. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or obedience; desecration, profanation, infringement, aggression, violation, infraction.

¶ For the difference between *force* and *violence*, see FORCE.

¶ (1) *By violence*: By force.

(2) *To do violence to*: To attack, to hurt, to assault.

"she . . . as it seems, did violence to her modesty." — *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*.

(3) *To do violence to*: To injure, to hurt, to assault.

"Do violence to no man." — *Luke*, III. 14.

• **vi-ô-lênge, v.t. [Violence, s.]**

1. To do violence to; to attack, to hurt, to injure.

"Nature violated in both these." — *Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass*.

2. To bring by violence; to do a coupel.

"The high court of justice, to which the noble, the honest and the brave, were raised, ambition and malice." — *Felltham: Leaders*.

• **vi-ô-lên-gy, s. [Eng. *violenti* (s), -gy.]** Violence, excess.

"To avoid these violences and extreme nature." — *Sp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, III.

• **vi-ô-lên-je, a. [From Lat. *violens* = (q.v.).] Derived from or contained in violence.**

violento-acid, s.

Chem. A colourless acid, extracted from the flowers of the violet. It crystallizes in needles, soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and forms yellowish salts, which stain the skin.

• **vi-ô-lent, vy-e-lent, a. & s. [Fr. from Lat. *violens* = violent, full of force; from the same root as *violâ* = to violate (q.v.); Sp. & Ital. *violento*.]**

A. As adjective:

1. Characterized by the exertion of force accompanied with rapidity of action; forcible and quick or sudden; furious; petuous; full of violence or force.

"With violence away full turns the steers of the violents." — *Surrey*.

2. Produced, effected, caused, or controlled by force; produced or attended by means or unnatural force; unnatural.

"Die a violent death." — *Shakespeare: Henry V.*

3. Acting or produced by force or violence; characterized or affected by violence unjustly or unlawfully exerted; outrageous.

"Some violent hands were laid on Humphrey." — *Shakespeare: Henry VI.*

4. Unreasonably or excessively vehement; passionate, furious, bitter, malignant; violent speech, a violent attack.

5. Acting with violence; passionate, untempered.

"The man is beryde, so violent and so led that none of them dare be a kin to speak." — *M. T. More: Works*, p. 200.

6. Severe, acute, sharp, extreme.

"These violent delights have violent ends." — *Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet*.

7. Emotionous, excessive, outrageous.

"Let this kin Repair those violent harms that no two sides have in thy reverence made." — *Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost*.

âte, âit, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wê, c-êt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, sir, marine; gô-cr, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, râle, fûll; try, âgrian, a, o = ô; ey = â; qu =

ous = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Island, reaching 67° N. in Scandinavia and 35° S. in Siberia. Some authorities include the genus *Acanthophis* in this family, which would then be represented in the Australian region; others transfer it to the Elapidae. Wallace, following Stanch, puts the genera at three (*Vipera*, *Echis*, and *Atheris*), and the species at twenty-two; Günther adds *Dalasia* and *Terastes*, which are sometimes treated as subgenera.

2. *Palaeont.*: An extinct species of True Viper has occurred in the Miocene of France.

vi pór i form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *viper*, and Lat. *forma* = shape, appearance.] Having the form of a viper; viperine. *Lat. perijura* snakes. (Duncan, in Cassell's Nat. Hist. iv. 300.)

vi pór i na, *a. pl.* [VIPERINE.]

Zool.: A synonym of *Solenoglyphia* (q.v.).

vi pór i na, *a. & s.* [Lat. *viperina* = of or belonging to a viper (q.v.) or snake.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to a viper or vipers; specif., belonging to or having the characteristics of the *Solenoglyphia* (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the *Viperina* (q.v.).

"It differs from other *Viperinae* in having the poison-fang permanently erect."—*Engel. Biol.* (ed. 9th, xlv. 19).

viperine-snakes, *s. pl.* [SOLENOGLYPHIA.]

vi pór ish, *a.* [Eng. *viper*; -ish.] Somewhat viperous or malignant.

vi pór-ous, **vi per-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *viper*; -ous.] Having the qualities or nature of a viper; malignant, venomous.

"The viperous tongue, and the white liver of Jack Bore."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xzv.

vi pór-ous-ly, **vi per-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *viperous*; -ly.] In a viperous or malignant manner.

"Having spoken as maliciously & viperously as he might."—*Holmes: Richard II.* (act. 1st, 147).

vippe, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Pinus sylvestris*.

vir-a-gin-i-an, *a.* [Lat. *virago*, genit. *viraginis* = a virago (q.v.).] Having the qualities, nature, or disposition of a virago.

"His old conversation among the viraginous troops."—*Milton: Apologetica for Smerghinaus*, l. 6.

vir-a-gin-i-ty, *s.* [VIRAGINIAN.] The qualities, nature, or characteristic of a virago.

vi-rá-gó, *s.* [Lat., from *virgo* (q.v.).]

"1. A woman of masculine stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

"To arm! to arm! the fierce viragoes in."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 37.

2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

vi-ro, *s.* [O. Fr. = an arrow for a cross-bow, from *vireo* = to turn, to veer; Sp. *vir* = a kind of light dart.] [VIREON.] A barbed arrow for the cross-bow; a quarrel.

"As a vir"

Which flash out of a mighty bow."

Lower: C. A., bk. II.

vi-ro, *v. i.* [Fr. *vireo*.] To veer, to turn.

vir-é-lay, *s.* [Fr. *virelai*, from *vireo* = to turn, and *lai* = a song.] An ancient French song or short poem, always in short lines of seven or eight syllables, and wholly in two rhymes with a refrain.

"The hand of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a virelay."

Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 86.

vir-ent, *a.* [Lat. *virens*, pr. par. of *vireo* = to be green.] Green, verdant, fresh; not faded or withered. (*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. II., ch. vi.)

vir-é-ó, *s.* [Lat. = an unidentified bird, perhaps the greenfinch.]

Ornithology:

1. The type-genus of *Vireonidae* (q.v.), with fourteen species, ranging over central America and the Antilles to Canada. Bill stout, scarcely compressed, sub-cylindrical.

2. Any individual of the family *Vireonidae* (q.v.).

"The song of the male, as I have heard it, bears no resemblance to that of any other *Vireo*."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: North American Birds*, I. 375.

vir-é-ó, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vireo*, genit. *vireonis* (q.); Lat. fem. pl. *vir-é-ó*.] *id.*

Ornith.: Greenlets; a family of small flycatching Passerine birds, with seven genera and sixty species, restricted to the American continent, where they range from Paraguay to Canada. Bill conical, much compressed, decurved at end, and notched, but scarcely toothed; frontal feathers bristly and erect, or bent but slightly forward; nostrils overhanging by membrane; ten primaries; tarsus longer than middle toe and claw; lateral toes generally unequal, outer claw reaching half-way along middle claw.



VIREO OLIVACEUS

vir-é-ó, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vireo*, and *vir-é-ó* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of *Vireonidae*, with thirteen species, ranging from Venezuela to Mexico, the Antilles, the Eastern States, and Canada. Bill compressed, narrow, culmen and commissure straight, tip abruptly curved. They belong, like the *Vireonidae* in general, to the flycatchers, living on insects, which are either taken on the wing, or sought in trees.

vir-é-ó, *s.* [Eng. *vireoscent* (q.); -er.]

Bot. (*of a plant*): The act or state of growing green by the development of chlorophyll.

vir-é-ó, *a.* [Lat. *virens*, pr. par. of *vireo* = to grow green, incept. from *vireo* = to be green.]

Botany:

1. Green, flourishing.

2. Approaching green in colour, of a shade of clear green not so bright as grass-green.

vir-é-ó, *s.* [Fr. from *vireo* = to turn, to veer (q.v.).] A species of arrow or quarrel, spirally winged with brass, so as to give it a whirling motion when shot from the cross-bow.

vir-ga, *s.* [VIRGE.]

vir-gal, *a.* [Lat. *virga* = a rod, a switch.] Made of twigs.

"Crescentine and his faithful spouse Gaurich their night sceptres."—*U. A. Sala: America Devoted*, II. 27.

vir-ga-loó, *s.* [VIRGOLEUSE.]

vir-gate, *a.* [Lat. *virga* = a rod; in Low Lat. a measure of land; cf. Eng. *rod* and *pole*.] A yard of land (q.v.).

"Elizabeth Montacute... possessed one virgate about the year 1330."—*J. Warburton: Hist. Keddington*, v. 40.

vir-gate, **vir-gat-éd**, *a.* [Lat. *virga* = made of twigs; *virga* = a rod.]

Bot.: Twiggy; producing many twigs.

vir-gé, *s.* [Lat. *virga* = a rod.] A mace; a wand of office.

"The silver virge, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side."

Swift.

vir-gér, *s.* [VERGER.]

vir-gil-i-an, *s.* [Named after the Latin poet Virgil, s.c. 70-19, whose Georgics contain observations interesting to botanists.]

Bot.: A genus of *Sapothaceae*. Calyx unequally five-toothed; two lower petals combined from the middle to the tip, and curved like a beak; stamens 10, free; legumes leathery, indehiscent. *Virgilia corymbosa* is a tree fifteen or twenty feet high, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. Its wood is used for yokes, spars, &c., but it is liable to be attacked by worms.

Vir-gil-i-an, *a.* [See def.]

1. Of or pertaining to Maro Publius Virgilius (Virgil), the Latin poet, born about s.c. 70, died s.c. 19.

2. Resembling or in the style of Virgil.

vir-gin, **vir-gine**, **vir-gyn**, **vir-gyn**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *virgine* (Fr. *virgine*), from Lat. *virginem*, accus. of *virgo* = a virgin; Sp. *virgen*; Port. *virgem*; Ital. *virgine*, *vergine*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A man who has preserved his

"This is Jan evangelist one of the disciples of the Lord, the which is a virgin chosen of God."

Prod. to Jan.

2. A woman who has preserved her

a maiden of inviolate chastity.

"The damsel was very fair and a virgin."

Chaucer: Canterbury Tales, 10.

3. An insect producing eggs from

young come forth, though there has

fecundation by the male. (PARTHENOGENESIS.)

4. The sign or constellation Virgo (q.v.).

B. As adjective:

1. Pure, chaste, undefiled.

"Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin knight."

Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing, 1. 1.

2. Pertaining to a virgin; becoming

maidenly, modest.

"Based over with the virgin crimson of the

Shakespeare: Henry

3. Untouched, unsullied, fresh, mixed.

"I have found virgin earth in the past

Chaucer: The Canterbury Tales, 10.

4. Unsullied, pure.

"The white cold virgin snow upon my

Shakespeare: Tempest

5. Undelivered; not yet a mother.

"Care in her womb."

Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove

Milton: Paradise Lost, 1. 1.

6. Pure, unadorned.

"The virgin little and the primrose tree"

Shakespeare: As You Like It

7. The Virgin, The Blessed Virgin

Virgin Mary, the mother of our Lord.

virgin-born, *a.* Born of a virgin;

plied to our Lord.)

virgin-knot, *s.* Maidenly chastity

allusion to the girdle worn by the

Roman virgins when of marriageable

(*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iv. 1.)

virgin-oll, *s.* The substance which

first from the pulp of the ripe juice

olive when expressed. (*Ogilby*.)

virgin-worship, *s.* Mariolatry.

"My business is to copy that monstrous

in the opposite case have copied the

in the original into the original tale."

De la Fregate, (italized)

virgin's bower, *s.*

Bot.: *Clematis vitalba*, C. Flammula

some other species of the same genus.

virgin's milk, *s.* A cosmetic

gradient of which is benzoin.

virgin's tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Sassafras Parthenozydon*. [*Sassa*

vir-gin, *v. i.* [VIRGIN, *s.*] To p

virgin; to be or remain chaste.

"My true lip

Hath virgin'd it."

Shakespeare: Coriolanus

vir-gin-al, **vir-gin-all**, *a. & s.*

ginal, from Lat. *virginis*, from *virgo*

virginis = a virgin.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or be

virgin; pure, chaste, maidenly.

"Where gentle court and gracious delight

She to them made with maidenly might."

Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, 1. 1.

B. As substantive:

Mute: A stringed instrument pl

means of a key-

board, like the

modern piano-

forte. It was

in form like a

box, or desk of

wood without

legs or sup-

ports, and

was usually placed upon a table or stand

strings were of metal, one for each

the sound was made by means of p

Site, fit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pít, sire, air, marine; fát, or, wóre, wólf, wórk, whó, sòn; müté, ödé, öüre, quíte, öür, rále, fáll; trý. Syrian. a, o = ö; ey = ä; q =

er, marine; gō, pō,
ey = ā: qu = ku.

bill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus
-uan, -tian -shan -tion -sien -shā

and vigor, of all other fruits."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*,
p. 594.

Physice: A potential force; a force which, if exerted, would be capable of producing certain effects, as distinguished from one

béu, boy; pòut, jowí; cat, cell, chorna, china, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
 -tun, -twa = shan. -tion, -sion = shùn. -tion, -sion = shùn. -clous, -tious, -sious = shùn. -ble, -die, -ac = bel, del.

virtual-image, s.

Optics. (See *extrinsic*.)

"There are two cases relative to the direction of rays reflected by mirrors according to the way they reflect: one is convergent or direct, in the first case the reflected rays do not meet, but if they are supposed to be produced on the other side of the mirror, their intersections will be in the same point. The eye is then a focal point, just as if the rays proceeded from this point, and it sees an image. But the image has no real existence; the luminous rays do not come from the other side of the mirror; this appearance is called the *virtual image*. The images of real objects produced by plane mirrors are of this kind."—*Quart. J. Science* (ed. Atkinson), § 300.

virtual-velocity, s.

Mech. The velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed. The proposition known as the Principle of Virtual Velocities is thus stated:

"Suppose a system of forces in equilibrium, and imagine the points of application of the forces to undergo very slight displacements, then the algebraical sum of the products of each force into its virtual velocity vanishes; and conversely, if this sum vanishes for all possible displacements, the system of forces is in equilibrium."

Suppose that *A* is the point of application of a force *P*; conceive the point *A* to be moved in any direction to a new position, *a*, at a very slight distance, and from *a* draw a perpendicular, *ap*, on the line of action of the force *P*; then *a* is called the virtual velocity of the point *A* with respect to the force *P*; and the complete phrase is abbreviated, sometimes into "the virtual velocity of the point *A*," and sometimes into "the virtual velocity of the force *P*." The virtual velocity is considered to be positive or negative according as *a* falls in the direction of *P* or in the opposite direction. Thus in the figure the virtual velocity is positive. (*Todd*.)

vir-tu-al-i-ty, 'ver-tu-al-i-ty, s. [Eng. virtual; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being virtual or not actual.

2. Potentiality; potential existence.

"As in one grain of corn . . . there lie dormant the *virtuality* of many others."—*Brown*, *Vulgar Errors*, p. vii, ch. ii.

vir-tu-al-ly, 'ver-tu-al-ly, adv. [Eng. virtual; -ly.]

In a virtual manner; in effect or efficacy; if not in actuality; in effect though not materially; practically.

"The Messiah was yet *virtually*, though not yet corporally, amongst them."—*Necker*, *Germany*, vol. ii, p. 14.

'vir-tu-ate, v.t. [Eng. virtue; -ate.]

To make efficacious; to give virtue or efficacy to.

"Medea now invokes the earth, air, winds, mountains, &c., as either producing or producing magical ingredients."—*Shakespeare*, *Medea*, p. vii, ch. ii.

vir-tue, 'ver-tu, 'ver-tue, 'ver-tow, s. [Fr. *virtu*, from Lat. *virtutem*, accus. of *virtus* = mainly excellence, capacity, worth; from *vir* = a man; Sp. *virtud*; Port. *virtude*; Ital. *virtù*, *virtà*.] [VIR-TUE.]

1. Mainly strength or courage; bravery; valour.

"True to thy single *virtue*."—*Shakespeare*, *Lea*, v. 3.

2. Active quality or power; an inherent power; property capable of producing certain effects; strength, force, efficacy. (Frequently applied to medicinal power or efficacy.)

"The *virtue* of your eye must break my oath."—*Shakespeare*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

3. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

"She . . . over the body which she doth possess; yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch."—*De Witt*.

4. The essence; the very substance or best part of a thing.

"Pity is the *virtue* of the law."—*Shakespeare*, *Timon*, iii. 4.

5. A great deed; a mighty work; a miracle.

"Thanne Jesus began to say reuel to others to which he had many *virtues* of him were don."—*Wycliffe*, *Matthew* 21. 23.

6. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties, and abstention from vice; a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness, rectitude, morality. (The opposite of vice.)

"The extraordinary desire of regulating our thoughts and pursuits by right principles, constitutes *virtue*."—*Cogan*, *On the Passions*, pt. i, ch. ii.

7. A particular moral excellence.

"He to her *virtues* very kind, He to her faults a little blind."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

8. Specif., female purity; chastity.

"Angela had never the fortune to corrupt her; she was only in the arms of her *virtue*."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

9. Any good quality, merit, or accomplishment; any excellence.

"I can sing, dance, sew, and dance, With other *virtues*."—*Shakespeare*, *Twelfth Night*, iv. 3.

10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. They are generally represented in art as angels in complete armour, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

"Hear, all ye Angels, Princes of Light, Thrones, Dominations, Principalities, Powers."—*Psalm*, cxxxviii.

11. (1) Cardinal virtues: A name for justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

(2) In *virtue* of, by *virtue* of: By or through the efficacy or authority.

"You may suspect him, By *virtue* of your office, to be in true mean."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

(3) Seven principal virtues: (SEVEN, ¶ (10)).

(4) Theological virtues: (THEOLOGICAL-VIRTUES).

'virtue—proof, s. Irresistible in or through virtue.

"He needed, *virtue proof*."—*Shakespeare*, *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

'vir-tue, n. [Eng. virtue; -ty.]

Endued with some power or virtue. (*VIRTUE*, s. 2.)

"Hath the *virtue* of a great horse?"—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

'vir-tue-ty, v.t. [Eng. virtue; -ty.]

To give virtue to.

"It is this which *virtue* emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous which is not voluntary."—*Chalmers*, *Constitution of Man*, pt. ii.

'vir-tue-less, 'ver-tue-less, 'ver-tu-less, a. [Eng. virtue; -less.]

1. Destitute of virtue, efficacy, or operating qualities.

"*Virtueless* she wished all herle and charms, Where withal she increase their patient's harm."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

2. Destitute of excellence or merit; valueless.

"They depraved the name of Jesus, as a thing *virtueless*."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

3. Destitute of virtue or moral goodness; vicious, wicked.

"Who so knoweth how ought and *virtueless* he is."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

'vir-tu-ô-l-i-ty, s. [Eng. virtue; -ity.]

1. The study of some branch in the fine arts.

"I have been cultivating some *virtuosity*."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1884, p. 201.

2. Lovers of the fine arts collectively; the virtual. (*Carlyle*.)

vir-tu-ô-sô (pl. vir-tu-ô-si), s. [Ital. = (s.) virtuosus, learned, (s.) a person skilled in the fine arts; from Lat. *virtus* = virtue (q.v.).]

A man skilled in the fine arts, as painting, music, or sculpture; a skilled performer on some musical instrument; a connoisseur of antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

"Will had picked up a small pebble of so old a make, that he said he would present it to a friend of his, an eminent *virtuosus*."—*Adams*, *Spencer*, No. 77.

'vir-tu-ô-sô-ship, s. [Eng. virtuosus; -ship.]

The pursuits or occupation of a virtuosus.

"Let us view philosophy, like mere *virtuosism*, in its usual career."—*Shakespeare*, *Characteristics*, p. 111.

vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, 'ver-tu-os, a. [Fr. *virtueux*, from Low Lat. *virtuosus*, from Lat. *virtus* = virtue (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *virtuoso*.]

1. Brave, valiant, valorous, manly. (*Carlyle*.)

"I know too well your *virtuous* spirit."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

2. Strong, mighty.

"Then will I to Olympus' top our *virtuous* empire build."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

3. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular qualities or powers; potent, powerful; full of virtue.

"It is a wine of *virtuous* powers, My mother made it of wild flowers."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

4. Having excellent qualities; specif., chaste, pure, unspiced. (Applied to women.)

"Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband."—*Shakespeare*, *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

5. Morally good; acting in conformity with the moral law; practicing the moral law; abstaining from vice; upright.

"*Virtuous* and *virtuous* every man has, Few in the extreme, but all in the mean."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

6. Being or done in conformity with moral or divine law.

"Blessings ever wait on *virtuous* men."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, a. [Eng. virtuosus; -ness.]

The quality of being virtuous.

"Men ought in all respects to live *virtuously* in the world."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, a. [Eng. virtuosus; -ness.]

The quality of being virtuous.

"All resembled their mother in *virtuous*ness, but they resembled not their father in *virtuousness*."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, a. [Fr. *virtueux*, from *virtu* = virtue (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *virtuoso*; Ital. *virtuoso*.]

1. *lit.*: The quality or state of being extremely poisonous, venomous, injurious to life.

"A general infection presented added much to the *virtuous*ness of the disease."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Extreme acrimony, bitterness, malignity.

"The *virtuous*ness of party heat has not only itself in situations which it is not possible to avoid."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, a. [Eng. virtuosus; -ness.]

The quality of being virtuous.

"The errors of men may be corrected without *virtuousness*."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, a. [Fr. from Lat. *virtuosus*, from *virtus* = virtue (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *virtuoso*; Ital. *virtuoso*.]

1. *lit.*: Full of virus or poison; poisonous, venomous, or actively injurious to life.

"Of a *virtuous* and stinking smell."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Extremely bitter, acrimonious; malignant; as, a *virtuous* speech.

'vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, a. [Eng. virtuosus; -ness.]

Filled with virulence or venom.

"*Virtuous* spiritus *virtuosus* from the mor."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, a. [Eng. virtuosus; -ness.]

A virulent manner; poisonously; fatally; with acrimony or malignity.

vir-tu-ô-sus, 'ver-tu-ous, a. [Lat. = alime, poison.]

1. *lit.* & *Pathol.*: (1) Any organic contagious or noxious matter, from an ulcer, the venous blood, or the matter of an abscess.

(2) The matter, an epidemic disease, which, introduced into the system, generates a specific disease, as the or the syphilitic virus. In this sense it does not include the poison of which is a natural secretion, which is the result of some morbid action.

2. *Fig.*: Virulence; extreme acrimony, malignity.

vis (1), s. [Lat., pl. *vises*.] Force; strength; energy; vigour.

¶ 1. *Vis acceleratrix*: Accelerating force exerted as in moving a ball changing its direction.

3. *Vis inertie*:

(1) *lit.*: The resistance of matter to a body at rest in set motion, or motion is brought to rest, or has changed either in direction or velocity.

(2) *Fig.*: The resistance offered to the inertia of persons, or their power to alter habits, or that established.

¶ 2. *Vis medicatrix nature*:

Therapeutics: The power which (unaided) by a physician of effecting.

"The body possesses a perfectly natural power, which it protects itself against disease, cures to the last and speedily."—*Shakespeare*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

Those that have set in, and be a good thing for others more duty to a favourable future power is called the *vis medicatrix nature*.

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vis, sit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father, wê, wêt, here, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, air, marine; er, wêre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll, trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; øy = â; qu

vis-à-vis (3), *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *viser* = to put a vis to, from Lat. *visus*, pa. par. of *visum* = to see.] An instrument made upon a passport by the properly constituted authority, whether ambassador, consul, or police, showing that it has been examined and found correct.

visc (3), *s.* [Vice, *s.*]

vis-à-vis, *v.t.* [Vise (2), *s.*] To put a vis on; to examine and endorse, as a passport.

Visi *vis-à-vis*, *vis-à-vis*, *s.* [Hana, from *vis* = to enter, to pervade.]

Visitation: The second person of the modern Hindu Trimurti (1 v. 1). When he first appears in Vedic times, he is simply the God of the Shining Firmament, the younger brother of Indra, and inferior to him in dignity. By the time that the epic poems, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, were composed, Vishnu had made a considerable advance in his present position, the full attainment of which, however, was reserved for the period of the Puranas. One of these books is called the Vishnu Purana. He is regarded as the member of the Triad whose special function is to preserve. To do this he nine times successively became incarnate, and will do so once more. The first time he appeared, it was as a fish to warn a righteous king, Manu, of an approaching deluge, and save the sacred Vedas from being lost. His second appearance was as a tortoise to support the world, while the gods and goddesses churned the sea; the third, as a bear, to lift up a submerged world on his back; the fourth, as a man, to tear to pieces an impious king; the fifth, as a dwarf, to recover for the gods their supremacy lost by their neglect; the sixth, as Parasurama, to wash away the sins of the earth by the destruction of the Kshatriya race—probably an allusion to the historic fact that when the Aryan Brahmins and Kshatriya warriors had well established themselves in India, jealousies arose between them, and the Kshatriyas were vanquished, and in large measure destroyed, by the Brahmins; the seventh, as a Rama, the hero of the Ramayana; the eighth, as Krishna; the ninth, as Buddha; and the tenth, as Kalki, or the White Horse, is still to come. When it arrives, Vishnu shall appear on a white horse, with a drawn sword, wherewith he shall destroy the wicked, and thus prepare the way for a renovated world. Vishnu himself is generally represented as a dark-blue man, with four arms, the first holding a war-club, the second a conch-shell, the third a quail-like weapon called Chakra, and the fourth a water-lily. His two most popular incarnations are as Rama and Krishna. His most enthusiastic followers are generally drawn from the middle classes of Hindu society. His mark on their foreheads is a trident, with a yellow fork in the centre, and a white one on each side. Many monastic sects worship him almost exclusively. [VAISHNAVA.]

vis-à-vis (3), *s.* [Fr. *visibilité*.] The quality or state of being visible or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility, conspicuity.

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but who are worthy of this designation is known only to God. (2d. 1 Kings xiv. 14, 15.)

visible-horizon, *s.* The line that bounds the sight.

visible-speech, *s.* A term applied by its inventor, Prof. A. Melville Bell, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech, each organ and each mode of speech having its appropriate symbol. It means of this system the deaf and dumb are taught to speak.

vis-à-vis (3), *s.* [Eng. *visible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being visible; visibility.

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(1) **Are of vision?**
Adress: An are which measures the distance at which, after sunset, a star or planet emerging from the sun's rays comes visible.

(2) **Refracted vision?** [HEATIFIC]
(3) **Direct (or simple) vision?**

Optics: Vision performed by means passing directly or in straight lines to the eye. The distance at which objects can be seen with the eye varies in different individuals and in the same individual it is constant in the two eyes. For small objects as ordinary print, it is from fourteen to sixteen in normal cases.

(4) **Field of vision?**
Optics: This same as *Field of view* (q.v.).

(5) **Refracted vision?**
Optics: Vision performed by means reflected as by mirrors.

(6) **Refracted vision?**
Optics: Vision performed by means refracted or deviated by passing through media of different densities.

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to come and attend on, as on one in distress. (*Mult. xv. 30.*)

to come or go to generally; to call at; to enter, to frequent, as, swallows visit this country in the summer.

to attend on; to accompany; to follow. (*Eccl. xxi. 10. "My servant shall follow me."*)

to go or come to, for the purpose of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of sinners, or the like: as, A bishop visits his diocese.

to overtake, to overtake, to attack. (*Eccl. xxi. 10. "My servant shall follow me."*)

in scriptural language, to send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of punishing, chastising, or afflicting, or of comforting, encouraging, or consoling. (*Eccl. xxi. 10. "My servant shall follow me."*)

to inflict punishment for. (*Eccl. xxi. 10. "My servant shall follow me."*)

to attack in a hostile manner. (*Eccl. xxi. 10. "My servant shall follow me."*)

to examine, to inspect, to see. (*Eccl. xxi. 10. "My servant shall follow me."*)

to practice calling on or visiting others; to keep up friendly intercourse, by making visits or calls at the houses of friends or relatives.

to visit. (*Eccl. xxi. 10. "My servant shall follow me."*)

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from heaven; a communication of divine favour or goodness, but more usually of divine indignation and retribution, divine chastisement or affliction; retributive affliction or trouble.

What will go do in the day of vengeance, and in the day of retribution, which shall come from far? (*Isaiah 61.*)

Technically:

1. *Recess*: An annual assembly, chiefly of clergy and churchwardens, called together at one or more convenient centres for the purpose of admitting churchwardens elect to office, of receiving presentations, and of officially reviewing the condition of parishes, and of the houses of archdeaconry, in a charge by the bishop or archdeacon, founded on answers to the enquiries of the bishop to the clergy, and of the archdeacon to churchwardens, and frequently embodying digests of recent Acts of Parliament bearing on subjects of interest to the Church. The archdeacon holds his visitation annually, but delivers in charge when the bishop is "on visitation," the bishop, for the most part, triennially. These assemblies are always very largely attended by the clergy, and much more by churchwardens than was the case a few years since. (*Anglican*)

2. *Interdict, Law*: The act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board a vessel belonging to another state, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the Right of Visit, or Right of Visitation.

(1) *Order of the Visitation*: An Order of nuns, founded at Amey, in 1610, under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, then Bishop of Geneva, by St. Jane Frances de Chantal. As the object of the bishop was to make it possible for invalid ladies to join this new body, the rule, which was a modified form of the rule of St. Augustine, included few corporal austerities. At first there was no enclosure, so that the nuns could visit the sick in their own homes; but the rule of enclosure was adopted in 1618. The order has two houses in England—at Walmer and Westbury-on-Trym.

(2) *Right of Visitation*: *Interdict, Law*: (*Visitation*, II. 2.)

(3) *Visitation of the Sick*: *Recess*: An office of the Anglican Church for the comfort and consolation of sick persons. It is founded on the offices of ancient liturgies, omitting the formal procession of the priest and his clerks to the house of the sick, the saying of the Psalter, and the chanting with oil. With these exceptions, it is substantially the same as Extreme Unction (q.v.). The form for attending was inserted in the Prayer Book of 1549, but was omitted in that of 1552.

(4) *Visitation of the Virgin Mary*: *Feast*: A festival, celebrated on July 2, instituted in the middle of the fourteenth century by Pope Urban, to commemorate the Virgin's visit (Luke I. 39-56) to Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist.

vis-i-ta-tor-i-al, a. [*Lat. visitator* = a visitor. Eng. adj. suff. -*ial*.] (*Visitation*.) Pertaining or relating to a judicial visitor or visitation.

"A most storied power of vast and undefined extent." (*Macaulay Hist. Eng. ch. 1.*)

vis-i-tor, s. [*Fr.*] A light cape or short cloak of lace or silk worn by ladies in summer.

vis-i-tor, s. [*Eng. visit, v.; -or*.] One who visits; a visitor.

vis-i-tor, pr. par., a. & s. [*Visit, v.*] A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to visits; empowered or authorized to make visits; as, a visiting committee.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or practice of paying a visit or visits.

2. Prompting, influence, attack, fit. "That as compunctious stings of nature Strike me full of purpose." (*Shakspeare Macbeth, I. 4.*)

visiting-ant, s. *Zool.*: *Anomura arcens*, the Driver-ant (q.v.).

visiting-book, s. A book in which are written the names of persons to be visited.

visiting-card, s. A small card bearing one's name, &c., to be left on making calls or paying visits.

vis-i-tor, 'vis-i-tor', s. [*Fr. visitateur*, from *visiter* = to visit.]

1. One who visits; one who makes a visit or call; a visitor.

"Distinguish the familiar friend or relation from the most unkind visitor." (*Taylor, Ser. 100.*)

2. A superior or officer authorized to make a visitation of a corporation or any institution for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed and executed.

"After they had discharged bishops, they agreed to have superintendents, commissioners, and visitors." (*Mutualist, History of Scotland (ca. 1625).*)

vis-i-tor-i-al, a. [*Eng. visitor; -al*.] Visitatorial.

"An archdeacon has visitatorial power in parishes." (*Apoc. Paraphrase.*)

vis-i-tress, s. [*Eng. visit; -ress*.] A female visitor.

"Kneels, I fear, did the eyes of the visitress pierce the young patient's heart." (*Charles Brudenell, Jane Ayre, ch. 22411.*)

vis-i-vo, s. [*Fr. visif*, from *Lat. visus*, past part. of *visare* = to see; Sp. *Port.*, & *Ital. visare*.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; visual.

"Our state became." (*Sp. Hall: Of Prophecies, bk. 1, l. 1.*)

vis-i-mi, s. [*Named after M. de Visne, a merchant in Lisbon.*]

vis-i-mi, s. A genus of Euphorbia. Trees or shrubs, with quadrangular branches, opposite entire leaves, sometimes with glandular dots, and terminal cymes of yellow or greenish flowers. Sepals five or four; petals as many, usually villous on the inside, and with black glandular dots; stamens many, in five bundles; fruit a berry, with five cells and many seeds. Known species more than twenty, the majority from tropical America, the rest from tropical Africa. *Visima guianensis* is a small Mexican and Guianan tree, about eight feet high, with ovate-lanceolate acuminate leaves, dilated at the base, smooth above, rufous beneath. The bark, leaves, and fruit, when wounded, yield a gum resin, called in commerce American Gummi-Gutta, which, when dry, becomes hard and resembles gamboge. It is given in medicine as a purgative. *V. macrantha* and *V. lucifera* also yield a drastic gum resin like gamboge. (*Eubonia, 2.*)

vis-ue, s. [*Norm. Fr.*, from *Lat. vicini* = a neighbour, from *vicinus* = neighbouring.] Neighbourhood. (*Vicinity*.)

vis-nô-mie, 'vis-nô-mie', s. (See def.) A corruption of physiognomy (q.v.).

"Thou out of tune, psalm singing slave, spit in his evening." (*Beowulf & Pict. Women Pleased, lv. 1.*)

vi-sô-m, s. (See def.)

Zool.: The French-Canadian name of the American Mink (*Putorius vison*). It is used also in English books.

vis-ör, *vis-ör*, *vis-ard*, *vis-ard*, *vis-ör*, *vis-ere*, *vis-ur*, *vis-ure*, *vis-ore*, s. [*Fr. visiere*, from *vis* = the face, from *Lat. visum*, accus. of *visus* = sight. (*Visum*.) Sp. *visera*; *Port. visura*; *Ital. visiera*.]

1. A head-piece or mask used for concealment or disguise.

"A mask in a story, and acting the part of a king in a play." (*Wilson, Hist. of the People of England, &c.*)

2. *Old Arm.*: That part of a helmet which defends the face, and which can be lifted up and down at pleasure; it is perforated with holes for seeing and breathing.

"The Visiere a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars use a headpiece, or Visiere." (*Brown's Glossary.*)

3. The fore part of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.



HELMET WITH VISOR.

del, b67; p6nt, j6wl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing, -ian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -sion, -sion, -sion = shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = b6l, b6l.

marine; g6, p6. -y = a; q6 = w.

*4. A mask or disguise generally.

"Under the visor of civility
Lo thus was hid the treacherie."
Gower: C. 4, bk. II.

visor-bearer, visor-bearer, s.

Oralth.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Augastes*, from the fantastic arrangement of the feathers of the head. Two species are known, *Augastes superbus* and *A. lunaticellus*, both from Brazil.

***visor-mask, s.** A prostitute, a strumpet.

"The visor-mask that ventured her half-crown."
J. Banks: *Virtues Betrayed*. (Epilogue.)

vis-ored, a. [Eng. *visor*; -ed.] Wearing a visor; masked, disguised, concealed.

"Visor'd falsehood and base forgery."
Milton: *Comus*, 606.

***vis-ör-ý, a.** [Lat. *visus* = sight.] Visual; having power of vision.

"The optic nerves and the visory spirits."—*Adams*: *Works*, II, 319.

vis-tä, s. [Ital. = sight, a prospect, a view, fem. of *visto*, pa. par. of *vedere* = to see, from Lat. *video*.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, applied to the trees or other objects forming an avenue, and (*figuratively*) to a mental forecast or retrospect embracing a series of occurrences.

***vis-tö, s.** [VISTA.] A vista; a prospect.

"Then all beside this glade and vista,
You'd see nymphs lying like Cithæa."
Gray: *To a Young Lady*.

vis-u-al, 'vis-u-all (or g as sh), a. [Fr. *visuel*, from Lat. *visualis* = pertaining to the sight, from *visus* = sight, vision (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *visual*; Ital. *visuale*.]

1. Of or pertaining to sight or seeing; used in sight or seeing; serving as the instrument of seeing.

"Tinsel beams refracted through another's eye."
Dryden: *Poly Othello*. (To the Reader.)

*2. Visible; perceptible by the sight.

"Many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on visual objects."
Barke: *Dabbins & Beauties*, § 116.

visual-angle, s. [OPTIC-ANGLE, 1.]

visual-cone, s.

Perspect.: A cone whose vertex is at the point of sight.

visual-plane, s.

Perspect.: Any plane passing through the point of sight.

visual-point, s.

Perspect.: A point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.

visual-purple, s.

Physiol.: A pigment of a purple color, occurring in the retina of some Vertebrates. Under the action of light, it becomes that what Foster proposes to call a visual yellow, and then a visual white. (Foster: *Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 517.)

visual-rays, s. pl.

Optics: Rays of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye.

visual-white, s. [VISUAL-PURPLE.]

visual-yellow, s. [VISUAL-PURPLE.]

***vis-u-äl-i-ty (or g as sh), s.** [Eng. *visual*; -ity.] A sight; a glimpse.

"We must . . . catch a few more visualities."
Carlyle: *Miscell.*, IV, 342.

vis-u-äl-ize, vis-u-äl-ize (or vis as vizh), v. t. & i. [Eng. *visual*; -ize, -ise.]

*A. *Trans.*: To make visual or visible.

"What is this me? A Volce, a Mutton, an Appearance, some embodied sensation lies in the eternal mind."—*Carlyle*: *Scott's Foreword*, bk. I, ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.*: To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

"All this is difficult to understand by the great majority of persons who cannot visualize."—*Athenium*, March 29, 1899.

vi-süs, s. [Lat. = a seeing, a looking.]

Law: View or inspection. (Cowel.)

vi-tä-çé-mé, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vitæ*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acem.]

Bot.: Vinevorts; an order of Hypogynous Eragrostis, all native Berberales. Scrubbing, climbing shrubs with laminae separable joints, or erect bushes; woody tissue having large,

dotted ducts, at certain seasons pouring forth sap. Leaves simple or compound, the lower ones opposite, the upper alternate; peduncles racemose, often opposite, the leaves sometimes changed into tendrils; flowers small, green, in thyrses, umbels, or panicles; calyx small, its margin nearly entire; petals four or five, inserted in a disc surrounding the ovary; stamens equal in number to the petals and opposite them, also inserted in the disc; style one, very short; stigma simple; ovary superior, two to six-celled; ovules erect, definite in number; berry round, pulpy, often by abortion one-celled; seeds four or five, long. Found in the East Indies and other warm countries. Tribes two, Vitæ and Læm; known genera seven; species 200. (Lindley.)

***vit-ä-llé, s.** [VITUALS.]

vi-täl, 'vi-täl, 'vy-täl, a. & s. [Fr. *vital*, from Lat. *vitalis* = pertaining to life, from *vita* = life; *vita* is prob. short for *vitalis*, and allied to *vivo* = to live; Sp. & Port. *vital*; Ital. *vitale*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to life, animal or vegetable.

"When I have pluck'd the rose
I cannot give it vital grow in again."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, v. 2.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to or supporting life.

"His antebled upright
Can such this vital air into his breast."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II, vii. 64.

3. Containing life; life-giving.

"Total spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, oh quit this mortal frame."
Pope: *Dying Christian to His Soul*.

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends; as, To be wounded in a vital part of the body.

5. Viable (q.v.).

"Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only after the birth of the seventh month to be vital."—*Brown*.

6. Very necessary or important; indispensable, essential.

B. *As subst.*: [VITALS.]

vital-affinity, s.

Chem. & Physiol.: The change in the chemical qualities in the nutrient material of a plant or animal after the former has acquired determinate form. [JERARD: 18.]

***vital-air, s.** An old name for oxygen, as essential to animal life.

vital-capacity, s. [VITAL-VOLUME.]

vital-contractility, s. [CONTRACTILITY, 9.]

vital-fluid, s.

Bot.: Latex (q.v.). (Schultz.)

vital-force, s. [VITALITY, II.]

vital-functions, s. pl. Those functions or faculties of the body on which life immediately depends, as respiration, the circulation of the blood, &c.

vital-principle, s.

Biol.: The principle which, in association with matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties. Nothing is known of it, except as a force in connection with organization. (Carpenter.)

vital-vessels, s. pl.

Bot.: Laticiferous tissue (q.v.). (Schultz.)

vital-volume, vital-capacity, s.

Physiol.: Dr. Hutchinson's name for the quantity of air expired from the lungs after the most complete inspiration. It always increases with stature, and is measured by the spirometer (q.v.).

***vi-täl-ic, a.** [Eng. *vital*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to life; vital.

"Successive elevations of vitalic character."—*Poe*: *Eureka* (Works, 1864), II, 172.

vi-täl-igm, s. [Eng. *vital*; -igm.]

Biol.: The doctrine which holds that the vital principle or vitality is something distinct from physical forces.

vi-täl-ist, s. & a. [Eng. *vital*; -ist.]

A. *As subst.*: A believer or supporter of Vitalism (q.v.).

"The development of Biological Science has progressed contemporaneously with the successive victories gained by the physicalists over the vitalists."—*Nicholson*: *Zoology* (ed. 1878), p. 10.

B. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to Vitalism (q.v.).

2. Of or pertaining to the German (q.v.).

vi-täl-i-ty, s. [Lat. *vitalitas*, from *vitalis* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The state of showing vital properties; the principle of animation.

"Whether that motion, vitality, and were by incubation or has else."—*Kellogg*: *The World*, bk. I, ch. I.

2. Animation; manifestation of life; vigor; life; as, an institution of vitality.

II. *Biol.*: (See extract.)

"Considered apart from the phenomena of animation, the phenomena of life are all upon the working of the same physical forces as those which are active in the world. It may be convenient to use the terms 'vitality' and 'vital force' to denote the certain great groups of natural operations, play the names of 'electricity' and 'electricity' to denote others; but it comes to be proper if such a name implies the absurd assumption of 'electricity' or 'vitality' as the cause of the part of efficient causes of electrical or vital phenomena."—*Musley*: *Anal. Invert. Anim.*, p. 10.

vi-täl-i-sä-tion, s. [Eng. *vitalize* (v).]

The act or process of vitalizing; the fusing the vital principle.

vi-täl-ize, v. t. [Eng. *vital*; -ize.]

Life to; to infuse the vital principle into.

vi-täl-ly, adv. [Eng. *vital*; -ly.]

1. In a vital manner; so as to give life.

"New particles of matter vitally united to plant."—*Locke*: *Human Understanding*, bk. II, 2. Essentially, indispensably.

3. In a manner affecting the very essence of a thing; in a highly important manner.

"Those whose interests were more vitally affected."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 28, 1884.

vi-täl-s, s. pl. [VITAL.]

1. The internal parts or organs of essential to life. (Used vaguely or generally.)

"The most intractable region
Drawn from his state."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*.

2. The parts of a complex whole essential to its life, existence, or soundness.

vi-tä-scöpe, s. [Lat. *vita* = life; Gr. *skopein* = to see.] An apparatus devised by combining the principles of the kinetograph, and stereopticon. It is a sized moving picture, as of a boxing horse-race, etc. are projected upon a showing all the action, and even the of the original scene. A favorite scene that of ocean waves breaking on the shore, which the realism may be intensified use of a large photograph or photograph reproducing the roar of the surf.

vi-tä-sé, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vitæ*; Lat. pl. adj. suff. -acem.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Vitaceæ. Tendrils present, petals distinct, stamens distinct; ovules in pairs.

***vit-el-lar-ý, s.** [Lat. *vitellus* = of an egg.] The place where the yolk of an egg is in the white.

"The vitellary, or place of the yolk, is very common in the white."
Browne: *Popular Errors*, bk. III, ch. xxviii.

vi-täl-li-ole, s. [Dimin. from Lat. *vitalis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The bag developed round the yolk, or that part of the yolk not enclosed in the germ mass and embryo. It is a striated part at which it is continued to the wall of the intestinal canal is called the line duct.

***vi-täl-lin, s.** [Eng. *vitellus*; -in.]

Chem.: A name formerly given to the mineral substance of the yolk of bird's egg, now known to be a mixture of albumen and casein.

vi-täl-line, a. [VITELLUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to the yolk of an egg, more especially to the denatoplasm.

2. Colored like the yolk of an egg, yellow, just turning to red.

vitelline-duct, s. [VITELLUS.]

Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wä, wät, häre, camel, här, there; pine, pit, aire, air, marine; gä, or, wäre, wöl, wörk, wä, ön; mäta, cüh, cäre, quite, cär, räle, räil; trý, Syrian. a, e = ä; öy = ä; q =

vitreous-electricity. *n.*

Elect. : Positive electricity (q.v.)

vitreous-foraminifera, s.
Zool. : Foraminifera with a glassy test

vitreous-fusion, a. The intermediate, soft condition of iron, glass, &c. between rigidity and fluidity.

vitreous-rocks, a. pl.
Petrol. : A class of eruptive rocks having glassy lustre, conchoidal fracture, and only single refraction. They are obsidian, pitchstone, perlite, pumice, and tachylite.

VITREOUS SPONGES, & PL. [VITREA.]

vitreous-table, s.
Anat.: The inner table or bony layer of the cranium. It is close-grained, shining, hard, and brittle.

-rē-ōūs-nēs, a. (Eng. *vitreous*; -ness.)
The quality or state of being vitreous; re-
semblance to glass.

três'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *vitrescent*(?); -*ous*.] the quality or state of being vitrescent; tendency to become glassy; susceptibility of being formed into glass; glassiness.

trēs'-pent, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum* = glass.] Tending to become glass or glassy; susceptible of being formed into glass.

trēs'-gl-ble, *a.* [*Lat. vitrum* = glass.]
 capable of being vitrified: vitrifiable

-ric, *a.* [Lat. *vitr(um)* = glass; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the fused com-

lands in which silex predominates, such as
 ash and some of the enamels, in contra-
 distinction to ceramic.

-ri-fac-tion, a. [Lat. *vitrum* = glass,
[*facio* = to make.] The art, process, or

eration of vitrifying, or of converting into glass, or a glassy substance, by heat.

-FĪ-Ā-ble *a* [Eng. *vitri-fic-able*] 1

capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion.

marked that at 1000 MacFarquhar itself the
external of the hill itself were not distinguishable. — Mac-
Farquhar Highland & Western Isles of Scotland, L. 272.

giments which become vitrified when laid on surfaces. Such are used in enamels, pottery, and stained glass.

-trif'-lo-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. vitrify; c con-*
trict, and suff. -able]. Capable of being con-

| **trif-[-]câte, v.t.** [*Lat. trif/cum* = glass- |

[*l'prio* = to make.] To convert into glass
a glassy substance; to vitrify.
"We have glasses of divers kinds and colours."

ri-El-o-n-tion. (Fr.) (Vernacular)

VERIFICATION, *v.* [L.] [VERIFĪCARE]
the act or process of converting into glass
means of heat,
"Therefore, verification, whether by the use of"

ri-fied, pa. par. & a. [VITAFY.]

3. *As obj.*: Converted into glass or a
solid substance.

Fortified forts, s. p^l. A class of pre-
historic hill fortresses, principally found on

crests of hills in the Scotch Highlands, but
 rising also in France, the walls of which
 partially or entirely transformed into a

sy substance. The Scotch vitrified forts
the first made known, in 1757, in a series of
polished letters to G. C. M., Esq., Edin-

gh, by Mr. John Williams, a civil engineer, was then conducting mining operations in the Scottish Highlands under the Board of

exed [i.e., Forfeited] Estates. Williams's recovery was first doubted, then discussion as to whether the vitrified forts were extinct

ances or artificial productions. Now the cratic hypothesis is quite exploded, and the nations are regarded as old forts. Their

to have been facilitated by the employment of rocks easy of fusion, such as granite-

estone, &c., these being often brought

shūa. -ble, -dile, &c. = bəl, dəl.

vive, *interj.* [Fr., from *vivre*; Lat. *vivo* = to live.] Long live; success to; as, *Vive le roi* = long live the king.

vive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *vive*, *a.*; -ly.] In a lively, bright, or animated style or manner.
— *proving and describing the effects of loss of sleep.* — *Ben Jonson: New Inn. (Argument).*

viv-er-er, *a.* [Lat. *vivens*, *pr. par.* of *vivo* = to live.] Manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.
— *A distinct and indisputable way of economy.* — *Brown: Vulgar Errors, bk. II, ch. I.*

viv-er-er, *a.* [Lat. = *a. for* . . .]
Zool.: Civet-cat; the type genus of Viverridae (q.v.), with the range of the family. Body elongated and compressed; head pointed in front, ears rather small; extremities short, feet small and rounded; toes short, five on each foot; tail moderate or long; a pair of large glandular follicles, situated on the perineum, in both sexes, and secreting in most species an oily substance of a penetrating odour. All the species are extremely active, fierce, and rapacious, and feed chiefly on small mammals and birds. The genus is an extensive one, and is often divided into groups, to which some naturalists give generic rank. The chief are (1) *Viverra* proper, including the largest species. Fur rather long and loose, and elongated in the median line of the neck and back, so as to form a sort of crest or mane. (2) *Viverricula*, and (3) *Genetta*, containing smaller species, differing slightly from the first group in dentition.

viv-er-er-rus, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *viverrus* (a), and Lat. *eris* = an ancestor.] [VIVERRIDÆ, 2.]

viv-er-er-ri-er, *a.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *viverra* (q.v.).] [VIVERRA.]

viv-er-er-ri-dus, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viverrus* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idus.]
1. *Zool.*: A family of Carnivorous Mammals, section *Alouidea*, confined to the Old World; *v.* *zibethicus*, *v.* *zibethicus*; digits usually 5, but the pollex or hallux, or both, may be wanting. There are three sub-families: *Cryptoproctinae*, *Viverrinae*, and *Herpestinae*.
2. *Palæont.*: The family commences in the Eocene, in which formation in America *Viverrina* occurs.

viv-er-er-ri-nus, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viverrus* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inus.]
Zool.: The typical sub-family of Viverridae (q.v.), with several genera, having approximately the range of the family.

viv-er-er-ri-ne, *a. & s.* [VIVERRINÆ.]
A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or resembling the sub-family Viverrinae or the genus *Viverra*.
— *A curious otter-like modification of the Viverrine type.* — *Anger, Brit. and For. Zool., v. 408.*
B. As subst.: Any individual of the sub-family Viverrinae or the genus *Viverra* (q.v.).
— *All the essential characters . . . of a Viverrine.* — *Prof. Parker, in Cassell's Nat. Hist., II, 10.*

viverrine-cat, *a.*
Zool.: *Felis viverrina*, a large Tiger-cat, from India. Ears small and blunt, fur coarse and dull, limbs short and strong; snout narrow, and drawn out like that of a Civet, whence the specific name; colour gray, lighter beneath, banded and spotted with black. The skull is remarkable from the fact that the orbit is completed behind by bone, which is quite exceptional among the Carnivora.

viverrine-dasyurus, *a.*
Zool.: A variety of *Dasyurus maugei* from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. General colour black, brown, or gray; head and body spotted with white, under parts white.

viv-er-er, *a.* [Fr. *vivres* = provisions, vituals, from *vivre*; Lat. *vivo* = to live.] Food, eatables, provisions, vituals. (Scotch.)

vive, *a.* [Fr. *vives*, from *vivo* = lively, brisk; *vive* = running water, because the animals are said to contract this complaint through drinking running water. (Litté.)] [VIVAS.]

viv-i-er-er-ni-a, *a.* [Named after Signor Viviana, M.D., a botanist of Genoa.]

Zool.: The typical genus of *Vivianiaceae* (q.v.). Underbrush with opposite ovate leaves, covered beneath with white down, and terminal panicles of white, pink, or purple flowers. Natives of Chili and Brazil.

viv-i-er-er-ni-a, *a. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vivianiaceae* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceae.]

Bot.: *Vivianiaceae*, an order of Hypogynous *Exogena*, alliance *Malvales*. Herbs or undershrubs, with opposite or whorled, exstipulate leaves, often hoary on their lower side with down. Flowers in panicles or corymbs, white, red, or pink. Calyx ten-ribbed, with five divisions; petals five, with claws often remaining, after withering around the ovary; stamens ten; filaments distinct; ovary free, three-celled; ovules three in each cell, one ascending, the other aspendent; capsule three-lobed, three-celled; seedling roughish. Natives of Chili and the South of Brazil. Known genera four, species fifteen. (Lindley.)

viv-i-er-er-ni-ia, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *viviani* (a); Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (Pl.): The order *Vivianiaceae* (q.v.). (Lindley.)

viv-i-er-er-ni-ia, *a.* [After the English mineralogist, J. G. Vivian; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system, but sometimes occurring in an earthy form. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; sp. gr. 2.58 to 2.68; lustre on cleavage faces pearly, others vitreous; colourless when pure, but, owing to the rapid oxidation of the iron, changing to blue or green; transparent to translucent. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 28.3; protoxide of iron, 43.0; water, 28.7 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $3\text{FeO}, \text{PO}_5 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

viv-id, *a.* [Lat. *viduus* = animated, true to life, from *vivo* = alive; Fr. *vidé*; Ital. *vidido*.]

1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; clear, bright, fresh, lively; life-like, strong, intense.

2. A bed of talps presents only a glare of vivid colours. — *Keats: Winter Warnings, even. 7.*

3. Forming brilliant images, or painting in bright colours; life-like, striking, realistic; giving a striking or life-like character or account.

— *Being without without being dull, and vivid without undue diffusiveness.* — *Daily Telegraph, Dec. 15, 1885.*

viv-id-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *vidid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vivid; vividness.

viv-id-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *vidid*; -ly.]

1. In a vivid manner; with strength or intensity.

— *Full of the innocent suffering seen too clearly, feels too vividly.* — *Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. IV.*

2. In bright, clear, or glowing colours; in a striking or realistic manner; so as to present a life-like picture to the mind; as, a scene vividly described.

viv-id-ness, *s.* [Eng. *vidid*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being vivid; liveliness, vivacity, sprightliness, intensity.

— *The vividness of their scarlet colour.* — *Daily Telegraph, Aug. 20, 1885.*

2. Strength of colouring; strikingness; as, the vividness of a description.

viv-if-ic, *a.* [Lat. *vivificus*, from *vivo* = alive, and *facio* (pass. *fi*) = to make.] [VIVIFY.] Giving life, making alive; vivifying.

— *Without whose salutary and swift beams all motion, both animal, vital, and natural, would speedily cease.* — *Rap: On the Creation, pt. I.*

viv-if-i-cant, *a.* [Lat. *vivificans*, *pr. par.* of *vivifico* = to vivify (q.v.).] Vivific, vivifying.

— *Which hath no vivificant nor quickening power.* — *P. Holland: Pictarch, p. 555.*

viv-if-i-cate, *v.* [Lat. *vivifico*, *pr. par.* of *vivifico* = to vivify (q.v.).] Vivified, vivifying.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To give life to; to animate, to vivify.

— *God vivificate and actuate the whole world.* — *More: Philosophical Cabbala, ch. I.*

2. *Old Chem.*: To restore or reduce to the natural or to a metallic state, as metal from an oxide, solution, or the like; to revive.

viv-if-i-fi-ca-tion, *s.* [Fr.] [VIVIFICATE.] The act of vivifying or giving life; the state of being vivified; the act of vivifying; revival.

— *The nature of vivification is very worthy the enquiry.* — *Bacon: Nat. Hist., p. 69.*

viv-i-fi-ca-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vivificate* (v.); -ion.] Tending to vivify, animate, or give life; capable of giving life.

— *That lower world . . . principle of his soul did grow strong.* — *More: Philosophical Cabbala, ch. I.*

viv-i-fi-ty, *s.* [Fr. *vivifier*, from Lat. *vivifico*, from *vivo* = alive, and *facio* (pass. *fi*) = to make.]

A. Trans.: To endue with life; to animate, to quicken; to give life to.

— *Out worms, as soon as vivified, creep into the stomach for nutriment.* — *Harvey: On Consumption.*

B. Intrans.: To impart life or animation; to quicken.

— *Which should show, that snow hath in it a secret warmth; for else it could hardly melt.* — *Bacon: Nat. Hist., p. 69.*

viv-i-fi-er, *a. pl.* [Nent. pl. of Lat. *vivificus*.] [VIVIFICUS.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the Mammals (q.v.).

viv-i-pár-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *viviparous* (v.); -ity.] The quality, state, or character of being viviparous. (See extract under OVIPARITY.)

viv-i-pár-i-ty, *a.* [Lat. *viviparus*, from *vivo* = alive, and *pario* = to bring forth.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: Producing young alive. The term is used in the two following senses:

(1) Of those animals in which the chorion, or external tunic of the ovum, contracts a vascular adhesion to the uterus.

— *It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance than that which, in all viviparous animals, is found in the milk of the female parent.* — *Paley: Nat. Theol., ch. xiv.*

(2) Of those animals the young of which are extricated from their egg-coverings in the oviduct and produced alive.

2. *Bot.*: Bearing young plants in place of flowers and seeds, as *Muricea aculeata*. There are some viviparous ferns, as *Asplenium bulbiferum*. (BULBIFERUS.)

viviparous-blenny, *a.*

Ichthy.: *Zoarces viviparus*, a species about a foot long, common on the European side of the Atlantic, ranging into the German Ocean and the Baltic. The female produces her young alive, and these are so well developed at their birth that they immediately swim about almost as freely as the adults.

From two to three hundred are produced by one female, and directly before parturition the abdomen is so distended that it is impossible to touch it without causing some of this young to be extruded. (ZOARCES.)

viviparous-fishes, *a. pl.*

Ichthy.: Fishes, the female of which produce their young alive, as the result of actual congress, the males in most cases being furnished with intromittent organs. Among these are many of the Chondropterygians, the families Embiotocidae, many of the Blennioideae and Cyprinodontidae, and several Lophobranchs.

viviparous-larva, *a.*

Entom.: The larva of the genus *Minator* (q.v.).

viviparous-lizard, *a.*

Zool.: *Lacerta vivipara*, a British species, from four to six inches long. The colours and markings vary greatly; the general ground tint of the upper parts is a greenish-brown dotted with black; the under surface in the male bright orange spotted with black, in the female pale grayish-green.

viv-i-pár-i-ty, *adv.* [Eng. *viviparous*; -ly.] In a viviparous manner.

viv-i-pár-i-ty-ness, *s.* [Eng. *viviparous*; -ness.] The quality, state, or character of being viviparous; viviparity.

viv-i-pér-cep-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vivus* = an., and Eng. *perception*.] The perception of the processes of vital functions in their natural action. (Opposed to observation by vivisection.) (J. G. Wilkinson.)

viv-i-séct, *v.* [VIVISECTION.] To dissect while still living.

— *The great physiologist . . . is represented standing, and at his feet a little rabbit waiting to be sacrificed.* — *St. James's Gazette, Feb. 8, 1890.*

viv-i-séct-ion, *s.* [Lat. *vivus* = alive, and *sectio* = a cutting, a section (q.v.).]

viv-i-séct-ion, *s.* [Lat. *vivus* = alive, and *sectio* = a cutting, a section (q.v.).]

Natural Sciences:

1. A term denoting, in its strict significance, the dissection of living animals, but popularly employed to denote the practice of performing operations with the knife on living animals, with the view (1) of increasing physiological knowledge; (2) of converting speculative into positive conclusion; and (3) of acquiring manual dexterity in operative surgery. In this last sense vivisection is principally confined to the French veterinary schools. By biologists the term is extended to include the performance of all scientific experiments of a kind calculated to inflict pain upon living animals, and having for their object the investigation of the laws which govern life, the processes of disease, the action of heat and cold, poisons, and therapeutic remedies. The practice appears to have been introduced by the Alexandrian School in the fourth century a.c.; and to this practice we owe, among many other benefits, the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey; the treatment of aneurism by ligatures by Hunter; the distinction of the sensory and motor nerves by Bell; the introduction of chloroform; and the improved treatment of cerebral diseases which resulted from the researches of Brown-Sequard and Bernard. It has also been highly valuable in the study of the reproduction of bone, digestion and secretion, the effects of brain excitation, the investigation of parasitic and contagious diseases, the action of poisons, drugs and medicines, and many other matters of importance in connection with modern surgery and medicine. There is much opposition to vivisection, and vivisectionists generally admit the necessity of observing the following conditions: (1) That the experimenter should be a skilled anatomist and physiologist; (2) That anaesthetics should be used where possible; and (3) That when a physiological fact has been determined, excruciations of the experiments by which it was determined are unnecessary and, therefore, unjustifiable. An Anti-vivisection Society was founded in 1875 and another in 1876. (*Huyda*.)

2. Any painful scientific experiment performed upon a living animal.

"We must conclude that vivisections are not justifiable for the mere instruction of ordinary students."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1866, p. 180.

viv-i-sec-tion-al, a. [*Eng. vivisection; -al*.] Of or pertaining to vivisection (q.v.).

"It is impossible by vivisectional experiment to know which microscopical elements of the tissues of the animal we destroy."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1866, p. 180.

viv-i-sec-tion-ist, s. [*Eng. vivisection; -ist*.] One who practises or upholds vivisection; a vivisectionist.

"Then we are introduced to a certain vivisectionist."—*Echo*, Sept. 6, 1883.

viv-i-sec-tor, s. [*Lat. virus = alive, and sector = a cutter*.] [*Sector*.] One who practises vivisection.

"It is obviously impossible . . . to yield the required trust in the vivisectionist."—*Contemporary Review*, Feb. 1887, p. 346.

vix-en, s. [*The fem. of fox; cf. Ger. fuchs, fem. of fuchs = a fox*.] This is the only surviving instance of the old English mode of forming the feminine by adding the suff. *-en* to the masculine.

1. *Lit.*: A she-fox.

"These, from their size, are not difficult to overcome, especially if dog and vixen hunt in company."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 10, 1887.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An ill-tempered, snarling man.

(2) A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a temptress, a scold.

"That may be very honorable in you," answered the pertinacious vixen."—*Blackley's Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

vix-en-ish, a. [*Eng. vixen; -ish*.] Pertaining to or resembling a vixen; ill-tempered, cross.

"So Tom Smart and his clay-colored gig with the red wheels, and the vixenish ware with the fast pace, went on together."—*Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

vix-en-ly, a. [*Eng. vixen; -ly*.] Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered, snappish.

vix, conj. [*See def.*] A contraction of *vide licet* (q.v.).

vi-va-ment, s. [*See def.*] A corruption of *vivament*. (*Shaksp.*: *Merry Wives*, l. 1.)

vite, fit, fire, amidst, what, fill, father; wé, wét, hère, camel, hár, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; sè, or, wère, wèlf, wòrk, whà, sèn; mite, cùh, cùre, quite, cùr, ràle, fàll; trý, sýrian. a, e = é; ey = ä; qu =

vis-ard, s. [*Visor*.]

vis-ard, s. [*Vizard*.] To mask.

"Degree being considered, the unworthing shows as fairly in the mask."—*Shaksp.*: *Twelfth & Cressida*, l. 4.

vis-on-pha, s. [*Vizapha*.]

vi-zier, vi-zir, vi-zier, s. [*Arab. wazir* = a counsellor of state, minister, viceroy, orig. = a porter, hence, one who bears the burden of state affairs, from *wazara* = to bear a burden, to support, to sustain.] The title of a high political officer in the Turkish empire and other Muhammadan states. The title is given in Turkey to the heads of the various ministerial departments into which the divan or ministerial council is divided, and to all pashas of three tails. The prime-minister, or president of the divan, is styled the grand vizier, vizier-azam or sadr-azam. In India vizier was the title of the highest officer at the Mughal court at Delhi; and nawab-vizier ultimately became the hereditary title in the dynasty ruling at Oude.

vi-zier-ate, s. [*Eng. vizier; -ate*.] The office, state, or authority of a vizier.

vi-zier-i-al, a. [*Eng. vizier; -al*.] Of, pertaining to, or issued by a vizier.

vis-ör, s. [*Visor*.]

vis-ör, v. [*Visor*.] To cover with or as with a visor; to mask.

vise-ké vark, s. [*Dut.*]

Zool.: The name given by the Dutch colonists of South Africa to *Phacochærus aethiopicus*. [*WART-HOG*.]

V-moth, s. [*S. def.*]

Entom.: *Helio wauria*, a rather common British geometer moth, family Macanthe. Antennae of the male pectinated, those of the female simple. Wings gray, tinged with a faint iridescence or purple gloss; the fore wings streaked, and having four conspicuous spots, the second one shaped like a V, whence the name. The caterpillar feeds on the gooseberry.

vö-and-zei-g, s. [*From the Malagasy name*.]

Bot.: A genus of Phaeoleae. *Vouglia subterranea* has at last subterranean fruit. It is a native of Africa, but is cultivated also in America for its eatable seeds and legumes.

vöo-g-bis, s. [*Fr. from Lat. vocabulum = an appellation, designation, or name, from voco = to call, from vox, genit. vocis = the voice (q.v.)*.] A word, a term, a name; specif. a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

"To conjure with the magic vocables 'peace,' 'liberty,' and 'humanity.'"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct., 1888.

vö-cab-q-lar-y, s. [*Fr. vocabulaire, from vocabule = a vocable (q.v.)*.]

1. A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, and briefly explained; a dictionary, a lexicon, a word-book.

"A vocabulary made after this fashion would with more ease, and in less time, teach the true significance of many terms."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii, ch. ii.

2. The sum or stock of words used in a language; the range of words employed in a particular profession, trade, or branch of science.

"Their structure and vocabulary have been fully illustrated by Schiefner and F. Müller."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 25, 1884.

¶ For the difference between *vocabulary* and *dictionary*, see *DICTIONARY*.

vö-cab-q-list, s. [*Eng. vocabul(ary); -ist*.] The writer or compiler of a vocabulary.

vö-cal, vö-call, a. & s. [*Fr. vocal, from Lat. vocalis = sonorous, vocal, from vox, genit. vocis = the voice*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or delivered with the voice.

"The bells of Bystons seemed to say . . . With sweet music, 'GOD BE AID.'"—*Wordsworth: White Doe, vii.*

2. Having a voice; endowed with, or as if with a voice.

II. Technically:

1. Phonetics:

(1) Uttered with voice, as distinguished from voiceless, sonant. (Syll of certain, as *s* as distinguished from *z*, or distinguished from *j*.) [*VOICE*, s., ll. 4.]

(2) Having a vowel character; vowel.

2. Music:

(1) For or by the voice. (Only applied to music intended to be sung.)

(2) Applied to compositions so written as to be easy and effective for the voice.

(3) Applied to the singing quality obtained from an instrument.

B. As substantive:

Roman Church: A man who has a vote in certain elections.

Vocal-chords, vocal-cords,

Anat.: The inferior thyro-arytenoid muscles; elastic membranes, the edges of which form the side of the glottis. They are in front to the thyroid cartilage, behind in a process of the arytenoid cartilage. They nearly close the aperture of the glottis. (For the use of the vocal chords, see *VOICE*, s., ll. 1.) In addition to the true upper or false vocal chords, which are immediately concerned in the production of the voice. [*VOICE*, s., ll. 1.]

vocal-tube, s.

Anat.: The part of the air-passages between the inferior larynx and the passages through the mouth and (Dunglison.)

vö-cäl-ic, a. [*Eng. vocal; -ic*.] Pertaining to, or consisting of vowels.

"Take the word *few*, in which it has only one sound."—*Baile: Philology of English Language*.

vö-cäl-ism, s. [*Eng. vocal; -ism*.]

1. The exercise of the vocal organs; vocalization.

"There is one dialect of our family which is distinguished for such a vocalism, and that is Gothic."—*Baile: Philology of English Language*.

2. A vocalic sound.

"To utter such thick-lipped vocalisms."—*Baile: Philology*, § 124.

vö-cäl-ist, s. [*Eng. vocal; -ist*.] A musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

vö-cäl-i-ty, s. [*Eng. vocal; -ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being uttered by the voice.

"Smoothness and freedom of vocality."—*Baile: Philology of English Language*.

2. The quality of being a vowel; character.

vö-cäl-i-zä-tion, vö-cäl-i-zä-tion [*Eng. vocalis(e), vocalis(e); -ation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized.

2. The formation and utterance of sounds.

II. Music:

1. Control of the voice and vocal sounds.

2. Method of producing and phrasing with the voice.

"Not merely was her vocalization beyond that of the ordinary singer, but her acting was little more than the same."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 4, 1885.

vö-cäl-ize, vö-cäl-ize, v. [*Fr. vocaliser, from vocal = vocal (q.v.)*.]

1. To form into voice; to make vocal.

"It is one thing to give an impulse to the breath, another thing to vocalize that breath."—*Baile: Philology of English Language*.

2. To utter with voice, and not breath; to make sonant.

vö-cäl-ly, adv. [*Eng. vocal; -ly*.]

1. In a vocal manner; with voice; audibly.

2. In words; verbally.

"We . . . communicate mentally, not verbally . . . the devil and beast of Cl. Lord."—*Waterland: Works*, viii, 322.

3. As regards vowels or vocalic sounds.

"Syllables which are vocalic of the lower class."—*Baile: Philology of English Language*.

vö-cäl-ness, s. [*Eng. vocal; -ness*.] The quality or state of being vocal; vocality.

vö-cäl-tion, s. [*Fr. from Lat. vocatus, of vocatio = a calling, bidding*.]

von, from *vocatus*, pa. par. of *voce* = to call, from *vox*, genit. *voxis* = the voice; Sp. *voce*; Port. *voz*; Ital. *vocazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

A calling or designation to a particular state, profession, or business; a summons, an injunction, a call.

2. One's calling, profession, business, employment, trade, or occupation.

"If honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every vociferous."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. II, ser. 14.

II. *Scripture & Ecclesiastical*: The Greek word (*kyrie*) so translated in Eph. iv. 1, but generally in the Authorized Version rendered "singing," is applied to the position of all Christian men. (See extract.) In a more restricted sense the term is taken for that "disposition of Divine Providence whereby persons are invited to serve God in some special state," *v.g.*, as clerics, or (in the Roman Church) as religious. [CALLING, C. II. 1, RELIGIOUS, B.]

"Receive our supplications and prayers, which we offer before thee for all estates of men in thy holy church that every member of the same, in his vocation and ministry, may truly and godly serve thee."—*Second Collect for Good Friday*.

vō-cā-tion-āl, a. [Eng. *vocation*; -āl.] Pertaining or relating to a vocation or occupation.

"Sisters are a class apart, but only in a vocational sense."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 2, 1904.

vō-cā-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *vocativus*, from *vocare*, pa. par. of *voce* = to call; Fr. *vocatif*; Sp. *Port.* & Ital. *vocativo*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to calling or addressing by name; appellative. Applied to the grammatical case of nouns in which a person or thing is addressed.

B. *As subst.*: A term of address; speech, in grammar, that case which is employed in calling upon a person or thing.

"This document, interpreted with ceremonial vocatives—'O Most High Prince! 'O Mighty Emperor!'"—*Daily Telegraph*, October 1, 1904.

vōch-y-ā, s. [VOCHYIA.]

vōch-y-ā-q-ō-s, **vō-chy-ā-q-ō-s**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vochy(a)*, *vochy(a)*; Lat. *voch*, pl. *voch*, suff. -ā(-es).]

Bot.: Vochysia; an order of Hypogynous Euphorbia, alliance Sapindales. Trees or shrubs with opposite branches, four-angled when young. Leaves normally opposite, the upper ones sometimes alternate, with glands or two stipules at their base; flowers generally in terminal panicles or large gaily-colored racemes; sepals four to five, unequal in size, the upper one the largest and having a spur; petals one to five, generally opposite to the sepals, most of them sterile, but one having a forcible fertile anther; style one; stigma one; ovary three-lobed, each with one, two, or many ovules; capsule three-angled, three-lobed, three-valved, or occasionally one-lobed, one-seeded; seed usually winged. Natives of tropical America.

vōch-y-ād, s. [Mod. Lat. *vochy(ia)*; Eng. suff. -ād.]

Bot. (Pl.): The Vochyaceae (q.v.). (Linley.)

vōch-y-ā-q-ō-s, **vōch-y-ā-q-ō-s**, s. [From *vochy*, the Guianan name of *Vochysia guianensis*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vochysia (q.v.). Tropical American trees with ovate entire leaves, opposite or verticillate. Flowers in panicles, yellow or orange, with a smell of violets; calyx five-lobed, one segment spurred; petals three, one larger than the others; stamens three; capsule triangular, with three cells, each containing a one-winged seed.

vō-cif-er-ā-ge, s. [Eng. *vociferant* (-ō); -ā.] Noise, clamour.

"All now a strange, abrupt, and vociferous."—*Browning: Master Hugues of Sain-Gotha*.

vō-cif-er-ant, a. [Lat. *vociferans*, pa. par. of *vociferari* = to vociferate (q.v.).] Vociferating, clamorous, vociferous.

"That placed back, that pastor vociferant."—*Chrysostom: Christianus Rex*, iv.

vō-cif-er-ā-tes, n. & s. [Lat. *vociferatus*, pa. par. of *vociferari*, from *vox*, genit. *voxis* = the voice, and *ferre* = to bear, to lift up.]

A. *Adverb*: To cry out loudly; to bawl; to scream loudly; to shout out.

"Through the noise vociferating, called His Trojan son."—*Copier: Homer; Iliad* xv.

vō-cif-er-ā-tes, n. & s. [Lat. *vociferatus*, pa. par. of *vociferari*, from *vox*, genit. *voxis* = the voice, and *ferre* = to bear, to lift up.]

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A. *Adverb*: To cry out loudly; to bawl; to scream loudly; to shout out.

2. Trans.: To utter with a loud or clamorous voice; to shout out.

"The poor plebeian, though he may receive the word of liberty, knows not how to give it an effectual support."—*Mac: Aeneas*, C. II.

vō-cif-er-ā-tion, **vō-cif-er-ā-tion**, s. [Fr. *vociferation*, from Lat. *vociferationem*, accus. of *vociferatio* = an outcry.] (VOCIFERATE.) The act of vociferating; a violent outcry; a clamorous or vehement utterance of the voice.

"The vociferations of emotion or of pain."—*Symon: Child Harold*, iv. (Note 2.)

vō-cif-er-ā-tōr, s. [Lat. from *vociferatus*, pa. par. of *vociferari* = to vociferate (q.v.).] One who vociferates; a clamorous shout.

"He defied the vociferators to do their worst."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 27, 1907.

vō-cif-er-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *vociferous*; -tōr.] The quality or state of being vociferous; clamorousness.

"In its native twanging vociferously."—*Carlyle: Hamlet*, iv. 91.

vō-cif-er-ā-tōr, s. [Lat. from *vociferatus*, pa. par. of *vociferari* = to vociferate (q.v.).] Uttering a loud noise; crying out or shouting vehemently; bawling, clamorous.

"Was no less vociferous in his harangues."—*Cock: Third Page*, bk. II, ch. xiii.

vō-cif-er-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *vociferous*; -tōr.] In a vociferous manner; with great noise or clamour.

vō-cif-er-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *vociferous*; -tōr.] The quality or state of being vociferous; noisiness, clamorousness.

vō-cif-er-ā-tōr, s. [Lat. *vox*, genit. *voxis* = the voice.] Vocal.

"The series of regular exclamations."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. vii.

vō-cif-er-ā-tōr, s. [A dimin. from Lat. *vox*, genit. *voxis* = the voice.] A faint or weak sound of the voice, as that made in separating the lips in pronouncing the letters p, t, or k.

vō-d-ka, s. [Russ.] An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia.

vōe, s. [Icel. *vōe*.] An inlet, bay, or creek. (*Orkney & Shetland*.)

"In the sea of Orkney, Haco, Thion didst spread thy proud, but ill-fated."—*Blackie: Legends of Highlands & Islands*, p. 60.

vōelk-nēr-itē (as an s). [After Captain Volker; suff. -itē (Min.).]

Min.: A tal-like mineral, occurring massive and foliated with yellow serpentine, at Skarn, Norway, and at Slatorst, Urals. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 2.0; sp. gr. 2.01; colour, white; lustre, pearly; feel, greasy; translucent to transparent. Compos.: alumina, 16.8; magnesia, 30.2; water, 44.0 = 100, yielding the formula $Al_2O_3.3H_2O + 6MgO.11H_2O$.

vō-gie, s. [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps connected with *vogue* (q.v.).] Vain, merry, cheerful, well-pleased. (*Scott*.)

vō-gle, s. [Etyim. doubtful.]

Min.: A cavity in a lode or vein, a vug or ingie.

vōg-il-an-ite, s. [Named after Dr. J. F. Vogl, of Bohemia.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in globular or earthy encrustations on uraninite (q.v.). Soft. Colour and streak, shades of green. Compos.: a basic sulphate of uranium. Found near Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

vōg-lite, s. [VOGLIANITE.]

Min.: The name given to aggregations of rhomboidal scales occurring implanted on uraninite at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. Lustre, pearly; colour, emerald to grass-green. An analysis yielded carbonic acid, 26.41; protoxide of uranium, 37.0; lime, 14.08; protoxide of copper, 8.40; water, 13.50 = 100, which yields the formula $2UO_2CO_3 + 2CaCO_3 + 3CuO.2CO_3 + 14H_2O$.

vōgue, s. [Fr. = *vogue*, sway, authority, power, fashion; lit. = the swaying motion of a ship, hence its sway, drift, or course; prop. pa. par. of *voguer* = to sail, from Ital. *voga* = the stroke of an oar in the water, from *vogare* = to row, from Ger. *vog* = to fluctuate, to be in motion; O. H. Ger. *vogon*, from *vogon* = a wave; Sp. *voga* = the act of rowing; *estar en voga* = to be in vogue.] [WAO, v.]

*1. Sway, currency, prevalent use, power, or authority.

"Considering these nations have no great a vogue among the papists."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

*2. The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception for the time; popular repute or estimation.

"The vogue of the hansom in Paris was the vogue."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1904.

*3. Now generally used in the phrase *en vogue*; as, the fashion now is vogue.

vōgue, **vōla**, **vōyes**, **vōya**, s. [O. Fr. *vōis* (Fr. *vois*) = a voice, sound, from Lat. *voce*, accus. of *vox* = the voice; cf. Sans. *vac* to speak; *vacas* = speech.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The sound uttered by the mouth of living creatures, whether men or the lower animals; especially, human utterances in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings.

"Within such distance as a voice may reach."—*Copier: Homer; Odyssey* xii.

2. A particular mode or character of speaking or of sounds uttered; as, a loud voice, a low voice.

3. The faculty or power of speaking or singing; speech; as, to lose one's voice.

4. A sound produced by an inanimate object, and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being; sound emitted; as, the voice of a trumpet.

5. Anything analogous to human speech, which conveys impressions to any of the senses.

"Thyworth be the voice of Fame to hear."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, i. 1.

*6. A word, a term, a vocable.

7. Language, words, speech.

"No man could know His speech no his word, though men it heard."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, l. 176.

*8. That which is said or spoken; talk, report.

"The common voice, I see, is verified Of thee."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, v. 2.

*9. Opinion expressed; judgment.

"The voice of Christendom."—*Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

10. The right of expressing an opinion or judgment; a vote, a suffrage.

"The one thing which the labourer wants is a vote in the management of the workhouse."—*Echo*, April 21, 1904.

11. A wish, order, or injunction expressed or made known in any way; a command, a precept.

"Ye would not be obedient to the voice of the Lord your God."—*Deut.*, vii. 20.

*12. One who speaks; a speaker.

"A potent voice of Parliament."—*Temple: In Memoriam*, cxi. 11.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Physiol.*: A sound emitted from the larynx (q.v.), which is the organ of voice. To produce it a blast of air, driven by a more or less prolonged expiratory movement, throws the vocal cords (q.v.) into vibration, they again imparting their vibrations to the column of air above them. When a note is to be uttered the vocal cords become parallel to each other, and thus more easily vibrate by a moderate blast of air. The true vocal cords and the parts of the larynx which affect them constitute the essential vocal apparatus, whilst the parts above, viz., the ventricles of the larynx with the false vocal cords, the pharynx, and the cavity of the mouth—constitute a resonance tube. In a voice are to be distinguished loudness and pitch, the former dependent on the strength of the expiratory blast, the latter on the length and degree of tension of the vocal cord. The shrill voice of a child arises from the shortness of its cords in infancy; soprano, tenor, and baritone voices also depend respectively on the length of the cords, those of a man being about one-third longer than those of a woman or of a boy. The breaking of the voice at puberty arises from the rapid development of the larynx.

2. *Gram.*: That form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In English and many other languages there are two voices—active and passive (see these words); in Greek and some other languages there is a third voice—the middle (q.v.).

bol, boy; pou, jōwī; cat, gell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. clau, tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn, -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. *Muscle*: Voices may be arranged in six orders or classes, according to gravity or acuteness, viz. the bass, barytone, tenor, alto, or contralto, mezzo-soprano, and soprano (see these words). The "rat" three are the natural voices of men, and the second three those of women. The compass or range of notes is different in each voice, but it is not compass alone which determines the class to which any voice may belong, as very frequently a larytone quality of voice is limited to the range of a lass, and a tenor quality to the compass of a larytone.

4. *Phonetics*: Sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.

¶ (1) *In my voice*: In my name. (*Shakesp. Measure for Measure*, I. 3.)

(2) *With one voice*: Unanimously.
"The Greekish howls, which, with one voice, Call Agamemnon head and general." (*Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida*, I. 2.)

voice, *voyce, v. & i. [Voice, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To give utterance to; to speak of; to announce, to report, to rumour.

"Is this the Athenian solon, whom the world Voice'd so reverendly?" (*Shakesp. Timon*, IV. 2.)

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, To voice the pipes of an organ.

3. To nominate; to adjudge by vote; to vote.

"Made you, against the grain, To voice his counsel." (*Shakesp. Coriolanus*, II. 2.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To clamour, to make outcries.
"Sit not question of jurisdiction; I and rather assume thy right to silence than once it with claims." (*Bacon*.)

2. To vote.

"The people's power of voting in councils." (*Sp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 41.)

voiced, *voyced, pt. par. & a. [Voice, v.]

A. As pt. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Having a voice.

"That's Erythra, Or some angel voice'd like her." (*Denham. Todd*.)

2. Spoken of.

"Much moved in common discourse for their probability to such preferment." (*Palmer: Worthies General*.)

II. *Phonetics*: Uttered with voice. [*Voice, a.*, II. 4.]

voice-ful, *voyce-full, a. [Eng. voice, a.; -ful.]

Having a voice; vocal.

"The lull and the odorous Rise to the swelling of the cheerful sea." (*Coleridge: Fancy in Sea*.)

***voice-less, a. [Eng. voice; -less.]**

1. Having no voice; silent.

"But the tomb, the end of mortality, is voiceless still." (*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1890, p. 114.)

2. Having no vote or right of judging.

3. Not sounded with voice. [*Voice, a.*, II. 4.]

"Many of the final voice consonants become either voiceless or whispered." (*Sweet: Hist. English Sounds*, p. 2.)

***voice-less-ness, s. [Eng. voiceless; -ness.]**

The quality or state of being voiceless; silence.

"I have no right to seek a hiding-place within the pale of her possessions by keeping her in a condition of voicelessness." (*W. E. Gladstone*, in a letter in *Life of Sp. Wülfen*, II. 222.)

voice-ing, pt. par. & a. [Voice, v.]

A. As pt. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of using the voice; raising of a rumour, report, or the like; expressing in words.

"Sweet and solemn voicing of nature's meanings." (*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 222.)

2. *Musical*: In the construction of organ-pipes, paring away the upper edge of the block in a wooden mouth pipe, opposite to the lip which imparts the vibration to the air issuing from the plate of wind (q.v.).

The upper edge is obliquely serrated, to divide the issuing stream of air, the result of which is to prevent a chirping at the commencement of the note.

The voicing of the metallic mouth-pipe is by making parallel notches on the bevelled surface of the lip at an angle with the axis of the pipe.

void, *void, *voyd, *voyde, a. & a. [O. Fr. *void*, *void* (Fr. *vide*) = void, empty, from Lat. *viduus*, accus. of *viduus* = deprived, bereft, waste, empty.] [Witrow.]

A. As adjective:

1. Empty; not containing matter; not occupied; unfilled, vacant.

"The earth was without form and void." (*Gen. I. 2*.)

2. Having no holder, possessor, or incumbent; vacant, unfilled.

"To supply divers great offices, that had been long void." (*Cumden: Remains*.)

3. Being without; destitute, wanting, without, free. (Followed by *of* before an object.)

"A conscience void of offence toward God." (*Acts xiv. 24*.)

4. Separated from, without.

"To sayre when he was made of his company." (*Peckham: Chronicle*; *Richard I.*, can. 1199.)

5. Not taken up with business; unoccupied, leisure.

"I chain him in my study, that at void hours I may run over the story of his country." (*Massinger: Amosinda*.)

6. Unsubstantial, unreal, imaginary.

"Senseless, lifeless I did not vainly!" (*Pope: Dunciad*, II. 62.)

7. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right: as, A contract gained by fraud is void.

¶ A transaction is void when it is a mere nullity, and incapable of confirmation; whereas a voidable transaction is one which may be either avoided or confirmed *ex post facto*.

8. Ineffectual; not having effect.

"My word . . . shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please." (*Isaiah lv. 11*.)

B. As substantive:

1. An empty space; a vacuum.

"They have left an aching void The world can never fill." (*Wagner: Walking with God*.)

2. The last course or remove; the desert.

"There was a void of spice-plates and wine." (*Coronation of Anne Boleyn*. [*Eng. Garner*, II. 50.]

¶ To make void:

(1) To render useless or of no effect.

"Destructive Warwick! it was thy device By this alliance to make void my suit." (*Shakesp. Henry VI.*, III. 2.)

(2) To treat as of no force or importance to disregard.

"It is time for thee, Lord, to work, for they t made void thy law." (*Psalm cxix. 124*.)

void-space, s.

A vacuum (q.v.).

void, *voyd, v. & i. [O. Fr. *voider*, *valider*, from *void* = void (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To make or leave empty or vacant; to quit, to leave.

"All such as either by sickness or age were unnecessary for the warren, should void the town." (*Guidage. Cods*, fol. 224.)

2. To clear, to empty, to free.

"The parliament shall void her upper house of the same ambiguities." (*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. II.)

3. To discharge; to empty.

"He doth void into it the treacherous lyeth under the kynnes pout." (*Leland: Collectanea*, vi. 11.)

4. To emit or throw out; to discharge; specifically, to evacuate from the bowels.

"You, that did void your rheum upon my beard." (*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*, I. 3.)

5. To cast away from one's self; to divest one's self of. (*Barrow*.)

6. To avoid, to shun.

"Of all the men t the world I would have voided thee." (*Shakesp. Coriolanus*, IV. 2. (ed. 1644.)

7. To invalidate; to make void or null; to annul; to nullify.

"To void the security that was at any time given for money so borrowed." (*Clarendon: Hist. of Rebellion*.)

8. To make or declare vacant; to vacate.

"A wholesome system of voiding seats." (*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 17, 1895.)

B. Intrans.: To be emitted or evacuated.

"By the use of emulsions, and frequent ennetic injections, his urine voided more easily." (*Husman: Surgery*.)

void-a-bie, a. [Eng. void, v.; -able.]

1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.

2. Capable of being annulled or confirmed. [*Void, a.*, 7. ¶.]

"No marriage is voidable by the ecclesiastical law, unless for the canonical impediments of precontract." (*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. I, ch. 14.)

***void-gape, a. [Eng. void, v.; -gape.]**

1. The act of voiding, emptying, emptying.

"The gape of y she had sten." (*More*, p. 124.)

2. The act of ejecting from a subject.

3. The state of being void or vacancy.

4. The act of casting away or getting rid of.

"What pains they require in the making conceits." (*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 1.)

5. Evasion; subterfuge.

***voids, a. & v. [Void.]**

void-éd, pt. par. & a. [Voin, v.]

A. As pt. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Emitted; evacuated.

2. Annulled; nullified.

II. *Her.*: Applied to a charge or

pierced through, or having the inner part cut away, so that the field appears, and nothing remains of the charge but its outer edges.

void-ér, *voyd-er, a. [Eng. void, v.; -er.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which voids, empties, vacates, nullifies.

2. A tray or basket in which dishes no longer required at table are away; specifically, a basket in which meat was carried from the table.

"For other glorious shields Give me a voider." (*Bacon & Fleet: Woman's Hat*.)

II. *Her.*: One of the ordinaries, figure is much like that of the fanch, but is not quite so circular towards the of the field.

void-ing, *voyd-ing, pt. par. & a. [Void, v.]

A. & B. As pt. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who or of that which voids.

"The annulling or voiding of marriage lawfully." (*Sp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 4.)

2. That which is voided; a fragment; voided matter. (*Blackwell: Ill. 60.*)

***voiding-knife, s.** A knife used to collect fragments of food to put into a

***void-ness, *void-ness, s. [Eng. a.; -ness.]**

1. The quality or state of being void, or vacant; emptiness.

"Through him the cold began to melt beneath And voidness to make full collect." (*Spenser: Colin Clout's come home*.)

2. The state of being null and void, inefficiency.

3. Want of substantiality.

"Their nakedness and voidness of spiritual." (*Bakewell*.)

4. A void, a vacuum.

"The schools of Pythagoras holdeth that the voidness without the world." (*F. Holland: P. 67.*)

voig-tite, a. [After Herr Voigt, of Weimar; suff. *ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mica-like mineral, occurring pegmatite near Linnaea, Thüringen.

ness, 2 to 3; sp. gr. 2.91; lustre, p. colour, lack-glass, but more often from Compas; the same as that of talc with the addition of water. It is said that it is probably the latter mineral by

***voire (as *vwár*) dire, s. [O. Fr. = the truth, from Lat. *verum dicere*.]**

Law: An oath administered to a witness either before or after being sworn in requiring him to speak the truth, or true answers in reference to matters in of, to ascertain his interest in the affecting his competency. (*Greenleaf*.)

Mto, fát, fáre, amidst, whát, fáll, fáther; wé, wét, héra, camél, hár, thére; píne, píe, áire, air, marine; fô, or, wéra, wólf, wórk, wóh, sán; máte, cúb, cúra, quíte, cúr, rále, fáll; trý, Sýrian. a, o = é; oy = á; qu =

völ-sin-age (age as *lät*, a. [Fr., from *voisin* = neighbouring, from Lat. *vicinus*]. Neighbourhood, vicinity.)

"The presbytery that came from Ephesus and the vicinage."—*Sp. Taylor*. *Epist. par. Assorted*, 181.

völ-sure, a. [Fr., from Ital. *settura* (q.v.).] (NATIVE.) A carriage.

"They ought to use *asseries* by *vulture* or *carriage*."—*Arctifolius*.

völ-g-bie, a. [Prob. for *volubis* (q.v.), which is the meaning of the folio and second quarto, or a change from Lat. *vol* = to fly.] Nimble-witted. (Shakspeare: *Love's Labour's Lost*, III.)

völ-lä-cious, a. [Lat. *vol* = to fly.] Apt or fit to fly.

völ-lage, a. [Fr., from *voler*; Lat. *vol* = to fly.] Light, giddy, tickle. (Chaucer.)

völ-lä-ille (le allent), s. [Fr.]

Coquetry: Chicken, fowl.

¶ *Suprême de Volaille*: The white meat of the breast. (VIMOUT.)

völ-lant, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *voler*; Lat. *vol* = to fly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Passing through the air; flying.

"In manner of a star volant in the air."—*P. Fol-*

land. *Plancher*, p. 255.

2. Freely circulating or passing from place to place; current.

"The English silver was now current, and our gold went in the Pope's court."—*Fulton*.

3. Light and quick; nimble, active, rapid.

"I find British birds with volant touch."—*Traverse* (quoting *strings*). *J. Phillips*: *Cider*, II.

II. *lit.*: Applied to a bird, &c., representing as flying or having the wings spread as in flight.

B. As subst.: A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

"The Dutch had voted the volant."—*North*: *Essays*, p. 61.

völ-lant-piece, s.

Old Arm.: An extra plate of metal affixed to the front of a knight's helmet,

and screwed to the *grande garde*, which covered the breast.

It was chiefly used in tournaments, and being made with a sharp salient angle,

the lance of the opponent, unless provided with a corselet,

was almost certain to glance off.

völ-g-pük, s. [From two words in the new language, *vol* = world, universe, and *pük* = speech, discourse, language.] An attempt to form a universal language by

John Maria Schleyer, a German priest, by a selection of words from most of the European languages, English in particular.

The difficulties of pronunciation are obviated by making each letter have only one sound, and words are always written as they are pronounced, and pronounced as they are written. The alphabet consists of twenty-seven letters, eight being vowels and nineteen consonants. The consonants are sounded as in English, with the exception of *c*, which always has the sound of *ch* as in *child*; *f*, which always has the sound of *ph* as in *aphid*; and *g*, which is always hard; *k* is used as an aspirate. The accent is invariably on the last syllable, and to the simple French construction is added the advantage of only one conjugation, and there are no irregular verbs or unusual genders. The method of derivation is always the same. The adjectives, verbs, and nouns being regularly formed from the substantive and analogous in termination, a knowledge of all the nouns practically means the acquisition of the language. If becomes *v*, and, for the benefit of eastern peoples to whom the pronunciation of *r* is always a stumbling-block, *l* is generally substituted for *r*. The words are generally reduced to one syllable: thus *fät* = father, *döl* (Lat. *deus*) = pain, *gans* (Ger. *gans*) = goose. Nouns have but one declension and only four cases; gender is indicated by the prefix of: thus, *fädel* = schoolmaster, *of-fädel* = schoolmistress.

völ-g-tile, a. & s. [Fr., from *vol* = to fly, from Lat. *vol* = to fly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Passing through the air; flying.

"In manner of a star volant in the air."—*P. Fol-*

land. *Plancher*, p. 255.

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"The Dutch had voted the volant."—*North*: *Essays*, p. 61.

Adjectives are formed by adding *ik* to the substantive, and adverbs by adding *o* to the adjectives: thus, *fäm* = glory, *fämik* = glorious, *fämiko* = gloriously.

völ-g-pük-let, s. [Eng. *Volapük*; -let.] An advocate of the adoption of Volapük as a universal language.

¶ Volapük was at first very popular, there being many thousands of students, numerous dictionaries and grammars, over 20 newspapers printed in it, and associations for its practice and extension in most civilized lands. This progress has since been checked, the feeling being that Volapük does not fill the requirements of a world language.

völ-lar, a. [Lat. *roba* = the palm of the hand.]

And: Of or belonging to the palm of the hand; as, the solar artery.

völ-lar-y, s. [VOLERY.] A bird-cage, large enough for birds to fly about in.

"And now sits patient and solitary, Like the forsaken turtle in the solary."—*Ben Jonson*: *New Inn*, v. 1.

völ-g-tile, a. & s. [Fr. *volatil*, from Lat. *volatus*, from *volare* = to fly, from *vol* = to fly; Sp. & Port. *volatil*; Ital. *volatile*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Passing through the air on wings; flying.

"There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*.

2. Having the quality of evaporating or of passing off by spontaneous evaporation; diffusing more or less freely in the atmosphere, as alcohol, ether, essential oils, &c.

3. Lively, sprightly, brisk, gay; hence, sickle, apt to change; thoughtless, giddy.

"Gay, volatile, inconstant, quick to learn."—*Marlowe*: *Richard III.*, v. 1.

4. Transient; not permanent; not lasting.

"Volatile and fugitive instances of reverence."—*Sp. Taylor*: *Of Repentance*, ch. v. § 16.

B. As subst.: A winged creature.

"Four foolish bees in and creeping bees in solatia of heaven."—*Lytle*: *Lytle*, v. 1.

volatile-liquids, s. pl. [Liquids, s. 1, 1.]

volatile-oils, s. pl.

Chem.: Essential oils; oils which can be distilled without decomposition. They are

classified under two heads: mineral and vegetable; the former being composed of carbon and hydrogen, and generically known as paraffins. The vegetable oils, which are generally procured by distilling the odoriferous substance with water, may be divided into three great classes: (1) Oils composed of carbon and hydrogen (binary volatile oils), of which oil of turpentine may be considered the type; (2) oils containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (oxygenated oils), which include most of those used in medicine and perfumery; and (3) oils containing sulphur (sulphurated oils), characterized by their extreme pungency and suffocating odour, such as oil of mustard, assafœtida, &c. The volatile oils are generally more limpid and less mucous than the fixed oils, and are almost colourless after rectification. They are soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, and mix in all proportions with the fixed oils.

volatile-salts, s. pl. [SAL-VOLATILE.]

völ-g-tile-ness, s. [Eng. *volatile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being volatile; volatility.

"The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and volatility, be discovered to the sense."—*Bacon*.

völ-g-til-i-ty, s. [Fr. *volatilité*, from *volatil* = volatile (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being volatile; disposition to evaporate; that quality of a substance which disposes it to diffuse itself more or less rapidly in the atmosphere; capability of diffusing, evaporating, or dissipating at ordinary atmospheric temperatures.

"That pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme volatility, exhales spontaneously."—*Arctifolius*.

2. The quality or state of being volatile, flighty, giddy, or fickle; flightiness, thoughtlessness; light or thoughtless behaviour.

völ-g-til-i-r-g-ble, a. [Eng. *volatilizable*; -able.] Capable of being volatilized.

völ-g-til-i-sä-tion, a. [Eng. *volatilization*; -ation.]

-sion.] The act or process of volatilizing or rendering volatile; the state of being volatilized.

"The volatilization of the salt of tartar."—*Beggs*: *Works*, II. 125.

völ-g-til-ize, s. [Eng. *volatilize*; -ize.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale, evaporate, or pass off in vapour or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

"Many learned men . . . do not think it creditable that at least mineral gold should be volatilized up quicksilver."—*Beggs*: *Works*, I. 64.

völ-an-vent (as *völ-ä-vād*), s. [Fr. = a puff of wind.]

Cook.: A raised pie made with a case of very light and rich puff paste; a kind of enlarged and highly-ornamented petty.

völ-börth-ite, s. [After Dr. A. Volborth; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small tabular crystals on a sandstone of the Permian formation in the Ural. Crystallization, hexagonal; hardness, 3 to 3.5; sp. gr. 3.35; lustre, pearly; colour, olive green, citrine yellow; streak, yellowish-green. Analyses made by Genth gave results which justified the following formula: $(\text{Cu}, \text{Ba}, \text{Ca})_2 \text{V}_2 \text{O}_7 + 3 \text{CuCl}_2 + 12 \text{aq}$, which requires, vanadic acid, 19.63; protochloride of copper, 38.41; barium, 6.17; lime, 6.77; water, 20.03 = 100.

völ-öä-ni-an, a. [Eng. *volcanic*, -ian.]

Of, pertaining to, or resembling a volcano; volcanic.

"A deep volcanic yellow."—*Keats*: *Lamia*.

völ-öä-ni-ic, a. [Fr. *volcanique*.] Pertaining to a volcano; proceeding from or produced by a volcano; resembling a volcano.

"Its situation is volcanic, at the foot of a volcanic mountain."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1864.

volcanic-action, s.

Geol.: The influence exerted by the heated interior of the earth on its external covering. (Lyell.) [VOLCANISM.]

volcanic-ash, s.

Petrol.: An ash-like substance derived from the attrition of volcanic scoria by the explosion of steam and gases in volcanic craters. The indurated volcanic ashes of early geological periods have had a similar origin.

volcanic-bomb, s.

Petrol.: A name given to semi-fused, rounded masses of rocks, of various mineral composition, sometimes ejected during volcanic eruptions. (Boett, II. 2.)

volcanic-breccia, s.

Petrol.: A breccia formed by the consolidation of angular fragments of volcanic rocks. (Lyell.)

volcanic-dike, s. [DIKE, s. II. 1.]

volcanic-foot, s. pl.

Geol.: The subterranean centres of action in volcanoes, where the heat is supposed to be in the highest degree of energy. (Lyell.)

volcanic-glass, s.

Petrol.: The same as OBSIDIAN (q.v.).

volcanic-mud, s. [MOYA.]

volcanic-regions, s. pl.

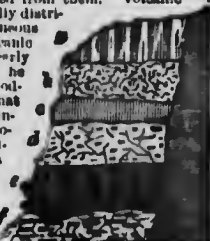
Geol. & Geog.: Certain regions of the world throughout which volcanic and earthquake action specially prevails. They run in lines. The region of the Am. continents from lat. 43° South to 2° North; that of Mexico follows, then that of the West Indies. Another extends from the Aleutian Islands to the Marianas and the Isles of Sunda, another from Central Asia to the Canary Islands and the Azores. There is one in the Grecian Archipelago, having its chief focus at Santorini, known to have been active at intervals for ten thousand years; then that of Italy and Sicily, having vents in Etna, Vesuvius, and Ichia. The region is in Ireland, with Ichia as its chief vent. Volcanoes are generally near the sea. Jorullo, in Mexico, is, however, an exception, being 120 miles from the nearest ocean.

volcanic-rocks, s. pl.

Geol.: Rocks which have been produced at or near the surface of the earth in ancient or modern times by the action of subterranean heat, by water, and pressure. (Lyell.) They form one of the leading divisions of rocks, and

höl, böy; pout, jöw; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -äa, -tän = rhan. -tän, -sion = shän; -tion, -çion = zhän. -çious, -çious, -çious = shän. -hile, -dile, &c. = bel, del.

resemble Plinianic rocks (q.v.) in being generally unstratified and destitute of fossils, but are distinguished from them. Volcanic rocks are more partially distributed than aqueous rocks. Old volcanic rocks are so nearly identical with the products of modern volcanoes, that the two were undoubtedly produced in a similar manner. The basaltic volcanic rocks are basalt, andesite, and trachyte.



volcanic-sand, s.

Geol.: Sand ejected from a crater. It differs from ash in having a coarser grain. The puzosins of Naples is volcanic-sand.

volcanic-soil, s. Soil largely consisting of the decomposed products of eruption. It is well adapted for wine-growing.

vól-cán-to-al-ty, adv. [Eng. volcanic; -al, -ly.] Like a volcano.

vól-cán-to-al-ty, s. [Eng. volcanic; -ity.] The quality or state of being volcanic; volcanic power.

vól-cán-ism, s. [Eng. volcan(o); -ism.] Volcanicity.

vól-cán-lat, s. [Eng. volcan(o); -lat.] 1. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes. 2. A volcanist (q.v.).

vól-cán-ite (1), s. [Eng. volcan(o); suff. -ite (Min.).] *Min.*: The same as PYROXENE (q.v.).

vól-cán-ite (2), s. [After the island Volcano, where first found; suff. -ite (Min.).] *Min.*: A variety of sulphur containing selenium, found in stalsaltic forms and as an encrustation. Colour, orange or brownish.

vól-cán-i-ty, s. [Eng. volcan(o); -ity.] The quality or state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

vól-cán-i-zá-tion, s. [Eng. volcaniz(e); -tion.] The act or power of volcanizing; the state of being volcanized.

vól-cán-ize, v.t. [Eng. volcan(o); -ize.] To subject to, or cause to undergo volcanic heat and be affected by its action.

vól-cá-nó, s. [Ital. *volcano*, *volcano*, from Lat. *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus* (VULCAN); Sp. & Fr. *volcan*.]

1. *Geol.*: A more or less perfectly conical hill or mountain formed by the successive accumulations of ejected matter in a state of incandescence or high heat, and having one or more channels of communication. (*Lyall*.) Volcanoes are of three kinds: Active, Dormant, and Extinct. An active volcano is one which still continues at intervals to break into eruptions. A dormant volcano is one which after being quiescent for a long interval, as if its fires were extinct, then breaks forth anew. An extinct volcano is one not known to have been in eruption since man has been upon the earth. The connection between earthquakes and volcanoes is so close that intense seismic action occurs only in the regions where volcanoes exist. (VOLCANIC-ERUPTIONS.) Earthquakes often precede volcanic eruptions, and become less violent when the volcano in the vicinity breaks forth, as if the explosive material struggling to obtain room for expansion produced the earthquake, and found vent in the volcano. Thus a volcano is a natural safety-valve, and saves vastly more human lives than it destroys. The following is the hypothetical genesis of a volcano. Some seismic convulsion produces a deep fissure in the ground, communicating beneath with a lake of molten matter. From

this aperture lava flows forth, showers of scorie or ashes, dust, and sand are hurled into the air, boiling water rises in enormous jets, steam and various gases ascend. Certain of these materials, such as the ashes, the sand, and the dust falling around the aperture, form a tiny eminence, the sides of which slope at the highest angle at which falling material can rest without sliding to the bottom. By this process repeated an indefinite number of times a hill tends to arise of a conical form, and the fissure, whatever its original form, to become a round crater. The first flow of lava from a fissure on a plain would be nearly horizontal, but, as there arose a volcanic cone of material which, though loose at first would tend to cohere, it would descend the slope at an angle. Earthquakes continually upheave regions or districts, and might aid in raising the small volcano to a higher elevation above the sea. Similar action might in certain cases produce what have been called "craters of elevation," but those of eruption are far more numerous. Then when the volcano becomes elevated the pressure of the lava is so great as to break through the side of the crater, and allow the molten mass to escape by a fresh aperture, around which a minor cone is produced. Eighty such minor cones are known on the flanks of Etna. The top of a volcano may also fall in and disappear. A small volcano may arise in a night, as did Monte Nuovo 450 feet high, in the Phlegrean fields near Naples, in 1538, but an immense lapse of time is needed to build up such a mountain as Etna (height 10,874 feet) or Cotopaxi (18,338 feet). About three hundred active volcanoes are known. Besides these there are submarine volcanoes, which occasionally come to the surface of the sea, as did Graham's Island, in the Mediterranean near Sicily, in 1831. Volcanoes have existed in all bygone geological ages. Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, is an old volcano, its summit being formed by lava formerly filling the hollow of the crater, but from which the softer material of the cone has in some submergence been washed away. 2. *Adroa*: There are numerous and large extinct volcanoes in the moon (q.v.).

vól-cá-nó-ism, s. [Eng. volcan(o); -ism.] Eruptiveness.

Blaze out, as wasteful volcanoes to scorch and consume.—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. II, ch. 2.

vól-e (1), s. [Fr., from *voler* (Lat. *volō*) = to fly, to dart upon, as a bird of prey.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

"And at backgammon modify my suit That points for loss, or flutters at a vole."—*Colman: Epilogue to School for Scandal*.

vól-e (2), s. [Ztyn, doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *vold* = field, plain, and hence = field-mouse.]

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the Arvicolina, a sub-family of Muridae, with three genera—Arvicolia, Fiber, and Myodes. They are mouse or rat-like rodents of a rather stout build, with the limbs and tail of moderate length, or short, and the latter more hairy than in the true Murines; the ears are short, often nearly concealed beneath the fur. (WATER-VOLE.) Several species range over Central Europe and into Western Asia, but the voles are most abundant (both as species and individuals) in the northern and north-western parts of North America. (For the British species see Arvicolia.)

vól-e, v.t. [VOLE (1), s.]

Cards: To win all the tricks by a vole.

vól-lé, s. [Fr. = a flight, from *voler* = to fly.]

Music: A rapid flight or succession of notes.

vól-lent-ly, adv. [Lat. *volens*, pr. par. of *volō* = to wish.] Willingly.

"Ran so volently, so violently to the brink of it."—*Adams: Works*, I, 227.

vól-lér-y, s. [Fr. *volière* = an aviary, a pigeon-house, from *voler* = to fly.]

1. A large bird-cage in which birds have room to fly; a volary.

2. A flight of birds.

"An old boy at his first appearance . . . to stare to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town volery."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 94.

vól-ét (silent), s. [Fr., from *voler* = to fly.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gauze veil worn by ladies at the back of the head in the Middle Ages.

2. *Paint.*: A term applied to the shutters of a picture, forming a strip of sky; the mob.

vól-e, s. [Lat. *volue*] (VULCAN). *Geol.*: The mob.

"We must speak with the p-l-e, and the v-l-e."—*Palmer: Worthies*, London.

vól-ér-ite, s. [After G. H. O. Vol-ér-ite (Min.).] *Min.*: An oxide of antimony massive or pulverulent. Colour, white; oxygen, 19.5; antimony, 80.5. $21.8 = 100$, with the formula $SiO_2 + 2H_2O$.

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Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, here, camel, hēr, there; pine, pit, sire, air, marine; S or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōh, sēm; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāl; try, Syrian. a, œ = ē; ey = ā; qu =

2 A noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things at once.

"He was an iron-hearted fellow, by my judgment, that would not credit him upon this volley of imitations."—*John Jaynes, Story Men out of the Basement*, iv, 5.

3 (In Tennis & other Ball Games): A return of the ball before it touches the ground. A return immediately after the ball has touched the ground is called a Half-volley.

4 (1) Half-volley: (VOLLEY, *s.*, 3.)
(2) On the volley: At random.

völ-ley, v. & i. (VOLLEY, *s.*)

1 *Trans.*: To discharge in, or as in a volley.

"He strove, with volleys of threat and ban."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, v, 12.

2 *Intransitive*:

1 To discharge at once, or in a volley.
"Canon to right of them."
Volley'd and thunders."
Tennyson: Charge of the Light Brigade.

2 To sound like a volley of artillery.

3 (In Tennis, &c.): To return a ball before it touches the ground. (VOLLEY, *s.*, 3.)

völ-ew, v. t. (A. S. *fulwelan*): To baptize.

völ (i), s. (Fr. *volte*, from Lat. *voluta*, fem. of *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to turn. (VOLT, *s.*, 1.)

1 *Manège*: A round or a circular tread; a part of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre, so that these two treads make parallel tracks—the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller—the shoulders leaning outwards, and the croup approaching towards the centre. (*Farrier's Dict.*) (*Demonstr.*)

2 *Fencing*: A sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

völ (2), s. (Named in honour of Alessandro Volta.) (VOLTAGE.)

Elect.: The unit which expresses difference of potential. An electrical current is in many respects analogous to a flow of water. The fundamental unit (Verr. ¶ 4.) is one of mere quantity, the Coulomb, and merely expresses sufficient current to do a certain amount of work. But the same quantity of water would flow through a large pipe at one inch per second, and through one half the diameter at four inches per second. Hence we get the unit expressing quantity per second (the ampere); and thence, as a greater pressure or force is required to drive water at a given rate per second through a small pipe, or greater resistance, so as to maintain a given quantity per second, in electrical currents we have this force or pressure, considered as the difference of potential or electrical pressure at the two ends of the circuit of wire. The resistance of a wire to the passage of current is measured in ohms (units), and a volt is the difference of potential required to drive an effective current of one ampere through a wire interposing the resistance of one ohm.

völ-tä (pl. völ-tä), s. (Ital. = a turn, from Lat. *voluta*.) (VOLT (1).)

Music: A direction that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times; as, *Una volta* = one repeat; *due volte* = two repeats.

völ-tä, pref. (See def.) Voltaic (*q. v.*).

volta-electric, a. Galvanic; pertaining to or produced by galvanism (*q. v.*).

volta-electrometer, s. (VOLTAMETER.)

völ-tä, s.

Elect.: Motive force as expressed or measured in volts.

völ-tä-rä-phä, s. (Eng. *volta*, and Gr. *graphein* = to write, to draw.) The art of electrolysis.

völ-tä-ic, a. (See def.) Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian physician (1745-1800). (VOLTAGE.)

völ-tä-pile, s. (Pile (1), *s.*, II. 1. (1).)

völ-tä-tä-ä-lä, v. & i. (See def.) The principles or practices of François-Marie Arnot (1684-1778), better known as Voltaire. He was a bitter opponent of Christianity, which he assailed with merciless ridicule; hence the word has come to mean any kind of mocking scepticism.

völ-tä-lä, s. (See def.)

Physics: A term sometimes applied to Gal-

vaniam (*q. v.*), from the fact that Volta's explanations of Galvani's experiments on frogs led to the correct appreciation of the source of the electricity so generated.

völ-tä-ite, s. (After the eminent physicist A. Volta; suff. *-ite* (Mia.).)

Mia.: An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons, cubes, and other forms, at the Solfatara, near Naples. Lustre, resinous; colour, dull green to brown or black; streak, grayish-green; opaque. Composed of a hydrated sulphate of sodium and potassium of iron, with the formula, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot \text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

völ-täm-tär, s. (Pref. *völta*, and Eng. *meter*.)

Elect.: An instrument for measuring the work, and thus indirectly the strength, of a voltaic current. This is done by the amount of electro-chemical decomposition, a certain current reducing a certain amount of hydrogen from water, silver or copper from their salts, &c. This must not be confounded with Voltmeter (*q. v.*).

völ-tä-pläst, s. (Pref. *völta*, and Gr. *plastos* (plastos) = moulded, from *plassein* (plasseo) = to mould.) A voltaic battery specifically adapted for the electrolytic process.

völ-tä-type, s. (Pref. *völta*, and Eng. *type*.) An electrolytic (*q. v.*).

völ-tä, v. t. (Ital., imper. of *vollare* = to turn.) (VOLT (1).)

Music: A direction to turn over the leaf; as, *Volti subito* = turn over the leaf quickly.

völ-tä-gour (g as sh), s. (Fr., from *voltiger* = to vault (*q. v.*)).

1 A leaper, a vanisher, a tumbler.

2 A foot-soldier in a select company of every regiment of French infantry. They were established by Napoleon during his consulate. Their duties, exercises, and equipment are similar to those of the English light companies.

völ-tä-tär, s. (Eng. *volt* (2), and *meter*.)

Elect.: Any instrument for measuring the pressure, electromotive force, or difference of potentials at the ends of an electric current. The g. l. leaf electroscope is a kind of voltmeter, but will only measure large differences of potential. If the terminals are connected with flat plates arranged parallel to each other, one of which is movable, the attractive force between the plates at a given small distance will be a voltmeter. This method is too coarse for ordinary currents, but a modification of it is employed in Thomson's quadrant electrometer. In Carlew's voltmeter the heating effect of the current in a wire, which varies with the electromotive force, and is measured by the expansion produced, is employed. In the majority of instruments the electro-magnetic action is employed in some form of galvanometer. These are more usually wound to act as ammeters, but if of small with very thin wire the high resistance allows the electromotive force required to drive a certain current through them to be calibrated and denoted in volts. Such instruments are adjusted or calibrated by comparison with a "standard" voltaic cell or voltmeter.

völ-tä-ä, s. (Named after Voltz, of Strasbourg.)

Palæobot.: A genus of Conifera, consisting of lofty trees with pinnated branches, having on all sides sessile leaves, in form and imbrication like those of Araucaria. It has also affinities to the Cypress. Found in the Permian and the Trias of Britain and Germany.

völ-tä-lä, völ-tä-ite, s. (After the French mining engineer Voltz; suff. *-ite* (Mia.).)

Mia.: A mineral occurring in mammillary groups of globules, having a concentric lamellar structure, optically uniaxial. Hardness, 4 to 4.5; sp. gr. 3.96 to 3.81; lustre, greasy, sometimes pearly on a cleavage surface; colour, yellowish, brownish. Composed of an oxysulphide of zinc, with the formula $4\text{ZnS} + \text{ZnO}$, which represents: sulphide of zinc, 82.73; protoxide of zinc, 17.27 = 100.

völ-tä-bi-lä, völ-tä-bille, s. (VOLUBLE.)

Bot.: Twining, volatile.

völ-q-bil-lä, völ-q-bil-lä-tä, s. (Fr. *volubilité*, from Lat. *volubilitatem*, accus. of *volubilis*, from *volubilis* = volubilis (*q. v.*)).

1 A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll or revolve; revolution.

"The world with continual volubility and turning about."—*P. Holland: Pinnus*, bk. II.

2 Liableness to revolution or change; mutability.

"And this volubility of human affairs is the judgment of Providence, in the punishment of oppression."—*L. Burroughs*.

3 The quality or state of being voluble in speech; over great readiness of the tongue in speaking; excessive fluency of speech; garrulosity.

"The characteristic volubility with which he uttered his words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Ang.*, ch. VI.

völ-q-bil-s, s. (Fr. = easily turned or rolled, *bilé*, glib, from Lat. *volubilem*, accus. of *volubilis* = easily turned about, from *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to roll; Sp. *voluble*; Ital. *volubila*.)

1 Ordinary Language:

1 Formed so as to roll or revolve easily; apt to roll or revolve; rotating.

"This is a voluble earth."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv, 266.

2 Changeable, fickle, mutable.

"Almost poets."—*Tom. A. de Almon, l. 5.*

3 Of fluent speech, without conveying the impression that there was a deficiency of thought in what was said.

"He (Archbishop Abbot) was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and voluble eloquence."—*Market: Life of William*, bk. I., p. 45.

4 Characterized by an excessive flow of words, or by glibness of speech; speaking with over great fluency; glib.

"An old Communist here interpreted the voluble fury."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10, 1904.

II. Bot.: Twining (*q. v.*).

völ-q-bil-nä-s, s. (Eng. *valuable*; -ness.)

The quality or state of being valuable; volubility.

völ-q-bil-ä, v. t. (Eng. *valuable*; -ly.) In a valuable or over-fluent manner; with volubility.

völ-q-bil-lä, s. (Dimin. from Lat. *volucer* = flying, winged.)

Entom.: A genus of Syrphidae, akin to Syrphus, but stouter and less gaily coloured. The larva are wrinkled, and have on each side a double row of short spines, while at the extremity are four to six longer spines arranged in a radiated manner. The caterpillars are six pairs of tubercles with claws, which serve as prolegs. They reside in the nests of bumble bees, on the young of which they feed. The perfect insect resembles a Bombus. This is especially the case with a British species, *Volucella bombylans*, which is about half an inch long, black, and hairy.

völ-q-bil-lä, s. (Fr., from Lat. *volumen* = a roll, a scroll; hence, a book written on a parchment roll; from the same root as *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo* = to roll; Sp. *volumen*; Ital. & Port. *volume*.)

1 Ordinary Language:

1 Something rolled or convolved; a convolution, a coil, a fold, a wreath, a roll, as a fold of a serpent, or the like.

"The inebriated view the slain with vast surprise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Ang.*, ch. VI.

2 Specially, a written document (as of parchment, papyrus, &c.), rolled up in a convenient form for preservation or use; a roll, a scroll. The books of the ancients were rolls wound round a stick, called an unguis, to the extremities of which, called the cornua (or horns) was attached a label bearing the name of the author, &c. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and generally anointed with oil of cedar-wood to protect it from the attacks of insects.

3 Hence, applied to a collection of printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, part of a work, or more than one work; a book, a tome. In a narrower sense, that part of an extended work which is bound together in one cover; as, a book in three volumes.

"The mercantile bishop of Spalatto wrote learned volumes against the pope."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrance's Defence*. [Footnote.]

4 The space occupied by a body; a dime-

völ, v. t. *poüt, jöwi*; eat, cell, chorna, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. *ph = z*.
-clan, -tian = shan. **-clon, -cion = shün.** **-clon, -cion = shün.** **-clous, -clous, -clous = shün.** **-ble, -ble, &c. = bpl, dpl.**

alone in length, breadth, and depth; compass, mass, bulk.

Δ. (V.): A great deal. (Chiefly in the phrase, *To speak volume* = that says a great deal, that is full of meaning.)

"There!" "And there!" as he fumed about, and pointed his hand, told what writers are apt to learn volumes. — *Arch.* Jan. 6, 1867.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.** The volume of an irregular body may be found from its weight and specific gravity; that is to say, the weight of a unit volume. If w be the weight of the body in grammes, and s its specific gravity, the fraction $\frac{w}{s}$ gives its volume in cubic centimetres.

The capacities of vessels are determined by filling them with water or mercury from a measuring tube, or other vessel whose capacity is previously known; or, when very great accuracy is required, by determining the weight of water or mercury, at the standard temperature, which fills the vessel. (*Metals.*)

2. **Music.** A term applied to the power and quality of the tone of a voice or instrument, or of a combination of sounds.

3. **Physics.** The volume of a body may be real or apparent; the former is the portion of space actually occupied by the matter of which the body is composed, the latter is the sum of its real volume and the total volume of its pores. The real volume is invariable, the apparent volume can be altered in various ways; for instance, it diminishes as a rule on the solidification of the body. (*Metals.*)

§ (1) Atomic volume: [ATOMIC.]

(2) **Unit of volume:** The volume of the cube constructed on the unit of length. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, p. 1.)

völ-ūm, v.ē. [VOLUME, a.] To swell; to rise in bulk or volume.

"The mighty steam which swells high
From their proud nostrils burns the very air."
Byron: The Infernal Transformation, l. 2.

völ-ūm-ēd, a. [Eng. volum(e); -ed.]

1. Having the form of a rounded mass; in volumes; forming volumes or rounded masses; consisting of moving or rolling masses.

"With rounded clouds that slowly grew
To one white sky in sublimous hue."
Byron: Songs of Cornish, vii.

2. Consisting of so many volumes. (Used in composition; as, a three-volume novel, &c.)

völ-ū-mén-ōm-ē-ō-ter, völ-ū-mén-ē-ō-ter, a. [Lat. volumēn = a volume, and Eng. meter.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of the air which it displaces, and thence also for determining its specific gravity.

A very simple volumometer consists of a globular flask with a narrow neck, about twelve inches long, and graduated from below upwards to indicate the volume of water. The flask has a tubulure, closely fitted with a ground stopper for inserting the solid body to be measured. The instrument being filled to the mark with water, and the neck with a liquid, as water, which does not act upon the solid, it is inclined on one side, the stopper removed, and the solid body introduced. The stopper is then replaced, and the number of divisions through which the liquid is raised in the stem gives at once the volume of the body in grain-measures.

völ-ū-mén-ōm-ē-ō-trŷ, s. [Eng. volumometer; -y.] The act or art of determining the volumes or space occupied by bodies; applied generally, however, only to solid bodies; stereometry.

völ-ū-mét-ric, a. [Eng. volume, and metric.] Chem.: Pertaining to or performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents.

volumetric-analysis, s. [ANALYSIS.]

völ-ū-mét-ric-al-ly, adv. [Eng. volumetric; -al; -ly.] By volumetric analysis.

völ-ū-min-ōs, a. [Lat. voluminosus, from volumēn, genit. voluminis = a volume (q.v.); Fr. volumineux.]

1. Consisting of many folds, colla, or convolutions. (*Milton: P. L.*, li. 652.)

2. Of great volume, bulk, or size; bulky, massive, extensive, large.

"I am not so voluminous and vast."

"But there are fumes, where'er I might be embraced."
Ben Jonson: Underwoods.

3. Having written much; having produced many or bulky books; hence, copious, diffuse; as, a voluminous writer.

völ-ū-min-ōs-ly, adv. [Eng. voluminous; -ly.] In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copious; or diffusely.

"They indulged on it as so instantly and so voluminously." — *Belshazzar: Fragments of Ecce, l. 10.*

völ-ū-min-ōs-nēs, s. [Eng. voluminous; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being voluminous; bulkiness.

"The snake's voluminous voluminosity."
Shelley: A Vision of the Sea.

2. Copiousness, diffuseness.

"His words went to that voluminosity they have very much by repetition." — *Dezobry: Letters of Address*, let. 2.

völ-ū-mist, a. [Eng. volum(e); -ist.] A writer of a volume or volumes; an author.

"But volumists and cold biographers." — *Milton: Address upon Remond's Death*. (Foot.)

völ-ū-mēn-ē-ō-ter, s. [VOLUMENOMETER.]

völ-ūn-tar-ī-ly, völ-ūn-tar-ī-lic, völ-ūn-tar-ī-ly, adv. [Eng. voluntary; -ly.] In a voluntary manner; of one's own free will or choice; spontaneously; without being moved, influenced, or compelled by others; freely.

"That acts not necessarily, but voluntarily." — *Clarke: On the Passions*, prop. 12.

völ-ūn-tar-ī-nēs, s. [Eng. voluntary; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being voluntary or endowed with the power of choosing, willing, or determining.

2. The quality or state of being done or produced voluntarily or of free will and choice; as, the voluntariness of an action or gift.

völ-ūn-tar-ī-ōs, a. [Lat. voluntarius.] Voluntary, free.

"Men of voluntarius will withal that become governors." — *Chaucer: Treat. of Love*, li.

völ-ūn-tar-ī-ōs-ly, adv. [Eng. voluntarius; -ly.] Voluntarily, willingly.

"Most pleasantly and voluntarily to hear the voice of his most comfortable commandments." — *Strype: Annals*, l. 10. (1550.)

völ-ūn-tar-ī, völ-ūn-tar-īe, a, adv., & s. [D. Fr. voluntarius; Fr. volontaire, from Lat. voluntarius = voluntary, from volens = free will, from volens, an old form of volens, pr. part. of volui = to wish, to be willing; Sp. & Port. voluntario; Ital. volontaria.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

Unrestrained by any external influence, force, or interference; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; acting of one's own free will, choice, or accord; spontaneous, free.

"Almighty God of his own voluntarie will."
Psalter: Seven Psalms, l. 10. (1534.)

2. Proceeding from the will; done or produced of one's own free will, accord, or choice; spontaneous.

"An action is neither good nor evil, unless it be voluntary and chosen." — *Sp. Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. 1, ch. 1.

3. Pertaining to the will; subject to, controlled, or regulated by the will; as, the voluntary motions of animals.

4. Endowed with the power of willing, or of acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's own judgment.

"God did not work as a necessary, but a voluntary agent." — *Baker.*

5. Done by design or intentionally; intentional, designed, intended, purposed; not accidental.

"Giving myself a voluntary wound."
Shakspeare: Julius Caesar, v. 1.

6. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntaryism, or the doctrines of the voluntaries. [*C. H. 1.*]

"What voluntary churches have done and are doing in sustaining their own worship and ministry." — *British Quarterly Review*, vii. 46. (1853.)

II. Law: According to the will, consent, or agreement of a party; without a valuable (but possibly with a good) consideration; gratuitous, free.

B. As adv.: Voluntarily; of one's own free will or choice.

"I leave here voluntary." — *Shakspeare: Troilus & Cressida*, li. 1.

* C. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who engages in or affairs of his own free will and voluntee.

"Rash, inconsiderate, busy voluntary."
Shakspeare: King

II. Technically:

1. **Ecclies.:** One who holds the tenet of voluntaryism (q.v.).

"He thinks that in every district where services are the majority the fabric and the of the Church should be made over to the Freeholders." — *St. James's Gazette*, March 1853.

2. **Music:** An organ solo played during, or after any office of the service, called respectively Introductory, middle, or concluding. Such solos are usually, and are often now unprepared, improvisations, as the name voluntary implies.

"The organ seemed to have settled on a given that no visitor to the abbey has a right to the concluding voluntary." — *Review*, 1853.

voluntary-affidavit (or oath)

Law: An affidavit (or oath) made extra-judicial matter, or in a case where the law has not provided.

voluntary-controversy, s.

Church Hist.: A controversy which Scotland in 1841 with regard to the relations which should exist between Civil Government and the Church. A year 1780 a number of the Burgher deacons (Burghers) published a pamphlet which he advocated what is now called taryism (q.v.), and in May, 1785, the modification of the Confession of conformity with the new views. The ultimately granted the prayer of the a minority withdrawing in 1790 and known as the Old Light Burghers. The change of views appeared with some somewhat later among the Antiburghers. May, 1804, they suspended their "Testimony," which was in favour of the establishment, by the "Narrative and money," the acceptance of which was a condition of Communion. Four years withdrawing in 1806, formed a new body into the Constitutional and Presbytery. The two denominations had on one point modified their creed in 1820, became the United Secession this time, and for some years since the Voluntary Controversy had attracted notice, but in 1831 it began to excite attention throughout Scotland, the members of the Established Church on one hand, and those of the Unitarianism on the other, carrying it on to the greatest extent. The controversy reaching consequences. To a certain it was to strengthen the Established Church on points on which the tary" assailants had declared it was Dr. Chalmers proposed the Veto Act with the unexpected result of ultimately the Disruption. In the course of English Nonconformists for equality they maintain essentially views as the Scottish United Secession in the Voluntary Controversy. [*LIST SOCIETY.*]

voluntary-conveyance, s.

Law: A conveyance which may be merely on a good, but not a valuable consideration. [*VOLUNTARY, A. II.*]

voluntary-jurisdiction, s.

Law: A jurisdiction exercised in admitting of no opposition or question, therefore cognizable by any judge, place, on any lawful day.

voluntary-muscles, s. pl.

Anat. & Physiol.: Muscles excited stimulus of the will or volition acting through the nerves, though some habitually, and all of them occasionally also under the influence of other. They are the muscles of locomotion, expression, and some others. [*MUSCLE.*]

voluntary-principle, s. The

of Voluntaryism (q.v.).

voluntary-schools, s. pl.

Elementary schools managed by voluntary (mainly religious), the cost of such being partly defrayed by voluntary contributions. Until 1870 all elementary schools

šte, šit, šare, amidst, whāt, šāl, šather: wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, šire, šir, marine; šf or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, šēn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, šāl; trŷ, šyrian. a, a = ē; ey = a; q = ū

bill, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus,
-claw, -tion -shan -tion -tion -tion -tion

thin, bench; go, gem; thin, this: sin.

4: expect Xenophon exist. etc.



VOLUTE-WHEEL
pouring into the buckets
of waste water.

hal, høy; pent, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -lag, -dan, -tian = -shan. -tion, -sion = -shün; -tion, -sion = -shün. -cions, -tions, -sions = -shün. -bie, -die, &c. = -bel, -del.

B. Intransitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To bear witness; to give testimony or attestation.
"Vouch with me, heaven."
Shaksp.: Othello, I. 1.

2. To answer; to be surety or guarantee.
"Until the Elector of Hesse shall touch for the truth of what she hath solemnly affirmed."
Scott.

3. To maintain, to assert, to aver, to affirm.
"A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, misreport your grace."
Shaksp.: Measure for Measure, V.

II. Law: To give evidence of a warranty of title.

vouch, *v.* [Vouch, *v.*] Approving or attesting voice; warrant, attestation, testimony.
"What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed; one that in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the couch of very malice itself."
Shaksp.: Othello, II. 1.

vouches, *v. & t.* [Vouch, *v.*]

vouch-es, *s.* [Eng. vouch, *v.*; -es.]

Law: The person vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

vouch-er, *s.* [Eng. vouch, *v.*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who vouches or gives witness or attestation to anything.
"I tell here many vouches, who will be ready to testify me."
Barnes: Life of Sir M. Hale.

2. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch for or guarantee the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specif., the written evidence of the payment of a debt, as a discharged account and the like.

3. A guarantee; testimony, witness.

"The stamp is a mark, and a public voucher, that a piece of such denunciation is of such a weight."
Locke.

II. Law:

1. The tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there may be a single voucher or double vouchers.

2. (See extract).

"Further is the calling in of some person to answer the action, that hath warranted the title to the tenant or defendant."
Blackstone Comment., bk. III., ch. 20.

vouch-mént, *s.* [Eng. vouch; -ment.] A solemn assertion or declaration.

"Their vouchment by their honour in that trial is not an oath."
Bacon: Life of Williams, I. 77.

vouch-or, *s.* [Eng. vouch, *v.*; -or.]

Law: The same as VOUCHER, II. 1.

vouch-safe, **vouche-safe**, **vouche-saive**, **vouch-safe**, **vouch-en-sauf**, **vouche-sauf**, **vouche-saufe**, *v. t. & i.* [Prop. two words, vouch safe = to vouch or warrant as safe, to guarantee, to grant.] [Vouch, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. As two words: To grant, to allow.

"So Philip is wild, on that wise we take
As ye had and present, the king would he it save."
Robert de Brunne, p. 260.

II. As one word:

1. To condescend to grant; to concede; to grant in condescension.

"She vouches me no notice."
Shaksp.: Cymbeline, II. 2.

2. To receive or accept in condescension; to deign to receive.

"Upon which better part our prayers come in
If thou vouches them."
Shaksp.: King John, III. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. As two words:

1. To guarantee; to be surety.
"But would ye vouchen us upon our part
Two years or three for us to keepen us."
Chaucer: C. T., II. 1188.

2. To grant, to concede, to agree.

"Vouches sauf that his man hire wode."
William of Palerne, I. 140.

II. As one word: To deign, to condescend, to yield.

"Vouches to alight thy steed."
Shaksp.: Henry 8. Act 10.

vouch-safe-mént, *s.* [Eng. vouchsafe; -ment.] The act of vouchsafing; that which is vouchsafed; a grant or concession in condescension.

"And that God is in him of a truth, in a special way of manifestation and vouchsafe-mént."
Glennell: Barnum, ser. 1.

vouige (*g* as *sh*), *s.* [O. Fr. *vouige*, *vouge*. Origin doubtful.]

Old Arm.: A langue-de-bœuf (*q. v.*).

vours, *v. t.* [Lat. *voro*.] To devour. (*Wycliffe*: 2 Kings xviii. 8.)

vousoir (as *vô-swar*), *s.* [Fr., from *vouser* = the curvature of a vault, from a verb *vouser* (supposed Low Lat. *volutio*) = to make round, from Lat. *volutus*, *pa. par.* of *volvo* = to turn.]

Arch.: One of the stones which immediately form the arch of a bridge, vault, &c., and are always cut more or less in the shape of a truncated pyramid or wedge.

The undersides of the voussoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch and the upper sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is called the keystone of the arch.



vou-ter-y, *s.* [AVOUTERIE.] Adultery. (*Wycliffe*: Jeremiah xvii. 27.)

vow, **vou**, **vows**, *v.* [O. Fr. *vou*, *vo*, *veu* (Fr. *veu*) = a vow, from Lat. *votum* = a thing vowed, a vow; prop. neut. sing. of *votus*, *pa. par.* of *voto* = to promise, to vow; Sp. & Ital. *voto*. *Vote* and *vow* are doublets. *Vow* is a compound from *vow*, by the prefixing of *v* = Lat. *ad*.] [A vow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A solemn promise; a kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act, or to dedicate to the deity something of value, on the fulfillment of certain conditions, or in the event of the vower receiving something specially desired, as recovery from illness, deliverance from danger, success in an enterprise, or the like.

"A vow, being a promise made solemnly to God, partakes of the nature of an oath."
Locke: Works, vol. vi., lect. 29.

2. A solemn promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act or service.

3. A solemn promise or declaration of fidelity and constancy.

"'Tis the hour when lovers' vows
Sweet sweet in every whispered word."
Byron: Paradise, I.

4. A solemn asseveration or declaration.
"To entertain my sons of thanks and praise."
Shaksp.: 2 Henry VI., IV. 2.

II. Eccles. & Church Hist.: A special promise made to God to do or forego something for the promotion of his glory. The subject-matter must always consist of "a greater good," in ecclesiastical language "de bono meliori." The practice of making vows appears in the religious history of all races in any degree civilized. It entered largely into the Mosaic Dispensation (Gen. xxviii. 20-22; Lev. xxi. 2; Num. xxx. 2, &c.) in Deut. xxi. 21, the necessity of fulfilling a vow is insisted on (cf. Eccles. v. 4, 5), but in the following verse it is pointed out that there is no sin in forbearing to make a vow. The practice continued among the Jews in New Testament times (Acts xviii. 18). With the rise of monachism (*q. v.*), vows to observe the evangelical counsels of voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience, became common and prevailed in the Church till the Reformation, when the Reformers taught that, since it was the duty of every man to devote himself and all his possessions to the service of God, vows were unnecessary. Vows, however, still enter largely into the religious system of the Roman Church. To the three vows (poverty, chastity, and obedience) taken by all religious (Religious, II.), a fourth, that of stability (= remaining in the order) is sometimes added. In addition to these there are private vows—of chastity, pilgrimage, &c. Vows are of two kinds: simple and solemn, the difference between them being that the latter are instituted as such, and accepted as irrevocable by the Church, and they constitute one of the marks of a religious order as distinguished from a congregation (Order, *s. q.* (9)). Simple and solemn vows differ also in their effects. A

simple vow makes marriage unlawful, and deprives the person who has made it of a right to use any property he may possess; a solemn vow makes marriage invalid, and takes all dominion over property. Solemn vows contain simple vows, as those of chastity and greater pilgrimage, can only be dispensed by the Pope, or by a superior specially delegated for the purpose; but most of the dispensations can be dispensed by the bishop of the diocese in which the person who has made the vows resides.

vow-break, **vow-break**, *s.* One who breaks a vow or vows.

"Nacriago and vow-break in Ananias and Sapphira made them descend quick into their graves."
Bayly: Holy Living.

vow-breaker, *s.* One who breaks a vow or vows.

"And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, who these evangelical vow-breakers prefer to be scourged for their unlawful marriage."
Jerome: Force of Apology, p. 168.

vow-fellow, *s.* One who is bound to the same vow.

"Vow-fellows with this virtuous king."
Shaksp.: Love's Labour's Lost.

vow, **vows**, **vow-en**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *vou*, *vo*, *veu*.] [Vow, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To promise solemnly; to give, create, or dedicate by a vow or solemn promise, as to God or a deity.

"And thou shalt not say, I will not pay, pay that which thou hast vowed."
Hebrews x. 2.

2. To threaten or denounce solemnly upon oath.

"That he may now revenge on him."
Shaksp.: Rape of Lucrece.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a vow or solemn promise and bind one's self by a vow.

"If that vow never to have an ill thought, to commit an error, hath taken a course, the little laurel wreath shall become a crown."
Spenser: Faerie Queene, vol. I., bk. I.

2. To asseverate or protest solemnly.

"We heard him swear and vow to lead
He came but to the duke of Lancaster."
Shaksp.: Henry VI., I.

vowed, *pa. par. & a.* [Vow, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Devoted, consecrated, or dedicated to a vow.

"Never faith could hold, if not to beauty vowed."
Shaksp.: Titus Andronicus.

2. Confirmed by oath; sworn to.

"With a vowed contract."
Shaksp.: Measure for Measure.

3. Sworn, constant, inveterate, confirmed.

"[The] vowed foe of my belovéd."
Spenser: Faerie Queene, I. 1.

vow-el, **vow-ell**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *vowel*, *vouelle*; from Lat. *vocalem*, accus. of *vocalis*, sounding, vocal (*q. v.*); Sp. *vowel*; Port. *vocal*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A sound that is uttered by simply opening the mouth or vocal organs; a sound produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. The pitch or tone of a vowel is determined by the vocal chords, but its quality depends on the configuration of the mouth or vocal tract. Primitive vowels, and from them all the vowels of the human language, have been developed. A vowel differs from a consonant in that the former can be pronounced by itself, while a consonant requires the aid of a vowel to be sounded. While there are only five vowels, i. e., letters representing such sounds, there are sixteen vowel and five diphthongal sounds in English.

"For the formation of the three principal vowels the interior of the mouth is contracted in one way round the lips and drawn out in another, so that the cavity of the mouth assumes the shape of a bottle without a neck, and we pronounce the other vowels the lips and draw out the tongue as high as possible, so that the cavity of the mouth assumes the shape of a bottle with a very wide neck and a narrow base (as in French and German). In the latter position, the tongue is held flat and wide open, and the lower lip is drawn out in the position, we pronounce *e*. Between these two elementary articulations there is an indefinite range of vowel sounds."
Morris: Hist. of the English Language.

2. A letter or character representing a vowel sound.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a vowel; vowel-point, *s. p.* [Point, *s. p.*]

Site, sit, sire, smidst, whit, fill, father; wê, wêt, hère, casuel, hâr, thère; pine, pit, aire, sir, marine; sê, or, wêre, wêlf, wêrk, whê, sên; mâte, câb, câre, quito, câr, râle, sâll; try, sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â; æ = ê

mon, from Lat. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus* = the common people; lit. = a crowd or throng; from same root as Sansc. *varga* = a troop; *vraja* = a flock, a herd, a multitude; Eng. *viper*.

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the common people; plebeian.

"Talk like the vulgar sort of market men."

Shakespeare: Henry VI., III. 2.

2. Characteristic of or suiting the common people; as, vulgar sports, vulgar life.

3. Pertaining or belonging to, or characteristic of the lower or less refined classes; unrefined; hence, somewhat coarse; rude, boorish, low.

"State and cheap to vulgar company."

Shakespeare: Henry IV., III. 2.

4. Common, ordinary; in general use; hence, vernacular, national.

"It is to take care that this child be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed by him, so soon as he can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in the vulgar tongue."—*Book of Common Prayer: Order of Baptism.*

5. Ordinary, commonplace; of ordinary or common occurrence.

"As common"

As any, the most vulgar thing to sense."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, I. 2.

6. Lowering one's self, with loss of dignity or self-respect; making one's self too cheap.

"Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, I. 2.

7. Of common or general circulation; commonly bruited; public.

"A vulgar comment will be made of it."

Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, III. 1.

8. Consisting of common persons.

"The vulgar haunts of slaughter."—*Shakespeare.*

B. As substantive:

1. One of the common people; a vulgar person.

"As bad as those that vulgars give holdest titles."

Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, II. 1.

2. The vernacular tongue or common language of a country.

"Alas!—which is in the vulgar, leave."

Shakespeare: As You Like It, V. 1.

3. The vulgar: The common people collectively; the uneducated or unrefined class of people.

"Drive away the vulgar from the streets."

Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, I. 1.

vulgar-era, s. The common era used by Christians, dating from the birth of Christ.

vulgar-fraction, s. (FRACTION, II.)

vul-gar-i-an, a. & s. (Eng. vulgar; -ian.)

A. As adj.: Vulgar.

"With a fat vulgarian cloven."

Jonson: To Sir J. Merd.

B. As subst.: A vulgar person; particularly a rich person with low or vulgar ideas.

"Degenerated into a silly vulgarian."—*Scribner's Magazine, Aug. 1880, p. 602.*

vul-gar-ism, s. (Eng. vulgar; -ism.)

1. Coarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners or language; vulgarity.

"[Fletcher], . . . has never descended to vulgarity or affected obscenity."—*F. Fletcher: Pic. Eccl., I. (Note).*

2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

"All vulgarisms, solecisms, and barbarisms, in the conversations of boys . . . must be noticed and corrected."—*Knowl: Liberal Education, v. § 15.*

vul-gar-i-ty, s. (Eng. vulgar; -ity.)

1. The quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life.

2. Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; acts of low manners or coarseness.

"The reprobate vulgarity of the frequenters of Bartholomew Fair."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair, II. 1. (Note by Clifford).*

3. The vulgar; the common people; the mob.

"The more vulgarity (like swine) are prone to cry out more for a little life by the care than for all the hardships of sin."—*Gooden: Tears of the Church, p. 2. (Pref.)*

vul-gar-i-z-a-tion, s. (Eng. vulgarize; -ation.) The act or process of making common or vulgar.

"The vulgarization of Rossetti has been going on for some time past with really remarkable success."—*Pall Mall Gazette, April 18, 1887.*

vul-gar-ize, vul-gar-ize, v. t. & i. (Eng. vulgar; -ize.)

A. Trans.: To make vulgar or common.

"He . . . reduces and vulgarizes the standard of his own work."—*Scribner's Magazine, Dec. 1878, p. 297.*

B. Intrans.: To act in a vulgar or low manner; to lower or debase one's self.

"Not over may descend to vulgar."

Or be below the sphere of her abuse.

Dante: To Lady Anne Clifford.

vul-gar-ly, vul-gar-ly, adv. (Eng. vulgar; -ly.)

1. In a vulgar, common, or ordinary manner; commonly, ordinarily; among the common people.

"There is a large cave on the said mount, which is vulgarly believed to contain hidden treasures."

Dante: Office & Consolation of Eternity, I. 16.

2. In a vulgar, coarse, rude, or clownish manner; rudely, coarsely; as, To speak vulgarly.

3. Publicly; before all the people; openly.

"So vulgarly and personally accused."

Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, v.

vul-gar-ness, s. (Eng. vulgar; -ness.) The quality or state of being vulgar; vulgarity.

vul-gate, s. (Lat. *vulgatus* = general, common, pa. par. of *vulgo* = to make common, general, or universal; *vulgus* = a crowd, the public.)

Biblical Versions: The most celebrated and most widely diffused version of the Bible into the Latin language. It is believed to have been made by St. Jerome who was born in Dalmatia A.D. 342 and died at Bethlehem A.D. 420. The early Church seems for a considerable time to have consisted mainly of members who spoke Greek, and the necessity for a Latin version of the Scriptures was first felt in Northern Africa. One or more Latin translations were made in that quarter, which after a time were superseded by the Italic Version (q.v.). In 583 Pope Damasus urged Jerome to revise the Latin version of the New Testament by the Greek original. Under-taking the work, he found innumerable false readings, interpolations, and corruptions, and though he acted cautiously to avoid alarming the ignorant and the timid, his version was a great advance on its predecessors. He next revised the Latin version of the Old Testament by the aid of the Greek Septuagint. Finally acquiring the Hebrew tongue after he was forty-five years of age, he translated the Old Testament directly from the original language. Although his version had at first to encounter the hostile clamour of the ignorant, it made way by its own merits, without much assistance from authority, through the whole Latin-speaking portion of ancient Christendom. Gradually, however, the text was corrupted, and recensions became needless. One was commenced A.D. about 802 by Alcuin at the instance of Charlemagne, a second by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. about 1089, and there were others. The invention of printing led to the immediate issue about 1455 of the Mamre Vulgate, printed at Mainz by Gutenberg and Faust, others following at intervals. In 1546 a commission appointed by the Council of Trent reported that the text of the Vulgate was very corrupt. In 1582 an edition of the Vulgate appeared, the proof-sheets of which were partly corrected by Pope Sixtus V., who used his authority to procure acceptance for the work. But further study showed that many of the attempted emendations were erroneous, and there was a further revision by Toletus under the auspices of Pope Clement VIII. It was issued in 1592, and is the authorised edition in the Roman Church. It bears the name of both pontiffs, being entitled "Biblia Sacra Latina Vulgate editionis Sixti V. et Clementis VIII." Wycliffe's version of the Bible was made from the Vulgate; and thus that version has affected the Authorized version, as it has those published in the languages of Western Europe. A large number of the theological terms now in use, such as "sacrament," "justification," &c., have been adopted from the Latin of the Vulgate.

"The Latin Church found in the Vulgate an instrument for reaching all hearts and guiding all tongues."

J. N. Brewer: English Studies, p. 248.

¶ Hence sometimes applied to the ordinary text of any author.

"Let us pass from 'The Tempest' to the 'Comedy of Errors,' V. II. 'My bestly burden are delivered, so the folk, and rightly. The vulgate gives 'burdens' reduplicating the plural."—*Notes & Queries, May 18, 1888, p. 122.*

vulned, a. (Lat. *vulnus* = a wound.)

Her.: An epithet applied to any animal that is wounded and bleeding; as, a lion's head vulned.

vul-nér-a-bil-i-ty, s. (Eng. *vulnerability*.) The quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

"Vulnerability by an enemy's bullets."—*London Graph, Sept. 22, 1884.*

vul-nér-a-bile, a. (Lat. *vulnerabilis*, *vulnus*, genit. *vulneris* = a wound; Sp. *vulnerable*; Ital. *vulnerabile*.)

1. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of or liable to wounds or external injury.

"Seeking where he was vulnerable and not deeply wounded."—*Anna: Essay 14.*

2. Liable to injury; subject to be injured injuriously.

"If you are vulnerable in your character you are deeply wounded."—*Anna: Essay 14.*

3. Wounding.

"To throw the vulnerable and inevitable de Barb. Michel, v. 440.

vul-nér-a-bil-e-ness, s. (Eng. *vulnerability*.) The quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

vul-nér-a-ry, vul-nér-a-rie, a. (Lat. *vulnerarius* = pertaining to a wound, from *vulnus*, genit. *vulneris* = a wound; Fr. *vulneraire*.)

A. As adjective:

1. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

"The vulnerary herbs and surgical art country."—*Cook: First Voyage, bk. II, ch. 11.*

2. Causing wounds; wounding.

"The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes not only vulnerary, but mortal."—*Belsham: R. p. 11, row 14.*

B. As subst.: Any plant, drug, or compound useful in the cure of wounds or external injuries; as certain unguents, balsams, the like.

"Like a balsamic vulnerary, heal the sore, application would cause to rankle."—*Anna: Ch. Shakespeare, I. 14.*

vul-nér-ate, v. t. (Lat. *vulneratus*, pa. par. of *vulnero* = to wound, from *vulnus*, genit. *vulneris* = a wound.) To wound, to injure.

"Too thy chastity didst vulnerate James."—*Walter Pater: Pater.*

vul-nér-a-tion, s. (VULNERATE.)

1. The act of wounding or injuring.

2. The state of being wounded or injured.

"He speaks of the word of God, which was to son of Man, and by our nature liable to vulner."—*Peerson: On the Creed, art. 1.*

vul-nér-ose, a. (Lat. *vulnus*, genit. *vulneris* = a wound.) Full of wounds; wounded; wounding.

vul-nif-ic, vul-nif-ic-al, a.

vulnus = a wound, and *facio* (pass. *facio* make.) Causing wounds.

vuln-ing, a. (Lat. *vulnus* = a wound.)

Her.: Wounding; a term applied particularly to the pelican, which always dies as wounding or piercing her breast.

Illustration under PELICAN.)

vul-pán-sér, s. (Mod. Lat. *vulpes* and Lat. *vulpes* = a fox.)

Ornith.: A lapsed synonym of *Taxidea* (q.v.).

vul-pé-via, s. (Mod. Lat. *vulpes* (q.v.) and Lat. *vulpes* = an ancestor.)

Zool.: A genus of Canids, from the North America.

vul-pér-a-lis, s. (Lat. = a little fox, from *vulpes* (q.v.).) (See *typus* and *pound*.)

vulpecula-et-anser, s.

Aviary.: The Fox and the Goose; an constellation between Aquila and Cygnus introduced in the sixteenth century by Hevelius registers within its limits 127 stars.

vul-pér-a-lar, a. (Lat. *vulpes*, from *vulpes* = a fox.) Of or pertaining to fox; vulpine.

vul-pér-a, s. (Lat. = a fox.)

Zool.: An old genus of Canids, having its type *Canis vulpes* (the *vulpes* vulpine). It is now generally a sub-genus of *Canis* (q.v.).

varieties are numerous and widely distributed over North America, the South of India.

âte, fît, fîre amidst, whât, fâll, fâther; wâ, wût, hâre, campl, hâr, thêre; pine, pît, sûre, sir, marine; sâ, or, wûre, wôlf, wôrck, whâ, sôn; mâte, oûh, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fâll; trî, sýrian. a. æ = ô; ø = â; qu = k

v., a. (Eng. *vulpine*);
state of being vulpine

vulpine, a. (Eng. *vulpine*);
state of being vulpine

vulpine, a. (Eng. *vulpine*);
state of being vulpine

vulpine, a. (Eng. *vulpine*);
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1. *Lit. & Ornith.*: A popular name for any species of the Vulturidae (q.v.). They are large birds of pre-oviparous habits and appearance, but extremely useful, since they perform the office of scavengers in the warm countries which they inhabit. They feed on the ground, where they walk with comparative ease, their large feet being well fitted for propulsion. Unlike eagles, they do not carry food to their young, but devour the carrion and feed their nestlings by regurgitating food from their crop. It has long been a vexed question as to whether they discover their prey by sight or by smell, and experiments show that they possess both senses in an extraordinary degree, but the balance of evidence goes to prove that they generally find their food by sight. The chief species are: The Black Vulture (*Vultur monachus*), the Griffon or Fulvous Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), the Social or Feral Vulture (*Urocyon auricularis*), the Arabian Vulture (*N. arabicus*), the Egyptian Vulture (*Nepheon pterocarpus*), and the King Vulture (*Sarcophaga papia*). The Condor (*S. griffon*) of South America is the greatest of the vultures. In the United States the family is represented by the well-known and common Turkey Vulture, or Turkey Buzzard (*Chelidon aura*).



ORIFLON VULTURE.

2. *Fig.*: A person of a rapacious disposition. "Ye drops of baseness, vultures amongst men, That live upon the hearts of generous spirits." *Shakespeare: Hamlet, Act II, Scene 1.*

3. *Scripture*: (1) Heb. *ṭayyah* (ṭayyah), *ṭayyah* (ṭayyah). Probably not a real vulture, but a species of Kite, perhaps *Milvus ater*. (Lev. xi. 13; Deut. xiv. 13; Is. xxxiv. 13.) (2) *ṭayyah* (ṭayyah). Probably *Milvus regalis*. (Job xxviii. 7.)

vul-tur-1-dae, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vultur*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Ornith.: Vultures; a family of Accipitres, with two sub-families, Vulturinae and Sarcophaginae (both which see). Bill moderate, culmen straight at base, constricted in front of eye, curved towards the tip; upper mandible with margin sinuate; nostrils with a bony septum; tarsi articulate, sometimes hirsute or semi-hirsute; middle toe the longest, outer toes conjoined at base by a membrane; claws slightly curved, obtuse. In most of the species the head and upper part of the neck are naked or beset with scattered plumules; eyes surrounded by the flattened face, not placed in a depression under erect plumes.

vul-to-ri-nae, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vultur*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inae*.]

Ornith.: Old World Vultures; the typical sub-family of Vulturidae (q.v.), with the characters of the family. There are six genera, with sixteen species, entirely confined to the Old World.

vul-tur-ine, a. [Lat. *vulturinus*, from *vultur* = a vulture (q.v.).] Belonging or pertaining to the vulture; having the qualities of or resembling a vulture.

"No rustic who saw the fowl could have failed to notice its vulturine head and bare neck." *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1883.

vulturine sea-eagle, a. *Ornith.*: *Gypohierax angolensis*, from the west coast of Africa. Called also the Angola Vulture, from its habitat.

vul-tur-ine, a. [Eng. *vulturine*; *-ine*.] Like a vulture; rapacious.

"Of longer most accipitral, hawkish, eagle, not to say vulturine." *Carriage Murell*, iv. 205.

vul-tur-ism, a. [Eng. *vulturine*; *-ism*.] The attitude, nature, or character of a vulture; rapacity.

"The owl-like vulturism, so an incredible extent, will disappear by and by." *Carriage Murell*, iv. 205.

vul-tur-ist, a. [Eng. *vulturine*; *-ist*.] One who is like a vulture; rapacious.

"The owl-like vulturism, so an incredible extent, will disappear by and by." *Carriage Murell*, iv. 205.

vul-tur-ist, a. [Eng. *vulturine*; *-ist*.] One who is like a vulture; rapacious.

"The owl-like vulturism, so an incredible extent, will disappear by and by." *Carriage Murell*, iv. 205.

vul-tur-ist, a. [Eng. *vulturine*; *-ist*.] One who is like a vulture; rapacious.

vul-tur-oid, a. [Eng. *vulturine*; *-oid*.] Like a vulture; vulturine, rapacious.

"A vulturine nature which can't be easily outdone and hardly bested." *Carriage Murell*, iv. 205.

vul-vu, a. [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the anus.

2. *Zool.*: A long and considerable depression, often occurring behind the summit of bivalve shells, at the dorsal part of the external surface.

vul-vu, a. [Lat. *vulva* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ar*.] Med.: Of or belonging to the vulva.

vul-vi-form, a. [Lat. *vulva* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.] Bot.: Like a cleft with projecting edges, as the pappus of the genus *Melanopodium*.

vul-vi-tis, a. [Lat. *vulva* (q.v.); suff. *-itis*.] Pathol.: Inflammation of the vulva. It may be simple, follicular, or gangrenous.

vul-vu, pref. [Lat. *vulva* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to the vulva.

vulvo-uterine, a. *Anat.*: Of or belonging to the uterus and the vulva, as the *vulvo-uterine* canal = the vagina.

vulvo-vaginal, a. *Med.*: Of or belonging to the vagina and the vulva, as the *vulvo-vaginal* glands.

vul-vu, a. [Vulc.]

vul-ing, pr. par. & a. [Vulc.]

vul-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. *vulving*; *-ly*.] In a vulving manner; emulously.

W.

W., the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It takes its form and its name from the union of two V's, the character V having formerly the name and force of U. [C. V.] The name "double u" is not, however, a very suitable one, being given to the letter from its form or composition, and not from its sound. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet W had a distinctive character of its own, the modern letter being adopted in the thirteenth century. W represents two sounds: (1) the distinctive sound, properly belonging to it, being that which it has at the beginning of a syllable, and when followed by a vowel, as in *was, well, wear, forward, housework, &c.*; (2) at the end of syllables, in which position it is always preceded by a vowel, it has either no force at all (or at most only serves to lengthen the vowel), as in *law, pure, grow, lawful, &c.*, or it forms the second element in a diphthong, as in *few, new, now, row, &c.*, being in such cases really a vowel, and equivalent to the *u* in *hush, neutral, &c.* It is formed by opening the mouth with a loose, circular configuration of the lips, the organs having exactly the same position as they have in pronouncing the *oo* in *foot*. Whence often spoken of as a vowel; but it is not *oo*, as has been by comparing *was, used, and woman*. Whence is not equivalent to *oo*. W is now seldom used in many words and positions: (1) in words *was, in gunwale, boatwain, answer, sword, two, tongue, &c.*; (2) when initial and followed by *r*, as in *wrap, write, wrong, &c.* (It is, however, still sounded in this position in Scotland.) The initial *wh*, in Anglo-Saxon, *hw*, as in *who (A.S. hwa), whelp (A.S. hweol)*, had originally a guttural sound, as seen in the Scotch *ghat* = what, *ghan* = when, &c. It represents the cognate Icelandic *hr*, and Latin initial *gu*. In Scotland, at the present day, a very decided guttural sound is heard in such words as *what, whale, &c.*, and in Aberdeen the guttural has become *f*, as in *fff* = what. In English pronunciation, in initial *wh*, the *h* is silent in *who, whom*; in other words it is generally pronounced with a slight aspiration after it, as in *when, what, which*, though there is often a tendency to suppress the *h* and pronounce *when* and *simple*. The Anglo-Saxon initial sound *wh* has become simple *l*, as in *liap*; A.S. *whelp*. W has disappeared

VULPINE-PHALANGER.

long exclusive of the tail, which is some fifteen inches more. Upper parts covered with dark gray fur, lighter beneath. Called also Vulpine and Bush-tailed Opossum.

vulpine-series, s. *Zool.*: One of the two sections into which Eyles divides the genus *Canis*. It includes Vulpes (with *Urocyon*, (q.v.), and *Leucocyon* (q.v.)) = *C. lagopus*, the Arctic Fox and Fenec. Called also the Alopecoid series.

vul-pin-ism, s. [Eng. *vulpine*; *-ism*.] The quality of being vulpine; craft, artfulness, cunning. (*Carriage*.)

vul-pin-ite, s. [After Vulpino, Linnæus, who found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).] Bot.: A small variety of anhydrite (q.v.). Sometimes used for ornamental purposes.

vul-pu-lic, a. [VULPIC.]

vul-pu-lin, s. [Eng. *vulpine*; *-in*.] [VULPIC.]

vul-tur, s. [Lat. = a vulture (q.v.).] *Ornith.*: Vulture (q.v.); the type-genus of Vulturinae, with one species, *Vultur monachus*, occurring in Spain and North Africa, through Syria to China, north of Ningpo. Bill moderate, thick, broader than broad, hooked; tarsi in corp. naked, vertical; wings long; tail moderate, rounded; tarsi strong, reticulated, with small scales.

vul-ture, s. [Lat. *vultur* = a vulture. Lit. = a hawk or vulture, from the same root as *vul* (q.v.).] = to pluck, to tear.]

vul-ture, s. [Lat. *vultur* = a vulture. Lit. = a hawk or vulture, from the same root as *vul* (q.v.).] = to pluck, to tear.]

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from some words, as from *oase* = A.S. *wōs*; *four* = A.S. *fewer*; *tree* = A.S. *trēow*; *knee* = A.S. *knēow*. It has crept into *whole* and its derivatives = A.S. *hāl*, *hol*; so *whoop* = Fr. *houper*. It has disappeared from the combinations, *for, the, and, so*, as *task* = A.S. *teasc*; *thong* = A.S. *threung*; *sister* = A.S. *sester*; *sunder*; *such* = A.S. *scūc*. It represents *v* in *periwinkle* = Fr. *periwèche*, Lat. *periwinc*; and *g* in *law* = A.S. *lagu*; *sw* = A.S. *swy*; *dawn* = A.S. *dagian*; *marrow* = A.S. *marig*, &c.; so *wafer* = O. Fr. *gauffre*, *goffre*, Lat. *gaufum*. Coming before an *n*, the *w* often gives the vowel an *o* sound, as in *wad*, *wallow*, &c.

W. As an initial, is used for West, as in charts: W.S.W. = West-South-West, &c.

W. As a symbol, is used:

In chem.: For the element Tungsten (Wolfram).

WAD, *s.* [See def.] A wall (q.v.). (Scotch.)

"Stately stopped he wad the sea."

Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xiii.

wāb'-ble, wōb'-ble, *v.t.* [A weakened form of *wabble*, frequent of *wap* = to flutter, to beat the wings; cf. Low Ger. *wabbeln*, *quabbeln* = to wabble; Prov. Esp. *quabbe* = a wag, a quagmire.] To incline to the one side and then to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body, when not properly balanced; to move in the manner of a rotating disc, when its plane vibrates from side to side; to rock, to vacillate, to move unsteadily.

"The wabbling of the shot, owing to the imperfect fit, has been the great drawback."—*Times*, Oct. 21, 1876.

wāb'-ble, wōb'-ble, *s.* [WABBLE, *v.*] A rocking, uneven motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung, or of a top imperfectly balanced.

wabble-saw, *s.* A circular saw hung out of true on its arbour. Used in cutting dovetail slots, mortises, &c.

wāb'-blē, *s.* [Eng. *wabbler*; *-er*.] One who or that which wabbles; specifically, a drunken cutter (q.v.).

wōb'-bly, wōb'-bly, *a.* [Eng. *wabbler*; *-y*.] Inclined to wobble, shaky, rocking, unsteady.

'ā-brōn, wā-bōrt, *s.* [WAYBREAD.]

wāb'-stēr, *s.* [WEBSTER.] A webster; weaver. (Scotch.)

"The like o' thae gill men wadna mind the like o' me, a pair webster body."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

wach-ōn-dor fē sē (or **W as v**), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *wachendorf* (ia); Lat. fem. pl. *ai*.] suff. *-er*. Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceae or of Hemododeaceae.

wach-ōn-dor fī-a (or **W as v**), *s.* [Named after E. J. Wachendorf (1792-1878), Professor of Botany at Utrecht.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Wachendorfeae (q.v.). Herbs, often hairy, with a tuberous rhizome; narrowly elliptical leaves, often nerved, the larger ones radical; stem round, with bracts and small leaves; flowers in a terminal panicle, purplish-red or yellow; perianth six-lobed, in two divisions; stamens six theoretically, but three are abortive and sometimes wanting. From the Cape of Good Hope. *Wachendorfia thersiflora*, Tall-flowering Wachendorfia, is grown in greenhouses, or, in fine seasons, in the open air. It has fine golden-coloured flowers. Seven other species are cultivated.

wāck'-ē, *s.* [See def.]

Petrol.: A name in use among German miners and quarrymen, and adopted by Werner. It includes the tufts of igneous rocks of various geological ages, and also rocks of similar origin so far decomposed as to render them almost earthy, which made their identification before the application of the microscope exceedingly difficult.

wāck-ōn-it-ē, *a.* [WACKIE.]

Petrol.: Partaking of the nature of a wackie (q.v.).

wāck-ōn-rōd-itē, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; prob. after one Wackeroode; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of wad, said to contain 12-33 per cent. of product of lead. [Wap (4).]

wād (1), *'waddē*, *s.* [Sw. *wad* = wadding; O. Sw. *wad* = clothing, cloth, stuff; Icel.

wadr = stuff, only in the comp. *wadmal* = wadmal (q.v.); Dan. *vat* = wadding; Ger. *watte* = wadding, wad; *wadden* = to dress cloth, to wad; *wat* = cloth.] [Waad (2), *s.*]

1. A bundle, as of hay.

"When h [hay] is cut down, make it into wads or batties [bunches], and so bury them at the roots of trees."—*P. Richard*, *Plow*, bk. xviii, ch. 12.

2. A soft mass of some fibrous material, such as hay, law, cotton-wool, or other yielding substance, used for various purposes, such as stopping upon opening, stuffing an interior, or the like.

3. Specifically, a small mass of soft or flexible material, such as tow, paper, old rope-yarn, &c., used to hold the charge in position at the rear of the chamber of a gun or to prevent windage. Wads for ordnance are of various kinds. For small-arms the wad is usually a disk of felt, punched by a circular wad-cutter.

wād'-hook, *s.* A spiral tool for withdrawing wads; a worm.

wād'-punch, *s.* A tubular steel punch used for cutting gun-wads, &c. A singular punch is used by leather-workers and others.

wād (2), *s.* [A.S. *wed* = a pledge; O. Dut. *wedde* = a pledge, a pawn; Icel. *vað*; Sw. *rod*; Ger. *velle*.] [Wid.] A wager, pledge, hostage, stake. (Scotch.)

'wād (3), *s.* [WUAD.]

wād (4), **wādd**, *s.* [A provincial word.]

Mineralogy:

1. A name given to certain hydrated manganese oxides of variable composition and physical characters. Hardness, 0.5 to 6; sp. gr. 3 to 4.26. Dana makes three sub-groups: (1) Manganesian, or Bog Manganese (Grossite, Reschacherite, and Quante); (2) Cobaltiferous, or Asbolite (Cassiochore); and (3) Cupriferos, or Lampadite (Pielokonte).

2. A provincial name for Graphite (q.v.).

wād, *v. aux.* [See def.] Would. (Scotch.)

"I wad some power the giffle gie na."

To secure as Ithra we sa."

Burns: *To a Lousie*.

wād (1), *v.t.* [WAO (1), *s.*]

1. To form into a wad or wadding; to make wadding of.

2. To stuff or line with wadding, as a dress, to give more roundness or fullness to the figure, or to keep out the cold, or the like.

3. To put a wad into; to furnish with a wad; as, To wad a firearm.

4. To stuff generally.

"His skin with sugar being wadded."

With liquid fire his entrails burned."

Cowper: *Ver. Vert*, iv.

wād (2), *v.t.* [WAO (2), *s.*] To wager, to stake, to pledge.

"I'll wad my best buckskin."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

wādd, *s.* [WAO (4).]

wād'-die, wād'-dy, *s.* [See def.] An Australian name for a thick club.

"Her husband quells her with a tap of his waddie."

—C. Kingsley: *Two Years Ago*, ch. xlii.

wād'-ding, *s.* [Eng. *wad* (1), *s.*; *-ing*.]

1. The materials for wads; any soft, flexible substance of which wads may be made.

2. A spongy web of cotton wool made by the carding-machine, and attached by a coat of size to tissue-paper, or treated on one side with a film of glue or gelatine. It is used for stuffing various parts of articles of dress.

3. A kind of soft, loosely woven stuff used by tailors.

wād'-die, *s.* [WADDLE, *v.*] The act or habit of waddling; a waddling, rocking gait.

wād'-die, *v.t. & t.* [A freq. from *wade* (q.v.).]

A. Intrans.: To rock or sway from side to side in walking; to move with short, quick steps, swaying the body from side to side; to walk in a tottering or waddling fashion; to toddle.

"It knows it cannot move fast . . . and scorns to do more than waddle away moderately."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1885.

B. Trans.: To tread down by wading or waddling through, as high grass.

"They tread and waddle all the goodly grass. That in the field there scarce a corner was Left free by them."—*Drayton*: *The Moon Cal*.

wād'-dlēr, *s.* [Eng. *waddler*; *-er*.] Waddler.

wād'-ding-lī, *pr. par. or a.* [WADD.]

wād'-ding-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *waddling*.] With a waddling or rocking gait.

wāde, **'wad-en**, *v.t. & t.* [A. (pa. t. *wōd*) = to wade, to trudge, to wade. Dut. *waden* = to wade; Icel. *vaða* (pa. t. *vað*) = to wade; Sw. *vada*; Dan. *vade*; Sw. *vada*; O. H. G. (pa. t. *wōd*); Ger. *waten* = to wade; Icel. *vada* = to go; *vadan* = shallow.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To go, to pass:

"What wadst is joined unto earth?"—*Chaucer*, *Chaucer*.

2. To walk or pass through any that impedes the free motion of the feet, to move step-wise through a fluid medium, as water, snow, mud, &c.

"Forsooth, a necessity of wading, frequently in our land-march."—*Samson* (1611).

3. To move or pass with difficulty, labour; to make way against the obstacles or embarrassments; to struggle.

"Which speak a mind not all decreed. Even by the crises through which it is led."—*Lyons*.

B. Trans.: To pass through or wading; to ford.

"While his friend, the strong man Ky, Swam the deeps, the shallow wad, Loozefloos, the river."—*Samson*.

wāde, *s.* [WAO, *v.*] The act of wading; a wade of fully a mile, and even then the water just touched the poles."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

wād'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wader*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who wades.

2. A pair of long, water-proof boots, sportsmen for wading through water.

"Waders are of as much service on the ground round the pond as the waders on the pond."—*Field*, Sept. 11, 1885.

II. Zool. (Pl.): Wading birds. It is sometimes confined to the families *diptera* and *Scelopora*.

wād'-hūst, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish and market town in land, county Sussex.

Wadhurst-clay, *s.*

Geol.: A sub-division (the second top) of the Hastings Sand. Towards there are nodules and thin beds of clay stone, which, from the time of the till the first quarter of the middle tertiary, furnished the chief in more southern England.

wād'-līng, *pr. par. or a.* [WAD, *v.*]

wading-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: A popular name for the *Grallatores* (q.v.). In many cases the Linnaean name (*Gralla*) is now used.

'wād'-līng, *s.* [WATTLE.] A wattle (Tusser: *Husbandry*, p. 80.)

wād'-mal, wād'-maç, wād'-maç, *s.* [Icel. *váðmal* = wadmal; *váð*, *váð* = a piece of stuff, cloth as it leaves the loom; *mal*, *maç* = a kind of coarse and thick woollen cloth.

"Coates of wadmal and coarse grass."—*Berners*: *Poissart*; *Crangle*, v. i. ch. 1.

wād'-mill, *s.* [Etyim. doubtful; cf. *Wad*.] (See compound.)

wadmill-tilt, *s.* A covering for gun and carriage formerly used in the service. Length, 14 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 6 in.; weight, 50 lbs.

wād'-na, *v.t.* [See def.] Would not.

"Wading has returned upon the back of after sun-down."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxi.

'wād'-sēt, wād'-sēt, *s.* [Eng. & Scot. *wad* = a pledge, and *sēt* = to place.

An old Scots Law term for a mortgage bond and disposition in security.

wād'-sēt-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *wadset*; *-er*.] Scots Law: One who takes a wad-

šte, šit, šare, amidst, whā, šall, father, wē, wēt, here, camē, hēr, there; pine, pīt, šire, šir, marine; šir, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, šōn; mōte, cūh, cūre, šuite, cūr, řāle, řāl, řāl; trý, řýrian. š, š = š; ey = ā; qu =

wād-y, s. [Arab. *wādī* = the channel of a river, a ravine, a valley.] The channel of a watercourse which is dry, except in the rainy season; a watercourse; a stream.

wā (1), s. [WOE.] (Scotch.)

wā (2), s. [WAVE, s.]

wā-fūl, a. [WOEFUL.] (Scotch.)

wā-sūm, a. [Scotch *wā* = woe; suff. -sūm.] Woeiful, sad. (Scotch.)
"So pitiously sad and woeiful."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. 11.

wā-sūm, interj. [Scotch *wā* (1), s., and suff. -sūm.] O the pity. (Scotch.)
"Woeiful for him that gets me him!"—Burns: *The Hilly Pair*.

wā-wā, a. [Prob. a variant of *wāf* (q.v.).] Whimsical, insignificant, paltry, low, mean. (Scotch.)
"It is not an oddlike thing that Ika wā-wārie in the country has a son and heir."—Scott: *Guy Rannier*, ch. 11.

wā-fēr, wā-frē, wā-fre, wā-fur, s. [Fr. *wafer*, *gaufre*, *guffre*; Fr. *gaufre*, from O. Dut. *wafel* = a wafer; Fr. *wafel*; Low Ger. *wafel* = wafer; Ger. *wafel* = a wafer, Dan. *wafel*; Sw. *wäffla*. Prob. named from a supposed resemblance to a honeycomb; cf. Ger. *wabe* = a honeycomb, a cake of wax.] A thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disc-shaped; applied specifically to—
(1) A small, thin, sweet cake, made of flour, cream, white wine, and lump sugar, and flavoured with cinnamon.
(2) The fine cakes, wafers, and marshmallows, artistically carved.—P. *Midland*, *Flower*, bk. vii, ch. iv.
(3) A thin adhesive disc of dried paste used for fastening letters, fastening documents together, and the like; made of flour, mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous colouring matter. Transparent wafers are made by dissolving fine glue or isinglass with such quantity of water that the solution when cold, shall be of proper consistency.
(4) A term applied by protestants to the sacramental bread used by Roman Catholics in the Eucharist; a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, generally stamped with the Christian monogram, the cross, or other sacred symbol.

wafer-cake, s. A thin cake, a wafer.
"For wafers are straw, men's lads are wafer-cakes."—Shakespeare: *Henry V.*, li. 3.
wafer-iron, s. pl. A pincer-shaped instrument, the legs of which terminate in flat blades about twelve inches long, by nine in breadth, used for making wafers. The blades are held in a coke fire, the paste is then put between them, and by pressure formed into a thin sheet of paper, from which discs of the desired size are cut out with a punch.

wafer woman, s. A woman who sold wafers. Such women were often employed in leve affairs and intrigues.
"I was no set meeting.
Certainly, for there was no wafer woman with her
Three three days."—*Bottom & Flat*: *Woman-hater*, li. 1.

wā-fer, s. [WAFER, s.]
1. To seal or close with a wafer.
"Put into his pocket, wafered ready for the General Post."—*Richard*, *Pickens*, 1831.
2. To attach or fasten with a wafer.
"The little ball is to be wafered on the shop-door."—*John*, *Pickens*, ch. 1.

wā-fer-er, wā-ferer, s. [Eng. *wafer*, s.; -er.] A man who made or sold wafers. They appear to have been employed as go-betweeners in leve affairs and intrigues. [Cf. *WAFER*, s.]
"A waferer with wafers."—P. *Flowerman*, p. 228.

wā-fer-er, wā-ferer, s. [Eng. *wafer*, s.; -er.] A woman who sold wafers.
"Wife God, quoth a wā-ferer."—P. *Flowerman*, p. 125.

wā-fūl, s. [A variant of *wāf* (q.v.).] A blast. (Scotch.)
"A wāf of wind."—Scott: *Heart of Midlothian*, ch. 11.

wā-fūl, s. [The same word as *wāf* (q.v.).] 1. The act of waving; a signal made by waving.
2. A hasty motion.
3. A slight stroke from a soft body.

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2. A hasty motion.
3. A slight stroke from a soft body.

4. Sudden bodily ailment.

Scotch in all its senses.

wāf, v. [WAF, s.] To wave, to shake. (Scotch.)
"With wāf waving his hairs lowest of trees."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, li. 3.

wāf-fer, s. [Dut. *wafel*; O. Dut. *wafel*; Ger. *wafel* = a wafer (q.v.).] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

wāf-fer-iron, s. A cooking-utensil having two hinged portions to contain batter, which is quickly cooked by the relatively large surface of heated iron, owing to square projections which make cavities in the batter-cake.

wāf-fer, v. [Etain, doubtful; prob. of onomatopoeic origin.] (See extract.)
"Out they went into the bleak butterness, the dogs running before them, and, as the people say, 'wāf-fering'—that is, snuffing and whining—in their eagerness to get on."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 3, 1866.

wā-four, s. [WAFER.]

wāf, v. [A variant of *wāf*, v., formed by taking the pa. t., *wāf* (corrupted to *wāf* by rapid pronunciation), as the infinitive mood of a new verb; thus Shakespeare has *wāf* both for the pa. t. and pa. p. of *wāf* (see *Merchant of Venice*, v. and *King John*, li.); cf. Mod. Eng. *hoist*, which is due to *hoisel*, pa. t. of Mod. Eng. *hoise*, and Mod. Eng. *gruff*, due to *gruffel*, pa. t. of Mod. Eng. *gruff*; cf. also Scotch *wāf* = to wave, to shake.]

A. Transitive:

1. To beckon to; to make a signal to; to give notice to or call the attention of by waving something.
"But soft, who wāfs us yonder?"—*Shakespeare*: *Comedy of Errors*, li. 3.

2. To cast or turn quickly.
"Wāfing his eyes to the contrary."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, li. 3.

3. To bear or carry through a fluid or buoyant medium; to bear or convey through the air or sea.
"The self-same gale that wāfs the fragrance round."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, li. 3.

4. To buoy up; to cause to float; to keep from sinking.
"Their lungs being able to wāf up their bodies."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, li. 3.

5. To move or pass as in a buoyant medium; to float.
"And now the shouts wāf near the citadel."—*Dryden*: *Todd*.

wāf, s. [WAF, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:
The act of one who or that which wāfs; a sweep.

2. A breath or current, as of air.
"One wide wāf."—*Thomas*: *Winter*, 21.

3. (See extract.)
"Made as well as he could a boat, or rather a wāf, where with he wāfed over the drivers."—*South*: *Lines of Highways*, li. 3.

II. Naut.: A flag stopped at the head and middle portions, hoisted as a signal. The meaning of the signal varies according to the place where it is hoisted; at the main, peak, &c. (Also spelt *wāft*.)

wāf-fer (age as *igh*), s. [Eng. *wāf*, v.; -age.] The act of wāfing; the state of being wāfed; conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air, water, &c.
"Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks
Playing for wāfers."—*Shakespeare*: *Titus Andronicus*, li. 3.

wāf-fer, s. [Eng. *wāf*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which wāfs or transports.
"The wāfer of the soul to him or hane."—*Bottom & Flat*: *Mad Lover*, li. 3.

2. A boat for passage.

3. A blunted sword, formerly used in military exercises and sword-and-luckier play. (*Myrick*). [But see note s.v. *WANTER*, A. 3.]

wāf-fer, s. [WAFER.]

wāf-fer, s. [Eng. *wāf*; -ure.] The act of wāfing.
"With an angry wāfure of your hand."—*Shakespeare*: *Julius Caesar*, li. 1.

wāg, wāge, v. [O. Sw. *wāgon* = to wag, to fluctuate; *wāgon* = (s.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle; Sw. *wāgon* = (s.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle; *lecl*, *copa* = a cradle; *lecl*, *copa* = (n.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle. Allied to A.S. *wāgan* = to move, to rock, to vacillate; Eng. *wāgh* and *wāgon*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To move backwards and forwards, up and down, or from side to side alternately, as if connected with a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible attachment; to oscillate, to rock, to swing or away; to vibrate.
"His head wāgged up and down."—*Shakespeare*: *Rape of Lucrece*, l. 104.

2. To be in motion; to stir, to move.
"Tremble and start at wāging of a straw."—*Shakespeare*: *Richard III.*, li. 3.

3. To make progress; to progress, to continue.
"Thus may we see, quoth he, how the world wāges."—*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, li. 7.

4. To move off or away; to jock off; to be off or gone.
"Come, neighbours, we must wāge."—*Compter*: *Henry V.*, li. 3.

B. Trans.: To cause to move up and down, backwards and forwards, or from side to side alternately, as a small body jointed or attached to a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible attachment; to cause to oscillate, rock, surge, or vibrate; to shake. It is often used with an idea of playfulness, sportiveness, mockery or derision.
"Let me see the prodent
He, that darts most, but wāgs his finger at thee."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, li. 3.

wāg, s. [WAG, v.]

1. The act of wāging or shaking; a shake; as, to give a wāg of one's head.

2. One who makes, or is in the habit of making jokes; one who is of a merry, frolicsome, or humorous disposition; a droll, humorous fellow; a humorist, a wit, a joker. Formerly applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humour or buffoonery, such as practical jokes, &c.
"A wāg is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humour."—*Trotter*, No. 114.

3. In this meaning the word is probably an abbreviation of *Wag halter* (q.v.).

wāg-halter, s. A common term for a rogue or galloway-bird; one who is likely to wag in a halter; a rascal. (Cf. Scotch *brankie* = one fowl of merry, frolicsome pranks, a joker; lit. = one fitted for a halpen rope.)

wāgo, wāgon, v. [O. Fr. *wāger*, *gager* = to pledge, from Low Lat. *wāgo* = to pledge, from *wāgion*, *wāgion* = to pledge, from Goth. *wāgi* = a pledge; *wāgion* = to pledge. *Gage* and *wāge* are doublets.] (WAG.)

A. Transitive:

1. To put to the hazard or risk of an event; to stake, to pledge, to bet, to wager, to risk.
"I will wāge against your gold, gold to it."—*Shakespeare*: *Comedy of Errors*, li. 3.

2. To wage, to attempt, to risk; to venture on; to encounter.
"Dared him to wāge this battle at Thessalon."—*Shakespeare*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, li. 7.

3. To engage in, as in a contest; to carry on, as a war; to undertake.
"From scenes where Satan wāges still
His most successful war."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, li. 3.

4. To hire for pay; to engage for wages; to employ.
"It thil wāge men to wāge."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 404.

5. To set to hire; to hire or let out.
"Then, I wāge men to wāge."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 404.

6. To pay wages to; to pay the wages of.
"Wanting money to wāge his soldiers."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 404.

B. Intransitive:

1. To bind or engage one's self by a pledge; to go bail.
"I will wāge for wrong, he will do so namore."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 404.

2. To be opposed as a stake; to be equal; to balance.
"The commodity wāges not with the danger."—*Shakespeare*: *Pericles*, li. 2.

3. To be opposed in combat; to contend, to strive.
"Choose to wāge against the enemy o' the air."—*Shakespeare*: *As You Like It*, li. 7.

4. To wage one's law; to sue (See extract).

"When an action of debt is brought against one, as for money or chattels lent or sold, the defendant, the defendant may wāge his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called wāging of law, and when it is accomplished, it is called the making or doing of law."—*Blount*.

wāg, wāge, v. [O. Sw. *wāgon* = to wag, to fluctuate; *wāgon* = (s.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle; Sw. *wāgon* = (s.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle; *lecl*, *copa* = a cradle; *lecl*, *copa* = (n.) a cradle, (v.) to rock a cradle. Allied to A.S. *wāgan* = to move, to rock, to vacillate; Eng. *wāgh* and *wāgon*.]

sir, marine: gò. pòt
- = - : - = -

-shān = shān. -tion, -sion = shū

-tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -s

us = zhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.



-tion, -tion = and

walk = to roll, to stamp, to roll about; *with a bounding about*; *for, walk* = to roll, to roll, to work; *then, walk* = to roll, to roll; *Ger. walk* = to roll; *Lat. walk* = to roll; *Lat. walk* = to roll.

A. Intransitive:
1. To advance by alternate steps, setting one foot before the other, without running, or so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; to step along. (*Wycliffe: Mark II.*)
2. To go or travel on foot; to ramble; especially, to move or go on foot for recreative exercise of the like.
"Will you walk with me about the town?"
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, I. 2.

3. To go, to come, to step.
"Pray you, walk near."
Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus, II. 2.

4. To move about as a spirit or specter, or being in a state of somnambulism.
"The spirit of the dead may walk again."
Shakespeare: Winter's Tale, III. 2.

5. To move off; to push off; to depart.
"To live, act, and behave in any particular manner; to conduct one's self; to pursue a particular course of life." (*Michx. vi. 1.*)

6. To act, to move.
"In him the spirit of a hero walk'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

7. To be in action or motion; to act, to move.
"To be in action or motion; to act, to move."
Shakespeare: P. Q., II. iv. 5.

8. To roll, to turn.
"Walking alone did never rest in place."
Shakespeare: P. Q., III. iii. 15.

9. To revolve, to turn.
"From every corner that human walk about."
Shakespeare: P. Q., I. i. vi. 4.

10. To be stirring; to be or go abroad; to stir society.
"Tis pity that thou livest."
Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, v.

B. Transitive:
1. To pass through, over, along, or upon.
"She walks the waters like a thing of life."
Hyron: Tristram, I. 1.

2. In an elliptical use, *in, through, &c.*, being omitted.
"To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, to guide with a slow pace."
Shakespeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, II. 2.

3. To subject to the process of filling; to fill.
"That the walker, and fuller shall truly walk, full be, and make every shew of a million yards."
Edw. Coll. of Wat. Hen VIII. can. 6.

4. To train, as a young foxhound.
"Reverend his thanks to those who had walked him."
Field Aug. 27, 1857.

5. To complete or perform by walking.
"About the realm she walks her dreadful round."
Shakespeare: Macbeth, III. 1.

6. To frequent, as a prostitute. (*STREET-WALKER.*)
"The other prisoners were in the habit of walking the street."
Edw. Coll. of Wat. Hen VIII. can. 6.

7. To walk into.
"To scold severely; to give a drubbing or reprimand by." (*Colloq.*)
"To devour; to eat up." (*Colloq. or slang.*)

8. To walk over; in tracing, to grove a race-track at a walk or at one's leisure. (*Said of a race which alone comes in the starting-point of all the entries, and has only to go the course to be entitled to the prize.*)
"Then proceeded to walk over the imaginary course for the imaginary plate."
Field, Aug. 13, 1857.

9. To walk along; To be an outcast; to be taken or shunned.
"To walk alone, like one that had the pestilence."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

10. To walk the hospitals: To attend the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, as a student, under one or more of the regular staff of physicians or surgeons attached to such hospital.
"To receive a position in that are hospital as resident."
Field, Aug. 13, 1857.

11. To walk the plank: (*PLANK, a. q.*)
WALK (verb, n.) (*WALK, a.*)

1. The act of walking.
"My way should be a [ig]." (*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, I. 1.*)

2. The piece of one who walks; as, His went to walk.
"The act of walking for recreation, exercise, or the like."

4. Manner of walking; gait, step, carriage.
"Manners, of all his common train, appeared the shape of man, and imitated him."
The walk.

5. The length of way or circuit through which one walks. (*Shakespeare: Macbeth, III. 3.*)

6. A piece of ground fit to walk or stroll on; a place in which one is accustomed to walk.

7. A place laid out or set apart for walking; an avenue, promenade, pathway, or the like.
(1) An avenue set with trees, or laid out in a grove or wood. (*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 4.*)

(2) A garden-path.

8. The state of being in training, as a young hound.
"The puppies have been taken in from walk."
Field, Aug. 13, 1857.

9. A rope-walk.

10. A district habitually served by a hawk or itinerant vendor of any commodity; as, a milkman's walk.

11. A district or piece of ground in which animals graze; a tract of some extent where sheep feed; a pasture for sheep; a sheep-walk, a sheep-run.

12. In the London Royal Exchange, any portion of it in the vicinity which is especially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. (*Simmonds.*)

13. Manner or course, as of life; way of living; as, a person's walk and conversation.

14. Intercourse.
"To talk for a close walk with God."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

15. Space, range; sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature.
"To achieve fame in the higher walks of art."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

walk-mill, wauke-mill, a. A rolling-mill.
"A wauke mill or rollers work-house."
Field, Aug. 13, 1857.

walk-over, s. In racing, the traversing of the course by a horse which is the only starter; hence, an easy victory; a victory without opposition.
"The case where no second horse exists in racing has either for want of placing or by reason of a walk-over."
Field, June 23, 1857.

walk-a-blo (like a k), a. (*Eng. walk; able.*) Fit for walking; capable of being walked over.
"Your new walkable road had not round your skirt."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

WALK-ER (I silent), a. (Various persons so named.)

Walker's battery, s.
Elect. A battery resembling Smee's battery (q.v.), except that the electro-zinc plate is of gas graphite or platinum graphite. It is excited by dilute sulphuric acid. (*Stand.*)

Walker's earth, s.
Geol. The name given in Herefordshire to an unctuous fuller's earth, occurring in beds separating the Aymestry or Ludlow Limestone (Upper Silurian). It tends to decay and produce landslips. (*Marchison: Siluria.*)

walk-er (I silent), s. (*Eng. walk, v.; -er.*)

1. One who walks; a pedestrian.
"They are not always the less pleasant to the walker or spectator."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

2. That with which one walks; a foot.
"Lame Mulester, his no less quite misgown."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

3. *Forest Law.* An officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.

4. One who deports himself in a particular manner.

5. One who walks or fulls cloth; a fuller. (*See extract under WALK, v., II. 3.*)

6. One who trains young hounds.
"In giving the best 'Reveries to hunting and the puppy walked England."
Field, Aug. 13, 1857.

7. *Walker* or *Honey Walker*: A slang exclamation of incredulity, when a story is told or a statement made which is known or believed to be false. The origin of the expression is much disputed, and was discussed at length in *Notes & Queries*. There are three explanations of the phrase: (1) That many years ago there was an aquiline-nosed Jew named Walker, a popular lecturer on astronomy, who, to secure in hand, invited his pupils to "take a sight" at the moon and stars. The phrase struck his scholarly auditory, who frequently "took a sight" with the gesture of outstretched

arm and adjustment to nose and eye; (2) that Honey Walker was a London magistrate of doubtful sentence and incredulity, whose hooked nose gave the title of "hook" to all his successors; (3) that John Walker was an out-door clerk in a business house in Cheap-side. "Old Jack," who had a hooked nose, was apt upon the employees, who were always throwing discredit on his reports, so that in time his word was disbelieved and his occupation ceased. (*Strong Dict.*)

walk-er-ite (I silent), s. (*After Dr. Walker of Edinburgh; suff. -ite (Moss.)*)

Moss. The same as *PERCULITE (q.v.)*

WALK-ER-ITE (I silent), s. pl. (*See def.*)

Church Hist. An Irish lady of Sandemans, established by a minister named Walker, who seceded from the original lady early in the nineteenth century.

walk-Ing (I silent), walek yage, walek-yage, pr. par., s. & a (Wale, v.)

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj. (See the verb).

C. As substantive:
1. The act of one who walks.

2. A mode or manner of living; course of life. (*Deut. II. 7.*)

3. The act or process of fulfilling cloth.

4. In walking, the centre of gravity in consecutive steps describes a series of consecutive curves, with their convexities upwards, very much resembling the line of flight of many birds. The movement of the top of the head is similar to that traced by the centre of gravity. (*Foster: Physics.*)

walking-beam, s. (*HEAM (I), s. II. 3.*)

walking-cane, s. A walking-stick made of cane.

walking-fern, s.
Bot. *Lycopodium alopecuroides*, a North American species. (*Loudon.*)

walking-fish, s.
Ichthy. A popular name for any species of the Ophichthidae (q.v.)

walking-gentleman, s.
Theat. An actor who fills subordinate parts requiring a gentlemanly appearance.

walking-lady, s.
Theat. A lady who fills parts analogous to those taken by a walking gentleman.

walking-leaf, s.
Bot. *Comptosia rhizophylla*.

walking-leaves, a. pl. (*LEAF-INSECT.*)

walking-staff, s. A walking-stick

walking-stick, s.
1. *Ord. Lang.* A staff or stick carried in the hand for support or ornament in walking.
"You may take me in with a walking stick."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 1.

2. *Entom.* A popular name for any species of the family Phasmatidae (q.v.), from the fact that they are destitute of wings, and resemble dry twigs so closely that, except for their motion, it is difficult to believe they are really alive. They are natives of subtropical and the warmer temperate regions, and walk gently among the branches of trees, reposing in the sun, with their long, antennae-like legs stretched out in front. Called also *Animated Sticks*, *Walking Straws*, &c.

Walking-stick insect: (*WALKING-STICK, 2.*)

walking-straw, s.
Entom. Any species of the family Phasmatidae (q.v.); specif. *Acrophylla (Phasma) titia*, a gigantic species from New South Wales.

walking-ticket, walking-paper, s.
An order to leave an office; an order of dismissal. (*Slang.*)



WALKING-STICK INSECT.

air, marine; gô, pô
ey = â; qu = kw.

walking tyrant, s. [CHALCOPHAPS.]

walking-wheel, s.

1. A pedometer (q.v.).

2. A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its internal or external periphery. Employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. [TANZANIAN.]

walk-out, s. Cessation of work, as at the beginning of a strike (q.v.). [See LOCK-OUT.]

walk-yr, s. [VALLEY.]

wall (1), 'wal, 'walle, s. [A.S. *wal*, *wall* = a rampart of earth, a wall of stone, from lat. *vallus* = a rampart, from *vallus* = a stake, a pale, a palisade; *Wal*, *guil* = a rampart; *Wal*, *wal*; *Sw. wall*; *Ger. wall*.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or similar material, raised to some height, and serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weights, form a defence, shelter, or security; one of the upright inclosing sides of a building or room; a solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, or the like.

2. A rampart; a fortified enclosure or barrier. (Generally in the plural.)

3. Anything resembling a wall; as, a wall of armed men.

4. A defence; a means of security or protection.

5. They were a wall unto us both by night and day. — 1 Samuel xiv. 16.

II. Technically:

1. Mining: The rock inclosing a vein. The upper and lower portions are known as the roof and floor respectively. Where the dip is considerable, the upper boundary is the hanging-wall, and the lower the foot-wall.

2. Naut.: A large knot worked on the end of a rope; as of a man rope, for instance.

3. (1) To go to the wall: To get the worst of a contest.

"That shows them weak since for the weakest goes to the wall." — *Shakspeare, Romeo & Juliet*, l. 1.

(2) To hang by the wall: To hang up neglected; hence, not to be made use of.

"I am richer than hanging by the wall." — *Shakspeare, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

(3) To push (or thrust) to the wall: To force to give place; to crush by superior power.

"Women, being the weaker vessels, are ever thrust to the wall." — *Shakspeare, Romeo & Juliet*, l. 1.

(4) To take the wall of: To get the better of.

"I will take the wall of any man or horse." — *Shakspeare, Romeo & Juliet*, l. 1.

wall-barley, s.

Hordeum muricatum, a species with long brittle awns, which stick in the throat of the cattle which feed upon them.

wall-bearing, s.

Mach.: A bearing for receiving a shaft when entering or passing through a wall.

wall box, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A box let into a wall for the reception of letters for post.

2. *Mach.*: A device for supporting a plumb-line in which a shaft rests in passing through a wall. It consists of a rectangular cast-iron frame, having arrangements for receiving and holding the box in fixed position.

wall-butterfly, s.

Enom.: *Lasiopterus neoparis* (Stainton), *Pyr. neoparis* (Newman), a British butterfly. Wings fulvous, with dark brown markings; the fore ones with a black spot having a white centre, and the hind ones with three similar spots and the rudiments of a fourth. Caterpillar green, with two yellowish lines on each side, the head and the tail reddish. It feeds on Timothy grass.

wall-clamp, s. A brace or tie to hold walls together, or the two parts of a double wall, to prevent spreading.

wall creeper, s.

Ornith.: *Tachycineta muraria*, a native of southern and central Europe. It frequents walls and perpendicular rocks in preference to trees, the favourite resort of the genus.

Certhia. It is a very pretty bird, about six inches long; plumage light gray, with bright crimson on the shoulders, the larger wing-coverts, and the inner webs of the secondaries; the rest of the wings black; tail black, tipped with white. Called also spider-catcher, from its habit of feeding on spiders and insects. [WILLOUGHBY, *Ornithologia* (ed. Ray), p. 143.]

wall-cress, s. [CHAM, s. 9 (32).]

wall-dock, s. A bracket-dock attached to a wall.

wall-fern, s. *Bot.*: *Polypodium vulgare*.

wall-fruit, s. Fruit grown on trees planted and trained against a wall.

wall-germander, s. *Bot.*: *Tournefortia Chamædaphne*.

wall-hack, s. *Bot.*: *Parasola Breckinridgei*. [BROCKINGHAM.]

wall-knot, s. [WALL-KNOT.]

wall-lettuce, s. *Bot.*: *Lactuca* (formerly *Frenanthes) muralis*. It is an annual or biennial, one to three feet high, with narrow membranous leaves and yellow flowers. Found on old walls and in rocky crevices.

wall-lizard, s. *Zoology*:

1. *Lacerta muralis*, common in the south of Europe.

2. Any species of *Lacertidae* (q.v.). [G. & S.]

wall-nut, s. An unidentified reptile. "Four Yom; that eat the wall-nut and the water." — *Shakspeare, Lear*, iii. 4.

wall-paper, s. Paper-hangings.

wall-p-litery, s. [PELLITORY, ¶ (2).]

wall-peonywort, s. *Bot.*: *Corydalis umbellifera*. [COXYLEDON.]

wall-pepper, s. *Bot.*: *Sedum acre*. [MERUM.]

wall-piece, s. A piece of artillery mounted on a wall.

wall-plate, s. 1. *Building*:

(1) A piece of timber let into a wall to serve as a bearing for the ends of the joists.

(2) A raising-plate (q.v.).

2. *Mach.*: The vertical back-plate of a plumb-line bracket, for attachment to the wall or post.

wall-rocket, s. *Bot.*: *Diplotheis tenuifolia*. [DIPLLOTAXIS.]

wall-rue, s. *Bot.*: *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, a British fern, with the stipes brown above, black below, the frond six to twelve inches high, or pinnate, with fifteen to forty pinnae.

wall-saltpetre, s. A popular name for Nitrocalcite (q.v.).

wall-sided, s. *Naut.*: Said of a ship with upright sides above the water-line; in contradistinction to the term tumbling-home, in which the ship bulges below, and has less beam at the upper deck than at the water-line.

wall-spicewort, s. *Bot.*: *Asplenium Trichomanes*, a British fern, with the stipes brown above, black below, the frond six to twelve inches high, or pinnate, with fifteen to forty pinnae.

wall-spring, s. A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

wall-tent, s. A tent or marquee with upright sides.

wall-tree, s. *Hort.*: A fruit-tree nailed to the wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

wall-washer, s. A large plate at the end of a flue-rod to extend the external bearing. They are known as bunnets, stars, &c., according to shape.

wall-wasp, s. *Entom.*: *Odynerus parietum*. [ODYNERUS.]

wall (2), s. [WELL, 2.]

wall (3), s. [JACK-ROD = a beam disused in the eye.] [See RING.]

wall-eye, 'wauls eye, s. An eye in which a very light grey or whitish community of humors.

"A pair of wall eyes is a fault." — *John Jonson, Cynthia*.

wall-eyed, s. 1. Having an eye, the iris of very light gray or whitish color (humors).

2. Having eyes with an undue amount of white; having the white of large and distorted, or emmetropic eyes.

3. Flaring eyes, fierce eyes.

"Wall-eyed orah or staring." — *Shakspeare, As You Like It*.

wall, v.t. [WALL, 1.]

1. To inclose with or as with walls.

"Thou with his glowing sword." — *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

2. To defend by or as by walls.

"Walled by towers against invasions." — *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

3. To obstruct or hinder, as opposed.

"To wail thee from the liberty." — *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

4. To fill up with a wall.

5. In university slang, to gate.

Wall is by, s. [WALLIS, s.]

Wallaba tree, s. *Bot.*: *Ficus indica*.

wal is by, whal is by, w. [See extract.]

"An Indian rope." — *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

"The language of the wall." — *Shakspeare, Hamlet*.

1. A native or inhabitant of Wall.

2. The language spoken by the people of that district of the Russian Empire in Wallachia and Moldavia.

Wallachian sheep, s. *Zool.*: A variety of *Ovis aries*, for the enormous development of which resemble those of the Kaffir sheep is composed of a soft woolly covering with and protected by hair. Native of Western Asia and recent portions of Europe, including Wallachia, Hungary, and Friesland. Cretan sheep.

-wal lah, suff. [HIND, Malatta agent in doing anything, as the thornwallah = a horse-keeper, one after a horse; Competition wallah has succeeded in a competitive exam.] [Anglo-Indian.]

wal-lah-red, s. (Native Australia.) *Zool.*: The name applied to a various species of kangaroo.

walled, s. [Eng. wall (1), s., and with a wall or walls, inclosed with walls; fortified.]

"The cities are great as fortified up." — *Deuteronomy* i. 25.

walled area, s. *Mech.*: A wall or walls, inclosed with walls; fortified up.

wal-lé-ni-a, s. [Name of an Anglo-Indian.] *Bot.*: A genus of Myrsinaceae, in the ca. Shrubs with the leaves laciniate.

Site, sit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, air, marine; or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sēn; mēte, oūh, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Sȳrian. s, c = ē; o = ā; c = q

tail, fore limbs strong and stumpy, all with five digits. The hide is of a tawny-brown colour, with difficulty penetrated by bullets, and has been likened to a tough, flexible coat of mail. The upper canines are developed in adults of both sexes into immense tusks, each from fifteen inches to two feet long, and weighing ten pounds and upwards. In some individuals the points converge towards and in others they diverge from each other. This was one reason why Fremerly wished to adopt two species; but Henshall has shown that scarcely two skulls can be examined without minute differences in the size and direction of the tusks being perceived. The most important function of these tusks is digging shell fish, the favourite food of the Walrus, out of the lanks and mud of shoal-water. They are also employed to raise the body out of the water, by digging them into ice-floes, which probably gave rise to the legend of the Boemarine (q.v.); and they form terrible weapons of offence, as by a quick turn of the neck the animal can strike upwards, downwards, or sideways with equal dexterity. Walruses are gregarious, and are found on the sea-shore and on ice-floes; some keep guard whilst those of the main body sleep, and when danger threatens the sentinels awake the others by bellowing. They are said to be monogamous, and the female brings forth at nine months one calf, usually on the ice-floes. In disposition they are quiet and inoffensive, unless attacked or during the hve-season, or if their young are in danger, when they become desperately aggressive, and furiously attack the hunters on the ice or in their boats. The area of the Walrus and its numbers, owing to reckless slaughter by sealers and whalers, are fast decreasing, and the few remaining seek unfrequented spots in high latitudes inaccessible to sealers. At one time there was a considerable trade in Walrus-hunting, but it is now at a very low ebb: the tusks alone have any commercial value at the present time; but formerly Walrus-hides were used for various purposes, such as machine-bands, &c. A living specimen was brought alive to Holland in 1812; and two specimens have been procured for the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, but both died soon after being brought to their new quarters.

* **walt**, *a.* [A.S. *wealt* = unsteady; *unwealt* = steady, from *wealtan* = to roll.]
Naut.: An old term equivalent to *crank*. (Smyth.)

* **walt**, *v.t.* [WALT, *a.*] To roll over; to totter, to fall, to throw, to rush. [WELTER.]

walt-tär, *v.t.* [WALT, *a.*]

* 1. To roll, to welter.
"Wherein the sinners walt-tär and wrappeth hym self, as a wave in the midst of the stormy gale." — *Isaiah*.
"Seven Passions": Pt. vi.

* 2. To upset; to be overturned.

walth, *s.* [WEALTH.] Plenty, riches, wealth.
"Peppercorn, we have walth of them." — *Scott*: *Anti-quary*, ch. xl.

Wai-tham (th as t), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: Waltham Abbey, in Essex.

Waltham Black Act, *s.* [BLACK ACT.]

wäl-thör-fä (w as v, th as t), *s.* [Named after Prof. A. Walther of Leipzig.]

Bot.: A genus of *Geraniaceae*. Herbs or shrubs with serrated leaves, some stellate hairs, and axillary or terminal heads generally of yellow flowers. Calyx persistent, campanulate, five-lobed, surrounded by a one- to three-lobed deciduous involucre; petals five, stalked; style somewhat lateral; stigma fringed or interlobed; fruit capsular. *Waltheria Doracifolia*, which abounds in mud-laze, is used in Brazil in diseases of the chest, and externally as an application to wounds; and *W. americana* in Siam in fevers.

wäl-thör ite (w as v, th as t), *s.* [Elym. doubtful, but probably after one Walther; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: Probably a variety of *Blasumite* (q.v.); an undetermined mineral.

Wäl-tön, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: Walton-on-the-Naze in Essex.

Walton-crag, *s.*

Geol.: A bed of crag existing at Walton-on-the-Naze. It is considered to be the oldest

portion of the Red Crag, and to have been deposited while the climate was warmer than it is at present afterwards became.

wäl-träa, *s.* [Elym. doubtful.] The walrus.
"The walrus, or walrus, is called the sea-burn." — *Woodward*.

wäl-tý, *a.* [Eng. walt, *a.*; -ý.] Unsteady, crank. (Said of a vessel.)

wälts, *s.* [A shortened form of Ger. *walzer* = a jig, a waltz, from *wälzen* = to roll, to revolve, to waltz; cogn. with A.S. *wealdan* = to roll, to twist.]

Music:

1. A dance said to have originated in Bohemia, now of almost universal adoption. It is performed by couples, who, almost embracing each other, swing round the room with a whirling motion. It was introduced into England in 1813.

2. The music composed for such a dance. The time is of triple measure in crotchets or quavers, and consists of eight or sixteen bar phrases. Modern waltz-writers frequently add to the original dance-form an introduction and coda. The "Vienna" waltz is characterized by a rapid movement and strict unbroken time. Ländler are slower and more dignified than the waltz. "Classical waltzes" are compositions in waltz-form intended for set pieces, not for dance tunes. In their greater scope is given to the composer and performer than is compatible with the rhythm of the dance.

wälts, *v.t.* [WALTZ, *s.*]

1. To dance a waltz.

2. To move as in a waltz; to trip.

wälts-ör, *s.* [Eng. waltz, *v.*; -ör.] One who dances a waltz.

wäl-v-ö-wite (w as v), *s.* [After the Russian minister P. A. von Waluwew; suff. -its (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of *Xanthophyllite* (q.v.), occurring in exceedingly well-defined crystals associated with perovskite and other mineral species at the Nikolaj Maximilianowak mine, near Achmatowsk, Uralia.

* **walwa**, *v.t.* [WALLOW, *s.*]

wäl-ly, **wäl-lla**, * **wale**, *a. & s.* [Perhaps from *wäl* (O. Icel. *väl*): O. H. Ger. *wala* = choice (s); Goth. *wala* = choice (a.).] (Scott.)

A. An adjective:

1. Beautiful, excellent, choice.

"The wale birds." *Gawyns*, l. 150.

2. Large, ample, strong.

B. As a subst.: Something pretty; an ornament, a gewgaw.

wäl-ly, *interj.* [A shortened form of A.S. *wäl-lu-wäl* = welayaw (q.v.).] Alas! welayaw! (Scott.)

* **wam-bais**, *s.* [GAMBESON.]

wäm'-ble, * **wäm'-mle**, * **wäm'-möl**, * **wam le**, *a.* [Dan. *rumle* = to nauseate, to become squeamish; *rommel* = nauseous; Icel. *romt* = to nauseate, to loathe; *wema* = nausea.]

1. To rumble, heave, or be affected with nausea. (Said of the stomach.)

"Then shall ye sometime see there some other, &c. their bodies freckle, their stomachs wamle." — *Sur P. More*. *Worship*, p. 322.

2. To move irregularly to and fro; to roll, to wriggle.

"When you cold salads without salt or vinegar be wambling in your stomachs." — *Beacon & Plot*: *Mad Lover*, l.

3. To move in an undulating, serpentine, or eel-like manner; to wriggle. (Irov.)

* **wamble cropped**, *a.* ILL, sick at the stomach; hunched, humped, emaciated.

wäm'-ble, *s.* [WAMBLE, *v.*] A heaving or rumbling in the stomach; a feeling of nausea; squeamishness.

"Blood-thirst, inevitably all wambles." — *P. Holland*. *Paraphrase*, p. 514.

* **wam-brace**, *s.* [VAMBRACE.]

wämb, *s.* [A.S. *wamb* = the belly, the stomach, the womb.] The womb, belly. (Lit. & fig.) (Scott.)

"At the back of the dyke, in wämb a new, or in the wämb a new, what signifies how the said gaber-lunzie died?" — *Scott*: *Antiquary*, ch. vii.

wämb'-sä, **wämb'-sä**, *a.* [Scott. = womb, and 'sä', 'sä' = full.] A belly. (Scott.)

"This may be—mann do, Sir, w' them wämb-sä, the great loll for a woman." — *Burns*: *A Dedication*; To *David Hunter*.

wäm'-möl, **wäm'-mle**, *v.t.* [WAN.]

wäm'-pöe, *s.* [Chinese.]

Bot., &c.: The fruit of *Cordia pumila*. It is a round berry about the size of a pigeon's egg, with five or a smaller number of cells. It is highly esteemed in China and the Indian Archipelago.



wäm'-pöe, *v.t.* [Elym. WAN.] doubtful. To treat about in a frantic, threatening manner; to leanly; to flourish, to brandish. (Y.)

"It's fearniss bath to see and hear be wäm-pöe about her arm." — *Scott*: *Ch. Scott*.

wäm'-püm, *s.* [From Amer. Indian *wompam*, from Massachusetts *womp* = white; *püm* = small.] Small white shells, used by the American Indians; or wrought into belts, ornaments, &c.

"Clad from head to foot in wämb-püm." — *Longfellow*: *Hiawatha*.

wän, *a.* [A.S. *wana*, *wona* = dark, original doubtful, prob. from *wana*, t. of *wana* = to toil, to strive, to hence the original meaning would suit with toil, tired out, and so wän with sleeplessness.]

1. Having a pale or sickly hue; paleness of look.

"The woman also looked pale and weary." — *Pilgrims Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Pale, white.

"With the wan moon overhead." — *Longfellow*: *Hiawatha*.

3. Black, gloomy. (Applied to streams, pools, &c.) (Scott.)

wän-thriven, *a.* Stunted, dejected, a state of decline. (Scott.)

* **wän**, *v.t. & i.* [WAN, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To make or render wan.

B. Intrans.: To become wan or pale.

"All his visage wanned." — *Shakspeare*: *Henry IV.*

wän, *pr. & p. par. of v.* [WAN, *a.*]

wän'-chan-gy, *a.* [A corrupt of (q.v.).] Unlucky. (Scott.)

"Some wän'-chan-gy person, I suspect, blotted the said gamekeeper." — *Scott*: *Ch. Scott*.

wänd, *s.* [Icel. *rönde* (gent. *rönd*), wand, a switch; (I. Sw. *wand*); Dan. Goth. *wandus*. From D. *wand*, *wand*, t. of I. Sw. *wand*; Icel. *rönde* = to wind (q.v.).]

1. A small stick, staff, or rod.

"With a single wand in his hand." — *Shakspeare*: *Henry IV.*

2. A rod or staff, having some character or character as—

(1) A rod used by conjurers, magicians, &c.

"If I had a wand like this." — *Shakspeare*: *Henry IV.*

(2) A staff of authority.

"Then the Puritan took an old wand, which he had used in his youth, and with the other produced a light." — *Shakspeare*: *Henry IV.*

(3) A small baton, forming part of the messenger of a court in Scotland, and which he used in making a caption, raising the bar of peace.

"The legal officer, called a clerk, who, armed with one of these wands, which was to strike the offender with the other produced a light." — *Shakspeare*: *Henry IV.*

fäte, **fät**, **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father: **wä**, **wät**, **höre**, **camel**, **här**, **thäre**; **pine**, **pät**, **sire**, **air**, **marine**; **ör**, **wäre**, **wöl**, **work**, **whö**, **sön**; **müte**, **cüh**, **cure**, **quite**, **cär**, **rüle**, **fäll**; **try**, **äryan**. **g**, **ö** = **ö**; **ey** = **a**; **qu**

wand-like, a. Like a rod or staff.

"Her stature to an inch; as wand-like straight;
As silver-rodged; her eyes as jewel-like."
—*Shakespeare, Pericles, v. 1.*

wān-dér, 'wan-dron, 'wan-dri-en,
n. & t. [A.S. *wandrian*, a frequent from
wandian = to go, to wind (q.v.); Dnt. *wandelen*
= to walk; Ger. *wandeln* = to wander, to
travel; to walk; Dan. *wandre*; Sw. *wandra*;
O. Dut. *wandere*.]
1. *Intransitive*:
1. To ramble here and there, without any
certain course or object in view; to travel or
move from place to place without any fixed
purpose or destination; to rove, range, or
ramble about; to stroll, to stray.
"They wandered in the wilderness in a solitary
way." — *Psalm cxviii.*
2. To leave one's home or settled place of
abode, to migrate.
"When first I caused me to wander from my father's
house." — *Genesis xii. 13.*
3. To depart or stray from any settled
course or path; to go astray, as from the
path of duty; to stray, to err, to deviate.
"O let me not wander from thy commandments."
— *Psalm cxviii.*
4. To be delirious; not to be under the
guidance of reason; as, The mind wanders.
5. To digress from the subject in hand.

2. Trans. To wander over; to travel,
rove, or stroll over or through, without any
fixed course, object, or destination.
"Forty days Elijah without food
Wandered this barren waste."
— *Milton, P. R., l. 334.*

wān-dér-er, 'wan-dre-er, a. [Eng.
wander; -er.]
1. One who wanders; one who travels
about, having no fixed home or place of abode.
"The youth, obedient to his sire's commands,
Sets off a wanderer into foreign lands."
— *Chapman, Progress of Error, 278.*

2. One who wanders or strays from the
path of duty.

wān-dér-lāg, 'wān-dri-ēg, 'wan-
dry-ēg, pr. par., a., & s. [WANDER.]
A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).
B. *As adj.* Given to wander; roaming,
being unsettled.

C. *As substantive*:
1. A roaming or travelling about without a
fixed course, object, or destination.
"Through ten years' wandering, and through ten
years' war." — *Pope, Homer, Iliad, book xii.*

2. Aberration; deviation from rectitude; a
straying or swerving from the path of duty.
"Many men's eagerness of glory has made him over-
come the way to it, let him now recover his wanderings."
— *Jersey, of Purty.*

3. A course or straying of the mind or
thoughts; mental aberration.
"I called to my present wanderings of thought."
— *Bulwer, Secretory, No. 43.*

4. Indulgence in digressions or disquisitions
foreign to the subject in hand.

The Wandering Jew: A legendary char-
acter, condemned to wander from place to
place till the Day of Judgment. According
to some versions, that of Matthew Paris (*Chron.*
N. Abbat's Abbey), he was Cartaphilus, the
doorkeeper of the Judgment Hall, in the
service of Pontius Pilate, and struck our Lord
as he led him forth, saying, "Get on faster,
Jesus!" whereupon our Lord replied, "I am
going, but thou shalt tarry till I come again."
Another legend is that Jesus, pressed down
with the weight of his cross, stopped to rest
at the door of one Ananias, a cobbler. The
craftman pushed him away, saying, "Get
off! Away with you, away!" Our Lord re-
plied, "Truly I go away, and that quickly,
but tarry thou till I come." A third legend
says that it was the cobbler who hailed Jesus
before the judgment seat of Pilate, saying to
him, "Faster, Jesus, faster!" The legend
has formed the basis of many poems and
novels.

wandering albatross, a.
Ornith. *Diomedea exulans.* [ALBATROSS.]

wandering jew, s. A name applied
to several different ornamental trailing vines,
much used in hanging-baskets. [See WANDER-
ING, 4.]

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adv. [Eng. *wandering*; -ly.] In a wandering
going, or straying manner.

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wān-dér-mēt, a. [Eng. *wander*; -ment.]
The act or state of wandering.

"Ghosts and apes long since barefooted went
Upon their ten-toes in wide wanderment."
— *Spenser, Faerie Queene, li. 2.*

wān-dér-ōt, wān-dér-ōt, a. [Fr. *Oma-*
deron, from *windere*, the Gungalese form of
Hind. *bindar* = a monkey.]

Zoology:
1. *Macacus silenus*, from the south of Hin-
dostan, especially the country bordering the
Malabar coast. It is about two feet in length,
tail ten to twelve inches. The Wanderer
have long, thin bodies, covered with deep-
black hair, tail of the same colour, tufted.
The head looks very large, because of a mane,

or ruff, and beard which sticks out round the
face. This mass of long hair is either gray or
white, and adds to the sly look of the broad
face, soft dull eyes, and broad muzzle. The
name is misleading, as *Macacus silenus* is not
a native of Ceylon. Mr. Blanford (*Proc. Zool.*
Soc., 1887, p. 423) proposed to substitute for
it the name Lion-tailed Monkey, used by
Fleming.

2. Any species of the genus *Sceloporus* (q.v.).
S. *silenus* is the Great Wanderer
[MAHA].

"The name *wanderer* has clung to the Malabar
Monkey ever since [the publication of Buffon's *Nat.*
Hist.], but really applies to *Sceloporus*, *Reisner*,
Toumout, and others have shown, to the *Cylindrops*
[Sceloporus], and was rightly employed for those
animals by Knorr and Key." — *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1887,
p. 423.

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adv. [Eng. *wandering*; -ly.] Long and
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3. Occasion for something; need, necessity.

"To supply the ripe wants of my friend."
Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, I. 1.

4. The state or condition of being without means; penny, indigence, poverty.

"Want makes us know the price of what we sell."
Ben Jonson: Poenoe Dextra's Dextera.

5. That which is not possessed, but is necessary or desired for use or pleasure.

"Nature's wants, he knows how few they are."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. 10.

*want-grace, *s.* A reprobate.

"Want a want-grace to perform the deeds."
Davies: Microcosm, p. 57.

*want-wit, *s.* A person destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

"Such a want-wit audience makes me,
That I have much ado to know myself."
Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice, I. 1.

want, *v.* & *t.* [See want.][WANT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To be without; to be destitute of; to lack; not to have.

"These happy places thou hast deluged while
I want." Milton: P. L., v. 285.

2. To be deficient in; to be lacking in respect of or to the amount of; to fail or come short in.

3. To have occasion for, as something requisite, necessary, useful, proper, or desirable; to need to require.

"He persisted in remaining where he was not
wanted." Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.

4. To feel a desire for, as for something absent, needed, lost, or the like; to feel the need of; to wish or long for; to desire, to crave.

"I want more nacles here to welcome me."
Shakspeare: Richard III., li. 1.

5. To desire to speak, or to do business with; to desire the presence or assistance of.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be lacking or wanting; to be absent.

"There wanted leisure not only to place them
under their subjugation, but also to put on their
shells." Haldane: Quers, vol. 37.

2. To be deficient; not to be sufficient; not to come up to a certain standard; to fail; to come or run short.

"There wanted but a mean to fill your song."
Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen, I. 2.

3. To be missed; not to be present.

"Quadrivorous animals have a long colon and caecum,
which in carnivorous are wanting." Johnston: On
Aliments.

4. To be in want; to suffer indigence or want.

"Within this mole break forth a hundred springs."
Shakspeare: Timon, v. 2.

5. To be desirous or disposed; to wish; as, He does not want to go. (Colloq.)

"To be wanted: A euphemistic phrase,
signifying that the person referred to is being
sought for by the police on some charge.

"Two men supposed to be on board of a vessel which
was sailing at Hebburn Coal station, were wanted
in Germany for murder." Daily Telegraph, Dec. 10,
1884.

*want (2), *s.* [O. Fr. want (Fr. want, from
Low Lat. wantus, from the Teutonic, walt,
wilt; Dan. walt; Sw. walt.) A glove.

*want (3), *s.* [A.S. want; Prov. Ger. want.]
An old name for the mole or moldwarp.

want, *n.* [See def.] A colloquial and
vulgar contraction of want not.

*want-age (age as ig), *s.* [Eng. want (1),
s.; want.] That which is wanting; deficiency.

*want-er, *s.* [Eng. want, *v.*; -er.] One
who is in want or need.

"The wanters are distressed of God and man."
Lucas: Sermon of Pity, p. 21.

want thrive on, *a.* [A.S. want = deficient,
and Eng. thrive.] Stunted, decayed; in a
state of decay or decline. (Scott.)

"And what am I but a poor, want-thriven
tree, dug up by the root?" Scott: Heart of Mid-
lothian, ch. ix.

*want-löss, want-less, *a.* [Eng. want
(1), *s.*; -less.] Having no want; abundant,
fruitful.

"The wantless counties, Essex, Kent."
Warner: Atlantic England, bk. 11, ch. xiv.

want-tön, want-toun, want-town,
want-towne, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. want = defi-
cient, and town, for toon, pa. par. of toon =
to draw, to educate, to bring up; hence, the
original meaning is uneducated, uneducated,

late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wö, wöt, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pit, air, air, marine; gö,
or, wöre, wöl, work, whö, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; try, Syrian. *a.* *ce* = *ö*; *ey* = *a*; *qu* = *k*

not taken in hand by a master.] (WANT,
Tou, *v.*)

A. As adjective:

1. Unruly, dissipated, wild.

"Ha... am-clate into bym certen wanton por-
sones, & into his mayster." Palsgrave: Chronology, ch.
xxviii.

2. Indulging the natural appetites or im-
pulses without restraint; licentious, dis-
olute.

3. Unrestrained by the rules of chastity;
lascivious, lewd, lustful, licentious.

"From by nature, enemy to peace,
Lascivious, wanton."
Shakspeare: Henry VI., III. 1.

4. Characterized or marked by licentious-
ness or lewdness; lewd.

"To do him wanton rites, which cost them woe."
How: P. L., I. 614.

5. Moving, wandering, living about in
gaiety or sport; playful, frolicsome, sportive.

"All wotons as a child, skipping and vain."
Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

6. Moving or flying loosely; hanging or
playing freely.

"Tresses... in wotons ringlets waid."
Milton: P. L., iv. 302.

7. Causing loose movements; fresh, brisk.

"Now hoist the sail, and let the streamer float
Upon the wotons breeze." Cooper: Path, II. 302.

8. Tumbling to excess; unrestrained, loose.

9. Light, trifling, idle.

"Every idle, nice, and wotons reason."
Shakspeare: Henry IV., iv. 1.

10. Luxuriant in growth; over-fertile or
abundant; rank, luxuriant.

"What we by day, prop or blind,
One night or two with wotons growth derides."
Milton: P. L., ix. 811.

11. Arising from or characterized by ex-
treme foolishness or recklessness, or from
an utter disregard of right or consequences.

"A wotons or injurious assercion of this great
negative." Blackstone: Comment, bk. 1, ch. 7.

B. As substantive:

1. A lewd person; a lascivious man or wo-
man.

"To tip a wotons in a secure couch."
Shakspeare: Othello, iv. 1.

2. A merry, frolicsome rogue; a sportive
creature; a tridler.

"The sportive wotons pleased with some new play."
Pope: Homer: Iliad, x. 616.

3. A pampered, petted creature; one brought
up in luxury; an effeminate person; one
spoiled by indulgence.

"A beardless boy, a cockered, dicken wotons."
Shakspeare: King John, v. 1.

† want-tön, *v.* & *t.* [WANTON, *a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sport or dally in lewdness or licen-
tiousness; to sport lasciviously.

"To toy, to wanton, dally, smile, & jest."
Shakspeare: Twelfth Night, I. 2. 104.

2. To frolic; to play sportively.

"Now wotons d dally in flags and reeds,
Now starting into sight."
Cooper: Dog & Water-Hill.

3. To grow luxuriantly.

"Nature here
Wanted as in her prime, and played at will
Her virgin fancies." Milton: P. L., v. 302.

B. Transitive:

1. To make wanton.

"If he does win, it wantons him with overplus,
and enters him into new ways of expense." Swift:
Kensley, II. 14.

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

"He wotons away his life d dally, that, when he
is well, will take physic to make him sick." Dr.
Hall: Defeat of Crutius.

*want-tön-ling, *s.* [F. g. wanton; -ling.]

1. The act of playing the wanton.

2. A wanton.

"The Muses to be wotons wantonings."
Hall: Satires, I. II. 24.

*want-tön-ise, *v.* [Eng. wanton; -ize.] To
frolic; to wanton; to play the wanton.

"The little will a place enjoy
Where with the pebbles she would personize."
Browne: Britannia Pastoralis, I. 4.

want-tön-ly, *adv.* [Eng. wanton, *a.*; -ly.]

1. In wanton manner; lasciviously, lewdly,
sportively, frolicsome, playfully, carelessly.

"This carion flesh which thou wantonly infectest
with the false colours of thy pride." Sp. Ball.
Pharisaism & Christianity.

2. With utter disregard of the consequences;
recklessly.

"A plague so little to be feared.
As to be wantonly incurred."
Cooper: Mutual Persecution.

want-tön-nöes, want-tön-
ton-öes, want-tön-nöes,
ton-öes, *a.* [Eng. wanton, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being
licentious; disregard of restraint.

"To show all acts of grace, and turn
wantonness." King Charles: Eikon Basilike.

2. Licentiousness, lewdness, lasciv-
ity.

3. Sportiveness, frolicsome-
ness.

"Young gentlemen would be as good as
Only for wantonness."
Shakspeare: King John.

4. Effeminacy.

"Somewhat he blazed for his wantonness,
To make his English swate upon his tongue."
Chaucer: C. T., 366.

5. An utter disregard of consequ-
ence; recklessness; as, the wanton
attack.

6. A wanton or outrageous act.

"It were a wantonness, and a wild demand,
To have reproof." Wordsworth: Excursion.

*want-trust, want-truste, *a.* [Eng. want (3),
a.; -trust.] Distrust.

"I mile not these thynges for no wanton
have." Chaucer: Testament of Love, bk. I.

*want-y (1), *a.* [Eng. want (3),
a.; -y.] A mole; a moldwarp.

"Some creatures, albeit they be always
within the ground, yet live and breath neere
and namely the wanty or mold-warpe."
Plinius, bk. 12, ch. vii.

want-y (2), *a.* [Cf. Dut. want =
tackling.] A leather tie or rope;
girth of leather by which the load
upon the back of a beast. (Prov.)

"A pannel and wanty, pack maddie, and
Tusser: Husbandry Poetical.

*wanso, *v.* [A.S. wansian, from wane
to wane (q. v.).] To wane, to waste, to
decay.

"Many bewrayed themselves to be time as
wansed away to nothing, as fast as ever they
come forward." Rogers: Vision of the World.

want-soy, want-soy, *s.* [See def.]

Bot. An Abyssinian name for
abyssinian.

wap (1), *v.* & *t.* [A variant of wap,
Eng. quappen = to palpitate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike or knock against; to
whop. (Colloq.)

2. To wallop; to give a beating
whop. (Colloq.)

3. To have sexual intercourse with.

4. To throw quickly; to toss. (Prov.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To flutter; to beat the
violently. (Prov.)

wap, *s.* [Wap (1), *v.*] A throw; a quick
smart stroke. (Scott.)

*wap, *v.* [Yap.] To yelp, to yap (q. v.).

"The little wapping of small dogs that
the cruel snuffles." Cotton: Mother. A New
Wickham (ed. 1800), p. 24.

wap-q-öüt, wap-a-cuth, *a.* & *s.*
Amer. Indian name.]

Orisk. The Snowy Owl (q. v.).

"Mr. Hutchins, in his manuscript observes
the habits of birds in the Hudson, that
says of his 'Spotted Owl' or 'Hutchins',
'makes a nest in the dry ground and lays
fourteen eggs in May... I think there is
much doubt that it was the Snowy Owl.'"
Ibid. in Proc. Acad. Sci., 1861, p. 354.

wap-q-toö, *v.* [WAPPAQ.]

*waped, *a.* [AWPAPE.] Crushed by
downcast, dejected, metal.

wä-pen-shaw, wä-pen-shaw, *s.*
[wä-pen-shaw.] An appearance of im-
personation, mimicry, mimicry, or
times in every district. These exhibit
meetings, were not designed for muni-
cipes, but only for showing that the
were properly provided with arms. The
has been revived in some parts as a
volunteer corps of a more or less
trifling review, inspection, shooting
petitions, and the like. (Scott.)

wä-pen-täke, wä-pen-täke, *s.*
[wä-pen-täke.] A district, a wap-
nomin, wapenstede, wapenstede; from
wä-pen, wapenstede, from wapen, wapen-
taking or touching. Hence, a
consent so expressed, and, lastly, a

II. Locksmithing:

1. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock which opposes an obstacle to the passage of a key which is not correspondingly notched.

2. The notches or slots in a key are also called *wardes*, somewhat in violation of the meaning of the term.

"She took the wards in war before the fire."

Pope: *January & May*, 510.

***ward-corn, s.**

Old Eng. Law: The duty of keeping watch and ward with a horn [Lat. *cornu*] in time of danger to blow on the approach of a foe.

***ward penny, s.**

Old Eng. Law: The same as *WARDAGE* (q.v.).

ward-room, s.

Naut.: A cabin, on board large ships of war, for the accommodation of officers ranking as lieutenants. Used also adjectively: as, ward-room mess, ward-room steward.

***ward-staff, s.** A constable's or watchman's staff.

***ward-age (age as *ig*), s.** [Eng. *ward*, s.; *age*.]

Old Eng. Law: Money paid and contributed to watch and ward.

***ward-corps, *ward-e-corps, s.** [O. Fr. *virole* = watch, ward, and *corps* (Lat. *corpus*) = a body.] A body-guard.

"Though thou pray Argus with his hundred eyes To be my *ward-corps*, so he can lose."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5411.

***ward-mote, s. [WARMOTE.]**

ward-en, *ward-ein, *ward-yn, *ward-un, s. [O. Fr. *gardein*, *gardein*, *gardein*, *gardein*, from *warder* = to guard, Cf. Low Lat. *guardianus* = a guardian.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A guard, a watchman, a keeper, a guardian.

"The *wardens* of the gates gave to call the *ward*."

Chaucer: *Troilus & Criseida*, v.

2. A chief or principal officer; a keeper, a head official, a principal.

"A *warden* of brethren and sisters, with a *warden* of *warden*."

Pennant: *Journey from Chester to London*, p. 23.

3. A churchwarden (q.v.).

4. A kind of pear, so called because it would keep long without rotting. It was principally used for roasting or basting.

"On *warden* when hot, and *warden* baked, some cry."

Keats: *On a Warder*.

II. *Ecles.*: The title given to the heads of some colleges and schools and to the superiors of some conventual churches.

5. (1) *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*: [CINQUE PORTS.]

(2) *Warden of the Marches*: [MARCH (1), s.]

warden pie, s. A pie made of warden peas, baked or stewed, without crust, and colored with saffron.

"I must have saffron to colour the *warden pie*."

Shakespeare: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

warden raid, s. An inroad commanded by the Warden of the Marches in person.

"And by my faith, the gate *ward* said."

Scott: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 4.

***ward-ship, *ward-ry, s.** [Eng. *ward*, ship, *ry*.]

1. The office of a warden.

"In the *wardship* of *West*, Coll. succeeded *Nat*."

Bract: *II. D. II. 100*, *Attorney*, 120, vol. 1.

2. The jurisdiction of a warden.

"All through the western *wardship*."

Scott: *Lays of the Last Minstrel*, iv.

ward-er, s. [Eng. *ward*, v.; *er*.]

1. One who wards or keeps; a keeper, a guard.

"The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain the *ward* of the gate."

Spenser: *Virgil*, *Book* II, 451.

2. A trachean or staff of authority carried by a king, commander-in-chief, or other important dignitary, by which signals were given, as, the throwing down of it was a signal to stop proceedings, the raising it a signal to charge, or the like.

"Take thou my *warder* as the queen And *warder* of the martial scene."

Scott: *Brivall of Friarham*, II. 3.

***ward-er, s.** [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

***ward-er-er, s.** [Eng. *warder*; *-er*.] A female warder.

"On one occasion she met the *warder-er* as she was leaving the prison."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

***ward-hold-ing, s.** [Eng. *ward*, and *hold-ing*.] The ancient military tenure in Scotland, by which vassals were at first obliged to serve their superior in war as often as his occasion called for it.

***ward-i-qn, s.** [See def.] A term applied to an air-tight enclosure, with glass sides and top, for preserving or transporting plants, &c.; after the inventor, Mr. R. B. Ward, to whom the idea of constructing them first suggested itself by observations made in 1820.

"The *Ward-i-qn* (Garden) sent out . . . forty-two *Ward-i-qn* cases of plants to foreign countries."

Nature: *March* 13, 1855, p. 476.

***ward-ing, pr. par. or a.** [WARD, v.]

warding file, s. A flat file, having a constant thickness, and only cut upon the edges. Used in filing the ward-notches in keys.

***ward-less, s.** [Eng. *ward*, v.; *-less*.] That cannot be warded off or avoided.

"He gives his destiny a *ward-less* blow."

Dryden: *Jurassic* II.

***ward-mote, *ward-moot, *ward-mote, s.** [Eng. *ward*, and *mote* (A.S. *moot*) = a meeting.] A meeting of the inhabitants of a town. The term is still used in London. Called also formerly a *Wardmote* Court, Inquest, or Quest.

"The *ward-mote* court, the best for can."

The *Ward-mote*, *Book* II, *Letter* I, 1.

***ward-robe (1), *ward-robe, s.** [Fr. *wardrobe*, *wardrobe*, from *ward* = to ward, keep, preserve, and *robe* = a robe.]

1. A place in which wearing apparel is kept. Often applied to a piece of furniture, resembling a press or cupboard, in which dresses are hung up.

"Here be *ward-robes* and *ward-robes* made, and those if they be laid in a *ward-robe* or *ward-robe* and *ward-robe*, canst thou then to *ward-robe*?"

Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, v. 3.

2. Wearing apparel in general.

"I'll murder all his *ward-robes*, place by place."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV*, v. 3.

3. The same as *WARDROBE* (q.v.).

***ward-rob-er, s.** [Eng. *wardrobe* (1); *-er*.] The keeper of a wardrobe.

***ward-rope, *ward-rope (2), s.** [Fr. *wardrobe* (1); *-rope*.] A privy; a house of office; a water-closet.

"In a *ward-rope* they bin thrown."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1352.

***ward-ship, *ward-shyppe, s.** [Eng. *ward*, ship.]

1. The office of a ward or guardian; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; guardianship.

"The *wardship* consisted in having the custody of the body and lands of such *ward*."

Blackstone: *Commentaries*, II, 10, c. 1.

2. The state or condition of being a ward or under guardianship; pupillage.

"It was the worst act that ever I did in my *ward-ship*."

Ben Jonson: *Bartholomew Fair*, II, 1.

***wards-man, s.** [Eng. *ward*, and *man*.] One who keeps watch and ward; a guard.

***ward-wit, s.** [First element, Eng. *ward*; second, doubtful.]

Ward: The state of being quit of giving money for the keeping of wards. (*Spelman*.)

***ware, pr. of v.** [WEAR, v.]

***ware (1), *war, s.** [A.S. *wer* = cautious, wary (q.v.).]

1. Cautious, wary.

"Ware they be what offends weapons they have."

Spenser: *Virgil*, *Book* II, 451.

2. On one's guard; watchful; provided against.

"Of whom be thou *ware* also."

Timothy: *Book* II, 15.

***ware (2), s.** [A shortened form of *ware* (q.v.).] Awar, a conscious.

"Thou *ware* of all that I was *ware*."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, *Book* II, 1.

***ware (1), s.** [WARE (1), a.] To take heed to; to guard against; to beware of.

"A *ware*, *ware*, and *ware* light."

That *ware* through the *ware*, and *ware* again.

That *ware* a *ware* *ware* on the *ware*.

Spenser: *Virgil*, *Book* II, 1.

***ware (2), s.** [WEAR, v.]

***ware (3), s.** [WARE, v.] To expend, to spend. (*Scott*.)

"To *ware* at any time a couple of shillings on a new *ware*."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

***ware (1), s.** [A.S. *ware* (pl. *ware*) = watch, wares; cogn. with *Lat. ware* = a ware, a commodity; *feel ware* = wares; *than ware*; *Sw. ware*; *Ger. ware*.] Articles of merchandise; goods, commodities; manufactures of a particular kind. Properly a collective noun, as in the compounds *hardware*, *tinware*, *china-ware*, &c., but generally used in the plural form when articles for sale of different kinds are meant.

"A capricious man of fashion might sometimes prefer foreign *ware*, merely because they were foreign."

Smith: *Worth of Nations*, bk. IV, ch. II.

***ware (2), s.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See example.)

"To be in a position to supply the enormously increasing demand now existing and looking a fall of *ware*, they have to buy 'hard' *ware*, and *ware*, from their neighbours on the opposite *ware* shore. These are the technical names of the young *ware* in its various stages until it arrives at a *ware* kettle, which is from three to five years, when it is called an *oyster* and sold."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

***ware (3), s.** [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same as *WARE* (1), s. = saleable stuff.] A trade name for a certain size of potatoes.

"In order to come under the head of *ware*, the tubers must be too large to pass through a *ware*, the then they are called *ware*."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

***ware (1), *ware, *ware, s.** [A.S. *ware*.] A tough or hard knot in a tree.

"*Ware* is in the *ware* the tree."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

***ware (5), s.** [A.S. *ware*; *Dut. wier* = seaweed.] Sea-ware (q.v.).

***ware-ful, a.** [Eng. *ware* (1), a.; *-ful*.] Cautious, wary, watchful.

***ware-ful-ness, s.** [Eng. *wareful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being careful or wary; wariness, cautiousness.

"His eyes are curious, search but *ware-ful* with *ware-ful*."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

***ware-house, s.** [Eng. *ware* (1), s., and *house*.] A house or building in which wares or goods are kept: as,

(1) A store for the safe keeping of goods.

(2) A building in which imported goods, on which customs duties have not been paid, are stored.

"A *ware-house* is a place of deposit of *ware*, he sets his mark upon them, to distinguish them from the rest in the *ware*."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

(3) A store for the sale of goods wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment.

warehouse-man, s.

1. One who keeps or is engaged in a warehouse.

2. A wholesale dealer in goods.

***ware-house, v.** [WAREHOUSE, s.]

1. To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

2. To place in the government warehouses or custom-house stores to be kept until the duties are paid.

***ware-hou-ing, pr. par. & particip. adj.** [WAREHOUSE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of placing goods in a warehouse or in a custom-house store.

warehousing-system, s.

Warehousing: A customs regulation, by which imported goods may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses, at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation, until they be withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties, which would otherwise cripple the purchasing power of the merchant. On goods re-exported no duty is charged.

***ware-less, *ware-lease, s.** [Eng. *ware* (1), a.; *-less*.]

1. Unwary, incautions, unware.

"Both they *ware*, and *ware* of the *ware*."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

2. Heedless.

"His own mouth that spoke an *ware-less* word."

Scott: *Book* II, 157.

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

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Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

Ward, s. [WARDER.]

3. Suffered or experienced unawares; un-expected.

"When he waken't out of his warlike slumber."
—*Spenser: P. Q. V. l. 92.*

* **wāre-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *ware* (l), a.; -ly.] Cautionally, warily [*Spenser: P. Q. I. xii. 36.*]

* **wāre-gape**, *s.* [Low Lat. *verantia*, *verantia*, from *verus* = true; Fr. *garance*. (Prior.)] *Bot.*: Madrier (q.v.)

* **wāre-room**, *s.* [Eng. *ware* (l), a., and *room*.] A room in which articles are stored or offered for sale.

* **wāre-fare**, *s.* [Eng. *war*, and *fare* = a journey.]

1. A warlike or military expedition.

"And the kye of Scotches went into the wylie Scottyshe, because he was not in good point to ride a warfare."—*Berners: Proselet; Cronicle*, vol. II, ch. xlii.

2. Military service; military life; contest or struggle carried on between enemies; hostilities; war.

"The Philistines gathered their armies together for warfare."—*1 Samuel xiv. 1.*

3. Contest, struggle.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal."—*1 Cor. x. 4.*

* **wāre-fare**, *v.t.* [WARFARE, *s.*] To carry on war; to engage in or wage war; to lead a military life; to struggle; to contend.

"That was the only smelt, in that credulous warfare, to escape dangers in battles."—*Camden: Remains.*

* **wāre-fār-er**, *s.* [Eng. *warfare* (r), -er.] One engaged in war or warfare; a warrior.

* **wāre-field**, *s.* [Eng. *war*, and *field*.] The field of war or battle; a battlefield.

* **wāre-gear**, *s.* [Prob. = wear, and gear.] *Mining*: A general term for tools, timbers, ropes, and everything belonging to a mine. (*Wale*.)

* **wāre-hā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *war*, and *habile*, *habile* = able.] Fit for war; warlike, military.

"The weary Britons, whose warlike youth was by Maximian lately led away."
—*Spenser: P. Q. II. x. 92.*

* **wa-ri-an-gle**, *s.* [O. Low Ger. *weirangel*; D. H. Ger. *weirangel*; Ger. *weirangel* = a strike or butcher-bird, from *warpen* = to strike, to kill.] A strike or butcher-bird.

* **war-ice**, *v.t. & i.* [WARING.]

* **wāre-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *ware*; -ly.] In a wary manner; cautiously; with caution, care, and foresight.

"I'll make sure for me . . .
Warily guarding that which I have got."
—*Marlowe: Jew of Malta*, l. 1.

* **wāre-mēt**, *s.* [Eng. *war*; -ment.] Warlike-ness, caution, care, heed.

"They were all with good agreement
Or wended, or avoided and let go."
—*Spenser: P. Q. IV. 11. 17.*

* **wāre-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *war*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wary; caution, foresight; prudent care in foreseeing and guarding against evil or danger.

"Look with great caution and wariness on those peculiarities or prominent parts, which at first force themselves upon view."—*Reynolds: Discourses*, No. VI.

* **wāre-tōn ite**, *s.* [Eng. *war*; -ton ite.] The quality or state of being wary; caution, foresight; prudent care in foreseeing and guarding against evil or danger.

"A variety of brochantite (q.v.), of pale green colour, occurring in doubly curved, wedgeshaped crystals at the Fowey Consols mine, Cornwall."

* **wāre-ish**, *s.* [Fr. *warissant*, *garissant*, pr. par. of *warir*, *garir* = to keep, to protect, to heal; Fr. *courir*.] [WARISSE.]

A. Trans.: To defend or protect from; to heal, to cure.

"Warish and cure the stinging of serpents."—*P. Holland: Phineas*, ch. II.

B. Intrans.: To be healed; to recover.

"Your daughter shall warish and escape."
—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibee*.

* **wāre-sōn**, *s.* [O. Fr. *warison*, *garison* = surely, safely, provision, healing, from *warir*, *garir* = to keep, to protect, to heal; Fr. *courir* = to heal; Goth. *warpan* = to forbid, to keep off from; D. H. Ger. *warpen* = to protect; Ger. *wehren* = to defend, to restrain.]

O. Dut. *waren* = to keep, to guard. From the same root as *wary* (q.v.).

1. Protection.

"War thou hym and 70 men in fair warren he brought."
—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 164.

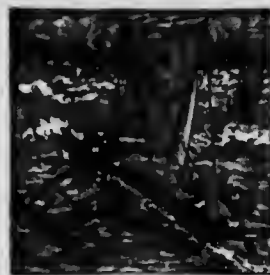
2. A reward.

"Three hundred marks he bette onto his warren."
—*That with him as methe, or bring his heide to Linn.*—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 324.

* **wāre**, *s.* [WORK.] (Scotch.)

* **wāre-kā-mōd-wōe**, *s.* [Native name.]

Naut.: A canoe with outriggers, used at Pointe Galle, Ceylon. It is generally manned by four or five Lascars, who sit grouped together for hours at the end of the lever,



WARAKMOOWE.

adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. These canoes often sail ten miles an hour, and their owners will venture, even through very high winds, as far as twenty to twenty-five miles from land for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruit to vessels in the offing.

* **warke**, *s.* [WORK.]

* **wāre-loom**, *s.* [A.S. *weorla* = one who lies against the truth, a traitor, from *weor* = the truth, and *loom* = a liar, from *leagan*, pr. par. of *le* = to lie.] A traitor.

"The best workhouse of the house . . .
Is instant made to with a house."
—*Shakespeare: Address to the Devil*.

* **war-lawe**, *s.* [A.S. *weorla* = one who lies against the truth, a traitor, from *weor* = the truth, and *loam* = a liar, from *leagan*, pr. par. of *le* = to lie.] A traitor.

* **wāre**, *s.* [WORLD.] (Scotch.)

* **wāre-like**, *s.* [Eng. *war*, and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed or inclined to war; as, a warlike nation.

2. Pertaining or relating to war; military.

"His they were in war."
—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 2. 14.

3. Having a martial appearance; having the appearance or qualities of a soldier; soldierlike.

4. Becoming a soldier or an enemy; hostile.

"The warlike love again he took."
—*Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet*, v. 1. 10.

5. Fit for use or service in war.

"Argue the fair, for warlike steeds renowned."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vi. 120.

* **wāre-like-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *warlike*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being warlike; warlike disposition or character.

"Warlike of mind and warlike of heart."—*Mr. E. Hamlyn*.

* **wāre-liāg**, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin, occurring only in the proverb quoted; perhaps coined from *war*, in imitation of *warli*, and meaning one often quarrelled with.] (See etym.)

"Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warliag."—*Camden: Remains*.

* **wāre-lōck** (l), *s.* [A.S. *weorla* = a traitor.] [WANE-LAWK.]

A. As subst.: A man presumed to have obtained supernatural knowledge and power by supposed compact with evil spirits; a wizard.

"Gae to six feet deep—and a weorlock's grave should be six inches mair."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiv.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to warlocks; unipish.

* **wāre-lōck** (2), *s.* [Etyim. full.]

Bot.: *Sinapis nigra*.

* **wāre-lōck-ry**, *s.* [Eng. *warlock* (2).] The condition or practices of a warlock; pishness.

"The true mark of warlockry."—*Joanna B.*

* **wāre-ly** (l), *s.* [Eng. *war* (l) = world.] (Scotch.)

"Awa ye selfish warly men!"
—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*.

* **wāre-ly** (2), *s.* [Eng. *war*; -ly.] War.

"The cry of Hunt! battle! also the cry of war."—*Francis with a warly company*.—*Scott: Capt. (1850)*.

* **wāre**, *s.* [WARME, WHARME, *s.* & *s.*] *War*; cogn. with Dut. *warm*; Lat. *calidus*; Dan. & Sw. *warm*; Ger. *warm*; et. *warmus* = to warm; Gr. *thermos* (there hot); Sansc. *gharma* = heat.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having or containing heat in a moderate degree; neither cold nor hot.

2. Having the sensation of heat; as, one's self hot; glowing, flushed, heated.

"The body is warmed by the heat which is body."—*Hobbes: Discourse of Justice*, ch. 13.

3. Caused by the aim to have a high temperature; having a prevalence of heat; subject to heat; as, a warm climate.

4. Full of zeal, ardour, or affection; ardent, enthusiastic; as, a warm supporter.

5. Full of welcome or affection.

"Not surprised to see him so warm."
—*War was his welcome to the house of his*.—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*.

6. Somewhat ardent or exalted; excited; irritable, hot.

"With lively spirits and warm passions to them."—*Hobbes: Discourse of Justice*, ch. 13.

7. Stirred up; somewhat hot or excited; as, he becomes warm when excited.

8. Furious, violent, animated, brisk.

"Warm, day-light; we shall have warm day-light."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*.

9. Vigorous, lively, spirited; as, actively or life.

"Now warm in youth, now with one in my bed."
—*Pope: Essay on Criticism*.

10. Strong, forcible. (Said of language.)

11. Causing or producing ease and comfort of wealth or of a warm person; comfortable circumstances, moderate riches, moderately rich, well-off. (*Colleg.*)

12. Being close upon the discovery of thing searched or hunted for. (*Colleg.*)

B. As substantive:

1. A warning, a heating; as, to be warm. (*Colleg.*)

2. Warmth, heat.

"The warm heart receives with the warm."
—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, v. 2. 14.

* **warm-blooded**, *s.* Having warm blood.

Warm-blooded animals, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular term applied to mammals and birds, in all of which the temperature of the blood exceeds that of the medium in which the animals live. In man and in the mean temperature of the atmosphere is 100° in the mouse 90° in the 103° in birds it ranges from 100 to 112°.

In hibernating animals there is considerable difference in the temperature of the blood, and in the bat the temperature falls as low as 40° F. at this period.

* **warm colours**, *s. pl.*

Paint.: Such colours as have yellow, yellowish, or brown tints; as opposed to cold colours, such as blue and its compound.

* **warm headed**, *s.* Lasty excited; somewhat hot-headed, fanatical.

"The sky will be on the warm-headed side."—*Locke*.

* **warm-sided**, *s.*

Naut.: Mounting heavy metal. (Said of a ship or fort.) (*Colleg.*)

* **warm-tints**, *s. pl.* All shades of warm colours.

* **warm with**, *adv.* A warm rebuke for "With warm water and warm."

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine; gō, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cub, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Syrian. a, e = o; ey = a; qu = k

warm, *warme*, v.t. & i. [A.S. *wearmian*.] (WARM, a.)

A. Transitive:

1. To make warm; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to.

"Below the same bath warmed the eyes."—*Becket* (1799), III. 24.

2. To make earnest, ardent, or enthusiastic; to interest; to excite ardour or zeal in; to stir up, to excite, to arouse.

"To warm these slow avengers of the sea."—*Byron* (*Cenci*), I. 12.

3. To animate, to enliven, to inspirit; to give life and colour to; to cause to glow.

"It would warm his spirits."—*Shakspeare* (*Antony & Cleopatra*), III. 12.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become warm or moderately heated; to warm one's self.

"There shall not be a coal to warm at."—*Isaiah* (1841), II.

2. To become warm, ardent, zealous, or animated; to be inflamed, excited, or quickened.

"His heart always warmed towards the unhappy."—*Keats* (*Hyperion*), II. 1.

warm-er, *a.* [Eng. *warm*, v.; -er.] One who or that which warms; specifically, a warming apparatus for a room, &c.

warm-ful, *warme-ful*, *a.* [Eng. *warm*; -ful.] Giving warmth or heat.

"A meditation . . . cold with *warmful* nap."—*Chapman* (*Homage*), II. 1.

warm-heart-ed (as *a*), *a.* [Eng. *warm*, & hearted.]

1. Having a warm heart; having a disposition that readily shows affection, friendship, confidence; having a kindly heart or feelings.

2. Characterized by warmheartedness.

warm-heart-ed-ness (as *a*), *s.* [Eng. *warmhearted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being warmhearted; warmth or kindness of disposition.

"His good heavy and well-known *warmheartedness*."—*Fuller* (*Worth*), Feb. 7, 1855.

warm-ing, *pr. par. & part. pres. & part. pres. & part. pres.* [Eng. *warm*, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & part. pres.* (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of making warm; the state of becoming warm or warmer.

warming-pan, *s.*

1. A covered pan containing hot coals for warming and warming a bed.

2. A person put into an office situation, or put to hold it temporarily till another be qualified for it. (*Slang*)

"It is not usual to inform a man that you propose to use him as a *warming-pan*, however excellently he may be for such a purpose."—*Fuller* (*Worth*), Feb. 7, 1855.

warm-ly, *warme-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *warm*, & -ly.]

1. In a warm manner; with warmth or moderate heat.

2. With warmth of feeling; ardently, earnestly, vigorously; as, He spoke *warmly*.

warm-ness, *warme-ness*, *s.* [Eng. *warm*; -ness.] The quality or state of being warm; warmth.

"The *warmness* of the weather brought it out of the ground."—*Isaiah* (1841), II.

warm-ot, *s.* [Etim. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *warm-ot*.]

Bot. *Artisanus Abstinens*.

warmth, *warmth*, *s.* [Eng. *warm*; -th.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

The quality or state of being warm; moderate or gentle heat; the sensation of heat.

"He took *warmth* and heat by the coals of the cold dawn."—*Isaiah* (1841), II.

2. Aided warm, lively, or excited feelings; zeal, earnestness, fervour, enthusiasm, intensity.

"What *warmth* there is in your affection towards me!"—*Shakspeare* (*Merchant of Venice*), II. 1.

3. Cordiality, geniality; hearty kindness or good feeling; warmheartedness.

"A grasp of the *warmth* and muscle of the heart."—*Longfellow* (*Agnes's Field*), 180.

4. Vigour, heat, fervidness, ardent feeling.

"The great *warmth* and energy of expression with which they declare their conviction."—*Spencer* (*Practical*), II. 1.

II. Palat.: That glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours (q.v.) in painting, and of transparent colours in the process of glazing. (Opposed to leaden coldness.)

warmth-idea, *a.* [Eng. *warmth*; -idea.] An idea of warmth; not communicating warmth.

warm, *warme*, *warm-en*, *werne*, *v.t.* [A.S. *wearmian*, *wearmian* = (1) to take heat, (2) to warm; from *wearm* = a refusal, denial, obstacle; original meaning = a guarding, or defence; cf. *wearm* = a defence; cogn. with *wearm* = to warn off, to refuse, to abstain from; *Sw.* *varma* = to warn; *Ger.* *warmer*.]

1. To forbid, to deny, to refuse.

"He is to give a signal that will *warm* a man to fight a round at his last night."—*Chambers* (*C. T.*), 1874.

2. To ward off.

3. To make ware or aware; to give notice to; to inform beforehand.

"Just *warm* and prophetic Anna, *warm'd* by vision."—*Milton* (*P. R.*), I. 255.

4. To give notice to of approaching or probable evil or danger, so that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove dangerous or hurtful.

"Dr. Scholander himself was the first who found the indication, which he had *warmed* others, irremediable."—*Good* (*First Voyage*), I. 1, ch. 19.

5. To admonish as to any duty; to exhort to.

"*Warm* them that are weary."—*Thomson* (*P. R.*), I. 255.

6. To notify by authority; to order, to direct.

"Every citizen *warmed* to have his harneys by him."—*Fabian* (*Chronicle*), I. 1.

7. To notify; to give notice to; to inform, to summon.

"But of your hostile I saw you this, And *warmed* here my lord and sovereign."—*Shakspeare* (*Henry*), I. 1, 180.

"*God* *warm* us; *God* guard us! *God* forbid!"—*Shakspeare* (*Henry*), I. 1, 180.

"*For* *warm* us; *God* guard us! *God* forbid!"—*Shakspeare* (*Henry*), I. 1, 180.

warm-er, *a.* [Eng. *warm*; -er.]

1. One who or that which warms or animates.

2. Apparently some kind of dish.

"The first course at the table to the great hall. First, a *warm-er*, covered with a golden bowl."—*Isaiah* (1841), II.

warm-er, *a.* [Eng. *warm*; -er.]

1. Named after Richard Warner, 1711-1775, resident at Woodford, in Essex, and author of *Phaenomena*.

2. The same as *HYDRASTIS* (q.v.).

war-nen, *war-nen*, *s.* [Eng. *warn*; -en.]

1. A. *As a verb*: To warn, caution, forestall, wisdom.

"Israel is a folk without counsel, and without *war-nen*."—*Isaiah* (1841), II.

war-nen, *war-nen*, *s.* [Eng. *warn*; -en.]

1. A. *As a verb*: To warn, caution, forestall, wisdom.

"Israel is a folk without counsel, and without *war-nen*."—*Isaiah* (1841), II.

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1. A. *As a verb*: To warn, caution, forestall, wisdom.

"Israel is a folk without counsel, and without *war-nen*."—*Isaiah* (1841), II.

6. That which warns or admonishes; that which serves to warn.

"A *warning* to those that come after."—*Bunyan* (*Pilgrim's Progress*), II. 1.

warning-piece, *s.*

1. *Ord.* *Lang.*: A gun fired to give warning.

"Upon the shooting of the first *warning-piece*."—*Keats* (*Hyperion*), II. 1.

2. *Horol.*: An oscillating piece in the striking parts of a clock which is actuated by a pin on the hour-wheel, so as to release the fly, which causes a rustling noise before the striking.

warning-stone, *s.* [See extract.]

"The bakers in our country take a certain pebble, which they put in the suture of their oven which they call the *warning-stone*, for when that is white the oven is hot."—*Aurey* (*Art. Hist.*), II. 1.

warning-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: That wheel in a clock which produces an audible sound at a certain time before striking.

warn-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *warn*; -ly.] In a warning manner.

"He, however, somewhat *warningly* writes."—*Keats* (*Hyperion*), II. 1.

war-nish, *war-nish*, *war-nish*, *v.t.* [GARNISH.] To store; to furnish with provisions, stores, &c.

"His *war-nish* were then laid, and *war-nish* that it."—*Robert de Brunne* (*P. R.*), I. 255.

warp, *warpe*, *a.* [A.S. *wearp* = a warp, from *wearp*, *pa. t.* of *weorpan* = to throw, to cast; cogn. with *weorpan* = a casting, a throwing; from *weorpan*, *pa. t.* of *weorpan* = to throw; *Dan.* *veep* = a warp (naut.); *Sw.* *veep*; *Old. Ger.* *weip*, from *weip*, *pa. t.* of *weipen* = to throw; *Ger.* *werfen*.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. The state of being warped or twisted; the twist of wood in drying.

"Your hair wove into many a curious *warp*."—*Keats* (*Hyperion*), II. 1.

3. Young prematurely cast, as a colt, a calf, a lamb, &c. (*Prov.*)

4. Four of fish, especially of herrings; hence, applied to four of anything. (*Prov.*)

"Not a *warp* of weeks forerunning."—*Keats* (*Hyperion*), II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Agriculture:*

(1) An irrigating process to cover the land with alluvial sediment; an alluvial deposit of water artificially introduced into low lands. (Sometimes used attributively.)

(2) *(Pl.)*: Distinct pieces of ploughed land separated by the furrows. (*Hall's*.)

2. *Geol.*: The alluvial sediment deposited by rivers, and which is used for the purpose described under II. 1.

"The sediment called *warp*, which underlies the muddy water of the Humber and other rivers."—*Lyell* (*Princ. of Geology*), ch. xiv.

3. *Naut.*: A rope smaller than a cable. It is used in towing or in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor or post.

"As we started upon ye said *warp* the anchor came loose."—*Keats* (*Hyperion*), II. 1.

4. *Warping*: The threads running the long way of a fabric. The threads of the warp are wound on the warp-beam, and are carried up and down by the heddles of the harness, forming a track called the shed, along which the shuttle flies, leaving the weft, wool, or filling, as it is variously called. The warp is known also as the twist or the chain, and in silk as organzine.

warp-beam, *s.*

Warping: The roller on which the warp is wound, and from which it is payed off as the weaving proceeds.

warp-frame, *warp not frame*, *s.* A warp-machine (q.v.).

warp-lace, *s.* Lace having a warp which is crossed obliquely by two weft-threads.

warp-machine, *s.* A lace-making machine having a thread for each needle.

warp-thread, *s.* One of the threads forming the warp.

warp, *warpe*, *v.t. & i.* [Ice. *veipa* = to throw, to cast, from *veipa* = a throwing, a casting, a warp (q.v.).] Cf. *Sw.* *veipa*; *Dan.* *veip* = to warp a ship, from *Sw.* *veipa* = the draught of a net; *Dan.* *veip* = a warp; *veip-aster* = a warp-anchor or ledge. [Warp, a.]

war, *war*, *v.t. & i.* [Ice. *veipa* = to throw, to cast, from *veipa* = a throwing, a casting, a warp (q.v.).] Cf. *Sw.* *veipa*; *Dan.* *veip* = to warp a ship, from *Sw.* *veipa* = the draught of a net; *Dan.* *veip* = a warp; *veip-aster* = a warp-anchor or ledge. [Warp, a.]

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of the peace for the apprehension of those accused or suspected of crimes. A warrant may also be issued for bringing before a court a person who has refused to attend as a witness when summoned.

warrant of attorney, a.

1. An authority by which one person authorizes another to act for him in a certain matter.
2. An instrument by which a person authorizes another to confess judgment against him in an action for a certain amount named in the instrument of attorney. It is generally given as security by one who is about to borrow money. If necessary the creditor obtains judgment without the delay, expense, and risk of an action.

warrant of commitment, a.

Law: A written authority committing a person to prison.

warrant-officer, a. An officer next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission, as a gunner or boatswain in the navy, a master-gunner or quartermaster-sergeant in the army. Also (U. S.) an officer charged with the service of a judicial warrant.

war-rant-a-ble, a. [Eng. warrant; -able.] 1. Capable of being warranted; justifiable, defensible, lawful.

"That error was not great, but always excusable, if not warrantable."—*Sp. Taylor. Disc. from Papers.* 1844, 16, 18.

2. Of sufficient age to be hanted.

war-rant-a-ble-ness, a. [Eng. warrantable; -ness.] The quality or state of being warrantable or justifiable.

"The warrantableness of this practice may be inferred from a parity of reason."—*Barrow. Sermons.* 1841, 1, 1.

war-rant-a-ble-y, adv. [Eng. warrantable; -ly.] 1. In a warrantable or justifiable manner or degree; justifiably.

"Conjugal love . . . may be warrantably excused from the discipline of what it justly seeks."—*Anna. Trenchard.*

'war-rant-ōs, a. [Eng. warrant; -ē.] The person to whose land or other thing is warranted.

war-rant-ōr, a. [Eng. warrant; -ōr; -er.] 1. One who warrants; one who gives authority or legally empowers.

2. One who assures or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality; one who guarantees; a guarantor.

"I stand warrantor of the event placing my honour and my head in pledge."—*Coleridge. Ptolemy.* 1841, 13.

'war-rant-īp, 'war-rant-īp, n.t. [Eng. warrant; -īp; -ize.] To warrant, to assure, to guarantee.

"I should hardly you will undertake to warrant and make good what is those penalties."—*Blackleg.* 1894, 1, 14.

'war-rant-īp, 'war-rant-īp, a. [War-rant-īp, n.t.] 1. Authority, security, warranty, guarantee.

"There is such strength and advantage of skill."—*Shakespeare. Hamlet.* 1841, 13.

2. Authorization, allowance.

"But despatches have been as far enlarged as we have warrant."—*Shakespeare. Hamlet.* 1841, 13.

war-rant-ōr, a. [Eng. warrant; -ōr; -er.] One who warrants; the correlative of warrantee.

war-rant-y, 'war-rant-y, 'war-rant-y, n. [Fr. *warrantie*, *garantie*.] 1. Ordinary language:

"1. Authority, warrant, justificatory mandate or power."

"From your love I have a warranty to be made of my place and person."—*Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.* 1841, 13.

2. Security, assurance, guarantee, warrant.

"The matter was first showed me by a light fellow, who came in to bring some willies or warranty of his tale."—*Bacon. Essays.* 1841, 13.

Law: 1. A promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainor, for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate

or other thing granted. The use of warranties in conveyances has long been superseded by covenants for title, whereby, as the covenantor engages for his executors and administrators, his personal as well as his real assets are answerable for the performance of the covenant.

2. Any promise (express or implied) by law, according to circumstances) from a vendor to a purchaser, that the thing sold is the vendor's to sell, and is good and fit for use, or at least for such use as the purchaser intends to make of it. Warranties in insurance are absolute conditions, non-compliance with which voids the insurance. When express, these warranties should appear in the policy, but there are certain implied warranties.

"These few years ago, an ill-advised citizen brought an action in one of the Superior Courts to contend that an act in harness involved a warranty of soundness."—*Field.* March 11, 1884.

'war-rant-y, v.t. [WARRANTY, a.] To warrant, to guarantee.

war-rā, 'war-rā, 'war-rā, n. [Fr. *guerrier*, *guerrier* (Fr. *guerroyer*), from *guerre* (Fr. *guerre*) = war.] To make war upon; to wage war with; to lay waste.

"The Christian lands warred the Eastern land."—*Chaucer. Canterbury Tales.* 1841, 13.

'war-rā, a. [WAR.] 1. A war.

'war-rā, a. [A.S. *werro*.] Worse.

"When the world was old, it was worse old."—*Spenser. F. v. IV. viii. st.*

war-rā, a. [Native name.] [TAUICATI.]

war-rā, 'war-rā, a. [O. Fr. *warra*, *warra*, *warra* (Fr. *guerre*), from Low Lat. *warra* = a preserve for rabbits, hare, or fish, from O. H. Ger. *warra* = to protect, to keep, to preserve; cf. Dut. *warra* = a park.]

1. Ordinary language:

"1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game or rabbits."

"Water than a warren."—*Tempest.* 1841, 13.

2. A preserve for fish to a river.

II. Law: A franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the crown for keeping hares and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and waterfowl. The warren is the next franchise in degree to the park, and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a free warren.

war-rān-ōr, 'war-rān-ōr, 'war-rān-ōr, n. [Eng. warren; -ōr; -er.] The keeper of a warren.

"A large army of professional warreners and rabbit-catchers."—*Daily Telegraph.* Feb. 4, 1884.

'war-rān-ōr, a. [WARRIABLE.]

'war-rān-ōr, 'war-rān-ōr, 'war-rān-ōr, n. [A.S. *werian*; O. H. Ger. *werian*; Gull. *werian* = to curse, to execrate, to speak ill of, to abuse.]

war-rān-ōr, n. par. & a. [WAR, v.] A. As pr. par. (See the verb).

B. As adjective:

1. Engaged in war; fighting.

"To view the warring deities."—*Pope. Homer. Iliad.* 1841, 13.

2. Conflicting, adverse, antagonistic; as, warring opinions.

war-rān-ōr, 'war-rān-ōr, 'war-rān-ōr, n. [O. Fr. *verrier*, *guerrier*, from *verre* = war.]

1. A soldier; a fighting man; a man engaged in military life.

"What I the sea does deep?"—*Pope. Homer. Iliad.* 1841, 13.

2. A brave man; a good soldier.

warrior, n.

warrior's belt, n.

'war-rān-ōr, 'war-rān-ōr, 'war-rān-ōr, n. [Eng. warrior; -er.] A female warrior.

"That warrior due with beauty's crest."—*Dante. Divine Comedy.* 1841, 13.

'war-rān-ōr, a. [Eng. war; -ān.] Military warfare.

"Attack her temple with thy guns as warrior."—*Wood. P. Pinder.* 1841, 13.

'war-rān-ōr, a. [As though from *war* and *sound*.] A note of assault, a battle-cry.

"Straight they sound their war-cries."—*Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel.* 1841, 13.

war-rān-ōr, a. [Native name.] A kind of fan made by the natives of the island from the leaves of the *conyru* palm (*Conyru aculeatum*).

'war-rān-ōr, a. [Eng. war and *con*.] A contribution towards war; a war-tax.

war-rān, a. [WARR.] (Scottish.)

war-rān, a. [Eng. war, and ship.] A ship constructed for taking part in naval warfare; a sea-of-war.

war-rān, a. [WARR.] (Scottish.)

war-rān, war-rān, war-rān, a. & v. [WARR, a. & v.] (Scottish.)

wart, 'wart, 'wart, a. [A.S. *wearta*, cogn. with Dut. *wart*; O. Dut. *wearte*, *wearte*; Icel. *varra*; Dan. *varre*; Sw. *varra*; Ger. *warze*.]

1. Ordinary language:

1. To the same sense as II. 1.

"The great wart on my left arm."—*Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.* 1841, 13.

2. Anything resembling a wart; as, (1) A spongy excrescence on the hinder pastern of a horse.

(2) A roundish glandule on the surface of plants.

II. Technically:

1. Anat. & Surg. (Pl.): Excrescences or small tumours on the skin, consisting of hypertrophied cutaneous papillae, either with each papilla separate and merely covered with thin cuticle, or with a bundle of them bound together by hard, scaly epithelium. They are generally conical, with a radiated structure, are hard, insensible, and darker than the surrounding parts. They may be caused by whatever irritates the skin, and may occur singly or in groups, generally on the hands or fingers, and are most common in young people. They may in general be cured by attention to cleanliness and by the application of some caustic, or may be removed by a pair of curved scissors, and the wound afterwards dressed with a lotion. Sometimes they disappear if stimulated strongly. Warts on the face of old people, and those produced by soot on chimney-sweeps, are mostly forms of epithelial cancer. Called also Vegetations and Verrucae.

2. Bot.: [Verruca, L.]

wart-cress, a.

Bot.: *Sisymbria Coronopus* (= *Coronopus Ruellii*). So named from its wart-shaped fruit.

wart-herb, a.

Bot.: *Rhynchosia minima*.

wart-hog, a.

Zool.: A popular name for either of the species of the genus *Phacochoerus* (q.v.), from the protuberance under the eyes. The African wart-hog (*Phacochoerus africanus*), a native of Abyssinia and the central regions of Africa, the coast of Guinea, and Mozambique, is about four feet long, with a naked, slender tail of twelve inches; it is sparsely covered with light brown bristles, and has a long, stiff mane extending from between the ears along the neck and back. Another species (*P. orthops*), the Vlacke Vark of the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, inhabits the South of Africa, and differs from the first species chiefly in having the facial warts more fully developed in its peculiarly shaped head. Both species are hunted, and their flesh is in high esteem.

wart-shaped, a. [VERRUCIFORM.]



HEAD OF WART-HOG.

bol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorn, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f, cha, tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün, -sious, -tious, -sious = shün, -ble, -dle, &c. = bol, del

~~SECRET~~

was, were; dual wasen, weren, pl. wesimen
wasst, wesen; Ger. pa. t. sing. was, were;
pl. wurd, were, pl. waren, wesen; were; w
sing. were, were; or were, were, pl. waren
were, were. The original meaning was
to dwell, to remain; e.g. Manne was to dwell
to remain, live; Gr. *deu* (watu) = a dwelling
place, a city. In the second person the A.S.
form was *were*, whence Eng. *were*, as
"Thou *were* betrayed" (Chaucer: I, T, 14, 500)
Wad was formed (by analogy with *had*) from
the dialectal *wa*, which was probably north-
ern. When you came to be used for *thou*, the
phrase you *were* took the place of *thou wast*
and is very common in writings of the eight-
teenth century. e.g. *He is, ye that is, he is*
(Weak). The last *be* of the verb to be;
I was, thou (or wert), he was; we, you
or they were.

¶ Sometimes used elliptically, "For there was
" [a war, was never less waged more fierce,
" in peace, was never quite less mild."
Montaigne. Richard II., II. 1.

Wap (1), *v.* [See *vast*; Sw. *vass* = a sheaf.]
1. A wrap or rude evaluation put on the head.

by porters, &c., to soften the pressure of a load. (*Prov.*)

wāpe (ŵ), *s.* [OONK.]

wāsh, "waisch, "wasch-en, "wasche
"wesch-en (pa. t. "wesh, "wesh, "wische

"wacha, "wacha, "wacha, wacha; pa. iur
 "wacha, "wacha, wacha, "wacha, v. l.
 & 6. [A.M. wacha, wacha (pa. l. wacha, wacha)

pa. par *miran*, *miran*); cogn. with Int. *mirachen*; Isl. & N.W. *miran*; Dan. *mirale*; Ger. *mirchen* (pa. & *miran* pa. par *mirchen*)).

A. Transitive:
I. Ordinary Languages:

1. To cleanse by ablution ; to free from impurities or foreign matter by dipping, rubbing

or passing through water; to apply water or other liquid to for the purpose of cleaning; to scour, scrub, or the like with water or

2. Hence, to free from the stains of guilt.

3. To cover with water or other liquid : to

to fall upon and moisten; to overflow; to flow or dash against; to sweep or flow over or along.

"That vast shore washed with the furthest sea."
Huskeep. *Hamon & Juliet*, II. 2

4. To remove by ablu-tion or by the cleansing action of water or other liquid; to dispel by washing, or as by washing, literally or figura-

" Cain had already shed a brother's blood;
The dagger smother'd it not."

5. To overwhelm and sweep away or carry off by an excessive rush of water.

"The tide will wash you off"
Shakespeare: A Henry VI., v. 4.

6. To cover with a watery or thin coat of colour; to tint lightly or alightly.

8. To moisten, to wet.

"Washed with a cold, gray mist."
Longfellow Mites Mandish, I.
 II. Min. & Metall: To separate from the

earthy and lighter matters by the action of water: as, To wash ores,

t. To perform the act of ablation on one's self. (An elliptical use.)

2. To perform the act or business of cleaning clothes by washing them in water.

"she can wash and scour."—*Shakspeare: Two Gentle men, iii. 1.*

A. As substantive:

1. The act or operation of washing or of cleansing by water: ablution.

2. The state of being washed.
3. The quantity of clothes, linen, or the

4. The flow or sweep of a body of water ; a

dashing against or rushing over, as of the tide
OR WAVES.

By the long work of Australian-born men.
Tennant The Brook.

oũb, cũre, unite, cũr, rãle, sũll; trũy

of this that the lips are applied in blowing into the apparatus in order to expel the liquid contained in it, water, alcohol, or ether, as the case may be.

wash-gilding, a. Water gilding (q.v.).

wash-hand basin, a. A basin for washing the hands in.

wash-hand stand, a. A washstand (q.v.).

wash hole, a.

Washing: A place where the refuse is thrown.

wash house, a. [WASHHOUSE.]

wash-leather, a. Split sheep-skin prepared with oil in the manner of chamois, and used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing brasses, and the like; also named of buff leather for regimental belts. (Also used attributively.)

"The greenhouse put a pair of wash-leather gloves to hand the plates with." — *Dickens's Pickwick*, ch. xxviii.

wash off, a.

Wash-proof: A term applied to certain colours or dyes which will not stand washing; fugitive.

wash pot, a.

Wash-print: A term applied to certain colours or dyes which will not stand washing; fugitive.

wash stand, a. A piece of furniture for holding the ewer or pitcher, basin, &c., for washing the person.

wash tub, a. A tub in which clothes are washed.

wash-woman, a. A washerwoman.

"You could never be taken for her wash-woman." — *Macbeth's* *Scottish*, vol. i, ch. ix.

wash-able, a. [Eng. wash, v.; -able.] Capable of being washed without injury to the fabric or colour.

"It has a perfectly smooth, fresh coloured, washable surface." — *Eng. Telegraph*, March 3, 1894.

wash-er, a. [Eng. wash, v.; -er.]

Wash-er, a. [Eng. wash, v.; -er.]

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hexagonal, as in the combs of bees, but the material is paper. These tiers of cells are built in succession, the upper ones first. Usually, wasps are of three kinds, males, females, and workers, the two latter armed with an exceedingly venomous sting. The last are the workers in the hive; they also go out to bring in provisions for the community. Wasps are nearly omnivorous, feeding on honey, jam, fruit, butcher's meat, and any insects which they can overpower. A share of these viands is given to the males and females, whose work lies more in the vapour. The combs of a large nest may amount to fifteen or sixteen thousand. In these the females, which are few in number, deposit eggs, hatched in eight days into larvae. These again go into the chrysalis state in twelve or fourteen days more, and in ten more are perfect insects. The males do not work. Most of the workers and all the males die at the approach of winter, and in the spring each surviving female, having taken up her place to form a new nest, is inside the hole. The economy of the social wasp is essentially the same, whether, like *Vespa kolentia* (L.), *britannica* (L.), they build a nest of paper in trees, or like the German Polistes, place their combs in trees or bushes without a paper defence. The economy of the solitary wasp is essentially that of their type, *Ichneumon* (q.v.), differing only in the material and locality of their nests, some building them of clay or agglutinated sand, and attaching them to or placing them in holes in walls, whilst a few burrow in sandy ground. The species frequently known as hornets and yellow-jackets have very severe stinging powers.

"To give her but a washing blow." — *Shakespeare's* *Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

wash-er, a. [Eng. wash, v.; -er.]

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wash-er, a. [Eng. wash, v.; -er.]

wash-er, a. [Eng. wash, v.; -er.]

water left behind by a wash.

might have damaged the eye.

— *Macbeth's* *Scottish*, vol. i, ch. ix.

ground washed by the water.

ever, or sometimes washed off dry; a shallow part of the sea, also, a basin, a quarry.

In washes have descended them.

— *Macbeth's* *Scottish*, vol. i, ch. ix.

collected and deposited by water, such as alluvium and the like.

— *Macbeth's* *Scottish*, vol. i, ch. ix.

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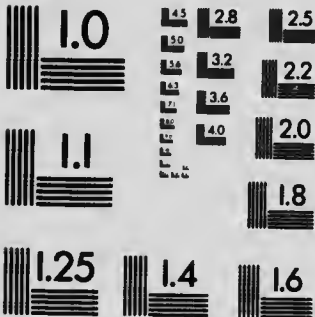
— *Macbeth's* *Scottish*, vol. i, ch. ix.

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with sugar, and flavoured with nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, roasted apples, &c. Called also Lamb's Wool.

"A wassail of good ale."

Etym.: Ancient songs; Carrol for a Wassail Bout.

* 4. A merry drinking-song.

"This, I tell you, is our jolly wassail,
And for twelfth-night more meet too."
Ben Jonson: Christmas Masque.

B. As *adj.*: Of, pertaining to, or connected with wassail or festivities; convivial: as, a wassail candle.

wassail-bout, *s.* A jovial drinking-bout.

wassail-bowl, *s.* **wassel-bowl**, *s.* A large bowl, in which the wassail was mixed and placed on the table before a festive company. It was an old custom to go about with such a bowl, containing wassail, at the time of the New Year, &c., singing a festival song, and drinking the health of the inhabitants and collecting money to replenish the bowl. In some parts of England the wassail-bowl still appears at Christmas.

"A mighty wassail-bowl he took."

Scott: Marmion, l. 18.

wassail-cup, *s.* A cup from which wassail was drunk.

wā-sail, *v. i.* [Eng. *wassail*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who joins in a wassail or drinking-feast; a toper, a feaster, a reveller.

"I am no wassailer:
Command me in all service save the bacchant's."

Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream, l. 1.

* **wā-sail**, *v. i.* [WASSAIL, *s.*] To hold a merry drinking-meeting; to attend at wassails; to tope.

"spending all the day, and good part of the night,
In dancing, carolling, and wassailing."
Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream, l. 11.

* **wā-sēr-mān**, *s.* [Ger. = waterman.] A sea-monster in the shape of a man.

"The grisly Wāserman that makes his game
The flying ships with swiftness to pursue."
Spenser: F. Q. B. II. xii. 34.

wāst, *v. i.* [See *def.*] The second person singular of *wāst* (q. v.).

* **wāst-age** (age as *lā*), *s.* [Eng. *wast(e)*; *-age*.] Loss by use, decay, leakage, and the like.

wāste, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *water* = to lay waste, to waste; from Lat. *rusto*; Fr. *gâter*.] [WASTE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bring to ruin; to devastate, to desolate, to ruin, to destroy.

"It wasted the country of the children of Ammon."
1 Chron. xix. 1.

2. To diminish by continued loss; to wear away gradually; to consume, to spend, to use up.

"Feed the fire that wastes thy powers away."
Cowper: Retirement, 264.

3. To expend without valuable return; to spend vainly, foolishly, or uselessly; to employ or use prodigally, unnecessarily, carelessly, or lavishly; to squander.

"They that love waste and dispense the goods
that they have."
Chaucer: Tale of Melibee.

II. Law: To damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, or the like, to go to decay.

B. Intransitive:

1. To grow less or diminish in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; to decrease gradually; to dwindle; to be consumed. (Often with *away*.)

"Even while he lives, he wastes with secret woe."
Pope: Homer: Iliad vii. 515.

2. To bring down one's weight to a certain point.

"Wasting as most hekeys waste is the surest possible way to prevent anyone called upon for exertion doing himself justice."
Referee, Dec. 12, 1866.

wāste, *v. i.* *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *waist* (in the phrase *faire waist* = to lay waste), *gaist*, *gaiste* = waste, from O. H. Ger. *wāste* = a waste; *wāsten* = to lay waste, from Lat. *rustus* = waste, desolate, vast; cf. A. S. *wæste* = waste.]

A. As adjective:

1. Devastated, ravaged, ruined, spoiled, desolated.

"The Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down."
Isaiah xiv. 1.

2. Resembling a desert or wilderness; desolate, wild, dreary; bare and dismal.

"He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness."
Isaiah xlii. 10.

3. Not tilled or cultivated; producing no crops or wood: as, waste land.

4. Spoiled, injured, or rendered unfit for its original or intended use in the process of manufacture, handling, employment, or the like; rejected from the material reserved for a desired purpose; of little or no value; refuse; as, waste paper.

* 5. Lost for want of occupiers or usage; superfluous, exuberant.

"Strangled with her waste fertility."

Milton: Comus, 720.

* 6. In a state of ruin or decay; ruinous, decayed.

"Certain old west and broken houses."
Berners: Prologue: Gower's, vol. I., ch. cclxi.

B. As substantive:

* I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of wasting; the state or process of being wasted; the act of spoiling, ruining, or devastating; destruction, devastation.

"Against him, whose wrongs give edge unto the sword,
That makes such waste in brief mortality."
Shakespeare: Henry V., l. 2.

2. The act of squandering or spending lavishly or wastefully.

"If you had made waste of all I have."

Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, l. 1.

3. Gradual decrease in bulk, quantity, strength, value, &c., from the effects of time or use; consumption, loss.

"Beauty's waste both in the world and end."

Shakespeare: Sonnet 8.

4. That which is or has been made waste or desolate; a waste, devastated, or desert region; a wilderness, a desert.

"An unpeopled tract of mountain waste."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

5. Hence, an unoccupied place or space; a dreary void.

"In the dead waste and middle of the night."

Shakespeare: Hamlet, l. 2.

6. Untilled or uncultivated ground; a tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no vegetation or wood.

"His tale, still that whistled on the waste."

Tennyson: Enchiridion, 240.

7. The refuse of a factory or shop: as—

(1) Broken or spoiled castings which go to the heap to be remelted.

(2) The refuse of wool, cotton, or silk, resulting from the working of the fibre. (Used as swabs for wiping machinery, as an absorbent in railway axle-boxes, &c.)

(3) Paper scraps of an office, printing-office, bookbinding establishment, &c.

II. Technically:

1. Hydraulics:

(1) A contrivance for allowing the escape of surplus water, as the waste-weir, waste-pit, or waste sluice of a reservoir.

(2) The water so escaping; through a gate, for instance, rather than into the mill-race or penstock.

(3) Overflow water from a sink or trap. A pipe for running waste-water from a bath, standing wash-tub, or sink.

2. Mining: A vacant space in the gob or goaf; old workings.

3. Law: Spoil, destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, farms, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is voluntary, as by felling timber, pulling down houses, &c.; or permissive, as the suffering of damage to accrue for want of doing the necessary acts to keep buildings and lands in order. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold is a waste.

* 1. To lay waste: To render desolate; to devastate, to ruin.

2. To run to waste: To become useless, exhausted, or spoiled from want of proper management, attention, care, skill, or the like; to become lost for any useful purpose.

waste-basket, *s.* [Waste-paper basket.]

waste-board, *s.* The same as WASH-BOARD, *s.*

waste-book, *s.* A book containing a regular account of a merchant's transactions, set down in the order of time in which they took place, previous to their being carried, in book-keeping by double entry to the journal, or in simple entry to the ledger; a day-book.

waste-gate, *s.* A gate to allow the passage of surplus water from a pond or canal.

* **waste-good**, *s.* A prodigal, a spendthrift.

"This first . . . is a waste-good and a spendthrift."
Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

waste-lands, *s. pl.* Lands left in natural condition because they are not cultivated, or because their owner has capital enough to turn them to proper count.

waste-paper, *s.* Spoiled or used waste-paper.

Waste-paper basket: A small wicker basket used in offices, &c., to hold waste or useless papers.

waste-pipe, *s.* A discharge-pipe for superfluous water.

waste-steam pipe, *s.* **Steam-engine**: The pipe leading from safety-valve to the atmosphere.

* **waste-thrift**, *s.* A spendthrift.

waste-trap, *s.* A form of trap for catching surplus water to escape without permission to pass to the other direction.

waste-water pipe, *s.* **Steam-engine**: The pipe for carrying surplus water from the hot-well.

waste-weir, *s.* A cut in the side of a canal for carrying off surplus water.

wāst-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

* 1. Laid waste; made waste or devastated.

"As mountain waves from wasted lands,
Sweep back to ocean blue."
Scott: Marmion, l. 18.

2. Spent or consumed recklessly or uselessly; squandered.

3. Diminished in bulk, quantity, strength, or the like; worn away.

"Wasted, wrinkled, old, and ugly."
Longfellow: Hiawatha.

wāst-fūl, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

1. Full of or causing waste or ruin; destructive to property or to anything of value.

"Once more attend! avert the wasteful war."
Pope: Homer: Iliad.

2. Spending that which is valuable less, unnecessarily, or foolishly; prodigal.

"The wasteful expenditure of the court."
Autley: Hist. Eng., ch. iii.

3. Lying waste; desolate, waste.

"His chosen people he did lead
In the wasteful wilderness."
Milton: Paradise Lost.

wāst-fūl-lī, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

1. In a wasteful manner; laid waste; prodigally.

"Her lavish hand is wastefully prodigal."
Drayton: Arcadia.

wāst-fūl-nēss, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

1. The quality of being wasteful; lavishness, prodigality.

* **wāst-tēl**, *pa. par. & a.* [O. Fr. *gaist* (Fr. *gâter*) = a cake, from M. i. *gaist* = a kind of bread.] A kind of white bread, inferior only to the finest (simnel-bread), and formerly in vogue among the more wealthy and luxurious middle classes.

* **wāstel-bread**, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

The same as WASTE.

"With roasted flesh and milk, and wastel bread."
Chaucer: C. T., 107.

* **wāstel-cake**, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

The same as WASTE.

* **wāstel-lēss**, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

1. The quality of being wasted, consumed, perished; inexhaustible.

"From their wastelness treasures here are made."
Spenser: F. Q. B.

* **wāstel-nēss**, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

1. The quality or state of being wasted; desolation.

"She did not sit and wait
Through woods and wastelness with fond desire."
Spenser: F. Q. B.

wāst-ēr, *pa. par. & a.* [WASTE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which wastes.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, wāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hōi, thère; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; gō, or, wōre, wēl, wōrk, wō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trī, Syrian. *a, æ = é; ey = ā; qu =*

A prodigal, a spend-
e good and a spendthrift.
Courtier.

Lands left in their
time they are not worth
their owner has not
them to proper ac-

Spilled or used paper.
A small wicker basket,
hold waste or worth-

A discharge-pipe for
pe, s.
pipe leading from the
osphere.

A spendthrift.
form of trap for allow-
pipe without permitting
direction.

pe, s.
pipe for carrying off the
hot-well.

A cut in the side of a
surplus water.

[WASTE, v.]
(the verb).

ade waste or desolate;

from wasted lands,
an lake.

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 34.
recklessly or to no

bulk, quantity, size, or

old, and only.

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 34.
-full, 'wast-ful, s.

ing waste or ruin; de-
or to anything of value;

vert the wasteful way.
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 34.

which is valuable re-
or foolishly; lavish;

ature of the court.
-wast-ful, s.

esolate, waste.

pe de dal lio.
a distance.

ut-ful ly, adv. [Eng.
steful manner; lavishly;

wast-fully produce.
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 34.

wasto-ful nesse, s.
The quality or state
ishness, prodigality.

il, s. [O. Fr. *waist*,
aker, from M. H. G.
read.] A kind of the
only to the finest (called
rurly in common use
and luxurious of the

*wastel-brede, s.

ut-ful, and wast-ful.
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 34.

wastell-cake, s. A

Enr. *Scott*, *Scott*, *Scott*,
sted, c-should, or c-

examines how waste
mend-*Scott*, *Scott*,
ity. *The War*, iv.

Eng. *Scott*, *Scott*,
being waste; solitude.

of the court-ward.
ness with the court-ward.

er, s. [Eng. *waist*, v.; *er*]

age.

which wastes, aqua-

marine; go, pōt,

ey = a; qu = kw.

4er, or consumes extravagantly; a prodigal,
a spendthrift.

"If Lucius were not a spender, and a delicate
given to belly-churns."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 361.

2. An exercise in the snuff of a candle,
which causes it to run to waste. Also called
a thief. (*Colloq.*)

*3. A kind of cudgel; a blunt sword used
as a foil.

"With a good *waster* he so mortified this old Adam
of his son-in-law's squint, that he needed no other
poison than this."—*Harrington: Brief View of the*
Church, p. 22.

4. In this sense perhaps a misprint for
waster (q.v.).

4. A kind of barbed spear or trident used
for striking fish. Called also a Leister. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Found*.: A casting which is spoiled and
sent to the scrap-heap.

wast-ing, *pr. par. a, & s.* [WASTE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Desolating; laying waste; devastating;
ruinous. "Wasting fire, and drying green."—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 31.

2. Wearing out, consuming, enfeebling.
"Wasting years."—*Pope: Homer: Iliad* iv. 304.

C. *As subst.*: Waste; specif., the act of re-
ducing one's weight below what it should
normally be.

"Death from consumption is not an unusual and for-
eaker, whose constitution is often injured by the
practice of 'wasting' in order to rise at an un-
usually light weight."—*Standard*, Dec. 12, 1907.

wasting-palsy, s.

Pathol.: The name given by Dr. W. Roberts
to palsy characterized by degeneration and
loss of volume and power of the voluntary
muscles without any diminution of the sensi-
bility or the intelligence.

***wast-or**, ***wast-our**, s. [WASTER.]

wast-ryl, **wast-ryl**, s. [WASTE.]

*1. Anything cast away as bad or useless;
any waste substance; refuse, rubbish.

2. Anything allowed to run to waste or to
remain neglected; as,

(1) Waste land; common.

"Their (tyrants) wastes, both streams and land, lie
either in several or in *wastrel*, that is, in enclosed
grounds or in commons."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*,
ii. 12.

(2) A neglected child; a street Arab.

"Feeding out not *wastrel*, paupers, and ne'er-do-
wells, but capable mechanic and labourers, to Aus-
tralia."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 24, 1904.

(3) A profligate. (*Prov.*)

wast-ryl, **wast-ryl**, s. ***wast-ryl**, s. &
s. [Eng. *waste*; *-ryl*, *-ryl*.]

A. *As subst.*: Prodigality, wastefulness.
(*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.*: Wasteful, destructive.

"The poet and his *wastryl* works."—*Baird: Select*
Works, p. 104.

***wat**, (1) s. [Compare *Ton*, applied to a cat,
vel to an ass, &c.] An old familiar name for
a hare. (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.)

wat (2) s. [See def.] A Siamese term for a
sacred place, within which are pagodas, mo-
nasteries, idols, tanks, &c.

wat, s. [WET, a.]

1. Wet.

2. Addicted to drinking; thirsty. (*Scotch.*)

wat, s. [WIT, v.] (*Scotch.*)

wat, **wat**, s. [A. S. *wæce* = a watch,
from *wacan* = to watch, from *wacan* = to
wake (q.v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

"1. The state of being awake; forbearance
of sleep; wakefulness, wakefulness.

"Fell into a *wat*, then into a fast."
—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 34.

2. The act or state of watching; a keeping
wake for the purpose of attending, guarding,
preserving, or the like; attendance without
sleep; vigilance, vigil.

"Had your *wat* been good,
The golden *wat* never would have fallen."
—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 34.

3. Vigilance; close observation or atten-
tion.

"Follow her close, give her good *wat*."
—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 34.

4. A person or number of persons set for a
guard over the persons, property, or interests

of others; a watchman or body of watchmen;
a sentry, a sentinel, a guard.

"To him that cannot so much as see, to discharge
the office of *wat*."—*Scott: Marmion*, vol. I, ser. 5.

5. In the same sense as 11. 1.

6. The period of time during which one per-
son, or a body of persons, watch or stand sen-
tinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels
to another; hence, applied to a division of
the night when the precautionary setting of a
watch is more generally necessary. Amongst
the Romans, the time from sunset to sunrise
was divided into four equal spaces or watches,
severally distinguished as first, second, third,
and fourth watches, each containing three
hours; but these hours varied in length, being
longest in winter and shortest in summer, and
the watches contained three of our hours only at
the equinoxes. The Greeks also divided the night
into four watches. The proper Jewish reckon-
ing recognized only three of these watches,
the first, from sunset till about 10 p.m., the
second, or middle watch, from 10 p.m. to
2 a.m., and the third, or morning watch, from
2 a.m. to sunrise. After the establishment of
the Roman power, the watches were increased
in number to four, which were known as first,
second, &c., or as even, midnight, cock-crow-
ing, and morning, the watches terminating
respectively at 9 p.m., midnight, 3 a.m., and
6 a.m. (*Exodus* xiv. 24, *Judges* vii. 19, *Mat-
thew* xiv. 25, *Mark* xiii. 35.)

7. Any contrivance by which the progress
of time is perceived and measured; as,

* (1) A candle marked out into sections,
each of which denoted a certain portion of
time in burning.

"Give me a watch."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*, v. 3.

(2) A time-keeper carried on a spring, and
capable of being carried on a spring. The
essential difference between a clock and a
watch has been defined to be that the latter
will run in any position, but the former in a
vertical position only. Since the invention of
the cheap spring clock this definition must be
abandoned. Another characteristic which was
formerly distinguishing was that the watch
escapement was always controlled by a balance-
wheel and spring, while the clock escapement
was generally governed by a pendulum.

Watches are said to have been invented at
Nuremberg, about the end of the fifteenth or
beginning of the sixteenth century. The
essential portions of a watch are the dial, on
which the hours, minutes, and seconds are
marked, the hands, which by their movement
round the dial point out the time, the train of
wheels, which carry round the hands, &c.,
the balance, which regulates the motion of
the wheels, and the mainspring, whose elastic
force produces the motion of the whole
machinery. The works are inclosed in a case
of metal, usually silver or gold. The shape is
now universally circular and flat, so as to be
easily carried in the pocket. The early watches
had but one hand, and required winding twice
a day. The spring was at first merely a
straight piece of steel, not coiled. A spring
to regulate the balance was first applied by
Dr. Hooke, 1658; this was at first made
straight, but soon improved by making it of
spiral form. A repeating-watch, or repeater,
has a small bell, gong, or other sounding ob-
ject, on which the hours, half hours, quarters,
&c., are struck on the compression of a spring.
The most perfect form of watch is the chro-
nometer (q.v.).

*8. The place where a watch is set or kept.
"I must to the watch."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, ii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical:

(1) The period of time occupied by each
part of the ship's crew alternately while on
duty. This period is one of four hours, the
reckoning beginning at noon or midnight.
But in order to prevent the constant falling of
the same watch to the same portion of the
crew, the time between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. is
divided into two short watches of two hours
each, technically known as dog-watches. Thus,
the watch from 12 noon to 4 p.m. is the first
afternoon watch; that from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
the first dog-watch; and that from 8 p.m. to
midnight the first night watch; from mid-
night to 4 a.m. the middle watch; from 4 a.m.
to 8 a.m. the morning watch; and from 8 a.m.
to noon the forenoon watch. When this alterna-
tion of watches is kept up during the twenty-
four hours, it is termed having watch and

watch, in distinction from keeping all hands at
work during one or more watches. An anchor-
watch is a small watch composed of one or
two men set to look after the ship while at
anchor or in port.

(2) A certain portion of the officers and
crew of a ship who together attend to working
her for a certain period. (11.) The crew of
every ship while at sea is generally divided
into two portions—the starboard watch, which
in the merchant service is the captain's
watch, and is often commanded by the second
mate; and the port watch, which in the mer-
chant service is commanded by the first mate.
In the navy these watches are commanded by
the lieutenants successively.

2. Pottery: A trial piece of fire-clay so
placed in a pottery-kiln as to be readily with-
drawn, to enable the workmen to judge of the
heat of the fire and the condition of the ware.

III. (1) **The Black Watch**: [BLACK WATCH.]

(2) **Watch and ward**: The ancient custom
of watching by night and by day in towns and
cities. A distinction was drawn between the
terms *watch* and *ward*, the former being ap-
plied to watching and guarding by night, and
the latter to watching and guarding by day;
hence, the expression, *watch and ward* denoted
a constant watching and guarding by day and
night.

watch-alarm, s. [ALARM-WATCH.]

watch-barrel, s. The brass box in a
watch containing the mainspring.

watch-bell, s.

Naut.: A large bell in ships which is struck
when the half-hour glass is run out, to make
known the time or division of the watch.

watch-bill, s.

Naut.: A list of the officers and crew of a
ship who are appointed to the watch, together
with the several stations to which each man
belongs.

***watch-birth**, s. A midwife.

"Th' eldest watch-births of thy sacred wit."
—*Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice*, i. 107.

***watch-box**, s. A sentry box.

watch-case, s.

1. The case of a watch.

*2. A word of doubtful meaning occurring
in Shakespeare:

"O thou dull god! why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch
A watch-case of a common harlot's bell!"
—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

Schmidt (*Lexicon*) thinks it = sentry-box.
Hanner considers that it "alludes to the
watchman set in garrison towns upon some
eminence, attending upon an alarm-bell,
which was to ring out in case of fire or any
approaching danger. He had a case or box
to shelter him from the weather.

watch-clock, s.

1. An electromagnetic watch-clock (q.v.).

2. An alarm.

"The early watch-clock of the shuffling sleeper."
—*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, i. 108.

watch-dog, s. A dog kept to watch and
guard premises or property, and to give notice
of intruders by barking and the like.

watch-fire, s. A fire kept up during the
night as a signal, or for the use of a watch,
guard, sentinels, &c.

"And with these thousand watch-fires
The midnight sky was red."
—*Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus*, l. 2.

watch-glass, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A concavo-convex glass for
covering the face of a watch.

2. *Naut.*: An hour or half-hour glass used
on board ships to measure the time of a watch
on deck.

watch-guard, s. A chain, cord, ribbon,
&c., by which a watch is attached to the
person.

watch-gun, s.

Naut.: The gun which is fired on board
ships of war at the setting of the watch in
the evening and relieving it in the morning.

watch-house, s.

1. A house in which a watch or guard is
placed.

"Upon the walls every night doe watch-fires
men in watch-towers, for every watch-house three men."
—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 1-6.

bel, bōy; pōut, jōwī; east, qell, chorua, qhīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thīs; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-das, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

1. A house where the night-watchmen assemble previous to the hour on which they enter on their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace, seized by them during the night are lodged and kept in custody till the morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lock-up.

watch-jewel, *s.* [JEWEL, *s.*, II.]

watch-key, *s.* An instrument with a socket to fit the fusee square or winding arbor of a watch, whereby the watch is wound.

watch-light, *s.* A light used while sitting up or watching during the night, especially, in former times, a candle with a rush wick.

"Item, a dozen pound of watch-lights for the servants."—*Addison: The Drummer*

watch-night, *s.* Amongst certain religious sects the last night of the year, on which occasion services are held till the advent of the new year.

watch-paper, *s.* An old-fashioned fancy ornament or thin tissue lining for the inside of a watch-case.

watch-pocket, *s.* A small pocket in a dress for carrying a watch; also a similar pocket in the head-curtain of a bed, or the like.

watch-rate, *s.* A rate authorised to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough.

watch-regulator, *s.* [REGULATOR, II. 2. (4).]

watch-spring, *s.* [MAIN-SPRING, I.]

watch-tackle, *s.* [TAIL-TACKLE.]

watch-tower, *s.*

1. An elevated tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, the approach of danger, or the like.

* 2. A light-house.

"The use of this watch-tower is to show light as a lantern."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. XXXVI, ch. xiii.

watch-work, watch-works, *s.*
Horol.: The machinery of a watch.

watch, *watche*, *watche*, *v. t. & i.* [WATCH, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil.

"They that watch see time how slow it creeps."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 1575.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; to keep close observation; to notice carefully; to give heed.

"Watch thou in all things."—*2 Timothy* iv. 1.

3. To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; to keep watch or guard.

4. To look forward with expectation; to be expectant; to wait.

"My soul watcheth for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning."—*Psalms* cxix. 8.

5. To act as an attendant or nurse on the sick by night; to remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like.

"That I might sit all night and watch with you."—*Shakespeare: King John*, iv. 1.

6. To float on the surface of the water. (Said by seamen of a buoy.)

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To look with close attention at or on; to keep carefully and constantly in view or under supervision; to keep a sharp look out over or on; to keep an eye on; to observe or regard with vigilance and care.

"They watched him and sent forth spies . . . that they might take hold of his words."—*Luke* xvi. 20.

2. To have in charge or keeping; to tend, to guard.

"Shepherds abiding in the fields, and watchings their flocks by night."—*Luke* ii. 8 (1531).

3. To look for, to wait for, to await.

"We will stand and watch your pleasure."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

* 4. To surprise and baffle.

"I think we have watched you now."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

II. Figurative: To keep awake; to keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

"I'll watch him tame, and talk him out of patience."—*Shakespeare: Othello*, iii. 3.

* (1) To watch out: To observe carefully

the outgoing or departure of. (*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xiii.)

(2) To watch over: To be carefully observant of; to guard from error, danger, or allipping.

watch-ér, *s.* [ENG. WATCH, *v.* -*er*.]

1. One who watches or keeps guard; a guard.

"On the frontier . . . were set watchmen and sentinels in dyers' mantles."—*Berners: Prologue*; *Georgic*, vol. ii, ch. xlix.

2. One who lies awake.

"Get on your nightgown, last occasion call us, and show us to be watchers."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*, II. 2.

3. One who attends upon the sick by night.

"I, a faded watcher by thy pillow."—*Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Isolde*, II.

4. One who observes closely; a close observer.

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies, When a new planet swims into his ken."—*Keats: Sonnet* II.

* **watch-ét**, *wäch-ét*, *a. & s.* [ETYM. doubtful; perhaps from a Low Lat. *uadio* = to dye with wood, from Ger. *wald* = wood.]

A. As adj.: Blue, pale blue.

"Grin Auster, drooping all with dew, In mantle clad it watch-ét hue."—*Warton: Ode on Approach of Summer*.

B. As subst.: A blue or pale blue colour or tint.

"Here see we watch-ét deepened with a blew."—*Browne: Britannia Pastoria*, II. 2.

watch-fúl, *watche-fúl*, *watch-füll*, *a.* [ENG. WATCH-FUL (f).] Full of watch or vigilance; vigilantly, heedfully; careful to observe; cautious; wary. (Followed by of before a thing to be regulated, and by against before a thing to be avoided.)

"His watchful dog."—*Thomson: Summer*, 401.

watch-fúl-ly, *adv.* [ENG. WATCHFUL; -*ly*.] In a watchful manner; with watchfulness or vigilance; vigilantly, heedfully; with cautious observation and consideration.

"He must watchfully look to his own steps."—*Barnes: Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 18.

watch-fúl-ness, *watch-fül-ness*, *s.* [ENG. WATCHFUL; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being watchful or watchful; watchfulness, sleeplessness.

"Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

2. Vigilance, heed; careful and diligent observation against danger, mistakes, or misconduct; heedfulness, wariness, cautiousness.

"To demand the strongest exhortations to care and watchfulness."—*Tilpin: Sermons*, vol. I, book 13.

watch-íng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [WATCH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of one who watches; watchfulness, wakefulness.

"Returning home from the watchings."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, II. 5.

watch-mák-ér, *s.* [ENG. WATCH, *a.*, and *make*.] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches and clocks.

"Something comprehends all trades which use force or file, from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker."—*Mason*.

watchmaker's glass, *s.* A double convex lens set in a tubular socket, adapted to be held to the eye by the contraction of the orbital muscle.

watch-mák-íng, *s.* [ENG. WATCH, *a.*, and *making*.] The art or operation of making watches; the business or profession of a watchmaker.

watch-man, *watche-man*, *s.* [ENG. WATCH, *a.*, and *man*.]

1. A person set to keep watch; a guard, a sentinel.

"Watchman, what of the night?"—*Isaiah* xxi. 11.

2. One who guards the streets of a city or town, or a large building by night. The old London watchmen, or Charleys, were very inefficient. They were replaced by the police in 1829. [CHARLEY, POLICE, *s.*]

3. One who watches over or guards anything.

"The special watchmen of our English wall."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, III. 2.

* **watch-mént**, *s.* [ENG. WATCH, *a.*; *ment*.] A state of vigilance.

"My watchments are now over by my master's direction."—*Richardson: Pamela*, I. 207.

watch-word, *watche-word*, *watch*, and *word*.

1. The word given to sentinels, such as have occasion to visit the guard, or as a signal by which a friend may be known from an enemy, or a person who has to pass the watch from one who has countersign, a password, a parole.

2. Hence, any preconcerted indication or direction eagerly watched for, as a action.

"All have their ears upright, waiting watch-words shall come, that they should rebellion."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

3. A word used as a motto, as expression of a principle or rule of action.

"Shouting the watch-words of Progress and merit."—*G. M. Lewis: Aristotle*, (Pref. xv).

watch-ér, *s.* [A.S. *wæter*; cogn. w. *water*; O. H. Ger. *wæter*, *water*; *water*. From another root come the Slavonic forms: as *lecl. wata*; Dan. *water*; *water*; Goth. *wato* (pl. *watons*). Cf. Russ. *Gr. wáta* (Aurifer); Lat. *unda*; Sansc.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A clear, colourless, transparent, destitute of taste and smell, and producing a neutral reaction. It is one of the most important and most widely distributed substances in nature, occurring in one or other of its three physical states, liquid, solid, or gaseous. As a liquid, it is the great mass of the ocean, and lakes, which cover nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface; in the solid state, it is permanently in the form of ice or the polar regions; and as a vapour, it is the aerial envelope of the earth, and the exhalations of volcanoes and springs. It occurs in combination with mineral substances, and also in organic animals and plants containing from 60 to 70 per cent. Water is the most efficient solvent, there being few substances which are not, to some extent, affected by it.

2. Natural waters never occur absolutely pure, but contain in solution more or less of constituents of the strata through which they have passed. Rain-water contains substances derived in minute quantities from the atmosphere, such as ammonia, nitric acid, carbonic acid, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid. Spring-water always contains a small proportion of dissolved substances from the strata through which it has passed. When this is so highly charged with mineral constituents, as to be unpalatable to the taste or smell, and is not fit for use, it is called mineral water (q.v.).

3. The amount of these constituents is so small, that it does not sensibly affect its taste, &c., it is desig. fresh-water. Sea-water is essentially salt water, its saline constituents consisting of the chlorides and sulphates of sodium, magnesium, and calcium, with minute quantities of silica, borine, phosphoric acid, &c. The contents of sea-water in mid-ocean are from 30 to 40 grms. per litre, being near the equator and smallest near the poles.

4. Water collected in a body, as in a sea, a lake, a river; any collection of water.

"The annihilating waters that above what they have done."—*Byron: Heaven & Earth*.

5. Water from the heavens; rain.

"By sudden floods and fall of waters."—*Shakespeare: Richard III.*

6. Applied to other fluids, liquid secretions, &c., as t.

(1) Tears.

"Then they seemed all to be dead, but the tears in their eyes."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*.

(2) Urine.

"Carry his water to the wise woman."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, III. 2.

7. Applied to the colour or lustre of a diamond or pearl, and occasionally to precious stones; as, a diamond of water—i.e., one perfectly pure and transparent.

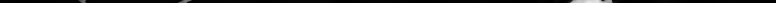
"The diamonds of a most proved set."—*Shakespeare: Pericles*.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: H₂O. Water was long considered as an element, but toward the end of the seventeenth century it was shown by Cavendish to be a compound, and to consist of two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen by weight of hydrogen to sixteen of oxygen, or two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen when pure it is free from taste and smell, at ordinary pressure is liquid between

Wäte, fät, färe, amidst, wäht, fäll, fäther; wö, wöt, hère, camél, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; Göt, or, wöre, wöl, wörk, wöh, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; try, Sýrian. a, æ = é; ey = á; qu =

50



water-owl, s.

Botany:

(1) *Nuphar lutea*. So named from the shape of the seed-vessels. (Prior.)(2) *Nymphaea alba*. (Britten & Holland.)**water-sanker, s.**

Pathol.: Ulcerative stomatitis. (NOMA.)

water-carpet, s.Entom.: A British geometer moth, *Cidaria signata*, of which two varieties exist. The fore wings in both are very glossy, the former with two the latter with one shade of brown.**water-carriage, s.**

1. Transportation or conveyance by water.

2. Means of conveyance by water; a vessel or boat.

water-carrier, s.

1. One who conveys water from the conduits, wells, &c., to the houses of the citizens.

2. A form of water-elevator in which the bucket lifted from the well or cistern is transported on wires to the house at a considerable distance.

3. A grip or furrow for conveying water over land.

"Grips and water-carriers pervade the whole area of this river basin."—Field, Feb. 12, 1866.

water-cart, s. A cart carrying water for sale, or for watering streets, gardens, &c. In the latter case it contains a large tank, at the end of which runs a pipe perforated with small holes, through which the water is sprinkled on the streets, &c.**water-cask, s.** A large strong, hooped barrel, used in ships for holding water for use on board.**water-caster, s.** A urinalist (q.v.).

"A face with rubies mixed like alabaster. Wastes much in phynicks and her water-caster."—Taylor (The Water-poet).

water-cement, s. A cement which possesses the property of hardening under water, and is therefore employed in structures which are built under water, and also for lining cisterns, coating damp walls on basement stories, &c.**water-chats, s. pl.**

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the Fluvicollina (q.v.).

water-chestnut, s.Bot.: *Trapa natans*. The English name is translated from the French *Marron d'eau*.**water-chickweed, s.**Bot.: *Montia fontana*.**water-chrysolite, s.** (BOTTLE-STONE.)**water-cicadas, s. pl.**

Entom.: The same as WATER-BOATMEN. (Swainson.)

water-clock, s. An instrument to indicate the time by the passage of water into or from a vessel. (CLEPSYDRA.)**water-closet, s.** A commode with water supply to flush the basin, carry off the contents, and prevent the rise of sewer-gas.**water-color, s. & a.**

A. As substantive:

1. A color carefully ground up with water and isinglass, or other mucilage, instead of oil. Water-colors are often prepared in the form of small cakes dried hard, which can be rubbed on a moistened palette when wanted. Moist water-colors in a semi-fluid state are also used. They are generally kept in metal tubes, which preserve them from becoming dry and hard.

"Such water-colours, to impart his cause."—Shakesp.: Henry IV., v. 1.

2. A water-color painting.

"The water-colours exhibited by Mr. Gifford are remarkable for nicely observations."—Scribner's Magazine, Sept. 1874, p. 312.

B. As adj.: Painted or executed in water-colors.

Water-color painting:

1. The art of painting in water-colors.

2. A painting executed in water-colors.

water-colorist, water-colourist, s. One who paints in water colors.

"Instead of hazarding again his reputation as a water-colorist after the success of last year."—Scribner's Magazine, Sept. 1874, p. 312.

water-column, s. A column or pillar of water.

"Rising like a column from the sea."—Shakesp.: Child's Harold, iv. 12.

water-course, s. (WATERCOURSE.)**water-craft, s.** Vessels or boats plying on water.**water-crake, s.**

Ornith.: The Water-ouzel (q.v.). (Willughby: Ornithology (ed. Ray), p. 149.)

water-crane, s. A goose-neck apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank to the tender of a locomotive-engine.**water-crow, s.**

Ornithology:

1. [See extract under OUSSEL, s. ¶ (2)].

2. (WATER-TURKEY.)

water-crowfoot, s.Bot.: *Ranunculus aquatilis*. The stem is submerged, the leaves beneath the water being capillaceously multilobed, those which float tritid or bipartite, with cut or crenate lobes, the petals white. Common in lakes, ponds, and ditches, flowering from May to August.**water-cup, s.**Bot.: The genus *Hydrocotyle* (q.v.).**water-cure, s.** The same as HYDRO-PATHY (q.v.).**water-deck, s.**

Mil.: A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, &c. of a dragon's horse. (Annandale.)

water-deer, s.Zool.: *Hydropotes inermis*, a small deer from China. It is about the size of the Muntjac (q.v.), which it resembles in having the upper canines developed into tusks, but there is no tuft on the head. Colour light red-brown.**water-deerlet, s.**Zool.: *Tragulus aquaticus*, from Sierra Leone and the Gambia district. Coat deep glossy brown, with longitudinal white stripes, and irregularly spotted with white.**water-deity, s.**

Anthrop.: A deity supposed to preside over some river, sea, or lake. (See extract under WATER-WORSHIPPER.)

water-demon, s.

Anthrop.: A demon supposed to inhabit the water. (See extract under WATER-HELPER.)

water-devil, s.Entom.: *Hydrous* or *Hydrophilus piceus*. So named apparently from its large size, its pitchy colour, and its predatory tendencies.**water-dock, s.**Bot.: *Rumex Hydrolapathum*, a large, erect branched dock, three to six feet high, growing in Britain in ditches and by river-sides.**water-doctor, s.**

1. A urinalist (q.v.).

2. A hydropathist.

water-dog, s.

1. A dog accustomed to the water, and having considerable swimming powers; specifically, a water-spaniel (q.v.).

2. A name given in some parts of the United States to various species of salamanders.

3. A name for small, irregular, floating clouds in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. (Prov. & Scotch.)

4. A sailor, especially, an old sailor; an old salt. (Colloq.) [SEA-DOG, 3.]

water-drain, s. A drain or channel for carrying off water.**water-drainage, s.** The draining off of water.**water-dressing, s.**

Surg.: The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water, or of dressings saturated with water only.

water-drop, s. A drop of water; hence, a tear. (Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.)**water-dropwort, s.** (ENANTHE.)**water-elder, s.**Bot.: *Viburnum Opulus*. (Prior.) (GUELDER-ROSE.)**water-elephant, s.** A given to the hippopotamus.**water-elevator, s.**

1. A contrivance for raising water from wells. The form is various.

2. An elevator for raising water from buildings, operated by water, the medium of gravity or by steam.

water-engine, s.

1. An engine driven by water wheel. The term is somewhat applied to an engine in which the pressure of a head acts upon the wheel.

2. An engine to raise water.

water-ermine, s.

Entom.: A British Tiger moth. Wings white, the fore pair edged with the tip snowy white, with spots down the back and on the caterpillar black; very hairy, marshy places on mint, without ceasing itself on the under side. The moth appears in June.

water-featherfoil, s.Bot.: *Hottonia palustris*. (L.)**water-fennel, s.**

Botany:

1. (*Enanthe Phellandrium*).2. (*Cultiriche verum*). (Britten) [WATER-STARWORT.]**water-fern, s.**Bot.: (1) *Osmunda regalis*; *thalictroides*. Its fronds are common in the Indian Archipelago.**water-fight, s.** A naval"Such a various and floating war."—Keats, *England*, bk. II.**water-fire, s.**Bot.: *Bergia unimanoides*, a pepper found on the borders of the sea. The trivial name is translated from the Malay *Neer-mel-ner-poo*.**water-flag, s.**Bot.: *Iris pseudacorus*.**water-fannel, s.**

Botany:

1. *Conferia crispata*, one of the forming bells of entangled silk surface of water. (CROW-SILK.)**water-net (q.v.).****water-sea, s.**

Zool.: A popular name for Branchiopoda (q.v.).

water-boat, s. A device for carrying water, which, floating on the surface, actuates a valve.**water-flood, s.** A flood

inundation.

water-flower, s.Bot.: *Geum rivale*. (Britten)**water-flowing, s.** Flow

streaming.

"My mercy dried their water-flow."—Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

water fly, s.

1. Ordinary Language & Entom.

(1) The genus *Perla* (q.v.). As to any winged insect frequenting the water.(2) The genus *Gyrinus* (q.v.).

2. Fig.: Used as an emblem of cunning, so the mach is associated with it.

"Dost know this water-fly?"—Keats, *England*.**water-fowl, s.**

1. A bird that frequents the about rivers, lakes, or near aquatic fowl. The term is generally applied to web-footed birds, but is also used for plovers, and other birds of rivers, lakes, and the sea-shore.

2. Such birds collectively; waterfowl.

water-fox, s. A name

carp, on account of its cunning.

"As the carp is account of its cunning, so the mach is associated with it."—Keats, *England*.

fite, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne or, wôre, wêlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, oûh, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, sÿrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = â;



wei, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chün, bench; go, gem; tñ in, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
 -tian, -tian = sham. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cions, -cions, -cions = shün. -b's, -dis, &c = bel, del.

The species are small rat-like animals of slender form, with long tails and small limbs; toes partially webbed.

water-milfoil, s.

Bot.: *Myriophyllum verticillatum*.

water-mill, s. A mill whose machinery is moved by the agency of water.

water-mint, s.

Bot.: *Mentha aquatica*, a mint having the leaves ovate, serrate, stalked, the flowers dense in terminal obtuse heads or spikes, or sometimes in remote axillary whorls. It is frequent by the side of rivers and marshes in Britain.

water-mites, s. pl. [HYDRACHNIDA.]

water moccasin-snake, s. [WATER-VIPER.]

water-mole, s. [DUCKBILL.]

water monster, s.

1. *Orl. Lang.*: Any huge marine animal. (See extract under WATER-KELP.)
2. *Anthrop.*: A water-spirit (q.v.).

"Among the Sioux Indians it is 'Ungtaha' the water monster, that drowns his victims in flood or rapid."—*Tyler: Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1879, l. 110.

water-moss, s.

Bot.: *Fontinalis antipyretica*

water-motor, s. An application of the water-wheel to domestic purposes, such as running sewing-machines, organs, &c., by water from the customary mains.

water-murrein, s. A kind of murrein affecting cattle.

water-net, s.

Bot.: *Hydradictyon utriculatum*, a coniferous alga, constituting a tubular net with pentagonal or hexagonal meshes and viviparous articulations. It floats on water. Rare in England, but occurs on the pond in the old Botanical Gardens at Cambridge.

water-newt, s. [TRITON, 2.]

water-nixie, s. A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water. (*Prov.*)

"The shallowness of a water-nixie's soul may have a charm until she becomes diabolical."—*George: Hist. Middlemarch*, ch. XLIV.

water-nut, s. A Singhara-nut (q.v.).

water-nymph, s.

1. *Bot.*: The genus *Nymphaea*

2. *Mythol.*: A naiad (q.v.).

water- opossum, s. [YAPOCK.]

water-ordale, s. An ancient form of trial by means of water. [ORDAL, WITCH.]

water-ousel, s. [OUSEL, s. ¶ (2).]

water-oven, s.

Chem.: An apparatus employed for drying substances, at or near the temperature of boiling water, without the vessel containing them coming in contact with the vapour of water, as in the case of the open water-bath. It consists usually of an oblong copper vessel, surrounded with a jacket of the same metal, the intervening space being nearly filled with water, which is kept continuously at the boiling point by means of a gas-burner placed under the apparatus. The steam generated in the interior is condensed by passing through a lengthened vertical pipe, by means of which the water again returns to the vessel. If it is desired to attain a heat rather over 100°, a little salt is dissolved in the water contained in the apparatus.

water-packer, s.

Well boring: A cap on the top of a pipe to exclude surface-water.

water-padda, s.

Zool.: *Brevicorps gibbosus*, a toad from the Cape of Good Hope. Upper surface with small warts, belly granulate. Brown above, with a broad, brownish-yellow, serrated dorsal band; an obsolete lateral streak of the same colour.

water-parsnip, s.

Bot.: *Sium latifolium*

water-parting, s. A watershed (q.v.).

water-pepper, s.

Botany:

1. *Polygonum Hydrocotyle*

2. *Elatine Hydropiper.*

3. (*Pl.*): The *Elatinaceae*. (Lindley.)

water-pig, s.

Zool.: The genus *Hydrochaerus* (q.v.).

water-pillar, s.

1. *Orl. Lang.*: A water-pout (q.v.).

2. *Mach.*: A water-crane (q.v.).

water-pimpernel, s.

Bot.: *Veronica Beccabunga*. [BROOKLINE.]

water-pipe, s. A pipe for the conveyance of water. [*Fire, s.*]

water-pipit, s.

Ornith.: *Anthus spinoletta* (misprinted *spinoletta* in *Lin.*; *Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12th, l. 288), a native of the centre and south of Europe, north Africa, ranging into Asia as far as China. It is about seven inches long; plumage grayish-brown above, slightly mottled with darker streaks along the middle of each feather; warm visaceous buff on throat and breast, becoming lighter on belly.

water-pitcher, s.

1. *Orl. Lang.*: A pitcher for holding water.

2. *Bot. (Pl.)*: A popular name for the *Sarraceniacae* (q.v.). Named from the pitchers constituted by the hollow urn-shaped petioles. Classed with the insectivorous plants.

water-plant, s.

Bot.: A plant growing in the water, as distinguished from a terrestrial and an aerial plant.

water-plantain, s.

Bot.: *Alisma Plantago*.

water-plate, s. A plate with a double bottom filled with hot water to keep food warm.

"This kind of dish above all, requires to be served up hot, or it will be off in water-plates, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself."—*C. Lamb: Essays of Elia; Disput. Correspondence*.

water-platter, s.

Bot.: *Victoria regia*.

water-poise, s. A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

water-pot, s.

1. A vessel for holding or conveying water. "There were set six water-pots of stone."—*John ii. 6.*

2. A watering-pot.

3. A chamber-pot.

water-power, s. The power of water employed, or capable of being employed, as a prime mover in machinery.

water-pox, s.

Pathol.: *Varicella* (q.v.).

water-press, s. A hydrostatic-press (q.v.).

water-privilege, s.

1. The right to use running water to turn machinery.

2. A stream or body of water capable of being utilized in driving machinery.

water-propeller, s. A rotary-pump (q.v.).

water-pump, s. An air-pump in which a falling or driven body of water is made the means of inducing an exhaust current of air, or air and steam, from a room, a vacuum-pan, a condenser, &c.

water-purple, s. *Veronica Beccabunga*, found in moist places. [BROOKLINE.] According to Janicew, the latter element in the compound has reference to the colour of the flowers. (*Scotch.*)

water-purilane, s.

Bot.: The genus *Peplia* (q.v.).

water-quake, s. A disturbance of water produced by volcanic action.

"Wittensere . . . doth sometimes . . . rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent water-quakes."—*P. Holland, Camden*, p. 100.

water-qualm, s. The same as WATER-BRASH (q.v.).

water-quintain, s. A tilt on the ice. (*Strutt.*)

water-rabbit, s.

Zool.: *Lepus aquaticus*, an American species,

most abundant in the swampy tracts along the Mississippi and its tributaries in the south-western States, whence it is the Swamp Hare. It is an excellent and subsists chiefly on the roots of plants. Fur dark grayish-brown above, coarse in texture; ears and

water-radish, s.

Bot.: *Nasturtium amphibium*, a biennial two to four feet high, with pinnate and yellow flowers, growing in water and flowering from June to September.

water-rail, s.

Ornith.: *Rallus aquaticus*, generally distributed over Europe, and fairly common in Britain, though not often seen, for retired habits. The male is also smaller in length, female somewhat larger. General plumage brown, streaked with fawn and eyeline gray. It frequents marshes, bogs, and swamps and dives with but the wing. It is a delicious food for

water-ram, s. A machine for forcing water; a hydraulic ram.

water-rat, s.

1. *Bot. & Zool.*: A common but popular name for *Arvicola amphibius* Water-vole (q.v.).

water-rate, s. A rate or charge for supply of water.

water-rattle, s.

Zool.: *Urotaenia adamanensis*, the Rattlesnake. It often reaches a length of 30 inches, with dark spots, belly yellowish, tail black with black. Found in damp and shady places in North Carolina and Texas, and it is range into California and Mexico, exceedingly poisonous.

water-reed, s.

Bot.: The genus *Arundo* (q.v.).

water-retting, s. [RETTING.]

water-rice, s.

Bot.: *Zizania aquatica*.

water-rites, s. pl.

Anthrop.: Rites connected with ship (q.v.).

"Elsewhere in Europe, the list of water-rites may be extended."—*Tyler (ed. 1879)*, l. 216.

water-rockets, s.

1. *Orl. Lang.*: A kind of fireworks charged in the water.

2. *Bot.*: *Sisymbrium sylv.*

water-room, s.

Steam-eng.: The space occupied by water, as dist. contains steam.

water-rose, s.

Bot.: *Nymphaea alba*.

water-rot, v. t. To rot in water.

water-rug, s. A species of "Shaggy, water-rugs and denser ones. All by the name of dogs."—*Shakespeare: Macbeth*.

water-sail, s.

Naut.: A sail set in very light smooth water, below the lower stays, booms and next to the water.

water-salamander, s.

Zool.: A newt (q.v.).

water-sallow, s. [WATER-WILLOW.]

water-sapphire, s.

Min.: A jeweller's name for the variety of helite (q.v.), to distinguish the Oriental Sapphire (Cormoran).

water-scorpions, s. pl. [NEPA.]

water-screw, s. An Archimedes' screw (q.v.).

water-sheep, s. [See extra WATER-FOX.]

water-shell, s.

Ornith.: A common shell or cyst, filled with water, into which is a cylinder containing a quarter, or at

late, fit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wə, wēt, hère, camél, hère, thère; pine, pít, aire, sir, marine; or, wöre, wöl, wörk, whó, sön; müte, cüh, cüre, unte, cür, rüle, füll; try, Syrian. ə, ɔ = ɔ; ey = ä; qu

half an ounce of gun-cotton; it is then hermetically sealed; a few grains of fulminate of mercury are placed between the gun-cotton and the fuse, and, as soon as the latter is fired, the shell is ready for firing.

water-shield, s.

Botany:

1. The genus *Hydrophyllia*.
2. (PL.) The order Cabombaceae (q.v.).

water shoot, s.

1. A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. (*Frax.*)
2. A wooden trough for discharging water from a building. (*Archit.*)

water shrew, s.

Zool.: *Chiropterus fulvus*, common over the continent of Europe as far north as the Baltic, found in many parts of Britain, but not known to occur in Ireland. About three inches long, tail two inches; generally black above and white beneath; but there is great variation in the colour of different specimens, some of which have been described as distinct species. [*HAREWOOD SHREW.*]

*water-shut, s. A well-cover.

*A large, well squared stone, which he would cut to serve his style. (*For some see* *Shut*.)

Brownie: Britton's Pastoralia

water side, s. [WATERSIDE.]

water sky, s. [For def. see extract.]

*Navigators can judge of the extent of the land beyond the horizon by a peculiar shining of the sky, known as the water sky, or water sky look, and is known as water-sky. — *Ripley & Dana: Amer. Geog.*, vol. 434.

water-slayer, s.

Zool.: The genus *Asellus*.

water-snail, s.

1. *Helix*: A spiral pump (q.v.).
2. *Zool.*: A general name for snails inhabiting water, as the Limnæidæ. It is related to the term Land Snail, as the Helicidæ.

water snake, s.

Zoology:

1. *Tropidonotus natrix*. [*SNAKE.*]
2. Any individual of the Hydrophilidæ (q.v.).

*water soak, r.f. To soak or fill the hollows with water.

water socks, s.

Bot.: *Nymphaea alba*. (*Britten & Hollan...*)

*water sodden, a. Soaked and softened with water.

water-soldier, s.

Botany:

1. The genus *Stratiotes* (q.v.); spec., *S. alba*.
2. *Pistia stratiotes*. (*Louisa.*)

water spaniel, s. [SPANIEL, A. 1. (2).]

water-speedwell, s.

Bot.: *Veronica maritima*.

water-spider, s.

1. *Erebos*: The genus *Hydrometra* (q.v.).
2. *Zool.*: The Diving-spider (q.v.). Applied also to any of the Natantæ (q.v.).

water-spike, s.

Bot.: The genus *Potamogeton* (q.v.).

water spirit, s.

Antiquity: A spirit supposed to reside in lakes, rivers, and the sea. Water spirits were held to be the active agents in all cases of drowning and shipwreck, and to avenge the names of drowning persons on their rescuers. Because the widespread superstition that it was unlucky to save a shipwrecked person who had fallen into the water. (*Cf. Frigate*, ch. vii.) The belief in water-spirits was almost universal at an early stage of civilization, and still lingers in a poetic form on the banks of the Rhine. (*Cf. Heine's Lorelei.*) [*WATER-WORSHIP.* See also extract under WATERMAN, II.]

From this point of view, it is obvious that, to save a sinking man is to snatch a victim from the clutches of the water-spirit, a rash defiance of the power which would surely be avenged. — *Taylor: Folk-lore*, vol. 1, 114.

water sprite, s. A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

*As if it doled a water-sprite.

Catbridge: Ancient Mar. 11.

*water-standing, a. Perpetually filled with water; wet.

*Many an orphan's water-standing eye.

Shakspeare: Henry VI., v. 4.

water-starwort, s.

Bot.: The common name of British plants of the genus *Callitriche*. [*STARWORT.*]

*water stand, s. An old name for the bed of a river. (*Saugh.*)

water-supply, s. The amount of water supplied to a community for drinking, culinary, detergent, and other purposes; as, the water-supply of a town.

water-tabby, s.

Fabric: A waved silk stuff. [*TABBY.*]

water-table, s.

Arch.: A coping or projecting stone to shed the wet. Water tables occur on the various stages of fortresses, tops of battlements, &c.

water tank, s. A fixed cistern on shore or a metal receiver on board ship for holding water. (*Simmonds.*)

water-tap, s. A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.

water-tath, s. [*Tath*, a provincial term for cow's udder's dung dropped in a pasture; hence, the luxuriant grass growing about such dung; *ie.* *tath* = dung; *tath* = hay, of a dunged field.] Coarse, rank grass growing in wet ground, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. (*Pror.*)

water-thermometer, s. An instrument in which water is substituted for mercury, for ascertaining the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is at 39.2° Fahr., or 4° Cent., and from that point downwards to 32° Fahr., or 0° Cent., or the freezing point, it expands, and it also expands from the same point upwards to 212° Fahr., or 100° Cent., or the boiling-point.

*water-thief, s. A pirate. (*Shakspeare: Merchant of Venice*, I. 3.)

water-thyme, s.

Bot.: The genus *Anacharis* (q.v.), and especially *Anacharis alaternum*.

water-tick, s.

Zool.: The same as WATER-SPIDER, I. (q.v.).

water-tight, a. [WATER-TIGHT.]

*water tofana, s. [AQUA-TOFANA.]

water torch, s.

Bot.: *Typha latifolia*.

water-tree, s.

Bot.: *Tetrasia glauca*, a tree about sixteen feet high, with yellow flowers, growing in Guinea. The Red Water-tree is *Erythrophloeum guineense*.

water-trefoli, s.

Bot.: *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [*MENYANTHES.*]

water-trunk, s. A square rain-water pipe.

water-tupelo, s.

Bot.: *Nyssa dentata*. It is a large tree, growing in the Southern States of America, and yielding a fruit sometimes made into a preserve.

water-turkey, s.

Ornith.: *Plutus ankistris*.

*This bird is a constant resident in Florida, and the lower parts of Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia; in spring it goes up as far north as North Carolina, breeding along the coast; in those various localities it bears the name of water-crow, Green-bird, water-turkey, and cornucopia. — *Ripley & Dana: Amer. Ornith.*, v. 32.

water-tuyere, water-twyer, s.

Mechan.: A tuyere so constructed that cold water is made to flow in a continuous stream around a blast of air.

water-twist, s.

Cotton-manuf.: Yarn made by the water-frame (q.v.).

water-twyer, s. [WATER-TUYERE.]

water-vascular, a.

Bot.: A term applied to a system of canals in the *Anacardiaceæ*. They communicate with the exterior, and open internally into the perivascular cavity. Their function is not certainly known, but they are probably excretory and respiratory.

water-vine, s.

Botany:

1. *Phytocarpa gigantea*, a large climber occurring in Maryland. The wood, which is soft and porous, disintegrates when wounded a quantity of pure, tasteless, and wholesome fluid, drunk by the natives.
2. *Tetracera potanica*, a climber about twenty feet long, with yellow flowers. A native of Sierra Leone.

water-violet, s.

Bot.: The genus *Nottolia* (q.v.).

water-viper, s.

Zool.: *Crotalus placidus*; a venomous snake, about forty-four inches long, ranging over the southern states of the American Union from the Carolinas to Texas. Greenish-brown, yellowish on sides, banded with blackish-brown. Called also Cotton Mouth and Water Moccasin Snake.

water-vole, s.

Zool.: *Aeretes amphibius*, popularly known as the Water-rat. It is a small rodent, about a foot long, of which the tail occupies nearly five inches. Fur thick and shining, rich reddish-brown above, yellowish-gray beneath. These animals haunt the banks of rivers and ponds, and, though the feet are not webbed, swim with facility not only on the surface, but below the water. They have been accused of destroying fish-spawn, and feeding on young fish and even on ducklings, but the charge is probably unfounded, as their food appears to be entirely vegetable. Common in England, throughout Europe and Asia, to China. There is a black variety, common in Scotland and some parts of England, which has been described as a distinct species (*A. atra*).

water-wagtail, s.

Ornithology:

1. The Pied Wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*, a well-known British bird. Length about seven inches; forehead, cheeks, sides of neck, and lower parts pure white; back and sides ash colour, the rest black; wing-coverts black, bordered with white, two outer tail-feathers white. In winter the black patch on throat is diminished to a circle.
2. (PL.) Any species of the genus *Motacilla* as distinguished from *Budytes* (q.v.).

water-wash, s.

Bot.: The genus *Ulva* (q.v.).

water-way, s.

Ordinary Language:

1. That part of a river, arm of the sea, &c., through which vessels enter or depart; the fair-way.
2. A navigable stream, canal, or the like.

*They have decided to lay down light rails along the banks of this water-way, which is their own property, and to tow the barges with small steam-engines instead of with horses. — *Daily Chronicle*, May 4, 1884.

3. *Shipbuild.*: A strake on the inside of a vessel above the ends of the beams. It is lashed downward through the beam and shelf, and laterally through the futtock and planking. It is also secured by a fore-and-aft dowel to the beam. It forms a channel to lead the water to the scuppers. In iron vessels the water-ways assume many different forms.

*A gas-lazed stern locker and water-ways. — *Field*, Feb. 11, 1868.

*water-weak, a. Weak as water; very feeble.

*If tattle now, forthwith am water-weak.

Dante: Monno Serifico, p. 10.

water-weed, s.

Bot.: A common name for aquatic plants generally, but applied specifically to *Anacharis alaternum*, or Water-thyme.

water-wheel, s.

Hydraulics:

1. A kind of wheel for raising water in large quantities.
2. A wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of water-wheels—the overshot wheel, the undershot wheel, the breast wheel, and the turbine (see these terms).
3. The paddle-wheel of a steamer.

water-willow, s.

Bot.: *Salix aquatica*, called also Water-sallow.

bal, boy; poult, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thus, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing. -dan, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = al ün; -tion, -sion = shün. -cious, -tious, -sious = ahün. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

vi-tër-mæn, a. [Eng. water, and man.]

1. Ordinary Language:

(1) One who manages watercraft; a boatman, a fisherman; one who pilots for hire on rivers, &c.

"They added the waterman to his list of men who were to be put to death."—*Dr. Johnson*.
(2) A man who waits at a cabstand for the purpose of supplying the horses with water, riding the cabmen when absent, and the like, for which he receives a small fee from the cab.

"Here you are, sir," shouted a strange specimen of the human race in the middle of the road, and upon the man who with a large label and bucket passed him, he looked as if he were catalogued in some collection of rarities. This was the waterman.—*Dickens*: *Peckham*, ch. 11.

II. Metaphor: A water-demon.

"In Bohemia, a water-demon is supposed to be the cause of the disease known as the water-demon. It is a demon who is supposed to be the cause of the disease known as the water-demon. It is a demon who is supposed to be the cause of the disease known as the water-demon."—*Dr. Johnson*: *Peckham*, ch. 11.

waterman's knot, s. A sailor's mode of binding a rope to a post or bollard.

vi-tër-mæn ship, s. [Eng. waterman; and ship.] The art, skill, or science of man-aging water.

"Watermanship is not acquired in a day."—*Field*, Dec. 11, 1885.

vi-tër-pröf, a. & s. [Eng. water, and proof.]

A. As adj.: Impervious to water; as, water-proof cloth, leather, &c. Many solutions and compositions have been employed for the purpose of rendering cloth, &c., water-proof, but leather has now nearly superseded all other agents.

"An waterproof coat did not keep me dry."—*Field*, Dec. 11, 1885.

B. As subst.: Cloth rendered impervious to water; specifically, a coat, cloak, or other article of dress made of such material.

vi-tër-pröf, s. [WATERPROOF, a.]

1. To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c.

2. To dress or wrap in a waterproof.

"Two who were not waterproofed were decidedly wet."—*Field*, Dec. 11, 1885.

vi-tër-pröf-läq, a. [Eng. waterproof; and lake.]

1. The act or process of rendering waterproof for impervious to water.

2. Any substance, as emulsion, a solution of soap and alum, or of isinglass with infusion of silk, for rendering cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water.

vi-tër-scäpe, s. [Formed from Eng. vi-tër, an analogy of landscape (q.v.).] A painting representing a scene on a river or coast at sea.

"The new Associates will send to the Academy a picture representing a Scotch waterscape."—*Pall Mall*, March 20, 1885.

vi-tër-shed, s. [Eng. water, s., and shed.]

1. A line, as a dividing line, generally formed by a mountain range, running between adjacent rivers, seas, lakes, &c., and representing the limit from which water naturally flows in opposite directions. When a watershed divides its water in more than two directions, it is said to be quaquaversal.

2. A side, s. [Eng. water, s., and side.] The bank of water; the bank or margin of a river, stream, lake, &c.; the sea-shore.

"He now departed from the waterside in tranquility."—*Goldsmith*: *Rasselas*, ch. 1.

vi-tër-sy, s. [Eng. water, s., and spout.]

1. A remarkable phenomenon occurring for the most part at sea, but occasionally on land, though generally in this latter case in the neighbourhood of water. A water-spout at sea is usually formed in the following manner: a dense cloud projects from its centre a body of vapour, in form something like a sugar-loaf with the point downward. This cone is agitated by the wind until it assumes a spiral form, and gradually dips more and more towards the sea, where a second cone is formed having its point upward. The clouds above and the water below are violently agitated by the physical labours at work. Suddenly the descending

and ascending currents of water or vapour meet in mid-air, and form one united pillar which moves upward vertically in calm weather, but obliquely to the horizon when acted on by the wind.

The junction of the two cones is generally accompanied by an electric flash. After continuing in this form for a short time the water-spout bursts, in some cases with terrific violence, and to the destruction of anything in the vicinity. Many a ship has been overwhelmed in this manner, and sunk in a moment with all on board. In November, 1855, two vessels were destroyed by a water-spout in the harbour of Tunis.

"Water-spouts on land" are phenomena of a different description, being merely heavy falls of rain in a very local character, usually known in the United States as cloudbursts. They are often destructive. On Aug. 30, 1878, the town of Miskolc, in Hungary, was destroyed by one with considerable loss of life. These phenomena are, however, more common in India than in Europe. One which occurred at Dinn-Dinn, near Calcutta, was ascertained to be 1,500 feet in height, and it depicted half a square mile of territory to a depth of six inches. The use of these phenomena has been assumed to be (1) electricity; (2) vertical motion; or (3) a combination of these causes. M. Weyher has, however, succeeded in producing them artificially, and his method shows that vertical motion is the great factor in the production of water-spouts.

By means of a rotating tourniquet placed over cold water, an aerial eddy is caused which draws up the water, in the form of a spout composed of drops, to a considerable height; when the water is heated a clearly defined water-spout is seen. With from 1,500 to 2,000 rotations per minute, the vapour from heated water condenses into a visible sheath, enveloping a clearly defined and rarefied nucleus, conical, and tapering downwards. As in natural marine spouts, water-drops are carried up and thrown out beyond the influence of the upward current.

wa-tër-tight (q.v. allent), a. [Eng. water, and tight.] So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

"Sufficiently watertight for use without caulking."—*Cook*: *First Voyage*, bk. 1, ch. xviii.

wa-tër-wörk, s. [Eng. water, s., and work, s.]

1. Cloth painted with water-colour, size, or distemper, sometimes used for hangings, instead of tapestry, and for tents.

"For they walk a pretty tight distemper, or the German builders to water-work is worth a thousand of these in hangings and these fly-bitten tapestries."—*Shakespeare*: *A Henry IV.*, II, 1.

2. Ornamental wall-painting in distemper. (Wattle.)

3. Plural:

(1) A term commonly applied to the aggregate of the constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery or the like, for the use of communities.

(2) The structure or structures in which a spout, jet, or shower of water is produced; also, an ornamental fountain or fountains; also, an exhibition or exhibitions of the play of fountains. (H. P. Wilkins.)

(3) The urinary organs (q.v.). (Slang.)

wa-tër-wört, s. [Eng. ter, a., and wort.]

1. (Slang): (1) The genus *Elatine* (q.v.), spec. *E. hyssopifolia*; (2) *Asplenium Trichomanes*. (Britton & Holland.)

2. (Pl.): The order *Phyllidraceae* (q.v.). (Lindley.)

wa-tër-y, *wa-tër-lo, a. [Eng. water, s.; and y.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to water.

2. Resembling water; thin or transparent, like water.

3. Consisting of water.

"When Phœbe doth behold Her silver visage in the watery glass."—*Shakespeare*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I, 1.

4. Filled with water; abounding with water.

"This green water-pumpkin."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry VIII.*, III, 2.

5. Hence, tasteless, insipid, vapid.

"The opinion being that the more watery what cooked than any other kind."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 20, 1885.

6. Filled with tears; tearful, weeping.

"Her watery eyes Beet on the earth."—*Brown*: *Dr. Johnson*, I.

7. Renning with any liquid secretion or humor.

"To stop the running and watery eyes."—*P. Sol*: *Phineas*, bk. vii, ch. vi.

8. Having a longing or vehement desire; vehemently desiring; watering.

"When that the watery pearls began to fall, Love's thrice-repeated name."—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, III, 2.

II. Metaphor: A term sometimes used for Undé (q.v.).

watery-bounder, s.

1. A fish, a popular name for the American or spotted Turbot, *Rhombus maculatus*. It is from twelve to eighteen inches long, and resembles the Brill more than any other European fish. It occurs along the coast of New England and the middle states, and is excellent eating. (Ripley & DeKay.)

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2. *Ligustrum lucidum*. A kind of vegetable wax is said to be obtained from it in China.

wax-wing, s. [WAXWING.]

wax-work, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Work executed in wax, esp., figures formed in wax in imitation of real beings; also, anatomical preparations in wax, models of fruit, flowers, &c. The art of modelling in wax is very ancient; the Romans used to set up wax images of their ancestors in the atrium of their houses. (Sallust: *Jug.*, iv. 6.)

2. (Pl.): An exhibition of wax figures representing celebrated or notorious characters; the place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.

"Wax works is the kind of a silliness as a man gets used to and finally with, after a manner."—*Deviner's Magazine*, Aug. 1877, p. 647.

II. Bot.: *Christus senilis*, a native of North America. The name is given from the scarlet covering of the seeds. [CELANSTRUS.]

wax-worker, s.

1. One who works in wax; a maker of wax-work.

2. A bee which makes wax.

wax (1), v.t. [WAX, s.] To smear or rub with wax; to apply wax to; to treat or join with wax.

"Unequal in their length, and waxed with care."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses* l.

wax (2), *waxe, *wex (pa. t. *waxed*, **wex*, **wax*, pa. par. *waxed*, **waxed*, **waxed*, **waxed*), v.t. [A.S. *weaxan* (pa. t. *weax*, pa. par. *gewearen*); cogn. with Dut. *waxen*; Icel. *veita*; Dan. *væse*; Sw. *våsa*; Ger. *wachsen*; Goth. *wahjan*. From the same root come Lat. *augere* = to increase; *flourere* = to flourish; Eng. *ake*, *rigour*, &c.]

1. To increase in size; to become larger; to grow. (Copper: *Nature Unimpaired by Time*.)

2. To pass from one state to another; to become.

"We may observe it growing with age, waxing bigger and stronger."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. 1, ser. 4.

wax-bill, s. [Eng. *wax*, s.; and *bill* (1).]

Ornith.: A popular name for Swainson's genus *Estrela*, from the wax-y-red colour of their bills. *Fredia amabilis* is the Red, and *E. formosa* the Green Waxbill.

In the form of their beak the Waxbills, as Blyth calls them, devote towards the Finches and Linnets. —*Jordan: Birds of India*, ii. 362.

wax-on, u. [Eng. *wax*, s.; and *on*.]

1. Made or consisting of wax.

"Wax-on the cave the clustering bees attend." Their seven works, or from the root dejected. —*Matthew* xxi. 11.

2. Covered with wax; waxed over.

"To pitch the waxen flooring some contrive." —*Dryden: Virgil: Georgics* iv. 257.

3. Resembling wax; soft as wax; inexpressible. (Shakspeare: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,240.)

waxen chatterer, s.

Ornith.: The Bohemian Waxwing (q.v.).

wax-er, s. [Eng. *wax* (1), v.; and *er*.] One who or that which waxes; specif., an attachment to wax the thread in a sewing machine used for shoemaking, harness-making, &c.

wax-i-ness, s. [Eng. *waxy*; and *-ness*.] The quality or state of being waxy.

wax-ing, pr. par., a, & s. [WAX (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The process of finishing leather.

2. The treatment of thread with soft wax in the sewing-machine for boots and shoes.

3. The process of stopping out colours in calico-printing.

wax-wing, s. [Eng. *wax*, s., and *wing*.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Ampelis* (= *Boulayella*), from the fact that in two of the three species the secondary and tertiary quills terminate in horny expansions of the shaft, somewhat resembling pieces of red sealing wax. *Ampelis garrula*, the European or Bohemian Waxwing (q.v.), and *A. cedrorum*, the American Waxwing or Cedar-bird (q.v.), have these spots; but they are absent in *A. phaeoptera*, the Asiatic or Japanese Waxwing.

wax-y, *wax-ey, a. [Eng. *wax*, s.; and *y*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Made or consisting of wax; abounding in wax.

2. Resembling wax in appearance, softness, plasticity, inexpressibility, or the like; hence, yielding, pliable, inexpressible.

"He is servile in imitation, waxey to persuasions." —*Sp. Hall: Characterisms*, bk. ii.

3. Angry, cross. (Schoolboys' slang.)

"I could make him a little waxey with me." —*Diogenes: Greek House*, ch. xiv.

II. Bot.: Having the texture and colour of new wax, as the pollen masses of various orchids. [CERACEOUS.]

waxy-degeneration, s.

Pathol.: The transformation of the liver into a tough substance resembling yellow wax, the organ increasing ultimately in weight till it weighs eight or nine instead of three to four pounds. The disease is constitutional, comes on insidiously, and is incurable. Called also Amyloid, Albuminous, Lardaceous, or Scrofulous Degeneration of the Liver.

waxy-infiltration, s.

Pathol.: The infiltration of waxy matter into any organ of the body. The most highly-developed and dangerous form of it is waxy degeneration of the liver (q.v.).

waxy-kidney, s.

Pathol.: A kidney affected by lardaceous disease (q.v.).

waxy-yellow, a. & s.

Bot.: Dull yellow with a soft mixture of reddish-brown.

***way (1), *waye, v.t.** [WEIGH.]

***way (2), v.t. & i.** [WAY, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go in; to proceed along.

2. To go or journey to.

3. To put in the way; to teach to go in the way; to break to the road. (Said of horses.)

B. Intrans.: To journey, to travel, to go.

"On a time, as they together wayed." —*Spenser: F. & J.*, ii. 12.

***way, *waye, *wey, *weye, s.** [A.S. *weg*; cogn. with Dut. *weg*; Icel. *vegr*; Dan. *vej*; Sw. *veg*; O. H. Ger. *we*; Ger. *weg*; Goth. *weigs*; Lat. *via*; Sansc. *vah* = a road, from *vak* = to carry.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A track or path along which one goes, passes, or journeys; a place for passage; a path, road, route, street, or passage of any kind.

"A very great multitude spread their garments in the way." —*Matthew* xxi. 8.

2. Passage, passing.

"Shut the doors against his way." —*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

3. A going, moving, or passing from one place to another; progression, transit, journey.

"The Lord . . . prosper thy way." —*Genesis* xlv. 22.

4. Path or course in life. (Prov. xiii. 15.)

5. Length of space; distance.

"Tis but a little way that I can bring you." —*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*, iii. 4.

6. Direction of motion, progress, or travel; course; relative position or motion to or from a certain point; tendency of action.

"He turns his life another way." —*Shakspeare: Venus & Adonis*, 80.

7. The means by which anything is reached, attained, obtained, or accomplished; proceeding, course, scheme, plan, device.

"My best way is to creep under his gaberdine." —*Shakspeare: Tempest*, ii. 2.

8. Method or manner of proceeding; mode, fashion, style.

"As when two pilgrims in a forest stray, Both may be lost, but each to his own way." —*Copier: Hope*, 277.

9. Character, kind, tendency.

"Men of his way should be most liberal." —*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

10. Usual mode of action or conduct; mode of dealing; method of life or action; regular or habitual course or scheme of life; habit.

"All men had corrupted his way upon the earth." —*Genesis* vi. 12.

11. Resolved plan or mode of action; course determined on or chosen as one's own; particular will or humour.

"If I had my way, He had moved in dances at home, in the palace." —*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iv. 2.

12. Respect, point, view.

"You wrong me every way." —*Shakspeare: Julius Cæsar*.

13. Sphere of observation.

"The general officers and the public men fell in my way were generally subject to the temple." —*Shakspeare: Julius Cæsar*.

II. Nautical:

1. Progress or motion through the sea, a vessel under way.

2. Speed, motive power; as, The good deal of way on when the anchor is hauled.

3. Plural:

(1) [BILGE-WAY].

(2) Barks or skids for rolling up or for shoring them down.

Way and ways are used in certain in the sense of use.

"But if he shall any ways make them vail heard from, then he shall bear her." —*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, iii. 11.

Way is both general and in manner and method are species of chosen by design; the course and are the way which we pursue in conduct.

1. By the way: [By, C. 9.]

2. By way of:

(1) By the route or road of; as, by way of Paris.

(2) For the purpose of; as, being for or in lieu of; as, He said this introduction.

3. Come your way. Come your way come on; a phrase often used as reglement or invitation to approach pany the speaker.

"Come your way, sir." —*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

4. Covered way, Covert way: [COVERED WAY.]

5. In the family way: [FAMILY-WAY.]

6. In the way: In a position to hinder; of such a nature as to hinder, or impede; as, He is always in the way.

7. In the way of:

(1) So as to meet, fall in with, or He put me in the way of doing business.

(2) In respect of; as regards.

"What my tongue can do in the way of." —*Shakspeare: Coriolanus*.

8. Milky way: [GALAXY.]

9. On the way: In going, travelling along; hence, in a state of progress or advancement towards completion or accomplishment.

"You should have been well on your way." —*Shakspeare: Henry VIII.*

10. Out of the way:

(1) Not in the proper course; position or condition as to pass or object; in such a place or state hindered, impeded, uncommenced, vented.

"Men who go out of the way to him must be guilty of stupidity or indifference." —*Christie*.

(2) Not in its proper place, or when found or met with; hence, concealed, gone.

"Is't lost? is't gone? speak, is't out of." —*Shakspeare: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

(3) Not in the usual, ordinary, course; out of the beaten track; unusual, extraordinary, remarkable, notable; as, That is nothing out of the way.

(4) Used as an order to make room.

"Out of the way, I say." —*Shakspeare: Tempest*.

11. Right of way:

Law: A privilege which so individual have of going over another's ground to certain conditions or sanctions custom by virtue of which the right of way may be claimed by title and immemorial usage, such as absolute and indefeasible if proved down to the time of the commencement of action. It may also be granted by permission, as when the owner of land to another liberty of passing over him in order to go to church, market, or in which case the gift is conditional, and dies with him.

Right of way may arise by act and of law, as when a man grants a

Site, flat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whō, sēn; mūta, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu

ground in the middle of his field he at the same tacitly and impliedly grants a way to some at least.

12. To give way: [Give, ¶ 23.]

13. To go one's way (or ways): To take one's departure; to depart; to go off. (Often used as implying reproach.)

"To thy way, I begin to be weary of thee."—*Shaksp.* *All's Well*, IV. 2.

14. To go the way of all flesh (or of all the earth): To die. (*1 Kings* II. 2.)

15. To have way, To have one's way: To have free scope.

"Let him have his way."—*Shaksp.* *All's Well*, III. 2.

16. To hold one's way: To keep one's course; to go on; not to stop.

17. To lead the way: To be the first or most advanced in a march, procession, progress, or the like; to act the part of a leader, guide, &c.

18. To make one's way: To advance successfully; to find and pursue a successful career; to prosper; to advance in life by one's own exertions.

19. To make way: [MAKE, v. ¶ 34.]

20. To take one's own way: To follow one's own fancy, opinion, plan, or inclination.

"Take your own way."—*Shaksp.* *Cymbeline*, I. 2.

21. To take one's way: To start; to set out.

"Take your way for home."—*Shaksp.* *All's Well*, II. 2.

22. Way of the round:

Fort: A space left for the passage round between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.

23. Ways and means:

(1) Methods, resources, facilities.

"Then either pryce sought the ways & means howe either of them myght dyscontent other."—*Falgon* (*Tragedy* (an. 1534).

(2) Specif. in legislation, means of raising money; resources of revenue. In this sense generally in the expression,

Committee of Ways and Means = a Committee of the House of Representatives to which is referred for consideration and report all questions relating to revenue matters and the raising of funds for government support. There is a similar committee in the British House of Commons which considers questions of taxes, duties, and other revenue matters.

way baggage, s. The baggage or luggage of a way-passenger travelling by railroad or in a stage-coach.

way-beaten, a. Way-worn, tired.

"The way-beaten couple master and man."—*Ar. we* *Don Quixote*, pt. II, bk. IV, ch. VII.

way-bennot, way bent, s.

Bot.: *Hordeum murinaum*. [WALL-BARLEY.]

way-bill, s. A list of the names of passengers who are carried in a public conveyance, or the description of goods sent with a common carrier by land.

way-bound, a. Hindered or prevented from pursuing one's journey, as by snow or the like.

"To tell how poor travellers are way-bound."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 29, 1884.

way-door, s. A street-door.

"On his way-door he the burned head."—*Sp. Hall*: *Satire*, III. 7.

way-end, s.

Mining: A term applied in iron-atomies to that part of the face where the road enters.

way farer, s. [WAYFARER.]

way gato, s.

1. The tail race of a mill.

2. Right of way. (*Scotch*.)

"He [tried] took me into his library . . . and said, devoutly blessing on his arms: 'Upon all these you have soil and waygate, an expressive Amicable phrase of the completed welcome.'—*Coriopsis* *Amicorum*, I. 10.

way grass, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum ariculare*.

way leave, s. Right-of-way.

"Another thing that is remarkable in their way leave, for when they leave pieces of ground between the millery and the river, they will leave to lead cattle over their ground."—*North* *Lord Gifford*, I. 265.

way maker, s. One who makes a way; a precursor.

"Way makers . . . to the restitution of the evangelists."—*Sp. Hall*.

way mark, s. A mark to guide persons in travelling. (*Couper*: *Prog. of Error*, III.)

way-measurer, s. [ODOMETER.]

way-pane, s. A slip left for cartage in watered land.

way-passenger, s. A passenger picked up by the way—that is, one taken up at some place intermediate between the regular or principal stopping-places or stations.

way-post, s. A finger-post.

way-shaft, s.

Steam-eng.: A shaft in a lever-beam engine which actuates the slide-valve.

way-station, s. An intermediate station on a railroad.

way-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Carduus* or *Cnicus arvensis*.

way-thorn, s.

Bot.: *Rhamnus cathartica*.

way-train, s. A railway train that stops at way-stations.

way-warden, s. The surveyor of a road or highway. (*White*: *Seiborne*, lett. xviii. To Hon. D. Barrington.)

way-board, s. [Eng. way, and board.]

Mining & Geol.: A mining term now somewhat extensively adopted by geologists to designate the lands or layers separating thicker strata, and marking the line at which the latter tend to separate. Thus thick beds of limestone, or of sandstone, may be separated by thin layers of shale. (*Higg*.)

way-bréad, s. [A.S. *weg-bréada*, from its growing by the wayside.]

Bot.: *Plantago major*.

way-fare, v.t. [Eng. way, a, and fare, v.] To travel; to journey.

"A certain Leontion as he way-fared came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his."—*P. Holland*. *Plutarch*, p. 200.

way-fare, s. [WAYFARE, v.] The act of travelling or journeying; travel.

way-far-er, s. [Eng. wayfare; -er.] One who travels or journeys; a traveller.

"Frequented with many wayfarers."—*Carson*: *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 64.

way-far-ing, a. [Eng. wayfare; -ing.]

A. As adj.: Travelling; journeying; being on a journey.

"To compass even wayfaring means to stay whether they will or no."—*Goldings* *Caesar*, fol. 87.

B. As subst.: Journey, pilgrimage.

"And wayward seemed he with life's wandering."—*A. C. Swinburne*. *Tristram of Lyonesse*, II.

wayfaring-tree, s.

Bot.: *Fibularia lantana*, a large and much-branched shrub, six to twenty feet high, the young shoots very downy. Leaves elliptic, cordate at the base, serrate, veined, downy beneath, the pubescence being stellate; flowers white, in dense cymes; berry purplish-black. Found in England in woods and hedges, especially on a chalky or limestone soil. It flowers in May and June.

way-gō-ing, a. [Eng. way, s, and going.] Going away; departing; of, pertaining to, or belonging to one who goes away.

waygoing crop, s. The crop which is taken from the land the year the tenant leaves it. Called also Out-going crop.

way-goose, s. [WAYGOOSE.] The same as WAYZGOOSE, 3. (p. v.)

"The way-gooses were always kept about Bartholomew tide; and till the master-printer have given them some good the journeymen do not use to work by candle light."—*C. H. Tinsley*: *Dict. Printers & Printing*, p. 414.

way-lay, way-lay, v.t. [Eng. way, s, and lay.] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to rob, seize, or slay; to beset by the way.

"A dancing shape, an image gay."—*Shaksp.* *Twelfth Night*, I. 2.

way-lay-er, way-lay-er, s. [Eng. way-lay; -er.] One who waylays; one who waits for another in ambush, with a view to rob, seize, or slay him.

way-less, a. [Eng. way, s; -less.] Having no way, road, or path; pathless; trackless.

"Her through the wayless words of Gifford to convey."—*Drayton* *Polydoron*, a. 6.

way-mént, way-mént, v.t. [O. Fr. *waymenter*, a variant of *lamentar* = to lament. To lament, to bewail.

"With that she wept and wail'd the wayment."—*Spenser*: *The Faerie Queene*, III.

way-mént, s. [WAYMENT, v.] Lamentation, wailing.

"For pittle of the sad wayment."—*Shaksp.* *Romeo and Juliet*, II. 2.

way-mént-ing, way-mént-yng, s. [WAYMENT, v.] Lamentation, lamenting.

"That in this world nys creature lyryng."—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 504.

way-side, s. & a. [Eng. way, s, and side.]

A. As subst.: The side of the road or way; the border or edge of a highway.

"It stood also hard by the wayside."—*Dunstan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. I.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the side of a road; situated on, lying near, or growing on the wayside: as, a wayside inn, a wayside flower.

way-ward, way-ward, way-ward, a. [A headless form of *awayward* = awayward; thus wayward = awayward, i.e., turned away, perverse. (*Skat*.)]

1. Perverse, froward; full of peevish caprices or whims; capricious, obstinate.

"Make their whole being a wayward and uneasy condition."—*Steele*: *Spectator*, No. 972.

2. Growing or running where not wanted.

"Send the rough wayward rocks in all directions."—*Smithson*: *Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 32.

way-ward-ly, adv. [Eng. wayward; -ly.] In a wayward manner; perversely, frowardly.

"Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, because extremely faulty."—*Sidney*.

way-ward-ness, way-ward-ness, s. [Eng. wayward; -ness.] The quality or state of being wayward; perverseness, frowardness.

"Her rather aggravating waywardness and wilfulness."—*Archer*, March 6, 1885.

way-wise, n. [Eng. way, s, and wise, a.] Expert in finding or keeping the way.

way-wig-er, s. [Ger. *weyweiser* = a guide, from *weg* = way, and *weisen* = to direct.] An instrument for measuring the distance which one has travelled on a road; an odometer or pedometer. (*Evelyn*: *Diary*, Aug. 6, 1655.)

way-wode, way-wode, s. [Pol. & Russ. *woyewoda* = army-leader, from *woj* = an army, and *wod* = to lead.] A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns and provinces. It was borne for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who subsequently took the title of Hospodar.

way-wode-ship, s. [Eng. waywode; -ship.] The office or jurisdiction of a waywode.

way-worn, a. [Eng. way, s, and worn.] Worn by travelling; tired. [See extract under WAYFARING, B.]

way-wört, s. [Eng. way, and wort.]

Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis*.

wayz-goose, s. [See def. 3.]

1. A stubble-goose. (*Bailey*.)

2. An entertainment given to journey-men at the beginning of winter. (*Bailey*.)

3. An annual dinner of the persons employed in a printing office; a printer's banquet. *Timperley*: *Dict. Printers & Printing*, p. 516) says: "The derivation of this term is not generally known. It is from the old English word *weaz*, stubble. A stubble goose was a known dainty in our days. A wayzgoose was the head dish at the annual feast of the forefathers of our fraternity."

we, pers. pron. [A.S.; cogn. with Dut. *wij*; *we*, *we*, *we*; Dan. & Sw. *vi*; Ger. *wir*; Goth. *weis*.] The plural of the first personal pronoun. I and another, or others; I and he or she, or I and they.

¶ I. It is often used indefinitely, or vaguely, like *they*, in the sense of people generally, the world, &c., and corresponding to the French *on* and the German *man*. In this use we differs from *they* in that by using *it* the speaker identifies himself more or less directly with the statement, whereas the use of *they* does not imply any such identification.

air, marine; gō, pōt
s; ey = ā; qu = kw.
bel, boy; pōnt, jōw; oot, goll, chorus, chin, bench; go, kem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = z
cian, tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. *W's* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid any appearance of egotism, which would arise from the too constant use of the pronoun *we*. *W's* is also used by kings and other potentates in official documents. It is said to have been first so used by King John (1204-15).

"We charge you, on allegiance to yourself,
To hold your slaughterer hands."
Shaksp.: *1 Henry VI.*, III. 1.

weak, ***weake**, **waik**, ***weik**, ***weke**, ***wyoke**, ***wyke**, *a.* [*lecl. veikr, veikr; rdkr* = weak; *Sw. rek*; *Dan. veg* = pliant; *A.S. vdc* = pliant, weak, easily bent; *Dut. weak*; *Ger. weich*. The original meaning was yielding, giving way easily; cf. *lecl. vikja* (*pa. t. veik*, *pa. par. rikinn*) = to turn, to turn aside; *A.S. wican* (*pa. t. vdc*, *pa. par. wican*) = to give way; *Ger. weichen* (*pa. t. wich*, *pa. par. gerichen*) = to give way; *Gr. eikos* (*ekikō*, *for veikō*) = to yield, to give way. From the same root come *wick* and *wicker*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Wanting or deficient in physical strength;

(1) Deficient in bodily strength; not able to do severe or difficult tasks or work, or to raise heavy weights, or the like; wanting in robustness or vigour; feeble, exhausted; not strong; infirm, sickly.

"Him to be yet weak and weary well she knew."
Spenser: *F. q.*, I. ix. 20.

(2) Not able to sustain a heavy weight, pressure, or strain.

"A mantle hung her fast by
Upon a bench weak and small."
Shaksp.: *Hamlet*, II. ii.

(3) Not having the parts firmly united or adhesive; easily broken or separated into pieces; brittle; *as*, a weak vessel.

(4) Not stiff; pliant, easily bending, soft; *as*, the weak stem of a plant.

(5) Not able to resist onset or attack; easily surmounted or overcome; *as*, a weak fortress.

2. Unfit for purposes of attack or defence, either from want of numbers, training, courage, or other martial resources; not strong in arms; too small in numbers or insufficiently prepared; *as*, a weak force.

3. Not strongly or numerously supplied; not holding a large number.

"Be not weak in troops, you should play the trumpet next in value to the turn-up."
Field, Dec. 12, 1844.

4. Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonorousness; *as*, a weak voice.

5. Wanting in ability to perform its functions or office; powerless in operation; inefficient; deficient in functional energy, activity, or force.

"Goes against my weak stomach."
Shaksp.: *Henry V.*, III. 2.

6. Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential required, or with the usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength; poor; *as*, weak tea, weak ale, &c.

7. Not possessing moral or mental strength; vigour, or energy; deficient in strength of intellect or judgment; wanting in strength of mind or resolution.

"If they were weak enough to recall him, they would soon have to depose him again."
Nicaragua: *For. Aff.*, ch. 11.

8. Having imperfect mental faculties; foolish, silly, fatuous, stupid.

"To daily much with subjects mean and low,
Proves that the mind is weak, or makes it so."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 248.

9. Not having acquired full confidence or conviction; not firmly settled or established; wavering, vacillating.

"Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations."
Romans xiv. 1.

10. Deficient in steadiness or firmness; not able to resist temptation, persuasion, urgency, or the like; easily moved, impressed, or overcome.

"Wicked and thence weak."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 258.

11. Resulting from or indicating want of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from or characterized by want of moral courage, of self-denial or of determination; injudicious; *as*, a weak compliance.

12. Not having effective or prevailing power; not potent; inefficacious.

"My ancient incantations are too weak."
Shaksp.: *1 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

13. Not having power to convince; not supported by the force of reason or truth; unsustained, controvertible.

"Weaker reasons than these would have satisfied the Whigs who formed the majority of the Privy Council."
Macaulay: *Ed. Rev.*, ch. 2.

14. Not founded in right or justice; not easily defensible.

"My title's weak."
Shaksp.: *3 Henry VI.*, I. 1.

15. Deficient in power or vigour of expression; not having path, pregnancy, or point; *as*, a weak style.

16. Slight, inconsiderable, little, petty.

"This weak and idle theme."
Shaksp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

II. Gram.: A term applied to verbs the past tense and past participle of which are formed by the addition of *-ed*, *-d*; *as*, I love, I loved; opposed to strong verbs (q.v.). Also applied to nouns the plurals of which are formed by the addition of *-s*, *-es*.

*weak-built, *a.* Ill-founded.

"Yet ever to obtain his will resolving,
Though weak-built boys, persuade him to obtaining."
Shaksp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 120.

weak-eyed, *a.* Having weak eyes.

weak-fish, *s.* [SCUTETAOI E.]

weak-headed, *a.* Having a weak head or intellect.

*weak-hearted, *a.* Having little courage; spiritless.

"More valeries and greater far
Than my weak-hearted virtues dare offer."
Shaksp.: *Henry VIII.*, III. 2.

*weak-hinged, *a.* Weak, ill-founded.

"Not able to produce more accusation
Than your own weak hinged fancy."
Shaksp.: *Winter's Tale*, II. 2.

weak-kneed, *a.* Having weak knees; hence, fig., giving way easily; not strong of mind or resolution; weak.

"Such another weak-kneed effort... will lead to no good result."
St. James's Gazette, Jan. 14, 1884.

weak-made, *a.* Having by nature little strength; weak, feeble.

"Those proud lords, to blame,
Make weak-made wretches tenants to their shame."
Shaksp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 120.

weak-minded, *a.* Feeble in mind or resolution.

weak-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being weak-minded; irresolution, indecision.

"Brook no continuance of weak-mindedness."
Horace: *To B. R. Haydon*, Ep.

weak side, *s.* That side or aspect of a person's character or disposition by which he is most easily affected or influenced.

"To quell the tyrant love, and guard his heart
On this weak side, here must our nature fall."
Addison: *Cato*.

weak-sighted, *a.* Having weak sight.

weak-spirited, *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous.

*weak, *weak-en, *v.t. & t.* [*A.S. wccan, wccan*.]

A. Trans.: To make weak; to weaken.

"It... weaketh our hearts in virtues."
Golden Bala, let. 2.

B. Intrans.: To become weak; to lose strength; to abate.

"Somewhat to weaken on the pains."
Chaucer: *Triclinus & Crastus*, iv.

weak-en, *v.t. & t.* [*Eng. weak, a.; -en*.]

A. Trans.: To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to lessen the force, power, or authority of.

"How strangely is the force of this motive weakened by those who make Christ a mere man."
Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 2.

B. Intrans.: To become weak or weaker; to lose strength.

"His notion weakens."
Shaksp.: *Leor*, I. 4.

weak-en-er, *weak-nér, *s.* [*Eng. weaken; -er*.] One who or that which weakens.

"Huge helps to piety, great weak-ers of sin."
Milton: *Sermons*, vol. vi, ser. 11.

weak-en-ing, *pr. par. & a.* [WEAKEN.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. As *adj.*: Having the property or quality of reducing strength; *as*, a weakening disease.

weak-ish, *a.* [*Eng. weak, a.; -ish*.] Somewhat weak; rather weak.

*weak-ish-nés, *s.* [*Eng. weakish; -ness*.]

The quality or state of being weak; weakness.

weak-ing, *weak-lyng, *s. & weak; -ing*.]

A. As *subst.*: A weak or feeble thing.

"This was a feat not to be attempted."
Field, April 4, 1884.

B. As *adj.*: Weak, feeble.

"He [Euchinus] was but weakling."
North: *Plutarch*, p. 700.

weak-ly, *weake-ly, *a. to. & weak; -ly*.]

A. As *adverb*:

1. In a weak manner; with little strength; feebly, faintly; not so forcibly.

2. With want of efficacy; with little result.

3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; discreetly, indistinctly.

"Histo... weakly advice men to work gods, devils and spirits."
Clarke: *On the prop.*, 2.

B. As *adj.*: Not strong of constitution; growth; weak, infirm.

"Than be tempted to plant a weakling."
Field, Oct. 15, 1887.

weak-nés, *weake-nésse, *s.* [*weak; -ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being weak of physical strength; want of force; feebleness, infirmity.

"The weakness of mine eyes."
Shaksp.: *Julius C.*

2. Want of mental or moral strength; of moral courage, resolution, or will; irresolution.

"Weakness to resist Philistian gold."
Milton: *Samson Ag.*

3. Want of spiritedness, life, or mess.

"New graces yearly like thy works do
Sift without weakness, without place."
Pope: *Epicure*, 40.

4. Want of moral force or influence; the mind; want of cogency.

"He seems to be conscious of the weakness."
Tillotson.

5. A fall in price.

"The trade there, in fact, has been rather to hasten than show weakness."
Hall, May 22, 1885.

6. A defect, failing, or fault; a weakness. Every one has his weakness. (It takes a plural.)

weal (1), *wele, *weale, *s.* [*weald, weala* = opulence, prosperity; from *wel* = well (q.v.); cogn. with *weal*, welfare; *Sw. val*; *O. H. G. weala, walo*; *Ger. wohl*.]

1. A sound, healthy, or prosperous condition of persons or things; the being well; welfare, prosperity.

"By every chief who fought or fell
For Albion's weal in battle field."
Scott: *Barclay*.

2. The body politic; the state, commonwealth.

"The special watchmen of our English weal."
Shaksp.: *1 Henry VI.*

3. The public, general, or common well-being, welfare, or prosperity of a community, state, or society.

"A foe to the public weal."
Shaksp.: *Coriolanus*.

*weal-balanced, *a.* Kept in proportion by reasons of state.

"By cold gradation and weal-balanced."
Shaksp.: *Measure for Measure*.

*weal-public, *weal-publ, *s.* The public weal; the commonwealth.

"Set upon spoil on either part they sell
Whilst the weal-public they in re."
Drayton: *Miscell.* of Que. 4.

*weals-man, *s.* A man who professes to consult the public weal.

"Meeting two such weals-men as you."
Shaksp.: *Coriolanus*.

weal (2), *wehal, *s.* [*A.S. wehal*.]

of a stripe; a wale (q.v.).

"Like warts or weals it hangs upon his face."
Shaksp.: *Coriolanus*.

*weal (1), *v.t.* [WEAL (1), *s.*] To weal or welfare of.

*weal (2), *weale, *v.t.* [WEAL (2), *s.*] To weal or welfare of.

"Thy sacred body was striped of thy end sealed with bloody stripes."
Sp. Hall.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fill, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hér, there; pine, pít, sire, sir, marine; s'er, wóre, wólf, wórk, whé, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. se, ce = é; ey = á; qu =

ous = aus. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

11. To bring about gradually; to affect by degrees; hence, to cause to think or act in a certain direction, way, or line. (Often with *in* or *into*.)
 "Trade wear us into a liking of what, possibly, is the first essay displeased us."—*Locke*.

* 12. To consume, pass, or spend tediously. (Followed by *away*.)
 "What makes, what dances,
 To wear away this long age of three hours."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

W. Intransitive:

1. To be undergoing gradual impairment or diminution; to waste gradually; to diminish or pass away by attrition, use, or time.
 "Though marble wear with raining."
Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece, l. 1.

2. To pass away, as time; often with an idea of tediousness. (Followed by *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.)
 "The day wears away."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, II.

3. To be worn appendant to the body; to be the fashion.
 "Like the brooch and the toothpick, which wear not now."—*Shakespeare: All's Well*, I. 1.

* 4. To become fit by wearing, as a garment.
 "So wears she, to him."
Shakespeare: Twelfth Night, II. 4.

5. To last in wearing; as, This cloth will not wear.

6. To move or advance slowly; to make gradual progress.

* 7. To become, to grow.
 "The signards began to wear weary, for winter drew on."—*Berners: Prioresse's Tale*, l. 471.

* 1. To wear away; to impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.

2. To wear off:
 (1) *Trans.*: To remove or diminish by attrition; to rub off.

(2) *Intrans.*: To pass away by degrees.

3. To wear out:
 (1) *Transitive*:
 (a) To render useless by wearing; to wear till no longer.

(b) To waste, destroy, or consume by degrees.
 "Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen, I. 1.

(c) To harass, to exhaust.
 "He shall wear out the saints."—*Daniel* vii. 25.

(d) To waste or consume the strength of.
 "This very red hot lecher, quite worn out
 With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout."
J. Dryden, Jun.: Juvenal, xiv. 76.

(2) *Intrans.*: To become useless from wear.
 "They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for pilgrims, as sword, shield, helmet, breastplate, all prayer, and shoes that would not wear out."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 1.

4. To wear the breeches: To be the master. (Said of a husband or wife.)
 "You must not look to be my Mr. Sir,
 Nor talk of the house as though you wore the breeches.
 No, nor command in anything."
Bacon & Flax: Rule a Wife & have a Wife, II.

5. To wear well (or ill):
 (1) To be wasted away or worn out slowly (or quickly); to last a long (or short) time in use; to be affected by time or use with difficulty (or ease).

(2) To look well (or ill) for one's years. (*Colley*.)

wear (2), v.t. & t. [The same word as **WEAR (1)**.]

Nautical:
A. Trans.: To bring on the other tack by turning the vessel round stern to the wind.
 "We were obliged in the afternoon to wear ship."
Ansley: Voyages, bk. I, ch. xvi.

B. Intrans.: To come round on the other tack.

wear (3), v.t. [A.S. *wearian*; cogn. with *lecl. verga*; Dan. *verge*; Goth. *warpan*.]

1. To guard, to watch, to defend.

2. To ward off; to prevent from approaching or entering; as, To wear a wolf from sheep.

wear (1), s. [WEAR (1), *v.*]

1. The act of wearing; the state of being worn; as, I have this coat in wear.

2. Diminution by attrition, use, time, or the like; as, the wear and tear of a dress.

* 3. That which is worn; the style of dress; hence, fashion, vogue.
 "Molley's the only wear."
Shakespeare: As You Like It, II. 7.

Wear and tear: The loss arising from wearing; the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by being used.
 "In the wear and tear of coin, and in that of plate."
Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. I, ch. v.

wear (2), s. [WEAR.]

wear-a-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *wear*; -able.]
A. As adj.: Capable of being worn; fit to be worn.

B. As subst.: Anything capable of being worn; dress.

wear-ër, s. [Eng. *wear* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who wears or carries on or appendant to the body; one who has something on his body.
 "Wore I the wearer of Antonia's beard."
Shakespeare: Antony & Cleopatra, I. 2.

2. That which wears, wastes, or diminishes.

wear-i-a-ble, a. [Eng. *wear*; -able.]
 Capable of becoming weary or fatigued.

wear-i-ful, a. [Eng. *wear*; -ful(1).] Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome.
 "It was of course suggested by the Jubilee; but contained no direct reference to that weariful word."
Athenaeum, Aug. 13, 1887, p. 222.

wear-i-ful-ly, adv. [Eng. *weariful*; -ly.] In a weariful or wearying manner; wearisomely.

wear-i-less, a. [Eng. *wear*; -less.] Un-tiring, incessant, indefatigable.
 "Wise by weariless observation."—*Lowell: Among My Books*, p. 171.

wear-i-ly, wear-y-ly, adv. [Eng. *wear*, *y*; -ly.]

1. In a wearied or fatigued manner; like one wearied.

2. So as to weary or fatigue; wearisomely.

wear-i-ness, wear-i-ness, wear-y-ness, wear-y-ness, s. [Eng. *wear*, *y*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being weary or fatigued; lassitude or exhaustion of strength induced by labour or exertion; fatigue.
 "At length with weariness and wine oppressed;
 They rise from table, and withdraw to rest."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses, III.

2. Uneasiness proceeding from monotonous continuance; ennui, tedium, languor.
 "Malady—in part, I fear, provoked
 By weariness of life."
Wordsworth: Excursion, c. II.

3. Wearisomeness, tediousness, fatigue.
 "The more remained out of the weariness and fatigue of their late marches."—*Clarendon*.

wear-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [WEAR (1), *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Applied to what is worn; fit for wearing; as, wearing apparel.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of carrying on or appendant to the body; the state of having on, as clothes.

"And they do so command and approve my apparel,
 with my judicious wearing of it, it above wonder."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour, II. 2.

2. That which is worn; dress, clothes, garments.

"The waded water channel, was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing."
P. Holland: Plinie, bk. VIII, ch. xlii.

wear-ish, wear-ish, wear-ishe, wear-ysh, a. [Frym. doubtful; prob. connected with *weary* (q.v.).]

1. Wizen, shrunken, withered.
 "Behind the goodly horse he placed a little wearish
 mail, and seeming thought to have but small strength."
North: Plutarch, p. 492.

2. Mischievous, evil-disposed, malicious, shrewish.

"A wretched wearish elf."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. v. 8.

3. Worthless; of naught.

"Being overwhimed with wearish opinions."
Eden: Matthew, v.

wear-i-some, a. [Eng. *wear*, *y*; -some.]

Causing weariness; tiresome, fatiguing, tedious, irksome, monotonous, wearying.

"The march of the preceding night had been wearisome."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

wear-i-some-ly, adv. [Eng. *wearisome*; -ly.] In a wearisome manner; so as to cause weariness; tediously.

"Neither to hurry over any part thoughtlessly, nor lengthen it wearisomely."—*Secker: Works*, vol. VI, lect. 38.

wear-i-some-ness, wear-i-some-ness, s. [Eng. *wearisome*; -ness.] Quality or state of being wearisome; tediousness.

"But no worthy enterprises can be done out continual plodding and wearisomeness."
Terrachord.

wear-y, wear-ic, wear-

wer-y, a. [A.S. *werg*; = tired.]
 O. Sax. *werg* = weary, as *sidh-werg* with a journey; O. H. Ger. *werg*.
 Skrat connected with A.S. *weard*, to travel, from *wor* = a hard place; hence, the orig. meaning was over wet or swampy places, the to cause fatigue. *Wör* is identical with *we*, *we* = ooze; so that *w* = bedaubed with mire; dragged = ooze, wetness, toil, fatigue.]

1. Having the strength much exhausted by labour or violent exertion; strength, endurance, patience, worn out; tired, fatigued, exhausted.

"The weary wanderer sunk to sleep."
Scott: Rime.

2. Impatient of the continuance of a thing painful, tedious, irksome, disgusted, sick.

"I am weary of this chary."—*Shakespeare*.

3. Causing fatigue or tedium; wearisome, irksome.

"Their weary hours the warblers."
Scott.

* 4. Causing disgust or loathing; odious.

"The acrid and most loathed wear."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure.

5. Feeble, sick, puny. (*From*.)

wear-y, v.t. & t. [WEAR, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make weary; to reduce the strength or endurance of; fatigue, to exhaust.

"Many having a long time wearied
 shoes rather to cast their targets out of
 Goldings."—*Caesar*, fol. 12.

2. To exhaust the patience or impatience of continuance.

"Till that at last
 wearied with their inquiries, with
 his presence."
Milton.

* 3. To harass by something irksome.
 "To weary him with my assiduous."
Milton.

B. Intrans.: To become weary; to tire; to become impatient of continuance.

* To weary out: To subdue or fatigue or irksomeness.

wear-y, s. [A.S. *werg* = a curse. (Only used in the phrase "Wear-y on you," &c. = a curse.) (Scott.)]

wear-y-ful, a. [WEARFUL.]

wear-sand, wear-sön, wear-sö, s. [A.S. *wesand*; cogn. with *we-sand*, *s.*]

sand, the gull, prob. pr. *pa* (q.v.), and so = the wheezing; with O. Fries. *wesand*, *wesand*; M. H. Ger. *wesant*; I. or trachea.

"The feld go down my wear-sand at his belt."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, bk. xiv.

wear-sol, wear-söl, wear-söl, s. [A.S. *wesol*; cogn. with *we-sol*, *s.*]

sol, the gull, prob. pr. *pa* (q.v.), and so = the wheezing; with O. Fries. *wesol*, *wesol*; M. H. Ger. *wesant*; I. or trachea.

I. Literally:

1. *Wool*: The genus *Patomus*; *torius vulgaris*, the Common Wool.

about twelve inches, of which the nearly a quarter. Body stretched, arched, head small and flattened, and remarkably quick and lively.

shorter than the trunk and very short, and without a tail; legs short and furred to end of part light reddish-brown, under white. It feeds on insects and small birds, and, according to *Quadrupeds*, p. 183, it would be a stronger of vermin than any other depredator. (Observed in the white in winter, though the

fæc, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marīnede; or, woro, wōlf, werk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; try, Syrian. æ, œ = e; ey = a;



bird, *Ploceus galbula*; while the S

šte, šat, šare, amidst, what, šall, šather; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thire; pine, pit, šire, air, marine
or, wōc, wolf, work, whā, šon; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, šall; trī, šyrian. se, ce = ē; ey = a; q

weeping-rock, *s.* A porous rock from which water exudes or trickles.

weeping-spring, *s.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

weeping-tree, *s.*
Bot. & Hort.: A general name for a tree with pendulous branches. In most cases it is a variety of one with erect or spreading branches.

weeping-willow, *s.*
Bot.: *Salix babingtonii*, a willow with delicate pendulous branches, fancifully supposed to resemble long, dishevelled hair like that of the Jewish king, lives by the rivers of Babylon (Psalm cxxxviii. 1, 2). It has lanceolate, acuminate, finely serrate leaves. It is indigenous in China, on the Euphrates and some other rivers of Asiatic Turkey, and in the North of Africa. It is cultivated in the United States and in Europe for the elegance of its appearance and foliage.

weep-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. weep*; *-ly*.] In a weeping manner; with weeping; with tears.

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weigh (*gh* silent) (*1*). *s.* [*Wron*, *v.*] A certain quantity or measure estimated by weight; a measure of weight. [*WEIGH*.]

weigh-bank, **weigh-bank**, *s.* The beam of a balance for weighing; hence, in plural = a pair of scales. [*Scotch*.]

weigh-house, *s.* A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable scales.

weigh-lock, *s.* A cat-lock at which horses are weighed, and their tonnage settled.

weigh-shaft, *s.* The rocking shaft used in working the slide-valves by the eccentric.

weigh-a-ble (*gh* silent) (*2*). *s.* [*See def.*]

weigh-age (*as wa-lig*). *s.* [*Eng. weigh*, *v.*; *-age*.] A rate or toll paid for weighing goods.

weighed (*gh* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [*Wron*, *v.*]

weigh-er (*gh* silent), *s.* [*Eng. weigh*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which weighs; an officer appointed to weigh goods or to test weights.

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weigh-ling (gh silent), *pr. pres. a. & v. weigh, v.*

A. & B. do pr. & particip. adj. (See the verb).

C. As substantive:

1. The act of ascertaining the weight of goods.

2. As much as is weighed at once; as, a weighing of lead.

weighing-cage, a. A cage in which live animals may be conveniently weighed, as pigs, sheep, calves, &c.

weighing-house, a. The same as **weighing-house** (q. v.).

weighing-machine, a. A machine for ascertaining the weight of any object; a common balance, a spring balance, a steelyard, or the like. The term is, however, generally applied to machines which are employed to ascertain the weight of heavy bodies, such as those used for determining the weight of loaded vehicles, machines for weighing cattle, or heavy goods, such as large casks, keels, or the like. Some are constructed on the principle of the lever or steelyard, others on that of a combination of levers, and others on that of the spring balance.

weight, * weight (gh silent), *** wayght, * weght, * weyght, * wight, a.** [A.S. *weht*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wicht*, *gewicht*; Dut. *gewicht*; Ger. *gewicht*; Ital. *peso*; Dan. *vægt*; Sw. *vigt*.] (*Wright, v.*)

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That property of bodies through which they tend towards the centre of the earth; gravity.

2. The measure of the force of gravity, as determined for any particular body; in a popular sense, the amount which any body weighs; the quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit.

"The weight of an hair will turn the scales between their avoirdupois."—*Shakspeare, Henry IV., ii. 4.*

3. A piece (usually) of metal of known gravity, and used with scales to determine the gravity of other bodies.

4. A particular scale, system, or mode of ascertaining the relative heaviness of bodies; as, troy weight, avoirdupois weight, &c. Weights vary according to the commodity they are intended to weigh. Thus the following are in use: (1) The grain, computed decimally, for scientific purposes; (2) troy weight; (3) troy ounce, with decimal multiples and divisions, called *trillion* weight; (4) bankers' weights for sovereigns; (5) apothecaries' weight; (6) diamond weight and pearl weight, including the *carat*; (7) Avoirdupois weight; (8) weights for hay and straw; (9) wool weights, using as factors 2, 3, 7, 13, and their multiples; (10) sail weights, decimal numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 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928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

5. A heavy mass; something heavy.

"A man leaveth better with weights in his hands than without."—*Bacon, Natural History.*

6. In clocks, one of two masses of metal which by their weight articulate the machinery.

7. Pressure, burden, load.

"Burdened with the weight of pain."—*Shakspeare, Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.*

8. Importance, consequence, moment, impressiveness.

"Such a point of weight, as near mine honour."—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII., iii. 1.*

9. Power, influence, importance, consideration.

"If any man of weight, loyal, able, and well informed, would require to Saint Germaine and explain the state of things, his majesty would easily be convinced."—*Marcus, Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

II. Technically:

1. **Physics:** The measure of the force of a body acted on by gravitation; the downward pressure of a body thus acted upon. As it is produced by the influence of gravity on all the particles of the body, it is proportional to the quantity of matter in the body. Weight obviously exists in solids and liquids; it does so

also in gases, though their extreme fluidity and expansibility may seem to suggest the contrary. Weight being produced by the action of gravity, it slightly increases as the body is removed from the equator towards the poles, owing to the flattening of the earth in the latter region; the diminished speed at which the earth rotates in high latitudes has a similar influence; a body also weighs less on a mountain top than on a plain, being at a greater distance from the earth's mass. It is also slightly affected by the temperature of the air and its barometric pressure. (*DENSITY, GRAVITY.*)

2. **Mech.:** The resistance which in a machine has to be overcome by the power; in the simpler mechanical powers, as the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, and the like, usually the heavy body that is in motion or held in equilibrium by the power.

3. **Pathol.:** A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or any portion of it, as, a weight on the stomach. In the case of the organ just mentioned, this generally arises from indigestion food.

4. **Dial weight:** A heavy, oppressive, or greatly impeding burden.

weight-carrier, a. A horse stout and strong enough to carry a heavy rider.

"Fifteen weight-carriers, including Redskin."—*Field, March 20, 1866.*

weight-nail, a.

Nail: A nail heavier than a deck-nail, and used for fastening buttons, cleats, &c.

weight-rest, a.

Lathe: A rest which is held steadily upon the shears by a weight suspended beneath.

weight-thermometer, a.

Instrument: A glass cylinder to which is joined a bent capillary glass tube, open at the end. It is weighed first empty, and then when filled with mercury, the subtraction of the smaller from the larger number gives the weight of the mercury. It is then raised to a known temperature, when a certain quantity of the expanding mercury passes out. From this the temperature can be deduced.

weight (gh silent), *v.* (*WEIGHT, a.*) To add or attach a weight or weights to; to load with additional weight; to cause to carry additional weight; to add to the heaviness of.

"Dark arts are in certain quarters practiced to a lamentable extent in disguising and weighting loss."—*Daily Telegraph, June 26, 1866.*

weight-éd (gh silent), *pa. pr. or a.* (*WEIGHT, v.*)

weighted-lathe, a. A lathe in which the rest is held down firmly on the shears by a suspended weight.

weight-I-ly (gh silent), *adv.* (*Eng. weighty; -ly.*)

1. In a weighty manner; heavily, ponderously.

2. With force, influence, or impressiveness; with moral power or force; seriously, impressively.

"In his poetry the word, because he makes his agents speak weightily and sentimentally."—*Brown, On the Idyls.*

weight-I nées (gh silent), *a.* (*Eng. weighty; -ness.*)

1. The quality or state of being weighty; heaviness, gravity, ponderosity, weight.

"The cave in which these bones lay sleeping sound, Was lost of earth, and with her weightiness Upon them fell."—*Spenser, Ruin of Time.*

2. Solidity, force, impressiveness; power of convincing; as, the weightiness of an argument.

3. Importance.

"Before a due examination be made proportionable to the weightiness of the matter."—*Locke, on Human Understanding, bk. ii., ch. xii.*

weight-ling (gh silent), *s.* (*Eng. weight; -ing.*)

Found: The act of holding down the flasks in which the mould has been made so as to resist the upward pressure of the metal.

*** weight-léss** (gh silent), *a.* (*Eng. weight; -less.*)

1. Having no weight; light, imponderable.

"Light and weightless down Perforce must move."—*Shakspeare, Henry IV., iv. 4.*

2. Of unimportance or consideration.

"And so [they] are oft times emboldened to treat upon them as from aloft very weak and weightless discourses."—*Sp. Hall: A poet against Brownists, 1.*

weight-méat (gh silent), *s.* (*Eng. weight; -ment.*) The act of weighing.

"Accepted after full examination and approval by the responsible authorities."—*Shakspeare, Richard III., v. 1.*

weight-y, * weight-y (*Eng. weight; -y.*)

1. Having or being of great weight; ponderous.

"It is too weighty for your age."—*Shakspeare, Richard III., v. 1.*

2. Important, serious, momentous.

"To give your counsel to this weighty business."—*Shakspeare, Richard III., v. 1.*

3. Calculated or adapted to the mind; convincing, cogent.

"My reasons are both good and weighty."—*Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, i. 3.*

4. Burdensome; hard to bear.

"The crown of empire are great as which lies upon the shoulders of princes."—*Shakspeare, Henry VIII., v. 1.*

5. Grave or serious in aspect.

6. Entitled to authority on experience, ability, or character.

7. Rigid, severe.

"It after two days shone. Above it attend our scepter judgment."—*Shakspeare, Richard III., v. 1.*

weil, wíel, a. [A.S. *weil*; O.H.G. *weil*; Lat. *quoniam*.]

1. Because, forasmuch as; inasmuch as; and so on; the *Avondale*.—*Scott, R. B.*

wein-mán-né-m (w as v), *a.* [Lat. *vinum* (m); Lat. *vinum* (m).]

wein-mán-né-m (w as v), *a.* [Lat. *vinum* (m); Lat. *vinum* (m).]

wein-mán-né-m (w as v), *a.* [Lat. *vinum* (m); Lat. *vinum* (m).]

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wein-mán-né-m (w as v), *a.* [Lat. *vinum* (m); Lat. *vinum* (m).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A spring, a fountain; water issuing from the earth.

"Of wells sweet and cold you."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 1.

(2) An artificial structure from which a supply of water is obtained for domestic or other purposes; a shaft dug or bored in the ground to obtain water, and walled or lined with bricks, &c., to prevent the caving in of the sides.

"The book of Genesis (the most venerable monument of antiquity, considered merely with a view to history, will furnish us with frequent instances of violent contentions concerning wells; the exclusive property of which appears to have been established in the first digger or occupant, even in such places where the ground and herbage remained yet in common."—*Strabo*. Comment, bk. II, ch. I.

(3) A similar structure or shaft sunk into the earth to procure oil, brine, &c.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A spring, a source, an origin.

"Crist, that of perfection is well."

Chaucer: C. T., l. 550.

(2) The space in a law-court, immediately in front of the judges' bench, occupied by counsel, &c.

(3) The hollow part between the seats of a jaunting car, used for holding luggage, &c.

* (4) (See extract.)

"A well in the language of those seas, denotes one of the whirlpools, or circular eddies, which wheel and boil with astonishing strength, and are very dangerous."—Scott: *Pirate*, ch. xxviii. (Note.)

11. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The space in a building in which winding-stairs are placed, usually lighted from the roof; sometimes limited to the open space in the middle of a winding-staircase, or to the opening in the middle of a staircase built round a hollow newel. Called also a Well-hole and Well-staircase.

2. *Mil. mining*: An excavation in the earth, with branches or galleries running out of it.

3. *Mining*: The lower part of a furnace into which the water falls.

4. Nautical:

(1) A partition to enclose the pumps from the bottom to the lower decks, to render them accessible, and prevent their being damaged.

(2) A compartment in a sailing-vessel, formed by bulkheads properly strengthened and tightened off, having the bottom perforated with holes, to give free admission to the water, so that fish may be kept alive therein.

¶ (1) *Artesian well*: [ARTESIAN-WELL.]

(2) *Dark well*: [DARK-WELL.]

(3) *Mined well*: A well containing mineral waters. [MINERAL-WATERS.]

well boat, *s.* A fishing-boat having a well in it to convey fish alive to market. [WELL, *s.* B. 4 (2).]

well borer, *s.* One who or that which digs or bores for water; a well-digger or maker.

well-bucket, *s.* A vessel used for drawing water from a well.

well-deck, *s.*

Next: An open space in a ship between the fore-castle and poop. (Used also adjectively.)

"The objection to the *well-deck* ship is not due to structural form, but to the simple point whether, if a sea should flood the hollow between her fore-castle and her poop, her capacity of buoyancy is equal to the support of this additional load of tons upon the weight of water."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 22, 1888.

well-drain, *s.*

1. A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a pit or well, serving to discharge the water of wet land.

2. A drain leading to a well.

* *well-drain*, *v.t.* To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by means of machinery.

well-dressing, *s.*

Anthrop.: An old custom observed at Thelington, in Derbyshire, of dressing the wells and springs with flowers on Ascension Day. After morning prayer, a procession is formed, headed by the clergymen, and the wells are visited and prayers offered and hymns sung at each well. The custom is said to commemorate a fearful drought which visited Derbyshire in the summer of 1615, during which

time the wells of Thelington flowed as usual. More probably it is a survival of water-worship (q. v.).

"In consequence of its questionable origin, whether Pagan or Popish, we have heard some good but stratagelous people condemn the *well-dressing* greatly."—*Chambers*: *Book of Days*, l. 507.

well-flowering, *s.*

Anthrop.: *Well-dressing* (q. v.).

"The pure sparkling water . . . makes this feast of the *well-flowering* one of the most beautiful of all the old customs that are left in 'merry England.'"—*Chambers*: *Book of Days*, l. 507.

well-grass, *† well-herse*, *s.*

Bot.: *Nasturtium officinale*. (Scotch.)

well-head, *s.* The source, head, or origin of a river, &c.; a spring of water.

"Up to the middle-girths in a *well-head*, as the springs are called."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xv.

well-hole, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in some mechanical contrivances.

2. *Arch.*: The same as WELL, *s.* II. 1.

* *well-herse*, *s.* [WELL-GRASS.]

well-packing, *s.* A bag of flaxseed—known as a *sealing-bag*—or some other material placed around a well-tube in an oil-well to isolate the oil-bearing strata from water above or below.

well-room, *s.*

1. A room built over a spring, or to which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.

2. A place in the bottom of a boat where the water is collected, and where it is thrown out with a scoop.

well-sinker, *s.* One who digs or sinks wells.

well-sinking, *s.* The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act or process of boring for water.

* *well-spring*, *s.* A source of continual supply.

"Understanding is a *well-spring* unto him that bath it."—*Proverbs* xvi. 22.

well-staircase, *s.* [WELL, *s.* II. 1.]

well sweep, *s.* A swipe or swipe for a well.

well-trap, *s.* A sink-trap.

well-tube point, *s.* An anchor or spear-point at the bottom end of a perforated tube for a drive well.

well-water, *s.* The water which flows into a well from subterranean springs; water drawn from a well.

* *well*, *welle*, *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *wellan*, *wyllan*.] [WELL, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth or a spring; to flow.

"Blood that *welled* from out the wound."

Beowulf: l. 1091; *Elene* x. l. 134.

B. *Trans.*: To pass forth, as from a well.

"To her people wealth they forth do *well*."

And health to every breccin nation."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 28.

well, *wel*, *adv. & a.* [A.S. *wel*, *well*; cogn. with Dut. *wel*; *leel*, *vel*, *ral*; Dan. *vel*; Sw. *vel*; Goth. *wela*; O. H. Ger. *wela*, *wola*; Gr. *wolh*, *wel*. From the same root as Lat. *velo* = to wish; Gr. *βουλόμαι* (*boulomai*) = to wish; Sansc. *vrta* = better; *vrta* = a wish; *vr* = to choose; Eng. *will*, *weal*, and *wealth*.]

A. As adverb:

1. In a proper or right manner; justly; not ill or wickedly.

"I'll thou dost not *well*, sin lieth at the door."

Genesis iv. 7.

2. Justly, fairly, excuseably, reasonably.

"He might, indeed, *well* be appalled."—*Maccanlay*:

Dist. Eng., ch. ix.

3. In a satisfactory manner; happily, fortunately.

"We prosper *well* in our return."—*Shakespeare*: *Tempest*, II. i.

4. Satisfactorily, properly.

"A *well* proportioned steed."

Shakespeare: *Venus & Adonis*, 990.

5. To or in a sufficient degree; adequately, fully, perfectly.

"Let us go up at once and possess it: for we are *well* able to overcome it."—*Numbers* xiii. 32.

6. Thoroughly, fully: as, Let the cloth be *well* cleaned.

7. Sufficiently, abundantly, amply.

"The plain of Jordan . . . was *well* watered where."—*Genesis* xiii. 10.

8. Very much; greatly; to a degree gives pleasure.

"I can be *well* contented."

Shakespeare: *Venus & Adonis*.

9. Favourably; with praise or commendation.

"All the world speaks *well* of you."—*Pope*, l.

10. Conveniently, suitably, advantageously: as, I cannot *well* go to-day.

11. Skillfully; with due art: as, The *well* done.

* 12. Quite, fully.

"*Well* nine-and-twenty in a company."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, p.

13. Far; considerably; not a little.

"Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well* stricken."—*Genesis* xviii. 11.

B. As adjective:

1. Acting in accordance with right.

Right, just.

"The prelate that ben *well* gouvernour."—*W.*

Timothy v. v.

2. Just, right, proper: as, It was *well* thus.

3. In accordance with wish or desire;

factory, fortunate; as it should be.

"It was *well* with us in Egypt."—*Numbers* x.

4. Satisfactory.

"To mar the subject that before was *well*."

Shakespeare: *Summer*.

5. Being in health; having a sound

with a regular performance of the natural

proper functions of all the organs; not

diseased, or sick; healthy.

"You look out *well*."

Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*.

6. Comfortable; not suffering inconvenience

satisfied.

"Will't please your worship to come in? I

thank you, heartily; I am very *well*."—*Sh.*

Merry Wives, I. i.

7. Being in favour; favoured.

"He was *well* with Henry V."—*Fourth*—*H.*

Tragedy.

8. At rest; free from the cares of

world; happy. (Said of the dead.)

"We use to say the dead are *well*."

Shakespeare: *Anthony & Cleopatra*.

¶ *Well* is now always used predicatively

It is therefore frequently difficult to

when it is used as an adjective and

an adverb. It is sometimes used

twice, as in the example.

"*Well* be with you, gentlemen."—*Shakespeare*: *B.*

II. 2.

¶ (1) *As well*: Rather right, contented

proper than otherwise: as, It may be

to go.

(2) *As well as*: Together with; one as

as the other.

"Cynthia was the magazine of all the trash

Rethiana, by the Nile, as *well* as of those

that came from the west by Alexander."

Shakespeare: *On Com.*

(3) *To leave (or let) well alone*: To be

trist with circumstances.

(4) *Well enough*: In a moderate

manner; fairly, satisfactorily,

well: as, He *well* *well* enough.

(5) *Well to live*: Having a competent

well-off.

"His father . . . is *well* to live."—*Shakespeare*:

Merchant of Venice, II. 2.

(6) Used elliptically for "It is well,"

an expression of satisfaction, acquiescence,

concession, and sometimes a mere

or to avoid abruptness: as, *Well*, it shall

¶ *Well* is used in combination

with words, principally adjectives and

express what is right, fit, laudable, sat-

isfactory, or not defective. The meanings of

of these compounds are sufficiently ob-

vious.

* *well-according*, *a.* Agreeing

in accord.

"Bless are the early hearts and gentle hands

That mingle their *well-according* blood."

Byron: *Lara*.

* *well-acquainted*, *a.* Having intimate

knowledge or personal knowledge;

known.

"There's not a man I meet, but doth salute

As if I were their *well-acquainted* friend."

Shakespeare: *Comedy of Errors*.

* *well-advised*, *a.* Under good

advice.

"My grandfathers, *well-advised*, hath sent by me

The goodliest weapons of his armory."

Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, I.

Wite, wit, fire, amidst, what, full, father: *wē, wēt, hōre, camēl, hēr, thēre*: *pine, pit, fire, sir, marino*: *gō,*
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; *mūte, eub, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll*; *try, Sŷrian*. *ae, oe = ē*; *ey = ā*; *qu = k*

well-a-near, *adv.* Almost.
*"Well-a-near
 Does sail in travel with her fear,"*
Shakspeare: Pericles, III.

well-apparalled, *a.* Well-dressed,
 adorned.
"Well-apparalled April,"
Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet, I. 2.

well-appointed, *a.* Fully armed or
 equipped; fully prepared for service.
"In him thy well-appointed proxy see,"
Compter: Tircinius, 976.

well-approved, *a.* Of proved or
 known skill.
*"There dwelt also not far from thence one Mr.
 skill, an ancient and well-approved physician,"*
Bacon: Pilgrims Progress, pt. II.

well-armed, *a.* Well furnished with
 arms or weapons of offence or defence.
*"But Ajax, dying in his hardy deed,
 The well-armed Greeks to Argosion lead,"*
Pope: Homer: Iliad vii, 378.

well-attempered, *a.* Well regulated
 or harmonized. (*Tennyson: Ode on Wellington.*)

well-authenticated, *a.* Supported by
 good authority.

well-balanced, *a.* Rightly or properly
 balanced.
*"And the well-balanced world on hinges hung
 And cast the dark foundation deep,"*
Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

well-behaved, *a.*
 1. Of good behaviour; courteous in manner.
 2. Becoming, decent.
*"Give such orderly and well-behaved reproof to all
 insolencies,"* *Shakspeare: Merry Wives of Windsor, II.*

well-beloved, *a.* Greatly beloved.
"How happily he lives, how well-beloved,"
Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen of Verona, I. 2.

well-becoming, *a.* Well becoming.
*"Rome a royal empress,
 Unfurnished of her well-becoming troops,"*
Shakspeare: Titus Andronicus, II. 1.

well-born, *a.* Of good birth; not of
 mean or low birth.

well-bought, *a.* Won by hard exertion.
"Conquered a well-bought wealth,"
Scott: Don Quixote, xiv. (Concl.)

well-breathed, *a.* Of good bottom;
 having good wind.
"The well-breathed eagle drives the flying fawn,"
Pope: Homer: Iliad xlii, 244.

well-bred, *a.*
 1. Of good breeding; refined in manners;
 polite, cultivated.
*"Say what strange motive, Godhead could compel
 A well-bred Lord to assume a gentle Belle?"*
Pope: Epique of the Lock, I. 4.
 2. Of good breed, stock, or race; well-
 born. Applied especially to horses, and other
 domestic animals, which have descended from
 a race of ancestors that have through several
 generations possessed in a high degree the
 properties which it is the great object of the
 breeder to attain.

well-chosen, *a.* Selected with good
 judgment.
"His well-chosen bride," *Shakspeare: 3 Henry VI., II. 1.*

well-complexioned, *a.* Having a good
 complexion.

well-concerted, *a.* Designed or planned
 with skill.
"With well-concerted art to end his woes,"
Pope: Homer: Odyssey xlii, 82.

well-conditioned, *a.*
 1. *Old Lang.*: Being in a good or whole-
 some frame of mind or body.
"See, in this well-condition'd soul a third,"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bh. v.
 2. *Surg.*: Being in a state tending to health;
 as, a well-conditioned wound or sore.

well-conducted, *a.*
 1. Properly conducted, led on, or managed;
 as, a well-conducted expedition.
 2. Being of good moral conduct; behaving
 or acting well: as, a well-conducted boy.

well-conned, *a.* Carefully or attentively
 examined.
*"From me, thus nurtured, dost thou seek
 The classic poet's well-conned task,"*
Scott: Marion, III. (Intro.)

well-consenting, *a.* In complete ac-
 cord.
"Let both unite, with well-consenting mind,"
Pope: Homer: Iliad I. 370.

well-content, **well-contented**, *a.*
 Satisfied, happy.
"If thou survive my well-contented day,"
Shakspeare: Sonnet 22.

well-conned, *a.* Planned with skill;
 crafty, artful.
"Not force, but well-conned fraud, well-woven mares,"
Milton: P. N., I. 97.

well-dealing, *a.* Fair in dealing with
 others; honest.
"To merchants, our well-dealing countrymen,"
Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors, I. 1.

well-defined, *a.* Clearly defined, ex-
 plained, or marked out: as, a well-defined
 line.

well-derived, *a.* Good by birth and
 descent.
"My soul corrupts a well-derived nature,"
Shakspeare: All Well's that Ando Well, III. 2.

well-deserving, *a.* Full of merit;
 worthy.
*"I'll give thee so much land
 To any well-deserving friend,"*
Shakspeare: 1 Henry IV., III. 1.

well-desired, *a.* Much sought and
 invited. (*Shakspeare: Othello, II. 1.*)

well-directed, *a.* Properly or rightly
 addressed.
"They breathe in faith their well-directed prayers,"
Compter: Exposition, 230.

well-disciplined, *a.* Well-trained; kept
 under good discipline.
*"The power of self-government which is character-
 istic of men trained in well-disciplined camps,"*
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. v.

well-disposed, *a.* Being of a right or
 fair disposition; well-affected, loyal, true.
"You lose a thousand well-disposed hearts,"
Shakspeare: Richard II., A. 1.

well-disputed, *a.* Well contested or
 fought.
*"Could be the man [even private Greeks would say]
 Who dares desert this well-disputed day,"*
Pope: Homer: Iliad xvii, 478.

well-deer, *s.* One who performs rightly
 his moral and social duties.

well-doing, *s. & a.*
A. *As subst.*: Right performance of duties;
 upright conduct.
B. *As adj.*: Acting uprightly; npright;
 acquitting one's self well.
*"I am safe, not for my own deserts, but those
 Of a well-doing sire,"*
Byron: Heaven & Earth, I. 5.

well-famed, *a.* Famous.
"My well-famed lord of Troy, no less to you,"
Shakspeare: Julius & Cleopatra, IV. 4.

well-favored, **well-fard**, **well-
 favored**, *a.* Handsome; well-formed; pleasing
 to the eye.
*"The lay was in very mean clothes, but of a fresh
 and well-favored countenance,"* (*Angus: Pilgrims
 Progress, pt. II.*)

well-feasted, *a.* Having enjoyed a
 good feast.
*"Loth are brilliant in their wine;
 And the well-fed priest, then solemn fired
 With zeal,"* *Milton: Samson Agonistes, I. 118.*

well-fed, *a.* Supplied with good food in
 plenty.
"And well-fed sheep and stable oxen stay,"
Pope: Homer: Iliad xlii, 298.

well-filled, *a.* Plentifully supplied or
 furnished.
"He left no well-filled treasury,"
Longfellow: Christus de Manrique. (Trans.)

well-forwarning, *a.* Giving good
 or true warning. (*Shakspeare: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.*)

well-forged, *a.* Well forged or con-
 trived.
"He schooled us in a well-forged tale,"
Scott: Rob Roy, vi. 2.

well-formed, *a.* Based or founded on
 true principles.
*"Hence it is evident, that in a well-formed edu-
 cation, a course of history should ever precede a course
 of ethics,"* *Goldsmith: Polite Learning, ch. xlii.*

well-fought, **well-foughten**, *a.*
 Bravely fought.
"To tell and struggle through the well-fought day,"
Pope: Homer: Iliad xlii, 4.

well-found, *a.* Standing the test;
 tried, approved.
*"The present counsel, and last general
 For words well-meant and sentiments sincere,"*
Shakspeare: Coriolanus, v. 2.

well-founded, *a.* Founded or based on
 true or sure grounds.

well-governed, *a.* Well-mannered.
*"And, to say truth, Verona brags of him,
 To be a virtuous and well-governed youth,"*
Shakspeare: Romeo & Juliet, I. 2.

well-graced, *a.* In favour, popular.
"After a well-graced actor leaves the stage,"
Shakspeare: Richard II., v. 2.

well-grounded, *a.* Based on good
 grounds; well-founded.

well-havened, *a.* Having good har-
 bour.
*"As a gallant bark from Athina's coast . . .
 Shouts into port at some well-haven'd isle,"*
Compter: My Mother's Picture.

well-informed, *a.* Correctly informed;
 well furnished with information; intelligent.
*"The mind was well-informed, the passions held
 subordinate,"* *Compter: Tact, II. 718.*

well-instructed, *a.* Well taught.
*"But let the wise and well-instructed hand
 Once take the shell beneath his just command,"*
Compter: Construction, 304.

well-intentioned, *a.* Having good or
 honourable intentions.
*"He always designated those Dutchmen who had
 sold themselves to France as the well-intentioned
 party,"* *Murphy: Hist. Eng., ch. xlii.*

well-judged, *a.* Estimated, calculated,
 or judged correctly.
*"The well-judged purchase, and the gift
 That graced his letter'd store,"*
Compter: On the burning of Lord Mansfield's Library.

well-judging, *a.* Having good judg-
 ment, discernment, or observation.
*"So it is, when the mind is ending
 With a well-judging tale from above,"*
Compter: Catharina.

well-knit, *a.* Strongly compacted; hav-
 ing a firm or strong frame.
"O well-knit Hamon! strong-jointed Ransom!"
Shakspeare: Lord's Lovers, Act I. 2.

well-known, *a.* Fully or generally
 known or acknowledged.
*"No voice, well-known through many a day,
 To speak the last, the parting word,"*
Moore: Paradise & the Ford.

well-labored, *a.* Worked or wrought
 with care.
"And, last, a large, well-labored bowl had place,"
Pope: Homer: Iliad xlii, 287.

well-laboring, *a.* Working hard and
 successfully.
*"Whose well-laboring sword
 Had three times slain the appearance of the king,"*
Shakspeare: 2 Henry IV., I. 1.

well-learned, *a.* Full of learning;
 learned.
"Well-learned bishop,"
Shakspeare: Richard III., III. 2.

well-liking, *a.* Good-conditioned;
 plump.
*"They also shall bring forth more fruit in their
 age; and shall be fat and well-liking,"* *Psalm xcii, 14.*
(Prayer Book.)

well-lodged, *a.* Having suitable lodg-
 ing or abode.
"A mind well-lodged and masculine of course,"
Compter: Table Talk, 221.

well-looking, *a.* Of fairly good appear-
 ance.
"A well-looking animal," *Dickens: Annals, I.*

well-lost, *a.* Lost in a good cause.
*"Would your honour
 But gave me leave to try success, I'd venture
 The well-lost life of mine on his grace's cause,"*
Shakspeare: All's Well, I. 3.

well-loved, *a.* Much-loved; well-be-
 loved. (*Tennyson: Ulysses, 35.*)

well-mannered, *a.* Well-bred; polite,
 courteous, complaisant.
*"A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vin-
 dicator of liberty than with a temporizing poet, or well-
 mannered courtier,"* *Drayton: Juvenal, (Ibid.)*

well-meant, *a.* One whose intention
 is good.
*"Well-meanters think no harm: but for the rest,
 Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best,"*
Pope: Epique, (Ibid.)

well-meaning, *a.* Having good inten-
 tions; well-intentioned.
"My brother Gloucester, plain well-meaning soul,"
Shakspeare: Richard II., II. 1.

well-meant, *a.* Rightly or honestly
 meant or intended; sincere; said or done
 with good intent.
*"How oft, my brother, thy reproach I bear,
 For words well-meant and sentiments sincere,"*
Pope: Homer: Iliad xlii, 364.

well-measured, *a.* Written in true
 measure or metre. (*Milton: Sonnet 13.*)

well, *boy*; *poût*, *bow*; *cat*, *pell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. -*ing*.
-ian, *-tian* = *-shan*. -*tion*, *-sion* = *-shün*; -*tion*, -*gion* = *-shün*. -*cleus*, -*cleus*, -*cleus* = *-shün*. -*ble*, -*ble*, &c. = *-bpl*, *-dpl*.

yrrian. $ae, oe = \bar{e}$; $oy = \bar{a}$; $qu = i$

Mā, mā, mare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; gō,
or, wōre, wōlf, work, whā, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, ōir, rāle, fāll; trē, Syrian, se, se = ē; ey = a; qu =

well-being, s. [Eng. well, adv., and being.]
Welfare, happiness, prosperity.

"...actually I had a dream of the well-being of my husband."—*Stanger: Pilgrims Progress*, pt. II.

well-shire, s. [WELFARE.]

well-taken, s. [Named after the great duke of Wellington.] A kind of long-legged hawk, much worn by men in the first half of the nineteenth century.

"Common Wellingtons turn Roman boots."—*Kate: Modern Love*.

well-taken-to-me, s. [WELLINGTON.]

Botany:

1. An old genus of Abietes, founded by Lindley for the reception of *Wellingtonia pinnata*, the great tree of California. Some United States botanists, thinking that so splendid a tree, growing in the Western Continent, should be dedicated to the memory of an American rather than of a British hero, altered the name to *Washingtonia*. It is now, however, considered to be identical with *Sequoia* (q.v.). [MAMMOTH-TREE.]

2. A synonym of *Meliosma* (q.v.).

well-ness, s. [Eng. well, s.; -ness.] The state of being well or in good health. (*Hood*.)

Welsh, Welsh, Wëlich, a. & s. [A.S. welc, welisc, from *welch* = a foreigner.] [WALSLEY.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants.

B. As substantive:

1. The language spoken by Welsh people. It is a member of the Celtic family of languages, and forms with the Breton and the now extinct Cornish language the group known as the *Cymric*. It is noted for its remarkable capacity of forming compounds.

2. (Pl.) The people of Wales collectively.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, s. pl. *Caldeid, & Church Hist.*: A name for the Calvinistic Methodists (q.v.), the great majority of whose congregations are in Wales, and consist in large measure of members speaking the Welsh tongue.

Welsh clear-wing, s.
Idem: A British Hawk-moth, *Trichilium albidum*, found in Wales, the caterpillar feeding on birchwood.

Welsh chaffell, s. A very fine kind of flannel, chiefly hand-made, from the fleeces of the sheep of the Welsh mountains.

Welsh glaive, s. An ancient military weapon of the tall kind, but having, in addition to the cutting-blade, a hook at the back.

Welsh groin, s.

Arch.: A groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other.

Welsh hook, s. The same as **WELSH-SNAKE** (q.v.).

"...the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of *Welsh hook*."—*Shakespeare: Henry IV.*, II. 4.

Welsh-mat, s. A mat of cock-fighting, where all must fight to death.

"No one would stand a fairer chance of winning a *Welsh-mat*."—*Woolley: Doctor: City of Dreadful Night*.

Welsh mortgage, s. A mortgage in which there is no proviso or condition for repayment at any time. The agreement is that the mortgagor to whom the estate is conveyed shall receive the rents till his debt is paid, and in such case the mortgagor is entitled to redeem at any time.

Welsh mutton, s. A choice and delicate kind of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep fed on the Welsh mountains.

Welsh onion, s. [Lit. = the foreign onion.] A name given to *Allium fistulosum*. It has a very small bulb, but large, succulent, scaly leaves, which have a strong flavour. It is sown in autumn, as a scallion or spring salad onion, and is ready for use by spring.

Welsh parsley, s. A burlesque name for hemp, or the balters made of it.

Welsh poppy, s.

Bot.: *Meconopsis cambrica*, an named because it grows in Wales. [MECONOPSIS.]

Welsh-rabbit, s. [RABBIT.]

Welsh-wig, s. A worsted cap. (*Simmonds*.)

welsh, v. & t. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Trans.: To cheat by receiving sums staked as bets upon horse-races, and then decamping when the race is over.

"He stakes his money with one of the book-makers whom he has seen at his stand for many years, with the certainty that he will receive his winnings, and he is safe of being 'welshed'—which would probably be his fate on an English racecourse—if he is not lucky enough to spot the right horse."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 18, 1897.

B. Intrans.: To act as a welsher.

"Two men were convicted of *welshing* at Ascot races."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 4, 1894.

welsh-er, welsh-er, s. [Eng. welsh, v.; -er.] A professional betting-man who receives the sums staked by persons wishing to lay particular horses, and does not pay if he lo.

"The public has always understood that the law cannot be made to touch a *welsher*; and hence it is that forcible measures are often taken to inflict private vengeance."—*M. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1897.

Welsh-man, s. [Eng. Welsh, a., and man.] A native of the principality of Wales.

wel-some, wel-sum, a. [Eng. well, s., and some.] Well, prosperous. (*Wycliffe*.)

wel-some ly, wel-sum-ly, adv. [Eng. wel-some, s.; -ly.] In prosperity.

"I shall be turned again *welsumly*."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xiv. 21.

welt, welts, s. [Wel. *gwail* = a hem, a welt; *gwailtes* = the welt of a shoe; *gwaildu* = to welt, to hem; *gwailtas* = to form a welt; *gwailt* = a welt of a shoe, a border; *gwailtas* = a welt, a belt, a border; *gwailt* = a belt, a welt, a border; *gwailtas* = welting, striped; *gwailtas* = a welt, a border, the welt of a shoe.]

I. Orig. Lang.: A border, a hem, a fringe. "In phraseology, wherein men are brought of their right wits, to have a care of the skirts, fringes, and right of their garments, that they be in good order."—*P. Holland: House*, bk. vii, ch. li.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A narrow border to an ordinary or charge.

2. *Knitting-mach.*: A flap of work (as a heel-piece) disengaged laterally and knitted separately from the main body, and subsequently joined thereto by re-engagement of loops or by hand-knitting.

3. *Sheet-iron work*: A strip riveted to two contiguous portions which form a butt-joint, as distinguished from a lap or turned joint.

4. *Ship-build.*: A strip forming an additional thickness laid over a seam or joint, or placed in an angle to strengthen it. Applied to a form of back-strip which covers a flush joint.

5. *Shoemaking*: A strip of leather around the shoe, between the upper and the sole.

"If the *welts* were to project well beyond the top, the *welts* could be dubbed."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1894.

welt-rutter, s.

Shoemaking: A machine to cut the notches in the edge of the welt to permit it to be bent around and laid smoothly at the toe.

welt-machine, s.

Shoemaking: A machine to cut leather, cloth, &c., into a series of parallel strips, to be used as welts in side-sewing.

welt-shoulders, s. pl.

Leather: Curried leather fit for the welts of boots and shoes.

welt-trimmer, s. A cutting-tool for trimming the welts of shoes.

welt (1), v. t. [WELT, s.] To furnish with a welt; to fix a welt on; to ornament with a welt.

"The bodies and sleeves of green velvet, *welted* with white satin."—*Johnson: Don Quixote*, pt. III, ch. xiv.

welt (2), v. t. [WELT, v.]

welt-éd, a. [WELT (2), v.]

1. *Orig. Lang.*: Ropy or stringy. (*Proc.*)

2. *Bot.*: Flaccid, drooping, as *Carduus acanthoides*.

welt-er, welt-er, v. & t. [A frequent. from Mid. Eng. *welten* = to roll over, to overturn, to topple, to fall, to rush, from A.S. *wellan*, *wylltan* = to roll round; *wegian* with *tecl*, *wita* (ppa. *t. welta*) = to roll; *weltack* = to rotate; Dan. *welte* = to roll, to overturn; Sw. *weltan* = to roll, to wallow, to welter, frequent. from *walta* = to roll; Ger. *wälzen* =

to roll, to wallow, to welter, from *wälzen* = to roll; Goth. *waljan* = to subvert.] [WALTZ.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To roll, as the body of an animal; to tumble about; especially to roll or wallow in some foul matter, as mud, filth, blood, &c.

"A purple blood flows from the trunk that waters in the blood."—*Dryden: Virgil: Aeneid* II. 447.

"2. To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows."

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to rise and fall as waves; to toss about.

"And framy Nerves . . . From bottom depth with *welte* up the seas."—*Carleton: French Revolt*, pt. III, bk. iv, ch. III.

2. To make or force, as by wallowing or moving through something foul or liquid. (*Carleton*.)

welt-er, s. [WELTER, v.]

1. That in which one welters; mud, filth, slime, or the like.

2. Confusion.

"I leave the whole business in a frightful *welter*."—*Carleton: French Revolt*, pt. III, bk. iv, ch. III.

3. Used adjectively in horse-racing, and applied to the heaviest weighted race of the meeting. (In old racing lists the word is *queller*.)

Wël-witsch (or w as v), s. [See compound.]

Welwitsch's bat, s.

Zool.: *Vesperugo (Vesperugo) welwitschii*, a bat of variegated colours—brown, orange, yellow, and black—described by Gray from a specimen sent from Angola by Dr. Welwitsch.

wël-witsch i-a (or w as v), s. [Named from its discoverer, Dr. Welwitsch an African explorer, who died in 1872.]

Bot.: A genus of Gnetaceae, with but one known species, *Welwitschia mirabilis*. It rises from the sand in which it grows, putting forth two cutyledonous leaves, which ultimately become about six feet long, or rather more, coriaceous and ragged. No other leaves follow, but the connecting stem increases horizontally both above and below the insertion of the leaves, which it clasps in a marginal slit or cavity. From the upper side of the stem at the base of the leaves there are annually developed



WELWITSCHIA MIRABILIS.

several dichotomous stems six inches to a foot high, articulated, and with two small opposite scales at each joint, the several branches terminated by oblong cones. These contain two kinds of flowers: one hermaphrodite and the other female, with naked ovules. To a certain extent the plant connects Gymnosperms with Angiosperms. It grows in sandy deserts in Africa between 14° 23' N., and attains great age, some specimens being estimated as at least one hundred years old.

wëm (1), wemme, s. [A.S. *wem*, *wem*, *wæmm*.] A spot, a scar, a fault, a blemish. "That thou keep the *wæmm* out without *wæmm*."—*Wycliffe: Timothy* vi.

wëm (2), s. [WAME.]

wëm, wëm-mý, v. t. [A.S. *wæmman*.] [WEM, s.] To corrupt, to vitiate, to deile. "He woldes this tenebe byng *wëmmen* foule y now."—*Robert of Gloucester: V. 26.*

wëm-lëss, wemme-lea, a. [Eng. *wem* (1), s.; -less.] Free from spot or blemish; spotless, immaculate.

"And thou, virgin *wemmal*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,514.

wëmmed, wëmbde, a. [Eng. *wem* (1), s.; -ed.] Spotted, marked with spots or blemishes. "The verie crowns and scepters of best monarks, and princes had bene rustie, *wëmbde*, and warped with corrosion."—*Drum: Barons: Arlof Porten*, (ch. 1.)

wën, wenne, s. [A.S. *wenn*; cogn. with Dut. *wen*; Low. Ger. *wenn*; Prov. Ger. *wenne*, *wenn*, *wenne*.]

well, wël; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. pa - f. -ian -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shün. -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

air, marine; gô, pô
; ey = â; qu = kw.



bell, boy: pōut, jōw1; cat, cell, thorn.
-tlan, -tlan = shan. -tion, -sion = shū

able = shu. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəi, dəi.

hên, hây: pout, jôw1; cat, cell, shorus, chin, bengh; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ing.
-tiao, -tiao = shan. -tien, -tien = shün; -tjen, -tjen = shün. -cieus, -cieus, -cieus = shüs. -bie, -bie, &c. = bei, dei.

us - shūs, -ble, -die, &c. = be, do.

ey = a; qa = kw.

under the apex, the corn
nk. Its native country is
been supposed to be Persia
may have been introduced
now to be very different
Fabre and Prof. Buckman
have been developed from
genus allied to *Triticum*,
sects to this identification
ed from an early period in
in our country (2), as
the Romans, &c. Now it
great part of the world,
ates considerably differing
in the European and Asiatic
France, England and
art of Germany, Hungary,
at Caucasus, and part of
it almost the only cere-
a little further north it
ys. The great wheats of
the present day, however, a
and particularly the state
of the basin, the wheat
region sufficing not only to
supply the surplus demands
Europe. This great wheat-
in fact, has been looked
granary of the world, but
now coming into competi-
with the Canadian provinces
At present there are more
in the United States
production, the total crop
400,000,000 bushels in
wheat. Russia comes second
and third, while India has
in wheat.

Triticum (chilto), (Gen. 112,
or 73) (bot) (Anon v. 11,
1898) (Num. xviii. 12); (U
rov. xviii. 22).

Triticum, a. [NAKED-BARLEY.]
[GRAIN-DRILL]
An ear of wheat.
A disease in wheat, called
Purples.

Triticum *triticeum*; a yellow and
winged fly, about a tenth
th black eyes, the female
er eggs in the heart of the
These eggs soon give exit to
coloured larvae, popularly
eggs, which feed on the
as of the plant, preventing
to perfection. When
end the stem, and undergo
into the chrysalis state

Triticum (a.v.)
a. v.

Triticum (WHEAT-FLY).
a. v. It is a small, two-
ck colour, with habits like

Triticum (WHEAT-FLY).
a. v. It is a small, two-
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Triticum (WHEAT-FLY).
a. v. It is a small, two-
ck colour, with habits like

Wheat-stear, a. [Flym. doubtful. The name
has been explained from the arrival of the
seed "when the wheat is in the ear; but the
reason is fallacious: for the wheatear arrives
in Britain before that period, or, according to
Faller (*Worthies*), Sussex, "because fattest
wheat is ripe, whereon it feeds." Some
connect the name with A.S. *weald* = keen, a
supposed keenness of hearing being suggested
by the decided marking of the feathers near
the auditory apertures. Halliwell gives *Linc.*
Wheat = to complain. Smollett (*Travels*,
i. 114) says the name is corrupted from
weald, which is supported by the French
weald = white, and the English names *White-
head*, *White-rump*.]

Wheat, a. [Naked-barley, called also the
Palm-chat and Follow-fluch. A well-known
British variety, arriving about the early part
of March and remaining till the end of autumn.
Length about six inches; upper parts light
dusky, with patch of white on rump;
underparts, covert, middle tail-feathers,
and tips of rectrices (which are white), deep
black; black streak from edge of beak to ear,
enveloping the eye and spreading to ar-
rectrices; breast, orange-buff; belly, white.
Two birds are in excellent condition in
August and September, and many thousands
are taken in traps every year for the table,
under the name of British Ostriches.

The wheatear is another early visitor. It is sup-
posed to be the *Lauroreus* "seen blue bird of March,"
but I believe he has never been conclusively on the
point. — *James Watson*, March 3, 1851.

Wheat, a. [Eng. wheat; -en.] Made of
wheat; obtained from wheat.
"His diet was of wheat bread,
And milk, and oats, and straw."
— *Cooper*: *Kytophon* a Hero.

Wheat-stone, a. (See def.) Sir C. Wheat-
stone, the electrician (1802-75).

Wheatstone's bridge, a. [ELECTRIC-
CIRCUIT.]

Wheeder, pron. or conj. [WHETHER.]

Wheeler, a. v. & f. [According to Skeat,
probably for *weeler*, from Ger. *weiden* = to
lead the tail, to fan, from *wiel* = a fan, a
wheel, a bench; M. H. Ger. *wadel*; O. H. Ger.
wald = a tail.]

Wheeler, a. [To flatter, to coax, to cajole,
to flatter.]

Wheeler, a. [To flatter, to coax, to cajole,
to flatter.]

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to flatter.]

Wheeler, a. [To flatter, to coax, to cajole,
to flatter.]

machine. It may be hollow, for the convey-
ance or measurement of fluids; or it may be
the means of propulsion of fluids; or con-
versely it may be propelled by them. It may
perform a support, and, by rotation, be made effec-
tive in assisting transportation. As used for
vehicles, the wheel has cast-iron hub (navel) and
tire, and wrought-iron or wooden spokes. The
felly has holes flaring to the outside, so as to
hold the ends of the spokes, which have conical
heads to fit the openings. The inner ends of the
spokes pass through the outer rim of the hub,
and are secured by nuts. The insertion of the
spokes in circles near the ends of the hubs
gives them an extended base or bearing, and
strengthens the wheel against lateral strain.
Wheels receive different names according to
the purpose for which they are used: as, *bal-
ance-wheel*, *cap-wheel*, *crum-wheel*, *fly-wheel*,
padding-wheel, *pinion-wheel*, *cray-wheel*, *trawl-
wheel*, *turbine*, &c., which will be found de-
scribed under their respective heads.

2. A machine for spinning yarn or thread;
a spinning wheel (q.v.).

"I see the eldest daughter at her wheel,
Spinning small." — *Wordsworth*: *Excursion*, vi.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An apparatus, machine, instrument, or
other object having a wheel-like shape, or the
essential feature of which is a wheel: as—

(1) The revolving disc used by potters in
modelling; a potter's wheel.
"Then I went down to the potter's house, and, be-
hold, he wrought a work on the wheel." — *Jeremiah*
xviii. 2.

(2) An instrument of torture formerly used
for criminals of the most atrocious class. In
some places it consisted of a carriage-wheel,
on which the criminal was placed with his
face upwards, and his legs and arms extended
along the spokes. On the wheel being moved
round, the executioner broke the victim's
limbs by successive blows with a hammer or
iron bar, and after a more or less protracted
interval put an end to his sufferings by two
or three severe blows, called *coupes de grâces*
(mercy-strokes) on the chest or stomach, or
by strangling him. In Germany its use in-
creased down to the commencement of the nine-
teenth century.
"Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the wheel, or at wild horses' heels."
— *Shakspeare*: *Coriolanus*, III. 2.

* (3) A circular body, a disc, an orb.

* (4) A carriage, a chariot.

"A carbuncle of Phœbus' wheel."
— *Shakspeare*: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

† 5. A circular motion; a revolution; rota-
tion, circumgyration.

According to the common vicissitude and wheel
of things, the proud and the humble, after long
tramping up and down, come at length to be trampled upon
themselves. — *South*.

6. One of the attributes of Fortune as the
emblem of mutability.

7. The burden or refrain of a ballad.

"You must slog a down, a-down,
And you call him a-down-a-down.
O, how the wheel becomes it!"
— *Shakspeare*: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

8. A bicycle, safety, &c.

II. Technically:

1. Naut.: A tiller-wheel; a steering-wheel
(q.v.).

2. Pyrotechnics: A firework of a circular
shape, which, while burning, revolves on an
axis by the action of the escaping gas.

† 1. To break upon the wheel: To subject to
the punishment described under WHEEL, a.,
I. 4. (2).

2. To break a fly (butterfly, &c.) on the wheel:
(1) To subject to a punishment out of all
proportion to the gravity of the offence and
importance of the offender.

(2) To employ great means or exertions for
trifling ends.

3. To put one's shoulder to the wheel: [SHOW-
DER, a.]

4. Wheel and axle: A modification of the
lever (q.v.), and one of the mechanical powers.
Its most simple form is a cylindrical axle, on
which a concentric wheel is firmly fastened,
the whole being suspended horizontally. When
this power is employed to raise heavy weights,
the weight is attached to a rope wound round
the axle, and the power applied to a rope
placed in the grooved rim of the wheel, or to
a handle fixed at right angles to the rim of
the wheel, for which an ordinary winch may
be substituted. From the diagram it will be

seen that this machine is a lever, the extremi-
ties of which are not points as in the normal
form (I. 4, v. 1), but the circumference of the
circles (the wheel and the axle), whose radii are *c*,
a, respectively. Hence the power and the weight are
not attached to particular points in these circumfer-
ences, but to cords wound
round them; and the imagin-
ary simple lever *A a'* formed
by joining the points *a*, *a'*,
where the cords become tan-
gents to the circles, remains
unaltered in position and
magnitude. The conditions
of equilibrium are that *P x*
c = *W x a*; or, since the circumferences
of circles are proportional to their radii, that
*P : W :: circumference of the axle : the cir-
cumference of the wheel* (or, if a winch is em-
ployed, the circumference of the revolution
described by the power).

5. Wheel of life: [ZOTTROPE.]

6. Wheels within wheels: A complication of
circumstances, motives, influences, or the
like.

wheel-animalcules, a. pl. [ROTIFERA.]

wheel-band, a. The tire of a wheel.
"Disordered from the horse's back, and from the
wheel-band's bone."
— *Chapman*: *Rover*; *Iliad* st. 666.

wheel-barometer, a. [BAROMETRUM.]

wheel-barrow, wheel-barrow, a.
A sort of hand-machine, consisting of a frame
with two handles or trunnions, and frequently a
box, supported on a single wheel and rolled by
a single individual.

"Who [Flintmidge] had brought their horses and
carts, and wheels barrowes, and planks for their bar-
rowes to runne upon." — *Huchely*: *Popeye*, III. 106.

wheel-bird, a.

Ornith.: One of the many popular names of
the Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*). It
has reference to the fancied resemblance of
the note of the bird to the noise of a spinning-
wheel.

who's-boat, a. A boat with wheels, to
be used either on water or on inclined planes
or railways.

wheel-bug, a. [ANILUS.]

wheel-carriage, a. A carriage moved
on wheels, as a coach, gig, waggon, cart, rail-
way carriage, &c.

wheel-chair, a. A bath-chair; an in-
valid's chair.

wheel-counter, a.

Agric.: A sharp-edged wheel running in
advance of the breast of the plough, to cut
the soil or weeds in the line of the furrow. It
has long been used in the fen lands.

wheel-cutting, a. The operation of cut-
ting the teeth in the wheels used by watch
and clock makers, and for other mechanical
purposes.

wheel-fire, a. A fire encompassing a
crucible without touching it.

wheel-guard plate, a.

Ordn.: An iron guard on each side of the
stock of a field or siege gun-carriage, to prevent
its being chafed by the wheels when turning.
Used also on carriages.

wheel-horse, a. The same as WHEELER.
"The wheel-horse rider of one of the captured
Federal teams took in the situation at a glance."
— *Ford*, Sept. 4, 1864.

wheel-house, a.

Naut.: A kind of round house, built over
the steering-wheel in large ships, for the abet-
ter of the steersman.

wheel-jack, a. A lifting-jack with a low
tee, to catch beneath the tire of a wheel.

wheel-lathe, a. A lathe for turning
railway-wheels and other large work.

wheel-lock, a.

* 1. *Firearms*: A form of lock consisting of
a furrowed wheel of steel, whose flutes
against a piece of flint produced sparks which
lighted the priming.

2. *Locksmithing*: A letter-lock (q.v.).

wheel-ore, a. [Ger. *rädelers*.]

Min.: A name given by the miners of



TRANSVERSE SECTION
OF WHEEL AND AXLE



WHEAT-STARCH.
(Magnified 110 diameters.)

al spiral, and many of the
a faintly marked concentric

air, marine; gô, pôt
â; ey = a; qu = kw.

WHEAT: pôt, jowl; oat, çell, chorn, çhin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
WHEAT: shan. -tion, -sion = shùn; -çion, -çion = shùn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shùn. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, Çpl.

Kapnik, Hungary, to a variety of Bourbonite (q.v.) occurring in wheel-like groups of crystals.

wheel pit, *s.* A walled hole for the heavy fly-wheel of a train of rolls, &c.

wheel-plough, *s.*

1. A plough supported in part by a wheel or wheels as a gauge of depth.

2. A plough with a wheel in the space between the landside and mould-board, and reducing the friction of the plough by bearing the weight.

wheel-race, *s.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

wheel-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope rove through a block on each side of the deck, and led round the barrel of the steering wheel to assist in steering. Chains are now much more commonly used for the purpose.

wheel-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a wheel; rotate (q.v.).

wheel-swirl, *s.* A clayey cement or putty, made in Sheffield from the dust derived from abrasion of the grindstones, and used in furnaces where steel is manufactured for coating the layers of iron and charcoal.

wheel tire, *s.* The iron band which encircles a wooden wheel. [TIRE (2) *s.*]

wheel-train, *s.* A number of wheels so arranged that the revolution of one causes the revolution of all.

wheel-window, *s.*

Gothic Arch.: A circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel. [ROSE-WINDOW.]

wheel-work, *s.* The combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery, the motion being communicated from the one wheel to the other by belts or straps passing over the circumferences of both, or by teeth in those circumferences and working in one another, or by cogs. The most familiar examples of wheel-work are to be found in clocks and watches.

wheel-worn, *a.* Worn by the action or traffic of wheeled vehicles.

"The chariot bounding in her wheel-worn street."
Compter: Exposition, 1871.

wheel, *v.t. & t.* [WHEEL (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to turn on an axis, pivot, centre, or the like; to cause to revolve or rotate; to give a circular motion to; to turn round; to whirl.

2. To convey on wheels, or in a vehicle mounted on wheels: *as*, To wheel a load of hay, earth, &c.

3. To make or perform in a circle; to give a circular direction to.

"The fierce malicious foe,
Wheeling round his watchful fight."
Cooper: Otter's Saga, xxiv.

4. To provide or furnish with a wheel or wheels: *as*, To wheel a cart.

B. Intransitive:

1. To turn on, or as on, an axis; to revolve, to rotate.

"The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once wheeling upon her own centre."
—Herschel.

2. To change direction; as though by moving on an axis or pivot.

"Thus step by step, where'er the Trojan wheel'd,
The swift Achilles compass'd round the field."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xiv. 248.

3. To make a circular or spiral flight.

"The scurriel wheeling round it, with the din
Of wings."
Longfellow: The Light-house.

4. To vibrate a bicycle or tricycle.

"One young girl was attended by a youth on a bicycle, who wheeled attentively at her side."
Century Magazine, Sept., 1884, p. 443.

5. To roll forward or along.

"Thunder mixed with hail,
Hail mixed with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky,
And wheel on earth, devouring where it rolls."
Milton: P. L., xii. 183.

6. To turn or change in opinion; to take a different side or course.

"In the change at the Restoration, they wheel'd about
And set like Proteus."
Wood: Athene Oxoniensis, vol. ii.

7. To fetch or compass; hence, to wander about.

"I was forced to wheel
Three or four miles about."
Shakspeare: Coriolanus, I. 4.

wheel-age (*age as lat.*), *s.* [Eng. wheel, *a. l.* *age*.] Duty or toll paid for wheeled vehicles passing over certain ground.

wheeled, *a.* [Eng. wheel, *a. l.* *ed*.] Having wheels; conveyed or supported on wheels.

"At all times plebeian exhibitions *as*, made on wheeled vehicles."
Scribner's Magazine, Aug., 1884, p. 411.

wheel-er, *s.* [Eng. wheel, *v.* *er*.]

1. One who wheels.

2. One who makes wheels; a wheelwright.

3. A wheel-horse, or the horse next the wheels of a carriage.

4. A worker on sewed muslin.

wheel-er-ite, *s.* [After Lieut. G. M. Wheeler; suff. *-ite* (M.A.).]

Min.: A resin occurring in lignite beds of Cretaceous age in northern New Mexico. A mean of two analyses yielded: carbon, 72.97; hydrogen, 7.92; agreeing with the formula $C_{11}H_{10}O$, where n equals 3 or 4.

wheel-er-ry, *s.* [See extract.]

"*Wheelery* is the latest innovation I have heard of in cycling nomenclature. It designates the room set apart for storing, cleaning and repairing the wheels of bicycles at a New York health resort hotel."
Ladies' Kerry Saturday, Aug. 8, 1890.

wheel-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WHEEL, *v.*]

A. As pr. par., & particip. a. f. (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act or practice of riding a bicycle or tricycle.

wheel-less, *a.* [Eng. wheel, *a. l.* *less*.] Destitute of wheels; without wheels.

"The broken-down, wheelless, shaftless buggies."
Daily Telegraph, March 24, 1886.

wheel-man, *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, *a.*, and *man*.] One who uses a bicycle or tricycle; a cyclist.

"As *wheelmen* nowadays are greatly abundant, the landlords profit by this arrangement."
Century Magazine, Sept., 1884, p. 604.

wheel-woman, *s.* A woman cyclist.

wheel-wright (*gh silent*), *s.* [Eng. wheel, and *wright*.] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheeled carriages.

The Wheelwrights are one of the London Companies. They were incorporated in 1670.

wheez, *s.* [A.S. *hweone*, *hweone*.] A person; a number of persons or things; a quantity. (Scott.)

"I have six terriers at home, forbye two couple a dog-bounds, five grave, and a wheez other dog."
Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxii.

wheese, *s.* [WHEEZE, *v.*] A joke, anecdote, or dialogue not strictly connected with a piece that is being played, but introduced by an actor sometimes with the assistance and for the benefit of others. Applied also to the dialogues between the songs at nigger entertainments, and to the jokes of circus clowns. (*Theat. slang*.)

"The man who propounds conundrums to puzzle 'Bruder Bosen,' and puts on the usual solemn air of attention while the comic man spins out their 'wheezes.'"
—Reverie, May 1, 1887.

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âte, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father: wê, wôt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre: pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine
or, wore, wôlf, work, wûte, sôn; mûte, câb, cûre, ûnîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. *a, æ = ô; ey = â;*

on analogy of oligarchy, &c.] Government by Whigs.

"They will not recognise any government in Great Britain but whiggery only."—*Scott: Conduct of the Allies*. (Appendix.)

whig-gér-y, *s.* [Eng. whig, *s.*; -*ery*.] The principles of the Whigs; Whiggism.

whig-gish, *a.* [Eng. whig, *s.*; -*ish*.] Pertaining or relating to Whigs; partaking of the principles of Whigs; characteristic of Whigs.

"A portion of the Tories, with their old leader, Danby, at their head, began to hold Whiggish language."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

whig-gish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. whiggish; -*ly*.] In a whiggish manner.

whig-gism, *s.* [Eng. whig, *s.*; -*ism*.] The principles of the Whigs; whig-gery.

"And, though he had never been factious, his political opinions had a tinge of Whiggism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

whig-liáng, *s.* [Eng. whig, *s.*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A petty or insignificant Whig. (Used in contempt.)

whig-ma-leér-le, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.*: A trinket, a nicknack, a whim. (Scotch.)

"Nause of yare whigmaleeries and curio-sities."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xii.

B. *As adj.*: Dealing in gimcracks; whimsical.

while, *whil*, *whylo*, *wyle*, *s. & conj.* [A.S. *hwil* = a time; cogn. with Icel. *hvíla* = a place of rest, a bed; Dan. *hvile* = rest; Sw. *hvila* = rest; O. H. Ger. *hvilan*; Ger. *weile*; Goth. *hveila* = a time, season; and perhaps also with Lat. *quies* = rest.]

A. *As substantive*:
1. A time; a space of time; especially a short space of time during which something happens, or is to happen, or be done.

"I for a while will leave you."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. xlv. 20.)

B. *As conjunction*:
1. During the time that; as, *While* I write you sleep.

2. As long as; whilst.

"I've your memory; I will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, when you take care not to over-load it."—*H. W. H.*

3. At the same time that.

"While then, God be with you!"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, III. 1.

¶ (1) *The while*: During the time that something else is going on; in the meantime.

"Put on the gown the while."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

(2) *With while*: Worth the expenditure of time which would be required; worth the time, pains, labour, or expense involved.

"(3) *While* was formerly used in exclamations of grief: as, *Alas, while!*

while, *v. t. & i.* [WHILE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:
1. To cause to pass pleasantly, or without languor, irksomeness, or weariness. (Usually followed by *away*.)

"Here in seclusion, as a widow may, The lovely lady whiled the hours away."—*Longfellow: Student's Tale*.

2. To spend.

"To while so much time in pursuing this disquisition."—*Pope: Anecdotes*, p. 229.

B. *Intransitive*: To loiter; to pass slowly.

"To pass away the whiling moments."—*Scott: Spectator*, No. 222.

while méle, *adv.* [Eng. while, and suff. -*mele*, as in *plemmele*, &c.] By turns.

"Ten thousand by each month whilemele."—*W. G. Cliffe: 3 Kings*, v. 14.

while-néss, *s.* [Eng. while; -*ness*.] Change.

"Anentia whom is . . . neither shadowing of while-ness or time."—*W. G. Cliffe: James I.*

whil-ère, *whyle-ère*, *adv.* [Eng. while, and *ère*.] A little time ago or before; some time ago; erewhile.

"I, too, as he found, Will you tell the catch You taught me but whilers."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, III. 2.

whiles, *adv.* [Eng. while, with adverbial suff. -*es*.]

1. While; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

"While his most mighty father on a hill Blood-sucking."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. Sometimes; at times. (Scotch.)

"For a' the nonsense whigs that ye whiles take into your head."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxviii.

whil-láng, *pr. par. or a.* [WHILE, *s.*]

whiling-time, *s.* A time of waiting.

"The whiling-time, the gathering together and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any in the four-and-twenty hours."—*Macie: Spectator*, No. 222.

whilk, *s.* [WHEEL.]

whilk, *pron.* [WHICH. (Scotch.)]

whil-ly, *v. t.* [Prob. connected with *wheddle* (q. v.).] To cajole by wheedling; to whillywha.

whil-ly-whá, **whil-ly-wháw**, *v. t. & i.* [WHILLY.]

A. *Trans.*: To cajole, to wheedle; to delude by specious pretences.

B. *Intrans.*: To utter cajolery or wheedling speeches. (Scotch.)

whil-ly-whá, **whil-ly-wháw**, *s. & a.* [WHILLYWHÁ, *s.*]

A. *As substantive*:
1. Idle cajoling speeches; flattery.

"Learn the way of blowing in a woman's leg wi' a 'whillywhá'."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

2. A shuffler.

"You soon begin to suspect a whillywhá."—*J. Wilson: Notes Ambrosiana*, l. 119.

B. *As adj.*: Characterized by cajolery; not to be depended on.

whil-óm, **whil-óme**, **whil-óme**, *adv.* [A.S. *hwilum*, dat. of *hwil* = a while.] Formerly, once, of old, erewhile.

"On sloping grounds, or in the vale beneath, Are domes where scholastic kings did make repair."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, l. 22.

whilst, **whilest**, *adv.* [Eng. whiles, with excrement *t*, as in *amidst*, *amongst*, &c.] Whiles.

"Whilst your great goodness, out of holy pity, Absolved him."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII*, III. 2.

¶ *The whilst*:
(1) In the meantime.

"I'll call Sir Toby the whilst."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 2.

(2) While.

"The whilst, amidst, you hear."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, l. 12.

whim (1), *s.* [Icel. *hrima* = to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; rim = giddiness, folly.] A sudden turn or start of the mind; a sudden fancy; a freak, a caprice.

"Touching thy harp as the whim came on thee."—*Mattew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna*.

¶ For the difference between *freak* and *whim*, see *FREAK*.

whim (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hoisting-device operated by horse-power, to wind a rope and draw a kibble or bucket from a mine. The rope is passed over a pulley and around a drum on a vertical shaft provided with a cross-lar, to which a pair of traces is connected. (Also written *whin*.)

¶ *Whim* is used locally = mine, *s.* Thus Tully Whim, in the Isle of Purbeck = Tully Mine.

whim-gin, *s.*
Mining: The same as *Whim* (2).

whim-rope, *s.*
Mining: A rope by which the kibble is attached to the winding-engine or whim.

whim-shaft, *s.*
Mining: The shaft by which the stuff is drawn out of a mine.

whim, *v. t. & i.* [WHIM (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*: To indulge in whims; to be subject to whims or capricious fancies; to be giddy. (Congreg.: *Way of the World*, iv.)

B. *Transitive*: To influence by whims or odd fancies.

"How he came to be whimmed off from it, as his expression was."—*Ward: Life of Dr. Henry More*.

whim-ble, *s.* [WIMBLE.]

whim-bral, *s.* [Etym. not apparent; prob. from the cry of the bird. Cf. *titteral*.]

Ornith.: *Numenius phaeopus*, widely distributed from the north of Europe and Asia to

the north of Africa and India, variously in its spring and autumn plumage, occasionally breeding in the Shetland Islands.

It resembles the Curlew (q. v.), but it has a proportionately shorter bill of male sixteen inches, female larger. Plumage bright ash-colour streaks of brown on neck and breast of yellowish-white on middle of the wider brown band on each side; abdomen white; feathers of back and

lars deep brown in the middle, brown brighter brown; tail ashy-brown, with brown bands; bill blackish, inclining at base; feet lead-colour. The W. is probably the "Curlew-knave" in Household Books; its flesh is still valued as those of the plover.

whim-liáng, *s.* [Eng. whim (1), *s.*; suff. -*ling*.] A person full of whims.

"Go, whiling, and fetch tea or a hen out of the kitchen."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxviii.

whim-mý, *a.* [Eng. whim (1), *s.*; suff. -*my*.] Whimsical, capricious.

"The study of Rabbinical literature is a man's whimmy, or makes him so."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxviii.

whimpe, **whympe**, *v. t.* [Low Ger. *whimern* = to whimper.] To

"There shall be intractables, that will whine."—*Latimer: Ser. before Ebor*, l. 11.

whim-pér, *v. t. & i.* [A frequentative of *whim* (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*: To cry with a low voice; to whine.

"The father by his authority should this sort of crying, and silence their whines."—*Locke: On Education*.

B. *Transitive*: To utter in a low tone; as, *to whimper* out complaint.

whim-pér, *s.* [WHIMPER, *v.*] A low or whining cry.

"The first whimper was borne upon the Field, April 4, 1855.

¶ *To be in the whimper*: To be in a crying state. (Colloq.)

whim-pér-ér, *s.* [Eng. whimperer.] One who whimpers.

whim-pér-láng, *pr. par. or a.* [A frequentative of *whim* (1), *s.*]

A. *As pr. par. & particip.* (The verb.)

C. *As subst.*: A low, muttering whimper.

"What was there in this purse, that he whimpered?"—*Ben Jonson: Volpone*, Act 1.

whim-pled (to as *el*), *a.* [A frequentative of *whim* (1), *s.*]

Whimpled = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (1), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (2), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (3), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (4), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (5), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (6), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

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whim-gey (16), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (17), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (18), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

whim-gey (19), *s.* [Norw. *leik* = to skip; jump from one another.] [Whim (1), *s.*] A whimsical, capricious, an odd fancy.

Wite, fit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wō, wēt, hōre, camel, hār, thäre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trȳ, Syriān. æ, œ = ē; øy = ā; qu

"Each staunch polemic
Came whip and spur, and dash'd thru' thine and thine."
Poet Duncuik, iv. 127.

***B. Trans.:** To hurry away with a whizzing noise.

"Whirling me from my friends."

Shakspeare, Pericles, iv. 1.

whir, *whirr, s. [WHIR, v.] A whirling or whizzing sound.

"The wide simultaneous whirr of shouldered muskets—"

Scott, Red Rover, pt. ii, ch. ii.

whirl, *whyrle, v. & t. [For *whirle*, from *leel, aerle* = to whirl, frequent, of *herle* (q.v. *herle*) = to turn round; cogn. with *but herle* = to whirl; *sw. herle* = to whirl; *herle* = a turn; *O. Dut. verelen*; *Ger. wirbeln* = to whirl.]

A. Transitive:

1. To turn round or cause to revolve rapidly; to turn with velocity.

"The Melagie whirled down its ledges to the sea—"

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xii.

2. To carry away or remove by something that turns round; as, He was whirled away in his carriage.

3. To carry along rapidly; to hurry.

"Pelted by the blast, and whirled Along the highway of the world."

Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To revolve or rotate rapidly; to turn round with velocity; to move round rapidly.

"The water as it went whirling and overfalling, as if it were the fall of some great water through a bridge."

Macaulay, History, iii. 114.

2. To move along swiftly.

"I'll come and be thy wagger."

Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

whirl, *whirle, s. [WHIRL, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rotation or circumsolution; quick gyration.

"Bound in the whirl, and breathless with the fall."

Pope, Homer, Iliad, xv. 25.

2. Something that moves with a whirling motion.

3. A spinning-wheel.

"While you with your spindle and your whirle."

Old English, iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. & Zool.:* [WHORL, II.]

2. *Refracting:*

(1) A reel by which a strand of hemp or a gut is twisted in the process of manufacture.

(2) A rope-whirl (q.v.).

***whirl about, s.**

1. Something that whirls about with velocity; a whirligig.

"A whirl whale (q.v.)."

"Hail I omit the innumerable whirl-about!"

Johnson, The Idler, fifth day, first week, 28.

***whirl bat, s.** Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient custos.

"The whirl-bat's falling blow they nimble about."

Crook, Foundation of Mammoth.

***whirl blast, s.** A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind from behind the hill.

"A whirl blast from behind the hill."

Wordsworth, Poems of the Fanny.

***whirl bone, *whirle-bone, s.**

1. The bone of a ball-and-socket joint, as in the hip.

"The hollow hettell or whirle-bone of their hips, about which their buckles were turned."

P. Holland, Pinn. bk. xviii, ch. xl.

2. The patella; the knee-cap.

whirl current, s.

Physic: A current of air or water having a circular or whirling motion, as in a whirlwind or waterspout.

"Brought within the influence of the whirl-current."

Nature, May, 31, 1888, p. 195.

***whirl fire, s.** Electric fluid.

"The whirle fire's crackling flash."

Agassiz, The Laws, 101.

***whirl pit, s.** A whirlpool.

"The lowest whirl-pit of the rainbow seas."

Ben Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

***whirl-puff, *whirle-puff, s.** A whirlwind.

"It makes a whirle puff or gust called Typhen."

P. Holland, Pinn. bk. ii, ch. xlviii.

***whirl water, s.** A waterspout (q.v.).

***whirl-whale, s.** A monster of the whale species; a whirlabout; a whirlpool.

"Another swallow'd in a whirl-whale's mouth."

Holmes, The Law, 102.

whirl-er, s. [Eng. *whirl*, v.; *er*,] One who or that which whirls; a spool.

(1) One of the rotating hooks on which the end of a bunch of twisted fibres is secured, and by which it is twisted into yarn as the man reels backward from it, paying out the hemp as he goes.

(2) A revolving top, invented by Troughton, to serve as an artificial horizon.

***whirl-i-côte, s.** [WHIRL.] An ancient open ear or chapel.

whirl-i-gig, *whirl-y-gigge, s. [Eng. *whirl*, and *gig*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A toy which children spin or whirl round.

"He found that mother's taught him percussion, and whirling on the axis in petticoats."

Drummond & Pope, Marston's Scold.

(2) A frame, with wooden horses or seats, on which persons are whirled around as an amusement.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A revolution, a rotation.

"And thus the whirling of time brings in his revenges."

Shakspeare, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

(2) A caprice, a whim.

"The whirling of women."

Boisson & Flet, Cornutus, iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Mill, Lath:* An instrument for punishing petty offenders, as a kind of wooden cage, turning on a pivot, in which the culprit was whirled round with great velocity.

whirligig-beetle, s.

Entom.: Any individual of the family Gyrinidae. Named from their extraordinary mode of locomotion—a rapid skimming in circles or curves over the surface of the water. Used specially of *Gyrinus notator*. [GYRINUS, WHIRLWIG.]

whirl-i-gig, pr. par. or a. [WHIRL, v.]

whirling-machine, s. The same as WHIRLING-TABLE, I.

whirling plant, s.

Bot.: *Desmodium gyrans*.

whirling table, s.

1. *Old, Lath:* A machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centrifugal or centripetal forces when bodies revolve in the circumference of circles or on an axis.

2. *Botany:* A throwing-table. [POTTER'S WHEEL.]

whirl-pool, *whirl-pole, *whirle-pole, s. [Eng. *whirl*, and *poole*.]

1. *Old, Lath, & Hydrology:* A spot in a river or in the sea in which, through obstructions to flowing water, produced by banks, islands, rocks, or by winds or currents, a rotatory motion is imparted to the moving fluid. Revolutions of such a nature, on a minute scale, may be seen on nearly every streamlet; but the term whirlpool is used almost exclusively of the same phenomenon on a large scale. There is a tendency to vertical motion below most waterfalls. The Markström, which obtained such celebrity, is in large measure mythical. A strong tidal current runs between the islands of Moskoë and Wana, where it exists, at one time from north to south, at another in the reverse direction. When the wind acts obliquely on the tidal current, a certain approach to vertical motion may be discerned, but there is no genuine whirl. It is the same with the classic whirlpool alleged to exist between Scylla and Charybdis. There is a tumult of waters in stormy weather, but nothing more. The whirlpool of Myræcelan, in Carrievreen, alluded to by Scott (*Lord of the Isles*, v. 11) is situated between the north of Barra and the little island of Seabha in the Hebrides. The strong current which runs through the channel between the two islands encounters a pyramidal rock rising to within fifteen fathoms of the surface, and, becoming deflected from the straight course, takes a circular form.

2. *Zool.:* A kind of whale; a whirl-whale.

"The ork, whirlpool, whale, or huffing physter."

Spenser, The Barter, fifth day, first week.

whirl wig, s. [Eng. *whirl*, and A.S. *wig*,] a kind of insect, a species of bug or beetle, &c.]

Entom.: *Gyrinus notator*. [GYRINUS.]

whirl wind, *whyrle-wynde, s. [Irel. *whirlwind*; Dan. *hvirvelvind*, Sw. *hvirvelvind*.]

1. *Lit. & Meteor.:* A violent wind moving spirally, as if revolving round an axis, which has at the same time progressive motion. Whirlwinds are produced by two currents of air proceeding in different directions, and the course of the whirlwind is determined by the stronger of the two currents. Thus, supposing a whirlwind to arise from a north wind blowing somewhat to the west of a south wind, when the outer currents come in contact if the north wind is the stronger, the direction of the whirlwind would be north, west, south, east; but the whirl current will move in a contrary direction if the south wind be the stronger. Whirlwinds often originate in the straits, especially in flat, sandy districts, during the hot season. The ground becoming unequally heated by the sun, gives rise to ascending columns of heated air, which, result in whirl-currents drawing up large clouds of dust. (See *SWOON*.) The whirlwind seems to be a less violent form of the rotating storm known as the tornado (q.v.), the most destructive for its extent of all storms. Its principal seat is the central United States. [WATERSPOUT.]

"In this dire season, off the whirlwind's wing sweeps up the burden of whole wintery plains."

At one wide waft."

Thomas, i. c. 100.

2. *Fig.:* A violent rush.

"The deer was flying through the park, full well by the whirlwind of hounds and hunters."

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.

***whirl-y-bat, s.** [WHIRLBAT.]

whirl-rôt, whir-it, whir-lek, s. [WHIRRET, s.]

whir-rîng, s. [WHIR, v.] The sound of something that whirs; a whizz, as the harsh note of the Nightjar. [*Macgillivray, Brit. Birds*, iii. 641.]

whir-rî, v. & t. [WHIR, v.]

A. Trans.: To hurry off.

"They are gone to whirr away Mr. Henry, and if you needn't, dell be w't it."

Scott, Old Mortality, ch. viii.

B. Intrans.: To fly rapidly with noise; to hurry, to whir.

whir-tle, s. (Etym. doubtful.) A perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. (Knight.)

whisht, s. [WHIST.] Silence.

"To hold one's whisht."

"To hold one's whisht."

"To hold one's whisht."

"To hold one's whisht."

whisk (1), *wisk, s. [WHISK, v.]

1. The act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light, a sudden puff or gale.

2. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used as a brush; hence, a small brush or besom.

"If you break any china with the top of the whisk on the mantle-tree, either up the fragments."

Instructions to servants.

3. Sometimes used spec. for the flower-spikes of *Sorghum vulgare*, used for this purpose. (Trans. of Bot.)

4. An instrument for rapidly agitating or whisking certain articles, as cream, eggs, &c.

"The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet being long agitated with a whisk or spoon, loses its transparency."

—Lange.

5. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet or cape.

"Wearing a lawn whisk instead of a point de Venise."

—Sir J. Child, Insurance on Trade.

6. A cooper's plane for levelling the chimes of casks.

***whisk (2), s.** [See def.] A corruption of WHIST (q.v.).

"Whose name is Whisk, whose treat a treat in each."

Pope, Epistle to Mrs. Blount.

whisk, *whysk, v. & t. [Prop. to brush or sweep along rapidly, from Dan. *riske* = to wipe, to rub, to sponge, from *risk* = a wisp, a rubber; *Sw. riska* = to wipe, to sponge, to wag the tail, from *riska* = a whisk; *Lecl. risk* = a wisp of hay or the like; *Ger. wisch* = a whisk. From the same root as *wash* (q.v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion; as, To whisk dust from a table, to whisk eggs.

wh, boy; pout, jowl; cat, gell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, -ing.

ch, tian = chan, -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün, -clous, -tious, -sious = shüs, -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl.

are several modifications of the game, such as solo whist, three-handed whist, &c.

With ryme by Hoar, and apple blank by Hoyle;
Not him whose pace, it still upbraid by Hoyle;
But him whose pace, it still upbraid by Hoyle;
But him whose pace, it still upbraid by Hoyle;

Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

Whist, *v.t. & t.* [WHIST, *interj.*]

A. Intrans. To be or become silent, mute, or still.

B. Trans. To make silent, mute, or still; to hush.

Whistle (*the as gl*), *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *hwistlan*, *hwistlan*; cogn. with Dan. *hwistle* = to whistle, to hiss; Sw. *hwista* = to whistle. A word of doubtful origin, like *whisper*, *whiz*, &c.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a musical sound with the lips and breath without using the vocal cords; the noise of the mouth forming a resonance-box.

"Have, thou, thy wish!"—he whistled shrill.
Scott: *Edge of the Lake*, v. 6.

2. To utter a more or less shrill or piercing sound, or series of sounds, as a bird.

"The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake."
Thompson: *Spring*, 104.

3. To produce a sound or series of sounds by means of a particular kind of wind instrument (or whistle) or by means of steam forced through a small orifice.

4. To sound shrill or like a pipe.

"The wild winds whistle, and the willows sing."
Pope: *Homer: Odyssey vii*, 267.

5. To cause a sharp, shrill sound.

"A bullet whistled o'er his head."
Byron: *The Giaour*.

B. Transitive:

1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling.

2. To call, direct, or signal by a whistle.

"Heat of his friends as a huntsman his pack,
For a while, when he pleased, he could whistle them back."
Lockhart: *Revelation*, 107.

3. (1) To go whistle; To go to the deuce.

"Your cause is secure, let the critics go whistle."
Shelton: *Foot & the Gun*.

(2) To whistle for a wind: A superstitious practice amongst old sailors of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men, on the contrary, will not whistle during a storm.

(3) To whistle off: To send off by a whistle; to send from the list in search of prey; hence, to dismiss or send away generally; to dismiss.

"Blows were always let fly against the wind;
If they flew with the wind behind them
Whom returned. If, therefore, a hawk was
for any reason to be dismissed or abandoned
he was let off with the wind."

"If I could prove, or hagard,
Though that her losses were my dear heart's wages,
I whistle her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, 1. 4.

Whistle (*the as gl*), *s.* [WHISTLE, *v.*]

1. A more or less piercing sound produced by forcing the breath through a small opening, formed by contracting the lips.

2. Any similar sound: as—

(1) The sharp or shrill note of a bird.

(2) A similar sound produced by an instrument; as, the whistle of a locomotive, or of a signal.

(3) A small pipe made by the wind, or by a body passing rapidly through a hole, as, the whistle of a bullet.

3. An instrument or apparatus for producing such a sound: as—

(1) A small tin or wooden pipe, pierced with holes, and used as a musical toy.

(2) A small instrument used for signalling, &c., by boatsmen, policemen, sportsmen, &c.

(3) The instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for signalling on railway engines, steamships, and the like.

4. The mouth or throat; used principally in the slang phrase, *To wet one's whistle* = to take draught or draw.

"My whistle once wet
I lit pipe him such a puff."
Boswell: *Life of Johnson*, 11.

(4) (1) *At one's whistle*: Ready at one's call.

"Ready at his whistle to array themselves round him in arms against the commander in chief."
Macaulay: *Life of Pitt*, 101.

(2) *To pay for one's whistle*, to pay dear for one's fancies: To pay dearly for indulging one's whims, caprices, tastes, or the like. The allusion is to a story told by Dr. Franklin of his nephew, who set his mind on a common

bell, boy: point, fowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = t

-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion, -sion = zhün. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

whistle, which he bought of a boy for four times its value.

"It is a man like to do it, he must pay for his whistle."
Scott: *David Riddell*, ch. xxv.

(3) *Worth the whistle*: Worth calling, worth inviting; worth notice. The dog is worth the pains of whistling for. Thus Heywood, in one of his dialogues, consisting entirely of proverbs, says, "It is a poor dog that is not worth the whistling." General says to Albany—

"I have been worth the whistle."
Shakespeare: *Lea*, iv. 2.

* **Whistle-drunk**, *a.* Completely drunk.

"He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, whistle-drunk."
Fielding: *Tom Jones*, bk. xii, ch. ii.

* **Whistle-fish**, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Motella triacanthata*, the Three-bearded Rockling. Pennant says the name was applied to the fish because "the Cornish fishermen whistle when desirous of taking this fish, as if by that they facilitated its capture." Also called *weasel-fish*.

* **Whistle-tankard**, *s.* A tankard fitted with a whistle, so arranged as to sound when the vessel was emptied, thus warning the drawer that more liquor was required.

Whist-lér (*t silent*), *s.* [Eng. *whistle*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who whistles.

"The prize was a guinea, to be conferred upon the ablest whistler, who could whistle a crest, and go through his figure without laughing."
Addison: *Spectator*, No. 122.

2. A broken-winded horse; a pinner.

"The latter of whom is spoken of as a non-stayer and a whistler."
Pride: *Aug. 27*, 1847.

3. The keeper of an unlicensed spirit shop.

[WHISTLE, *v.* (2), WHISTLE-TANKARD.]

"The turnkeys know beforehand, and give the word to the whistler, and you may whistle for it when you go to look."
Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

II. Figuratively:

1. Ornithology:

(1) [RATTLE-WING.]

(2) The Green Plover. [Plover, 1. (1).]

2. Zool.: *Archomys pringi*, the Hoary Marmot. It is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail. Common in the north-western parts of America.

Whist-ling (*t silent*), *pr. por. ora.* [WHISTLE, *v.*]

* **Whistling buoy**, *s.* A sea buoy so constructed that the motion of the waves causes it to emit a sound somewhat resembling a steam-whistle.

* **Whistling-shop**, *s.* A place in which spirits are sold without a licence. [Slang.]

"A whistling-shop, or, in where they sell spirits."
Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

* **Whistling swan**, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cygnus musicus*. [Hooper (2), Swan, 11. 2.]

* **Whist-ly**, *whist-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *whist*; *-ly*.] Silently; in silence.

"Stood quietly watching for the herd's approach."
Arden of Feversham, 1. 59.

Whit, *whit*, *whight*, *s.* [Properly *whit*, from A.S. *whit* = (1) a person, a white; (2) a white; (3) so much = night; *whicht* = naught.] [Whit, *s.*]

1. A space of time.

"He was false asleep a little while."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4. 251.

2. A jot, an iota, a point; the smallest part or particle imaginable; used adverbially, and generally with a negative.

"He was very much the worse man for it, but no whit the worse painter."
By Taylor: *Rule of Commerce*, bk. iv, ch. 1.

White, *whit*, *whights*, *whyt*, *whyte*, *whye*, *a. & s.* [A.S. *hwit*; cogn. with Dan. *hvit*; Sw. *hvit*; Goth. *hwerts* = (1) H. Ger. *hür*; Ger. *weiß*; Sansc. *white*, from *whit* = to be white, to shine.]

A. As adjective:

1. Being of the colour of pure snow; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colours or their compounds; the opposite to black, dark, or coloured.

"The next to him was dressed in a large white wig and a black cravat."
Goldsmith: *Rasselas*, 1.

2. Destitute of colour in the cheeks, or of

the tinge of blood colour; pale, pallid; bloodless, as from fear or congestion.

"To turn white and crimson."
Shakespeare: *Complaint*, 300.

3. Having the colour of purity; pure, clean, spotless, stainless; free from spot or guilt.

"Calmness the whitest virtue strikes."
Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, 11. 2.

4. Gray, grayish-white, silvery or hoary, as from age, grief, fear, &c.

"Their leaders were hoar and white."
Gower: *C. A. 1*.

5. Fair, specious.

6. Lucky, favorable, happy. (A Latinism.)

* **White House**: A popular name for the Executive Mansion, or official residence of the President, at Washington, D. C.; hence (*fig.*), the Presidential office.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One of the natural colours of bodies [WHITE-LIGHT.]

"How white and red each other did destroy."
Shakespeare: *Titus & Andronicus*, 348.

2. Something, or a part of something, having the colour of snow: as—

(1) The central part in the butt in archery, which was formerly painted white; the centre or mark at which a missile is aimed; hence, that which is aimed at; a mark.

"The immortality of my lane is the white I shoot at."
Massinger: *Emperor of the East*, iv. 4.

(2) The albumen of an egg; the pellucid, viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk, also the name given sometimes to the corresponding part of a seed, or the firmaceous matter surrounding the embryo.

"The yolk of the egg can not be without the white, nor the white without the yolk."
Berners: *Trilogia*, vol. ii, ch. xiv.

(3) That part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or coloured part.

"Turn up th' white of th' eye to his discourse."
Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, iv. 8.

(4) A member of the white race of mankind.

3. **Placid**: [WHITES.]

II. Entom. (*Pl.*): The sub-family *Pieridae*. The Black-veined White is *Apia crataegae*; the Green-chaptered, *Pieris daphne*; the (green-veined), *P. napi*; the Large White, *P. brassicae*; the Marbled White, *Myiopyra gaultheri*; the Small White, *Pieris rapae*; and the Wax White, *Lewophanes simps.*

* (1) *In the white*: (See extract).

"It may be here explained that in the white is a cabinet-making term for unpolished goods."
Echo, Nov. 24, 1860.

(2) *White softening of the brain*: [FOLLICULAR SOFTENING.]

* **White-antimonial ore** = *Valentinite*; *White-arsenic* = *Ascorite*; *White-copperas* = *Chrysocolla*; *White-copper* = *Cyanite*; *White-garnet* = *Tenebris*; *White-iron pyrites* = *Marcasite*; *White-lad ore* = *Cerussite*; *White-nickel* = *Nickel-sulphate*; *White-tellurium* = *Selenite*; *White-vitriol* = *Goslarite*.

White-admiral, *s.*

Entom.: *Limenitis camilla* (or *sibylla*). [AD-MIRAL, C. 2.]

White-amphisbena, *s.*

Zool.: *Amphisbena alba*, eighteen to twenty inches long, and about as thick as a man's finger. [AMPHISBENA.]

White-antimony, *s.* [VALENTINITE.]

White-ants, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A popular name for any of the Termitidae (q.v.). The resemblance to ants, Formicidae, &c., is in the general aspect, their life in social communities, the appearance at certain times of many winged individuals, and the nature of the habitations.

But they belong to different orders, the venation of the wings being different. A white-ant looks not unlike a soft immature earwig, but without the forceps. White ants constitute the most destructive insect pest to be found in the tropics. They do not attack human beings, their ravages being confined to property. They make their way into houses through some minute aperture which they have found or have themselves formed in the floor or in the wall. Nothing external may reveal the fact that the joists or rafters on which they have been operating are weakened and rendered unsafe by being all pierced internally with their galleries. If they can effect an entrance into a library they bring

air, marine; gô, pôt.
ey = a; qu = kw.

up mud and construct tunnels with it so as to glue one back to another, and eat away the leather or cloth by which the boards were affixed to the oak itself, besides rounding off the angles of a number of the volumes. Whatever is in danger of them is placed on a table or frame, the legs of which rest on stone stands, surrounded by water. Every historical document in India is in danger from these destructive creatures. Prof. Drummond suggests that white ants probably render the same service in the tropics which earthworms do in temperate lands. The workers and soldiers of the white ants are blind, and rarely appear above ground, making their migrations from place to place under mud tunnels, which they construct as they advance. The workers have large broad heads and strong jaws adapted for gnawing; the soldiers have still larger heads and longer jaws. These wingless forms resemble the true ants in appearance, but the winged male and female forms are much larger and flatter. The latter possess eyes, and leave the nest in great flying swarms in the pairing season, few of them escaping the ravages of their enemies during this period. The "ant hills" erected by them are wonderful in character, those of *Termitis bellicosa*, of West Africa, being large sugar-loaf shaped mounds of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, and so strongly cemented as to bear a man's weight. Internally they present several stories and many chambers, some for the workers and soldiers, one for the king and queen, and others for the eggs and young, and for food supplies. One species is common in the United States, *T. pennsylv.* It is fortunately not especially destructive. The female or queen of the termites undergoes remarkable changes, increasing in size till from two to five inches in length, and becoming enormously distended with eggs, which it may lay at the rate of 80,000 a day.

white-arsenic, s. [ARSENIOUS-OXIDE.]

white-ash, s.

Bot.: (1) An American tree, *Fraxinus americana*; (2) *Pyrus Aucuparia*. [Britten & Holland.]

white-ash herb, s.

Bot.: *Eupatorium Poligarium*. [Britten & Holland.]

white-back, s.

Bot.: *Populus alba*. Named from the white colour of the leaves on their lower side.

white-backed coly, s.

Ornith.: *Colinus capensis*, from South Africa. Length about fourteen inches; ash-coloured, rump and lower back glossed with red, white line (bordered on each side by a broader black one) in shoulders to rump.

white-backed skunk, s.

Zool.: *Myphitis* (or *Spilogale) putorius*, from South America, Mexico, and the south-west of the United States. It is larger than the Common Skunk, from which it is also distinguished by its short white tail.

white-hay, s.

Bot.: *Magnolia glauca*. [Ogilvie.]

white-beam, s.

Bot.: *Pyrus Aria*. Named from the white down on the young shoots and the underside of the leaves.

white-bear, s.

Zool.: *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar Bear (q.v.). The name is somewhat of a misnomer, as only the young bears are really white, the fur in adults changing to a creamy tint, whence Scotch whalers sometimes call this animal the Browne.

white-beard, s. A man having a white or gray beard; a gray-beard; an old man.

"White-beards have armed their thin and hairless scalps." Shakespeare. Richard II., iii. 2.

white bearded, a. Having a white or gray beard.

"Our white-bearded Patriarch died." Byron. Heaven & Earth, l. 8.

White-bearded monkey:

Zool.: *Semnopithecus nestor*, a native of Ceylon.

white-beech, s.

Bot.: *Fagus sylvatica*, var. *americana*.

white-bellied sea-eagle, s.

Ornith.: *Haliastur leucogaster*, from Aus-

tralia and the Moluccas, ranging to India and Cochin China.

white-bellied seal, s.

Zool.: *Monachus albiventer*. [MONTAGAL.]

white-bellied water-mouse, s.

Zool.: *Hydromys leucogaster*, a small rat-like rodent from New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

white-ben, s.

Bot.: *Silene inflata*.

white-bismuth, s.

Chem. & Comm.: Bismuth subnitrate. [BUTMUTH, s.]

white-blaze, s. [WHITE-FACE.]

white-blow, s.

Bot.: (1) *Draba verna*; (2) *Saxifraga tridactylites*.

white-bonnet, s. A fictitious or sham bidder at sales by auction; a puller.

white-bordered butterfly, s.

Entom.: *Panacea antiopea*, a rare British butterfly, better known as the Camberwell Beauty. Wings purplish chocolate, with broad whitish lined margins, and a broad black band with six or seven blue spots on each wing, the fore pair also with two whitish spots. Caterpillar spinous, black, dotted with white, and with a red spot on each segment from the fourth to the eleventh; it feeds on *Salix alba*.

white-bottle, s.

Bot.: *Silene inflata*. So named to distinguish it from the Blue-bottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

white-brant, s.

Ornith.: The Snow-goose (q.v.).

white-brass, s. An alloy of copper and zinc, with sufficient of the latter, or of nickel, lead, &c., to give it a white colour.

white-bream, s.

Ichthy.: *Abramis blica*, a British and European species. It is about a foot long, silvery white, sometimes with a bluish tinge.

White-Brethren, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A body of enthusiasts who appeared in Italy at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and under the leadership of a priest claiming to be Elias, declared a crusade against the Turks in order to obtain possession of the Holy Land. They were met at Viborbo by the Papal troops, and were dispersed; their leader was carried to Rome where he was burnt as a heretic in 1408.

white-bristle, s. [SPLEEN-FEVER, 3.]

white-bug, s. An insect which injures vines and some other species of fruit.

white-butterfly, s.

Entom. (Pl.): The genus *Pieris*, or the subfamily Pieridi (q.v.).

white-cabbage-butterfly, s.

Entom.: The genus *Pieris* (q.v.).

white-campion, s.

Bot.: *Tychius resperitina*. The flowers are fragrant in the evening.

white-candlewood, s.

Bot.: *Anacardium occidentale*, a large tree with palmate leaves and bunches of purple pear-shaped fruits, tasting like the balsam of copaliba. The juice of the tree is as black as ink; its wood has a pleasant smell and takes a fine polish. It grows in the Carolinas. [JANCA.]

white-canon, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A popular name for the Promonastrianism.

white-cap, s.

1. **Bot.:** *Agaricus arvensis*. [AGARICUS.]

2. **Zool.:** The Tree Sparrow or Mountain Sparrow, *Pyrgilla montana*.

3. One of a self-constituted secret committee or body of men who, under pretence of regulating public morality in the community in which they live, commit outrages upon such people as have encountered their ill-will. (U.S.)

white-caterpillar, s.

Entom.: The larva of the Magpie Moth (q.v.).

white-cedar, s.

Bot.: (1) *Cupressus thyoides*; (2) *M. rach*.

white-centaury, s.

Bot.: *Centaurea alba*, a native of Europe.

white-chalk, s.

Geol.: [CHALK, A. II. 2. (1).]

white-clergy, s.

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The paria in Russia, as distinguished from the clergy or monks.

white-cloud illuminator, s.

Microscopy: A reflector to illuminate a jet with a subdued white light, so obtained from a bright white cloud of a plane mirror, a surface of polished or plaster of Paris is used.

white-clover, s.

Bot.: *Trifolium repens*, a perennial plant, sometimes a food and a host of insects cloverate or obsolete, to the times with a semilunar band at the flowers white or somewhat roseate.

white-coat, s. (See extract.)

"The phenomenon is carefully described as simply a 'white coat,' or young skin." —Blackburn's Magazine, July, 1872, p. 51.

white-cola, s.

Bot.: The seeds of *Strophanthus* are very bitter, and are used by the negroes of the Guinea coast as a cathartic. [COLA.]

white-copper, s. White tinned steel.

white-corpuseles, s. pl. [CORPUSCLES, 11. 2. (1).]

white-crested plantain eat, s.

Ornith.: *Corythæus mucronatus*. [CORNACE.]

white-crime, s. An offence against law which is not condemned by the community.

"At present, when an Irishman is accused of what is called a white crime by his fellow-men (such, for instance, as the murder of a man or a woman), the difficulty is not only to get him to the witness." —St. James's Gazette, 1867.

white-crop, s.

Agric.: A term applied to grain, wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which lose their colour as they ripen, in distinction to green-crop, root-crop, &c.

white-cross knight, s.

Hospitalier. The order women who distinguished them from the Knight Templars who wore a red one.

White-cross Society, s.

A society instituted in or about 1883, at Bisham, to urge upon men the duty of personal purity; to raise the tone of opinion upon questions of morality; to inculcate a respect for womanhood.

white-dammar, s.

Bot. & Comm.: A gum resin from *Vateria indica*. [VATERIA.]

white-deal, s. The timber of *celus*.

white-ear, s. A bird, the Plover or Wheatear.

White-elephant, s.

1. **Lit. & Zool.:** An elephant of albinism. Such animals appear to be known to the ancients (Pliny, iii. Ep. ii. 1. 195). They are highly esteemed by eastern potentates, and are sacred in Siam. A specimen purchased by Mr. Barmum from King Theobald of Siam was brought to the United States and shown as one of the principal attractions of the travelling menagerie. It stands at a half height, and the face, ears, trunk, fore feet, and part of breast of light ash color.

2. **Fig.:** A present which does more harm than good, or more good than nominal advantage which has this effect is generally reported that when the Siam desires to ruin any one, he makes present of a white elephant to him. The animal has an enormous appetite, and is a crime to feed it, so that the gift generally entails ruin on the recipient.

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father: wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thōre: pine, pit, sire, sir, marine: gōr, wōre, wolf, wēr, whō, sōn: mūtē, cū', cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; try, Syrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = a: qu =

bol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, call, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-tian -tian = shān. -tion -sion = shùn; -tion, -sion = zhùn. -cien-s. -tious, -sious = shùr. -ble, -dle, &c. = bei del.

- white lily, s.**
Bot. : *Lilium candidum*. [LILIUM, ¶.]
- white lime, s.** A solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing; a variety of whitewash.
- white-limed, a.** Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.
"To white-limed walls ye alshouse painted signal"
Shakspeare, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.
- white-line, s.**
 1. *Print.* : A blank space between lines of type.
 2. *Naut.* : An untarred cord or rope.
- white-lipped peccary, s.** [PECCARY.]
- white-listed, a.** Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground. [*Teagarden: Merlin & Vivien, 1883.*]
- white-livered, a.** Cowardly, pusillanimous.
"White-liver'd rascal, what doth he there?"
Shakspeare, Richard III., iv. 4.
"From the old notion that cowardly persons had pale-coloured or bloodless livers."
"How many cowardly . . . inward searched have their white as milk."
Shakspeare, Henry VIII., iii. 2.
- white-maglo, s.** [MAGIC, ¶ (51).]
- white-manganese, s.** An ore of manganese; carbonate of manganese.
- white-meat, s.**
 1. Food composed of milk, cheese, butter, eggs, and the like.
"The country men who eat on white meats made of milk."
Chaucer, The Knight's Tale, 1403.
 2. Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and the like. [Simmonds.]
- white-metal, s.**
 1. A term usually applied to an alloy in which zinc, tin, nickel, or lead is in such quantity as to give it a white colour.
 2. Any of the soft metals, usually of a light colour, used for bearings in machinery.
- white-money, s.** Silver coin.
- white-mould, s.**
Bot. (PL.) : The Mucelines (q.v.).
- white mouse, s.**
Zool. : An albino variety of the Common Mouse (*Mus musculus*). [Mouse, s., II. 3.]
- white-mustard, s.**
Bot. : *Brassica* or *Sinapis alba*. It is biennial, with reflexed hairs, the stem one to three feet high, the leaves lyrate-pinnatifid or pinnate, the flowers yellow. Found in fields in England or cultivated. Watson believes it a colonist.
- white-necked otary, s.**
Zool. : *Otaria albaudis* (*Neophoca lobata*, Gray), from Australia. Adult males from eight to nine feet long, and larger specimens are said to occur. Face, neck, under-surface, back, and sides blackish brown, passing into slaty gray on the extremities; hinder half of the crown, nape, and back of neck rich fawn. Called also Australian Sea Lion, Gray's Australian Hair Seal, and, from the peculiar light colour of the head, Towhee and Counselor Seal.
- white-noddy, white-tern, s.**
Ornith. : *Gygis albaudis*, from the South Pacific. The plumage is pure white and of silky softness, whence it is also called the Silky Tern.
- white-nosed monkey, s.** [VAULTING-MONKEY.]
- white-nun, s.** The Sniew (q.v.).
- white-oak, s.**
Bot. : (1) *Quercus pedunculata*; (2) *Q. alba*; (3) In New South Wales, *Casuarina leptoclada*.
Q. alba, the White Oak of the United States, is a tree of leading economic importance, its wood being largely used in ship and house building, in the making of wheels, wagons, and casks, and for many other purposes. It is abundant throughout the eastern section of the country, extending far into Canada on the north and to the Gulf of Mexico on the south. In aspect it resembles *Q. robur*, the European oak, forming a thick trunk with spreading base, and extending huge spreading boughs when in open spaces.

Its name is derived from the whitish color of its bark. In favorable situations it often attains a great size. Trunks of three or four feet diameter are not infrequent, and much larger ones are sometimes found. The wood is strong and hard in texture, but variable in quality, and less durable than that of the best British oaks.

White Penitents, s. pl.

Church Hist. : The White Brethren (q.v.).

white-pepper, s. [PAPAYA, s., 2.]

white-pine, s.

Botany & Commercial:

1. *Pinus strobus*: Of the lumber yielding trees of the United States the White Pine stands first, being important for its large growth and abundance, and for the soft even grain of its wood, which renders it one of the most easily worked trees for carpentry purposes. No other tree of this country is used so abundantly in the building and other common wood-working arts. This tree abounds from Canada to the Gulf States, but in the Eastern States has been so destroyed by the lumbermen that the former great forests of it have largely disappeared. At one time Maine and Vermont were celebrated for the size of their white pines, but few of these great trees now exist in New England, while the vast forests formerly existing in the mountains of Pennsylvania have been greatly depleted. Within recent years Michigan has been the chief source of white pine lumber, but the immense forests of that state and of Wisconsin are rapidly vanishing before the lumberman's destructive axe. It is estimated that the once seemingly inexhaustible supply can but last a few years more at the present rate of indiscriminate destruction. There are large forests still in Canada. The White Pine belongs to the group with five leaves in each tuft. It is often a tree of noble proportions, attaining, in a deep rich soil, a height of 150 or even 200 feet, the trunks sometimes 80 or 90 feet high without a branch. This renders them valuable for masts. Trunks have been measured from six to nearly eight feet in diameter. The wood of the White Pine is durable for indoor use, particularly when protected by paint, but rapidly decays when exposed to moist air. It is very liable to dry rot. It has been introduced into England, where it is known as Weymouth Pine. It grows well in Germany.

2. *Pinus Terba*. [PINES.]

white-poplar, s. [ASPEL, POPULUS.]

white-poppy, s.

Bot. : *Papaver somniferum*. [PAPAVER.]

white-pot, s. A kind of dish made of milk, sheep rolls, eggs, sugar, &c., baked in a pot or in a bowl placed in a quick oven.

"Cornwall equal-ye, and Devon white pot brings."
King, On Cookery.

white-potherb, s.

Bot. : *Valerianella oleracea*.

white-precipitate, s.

Chem. : (NH₄)₂Cl₂. A ammonio-chloride of mercury. Discovered by Raymond Lully in the thirteenth century, and obtained by adding ammonia to a solution of corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride). It is a heavy white powder, inodorous, but possessing a metallic taste; insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and easily decomposed by heat. It is a violent poison, but is used in pharmacy in the form of an ointment as a stimulating application in chronic skin diseases, and for the destruction of lice.

white-pudding, s.

1. A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter.

2. A kind of sausage made in Scotland of oatmeal mixed with suet, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stuffed into a proper intestine.

white-pyrites, s. [WHITE, ¶.]

White Quakers, s. pl.

Church Hist. : The name given to those Quakers who seceded from the Irish body about 1810, from their habit of dressing in white. They form a small community, chiefly confined to Dublin. Blunt says they are "Antinomians of the worst description."

white-rag worm, s. [LUSO.]

white-rent, s.

1. In Devon and Cornwall a rent or duty of eightpence payable by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.

2. A kind of rent paid in silver money.

white-rhinoceros, s. [RHINOCEROS, (1) (c).]

White Ribbon Gospel A.
Church Hist. : A religious sect, society giving special attention to purity. They first registered a ship in 1884.

white-robed, a.

1. Wearing white robes.

"The white-robed choir attend."
Wordsworth, Thanksgiving Hymn.

2. White with foam or spray.
"With copious white foam spouting"
Into a loud and white-robed cataract"
Wordsworth, Eton.

white-root, s.

Bot. : *Polygonatum officinale*.

white-rope, s. [WHITE-LINE.]

white-rose, s.

Bot. : The popular name for which the bloom is white. [Rose.]

white rot, s.

Bot. : (1) One of the popular names of the genus *Hydrocotyle* (q.v.); (2) *rot*.

white-rubber, s. Caoutchouc with such quantity of any white pigment to give a dead white color to the ingredients are added in combination, so as to make a white varnish when heat is applied.

white-rump, white-tail, s. [EAG, EAGLE.]

white-rust, s. [CYSTOIDS, I.]

white salt, s. Salt dried at decrepitated salt.

white-shafted fantail, s.
Ornith. : *Rhipidura albicollis*.

white-shark, s.

Ichthy. : *Carcharias vulgaris*, largest and most formidable of the It is a native of tropical and seas, and has occasionally strayed to the British coast. Specimens have been taken to a length of thirty feet, above, white below.

white-sheep, s. pl.

Hist. : An appellation given to the main who conquered Persia, who were expelled in 1401. Named having a white sheep on their banner.

white skin, s. & s.

A. As a verb. : Made of a white skin.
"Lay aside your white skin."
Langhorne, The

B. As a noun. : A member of the of white; a white.

"The white race of white skin."
Forster, The

white-smut, s.

Fig. Pathol. : The white-smut of hyacinth bulbs affected with by (q.v.).

white-spruce, s.

Bot. : *Abies alba*. [SPRUCE-FIR.]

white-spur, s.

Her. : A kind of esquire. [SPUR.]

white-squall, s. [SQUALL, s. pl.]

white-stony-corals, s. pl.

ORNITH. : *Ciconia alba*. [STORK.]

white-stuff, s.

Gilding. : A composition of size used by gilders to cover wickerwork. gold-leaf is to be laid.

white-Sundays, s. pl.

Bot. : *Narcissus poeticus*. [TULIP.]

white-swelling, s.

Pathol. : A popular name for dolens (q.v.). So named because the skin remains unaltered notwithstanding the inflammation.

white-tail, s. [WHITE-TAIL.]

Site, sit, fare, amidst, what, fill, father; wē, wēt, hōre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; or; wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōd, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, our, rāle, fūll; try, Syrian. s, o = ē; ey = ā; q

expect, Xenophen, exist. ph = f.

(WHITE-RUMP.)

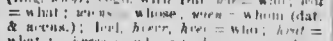
sir, marine; gō, pôt,
ô; ey = â; qu = kw.

—

ball, boy: pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, ohorus, c
-tia, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn:

Eng. *why*); cogn. with Dut *wie* = *who*; *wat* = *what*; *wien* = *whose*, *wien* = *whom* (dat. accus.); *welk*, *hweer*, *hwee* = *when*; *hwe* = *but*; *hwee* = *where*; *hwee* = *how*.

containing the total number or amount;



5 containing the total number or amount:

dia, bô; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, ohorns, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ay; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-dia, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = shun. -cious, -tious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dile, çist = bèl, çpl.

必, boy; pòut, jówi; eat, çell, chorns, çhia, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f
 -sian, -tian = shàn, -tion, -sion = shün; -fien, -gion = zhan, -cions, -tions, -sions = chia, -bia, -dio, &c. = bpi, dol

(2) *The Wicked Bible*: An edition published A.D. 1632, by Barber and Lucas, in which the word *not* is omitted from the seventh Commandment.

¶ For the difference between *wicked* and *bad*, see *Bad*.

wicked (2), *a.* [Eng. *wick* (2), *a.*; suff. -ed.] Furnished with a wick. Chiefly in composition: as, a two-wicked lamp.

wick-ed-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *wicked*; -ly.] In a wicked manner; in a manner or with motives contrary to the moral or divine law; viciously; iniquitously; criminally.

"But they, who get *wickedly*, spend for the most part, foolishly, perhaps *wickedly* too."—*Secher Works*, vol. VI, sect. 26.

wick-ed-ness, *wick-ed-ness*, *wick-ed-ness*, *a.* [Eng. *wicked*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being wicked; depravity or corruption of heart; sinfulness; a depraved or corrupt disposition or heart.

"All this arose from infirmity, not *wickedness*."—*Secher Works*, vol. I, ser. 2.

2. Departure from the divine law; evil practices; vice; immorality, crime, sin.

3. A wicked thing or act; an act of iniquity or immorality.

"What *wickedness* is this that is done amongst you?"—*Judges* 2: 12.

4. Wicked persons; the wicked.

"These tents thou sawest so pleasant, were the tents of *wickedness*."—*Milton*, *P. L.*, 11. 647.

wick-én, *wig-gin*, *a.* [A.S. *wice*, *wicean*.]

Bot.: *Pyrus Aucuparia*.

wicken-tree, *a.* [WICKEN.]

wick-er, *wik-er*, *wik-ir*, *wyk-yr*, *wyck-er*, *a. & a.* [From the same root as *wick* (q.v.), and hence = a plant twig; cf. *U. Sw. wick* = *l.*, and, whence *wick* = a fold; *wickla* = to fold, to wrap up; *Sw. dialects wickra*, *wikra*, *wikra* = the sweet bay-leaved willow (*Salix pentandra*), from *wikra* = to bend; *Dan. dialects wige*, *wigger*, *wigra* = a plant root, a withy; *wiger*, *wigger* = a willow; *Ger. wickel* = a roll.]

A. As substantive:

1. A small plant twig; an osier; a withie.

"Which looms are knit as with *wickers*."—*Wood: Athens Vison*, 1.

2. A piece of wicker work; specifically, a wicker basket.

"Each having a white *wicker* overlaid."—*Wood: Athens Vison*, 1.

3. A twig or branch used as a mark; a withie.

B. As adj.: Made of plaited twigs or osiers; covered with wicker work.

"High in *wicker* baskets hang!"—*Prose: Homer: Odyssey* 13. 253.

wicker work, *a.* A texture of twigs; basket-work.

"Baskets . . . very neatly made of *wicker work*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. 1, ch. 2.

wick-ered, *a.* [Eng. *wicker*; -ed.] Made or covered with wicker work.

"Ships of light timber *wickered* with osier between."—*Milton: Hist. Britan.*, bk. 11.

wick-et, *wik-et*, *wyck-et*, *v.* [O. Fr. *wicket*, *wiget* (fr. *guchet*) = a wicket, *lit.* = a small turning thing, from *lud.* *wichon*, *par.* of *clige* = to move, *lud.* *wichon* = to give way; A.S. *wican* = to give way; O. Dut. *wickel* = a wicket, from *wicken* = to shake (q.v.).] [WEAK.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small gate or doorway, especially a small door or gate forming part of a larger one.

"And now Saint Peter at heaven's *wicket* seems To wait them."—*Wilton: P. L.*, 11. 44.

2. A hole in a door through which to communicate without opening the door, or through which to view persons or objects without.

3. The mouth.

"Least quickly her *wicket* seems to open."—*Lucas: Husbandry*, p. 169.

4. A gate, formed like a butterfly-valve, in the chute of a water-wheel, to graduate the amount of water passing to the wheel. It has a central spindle with a wing on each side.

II. Cricket:

1. The object at which the bowler directs his ball, and before but a little to one side of

which the batsman or striker stands. It consists of three stumps, having two balls set in grooves on their tops. [Cricket.]

"Pushed with his wire beneath the wicket-stem, in rival bands, between the wickets ran."—*Byron: Children's Recitations*.

2. The ground on which the wickets are pitched.

"The catch on a good *wicket*, and in such pleasant weather, may be said to have been disposed of cheaply for its run."—*Field*, July 22, 1897.

3. A batsman.

"In all, the last *wicket* added 75 runs."—*Standard*, July 11, 1892.

wicket-door, *a.* The same as *WICKET*, 1. 1.

"Through the low *wicket-door* they glide."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, v. 22.

wicket-gate, *a.* A small gate; a wicket.

"I am going to yonder *wicket-gate* before me."—*Boswell: Pilgrim's Progress*, 1.

wicket-keeper, *a.*

[Cricket:] The player who stands behind the wicket to stop such balls as may pass the batsman, and to put the wicket down when the striker is out of his ground.

wick-ing, *a.* [Eng. *wick* (2), *a.*; -ing.] The material, especially loosely braided cotton thread, of which wicks are made.

wick-less, *a.* [Eng. *wick* (2), *a.*; -less.] Destitute of or having no wick: as, a *wickless* lamp.

wick-stro-mi-a, *wik-strö-mi-a*, *a.*

[Named after Wickström, a Swedish botanist (1789-1836).]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelæaceæ. Shrubs and small trees with deciduous leaves, axillary racemes or spikes of small flowers, a four-lobed calyx, eight stamens, an ovary with four small scales below it, and a baccate fruit with numerous seeds imbedded in the pulp. *Wickstroemia indica* is found not in India, but on the coast of Australia and the South Sea Islands. The fibres of the bark are made into fishing-lures, nets, and cordage, by the people of Fiji. Its bark is used externally for wounds and internally for gonorrhæa. An inferior sort of paper and rope is made from *W. virens* in Kinnelon, in India.



WICKSTROMIA INDICA.

1. Flower. 2. Fruit.

Wick-lif-ite, *Wick-lif-ite*, *a.* [WYCLIFFITE.]

wie & py, *a.* [Native name (?).]

Bot.: *Dioscorea pulchra*. [BURMA.]

wid-dy, *a.* [A variant of *widly* (q.v.).] A rope; more especially a rope made of withs or willows; a halter; the gallows. [Scot.]

wide, *wid*, *wyde*, *a.*, *adv.*, & *a.* [A.S. *wid*; cogn. with *lud.* *wid*; *lud.* *wid*; *Sw. & Dan. vid*; *Ger. weit*; O. H. *Ger. wîk*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having a great or considerable distance or extent across or between the sides; broad; opposed to narrow.

"Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction."—*Matthew* 7: 13.

2. Having a great extent every way; broad; vast; extensive.

"For nothing this *wide* universe I call Save thou, my race, in it thou art (say all)."—*Shakespeare: Sonnet* 119.

3. Broad to a certain degree; of a certain size or measure across or between the sides; as, three feet *wide*.

4. Comprehensive; extensive; not narrow or limited.

"Wide in soul and bold of tongue."—*Longfellow: The Seaman*, 172.

5. Very great: as, There is a *wide* difference between the two.

6. Capacious; holding much.

"Weed *wide* enough to wrap a fairy in."—*Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream*, 11. 1.

II. Cricket:

1. In a wide manner or degree; with extent each way: as, far and *wide*, extensive.

"The huge size and venerable age of the beauty of the garden the situation of the were *widely* famous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*

7. Falling to hit a mark; deviating from the right line; hence remote or distant; anything, as truth, propriety, &c.; statement is *wide* of the truth.

8. Far from what is pleasant or to be desired.

"It would be *wide* with the best of us if God should look backward to our former sins."—*Scott: Rob Roy*.

9. Apparent, open, obvious.

"With more *wide* and more overt to the eye."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, 11. 1.

II. Cricket: Said of a ball which, so far to one side of the wicket, the batsman cannot reach it with his bat.

ball counts one against the side of the bowler by whom it is delivered.

B. As adverb:

1. So as to have a great extent from one side to another, or so as to have a great opening.

"The door be *quite wide*."—*Shakespeare: Rape of Lucrece*, 11. 1.

2. To a great distance; or extent; near. (Frequently in conjunction with *far*.)

"Proves thee *far and wide* a broad shallop."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, 11. 1.

3. At a distance; apart.

"A little *wide*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, 11. 1.

4. With great extent; widely. (Used in composition, as *wide extended*, *wide ling*, &c.)

5. Far from the mark or from the point aimed at: as, He shot *wide* target.

6. Remote about, but at a little distance.

"His *wide*."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, 11. 1.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Widthness; width; breadth.

"Emptyness and the vast *wide* of that abyss."—*Longfellow: The Seaman*, 172.

2. *Cricket*: A ball bowled so far to one side of the wicket that the batsman cannot reach it with his bat. Such a ball counts one against the side of the bowler by whom it is delivered, and is reckoned one of the other being byes and no-balls.

3. *Obvious compounds*: *Wide extended*, *wide ling*, &c.

wide awake, *a. & a.*

A. As adj.: Having one's eyes open; alert; ready; prepared; keen, sharp; (colloq. or slang.)

"The governor's *wide awake*, he is."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, 11. 1.

B. As subst.: A kind of soft felt hat, broad brim turned up all round.

"When friends will wear *wide awake* hats."—*Longfellow: The Seaman*, 172.

wide-chapped, *a.* Opening the wide; having a wide mouth.

"This *wide-chapped* man."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, 11. 1.

wide range, *a.*

Railway-Eng.: The same as *BROAD-GAUGE*, *s.* 11. 7.

wide-mouthed, *a.* Having a wide mouth or opening.

"Warm by the *wide-mouthed* fireplace."—*Longfellow: The Seaman*, 172.

wide-skirted, *a.* Having wide extensive.

"With *wide-skirted* skirts and *wide-skirted* shoes."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, 11. 1.

wide-spread, *a.*

1. Spread to a great distance; extensive.

"How sweet to rest her *wide-spread* wings."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, 11. 1.

2. Diffused or spread over a wide extensive.

"Thus call forth a *wide-spread* host, with carrying with it the *wide-spread* host."—*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, 11. 1.

wide-stretched, *a.* Large; extended.

(*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, 11. 4.)

wide-where, *adv.* Widely; near.

wide-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *wide*; -ly.]

1. In a wide manner or degree; with extent each way: as, far and *wide*, extensive.

"The huge size and venerable age of the beauty of the garden the situation of the were *widely* famous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father: wā, wēt, hōre, camel, hōr, thōre; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; S or, wōre, wēlf, wōrk, whā, sōn; mātē, cūb, cūre, quātē, cūr, rālē, fāl; try, Syrian. a. e = ē; ey = ā; qu =

the forest or open field; not tamed or domesticated; roving, wandering.

"Sleeps day more than the wild cat."
Shakspeare: *Merchant of Venice*, II. 4.

2. Savage, uncivilized, furious, sanguinary. (Used of persons or actions.)

"The Wild Scotch, as they were sometimes called."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. I.

3. Growing or produced without culture; produced by nature unassisted or by wild animals; not cultivated; native; as, wild flowers.

4. Desert, uncultivated, uninhabited.

"To trace the forests wild."
Shakspeare: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, II. 1.

5. Turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, furious.

"The wild waters."
Shakspeare: *Tempest*, II. 2.

6. Violently agitated or disturbed in mind or the like.

"While men's minds are wild."
Shakspeare: *Henry IV.*, II. 1.

7. Violent, disorderly, unregulated.

"Then the fight became wild and tumultuous."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. XII.

8. Violent, furious, inordinate, passionate.

"Desperate, wild, and furious."
Shakspeare: *Richard III.*, IV. 4.

9. Unreasonable, extravagant.

"It was exaggerated by the wild humor of one party and by the wild fears of the other."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. VIII.

10. Loose or disorderly in conduct; going beyond the bounds; ungoverned. (Sometimes used in a bad sense, but frequently as a term of light reproach = giddy, wanton, frolicsome.)

"He kept company with the wild Prince and Folius."
Shakspeare: *Merry Wives*, II. 2.

11. Reckless; incautious; rash; inconspicuous; not in accordance with reason or prudence; as, a wild adventure.

12. Bewildered, distracted, mad.

"Your looks are pale and wild."
Shakspeare: *Romeo & Juliet*, V. 1.

13. Indicating or proceeding from strong excitement.

"Wild and whirling words."
Shakspeare: *Hamlet*, I. 4.

14. Wanting in order, regularity, or comparison in any manner; irregular, eccentric, fantastic, extravagant, inordinate.

"So wild in their aims."
Shakspeare: *Macbeth*, I. 2.

15. Anxiously eager; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.

16. Not allowing a person to approach; as, the grouse were wild.

17. *Adjective*:

1. Growing in a state of nature.

2. Having a certain resemblance to some other plant, but inferior to it in appearance.

3. Used adverbially = wildly.

"If I chance to talk a little wild, forgive me."
Shakspeare: *Henry VIII.*, I. 4.

18. *As a substantive*:

1. A desert; an uninhabited or uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; a wilderness.

"We dwell this wild."
Shakspeare: *P. R.*, I. 1.

2. The same as WEALD (q.v.).

"A brook in the wild of Kent."
Shakspeare: *Henry IV.*, I. 1.

3. *To run wild*:

(1) To escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state.

(2) To grow wild or savage; to take to vicious courses or a loose way of living.

(3) To become extravagant; as, he lets his imagination run wild.

4. *A wild shot*: A random or chance shot.

5. *Wild animals*, s. pl. [FERA NATURÆ.]

6. *Wild apple*, s. [CRAB-APPLE.]

7. *Wild artichoke*, s.

8. *Wild onion*, s.

9. *Wild ass*, s.

10. *Wild cat*, s.

11. *Wild cherry*, s.

12. *Wild clover*, s.

13. *Wild cucumber*, s.

14. *Wild dog*, s.

15. *Wild duck*, s.

lated both in the A.V. and R.V. It is from *ṭāq* (arab) = to flee, in Syriac and Ethiopic = to be indomitable. (2) *ṭāq* (per). Job vi. 5, xl. 12, xlv. 5, xxxix. 5, 6. From *ṭāq* (par) = to run quickly. This may be the same animal as No. 1, or may be the Djiggetal.

16. *Wild basil*, s.

17. *Wild bean*, s.

18. *Wild beast*, s.

19. *Wild bird*, s.

20. *Wild boar*, s.

21. *Wild cat*, s.

22. *Wild cherry*, s.

23. *Wild clover*, s.

24. *Wild cucumber*, s.

25. *Wild dog*, s.

26. *Wild duck*, s.

27. *Wild fig*, s.

28. *Wild fowl*, s.

29. *Wild goose*, s.

30. *Wild gourd*, s.

31. *Wild grape*, s.

32. *Wild hawthorn*, s.

33. *Wild hyacinth*, s.

34. *Wild iris*, s.

35. *Wild lettuce*, s.

36. *Wild lily*, s.

37. *Wild mint*, s.

38. *Wild mustard*, s.

39. *Wild onion*, s.

40. *Wild oregano*, s.

41. *Wild rose*, s.

42. *Wild rue*, s.

43. *Wild sage*, s.

44. *Wild scilla*, s.

45. *Wild shallot*, s.

46. *Wild thyme*, s.

47. *Wild valerian*, s.

48. *Wild yarrow*, s.

49. *Wild zinnia*, s.

50. *Wild zinnia*, s.

51. *Wild zinnia*, s.

52. *Wild zinnia*, s.

53. *Wild zinnia*, s.

54. *Wild zinnia*, s.

55. *Wild zinnia*, s.

56. *Wild zinnia*, s.

57. *Wild zinnia*, s.

58. *Wild zinnia*, s.

59. *Wild zinnia*, s.

60. *Wild zinnia*, s.

61. *Wild zinnia*, s.

62. *Wild zinnia*, s.

63. *Wild zinnia*, s.

64. *Wild zinnia*, s.

65. *Wild zinnia*, s.

66. *Wild zinnia*, s.

wild-cinchona, s.

Bot.: *Mussaenda frondosa*.

wild-cinnamon, s.

Bot.: (1) *Canella alba* [CANELLA]; (2) *Myrsine coriacea*, an evergreen tree about thirty feet high with white flowers, a native of Hispaniola.

wild-clove tree, s.

Bot.: *Myrtus acris*.

wild-colewort, s.

Bot.: *Brassica oleracea*, var. *sylvestris*.

wild-cucumber, s.

Bot.: The squirting cucumber (q.v.)

wild-cumin, s.

Bot.: *Lappula cuminoides*, a small annual umbellifer from Southern and Eastern Europe.

wild-dog, s.

1. Zool.: A feral dog, such as *Canis dingo*, the Australian, or *C. prateris*, the Indian wild-dog. [Dingo.]

2. A pariah-dog (q.v.).

"The wild-dog barks over the fountain's brim,
With barked throat and baying grin."
Byron: *The Ocean*.

wild-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Anas boschas* (f. *boschas*), widely distributed in temperate and arctic regions, known as a bird of passage all over Europe and Asia, and in the United States from Canada to the Gulf. Length of male about twenty-four inches; head and neck rich shining green, collar pure white; back chestnut-brown, deepening into black on upper tail-coverts; four central tail-feathers velvety-black and curled, the rest ash-gray, edged with white; greater wing-coverts with cold white bar, and tipped with velvet-black; wings purple, white, and velvet-black; upper part of breast dark chestnut, rest of under-surface grayish-white, pencilled under wings with dark gray lines. Female somewhat smaller; plumage various shades of brown. The wild duck in the stock whence all the breeds of the domesticated duck have sprung. It pairs when free, but becomes polygamous on domestication.

wild-fire, **wilde-fyre**, **wylde-fur**, s.

1. A composition of inflammable materials, readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire.

2. A kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

3. A name for erysipelas; also a name for *Lichen circumscriptus*, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papules.

4. A name given to a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.

Wild-fire rash:

Pathol.: A popular name for a variety of straphilus (q.v.). *S. volutaria*, in which the papules form circular patches, coming out successively in different parts of the body.

wild-fowl, s. A general name for birds of various species which are pursued as game, but more particularly applied to birds of the order Gallinæ and Nativæ; water fowl.

wild-fringed, s. Irregularly bordered.

wild-germander, s.

Bot.: *Teucrium scorodonia*.

wild-ginger, s.

Bot.: *Asarum canadense*. It has broadly reniform leaves in twos, and a woolly, deeply tripartite calyx.

wild-goat, s.

Zool.: A popular name for any undomesticated species of the genus *Capra*, many of which have been erected into separate genera by some authorities. They are: *Capra pyramidalis* (Spanish ibex), *C. ibex* (the ibex, q.v.), *C. capensis*, *C. amurensis*, *C. sinensis* (the Sinitic ibex), *C. walien*, *C. sibirica*, *C. fulviventris* (the Manchurian goat), *C. pendulicornis* (the Tahr, q.v.), and *C. hypoleucis* (the Nubian goat).

wild-goose, s.

1. Lit. & Ornith.: *Anser ferus* (or *cinerens*), the only species indigenous in Britain, and the stock from which the domestic race is derived. In former days it lived extensively in the Fen country, but since the end of the eighteenth century it has migrated north-

boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenephen, exist. ph = f. -tion = shan. -tion = shun. -tion = shun. -clous, -tious, -tious = shus. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del. E. D.—Vol. 4—75

6. To dispose of by testament; to give as a legacy; to bequeath.

7. In the two following uses directly from the noun. [WILL, 2.]

C. As an auxiliary verb:

1. A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition, according to the subject of the verb.

"I am your wife, if you will marry me." Shakespeare. *Tamper*, III. 1.

(1) In the first person singular and plural, I (we) will, the verb denotes willingness, consent, intention, determination, or fixed purpose, thus differing from *shall*, which in the first person denotes simple futurity: as, I will go, if you wish it, I will speak, if I please. (2) In the second and third persons, *will* denotes simple futurity or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being lost; as, He will certainly come.

2. *Would* stands in the same relation to *will* as *should* to *shall*, and is mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the last case having often the functions and force of an independent verb: as,

(1) Subjunctive or conditional:

"Backward she thrust him as she would be thrust." Shakespeare. *Venus & Adonis*, 41.

(2) Optative:

"I would my valiant master would destroy thee." Shakespeare. *Tempest*, II. 2.

(3) Also used, by omission of the pronoun, as an exclamation of wish, prayer, or desire.

"Would to God we had died in Egypt."—Ecclesiastes xiv. 3.

¶ In such sentences as, *It would seem*, *It would appear*, &c., *would* retains almost nothing of conditionality, having merely the effect of softening a direct statement. *Would* sometimes is used to express a habit or custom: as, He would read all day. In such sentences as, *He would go*, and you see the result, *would* has nearly the force of a simple past indicative, but is more emphatic. *Will* and *would* were formerly used elliptically with adverbs and prepositional phrases to express motion or change of place, where we should now say *will go*, *would go*, or the like.

"I'll never to sea again."

Shakespeare. *Merry Wives*, II. 1.

A similar elliptical use occurs in such phrases as: What would you? = What would you have, do, or wish?

will-ox-ite, *s.* [After Col. Joseph Willcox; suff. -ite.]

Min.: A talc-like mineral occurring as a coating on corundum, and probably resulting from its alteration. Colour, white to greenish or grayish-white; lustre, pearly. Compos.: a silicate of alumina, magnesia, soda, potash, sesqui- and protoxides of iron.

will-dé-nôw-f-a, *s.* [Named after Charles Louis Willdenow (1765-1812), Prof. of Botany at Berlin.]

Bot.: A genus of Restiaceæ from South Africa. Stems rushlike, leafless, flowers dioecious.

will-ém-ite, *s.* [After William I., King of the Netherlands; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of Unisilicates of Iron. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 5.5; sp. gr., 3.90 to 4.18; lustre, vitreous to resinous; colour, pale honey-yellow, greenish-yellow, apple-green, flesh-red. Compos.: silica, 27.1; oxide of zinc, 72.9 = 100, corresponding to the formula (ZnO)₂SiO₂.

***will-ér, *wyl-er**, *s.* [Eng. will, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who wills.

"Cast a glance on two considerations; first, What the will is, to which, secondly, who the willer is, to whom we must submit."—Barrow. *Sermons*, vol. III., ser. 4.

2. One who entertains a wish or feeling. (Only in composition: as, an ill-willer.)

will-lét, *s.* [Named from its cry, which has been syllabified *will-will-willet*. (Bridg, Brewer, & Ridgway: *Water Birds of North America*, I. 288)]

Ornith.: *Symphonetta semipalmata*, a wading bird widely distributed over America. Length from fifteen to seventeen inches; plumage light brownish-gray above, with irregular blackish markings, white beneath, including to ash colour on fore-neck and buff on side. In the winter the markings become faint or disappear.

***will-fál, *will-fál-ly, *will-fál-noss, &c.** [WILFUL, &c.]

will-lám-ite (1 as *y*) (1), *s.* [After Mr. Williams of the United States, who found it; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: An apple-green variety of Serpentine (q.v.). Owes its color to the presence of nickel.

will-lám-ite (1 as *y*) (2), *s.* [WILLEMITZ.]

will-lám-só-ni-s (1 as *y*), *s.* [Named after Wm. C. Williamson, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Botany in Owens College, Manchester.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycada. Three species are found in the Lower Jurassic rocks of England.

will-llo-wáught (gh guttural), *s.* [First element doubtful, second prob. Gael. & Ir. *cunch* = cup.] [QUAFF.] A copious draught of liquor. (Scotch.)

"And we'll tak a right guld willow-waucht For Auld Lang Syne." Burns. *Auld Lang Syne*.

will-lng, *will-yng, *wyl-yng, *a.* [Eng. will; -ing.]

1. Ready to do, grant, or concede; having the mind inclined to anything; not disposed to refuse; not averse; inclined to comply; consenting, complying, ready.

"I trouble thee too much, but thou art willing." Shakespeare. *Julius Cæsar*, IV. 3.

2. Pleased, contented, gratified.

"He strays with willing sport to the wild ocean." Shakespeare. *Two Gentlemen*, II. 7.

3. Received, accepted, given, or submitted to of free choice or will; voluntary.

"What willing ransom he will give." Shakespeare. *Henry V.*, III. 3.

4. Spontaneous, self-moving.

"No spots of blood run willing from a tree." Dryden.

5. Favourable, propitious.

"Mount the decks, and call the willing winds." Pope. *Don Quixote*, II. 68.

***willing-hearted**, *a.* Well-disposed; having a willing or ready mind or disposition; readily consenting.

"They came, both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted."—Ecclesiastes xxxv. 22.

will-lng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. willing; -ly.]

1. In a willing manner; with willingness; voluntarily; of one's own free choice.

"To give up willow-ly that noble title." Shakespeare. *Henry VIII.*, III. 1.

2. Readily, gladly.

"Thou knowest how willingly effect the match." Shakespeare. *Two Gentlemen*, III. 1.

3. On purpose; knowingly.

"Still thou mistaken or else comittest thy knavery willow-ly."—Shakespeare. *Mulhammer Night's Dream*, III. 2.

will-lng-noss, *s.* [Eng. willing; -ness.] The quality or state of being willing; freedom from reluctance; readiness; free choice or consent of the will.

will-lóek, *s.* [See extract.]

Ornith.: The young of *Uria troile*, the Common Gullenot.

"The cry of the young Gullenot is *willók*, whence its local name, and the same is probably the origin of the French derived Gullenot for the adult; a term seldom employed by the fishermen and fishermen, excepting when speaking to strangers.—*Fauna Brit. Birds*, ed. 1844, p. 72.

will-lóugh-bé-á (gh silent), *s.* [WILLOUGH-BEIA.]

will-lów, *will-ow, *willwe, *s.* [A.S. *welig*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wilge*; Dut. *wilg*; Low Ger. *wilbe*. From the same root as *walk*, *welkin*, and *withy*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit. & Bot.*: Any species of the genus *Salix* (q.v.). Used also in a more limited sense for any *Salix* which is not known as an osier or a willow. [OSIER, SALLOW.] Some of the willows in the huffed sense furnish good timber. The Bedford willow, *Salix R. Bedfordiana*, a variety of *S. fragilis*, the Crack Willow or Withy, is a tree sometimes attaining fifty feet in height, and twelve in girth. It was first brought into notice by the Duke of Bedford, whence its name, and is very valuable for its timber, the bark containing much tannin, and a larger amount of salicin (q.v.) than any other of the genus. Another valuable timber tree is *S. alba*, the Huntingdon or White Willow. It is eighty feet high, with a

girth of twenty feet. The timber is carpentry and for fuel, and the bark is used in the United States, where it is introduced into the United States, where it is wide-spread and, with *S. babingtonii*, *Weeping Willow*, form our largest trees. There are a number of species native to the country, most of them shrubs or small trees, some minute plants. [SALIX.]

2. *Figuratively*:

• (1) Mourning.

"We see your willow and are sorry for it." And though it be a weeding we are half in bed."—*Deism & Fict. Night*.

(2) In cricketering slang, the bat, from the material of which it is made.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Weaving*: A machine for cleaning wool, or hemp; a devil. [DEVIL, (1).]

"The term *willow* is said to have been derived from the fact that in the early times of the machinery a willow cage was used. It is more to be said that this term is derived from the willow, with the collar was broken, to loosen it at impurities, before the invention of machine purpose.—*Knights Ind. Machinery*.

2. *Script.*: Probably the Oleander.

• 4. To wear the willow: To assume or grieve for a lost lover.

willow-fly, *s.*

Entom.: (1) *Chloroperla viridis*; (2) *variegata*. [PERLIDÆ.]

willow-gall, *s.*

Bot. Pathol.: A gall produced on the surface of a dipterous insect, *domyia atrolina*, in the leaf louse causes arrest of growth so that scarcely developed, and the leaves are together into a close rosette. (Thom.)

willow-ground, *s.* A piece of ground in which osiers are cultivated.

willow-grease, *s.*

Entom.: *Lagopus ulmæ*, from the portions of both hemispheres. In the Pamirians in plumage, and, like chick, becomes white in winter. (Thom.) White Grouse and White Ptarmigan.

"With us there is no reason why it should be white winter plumage like its conspecific there can be no question that our local representative of the white willow grouse is over the whole of Northern Europe."—*Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1887.

willow-herb, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus *Epilobium* and species *angustifolium*; called more fully *bay willow herb*, or simply the *Rose* is a tall undershrub, four to six feet high, with scattered lanceolate, or linear lanceolate, glabrous, willow-like leaves, six inches long, (whence its name), rose-purple flowers an inch in diameter, found in moist river sides and chiefly in Scotland, also on the coast of Europe, in temperate Asia, and America. Ale and vinegar are made of it from the fermentation of dried and boiled; the young leaves, sometimes eaten, the mature ones are From the scent of its flowers the sometimes called Apple Pie.

2. *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

***willow-lark**, *s.*

Ornith.: The sedge-warbler. (*Fennosc. Zool.*, ed. 1768, II. 241.)

willow-leaves, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Another name for *B. (q.v.)*. [SIN.]

willow-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Candrina cubicularis*, a British Night-moth, called by New Pale Mottled Willow Moth. Its caterpillar is gray, with two dark spots on the sides, and a white line on the posterior margin. The pupa, which is small at hatching, comes hatched with the grain, the pupa and doing immense damage. The chrysalis in May.

willow-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus Phellos*, leaves membranous, linear, lanceolate, pointed; acorn roundish. A case of strong coarse timber, growing in

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wôt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; sêr, wôre, wêlf, wôrk, wôh, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fâll; trÿ, Sÿrian. sê, œ = ê; ey = â; qu =

grows near the southern shores of the United States.

willow-pattern, *s.* A well-known pattern for stone and porcelain ware, generally executed in dark blue, in imitation of a Chinese design. The name is taken from a willow-tree, which is a prominent object in the design.

willow-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Hippophae rhamnoides*. So named because it is a thorny shrub with the habit of a willow.

willow-warbler, *s.* [WILLOW-WREN.]

willow-weed, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lythrum Salicaria*; (2) various species of *Polygonum*, especially *P. lapathifolium*.

willow-wren, willow warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: *Phylloscopus (Sylvia) trochilus*; called also the Willow-warbler, and Yellow-wren, from the localities it frequents and the general colour of its plumage. Length about an inch; dull olive-green on the upper part of the body; chin, throat, and breast yellowish-white; abdomen nearly pure white. The Willow-wren generally arrives in England about the middle of April, and soon after begins to couple. The nest is placed on the ground, most commonly against a bank amongst long grass or weeds, but often at the foot of a bush, and like that of the Wood-warbler, is covered with a dome having a rather wide hole in the side, whence this species and its congeners are called in many parts of the country "Oven-birds." The willow-wren is a graceful, active bird, flitting restlessly from twig to twig, and the song is loud and sweet.

willow, will ly, *v.t.* [WILLOW, *s.*] To wither and decay; as cotton, by means of a willow.

"When the cotton has been withered."—*Morning Chron.* 10, Oct. 24, 1856.

willow-wort, *s.* [Eng. willow; -wort.] Abundant or planted with willows.

"Along the willow and willow-wort."—*Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv.

willow-er, *s.* [Eng. willow, *v.*; -er.] The same as **WILLOW**, *s.*, B. 2.

willow-ish, *s.* [Eng. willow, *s.*; -ish.] Resembling the willow; of the colour of willow.

"Make his body with greenish coloured crevel willow-er colour."—*Warton. Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

willow-wort, *s.* [Eng. willow, and wort.]

Botany.

1. *Luzimachia vulgaris*.

2. (Rt.) The order Salicaceae. (*Linley*.)

willow-y, *s.* [Eng. willow, *s.*; -y.]

1. Abounding with willows.

"where willow Camus lingers with delight!"—*Gray. Telfer's Music*.

2. Resembling a willow; flexible, drooping, pendulous, graceful.

willow-bell, *s.* **willow-bell**, *s.* (*Ornith.*) *s.* [Named by Dr. Bechstein after Francis Willughby, F.R.S., naturalist (1635-1672).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Willughbiaceae (Rt.). Milky plants with opposite leaves (obovate), and axillary and terminal cymes of flowers, with salver-shaped corollas. Fruit about the size of an orange, the pulp with many seeds enclosed. *Willughbeia edulis*, a large climber found in the forests of Chittagong, has edible fruits. This species, and *W. montana* yield catechu.

willow-bell, *s.* **willow-bell**, *s.* (*Ornith.*) *s.* [Named by Dr. Bechstein after Francis Willughby, F.R.S., naturalist (1635-1672).]

willow-y, *s.* [A corruption of **WILLOW** (q.v.).]

will-y, *v.t.* [WILLOW, *v.*]

will-yart, will-yard, *s.* [From *will*, *s.*, and *yart*, *s.*]

Will, strange, unaccountable, shy. (*Scott.*)

"Ex-sin, but human nature's a willful and will-yart."—*Scott. Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

will-y all-y, *phr.* [Eng. will, *v.*, and all.]

Will be or will he not; will ye or will ye not.

will-y, *v.t.* [A.S. *willian*.] To will; to desire.

will-some, *s.* [In sense 1, from Eng. will, *s.*; in sense 2, perhaps from Eng. will, *v.*; but cf. *will-some* (astay); in sense 3, probably from Eng. will, *s.*]

1. Obstinate, stubborn, wilful.
2. Doubtful, uncertain.
3. Fat, indolent.

will-some-nose, **will-sum-nose**, *s.* [Eng. will, *s.*, -some, -nose.] Wilfulness, obstinacy. (*Widdie: Kistis*, xxxi. 40.)

Will-son, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated Scotch naturalist (1766-1813), author of *American Ornithology*.

Wilson's petrel, *s.*

Ornith.: *Oceanites oceanicus*.

Wilson's phalarope, *s.* [PHALAROPE.]

will-son-ite, *s.* After Dr. Wilson, who first found it; suff. -ite (Min.).

Min.: A massive mineral yielding square prisms by cleavage. Hardness, 3.5; sp. gr., 2.76 to 2.78; lustre, vitreous to pearly; colour, reddish-white to rose or peach-blossom red. Analyses indicate that it is an altered scapolite. Occurs at Bathurst, Canada; and in northern New York.

wilt, *v.t. & i.* [Prob. a corruption of *welk* (q.v.).]

A. Intrans.: To fade, to decay, to drop, to wither, as flowers that have been plucked.

"He positively withered up, shrivelled away, and almost vanished from mortal sight, like an uprooted weed that has withered in the soil."—*Northorn*, Scarlet Letter, xxi.

B. Trans.: To cause to wither or become languid, as a plant; hence figuratively, to destroy the energy or vigour of; to depress.

C. Provincial and American.

wilt, *v.t.* [See def.] The second person singular of *will*, *v.* (q.v.).

Wilt-ton, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a town in Wiltshire.

Wilton-carpet, *s.* A carpet made like Brussels, excepting that the wire is flattened instead of being round, and has a groove along the upper surface, which acts as a director for the knife by which the loops are cut and the wire liberated. So called from the place of its manufacture.

will-y-ite, *s.* [After the River Wiln, Asiatic Russia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name applied to a variety of Idocrase (q.v.), occurring in well-defined doubly-terminated crystals in ardet light (q.v.).

2. The same as **GROSSULITE** (q.v.).

will-y, *s.* [Eng. will, *v.*; -y.] Using or capable of using will; subtle, cunning, crafty, sly.

"Pill-James knew every body than a lady a little head."—*Scott. Lady of the Lake*, iv. 18.

wim-ble, **wim-bil**, **wim-bel**, **wym-by**, *s.* [Dan. *rimmel* = an auger, a tool for boring; a parallel form to, or a familiar pronunciation of *rimmel* = something of a spiral shape, from *rimde*, Sw. *rimda*; Ger. *winden* = to wind, to turn, to twist; hence, a *wimble* = a winder or turner; cf. O. Dut. *wimelen* = to pierce or bore with a wimble; *wimle* = a wimble, *Gimblet* or *gimlet* is a dunn, from *wimle*.]

Arch.: The old-fashioned name of the gimlet, then of the brace; a brace used by marble-workers in drilling holes.

"[They] ply the wimble one huge beam to bore."—*Shakspeare. Othello*, ix. 43.

wim-ble, **wym-bel-yn**, **wym-mel-yn**, *et.* [WIMBLE, *s.*, Cf. O. Dut. *wimelen* = to pierce or bore with an auger.] To bore with, or as with, a wimble or auger.

"The soldier... wimbled a hole into the coffin that was largest."—*Herbert. Moon. King Charles I.*, p. 124.

wim-ble, *s.* [Connect. with Sw. *rimmel*, in comp. *rimmelkautig* = giddy, whimsical.] [WIM (1), *s.*] Active, nimble, quick.

"He was so wimble and so light."—*Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar*, March.

wim-bel, *s.* [WIMBEL.]

wi-mot, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: A corruption of *Gulmauve* (q.v.).

wim-ple, **wim-pel**, *s.* [A.S. *wimpele*; cogn. with Dut. *wimpel* = a streamer, a pendant; Ice. *wimpill*; Dan. & Sw. *wimpel*; Ger. *wimpel* = a pennon (whence Fr. *gaimpe*, Eng. *gimp*).]



WIMPLE.
(From a Monument in Wimpole Church, Suffolk.)

"The Lord will take away the changelike suits of apparel, and the wimples."—*Isaiah* li. 22.

2. A pendant, pennon, flag, or streamer.

3. A wimple or fold. (*Scott.*)

"There's aye a wimple in a lawyer's clow."—*Scott. Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xiv.

wim-ple, *v.t. & i.* [WIMPLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. Literally:

1. To cover, as with a wimple or veil.

2. To lay in platts or folds; to draw down in folds. (*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, l. i. 4.)

II. Fig.: To hoodwink.

"This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy."—*Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost* iii. i.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be laid in wimples or folds.

"With a veil that wimpled every where."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, vii. vii. &

2. To meander. (*Scott.*)

"Among the bonie, winding banks, Where Doon runs, wimpled, clear."—*Burns: Ballads*, &

3. To resemble or suggest wimples; to ripple, as a brook.

"The pathless wild, and wimpling burn."—*Burns: Scottish Song*.

win, **winne**, **win-nen**, **wynne** (*pa. t.*

win, *winne*, *win*, *pa. par. win*, *winne*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *winnan* = to fight, to labour, to endure (pa. t. *winna*, *pa. par. winnen*); cogn. with Dut. *winnen* (pa. t. *won*, *pa. par. gewonnen*); Ice. *vinna* (pa. t. *vinna*, *pa. par. vinnun*); Sw. *vinna*; O. H. Ger. *winan* (for *vinne*); Ger. *gewinnen* = to win, to strive, to earn, to suffer; Goll. *winnen* (pa. t. *won*, *pa. par. gewonnen*) = to suffer.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To gain by proving one's self superior in a contest; to earn or procure by proving one's self the best in a competition; to be victorious in; to gain as victor. (Followed by *from* or *of* when a person is mentioned from whom something is gained.)

"To win this easy match."—*Shakspeare: King John*, v. 2.

2. To gain or obtain in any way, not especially implying exertion, effort, or struggle; to earn for one's self.

"Her husband's love won in the field."—*Shakspeare: Rape of Lucrece*, vii.

3. In a more limited sense, to gain by tight-lining, to get possession of by conquest.

"To win back their country by their swords."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome*, i. 114.

1. To earn or gain by toil or as the reward of labour.

"He kept that he won in the pestilence, For gold in play he is a coward."—*Proff. Chaucer: C. T.*, 444.

2. To accomplish by effort; as, To win one's way.

3. To attain or reach to, as a goal, by effort or struggle; to gain, as the end of one's journey.

"When the elony path began, By which the naked peak they saw."—*Scott. Annandale*.

4. To come up to; to overtake, to reach.

"Even in the porch he did him see."—*Shakspeare: P. Q.*, vi. i. 23.

5. To gain to one's side or party, as by

will, *boy*: **poit**, **jowl**; **eat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**, **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f** **dia**, **phon**, **shan**, **-tion**, **-sion** = **shun**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **shun**, **-clous**, **-sious** = **shus**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bpl**, **dpl**.

a. It occurs immediately

body in the neighbor-
a blow on which cause
breathes. (Slang)
or insignificant as wind
words, idle threats, as
like.

"your wind."
Cordell of Exeter, 1.

with a new of a great amount
a. Complaint of a low
point of air moving in the
vection or with any other
chased by variations of
out latitudes, or at
same latitudes. (Hear-
and, to prevent a v.
lower portion of the at-
has ascended, a current
on fore down, takes to
tion is most rapid in
tich hot, heated air is
ent towards the North
towards the Southern
to regions, with currents
the surface of the ground
ly the threatened wind
the hot currents strike
the cold currents strike
angles, but owing to the
from west to east, there
tion can carry the dis-
latter is somewhat de-
ward, the hot current
one striking the equator
instead of a right angle
to be traversed by the
planned vary in mag-
itude, cyclones tend to
be in one direction, and
and, and another when
south of the equator,
of the vortices, and the
the atmosphere in the
and water, and, in ex-
tent. Land is easily
and cooled during the
easily changed in the
tropical island is less
work during the day
and sending it upward,
the temperature of the
it, it insulates, suspen-
cess, especially if the
make radiation great.
over-sea arise; the former
day from the sea to the
ing the night in a re-
tich, every high mountain
arities, capable of sub-
cooled air on all its
tly from every point of
sight from these low
higher the heated air
the tropics rises, the
rie, region into which
a ultimately parts with
valued it to ascend, and
the cold polar current
equator become heated,
course is over the land,
ation shows that in cen-
ses, then an eight per
hundred winds blow from
west, the east, the south-
north west, the west and
north west is one which
ly, not one blowing to
the others. Cassi-
direct on us which they
shed into regular, per-
Winds. The first are
the year, and in the
the fresh winds; the
How the city of the
he same hours of the
one, the first and se-
noon; the third, which
one direct on, and a
the prevalent winds of
the zones. The direc-
easily associated by a
velocity of the winds in
be considered as about
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even for the wind is
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ETER.

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and, and another when
south of the equator,
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easily associated by a
velocity of the winds in
be considered as about
ed in a wind, if the
even for the wind is
is strong, it might
if, if singly or over it is a
ETER.

"Tallies are not wanting to show which way the
wind blows."—Pope, Oct. 17, 1660.

1. In the wind's eye; in the teeth of the wind;
towards the direct point from which the wind
blows; in a direction exactly opposite to that
of the wind.

2. Second wind; (SECOND-WIND).

3. Three sheets in the wind; Tipsey, unsteady
from drink. (Slang.) (SHIRT, 5, § (1).)

7. To be in the wind; To be about or likely
to happen; to be within the region of surmise
or suspicion; as, There is something in the
wind now. (Colloq.)

8. To carry the wind;
Manner: To toss the nose as high as the
ears. (Said of a horse.)

9. To get wind; (GET (2), 5, § 29, 30.)

10. To have the wind of; To keep a strict
watch on.

"My son and I will have the wind of you."
Shakespeare. Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

11. To raise the wind; (RAISE, 5, § (7).)

12. To sail close to the wind;

(1) Lit. & Naut.: To sail with the ship's
head as near to the wind as to fill the sails
without shaking them; to sail as much against
the direction of the wind as possible.

(2) Fig.: To border or act very closely upon
dishonesty or indecency.

13. To see the wind and reap the whirlwind;
To act wrongly and recklessly with the result
of future punishment for such conduct. (Hosea
vi. 7.)

14. To take wind; To get wind (q.v.).

"The doctor . . . might have taken wind."—North;
Life of Swift, 1. 10.

15. To take the wind out of one's sails;
To circumvent; to get or take an advantage of,
as by one vessel sailing between the wind and
another vessel.

16. Wind of a ball; (WIND-CONFUSION.)

17. Wind-band, s.

1. A band of musicians who play only or
principally on wind instruments.

2. The part of an orchestra which consists
of wind instruments.

wind barrow, s. [WIND-CARRIAGE.]

'wind-beam, s.

Build: Formerly a cross-beam used in the
principals of roofs, occupying the situation of
the eadlar in modern knag-pole roofs.

wind berry, s.

Bt.: *Forficaria Myrtillus*.

wind bill, s.

Sotilow: An accommodation-bill; a bill
of exchange granted, without value having
been received by the acceptors, for the purpose
of raising money by discount.

wind-bore, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: The extremity of the suction-
pipe of a pump, usually covered with a per-
forated plate to prevent the intrusion of
foreign substances.

2. Min.: The pump at the bottom of a set
of pumps.

'wind break, v.t. To break the wind of.

"I will wind break a mule to vie burdens with
her."—Pope. (Anecdote.)

wind-broken, a. Broken-winded (q.v.).

wind-car, wind-barrow, s. A car or
barrow driven wholly or partially by the
wind. The Chinese have sails on barrows, to
be used when the wind is favourable.

'wind-changing, a. Changing like the
wind; fickle, inconstant.

"Wind-changing Wai-wai can change no more."
Shakespeare. A Henry VI., v. 1.

wind-chest, s.

Mus.: An air-tight box in an organ or
other wind-instrument played by keys, into
which the air is received from the wind-trunk,
and from which air is admitted by valve-ways
through the channels of the sound-board, to the
reeds or flutes communicating with the respec-
tive pipes.

'wind-confusion, s.

Mist. Surg.: A name formerly applied to
any internal injury produced by a shot or
bullet without any external mark of violence,
the injury itself being erroneously attributed to
what was called "the wind of the ball," i.e., air
violently displaced by the velocity of
a projectile. It is now known that such in-
juries are produced either by spent balls or
by projectiles striking the body at an oblique
angle, when the skin does not always give
way, though deep-seated structures, such as
the muscles, or large organs, as the liver, may
be completely ruptured or crushed.

wind-cutter, s.

Mus.: In an organ pipe, the lip or edge
against which the vibrating sheet of air im-
pulses. The vibration thereby imparted is
communicated to the column of air in the
pipe, producing a musical note whose pitch
is determined by the length of the pipe, the
quality of the tone by the size of the pipe
and the material of which it is made, &c., &c.

wind-dropsy, s. A swelling of the
belly from wind in the intestines; tympanitis.

wind-egg, s. An imperfect egg; such
eggs are often produced by hens which have
been injured or are growing old. They are
frequently destitute of a shell, being sur-
rounded only by a skin or membrane, or
sometimes by a very thin shell.

"Sound eggs sink and such as are added swim; as
do also those termed hypomelms, or wind eggs."
—Beacon. vulgar Errata. (Tidd.)

wind-flower, s.

Bt.: (1) The genus *Anemone* (q.v.). (2) *Gentiana
Pneumonanthe*. It has an upright stem
four to six or eight inches high, and terminal
or axillary flowers deep blue, with five broad
greenish leaves. It grows in moist heathy
places in several parts of England. Called
also Marsh gentian. (GENTIAN.)

wind-furnace, s. A blast-furnace (q.v.).

wind-gall, s. A soft tumour on the fet-
lock joints of a horse.

"The horse . . . full of wind-galls and raised with
agony."—Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

wind-gauge, † wind-gage, s.

1. An instrument for measuring the velocity
and force of the wind; an anemometer (q.v.).

2. An apparatus or contrivance for measur-
ing or indicating the amount of the pressure
of wind in the wind-chest of an organ.

wind god, s.

Anthrop.: A deity presiding over the wind.
This might be one of the principal gods, as
Babylonia of classic mythology (*Homer; Iliad*,
x. 193; *Odyssey*, i. 381), with minor deities subject
to him; or one of the minor deities, as among
the North American Indians of the present
day. (See *Temple of the Winds* of Haurvath.)

In the polytheism of the lower as of the higher
ages the winds are no unknown figures. —Taylor
Præf. to the Bible, 1839, p. 20.

'wind-gun, s. A gun discharged by the
force of compressed air; an air-gun. (Pope;
Dunciad, i. 181.)

wind-hatch, s.

Mining: The opening or place where the
ore is taken out of the earth.

wind-hole, s.

Min.: A shaft or sump sunk to convey air;
an air-shaft.

wind-instrument, s.

Mus.: An instrument played by wind
forced into pipes or through reeds, by means
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wind-instrument, s.

Mus.: An instrument played by wind
forced into pipes or through reeds, by means
of bellows, or directly from the mouth of the

performer. An organ contains both flute
(flue) and reed pipes; harmoniums and Ameri-
can organs contain free-reeds. Flutes, oboes,
clarinets, and bassoons in an orchestra are
called the wood-wind in opposition to the
brass-wind instruments, such as trumpet,
horn, and trombone.

wind-mill, s. [WINDMILL.]

wind-plant, s.

Bt.: *Anemone nemorosa*.

wind-pump, s. A pump driven by a
wind-wheel.

wind-rede, s.

Naut.: The same as Tide-rope (q.v.).

wind-rose, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A card or table, with lines
corresponding to the points of the compass,
showing the connection of the wind with the
barometer, &c.

2. Bot.: (1) *Romeria hybrida*. (ROMERIA.)
(2) *Papaver Argemone*, a British poppy with
small flowers, having narrow scarlet petals
and a clavate capsule, hispid, with erect
bristles; common in English cornfields.

wind-row, s.

1. A row or line of hay raked together for
the purpose of being rolled into cocks or
heaps; also sheaves of corn set up in a row
one against another, in order that the wind
may blow between them.

"The grass . . . must be rolled, brought into
wind rows, and bound close with the same."
—P. de la Haye. *Précis de la culture des terres*, 1751, p. 10.

2. The green border of a field dug up in
order to carry the earth on other land to mend
it.

3. A row of peats set up for drying, or a
row of pieces of turf, sods, or sward, cut in
paring and burning.

wind-row, v.t. To rake or gather into
wind rows.

wind-sail, s.

1. Naut.: A canvas
tube used as a wind-
conductor, having its
open mouth presented
towards the wind, or in
the direction of motion,
as on board a steamship,
where it is used to di-
rect a current of air
down into the engine-
room to moderate the
intense heat and im-
prove the draught of
the fires. The wind-sail is used quite com-
monly on ships to ventilate and cool the
cabin and "ween decks," especially on
board vessels in tropical climates.

2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill.

wind-shake, † wind-shock, s.

Fig. Mythol.: Anemone, a condition of
timor which has caused it to part asunder
at the circular lines of junction connecting
the several zones of wood. The defect is not
discovered till the timber is felled, for there
is no external evidence of its existence. Wind-
shake is popularly attributed to the agitation
produced by violent winds, but Berkeley
thinks it more probable that it arises from
lightning or from frost.

"The wind-shock is a bruise and shiver throughout
the tree, though not constantly visible."—Koenig;
Esays.

'wind-shaked, a. Driven and agitated
by the wind.

"The wind-shaked voice."—Shakespeare. Othello, ii. 1.

'wind-shaken, a. Trembling and totter-
ing in the wind.

"The oak not to be wind-shaken."
Shakespeare. Coriolanus, v. 2.

'wind-shock, s. [WIND-SHAKE.]

'wind-side, s. The windward side.

'wind-sucker, s.

1. Lit. & Ornith.: A windhover (q.v.).

2. Fig.: A person ready to pounce on any
person or on any foolish or weak point.

'wind-swift, a. Swift as the wind.

"Therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid winged."
Shakespeare. Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

'wind-tight, a. So tight as to exclude
the wind.

"Cottages not high built, yet wind-tight and water-
tight."—Bp. Hall. *Remains*, p. 22.



, marine: go, pō.

ey = a; qu = kw.

bill, pō; pou, jōw; cat, cōl, chorus, qin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-aa, -tan = aham. -tion, -sion = ahūn; -phon, -sion = ahūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = ahūn. -bia, -die, &c. = bēl, del.

wind-trunk, s.

Music: The air-duct which conducts air from the bellows to the wind-chest of an organ or similar instrument.

wind-way, s.

Mining: A passage for air.

wind-wheel, s. A wheel acted upon by the wind and used to communicate power. Among its familiar applications are the wind-mill, wind-pump, and anemometer.

wind-worn, s. Worn or battered by the wind or weather.

"It was wind-worn battlement." — *Up.*

"Byron: *Childe Harold*, III, 22.

wind (2), s. (WIND (2), v.) A winding; a turning; a bend. *as*, The road takes a wind to the right.

wind (1) (pa. t. *winded*), v.t. (WIND (1), v.)

1. To give wind to with the mouth; to blow; to sound by blowing.

"Each to each blew a merrymaking." — *Scott: Lord of the Isles*, IV, 10.

2. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; to scent; to nose, as a hound.

"Unluckily they heard or scented us before we saw them." — *Fitch*, Feb. 11, 1888.

3. To expose to the wind; to winnow, to ventilate.

4. To drive, ride, or cause to run fast, so as to render scant of wind or breath; to put out of breath.

5. To rest, as a horse, so as to enable him to recover his breath or wind; to breathe.

9. To wind a ship:

Nautilus: To bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was, so that the wind may strike the opposite side.

wind (2) (pa. t. *wound*, *wound*; *wound*, *wound*), v.t. (WIND (2), v.)

1. To turn in this and that direction; to cause to turn or move in various directions.

"Dress, and undress, turn and wind me." — *Lyman & Felt: The Noble Gentleman*, II.

2. To turn round on an axis or some fixed object; to form coils or convolutions of round something; to twine, to twist, to wreath; to roll round; to form into a roll.

"Tomorrow I must be like a windmill." — *W. B. Yeats: The Windmill*.

3. The same as *To wind up* (iii); *as*, To wind a watch.

4. To entwine, to enfold, to encircle.

"I will wind thee in mine arms." — *Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, IV, 1.

5. To pursue by following the windings or windings of; to chase by winding.

6. To turn by shifts or expedients.

"He endeavours to wind and turn himself every way to evade the force." — *Bayly*.

7. To introduce by insinuation; to worm.

"To wind yourself into a power instrument." — *Shakespeare: Coriolanus*, III, 3.

8. To change or vary at will; to bend or turn to one's pleasure; hence, to exercise complete control over.

"He would wind and turn our constitution at his pleasure." — *Locke*.

9. To warp.

"The Hollanders . . . let out haulers and wound themselves out of the way of us." — *H. K. Lloyd: The English*, III, 10.

10. To twist.

11. To turn, to change, to twist.

12. To turn or coil round something; *as*, Vines wind round a pole.

13. To turn, twist, or bend; to have a course marked by bendings or windings; to meander.

"It took the path that winded to the east." — *Pope: Homer: Odyssey*, V, 7.

14. To advance or make one's way by bend-

ings or windings; to move in a winding course.

"At daybreak winding through the wood." — *Byron: Childe Harold*, III, 22.

15. To have a twisting or uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.

16. To fetch a compass, to make an indirect advance.

"Spend but time." — *Shakespeare: Much Ado About Nothing*, IV, 1.

17. To wind off; To unwind, to unroll.

18. To wind out of; To be extricated; to escape.

"To wind himself out of the labyrinth he was in." — *Clarendon*.

19. To wind up; (1) Transitive:

(a) To reel up into a small compass or ball, as a skein of thread; to form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like.

(b) To tighten, as to strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; to put in tune; stretching the strings over the pegs.

"Wind up the slackened strings of the lute." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

(c) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch, clock, or the like, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.

"I from the while, and perchance wind up my watch, or play with some rich jewel." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

(d) To bring to a conclusion, as a speech or operation; to arrange for a final settlement of, as a business; specif., in law, to close a business or company, balance the accounts, and distribute the assets; *as*, The company was ordered to be wound up.

(e) To restore to harmony or concord; to bring to a natural or healthy state.

"To unchanged and lasting senses, I wind up." — *Shakespeare: Lear*, IV, 7.

(f) To bring to a state of great tension; to subject to severe strain or excitement; to put on the stretch.

"Thus they wound up his temper in a pitch, and treacherously made use of that intimacy." — *Alfred*.

(g) To raise or bring to a certain state or stage by degrees; to incite.

"These he did so wind up to his purpose, that they withdrew from the court." — *Alfred*.

(h) To prepare for continued movement, action, or activity; to arrange or adapt for continued operation; to give fresh or continued activity or energy to; to restore to original vigour or order.

"Fate seemed to wind him up for fourscore years." — *Byron: Childe Harold*, III, 22.

(i) Intransitive: To come to a conclusion; to conclude, to finish.

"What he the winding up of some design." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

wind-v. The conclusion, settlement, or final element of any matter, as of a speech, business, meeting, entertainment, or the like.

"These . . . the four days' more spent this week in the Mall, is, with a wind-up at Sandown Park." — *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 13, 1887.

wind-dance, wyn daeu, s. (WINDLASS.)

wind-age (age as *ig*), s. (Eng. wind (1), *age*.)

1. Ordinance:

(1) The difference between the bore of the gun and the diameter of the shot fired therefrom. It varies from 15 inches to 9 inches for spherical projectiles. Tilted guns are intended to avoid windage, various kinds of packing and sabots being used to fill up the space around the projectile.

"In the case of portable loaders a certain amount of clearance or 'windage' has to be allowed for." — *Daily News*, Oct. 19, 1886.

(2) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot.

(3) The influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, as a ball, arrow, or the like, from its direct path or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection.

2. Surg.: The same as WIND-CONTUSION (q.v.).

wind-bag, s. (Eng. wind (1), *s.*, and *bag*.)

A bag inflated with wind or air; hence, figura-

tively, a man of mere words; a pretender.

wind-ball, s. (Eng. wind (1), *s.*)

A ball inflated with air.

"Puffed up, as it were a windball." — *English Poets*, bk. III, ch. vi.

wind-bound, s. (Eng. wind (1), *s.*)

A vessel prevented from sailing by winds.

"No matter though this fleet be bound, or that the windbound on the shore." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

wind-brooch, s. (First of wind; second probably a corruption of *brooch* = a viola or other violin; gurdy or velle.)

"Kestrel: In finding out a fine windbrooch." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

winde (1), w.d. (WIND (2), v.)

winde (2), w.d. (WIND (2), v.)

wind-ér (1), s. (Eng. wind (1), *s.*)

Who or that which winds; a person who winds cotton, or the like.

"Wherein the winder shows his rate." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

(3) A plant that winds or twines others.

"Winden and creepers, as Ivy and the Natural Historie." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

(4) An instrument for winding work by springs.

"To keep the winder from leaving the winder sticking on the job." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

(5) The winding-step of a staircase.

wind-ér, v.t. (WIND (1), *s.*)

1. To fan, to clean grain with.

2. To wither, to laze, to till.

"The herb . . . would . . . winder." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

Win-dér-mère, s. (See def.)

Geog.: The name of a parish in the north of Kent, West-

land.

Windermere eharr, s.

Ichthy.: *Salmo willughbi.*

wind-fall, s. (Eng. wind (1), *s.*)

1. Something blown down by a

fringe from a tree, or trees in a forest.

"A wind-fall of fruit from a tree." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

2. A violent gust of wind or

coast ranges and mountains to the

forest where the trees are

(*See* *WIND*).

"These windfalls were great." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

3. Fig.: An unexpected piece

time, as an unexpected legacy.

"As a lady, the friends of windfall." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

wind-fall en, s. (Eng. wind (1), *s.*)

Blown down by the wind.

"A windfall sticks." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

wind-hör, s. (Eng. wind (1), *s.*)

A bird of prey.

"The hawk, the eagle, the wind-hör." — *Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, II, 1.

wind-i-noss, wind-i-noss, s.

A bird of prey.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidat, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camél, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sir, marine; or, wôr, wêlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, qûite, cûr, râle, fâll; trý, Sýrian. s, œ = ô; ey = â; q



window bar, s.

1. *Lat.*: One of the bars of a window-cash or lattice.

2. *Fig. (Pl.)*: Lattice-work on a woman's chinabrier (q.v.).

That through the window-bars here at night I view.
—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, II, 2.

window-blind, s. A curtain, shade, or shutter to close the window against light, or to make it safe against intrusion.

window-hole, s. The part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind.

Let not the window-hole be left at night open.
—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, II, 2.

window-cleaner, s.

One whose business it is to clean windows.

Window-curtain, s. A curtain, usually hanging over the window recess.

Window-duty, s. (WINDOW-TAX)

The low frame, s. The frame of a window receives and holds the sashes.

Window-pane, s. A glass for windows, usually the plate glass.

Window-sash, s. A sash for carrying the window-pane.

Window-shade, s. A rolling or projecting blind or sun-shade sometimes transparent or painted, at other times canvas on spring rollers; a window-blind.

Window-shell, s. (PACUNA)

Window-shutter, s. (SHUTTER, s., II, 1.)

Window-sill, s. (SILL (I), s., I, 1.)

window tax, window duty, s. A tax formerly imposed in Britain on all windows in houses (formerly above six in number). It was abolished in 1845, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted.

win-dow, v.t. (WINDOW, s.)

1. To furnish with windows.

2. To set or place in or at a window.

"Wouldst thou be window'd in great Rome, and see thy master there?"
—*Shakespeare*: *Antony and Cleopatra*, IV, 15.

win-dowed, a. (Eng. window, s.; del.)

1. *Lat.*: Furnished with or having a window or windows.

"The whole room was windowed round about."
—*Reliquiae Britannicæ*, p. 16.

2. *Fig.*: Having many openings or rents.

"Your lord and windowed righteousness."
—*Shakespeare*: *Twelfth Night*, II, 2.

win-dow-less, a. (Eng. window, s.; del.)

Destitute of a window or windows.

"Naked walls and windowless rooms."
—*B. Brooke*: *Poet of Qualities*, I, 277.

win-dow-y, a. (Eng. window, s.; y.)

Having little crossings like the sashes of a window.

"Strangling sashes, or window-y art."
—*Jonson*: *The Bait*.

wind-pipe, s. (Eng. wind (I), s., and pipe.)

1. *Anat.*: The trachea (q.v.).

2. *Mining*: A pipe for conveying air into a mine.

Wind-sor, s. (See def.)

Windsor-bean, s. (BEAN, s., A, I, 1.)

Windsor-chair, s.

1. A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, seat and back.

2. A sort of low wheel-carriage.

Windsor-knight, s. One of a body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They

are now called Military Knights of Windsor, and sometimes Poor Knights of Windsor.

wind-ward, s. (Eng. wind (I), s.; ward.)

1. *Adv.*: Towards or in the direction of the wind.

2. *Adv.*: Being on the side towards the point from which the wind blows.

3. *Adv.*: The point or direction from which the wind blows.

4. *Fig.*: To be on the windward of a ship.

5. *Fig.*: To be on the windward of a ship.

6. *Fig.*: To be on the windward of a ship.

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the fermentative process, and the allowed to proceed until nearly a

anhydrous. The stronger wine, cherry and port, are really also

for foreign markets by the addition

alcohol. The term wine is also

various fermented extracts of fruit

and distilleries wines. The

wine contains sugar, lactate

distilleries matter, with small

tannin, gum, acetic and malic

The specific gravity of wine varies

from about 1.000 to 1.050. The proportion of alcohol

varies from about 10 to 20 per cent

per cent in alcohol. Wine

produced in several countries

particularly France, Spain, Italy,

and Austria. The United States

grows to be important, California

having become a large wine pro-

ducer. The product here is small as com-

pared to European countries.

2. *Pharm. (Pl.)*: Medicinal pre-

parations resembling wine, and

generally employed as the medium

in which is dissolved the active

ingredient, but not enough to prevent their

action.

3. (1) *Oil of wine*: Etheral oil

of wine, but only used in the

of other compounds.

(2) *Quince wine*: Sherry bottle

of quinine in solution.

(3) *Spirit of wine*: Alcohol.

(4) *Wine of iron*: *Wine of iron*.

wine-bag, s.

1. A wine-skin (q.v.).

2. A person who indulges in

excess in wine. (*Colleg.*)

wine-berry, wimberry, s.

1. Various species of *Ribes*

rubrum, *R. nigrum*, *R. cynos-*

bati, & *Holland*.)

2. *Fucus* *vesiculosus* (Linn.)

and *P. nigellus*. The last is

so called because wine was

from it in England, as it is

from it.

wine-biscuit, s. A light

biscuit with wine.

wine-cask, s. A cask in

which wine is kept.

wine-cellar, s. An apart-

ment for storing wine. They are

generally in the basement of a

house, and at an open

ture.

wine-colored, a. Vinaceous.

wine-cooler, s. A (p) or

bottle of wine are surrounded

the fermentative process, and the allowed to proceed until nearly a

anhydrous. The stronger wine, cherry and port, are really also

for foreign markets by the addition

alcohol. The term wine is also

various fermented extracts of fruit



win, a. & v. [WINK, v.]
win, & particip. adj. (See win.)

the act of one who wins; a
winning.

Very rapidly; very quickly
(Colly.)

win, if you please, like winnow—
winnowing, ch. xxi.

win, (Eng. winnow; & win-
now; with the eye almost

win, as these do that are yet
On Drawing.

win, A kind of shell-
win.

[After Dr. C. Winkler; and
winnowing machine, a. A machine

winnowing machine, a. A machine
in which grain is cleansed from chaff, dirt,

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Figuratively:

(1) To fan; to beat as with wings.
"With quick fan
winnow the bazaar air." Milton: P. L., v. 470.

(2) To examine; to sift; to try, as for the
purpose of separating falsehood from truth,
and good from bad.
"I come as friends,
They may with ease be winnowed." Dryden: Don Quixote, II. 1.

3. Intrins.: To separate chaff from corn.
"Winnow not with every wind." Eccles. v. 8.

win-nōw-ēr, a. [Eng. winnow; & er.] One
who winnows; a winnowing machine.
"As winnowers pour forth the chaff from the corn."
Eccles. I. 1.

win-nōw-lāg, pr. par. nra. [WINNOW.]

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* winter-beaten, a. Harassed by
wintry or severe weather.
"His own winter-beaten looks." Spenser: Shep-
herds' Calendar; Jan. (Arg.)

winter-bloom, a.
Bot.: *Hamamelis virginica*. So named be-
cause its flowers appear late in autumn, while
the leaves are falling. [HAMAMELIA.]

winter-cherry, a.
Botany:
1. *Physalis Alkekengi*; a downy herb, with
a creeping, perennial root, ovate, deltoid
leaves, an inflated, reddish-yellow calyx, a
campanulate-rotate corolla of a dirty white
colour, and a red fruit. So named from its
red, cherry-like berry, so conspicuous in win-
ter. (Prior.) [ALKEKENGI, PHYSALIS.]

2. *Solanum Pseudo-capsicum*.
3. *Cardiophorus Halicacabum*. [CARDIO-
SPERMUM.]

winter-circuit, a.
Law: A circuit for the holding of winter
assizes (q. v.).

winter-citron, s. A sort of pear.
* winter-clad, a. Clothed for winter;
warmly clad. (Tennyson: Princess, II. 105.)

winter-cough, s. A popular name for
chronic bronchitis. [BRONCHITIS.]

winter-crack, s.
Bot.: A small green plum or bullace, which
ripens very late.

winter-creas, s.
Bot.: The genus *Barbarea*, specially *B.*
princeps. [BARBAREA-PRINCEPS.]

winter-crop, s. A crop which will stand
the severe cold of winter, or which may be
converted into fodder during the winter.

winter-fallow, s. Ground that is fall-
owed in winter.

† winter-fauvette, s.
Ornith.: The genus *Accentor* (q. v.).

winter-garden, s. An ornamental
garden for winter, entirely or partially cov-
ered in.

winter-grape, s.
Bot.: *Vitis cordifolia*, a North American
species of vine, with coriaceous leaves. It is
one of the Fox-grapes. [FOX-GRAPE.]

winter-greens, s. pl. A comprehensive
name for such greens as are in season in the
winter months. The chief are broccoli, Brus-
sels sprouts, and Scotch kale.

* winter-ground, v. t. To protect from the
inclemency of the winter season, like a
plant covered with straw or the like.
"Furred moss besides to winter-ground the corn."
Shakspeare: Cymbeline, IV. 2.

* winter-gull, winter-mew, s.
Ornith.: [See extract].
"The Common Gull [*Larus canus*] in the immature
state has been described by the name of the Winter-
Gull." Pennant: Brit. Zool., II. 182.

winter-hellebore, s.
Bot.: *Eranthis hyemalis*. [WINTER-ACONITE.]

winter-hill, v. t. To kill by the inclem-
ency of the weather in winter; as, To winter-
kill wheat or clover. (Amer.)

† winter-lodge, winter-lodgment, s.
Bot.: A bud or bulb protecting an embryo
or young shoot from injury during the winter.
[HIBERNACLE, II. 1.]

* winter-love, s. Cold, conventional, or
insincere love.
"Making a little winter-love in a dark corner." Ben
Jonson: Discoveries.

winter-ova, winter-eggs, s. pl.
The ova or eggs of many insects and other
animals which are sufficiently hardy to keep
through the winter and produce larvae in the
spring. The insects which lay winter eggs
usually do not live through the winter, the
species being continued by the vitality of the
eggs, which endure the frosts unharmed.
[SCUMBER-OVA.]

winter-pear, s. Any pear that keeps
well in winter, or that ripens in winter.

* winter-proud, * winter-prowd, a.
Too green and luxuriant in winter. (P. Hol-
land: Plin. bk. xvii. ch. ii.)

winter-quarters, s. pl. The quarters
of an army during the winter; a winter resi-
dence or station.

winter-rig, v. t. To plough in ridges and
let lie fallow in winter. (Prior.)

* winter-settle, s. A winter seat or
dwelling; winter quarters. (Freeman.)

winter-solstice, s. [SOLSTICE.]

winter-spice, s.
Bot.: *Chimonanthus fragrans*. [CHIMON-
ANTHUS.]

winter-sweet, s.
Bot.: The genus *Ostrya*, spec. *O. hera-
cleotum*, a magnesian with white flowers from
Southern Europe.

winter-weed, s.
Bot.: A popular name for any small weed
in corn which survives and flourishes during
the winter, as *Stellaria media* (Ch. weed),
Fernoxia nebulosa, &c. The last-named
species is so called from its being the weed
which spreads most in winter. (Prior.)

winter-wheat, s. Wheat sown in
autumn.

win-tēr, * wya-ter, * wya-tre, v. t. & i.
[WINTER (I), s.]

A. Trans.: To keep, feed, manage, or main-
tain during the winter.
"The possibility of wintering stock with a minimum
of loss." Field, Dec. 31, 1887.

B. Intrins.: To pass the winter; to hiber-
nate. (Isaiah xlviii. 6.)

Win-tēr (2), s. [WINTERA] (See compound.)

Winter's bark, s. [DRINYS.]

* win-tēr-a, s. [Named after William Winter,
a captain in the Royal Navy, who sailed round
the world with Sir Francis Drake.]

Bot.: A synonym of Drinys (q. v.).

win-tēr-bēr-rj, s. [Eng. winter (I), and
berry.]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Prinos* (q. v.); (2) *Ilex
montana*.

win-tēr-ō-ro, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *winteria*];
Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Magnoliaceæ. Carpels
whorled in a single row; leaves with pellucid
dots, and often exstipulate.

† win-tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. winter, v.; & er.] One
who retires to winter quarters.

"Luxuries denied to the winterer: on board ship."
Athenæum, March 4, 1886, p. 215.

win-tēr-green, s. [Eng. winter, and green.]

Botany:
1. (Sing.): (1) The genus *Pyrola* (q. v.);
(2) The genus *Trientalis* (q. v.); (3) *Gaul-
theria procumbens*.

2. (Pl.): The order *Pyrolaceæ* (q. v.) (Lind-
ley.)

win-tēr-ing, s. [Eng. winter, & -ing.]

1. The act of one who winters.

2. Food or fodder to support cattle during
the winter.

win-tēr-lj, a. [Eng. winter (I), s.; -lj.]
Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry
kind; wintry, cheerless, uncomfortable, cold.
"The air growing more wintry." Camden: Hist.
Elisabeth (an. 1596).

† win-tēr-tide, s. [Eng. winter, s., and
tide.] Winter; the winter season.
"Fruit
Which in winter-tide shall star."
The black earth with indifference.
Tennyson: Ode to Memory, II.

win-tēr-y, a. [Eng. winter (I), s.; & -y.] Like
or suitable to winter; wintry.

win-tle, s. [WINTLE, v.] A staggering mo-
tion; a gentle rolling motion.
[He tumbled like a wintle." Burns: Ballad.

* win-trōus, a. [Eng. winter; & -ous.] Wintry,
stormy.
"The more wintrous the season of life hath been."—
P. Bp.

win-trj, a. [Eng. winter; & -y.] Of or per-

win, boy; pōit, jōwī; cat, cōll, cōrnus, qhīn, bench; go, gēm; thin, thī; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f,
-thā, -tān = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = shūn. -cious, -tious, -sious = shūn. -ble, -dle, &c. = bpl, dpl,
ō; ey = a; qn = k.

* **B.** As subst.: Wisdom, (Milton.)

¶ **Never the wiser** (or similar phrases): Without any intelligence or information; still in utter ignorance.

* **wise-hearted, a.** Wise, skilful, experienced, dexterous.

"And every **wise-hearted** among you shall count, and make all that the Lord hath commanded." — *Exodus* xiv. 10.

* **wise-like, a.** Resembling that which is wise or sensible; judicious. (*Scotch.*)

wise man, s. A man skilled in hidden arts; a sorcerer, a wizard.

"I pray you tell where the **wise man**, the conjuror dwells." — *Poole Old Wives Tale*, p. 244.

* **wise-woman, s.**

1. A woman skilled in hidden arts; a witch, a sorceress.

"Fray was 'not the **wise-woman** of Brentford?" — *Shakespeare Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

2. A midwife. (*Scotch.*)

¶ In sense 2, perhaps a direct translation of *Fr. sage-femme*, and thus a relic of the old connection between France and Scotland.

wise, s. [A.S. *wise*; cogn. with Dut. *wijs*; Icel. *vís*, in comp. *adhrvís* = otherwise; Dan. *vis*; Sw. *vis*; O. H. Ger. *wis*; Ger. *weise*. *Wise* and *guise* are doublets. Manner; way of being or acting; mode, guise.

"It thundered and lightened in most fearful **wise**." — *Bunyan Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

¶ As an independent word *wise* is now obsolete, except in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise*, *on this wise*, &c.

"He shall in **no wise** lose his reward." — *Matthew* x. 42.

In composition it is often used, as in *like-wise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, when it has the same force as *ways*, *as lengthways*.

¶ **To make wise**: To make show or pretence; to pretend, to feign.

"The **made wise** as if the gods of the woods . . . should appear and recite those verses." — *Pattenham King of the Woods*.

wise-a-ore (ore as kór), s. [O. Dut. *wijsaeger* = a wise-sayer, from Ger. *weisen*, from M. H. Ger. *weisen*, *weisen*, *weisen* = a sooth-sayer, a prophet, from *weisen* = a prophet, from O. H. Ger. *weisen*; A.S. *wisa* (Lat. *vis*) = to see. Hence the true meaning is a sooth-sayer; the O. H. Ger. *weisen* corresponding to A.S. *wisa*, *wisa* = a prophet.]

* 1. A learned or wise man; a sayer of wise things.

"Pythagoras learned much. . . becoming a **wise-a-ore**." — *Leland*.

2. One who makes pretensions to great learning or wisdom; hence, contemptuously or ironically, a would-be wise person, a fool, a simpleton.

"There were, at that time, on the bench of Justice many Sir Paul **Wise-a-ores**, hard, unfeeling, austere." — *Elton's Memoirs*. — *The Devil is an Ass*, v. 4. (Note 1.)

* **wise-ling, s.** [Eng. *wise*; dimin. suff. -ling.] One who pretends to be wise; a wise-acre.

"These **wise-lings**, that show themselves fools in no speaking." — *Jonson's Septuagint*, p. 214.

wise-ly, 'wis-liche, 'wise-li, adv. [Eng. *wise, a.*; -ly.]

1. In a wise, discreet, or prudent manner; with wisdom, prudence, or discretion; prudently, judiciously.

"Of one that lived not **wisely**, but too well." — *Shakespeare Titus*, v. 2.

2. Craftily, cunningly; with art or stratagem.

"Let us deal **wisely** with them, lest they multiply . . . and fight against us." — *Romans* i. 10.

wis-enod, a. [WIZENED.]

* **wise-nés, 'wise-nesse, s.** [Eng. *wise, a.*; -ness.] Wisdom.

"And thus as a wise man, for his goodness and wisdom, he will be made to hymn worship." — *Chaucer's Testament of Love*, bk. II.

wi-gör-ino, wi-gör-ite (w as v), s. [After Herr Wiser of Zurich; suff. -ite (Min.).] *Minerology*:

1. A name given by Kennigott to a mineral occurring in small square prisms with square pyramids implanted on crystals of iron-glance (hematite). The same as *ANASTASE* (q.v.).

2. A mineral occurring in somewhat complex crystal-forms sent to Klein under this name was found to be *ANASTASE* (q.v.). Found

implanted on the sides of flint-stones of the schists of the Binuenthal, Wallis, Switzerland.

3. The same as *RHOCHROMITE* (q.v.).

wish, 'wische, 'wische, v. t. & i. [A.S. *wisan*, *wisan* = to wish, from *wisc* = a wish (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *wensen*; Icel. *öskja*; Dan. *ønske*; Sw. *önska*; O. H. Ger. *wiscen*; Ger. *wünschen*. An aspirant therefore to have been lost from the English word, the proper form of which should be *wiscsh*. From the same root as *SAUCE*, *WIS* = to ask; Eng. *win* (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To have a wish or desire; to cherish a desire, either for what is, or for what is not supposed to be attainable; to long. (Followed by *for* before the object desired.)

"The sweets we **wish for**." — *Shakespeare Hamlet of Lucerne*, 167.

2. To be disposed or inclined; to have certain feelings (with *well* or *ill*): as, *He wishes well (or ill)* towards you.

3. To hope or fear in a slight degree, or with a preponderance of fear over hope.

"I wish I may not prove some ominous foreboding of misfortune, to have met with such a disaster as I am." — *Widener*.

B. Transitive:

1. To desire; to long for.

"I would not **wish** any companion." — *Shakespeare Tempest*, III. 1.

2. Followed by an infinitive or clause.

"I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper." — *John* 2.

3. To frame or express a desire or wish concerning; to desire to be (with words completing the sentence).

"He could wish himself in Thames." — *Shakespeare Henry* IV. 1.

4. To imprecate or call down upon; to invoke.

"Let them be driven backward, and put to shame that wish me evil." — *Psalm* xl. 14.

5. To ask, to desire, to invite, to request, to bid.

"I will wish thee never more to dance." — *Shakespeare Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

6. To recommend; to commit to another's confidence, kindness, or care with favouring representation; to commend with a view to the acceptance of.

"If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will wish him to her father." — *Shakespeare Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

wish, 'wusch, s. [A.S. *wisc*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wusch*; Icel. *ösk*; O. H. Ger. *wunsc*; Ger. *wunsch*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A desire, a longing, a hankering after.

"Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought." — *Shakespeare Henry* IV. 4.

2. An expression of desire; a request, a petition, an expression of a kind interest in the welfare of others, or an imprecation upon them.

"Battered by thy tongue."

For such a wish. — *Shakespeare Romeo & Juliet*, III. 2.

3. That which is desired or wished for; the object of desire.

"Be assured . . . Thy wish, exactly to thy heart's desire." — *Milton's P. L.*, viii. 461.

II. Compar. Relig.: A word often occurring in ancient Teutonic mythology, and used to signify the sum-total of well-being and blessedness, the fulness. In the Middle Age Wish (*Wunsch*) appears to have been personified by the poets as a mighty creative being. (See extract.)

"That *Wish* was personified, and very boldly by the Christian poets, is abundantly proved. That he was ever believed in as a person, even in heathen times, is to my thinking, far from clear. I believe some German scholars regard the notion as little better than a mere poet's dream." — *Deut. Mythol.* (Eng. ed.) I. 144. (Translator's note.)

wish-bone, s. [WISHING-BONE.]

wish-child, s.

Anthropology:

1. An adopted child.

2. The child of a wish-wife (q.v.). (*Grimm.*)

wish-maiden, s.

Anthrop.: A valkyr (q.v.).

"The Norse idiom too has these marvellous children and wish-maidens in his train." — *Grimm's Deut. Mythol.* (Eng. ed.) I. 144.

wish-wife, s.

Anthropology:

1. A female delly; especially one acting as

a handmaid to the gods, and as a guardian to men.

2. A supernatural being whose mortal lover can procure by wish (*Grimm.*).

* **wish-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *wish*, capable or worthy of being wished; desirable.]

"The glad and wishable tidings of Christ." — *Luke* iv.

wished, pa. par. or a. [WISH, v.]

* **wish-éd-ly, adv.** [Eng. *wish*, according to desire.]

"What could have happened unto him by then, with his great labour to keep it." — *Kneller's Hist. of Turkey*.

wish-ér, s. [Eng. *wish*, v.; -er.]

1. One who expresses a wish.

"Wishers were over fools." — *Shakespeare Antony & Cleopatra*.

wish'-ful, 'wish-füll, a. [Eng. *wish*, s.; -full.]

1. Having or cherishing wishes (followed by *of* before the object as, *To be wishful of one's company*).

2. Showing, or arising from desire, wishful.

"Yet thro' the rate they cast **wishful**." — *Shakespeare Twelfth Night*, I. 1.

* 3. Desirable; exciting wishes.

"And forth her bringing to the porch, Whereof she long had laid the wish." — *Spenser's Faerie Queene*, I. 1.

* **wish'-ful-ly, adv.** [Eng. *wishful*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a wishful manner; with strong desire; earnestly, wishfully.

"I sat looking **wishfully** at the clock."

* **wish'-ful-nés, s.** [Eng. *wishful*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being wishful; strong in ardent desire.

"Hisness and softness, ingenuity, and . . . desire." — *Taggart's Heart's Content*.

wish-ing, pr. par. a., & s. [WISH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participle:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Anthrop.*: Connected with the verb *Wish* (*Wish*, s. 11); below that the heart can wish. The verb borrowed from Scandinavian mythology, though the idea is in folk-tales of many other races. *Germ. Mythol.* identifies the wishing personatus, which was never empty. Cornucopia; his wishing cap, which placed him from place to place, petasus of Hermes; and in the Greek with the power of enabling to discover and obtain gold or buried in the earth, he sees a relic of Caduceus.

C. As subst.: A wish, a desire, a wish.

"Her bugling, **wishings**, lower, all for me." — *Darwin's Inward View*.

wishing-bone, wish bone, s. [WISHING-BONE.]

forked bone in a fowl's breast; thought (q.v.).

wishing-cap, s. [WISHING-CAP.]

wishing-purse, s. [WISHING-PURSE.]

wishing-rod, s. [WISHING-ROD.]

* **wish'-ly, 'wische-ly, adv.** [Eng. *wish*, s.; -ly.]

1. Earnestly.

"Pure better and more **wishly** with you." — *Sir John Gower's*.

wish-tön-wish, s. [North American.]

Zool.: *Cynomys ludovicianus*.

Dana.: [PRAIRIE DOG.]

* **wish'-wish, s.** [A reduplication.]

Any weak thin liquor for drinking.

wish'-y-wash-y, a. & s. [A reduplication.]

A. As adj.: Very thin, weak, originally applied to liquors, but feeble, wanting in substance or body.

"If you are a **Wishy**, you are weak and wishy, you hear." — *Kneller's Hist. of Turkey*.

B. As subst.: Any sort of thin poor liquor. (*Colleg.*)

* **wis-kör, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

"Suppose I tell her some damnable **Wiskör** made English, p. 2.

fite, fät, färe, amidet, whät, fäll, father; wö, wét, höre, camel, här, there; pine, pít, aire, sir, marine; or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whö, sön; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rüle, füll; trý, Sýrian. se, se = ö; ey = ä; q

wis-kēt, s. (Etym. doubtful.) A basket. (Prov.)

wis-ly, adv. (Ecl. *vis* = certain, from *vis* = to know.) (Wit, v. Sure, certainly.
"Yet was he bent and did not look so far,
That woman wist that it is not so."
Chaucer: C. T., 2, 300.

wisp, wips, wispe, weap, wysp, s. [As in other cases where *sp* and *ps* are interchanged, the spelling with *ps* is the older; cf. *harp, clasp, wasp*, &c. The A.S. form would be *wisp*, but it does not occur; and the final *s* is formative, *wisp* being closely connected with *wipe*. We find also Low Ger. *wisp* = a wisp. Sw. dial. *rips* = an ear of rye, also a little sheaf or bundle. (Skeat.)]

1. A bundle of straw, hay, or other like substance.

"He had died on a wisp of straw without medical attention."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.

2. A whisk, a small beam or broom.

3. An ignis-fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

"The wisp that flickers where no foot can tread."
Tennyson: Princess, (Psal. 64)

4. A disease in bullocks.

wisp-led, a. Led away by a will-o'-the-wisp or idle fancy.

"Far too elusory to be wisp-led."—Hindemith: Century, Sept., 1891, p. 492.

wisp, r.f. (Wisp, s.)

1. To brush or dress, as with a wisp.

2. To rumple. (Prov.)

wisp-pan, a. (Eng. *wisp*; -en.) Made of a wisp or wisps of straw or some similar substance.

"She hath already put on her wisp-pan garland."—O. Henry: Pierce's Superstition.

wis-sā-g-lis, s. (Etym. doubtful.)

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceae. Involucre none; calyx five-partite; petals five; capsule five-celled; seeds reniform. Shrubs from the tropics of Asia and America. *Wisandala* is a native of the Malay Peninsula, Java, tropical Africa and America, and is cultivated in Ceylon and India. The bark yields a useful flaxen fibre; it also yields a good hemp.

wis-sā, wiss, v.t. (A.S. *wisan*; O. Low Ger. *wisan*; Icel. *vis*; O. H. Ger. *wisan*, *wissan*.) To teach, to show, to instruct.

"Or we depart I shall thee so wiss."
That of mine house we shall thou never miss."
Chaucer: C. T., 4, 393.

wist, pret. & pa. par. of v. (Wit, v.)

wist-ār, i. a. s. (Named after Caspar Wistar (1761-1818), Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.)

Bot.: A genus of Galeaceae. Climbing shrubs, with pinnate leaves, and axillary and terminal racemes of flowers. *Wistaria frutescens*, a native of this country, bears beautiful bluish purple flowers. *W. chinensis*, a Chinese species, bears large pendulous racemes of flowers.

wiste, pret. & pa. par. of v. (Wit, v.)

wist-fūl, a. [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat it is nothing more than a corruption of *wishful*, which was once common, and which it has supplanted. The change in form is probably due to confusion with *wistful*, which was itself a corruption of *Wit, Eng. wistful* (q.v.).]

1. Earnestly or eagerly attentive; carefully or anxiously observant.

"These wistful myriads eye their prey."
Scott: Don Roderick, Canto v.

2. Full of thought; pensive, contemplative, thoughtful.

"Why, Grubbin', dost thou so wistful seem?"
Gay: Pastoral, Friday I.

3. Pensive or melancholy from the absence or want of something; earnest from a feeling of desire; longing.

"I met many a wistful, melancholy look towards the sea."
Keats: Hyperion.

wist-fūl-ly, adv. (Eng. *wistful*; -ly.)

1. In a wistful manner; longingly, wishfully.

"Wistfully she raised
Her head from off her pillow to look forth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. I.

2. Earnestly, attentively.

3. Thoughtfully, musingly, pensively.

wist-fūl-nēss, s. (Eng. *wistful*; -ness.) The quality or state of being wistful.

wit, boy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gall, chorus, chin, bench; go, kem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist, ph = f

dan, -tan = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -cioun, -tioun, -sious = shūn. -ble, -die, &c. = bēl, dēl

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wis-ti-ti, s. (Omnitri.)

wist-lēss, a. (Eng. *wist*; -less.) Unknowing.

"Wistless what I did, left from the sheath
Drove the well-tempered blade."
Shakespeare: J. of Arc., bk. I.

wist-ly, adv. (Wittrul.)

1. Observingly, attentively, earnestly, closely.

"A wild beast . . . doth stand full against the dog
starre when it thinketh looketh wistly upon it."
Holland: Pliny, bk. II, ch. 41.

2. Wistfully, longingly. (A doubtful use.)

wit, wit-en, witte, wy-tan (pr. t. wit, wot, wot; pl. witen; pa. t. wist, wiste, wivet; wot, pa. par. wist, wiste, or t. [A.S. *witan* = to know (pr. t. *to witan*, thā wist, he wist; pl. *witon*; subj. sing. *wite*, pl. *witon*; pa. t. *wiste*, *wisse*; 2nd pers. *wissest*, pl. *wisston*; [pa. par. *wist*). Allied to *witan* = to see (pa. t. *wite*, pl. *witon*). It is clear that *wit* is really an old past tense (prob. of *witan*), used as a present, causing the necessity of creating a new past tense, *wisse*, or *wiste* which is, however, of great antiquity. . . . The gerund is *to witanen*, whence Mod. English *to wit*. Cogn. with Dut. *weten* (p. t. *wist*, [pa. par. *gewetenwita* (pr. t. *reit*; pa. t. *rist*; pa. par. *ritadhr*); Dan. *vide* (pr. t. *vid*; pa. t. *vidde*; pa. par. *videt*); Sw. *vet* (pr. t. *vet*; pa. t. *vidde*; pa. par. *videt*); Ger. *wissen* (pr. t. *wisse*; pa. t. *kannte*; [pa. par. *gewusstwitan* (pr. t. *wat*; pa. t. *wiste*; Lat. *videre* = to see; Gr. *idēi* (idrin) = to see; *oida* (oiden) = I know; Sans. *vid* = to perceive, to know. *Wit* is the Infin. mood; *to wit* (as in "We do you to wit") is the gerund; *wit* is the 1st and 3rd pers. of the present indicative, the 3rd pers. being often corruptly written *woteth*; *wot* (later form *wotest*) is the 2nd pers. sing. of the same tense; *wiste* (later *wist*), is the pa. t. and *wist* is the [pa. par. (Skeat.)]

1. To know, to learn; to be or become aware. (Used either with or without an object.)

(1) Infinitive:

"And his wist stood off to wit what would be done unto him."—Kingsley: I, 4.

(2) Present tense:

"I wot well where he is."
Shakespeare: Romeo & Juliet, II, 2.

(3) Past tense:

"I wot not what to say, for they were all afraid."
Mark Twain: Huckleberry Finn, ch. 1.

(4) Present participle:

"As sitting I wot other comfort have."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., II, 4.

¶ *To wit* is used chiefly to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has just before been mentioned generally, and as equivalent to *namely*: as, There were three present, *to wit*, Mr. Green, Mr. Black, and Mr. Brown.

2. To joke.

"Bristow did pretend to wit on his pulpit libell."
Boswell: Life of Land, p. 260.

wit, witte, wyt, s. [A.S. *wit* = knowledge, from *witan* = to know; cogn. with Icel. *vit*; Dan. *vid*; Sw. *vid*; O. H. Ger. *wissen*; Ger. *wissen*] (Wit, v.)

1. Ordinary language:

"1. Knowledge, understanding.

"As concerning malice, he chide, what is not he perfect."—1 Cor. xiv, 20. (183)

2. The mental powers; intellect; intellectual power.

"My wit untried in any kind of art."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., I, 2.

3. A superior degree of intelligence or understanding; bright reasoning powers; wisdom, sagacity.

"If I might teach thee wit, better it were,
Though not to love, yet love, to tell me so."
Shakespeare: Sonnet 36.

4. Common sense; sense.

"I have the wit to think my master is a kind of knave."
Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen, II, 1.

5. Imaginative and inventive faculty; power of invention; contrivance, ingenuity.

"Fast the wit of man to say what dream it was."
Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, IV, 1.

6. The power of original combination under the influence of the imagination.

"Men who have a great deal of wit, and prompt memory, have not always the clearest judgment, or deepest reason."
Locke: Hum. Underst., bk. II, ch. 11.

7. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and ingenious, and at the same time natural and pleasing way, exhibited in apt language and felicitous combination of words and thoughts, by which unexpected resemblances

between things apparently unlike are vividly set before the mind, so as to produce a shock of pleasant surprise; facetiousness.

"True wit is nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, II, 31.

¶ Perhaps the clearest definition of wit would be, that it is a combination of ideas which creates a feeling of surprise at the unexpected congruity of things apparently incongruous. Hence it would seem to be the power of comparison that creates wit; but there are many unexpected combinations of this character, which, as Sydney Smith justly observes, would be witty if they were not sublime or beautiful. A strong sense of grandeur or beauty overpowers or takes away the sense of wit. He instances the idea in Campbell's *Lockiel*—"Coming events cast their shadows before"—which, as he remarks, would be witty if it were not sublime. The awe and reverence awakened by the highest subjects connected with our faith also destroy the impression of wit; but in the works of many of our most eminent religious writers, and even in the Scriptures, we find happy combinations, which, but for the sanctity of the subject, would awaken the sense of wit. An unexpected fitness, then, seems to form the essence of wit; and as the same writer we have referred to observes, among the uneducated and children the same kind of feeling is often awakened by a combination of things as well as of thoughts, such as the putting together of a puzzle. (Treacher: Synonyma.)

8. One who has genius, fancy, or humor; a person of learning and refined ideas; an accomplished scholar.

"He did not, however, in the least effect the character of a wit or of an orator."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. vii.

9. In modern usage one distinguished or noted for bright or amusing sayings; a humorist.

"The wits and the Portians had never been on friendly terms."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. III.

10. (Pl.) The understanding, the intellect.

"His wit was not so blunt."
Shakespeare: Much Ado, III, 4.

11. Technically:

1. Bot.: (1) *Hypocynamus latens*; (2) *Nicotiana rustica*. (Britten & Holland.) (Toxacco.)

2. Phrenol.: The faculty which disposes its possessor to mirthfulness. Alone, or in combination with other faculties, it produces the tendency to mirth, humor, satire, &c. Spurzheim classified it with the affective faculties. Gall and Combe considered it intellectual. It is situated on the upper part of the forehead, towards one side.

¶ 1. At one's wit's end: At a complete loss; having exhausted the last known plan or contrivance.

"Now your nonsense,
For I am at my wit's end."
Shakespeare: A. and C., II, 1.

2. The free wits: An old expression, sometimes used for the five senses, but oftener denoting common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, memory.

"My five wits not my five senses can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee."
Shakespeare: Sonnet 141.

wit-cracker, s. One who breaks jests; a joker.

"A college of wit-crackers cannot find me out of my humor."
Shakespeare: Much Ado, v, 2.

wit-craft, s.

1. Art of reasoning; logic.

2. Contrivance, invention, wit.

"He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this wit-craft, and picture it accordingly."
Camden: Remains.

wit-jar, s. A head.

"Dr. Hile . . . has brought me back my wit-jar."
Richardson: Clarissa, VIII, 249.

wit-snapper, s. One who affects wit.

"Gossally told, what a wit-snapper are you!"
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, III, 2.

wit-starved, a. Barren of wit; destitute of genius.

wit-tooth, s. A wisdom-tooth (q.v.). (P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xii, ch. xxv.)

wit-wanton, a. Over subtle.

"Wit-wanton men."
Parker: Church & Field, 116 4.

wit-worm, s. One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

"Thus to come forth so suddenly a wit-worm."
Ben Jonson.

* **wit-an**, *s.* [A.S. = the wise men.] The Witenagemot (q.v.).

witch (1), * **wiche**, * **witche**, *s.* [A.S. *wicca* = a wizard; *wice* = a witch. *Wice* is the fem. of *wicean*, and *wicea* is a corruption of *witiga*, a common abbreviated form of *witiga witega* = a prophet, soothsayer, wizard. . . . from *witan* = to see. Cf. *icel. vitki* = a wizard, whence *vitka* = to bewitch. The *icel. vitki* is from *vit* = to know, as A.S. *witiga*, orig. = a seer, is from *witan* = to see, allied to *witana* = to know. (Skaut.)] [WISDOM.]

* 1. A man given to the black art; a sorcerer, a wizard.

"There was a man to that title whose name was *Wyndol* a *Wiche*."—*Wycliffe*. *Acts* vii. 9.

2. A woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits, and by their means to be enabled to operate supernaturally; a sorceress.

3. A term of reproach for an old and ugly woman, with no reference to the practice of sorcery.

"Foul wrinkled *witch*, what maketh thou in my sight?"—*Shakespeare*. *Richard III.*, l. 1.

4. A bewitching or charming young woman; a woman possessed of bewitching or fascinating attractions.

¶ To be no *witch*: To be rather stupid; to be not very clever.

"The editor is clearly no *witch* at a riddle."—*Carlyle*. *Miscell.*, iii. 11.

witch-halla, *s. pl.* Interwoven masses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with on the steppes of Tartary. (*Travis* of *Bot.*)

* **witch-finder**, *s.* A professional discoverer of witches; one whose services were taken advantage of formerly when the prosecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

"A notorious *witch-finder* in the seventeenth century, Matthew Hopkins . . . hanged one year or less than sixty reputed witches in his own county of Essex."—*Addis & Arnold*: *Cock*, *Dict.*, p. 164.

witch-hag, *s.* *Ornith.*: A local name for the Swallow (q.v.) in Caithness.

"Among the superstitious of Caithness, the Swallow is called 'Witch-hag.' They say that if a swallow flies under the arm of a person it immediately becomes paralyzed. It is because of the same superstition that in some parts of England the mouse is called 'the bewitching mouse.'"—*Robert Dick*, p. 57.

witch-meal, *s.* The powdery pollen of *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Club-moss. [*Lycopodium*.]

witch-meat, *s.* [WITCHES' BUTTER, 2.]

* **witch-note**, *s.* A weird note or sound. (*Scott*: *Gleichen*.)

witch-ointment, *s.* An ointment made of repulsive ingredients and supposed to possess magical powers.

"The medieval *witch-ointments* which brought visionary beings into the presence of the patient, transported him to the witches' sabbath, enabled him to turn into a beast."—*Tyler*. *Prin. Cult.*, 1876, ii. 115.

† **witch-ridden**, *a.* Ridden or tormented by witches. [*HAG-RIDDEN*.]

* **witch-wolf**, *s.* A werewolf (q.v.).

"Called by the inhabitants barbarous, in English *witch-wolves*."—*Addis*. *Works*, ii. 119.

witch (2), **wych** (1), *s.* [A.S. *wice* = a kind of tree.] A kind of tree, probably a witch-elm or witch-hazel.

witch-elm, **wych-elm**, *s.*

Bot.: *Ulmus montana*. It is a large tree eighty to a hundred feet high; the trunk with an occasional girth of fifty feet; the twigs pubescent, the leaves doubly or trebly serrate, the stamens four to six with purple anthers, the seed in the centre of the oblong or sub-ovoid samaras. Indigenous in the north of England and in Scotland, and the only truly British species of the genus. Called also the Scotch or Mountain Elm.

witch hazel, **wych-hazel**, *s.* *Botany*:

1. The genus *Hamamelis* (q.v.); specif. *Hamamelis virginica*. It is a shrub from eight to twelve feet high, with large, alternate, ovate, acute, serrate leaves and axillary clustered yellow flowers. It grows in moist woods in North America, flowering in October and November.

2. (Pl.): The order Hamamelidaceae (q.v.). [*Lin. lley*.]

3. The Witch-elm (q.v.).

witch-tree, *s.* The Mountain-ash (q.v.).

witch, *v.t.* [A.S. *wiccan*.] [WITCH, 1.] To bewitch, to fascinate, to enchant.

"Am I not *witched* (like her) or torn not false like him?"—*Shakespeare*. *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

witch-craft, * **witche-craft**, *s.* [A.S. *wiccecraft*, from *wice* = a witch, and *craft* = craft, art.]

1. The practices of witches; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into a compact with the devil. The compact was sometimes express, whether oral or written, when the witch signed God and Christ, and dedicated herself wholly to the evil one; or only implied, when she actually engaged in his service, practised infernal arts, and renounced the sacraments of the church. The express compact was sometimes solemnly confirmed at a general meeting, at which the devil presided, and sometimes privately made by the witch signing the articles of agreement with her own blood, or by the devil writing her name in his "black book." The contract was sometimes of indefinite duration, at other times for a certain number of years. The witch was bound to be obedient to the devil in everything, while the other party to the act delivered to the witch an imp, or familiar spirit, to be ready at call and to do whatever was directed. [*Eng. l.*, i. (3), 4.] He further engaged that they should wait for nothing, and be able to assume whatever shape they pleased to visit and torment their enemies and accomplish their infernal ends. The belief in witchcraft is of great antiquity. The punishment for witchcraft was death, generally by burning. The number of people put to death in England has been estimated at about 30,000. Statutes were passed against witchcraft in the reigns of Henry VI., Henry VII. (1544), Elizabeth (1563), and James I. (1604). During the sitting of the Long Parliament 3,000 persons are said to have been executed on the charge of witchcraft. Judicial convictions were checked chiefly by the firmness of Judge Holt, who in about ten trials, from 1654 to 1701, charged the juries in such a manner as to cause them to bring in verdicts of acquittal. The first law against witchcraft in Scotland was passed in 1563. The last victim in England was Mrs. Hicks, and her daughter, who years of age, executed in 1710, and the last in Scotland suffered in 1722. The prosecution of supposed witches was by no means confined to England. All Europe was infected with the delusion, and it is estimated that not less than 300,000 persons were executed as witches during the prevalence of this epidemic of superstition, which for several centuries afflicted Europe. The last judicial victim of the delusion was a servant girl at Glarus, in German Switzerland, who was put to death for witchcraft in 1782. This country did not quite escape the epidemic, though fortunately its share in it was a small one. The Salem Witchcraft persecution, under which ninety executions took place in 1691-92, was the most deplorable outbreak of the cruelty of superstition which the territory of the United States has ever known. An execution for witchcraft had taken place in New England as early as 1638, but after the reaction in public opinion which began in 1683, this shameful delusion came to an end, so far as persons in authority were concerned. The most absurd blood were entertained by the believers in witchcraft. Witches, they held, with the aid of the devil, could produce mice and vermin, rob men of their powers by a touch or a breath, raise storms, forestall events, change themselves into cats and other animals, and perform other magical feats. [*Watkins-Vincent*.]

2. Power more than ordinary or natural; irresistible influence; fascination.

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed; And I loved her that she did pity them. This only is the witchcraft I have used."—*Shakespeare*. *Othello*, l. 1.

† **witch-én**, *s.* [WICKEN.]

witch-ér-y, *s.* [Eng. *witch* (1), *s.*; -ery.]

† 1. Sorcery, enchantment, witchcraft.

"Innured to eyryth shades a sorcerer dwells . . . Deep-skilled in all his mother's *witchery*."—*Milton*. *Comus*, 322.

2. Fascination; irresistible or entrancing influence.

"A man that leaves but one eye free, To do its best at *witchery*."—*Moor*. *Light of the Harrow*.

witch (3), *s. pl.* [WITCH (1), 1.]

witches' besoms, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The tufted bunches produced by the Silver Fir by the attack of a fungus, *terramus sticticum*.

witches' butter, *s.* *Botany*:

1. The popular name for a fungus, *glauclous*; dark brown or black, jelly-like consistence, with small points above and a rough surface below.

2. The genus *Tremella* (q.v.).

3. *Noctua*. Named from its habitance and its rapid growth in (Prior). Called also *Witch-meal*.

witches' milk, *s.*

Bot.: *Hippuris vulgaris*.

witches' sabbath, *s.* A nocturnal meeting of witches, such as is described in *Witchcraft*, l. (q.v.).

The accounts of these meetings which have come down either purely imaginary, or based on old pagan rites. [*Cl. Milton*: *Witchcraft*, 36.]

The first among medieval writers to mention *witches' sabbath* was Reynier, about the beginning of the thirteenth century; he knew women, who say that they attend great night, with black, the goddess of the do her bidding. —*Addis & Arnold*: *Cock*, *Dict.*, p. 164.

† **witches' thimble**, *s.*

Bot.: *Silene maritima*.

witch-ét, *s.* [Rym. *douff*.] plane, with a conical aperture, a knife, which reduces to roundness is rotated as it is passed through the wood.

witch-lag, *a.* [WITCH, 1.] How cheating, fascinating.

"All shall combine their *witching* power, To convert'st spirit in that solemn hour."—*Moor*. *Light*.

witch-lag-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *witch*.] In a bewitching, fascinating, or manner.

"There eke the soft delights that *witch* fastid a wanton creature's heart, and the *witch* of the *witch*."—*Thomas*. *Castell*, *l.*

* **witc**, * **món-gór**, *s.* [Eng. *witch*.] A believer in witchcraft.

"It is natural to superstitious people, and *witchcraft* to pursue the path of the discovery of *witchcraft*, (the *witch*)."—*Thomas*.

* **wite** (1), * **wyte**, *v.t.* [A.S. *witan*, to know, *wite* = a punishment; cogn. with *icel. vitka* = to bewitch, punishment; *but. wite* = to know, punishment.] To blame, to reprove.

"And sooth to say it is terrible, that *witch* to *witch* creatures and men."—*Shakespeare*. *Othello*, l. 1.

* **wite** (2), *v.t.* [WIT, 1.]

* **wite** (1), *s.* [WIT (1), 1.]

1. A punishment, pain, penalty, a fine.

2. Blame, censure, reproof.

"Wite, let me have the *witch*."—*Shakespeare*. *Othello*, l. 1.

* **wite** (2), *s.* [WIT, 1.]

* **wite-less**, * **wite-lesse**, *a.* [WIT, 1.]

* **wite-less**, *a.* [WIT, 1.]

"No can *Wite* the *witch*."—*Shakespeare*. *Othello*, l. 1.

wit-én-äg-é-mót, **wit-én-äg-é-mót**, *s.* [A.S. *witena-gemot* = an assembly of men, from *witena*, gen. pl. of *wit*, a man; *witan* = to know, and *gemot*, an assembly, a meeting.]

Eng. Hist.: Amongst the A.S. the great national or general assembly met annually or oftener, which kept his Christmas, Easter, or other great festival, and was as well to do private justice as upon public business. It was composed of the thelinges, or princes, and the large landowners, the *þingmen*, &c. They formed the high court in the kingdom, and their presence was necessary to give validity and treaties with foreign states, even power to elect the king, and passed to the heir of the late sovereign had to be renewed at the *witenagemot* at a meeting at the purpose.

Wite, *fat*, *fire*, *amidst*, *what*, *fall*, *father*; *wé*, *wét*, *here*, *camel*, *hár*, *there*; *pine*, *pít*, *sire*, *sir*, *murine* or, *wóre*, *wólf*, *wórk*, *whá*, *sén*; *múte*, *cúh*, *cúre*, *unite*, *cúir*, *rúle*, *rúll*; *trý*, *Sýrian*. *a*, *o* = *é*; *ey* = *á*; *q*

WITCH (1), a.)

WITCHES, a. pl.
and bunches produced upon the attack of a fungus, *Puccinia*.

WITCH, a.

name for a fungus, *Uromyces* brown or black, and I once, with small, glandular rough surface below.

Witch-meat.

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with-ful, a. (Eng. *with*, *a.*, and *-ful*.) Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

"His passing sentences that your dull and blind worship should so solemnly turn with subtle and subtle."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*

with, prep. [A.S. *with* = with, and also often against (a sense still preserved in such phrases as to fight *with* = to fight *against*); cogn. with *led*, *rida* = against, by, at, with *han*, *red* = by, at; *sw*, *rid* = near, by, at. *With* has to a great extent taken the place of A.S. and M.E. *Eng. mid* = with, which is now obsolete.] (WITNESS.) A preposition or particle used to denote, indicate, designate, or express:

(1) Competition, antagonism, or opposition.

"His face still combating with tears."—*Shakespeare: Richard II., v. 2.*

(2) A being together or in the company of; companionship; company; vicinity of place.

"I lingered with you at your shop."—*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors, III. 1.*

(3) Mutual action or suffering; association or union in action, purpose, thought, feeling, or the like; partnership; intercourse; sympathy.

"With thee she talks, with thee she moans; With thee she sighs, with thee she groans; With thee she says, 'I'll follow him to the grave.'"—*Surrey: Description of the State of the Lower.*

(4) Junction or community; coexistence; consequence, appendage, addition; accessories, accompaniments.

"A tongue with a tang."—*Shakespeare: Tempest, II. 2.*

(5) Simultaneity; identity of time or immediate succession.

"The world both ending with thy life."—*Shakespeare: Julius Caesar, II. 2.*

(6) A being on the side or in favour of; sympathy, assistance, friendship, partisanship.

"He that is not with me is against me."—*Matt. 12:30.*

(7) Holding a place in the estimation, opinion, consideration, judgment, or thoughts; upon.

"Each argument had invincible force, with those poor philosophers who became Christians."—*Addison: Essay.*

(8) A means.

"If I another thee with kisses."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 18.*

(9) B-f-re means of nourishment = on or upon.

"To dine and sup with water and bran."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, IV. 2.*

(10) A cause.

"He helps with his faithful rhyme: she, with her tears, Believing the maiden burning of his cheeks."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 48.*

(11) An external agency by which an effect is produced, at one time usually (and at present exclusively) expressed by the preposition *by*.

"Brought with armed men back to Mexico."—*Shakespeare: Mark Antony, v. 4.*

(12) Correspondence, comparison, likeness.

"Weigh with with with."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, III. 2.*

(13) Sometimes = like.

"As if with Ceres she would change my shape."—*Shakespeare: I Henry VI., v. 8.*

(14) At; in consequence of.

"I feel remorse in myself with his words."—*Shakespeare: I Henry VI., iv. 7.*

By with, and through are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is difficult to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished. For the difference between *with* and *by*, see *By*. Trench (*Synonymes*) further discriminates between them as follows:

"Whenever a certain effect is implied as proceeding from a cause, the remote and original cause is expressed by the use of *by*, and the immediate one by *with*. For instance: The tree was cut down *by* a woodman with an axe. If we said, *By* an axe, it would imply the axe was the cause of the tree being cut down; whereas, on the other hand, would imply that the woodman was an unconscious instrument in the tree's destruction. On the other hand, whenever a conscious agent is implied, we use the word *by*. In such cases *with* is improper, but only when a conscious agent is implied, but when the agent is personified to some degree in our own minds from its action being signifi- cantly voluntary. *By* and *with* are often used when no agent is spoken of, but a certain object is implied to be accomplished by certain means. But in such cases *by* implies that the means used are essential; *with*, only that they are useful in aiding our endeavor. *Through* is somewhat different from the other two. It often implies that the means used are the appointed channels for the conveyance of the object or advantage specified; as, I heard the news *through* a person; I received a remittance *through* the bank.

With child: Pregnant; in the family way.

"He was found with child of the Holy Ghost."—*Matthew, 13.*

With, a. (WITNESS.)

with-ful, a. (Eng. *with*, *a.*, and *-ful*.) Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

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"He that is not with me is against me."—*Matt. 12:30.*

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(8) A means.

"If I another thee with kisses."—*Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 18.*

(9) B-f-re means of nourishment = on or upon.

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(13) Sometimes = like.

"As if with Ceres she would change my shape."—*Shakespeare: I Henry VI., v. 8.*

(14) At; in consequence of.

"I feel remorse in myself with his words."—*Shakespeare: I Henry VI., iv. 7.*

By with, and through are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is difficult to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished. For the difference between *with* and *by*, see *By*. Trench (*Synonymes*) further discriminates between them as follows:

"Whenever a certain effect is implied as proceeding from a cause, the remote and original cause is expressed by the use of *by*, and the immediate one by *with*. For instance: The tree was cut down *by* a woodman with an axe. If we said, *By* an axe, it would imply the axe was the cause of the tree being cut down; whereas, on the other hand, would imply that the woodman was an unconscious instrument in the tree's destruction. On the other hand, whenever a conscious agent is implied, we use the word *by*. In such cases *with* is improper, but only when a conscious agent is implied, but when the agent is personified to some degree in our own minds from its action being signifi- cantly voluntary. *By* and *with* are often used when no agent is spoken of, but a certain object is implied to be accomplished by certain means. But in such cases *by* implies that the means used are essential; *with*, only that they are useful in aiding our endeavor. *Through* is somewhat different from the other two. It often implies that the means used are the appointed channels for the conveyance of the object or advantage specified; as, I heard the news *through* a person; I received a remittance *through* the bank.

With child: Pregnant; in the family way.

"He was found with child of the Holy Ghost."—*Matthew, 13.*

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scholar of his time, in the *Prolegomena* to his second edition of *Homor*, sent forth in 1794 or 1795, to the effect that not merely were the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* composed by different poets, but that each of these compositions was put together from ballads preserved in the memory of itinerant minstrels or rhapsodists before writing was known in Greece, the poems taking their present form after writing was introduced in the sixth century B.C. Wolf's views attained to great celebrity, and an effort on the part of Heyne to claim priority in their discovery failed of effect. They not merely affected Homeric and other historic criticism permanently, but gave an impulse to the rationalistic treatment of Scripture which has not yet passed away. [CUNNINGHAM.]

Wolf-i-qn-lqm, Wolf-i-qn-lqm, a. [Eng. *Wolfen* (1), *Wolfen*; -ism.]

Philos. The system developed from Leibnizianism (q.v.) by Christian Wolff, (WOLFF, A.) He appropriated the conceptions of Leibniz, and, modifying them to some extent, brought them into nearer agreement with the ordinary conceptions of things. He denied perceptions to all monads which were not souls. (WOLFF, A.) He accepted the doctrine of pre-established harmony only as a permissible hypothesis, and refused to exclude the possibility of the interaction of soul and body. He divided metaphysics into ontology (treating of the existent in general), rational psychology (of the soul as a simple, non-extended substance), cosmology (dealing with the world as a whole), and rational theology (treating of the existence and attributes of God). His moral principles was the idea of perfection; and he taught that to labour for our own perfection and that of others is the law of our rational nature.

"The most influential opponent of Wolfianism." based shire on the will of God as a lawgiver."—*Encyclop. Brit. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), II. 117.

wolf'-ish, a. [Eng. *wolf*; -ish.]

1. Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

"She'll say thy wolfish rancor."—*Shaksp.* *Leor*, I. 4.

2. Ravenously hungry. (*Am. Eng.*)

wolf'-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *wolfish*; -ly.] In a wolfish manner; like a wolf.

wolf'-kin, a. [Eng. *wolf*; -kin; dimin. suff. -kin.] A young or small wolf.

"Kite and kestrel, wolf and wolfkin."—*Tennyson* *Enchiridion*, II.

wolf'-ling, a. [Eng. *wolf*; -ling; dimin. suff. -ling.] A young wolf.

"If a young wolf would grow to be a wolf."—*Carlyle* *Pr. Read.*, pt. III, bk. v, ch. III.

wolf'-ram (1), wolf'-ram-ine (1), wolf'-ram-ite, a. [An ancient German mine name, derived from the *Lupus Ramus* of Agricola (P. A. 253, 1549); suff. -ine, -ite (Min.). Fr. *schelvin ferrugineus*.]

Min. A mineral occurring mostly in tin-producing districts, sometimes in abundance, to the detriment of the tin ore. Crystallization, orthorhombic, but usually found lamellar, massive. Hardness, 5 to 5.5; sp. gr., 7.1 to 7.55; lustre, submetallic; colour and streak, reddish-brown to black, opaque. Compos.: a tungstate of iron and manganese, the proportions of which are variable, and lead to differing formulae, though most can be represented by $2FeWO_3 + 3MnWO_3$, or $4FeWO_3 + MnWO_3$.

wolf'-ram (2), a. [TUNGSTEN.]

wolf'-ram-ochre, a. [TUNGSTITE.]

wolf'-ram-ine, a. [Eng. *wolf-ram* (2), suff. -ine.]

Min. Tungstic ochre (q.v.).

wolf'-berg-ite, a. [After Wolfberg, Hartz, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as *CHALCANTHRITE* (q.v.).

2. Capillary and massive forms of *JAMESONITE* (q.v.).

wolf'-skin, a. & n. [Eng. *wolf*, a., and *skin*.]

A. As subst.: The skin or hide of a wolf.

B. As adv.: Made of the skin of a wolf.

"Here roving wild."—*In Wolfen* *Wolfen* *Sonnets*.

Wol'-lan-tin, s. [WOLLASTONITE] (See etym. and compounds.)

Wollaston's battery, a.

Med. A galvanic battery arranged that all the plates can be at once lifted from the liquid in the cells so as to stop the action of the battery.

Wollaston's doublet, a.

Optical Instrum. Two plano-convex lenses used in place of one very convergent lens in a microscope. The plane faces of each lens is turned to the object.

Wollaston's prism, a.

Optical Instrum. A camera lucida, alone or fitted to a microscope.

wol'-lan-tin-ite, s. [After the English chemist, W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828), the discoverer of palladium and rhodium; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral belonging to the group of silicates. Crystallization, monoclinic, though crystals are somewhat rare, the mineral occurring more frequently in masses with distinct cleavage. Hardness, 4.5 to 5; sp. gr., 2.74 to 2.9; lustre, vitreous; colour, white to gray. Compos.: silica, 51.7; lime, 48.3 = 100, which yields the formula, $CaSiO_3$. Good crystals are found in the old volcanic lavas of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and occasionally in the granular limestone of Calk-lawa, Hungary.

2. The same as *PECTOLITE* (q.v.).

wol'-lan-gue-ite, a. [After Wollancong, New South Wales, where it was stated to have been found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. A name given to a bituminous shale occurring in culic blocks without lamination. Liveridge refers it to Turbaite (q.v.).

wol'-nya, a. [Ety. doubtful; prob. a Hungarian local name.]

Min. A variety of Barite (q.v.) occurring in crystals lengthened in the direction of the vertical axis. First announced from Beller, Hungary.

wol'-vër-ine, wol'-vër-ine, a. [Formed from *Ki. wolf* (q.v.) from the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the animal.]

Zool. *Canis lupus*. (GUTTER, II. 1.)

"In those vast and still unpopulated wildernesses may be found the grey fox, the most-ferocious, the most-ferocious."

"Daily Telegraph, May 8, 1902."



WOLVERINE.

quand, the ermine, and the wolverine, of whom Mr. A. Penelopy Virvan, M.P., says that, although not bigger than a marten-cat, he is so ferocious as often to intimidate a lion. The wolverine goes, says this distinguished traveller, "by many local names—such as 'skunk-bear,' 'dorky fox,' and 'gator dog'—and is rapidly becoming scarce in the more frequented regions. Hunters relate wonderful stories of his ferocity."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 8, 1902.

wolves, a. pl. [WOLF.]

wolves' thistle, a.

Bot. *Carduus arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

wolv'-ish, a. [Eng. *wolf* (1); -ish.] Resembling a wolf; wolfish.

"Although a wolfish case he wears."—*Ben Jonson* *Poetaster*, c. 3.

wol'-ya-ite, a. [After Volhynia, or Wolhynia, where found; suff. -ite (Petro.).]

Petro. A name given to a rock consisting of a spherulitic oligoclase and acicular hornblende, enclosing as accessory minerals, magnetite and pyrites.

wom'-an, * wim'-man, * wim'-mon, * wim'-man, * wim'-man (pl. *women*, * *women*, * *wim-men*), a. [A.S. *wifman* = a wife-man (pl. *wifmen*, *wim-men*). By assimilation *wifman* became *wimman* in the tenth century. Cf. *lammas* = A.S. *lamma*; *lman* = A.S. *leofman*, &c. The change of vowel was

due to the preceding w, as in A.R. *wifman* = a woman.]

1. The female of the human race, and grown up female, as distinguished from the child, which the Lord God had taken man, made to be a woman.—*Genesis* II. 22.

* 2. A wife. (*Shaksp.* 1 *Henry IV.*)

3. A female attendant on a person.

"Mr. Thomas Butler's daughter."—*The Viscountess* *Blackford*—one of her highest.

Shaksp. 1 *Henry IV.*

4. Applied to a person of thralldom or disposition.

* 1. *Woman of the world:*

(1) A woman skilled in the ways of the world; one engrossed in society or business.

"(2) A married woman. (*Shaksp.* 1 *Henry IV.*)

2. To play (or act) the woman: To give way.

woman-born, a. Born of a

(*Cooper* *Charity*, 181.)

* **woman-built, a.** Built by

(*Tennyson* *Princess*, IV. 400.)

* **woman-conquered, a.** Con-

quered by a woman. (*Tennyson* *Princess*, III. 333.)

* **woman-conqueror, a.** A con-

queror. (*Tennyson* *Princess*, III. 333.)

* **woman-grown, a.** Grown up

manhood. (*Tennyson* *Princess*, IV. 400.)

* **woman-guard, a.** A guard of

(*Tennyson* *Princess*, IV. 340.)

woman-hater, a. One who has

aversion towards the female sex.

"Brought me for a woman-hater."

* **woman-head, a.** Womanhood.

"I dealt with a soft heart."

Shaksp. *Henry IV.*

* **woman-post, a.** A female

messenger. "What woman post to that?"

Shaksp. *Henry IV.*

* **woman-queller, a.** One who

quenches women. "Thou art... a man-queller and a woman-

queller." (*Shaksp.* 1 *Henry IV.*)

* **woman-statue, a.** A female

(*Tennyson* *Princess*, I. 207.)

* **woman-tired, a.** Hengripped

"Dreaded, thou art woman-tired."

Shaksp. *Henry IV.*

* **woman-vested, a.** Cloth-

ed woman; wearing women's clothes.

Shaksp. *Princess*, I. 163.)

woman-warrior, a. A female

warrior. "Thou woman-warrior with the strong arm."

Shaksp. *Henry IV.*

woman-wardship, a. Excessive

care paid to women. It is a closely

connected with the worship of female deities,

probably a development from Na-

ship, in which the Earth was personified

as a fruitful mother. Great reverence

has always been characteristic of the

nations, and was particularly prevalent

among the chivalry. Grimm (*Deut. Myth.*

ed., I. 396) gives some remarkable facts

concerning the worship of the Earth

as a fruitful mother, and as the

source of all women, &c., in which

the idea clearly shows.

"It thus became the type of the husband-

middle-Age, and of the woman-worship of

Woman-wardship, the worship of the

female, is indeed of God and a woman, and

the man in whom it dwells." (*Shaksp.*

Tragedy, Intro.)

* **wom'-an, s.** *WOMAN*, s. 1

1. To act the part of a woman. (*Shaksp.*

Indefinite, 16.)

"My daughter Silvia has she wiled and

Has wiled me."

2. To cause to act like a woman, to

to weakness like a woman.

"I have felt as many quivers of joy and

That the first love of a man, on the

Can women use this." (*Shaksp.* *Henry IV.*)

3. To unite to, or accompany by a woman.

"I do attend here on the general."

And think it no addition for a woman

To have him see me." (*Shaksp.* *Henry IV.*)

4. To call woman in an abusive

way. "She called her another time but

her most violently."—*Richardson* *Pamela*.

face, fit, fire, amidst, what, fall, father; wë, wët, hère, campl, hër, thère; pine, plit eire, sir, marine; ro-

er, wöre, woqd, wörk, whö, sön; müte, öth, öüre, quite, öür, räle, fäll; try, Syrian. a, æ = ö; ey = ä; qu =

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¶ I wonder, often = I should like to know.
"A boy or a child, I wonder."
Shaksp.: *Winter's Tale*, III. 2.

*** B. Transitive:**

1. To be curious about; to wish to know.
"Like old acquaintance in a trance,
Not far from home, wondering each other's chance."
Shaksp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, I. 104.

2. To strike with wonder; to surprise, to amaze.
"She has a pettiveness that wonders me still more."
—*Mad. Darby*: *Diary*, IV. 27.

¶ We admire what is excellent, noble, glorious, eminent; we are surprised simply at what is unexpected; we wonder at what is extraordinary, lofty, great, or striking, although it may not be unexpected. (Trench.)

*** wón-déréd, a.** [Eng. wonder; *ed*.] Having performed wonders; having the power of performing wonders; wonder-working.
"So rare a wonder-working."
Shaksp.: *Tempest*, IV.

wón-dér-ér, s. [Eng. wonder, *v.*; *er*.] One who wonders.

wón-dér-flów-ér, s. [Ger. *wunderblume*.] *Anthrop.*: A popular name in Teutonic folk-tales for a flower endowed with miraculous power, especially with regard to the discovery of buried treasure. Grimm thinks that the name Forget-me-not applied to the German Speedwell and Myosotis has reference to this supposed miraculous power, and that the "sentimental" explanation came later. (See extract.)

"The folk-tale simply call it a beautiful wonder-flower, which the favoured person finds and sticks in his hat: all at once entrance and exit stand open before him to the treasure of the mountain. If inside the cavern he has filled his pockets, and bewitched at the sight of the rubies, and had snatched his hat, a warning voice rings in his ear as he departs, 'Forget not the best! . . . In a twinkling all has disappeared, and the road is never to be found again.'"
—Grimm: *Deut. Mythol.*, Eng. ed., II. 97, 98.

wón-dér-fúl, wón-dér-fol, wón-dir-fúl, wón-dér-vel, woun-dér-full, u. & adv. [Eng. wonder; *ful*.]

A. As adj.: Adapted or of a nature to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; surprising, astonishing, marvellous, strange.

"Things too wonderful for me, which I knew not."
—Job, III. 8.

B. As adv.: Wonderfully. (Now a vulgar use. See example.)

"The house which I am about to build shall be wonderfully great."
—2 *Chronicles* II. 3.

wón-dér-fúl lý, adv. [Eng. wonder-ful; *ly*.] In a wonderful manner or degree; in a manner or degree to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; marvellously, remarkably.

"God had wonderfully brought this precious volume to light."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. 41.

wón-dér-fúl-néss, s. [Eng. wonder-ful; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being wonderful, surprising, or marvellous.

"The perception of greatness or wonderfulness of beauty in objects."
—*Abousside*: *Pleasures of Imagination*, (Arg.).

wón-dér-íng, pr. par. or a. [Wonder, *v.*]

wón-dér-íng lý, adv. [Eng. wonder-íng; *ly*.] In a wondering manner; with wonder.
"Looking at his friend wonderingly."
—*Fenn*: *Man with a Shovel*, ch. xiv.

wón-dér-lánd, s. [Eng. wonder, and land.] A land or country of marvels or wonders.
"Lo, Bruce in wonderland sought at home."
—*Wilde*: *P. Rinder*, p. 146.

*** wón-dér lý, wón-dér lich, s. & f.** [A.S. *wundern* = wonder; *ly*, *lich*.] Wonderfully.
"My heart is wonderly begone."
—*Wilde*: *C. 4*, III.

wón-dér-mént, s. [Eng. wonder; *-ment*.]

1. Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement.

"An fall the common sights they view
Their wonderment began."
—*Scott*: *My. Minn.*, II. 2.

2. Something wonderful, strange, or marvellous; a wonder.

"A chap don't need to go to foreign parts to come across wonders."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 4, 1905.

*** wón-dér-óus, a.** [Wonderous.]

*** wón-dérp, adv. & a.** [Eng. wonder, with adverbial suffix, *-p*.]

A. As adv.: Wonderfully, exceedingly.

"Wondering dare."
—*Chaucer*: *Treatise of Love*, III. 11.

B. As adj.: Wonderful, wondrous.

"Ye be wonderous men."
—*Shaksp.*: *Magnificence*, 50.

*** wón-dér-ly, adv.** [Eng. wonder; *ly*.] Wonderfully, wondrously. (Sir T. More; *Workes*, p. 184.)

wón-dér-strúck, a. [Eng. wonder, and struck.] Struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise; wonder-stricken.

"That image of his child pitey."
—*Dryden*: *Virgil*, *Shield*, II. 204.

wón-dér-wórk, s. [Eng. wonder, and work.] A wonderful or marvellous work or action; a marvel, a wonder.

"The wonderworks of God and Nature's hand."
—*Byron*: *Childe Harold*, III. 10.

wón-dér-ús, wón-dér-ús, a. & adv. [A corruption of the earlier wonders (q.v.).]

A. As adj.: Such as to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; wonderful, marvellous, strange.

"That I may . . . tell of all thy wondrous works."
—*Psalm* xvi. 7.

B. As adv.: In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully, surprisingly, remarkably, exceedingly.

"This universal frame thus wondrous fair."
—*Cowper*: *Retirement*.

wón-dér-ús lý, wón-dér-ús lý, adv. [A corruption of the earlier wonderly (q.v.).]

1. In a wonderful manner or degree; wonderfully.

"The orio . . . fortified it wonderly."
—*Fulcan*: *Chronicle*.

2. In a strange manner.

"Then methinks wondrously composed the shifful
leech says it."
—*Chapman*: *Field*.

wón-dér-ús-néss, s. [Eng. wonderous; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being wonderous or wonderful; wonderfulness.

*** wóné, wónné, s.** [Wone, *v.*]

1. A dwelling, a habitation.

"Nis not a lile yet within our wóné."
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 7.600.

2. Habit, custom, wont.

*** wóné, wónné, v. l.** [A.S. *wonan* = to dwell, to remain, to continue; *ge-wonan* = to be accustomed; *wóné* = custom, use; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *gewonen* = to be used to, *gewonlich* = customary; Ger. *gewöhnen* = to be used to, *pa. par.* *gewohnt* = wont; *wóné* = to dwell.] [Wone, *v.* & *n.*]

1. To dwell, to reside.

"Where as they wóné a man of great honour."
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 7.748.

2. To be accustomed or wont.

*** wóned, a.** [Wone, *v.*] Accustomed, wont.

"Thou wert aye wóned ech house repleant."
—*Chaucer*: *Troilus & Criseida*, I. 511.

*** wóng, s.** [A.S.] A field. (Syrman.)

wón-gá wón-gá, s. [Native name.]

Ornith.: *Leucosarcus pinnata*, a large Australian pigeon, noted for the delicacy of its flesh. Length about fifteen inches; mantle gray, brown, throat, and mid-surface white, sides of head light gray; lules, a triangular patch, and two broad lines on upper part of head black; feathers on sides with dark triangular metallic spots, anterior wing-feathers brown, outer tail-feathers white at tip, lower tail-coverts dark brown, becoming lighter at tips; legs purplish-black, feet reddish. According to Gould the bird is confined to the south-eastern portion of Australia.

wóng-shý wóng-shý, s. [Chin.] The Chinese name for the pods of *Gardenia graminiflora*, which yield a large quantity of a yellow coloring-matter. The aqueous extract colours wood and silk without mordants; cotton must first be mordanted with a tin solution.

*** wón-ing, wón-ning, s.** [Wone, *v.*] Dwelling, habitation.

"The wónning was full fayre upon an both."
—*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 69. (Prob.)

*** wónning place, s.** A dwelling-place.

"They had reserved for me this wónning-place."
—*Shaksp.*: *Tempest*, *Second*, II.

*** wónné, prct. & pa. par. of v.** [Win, *v.*]

*** wónné, v. l. & s.** [Wone, *v.* & *n.*]

wón-nér, s. [Wonder.] (Scotch)

wón't, v. l. [See def.] A contraction of wóll and = will not.

wónt, wóont, a. & a. [Prop. the of won = to dwell, having taken the second, from A.S. *wunan* = to dwell, to continue in; *ge-wunan* = to be accustomed to; allied to *wunton*, use. Cf. *leel*, *war* = accustomed; a usage; *venja* = to accustom; M. *gewon*; O. H. Ger. *gewon* = accustom; M. H. Ger. *gewon*; O. H. Ger. *gewon*; (Wone, *v.*)

A. As adj.: Accustomed; having habit, custom, or usage; using or doing habitually.

"That hearth, my sire was wont to go."
—*Scott*: *Rob Roy*.

B. As subst. (for wone, *v.*), by contraction, wont, *a.*: Custom, habit, use, usage.

"Wherein the spirit held his wont to be."
—*Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*.

wónt, wóont, v. l. & t. [Wone, *v.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be wont or accustomed; to be or habituated; to use.

"Of me that wanted to be a . . ."
—*Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*, *Act*, I.

2. To dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

"The king's sister wónt commonly by side and meadows in hollow banks."
—*Chaucer*: *Canterbury Tales*.

B. Trans.: To accustom, to habituate.

"Those that in youth have wónted the load of less sin."
—*Adams*: *W. & A.*, I.

wónt-éd, pa. par. & a. [Wone, *v.*]

1. A double formation = wónted *et.*

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Customary, or familiar by long quantity done, used, frequent, experienced, or the like; habitual, usual.

"Montague spoke with even more than ability."
—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Accustomed; made or having familiar by using, frequenting, or used.

"He was wonted to the place, and wónted move."
—*L. Strange*.

*** wónt-éd-néss, s.** [Eng. wónted; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being wónted, toned, or habituated.

"My judgment biased with prejudice of opinion."
—*Chaucer*: *Canterbury Tales*.

*** wónt-léss, wónt-lesse, a.** [Wone, *v.*]

1. Unaccustomed, unused, unaccustomed.

"What wóntless fury doth thou now thy spouse."
—*Shaksp.*: *Hamlet*.

wóó, wó, wóghe, wówo, w. & a. [A.S. *wō* = to woo; *hit* = to bend, to incline; to incline another towards one's self; *wō* (stem *wōg*, pl. *wōg*) = bend, crooked; *wōk* = a bending aside, a aside.]

A. Transitive:

1. To court; to solicit in love.

"When she was young, she wóóed her lord."
—*Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*.

2. To invite with importunity; to try to prevail on or induce to do something.

"Hath a hundred times wóóed me to be a king."
—*Shaksp.*: *Henry IV.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To court; to make love.

"Careless to please, with inclination."
—*Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*.

2. To ask, to solicit, to seek.

"Sing and let me wóó to you."
—*Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*.

wóó, s. [Wool.] (Scotch.)

*** wóód, wóed, wóodo, s.** [A.S. *wōd*, *raging*; cogn. with *bröl* = to be furious; *Gothic*, *wōd* = mad; *Irish*, *wōd* = madness; M. H. Ger. *wōd*, *prct.* *wōdet*, *v.* *wōdet* = a prophet.] Mad, furious, raging.

"Plenty of wóó, like wóó to wóó."
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—*Shaksp.*: *Macbeth*.

wóód, wóde, s. [A.S. *wōd*,

It frequents woods, but does not come into houses.

* **wood-god**, *s.* A sylvan deity.

"Wood-gods, and satyrs, and swift dryads."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*.

wood-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Sorghum*, or *Andropogon nutans*; (2) *Luzula sylvatica*.

wood-grinder, *s.* A machine for rasping wooden blocks, to make paper-pulp. (WOOD-PAPER.)

wood-grouse, *s.* The Capercaille (q.v.).

wood-hanging, *s.* Thin veneer on a paper backing, to be used as wall-paper. (*Am.*)

wood-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus *Oxydromus* (q.v.).

wood-hole, *s.* A place where wood is stored or laid up.

"Confounded, to the dark recess I fly
Of wood-hole."
Pope: *Epistle*. (Todd.)

wood-hoopoe, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus *Irisor*, sometimes placed with the Upipidae, but, by some authorities, raised to the rank of a family, Irisoridae. There are twelve species, strictly confined to Africa, ranging from Abyssinia to the west coast, and south to Cape Colony. Bill curved; tail very long and strongly graduated; dark, metallic plumage, inclining more or less to black. They form a connecting link between the true Hoopoes and the Floribilla.

wood-house, *s.*

1. A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.

2. A house constructed of wood.

wood-humble-bee, *s.*

Entom.: *Bombus lucorum*.

wood-ibises, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus *Tantalus* (q.v.).

wood-iron, *s.*

Min.: A variety of limonite (q.v.) having a structure resembling that of wood.

wood laurel, *s.*

Bot.: *Daphne laureola*. (*Prior*.)

wood-layer, *s.*

Bot.: A young oak or other timber plant laid down among the hawthorn, whitethorn, or other smaller trees planted to make hedges.

* **wood-leaf**, *s.* A leaf gathered in the woods. (*Shakespeare*: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

wood lice, *s.* A family of terrestrial crustaceans (Oniscidea) of the order Isopoda. The body is oval and flattened. The head bears a long pair of antennae, a pair of lateral eyes and jaws. There are seven pairs of legs on the thorax and six on the abdomen. All live on land, in damp places, hiding during the day and seeking their food at night. There are in all about 18 genera and 250 species. They are vegetarian animals and do some damage in gardens.

wood lily, *s.*

Bot.: *Convallaria majalis*, the Sweet-scented Lily of the Valley. (*Prior*.) (*CONVALLARIA*.)

wood lock, *s.*

Naut.: A block in the scores of the stern-post to keep the rudder from lifting off its bearings.

wood-louse, *s.*

Zool.: Any species or individual of the family Oniscidea (q.v.). (*ARMADILLO*, 2.)

* **wood-mell**, *s.* Wadmall (q.v.).

wood-mite, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The family Oribatida.

* **wood-monger**, *s.* A wood-seller; a dealer in wood.

"One Smith, a wood-monger of Westminster."
Watson: *Remains*, p. 257.

wood-moss, *s.* Moss growing on wood.

* **wood-note**, *s.* The ancient name of the luteist court, now the Court of Attachment, otherwise called the Forty-Days Court.

wood-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Mus sylvaticus*, the Long-tailed Field Mouse, common over the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. It is a little larger than

the Common Mouse, with a proportionately longer tail; yellowish-brown on upper surface, whitish beneath.

wood-naphtha, *s.*

Chem.: The neutral crude distillate obtained from the products of the destructive distillation of wood. It contains from 75 to 85 per cent. of pure wood spirit, or methylvic alcohol, 5 to 10 per cent. of acetone, with much smaller proportions of creosote, aldehyde, hydrocarbon oils, and other substances that are but little known. In its most rectified condition it possesses a specific gravity of .830.

wood-nightshade, *s.* (WOODY-NIGHTSHADE.)

* **wood-note**, *s.* A wild or natural note, like that of a forest bird, as the wood-lark, thrush, or nightingale.

"Sweetest Nighthens, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild."
Milton: *A Allegro*, 124.

wood-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Cory'le Avellana*. (*HAZEL*.)

wood-nymph, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A dryad (q.v.).
"The wood-nymphs decked with daisies trim."
Milton: *Comus*, 129.

2. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): The genus *Thalassidroma* (q.v.).

* **wood-offering**, *s.* Wood burnt on the altar.

"We cast the lots for the wood-offering."
—*Neb.* 2. 34.

wood-oil, *s.* An oil produced by several Burmese trees, spec. by *Dipterocarpus bertia* and *D. turbinatus*. (*DIPTEROCARPUS-BALSAM*.)

wood-opal, *s.*

Min.: An opal form of silica which has gradually replaced the organic structures of trees; a pseudomorph of a mineral after a vegetable structure.

wood-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Syrnium* (q.v.).

wood-paper, *s.* Paper made of wood reduced to a pulp by mechanical or chemical means; more usually by a combination of the two.

wood-pavement, *s.* Pavement composed of blocks of wood. Wood pavements have been laid down at various times during the present century, in many cities, and with varied degrees of success. They are now used to a considerable extent in Chicago, and in other cities and towns of this country and Europe. Success depends largely upon the kinds of wood used and the care with which they are laid. The wood is cut into round or hexagonal blocks, of proper length, and laid on end on a suitably prepared basis. The interspaces are then filled with gravel, tar, or other preservative material. Where properly laid they have proved successful, and possess certain advantages not possessed by stone pavements.

wood-pile, *s.* A stack of wood piled up for fuel.

wood rat, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Neotoma* (q.v.). *Neotoma floridana*, the Common Wood rat, is called also the Florida Rat. *N. cinerea* is the Bushy-tailed Wood Rat.

wood reed, *s.* **wood small reed**, *s.*

Bot.: *Calamagrostis Epigeios*. It is two to six feet high, with very long, flat, scabrid leaves, glaucous beneath, and panicles of purplish-brown flowers. (*CALAMAGROSTIS*.) So named to distinguish it from the Fool-reed, *Phragmites communis*.

wood-roof, *s.* **wood-ruff**, *s.* (*WOODSUFF*.)

wood-rush, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Luzula* (q.v.).

wood-sage, *s.*

Pl.: *Teucrium Scordonia*. It is one to two feet high, with oblong ovate, very much wrinkled leaves, green on both sides, and downy; inflorescence in one-sided lateral or

terminal racemes of yellowish-white flowers. It is extremely bitter, and has been used as a substitute for hops. It is common in Britain in woods and dry stony places, found also on the European continent and North Africa.

* **wood-sale**, *s.* The act of selling. **Wood-sale time**: The time for selling.

"A sort of lusty bib-men sat
In wood-sale time to sell a copse by great
Sylvester: *The Courtiers*.

wood-sandpiper, *s.*

Ornith.: *Totanus glaucus*, a rare visitor. It is about ten inches long; plumage shades of brown above, spotted with white; under surface pure white to white.

wood-sare, *s.* Cuckoo-spit (q.v.).
"The froth called wood-sare, being like a spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and Broom."

wood-screw, *s.* A metallic screw, used by carpenters and joiners' use in securing of work together.

* **wood-sore**, *s. & a.*

A. & s. subst. The time when there is sap in the tree.

"From May to October leave cropping, for in wood-sore, whatever thou croppest shall prosper."
—*First Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

B. & s. adj. Spongy, loose.

"The soil . . . is a poor wood-sore land very fit for the production of oaks especially."
—*Agriculture*, p. 211.

wood-shock, *s.*

Zool.: (*PERAN*, 2.)

wood-shrikes, *s. pl.* (*PARUSIDAE*.)
wood-skin, *s.* A large canoe used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the trunk of the purple-heart tree and the skin of a tree. Some of these canoes are so large as to carry twenty to twenty-five persons.

wood-soot, *s.* Soot from burnt wood, is useful as a manure.

wood-sorrel, * **wood-sore**, * **wood-sour**, * **wood-sower**, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Oxalis*, spec. *O. corniculata*. (*OXALIS*.)

wood-speck, *s.*

Ornith.: A local name for a Woodpecker (q.v.).

"Of pines martins, the wood-speck, many
—*Arctura*, *Arctura* birds."

wood-spirit, *s.* (*METHYLIC-ALCOHOL*.)

wood-spice, *s.*

Ornith.: A local name for a Woodpecker (q.v.).

"The tail consists of ten feathers only, as in the wood-spirit."
—*Ornithology*, ed. Ray, p. 10.

wood-spurge, *s.*

Bot.: *Euphorbia Characias*, the Red-spurge.

wood-stamp, *s.* An engraved or stamped form of a block of wood, to give figures or colours on fabrics.

wood-star, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any of the birds of the genera *Chalcophaps*, *Lophophanes*, &c.

wood-stone, *s.*

Min.: A chert (q.v.) which has a wood-like structure.

wood-stops, *s. pl.*

Mus.: Organ stops, the pipes of wood.

wood-strawberry, *s.*

Bot.: *Fragaria vesca*. Called also strawberry. (*FRAGARIA*, *STRAWBERRY*.)

wood-swallow, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as SWALLOW (q.v.). The Common Wood-swallow is *Hirundo rustica*.

wood-tar, *s.* Tar obtained from wood.

wood-tin, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Cassiterite (q.v.) concentric and fibrous structure.

wood-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: *Vicia sylvatica*, a species of vetch with branched tendrils and white flowers.

site, fit, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; ē, ēr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whā, sēm; mūtē, cūh, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. a, æ = e; ey = a; qu =

vine vine. Found in Great Britain in rocky woods, but is rare.

wood-vine, s.

Bot. : *Bryonia dioica*.

wood-vinegar, s. (VINEGAR.)

wood-walker, s.

Zool. : A popular name for the genus *Hylobius*, of which it is a literal translation. (GIABOR, HYLOBATES.)

wood-warbler, s.

Ornithology.

† 1. The Wood-wren (q.v.).

2. (PL.) : (MNIOTILIDAE.)

* **wood-ward, s.** A woodcreeper, a forester.

wood-wasp, s.

Entom. : *Vespa sylvestris*. It builds an oval nest, which it suspends from the branch of a tree.

wood-witch, s.

Bot. : *Phallus impudicus*. [PHALLUS, 2.]

wood-work, s. Work formed of wood; that part of any structure which is composed of wood.

wood-worm, s. A worm that is bred in wood.

wood-wren, s.

Ornith. : *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* († *Sylvia sylvestris*), a summer visitant to Britain, often confounded with the Willow-wren (q.v.), from which, however, it may be distinguished by its larger wings, a broad streak of sulphur-yellow over the eye and ear-coverts, and its plumage, which is green above and white below. It differs also from most of the Warblers in eating neither fruit nor berries, but subsisting on insects or their larvae. The nest is oval, domed, and placed on the ground; eggs six, transparent, white, thickly spotted with dark purplish-brown.

wood (2), s. [WOOD.]

wood-waxen, s. [WOOD-WAXEN.]

wood (1), v.t. & t. [WOOD (1), s.]

A. Transitive :

1. To supply with wood; to get in supplies of wood for.

"Our nest employment was *wooding* and watering our equinox."—*Asquith*. *Voyages*, bk. I, ch. v.

2. To hide or place in a wood.

"We landed, and fair and easily followed for a small time after them, who had *wooded* themselves as they went on."—*Hacklup*. *Voyages*, bk. III, ch. v.

* **B. Intrans.** : To take in or get supplies of wood.

"Continued their *wooding* and watering till the 10th."—*Asquith*. *Voyages*, bk. III, ch. v.

* **wood (2), * wood, v.t.** [WOOD, s.] To be or act as one mad; to rave.

"He *wooded* and *wooded* in his adventure."—*Chaucer*. *C. T.*, l. 15, 159.

wood-bine, wood-bynd, * wood-bynde, s. [A.S. *weðebinde* = ivy, because it binds or winds round trees.]

Etymology.

1. The Honeysuckle (q.v.).

2. *Polygonum Convolvulus*. It is one to four feet long, has an angular twining stem, and cordate sagittate leaves. Found in fields and waste places in Britain, and now quite generally domesticated in America.

* **Gone where the woodbine twined** : Gone up the spout (SPOUT, s.); departed; disappeared; met with failure. (C. S. Slings.)

wood-bury-type, s. (Named from the inventor of the process, Mr. Woodbury, a London photographer.)

Photog. : A method of obtaining permanent impressions from a photograph. A film of brominated gelatine on a sheet of glass is exposed under a photographic negative, and the portion unacted upon by the light washed away with water, leaving the printed parts in relief. After drying it is laid on a perfectly flat metallic plate, and a sheet of lead pressed down upon it by a powerful press, an exact mould being thus obtained. A viscous solution of gelatine mixed with a small proportion of a pigment or dye is next poured over the mould, and a sheet of strongly used paper placed on top and firmly squeezed. On carefully removing the paper a perfect

impression is obtained, and this is fixed by immersing in a strong solution of alum. A very number of copies may be obtained from the same mould.

wood-shāt, s. (Eng. wood (1), s., and chat.)

Ornith. : *Lanius auricularis*, an African Shrike, ranging from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, and visiting Europe, and occasionally Britain, in the summer. The popular name is misleading, as the bird has no affinity with the Chat, and to avoid confusion some authors call it the Woodchat-shrike. Length rather more than seven inches; upper parts mostly black, crown of head and nape chestnut-red, outer tail feathers, spots on wings, streak above the base of bill on each side, and under surface white.

Woodchat-shrike, s. (WOODCHAT.)

wood-shūck, s. (Eng. wood; second element doubtful.)

Zool. : *Arctomys monax*, a small American burrowing rodent, ranging from the Carolinas to Hudson's Bay, and westward from the Atlantic coast to Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Length from fifteen to eighteen inches; blackish or grizzled on upper surface, chestnut-red below; body stout, head broad and flat, legs short and thick. The Woodchuck is a vegetable feeder, and may be easily tamed. Called also the Ground-hog.



WOODCHUCK.

wood-coal, s. (Eng. wood (1), s., and coal.) Charcoal; also lignite or brown-coal.

Woodcock, s. (A.S. *waldroc*.)

1. **Ornith.** : *Scolopax rusticicola* (the *rusticola* of Linnaeus is a misprint; cf. *Pliny*; N. H., x. 54, in some editions 38); distributed over Europe, the north of Asia, and as far East as Japan, but not found in the United States or any part of North America, where it is replaced by a woodcock of different genus. The Woodcock is about thirteen inches long; upper surface varied with rufous, yellowish, and ash tints, and marked with great black spots; lower parts yellowish-red with brown zigzags; quills striped with red and black on their external barbs, tail-feathers terminated above with grey and below with white. The female is rather larger and stouter than the male. One of the most interesting traits about the Woodcock is the fact of its occasionally conveying its young through the air; which is done by only one or two other birds. The fact was known in the middle of the eighteenth century; but White (lett. xxii, to Pennant) rightly surmised that Scopoli erred in supposing that the young one was conveyed either by or in the bill. It is just as erroneous, however, to substitute the claws, as some have done, for the bill. When the parent bird wishes to convey her young one from a place of danger to one of safety, the tiny thing is gently pressed between the feet and against the breast, the aid of the bill only being resorted to when the burden has been hastily taken up. The American Woodcock, *Philobela minor*, is a smaller bird, but resembles the European species in plumage and habit, and, like it, is esteemed for the table.

2. **Zool.** : A collector's name for some species of the genus *Murex* (q.v.), from the resemblance of the spines or the elongated tube to the bill of the Woodcock.

Murex terebrans is the Thorny Woodcock, and *M. aculeatus* the Woodcock's (or Snipe's) Head.

3. **Fig.** : A simpleton; in allusion to the ease with which a woodcock allows itself to be taken in springs or nets set in the glades.

"But if I knew when you come next a burling, I'd have a stronger reason to hold the woodcock."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*. *Every Man in his Humour*, II, 2.

* **Springers to catch woodcocks** : Arts to entrap simplicity. (Shakspeare; *Hamlet*, I, 3.)

Woodcock-eye, s. A name for a snap-

hook.

woodcock-fish, s.

Ichthy. : *Centricus scolopax*, the Trumpet-fish. Sir Thomas Brown (*Of Fishes*, &c.) calls it a Sea-woodcock.

Woodcock-owl, s.

Ornith. : *Asio accipitrinus* († *Otus brachyotus*), the Short-eared Owl.

"A large proportion of the examples seen in this country are winter visitors that come from the north of Europe in October, and have in consequence been called *Woodcock-owls*."—*Farwell*. *Birds*, bk. II, ch. I, 168.

Woodcock-pilot, s.

Ornith. : *Regulus cristatus*. (GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN.)

"The migrating bodies are usually preceded by flocks of tiny goldcrests, and so invariable is the rule that the latter have come to be called 'woodcock-pilots'."—*St. James's Gazette*, Mar. 14, 1867.

Woodcock-shell, s. (WOODCOCK, 2.)

Woodcock's head, s. A tobacco pipe, from the fact that the early English pipes were often made in that form.

"I have not the breath of a woodcock's head."—*Ben Jonson*. *Every Man out of his Humour*, II, 2.

Wood-craft, s. (Eng. wood (1), s., and craft.)

1. Arboriculture; scientific forestry.

"I know this may have been done in Germany, where *woodcraft* is a science; but I have never heard of its having been even suggested in England."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 28, 1866.

2. Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, finding a track through a forest, &c.

"I do not know what we should have done without the handy Indian *woodcraft* of the guides, which now came greatly to the rescue."—*Harper's Magazine*, Aug. 1875, p. 360.

Wood-ēd, s. (Eng. wood (1), s.; -ed.)

1. **Lit.** : Supplied or covered with wood.

"Remote among the *wooded hills*."

Emlyn. *Take of a Hapsburg Inn*. (Prel.)

2. **Fig.** : Crowded; thick as trees in a wood.

"The hills are *wooded with their partisans*."

Beaumont & Fletcher. *Bornhuca*, I, 2.

Wood-en (1), * wood-den, s. (Eng. wood (1), s.; -en.)

1. **Lit.** : Male of wood; consisting or composed of wood.

"They wear their hair like on the top like a wreath of hay and put a *wooden pine* within it, or any other such thing instead of a man."—*Hacklup*. *Voyages*, I, 28.

2. **Figuratively :**

(1) Stiff, ungainly, clumsy, awkward.

"When a bold man out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it."—*Older*. *Go to bed*.

(2) Spiritless, expressionless. (See extract under WOODENNESS.)

Wooden-brick, wood-brick, s. A brick-shaped block built into a wall to afford nail-hold in securing the malle work-work.

Wooden-clock, s. A clock in which the case, a large part of the machinery, &c., are made of wood.

Wooden-headed, s. Stupid, dense, thick-headed; dull of apprehension.

*** Wooden-horse, s.**

1. A ship.

"Milford Haven, the chief stable for his *wooden horses*."—*Puller*. *Worthies*, ch. VI.

2. An erection made of planks nailed together so as to form a sharp ridge, on which soldiers were and abide as a punishment, with muskets tied to their legs. The practice has long been discontinued.

Wooden-leg, s. An artificial leg made of wood.

Wooden-pavement, s. [WOOD-PAVEMENT.]

Wooden-screw, s. A screw of wood, such as is used in the clamping-jaw of a carpenter's bench.

Wooden-spoon, s.

1. **Lit.** : A spoon made of wood and used for culinary purposes.

2. **Fig.** : (SPOON, s., ¶ (4).)

* **Wooden-shoes, s. pl.** An old nickname for Frenchmen, in reference to the sabots worn by them.

"Round heads and *wooden shoes* are standing jobs."—*Addison*. *Drummer*. (Prel.)

Wooden-type, s. Large type, cut in wood, for posters, &c.

bill, bē; pōit, fōwi; eat, gell, chorus, ghin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -dā, -tān = -shān. -tion, -sion = -shūn; -fion, -sion = -shūn. -dious, -tious, -sious = -shūn. -hle, -dle, &c. = -bē, -dē.

wooden-wall, s. The side of a ship; hence, a ship itself.

¶ When Athens was in imminent danger from the Persians, 483 B.C., during the invasion of Xerxes, the oracle at Delphi was consulted, and, intimating that the city and country were doomed to ruin, added that—when all was lost, a wooden wall should still shelter her citizens. The Athenian young men interpreted "a wooden wall" to signify ships; Themistocles, who had probably influenced the oracle to utter the prediction or counsel it had given, was of the same opinion; faith was put in the navy, and the result was the great victory of Salamis. It was from this incident that the expression, "The wooden walls of England," arose.

wooden-ware, s. A specific term for vessels, such as bowls, platters, spoons, butter-prints, &c. turned from wood; wooden articles of merchandise.

wooden-wedge, s. [WEDGE (2), s.]

wooden-wing, s.
Naut. : A lee board.

* **wood-en (2), s.** [Eng. wood, n.; -en.] Mad.
"A dog in the wood or a wooden dog."
Piers Plowman, l. 1.

* **wood-en-ly, adv.** [Eng. wooden (1); -ly.]
In a wooden manner; clumsily, stiffly, stupidly.
"How woodenly he would excuse himself."—North
Life of Lord Oxford, l. 22.

* **wood-en-ness, s.** [Eng. wooden (1); -ness.]
Want of spirit or expression; clumsiness, awkwardness.
"One of them has produced more wooden pages than all other living writers of the same rank put together, but fortunately the woodenness does little or no harm."—Contemporary Review, April, 1877, p. 267.

* **wood-fall, s.** [Eng. wood (1), s., and fall, s.]
A fall or cutting of timber.
"The woodfalls this year do not amount to half the usual."—Hunt.

wood-for-di-s, s. [Named after J. Woodford, who wrote an account of the plants round Edinburgh in 1824.]

Bot. : A genus of Lythraceæ, now separated from Griseb., of which it was formerly considered a synonym. *Woodfordia* (*Griseb.*) *tomentosa* or *foribunda*, common in India, has a much-branched stem, sessile lanceolate leaves, covered beneath with white down, and axillary cymes of beautiful scarlet or purple flowers in immense profusion. It yields a gum like gum-tragacanth. The flowers, with alum for a mordant, give a red dye, occasionally used in India for silk. The leaves and flowers, together with the bark of *Zingiber zeylanicum*, are employed in tanning. Medicinally the dried flowers are stimulant and astringent; they are used by Hindoo doctors simply in bowel complaints, with curried milk in dysentery, and with honey in monorrhagia, also as an external application in hemorrhages and in ulcers.

* **wood-héad, 'wode-hede, s.** [Eng. wood, s.; -head.] Madness, fury.
"Lucifer fell for his woodhead."—Mamphole: Psalm.

wood-hew-ér (ew as ú), s. [Eng. wood, s., and hewer.]
Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the genus *Xiphocolaptes* (q.v.). *Xiphocolaptes emigrans* is the Northern Woodhewer.

2. (Pl.): The sub-family Deudrocolaptinæ (q.v.).

wood is, wūd-dý, s. [Woot, s., or, perhaps, a corruption of withe (q.v.).] The gillows; also a withe, or rope of twisted wands, in which malefactors seem formerly to have been langed.
"Half the country will see how yell grow the woots."—Scott: Guy Rannering, ch. xviii.

wood i-ness, 'wood-i-ness, s. [Eng. wood; -ness.] The quality or state of being woody.
"Now ye shall meet with some fruits that neither without is shell, nor within forth is kernel, have any of this woodiness."—P. Holland: Plinie, bk. xv, ch. xviii.

* **wood-ish, a.** [Eng. wood (1), s.; -ish.] Sylvan.
"The many mirthful jests and wondrous woodish sports."—Drayton: Poly-Olbion, c. li.

* **wood-körn, s.** [Eng. wood (1), s., and korn.]

A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. (P. Holland.)

wood-land, s. & a. [Eng. wood (1), s., and land.]
A. As subst.: Land covered with woods; land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber.
"When mute in the woodlands thine echoes shall die."
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallader, l. 1.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to woods; sylvan.
"Shot to Olympus from the woodland shade."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey, s. 302.

woodland-caribon, s.
Zool.: A large variety of *Tarandus rangifer*. It is confined to the southern and more woody parts of the fur countries of North America. [CARIBON, REINDEER.]

* **wood-land-ér, s.** [Eng. woodland; -er.]
A dweller in the woodlands.
"Friend and fellow woodlander."
Keats: Endymion, l. 542.

wood-lark, s. [Eng. wood (1), s., and lark.]
Ornith.: *Alauda arvensis*, differing chiefly from the Skylark (q.v.) in its smaller size, its shorter tail, more distinctly marked breast, and a conspicuous light-coloured streak extending over each eye and the ear-coverts. It is locally distributed in England, occurring chiefly in East Anglia, migrating southward in winter; rare in Scotland, and a winter visitor to Ireland. Its note has neither the power nor variety of the Skylark, but is superior in quality of tone and is longer in duration. The nest is composed of grasses, moss, and hair, placed on the ground; eggs usually four or five, white covered with little red-brown spots.
"Rich in air, and poised upon his wings
Faintly, the soft murmurer of the lark."
Gilbert White: Naturalist's Summer Evening Walk.

* **wood-léss, a.** [Eng. wood (1), s.; -less.] Des- titute of woods; without timber.
"Arctic and woody and woodless land."
Palmer: Northern Voyages, l. 124.

* **wood-léss-ness, s.** [Eng. woodless; -ness.]
The quality or state of being woodless.

* **wood-ly, 'wode-ly, adv.** [Eng. wood, n.; -ly.] Madly, furiously.
"The bishops therefore and their associates, with a great store and shame cried woody out: Crucify him, crucify him."—Lutal: J. A. 1515.

* **wood-mál-dén, s.** [Eng. wood (1), s., and maiden.] A wood-nymph, a dryad.
"Such an Anaximander
Were cloped wood-maidens."
Keats: Ode on the Grass, l. 100.

wood-man, 'wode-man, s. [Eng. wood (1), s., and man.]

1. A forest officer appointed to take care of the king's woods; a forester.

2. A sportsman, a hunter.
"He's better woodman than thou takest him for."
Shakespeare: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

3. One who lives in the woods.

"They lead a certain domestic charm to the lonely hut that makes the solitary woodman feel he is not alone."—Scribner's Magazine, August, 1877, p. 425.

4. One who fells timber; a wood-cutter.
"Thou woodman and forger both, see thou neither cut nor lop trees."—P. Holland: Plinie, bk. xviii, ch. xxviii.

* **wood-néss, 'wode-ness, 'wode-ness, s.** [Eng. wood, n.; -ness.]
Madness, fury, passion, anger.
"His fortune turned his wrath into woodness."—Brade: Quintus Curtius, bk. 9.

* **w-ód-pek, s.** [Eng. wood (1), s., and peck.]
1. The woodpecker (q.v.).
"Nor woodpecks nor the willow herb bear near."
Addison: Virgil: Georgics, l. 10.

* **wood-pek-ér, s.** [Eng. wood (1), s., and peck.]
Ornith.: The popular name of the old Lin- nean genus *Picus*, now greatly divided. Wood- peckers have a slender body, powerful beak, and protruding tongue, which is sharp, barbed, and pointed, and covered with a glutinous secretion derived from glands in the throat, this coating being renewed every time the tongue is drawn within the bill. The tail is stiff, and serves as a support when the birds are clinging to the branches or stems of trees. The plumage is generally of strongly con- trasted colours, black and white, or green and yellow, with red marks about the head. Wood- peckers are very widely distributed, but abound

chiefly in warm climates. They are in habit, and live in the depths of forests, seeds, and insects constitute food, and in pursuit of the latter the wonderful dexterity, climbing with ingenuity on the trunks and limbs of trees, and when, by tapping with their beaks, a rotten place has been discovered, they are vigorous in search of the grub beneath the bark. The common ones they are injurious to trees is erroneous; they do more good by preventing the growth of insects than harm by their pecking at roots and breeding in hollow trunks, or trees, enlarged by their strange, shapeless, and often very numerous, and in some cases very considerably in number, and are on a bed of chips at the bottom of the hole. There are numerous American species, including the Flickers of the United States, American Ground Flickers, and the so-called Woodpecker of the Southern

wood-pig-één, s. [Eng. wood (1), s., and pig.]

Ornithology:
1. *Columba palumbus*, a well-known common in the British Isles and generally over Europe. Length about 18 or 19 inches; head, blue, of neck blue-gray, rest of neck a purple-red; lower skin at base of bill white; feathers on side of neck tip white so as to form portions of white upper parts and wings slaty blue; plumage of hen less brilliant. Vano or less spotted with white often on the breast; the plumage is sometimes met with food of the Woodpigeon consists of grain, beer-malt, peas, tares, and young shoots of turnip-tops, and sprouts; and, as these birds make no the farmer by destroying his insect rapid increase is a source of great agriculturalists. The nest of the W. is a mere platform of loose sticks, loosely constructed that eggs and young are often blown through and of. The eggs are always two in number, oval; two and sometimes three are produced in the year. The ordinary very strong and rapid, and, if disturbed, springs into the air with a peeping of the wings, which may be considerable distance.
* 2. *Columba arvensis*.
"As to the wild woodpigeon, the *Emus* Ray, I am much of your mind; and see no marking it the origin of the common domestic pigeon. I suppose those that have advanced that it have been impelled by another speculation to the *Emus*, which is that of a distinct *Emus*, left alive. (To Pennant.)

wood-revise, s. [Eng. wood (1), s., and revise.]
A steward or overseer of a wood.
"But there was an *woodrevise* in the H. mous, and so the English words were taken."—St. James's Gazette, May 25, 1886.

wood-róok, s. [Eng. wood (1), s., and rook.]
A name for ligniform asbestos.

wood-rúff, 'wode-ruff, s. [A.S. *wood* = *Asperula* (*Asperula*), *ruff* = *ruff*.]
Probably the reference is to the stem formed by the verticillate

Bot. : The genus *Asperula* (q.v.), especially the Sweet Woodruff, *Asperula officinalis*. It is highly fragrant when dried, and is considered a diuretic. Another species, *Asperula*, is somewhat astringent.

wood-si-g, s. [Named after Joseph (1770-1804) author of The Tourist's Handbook.]
Bot. : A genus of Polygalaceæ. The plant has a prostrate, creeping, or pinnate fronds, scattered, compound, having beneath them a cup-shaped ultimately cut at the edge into many capillary segments. Known as *wood-si-g* from the eastern hemisphere and America. Two of them are, *Wood-si-g*, the Round-leaved, and *Wood-si-g*, the oblong Wood-si-g. The first has lanceolate, pinnate fronds, with ovate, cordate, entire leaves; the second is broadly lanceolate frond, with many oblong, obtuse, deeply-pinnatifid lobes are Alpine ferns.

* **wood-si-man, s.** [WOODMAN.]

* **wood-snipe, s.** [Eng. wood (1), s., and snipe.]
Ornith.: An old English name

Woe, wát, fáre, amidst, wát, fáll, father; wé, wét, hère, camél, hór, théré; pine, pít, síre, sír, maríne; or, wóre, wól, wór, wò, sòn; máte, óub, cúre, quíte, cúr, rúle, fúll; trý, Síryan. w, o = é; sy = a; qu

2. The slice or pile of wool. [STAPLE.]

wool-stapler, s.

1. A dealer in wool.

2. A wool-sorter (q.v.).

wool thistle, s.

Bot.: *Cirsium eriophorum* (Written & Holland). Stem much branched, turn-wool, two feet high; leaves semi-amplexicaul, but not decurrent, white and cottony, white beneath, pinnatifid, spinous and hairy, head very large, woolly, involucre globose; flowers pale purple, anthers blue. Found in England, but local; young parts cooked and eaten as salad. Called also the Woolly-headed Thistle.

wool-tree, s.

Bot.: The genus *Eriodendron* (q.v.).

wool-winder, s. A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

woold, v.t. [Dut. *woelen* = to wind, to wrap.]

Naut.: To wrap; particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for the purpose of confining and supporting them.

woold, s. [WELD (1).]

woold-er, s. [Eng. *woold*; *er*.]

1. *Naut.*: A stick used for tightly winding a rope round another object, as in fashing a spar.
2. *Rope-making*: One of the handles of the top. [Tor, s. II. 3.]

woold-ing, pa. par., a. & s. [WOOLD, v.]

A. & B. As *pa. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. As *substantive*:

1. The act of winding, as a rope, round a mast.
2. A rope used for binding masts and spars.

wool'-en, &c. [WOOLLEN, &c.]

*** wool'-fel, s.** [Eng. *wool*, and *fell*, s.] A skin or fell with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been removed.

"Wool and wool-fells were ever of little value in this kingdom."—Bacon: "On Ireland."

*** wool'-fist, s.** [Eng. *wool*, and *fist*.] A term of reproach. *Nares* suggests that it may have originally meant sheep-stealer, or purloiner of wool.

"Out, you couldst garnet, you woolfist / begone, I say."—Puck, to W. B. Beguiled.

Wool-hope, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A valley near Hereford, England.

Woolhope limestone and shale, s.

Geol.: The lowest calcareous member of the Upper Silurian Rocks, largely developed at Woolhope, and found also on the western flanks of the Malvern Hills and May Hill, near Gloucester, at Walsall and Great Burin Staffordshire, and in Radnorshire. It contains remains of twenty-five species of fossil Crustacea, chiefly Trilobites, fifty-nine Brachiopoda, eight Gasteropoda, three Pteropoda, and three Cephalopoda. (*Etheridge*.)

woolled, a. [Eng. *wool*; *-ed*.] Having wool. *Carl* in composition, as a fine *woolled* sheep.

wool'-len, * wool'-en, * wol-len, a. & s. [A.S. *vyllen*, from *woll*, *woll* = wool.]

A. As *adjective*:

1. Made of wool; consisting of wool.
"The woolen coat . . . which covers the day labourer."—Smith: "Wealth of Nations," bk. I, ch. I.

2. Pertaining to wool.

3. Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse, boorish, rustic, vulgar.

"Woolen vassals, things created To bay and sell with greed."—Shaksp.: "Coriolanus," III. 2.

B. As *substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cloth made of wool, such as blanketings, serges, flannels, tweeds, broad-cloth, and the like.

"The best woolens are sold a third cheaper."—Daily Telegraph, Dec. 8, 1877.

2. *Bot.*: *Verbascum Thapsus*, [VERBASCUM.]

¶ *Buried in woolen*: [FLANNEL, A. I. 3.]

woollen draper, s. A retail dealer in woolen cloth, flannels, and the like.

woollen-manufacture, s. The act of forming wool into cloth and stuff. The fabrics woven from short wools are distinctively called woollens; those from long wools are termed worsteds. [Worsted.] The manufacture of cloth was known to the ancient Greeks, Romans, the Hindoos, the Jews, &c. (Lev. xiii. 47, 48, xiv. 19; Deut. xlii. 11), but among these people it was chiefly a domestic manufacture. In all probability the Romans first introduced it into Britain. There is little historic mention of it before the thirteenth century. Edward III. improved the manufacture by inviting over Flemings, who were more skilful in it than the English of that time. During subsequent centuries unwise legislation, such as limiting the industry to particular towns, retarded its progress; besides which it was hampered by enactments equally unenlightened regarding wool. [Wool, s.] It has now become one of the leading industries of England, and has attained a great development in the United States, in which country, in addition to the home supply of wool, 103,000,000 pounds were imported in 1880, for use in manufacture. The wool produced in the United States in the same year was about 270,000,000 pounds. In addition to the home-manufacture, woollen goods were imported to the value of over \$40,000,000.

woollen-printer, s. A workman who impresses patterns or colours on woollen or mixed fabrics.

woollen-scribbler, s. A machine for combing or preparing wool into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. (*Simmonds*.)

wool'-len étte, s. [Eng. *woollen*; dimin. suff. *-ette*.]

Fabric: A thin woollen stuff.

wool'-len-ness, s. [Eng. *woolly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being woolly.

wool'-ly, a. [Eng. *wool*; *-ly*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Consisting of wool.

"The warm and woolly fleece that cloath'd her mur-ders."—Dryden: "Oedipus," Act II.

2. Resembling wool.

"My fleece of woolly hair that now uncovers."—Shaksp.: "Titus Andronicus," II. 2.

3. Clothed or covered with wool.
"First down he sits, to milk the woolly dams."—Pope: "Homer: "Odyssey," II. 402.

4. Covered with a fleecy substance resembling wool. (*Ben Jonson: "Forest; To Penshurst."*)

II. Bot.: Of the nature or appearance of wool; covered with long, dense, curled and matted hairs, as the stems and leaves of *Verbascum Thapsus*.

woolly-bear, s.

Entom.: A popular name for the caterpillar of the Tiger-moth (q.v.).

woolly-butt, s.

Bot.: *Eucalyptus longifolia* and *E. viminalis*. (*Trevis. of Bot.*)

woolly-cheetah, s.

Zool.: *Felis tigris* (or *Cynelurus jubata*, var. *lanes*), a variety, if not a distinct species, from South Africa. It differs from the Cheetah in having woolly hair, and the spots and face-mark brown instead of black.

woolly-elephant, s.

Zool.: *Elephas primigenius*. [MAMMOTH.]

woolly-haired, a.

Anthrop.: Having hair more or less resembling wool. [TORMENTIL.]

"No woolly-haired nation has ever had an important history."—Huxley: "Hist. Creation" (Eng. ed.), II. 210.

woolly-head, s. A negro. So called from his wool-like hair.

woolly-headed thistle, s. [WOOL-THISTLE.]

woolly-indria, woolly-lemur, s.

Zool.: *Indria lemur*, from Madagascar and the adjacent islands. The body is about eighteen inches long, the tail two-thirds as much. The general tint is a more or less rusty brown, with a whitish band on the forehead.

woolly-macaco, s.

Zool.: *Lemur macaco*, a native of Madagascar. General colour of fur reddish-gray, crown

of head, face, and chin black, black spots on forehead and across crown, cheeks and

woolly-maki, s. [WOOLLY-INDRIA.]

woolly-monkey, s. [LACOTHE.]

woolly-rhinoceros, s.

Paleont.: *Rhinoceros tichorisius*, the best known form of the extinct rhinoceros, specimens having been found in Egypt. The skin was without folds, and covered with hair and wool; there was a horn, the anterior one being of much size, and the nostrils were separated by a complete bony partition. The geographical range of the Woolly Rhinoceros was in northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, unlike the Mammoth, it did not cross the Straits. Its remains are first of the Miocene.

wool'-sack, * wol'-pak, s. [Eng. *wool*; *-sack*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sack or bag of wool, specifically, a bale or bundle weighing pounds. (*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 439.)

2. *Geol. (Pl.)*: A local name for a certain variety of green limestone, or in beds of impure earthy limestone, as in the Wenlock formation. Some of the near Wenlock have, according to Mr. Woodward, a diameter of eighty feet. Called also *stones*. (*Woodward: Geol. Eng. & Wales*.)

wool'-sack, * wolle-sak, s. [Eng. *wool*; *-sack*.]

1. A sack or bag of wool.

2. The seat of the Lord Chancellor, House of Lords. It is a large, square, wool, without back or arms, and covered with green cloth.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool, and that the source of our national wealth was kept constantly in mind wool-sacks were placed in the House of Peers, whence the judges sat. The Lord Chancellor, who presides in the House, is said to sit on the wool-sack, or to be 'on the wool-sack.'"— Brewer: "Dict. Phrase & Foll."

*** wool-sack-pie, s.** A kind of pie, and sold at the "Wool-sack," an old ordinary. Gifford says that it was of reputation, and a Wool-sack pie was their course fare. (*Ben Jonson: "Alchemist,"* Act II.)

wool'-sack, s. [See def.] An abbreviation for *linsey-woolsey* (q.v.).

wool'-sort-er, s. [Eng. *wool*, s., and *sort*.] A person who sorts wool according to qualities. [Wool, s. (1).]

wool-sorters' disease, s.

Pathol.: A kind of malignant pustule often affects persons who handle the animals which have died from splenic fever.

"A death of wool-sorters' disease has occurred at Bradford."—Daily News, Dec. 2, 1857.

wool'-stock, s. [Eng. *wool*, s., and *stock*.]

A heavy woolen hammer, used in fulling.

*** wool'-ward, * wolle-ward, * wool'-ward, * wol'-wards, a.** [Eng. *wool*, s., and *ward* = towards, as in *homeward*.]

Dressed in wool only, without linen, enjoined in the pre-Reformation times as an act of penance. (The literal meaning is, *laying the skin toward or next the wool*.)

"The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt, wool-ward for penance."—Shaksp.: "Love's Labour's Lost," I. 1.

*** woolward-going, s.** The act or practice of wearing woolen garments to the skin in place of linen, as an act of penance. *"Their washing fasting, woolward-going, no sleep at midnight."—Tindale.*

Wool'-wich (a parish and market town). *Geog.*: A parish and market town, nine miles east-south-east of London. It was the seat of a great Government dock and dock yard.

¶ *Woolwich and Reading Bells*:

Geol.: A series of Lower Eocene boulders called the Plastic Clay (q.v.), the exception of the Thanet sands (q.v.) are the oldest English Tertiary. They in England both in the London and shire basins, the Thanet sands and them in the former, but being absent from the latter area. In the London basin they are chiefly at Blackheath, Woolwich, and King. The strata consist of mud, clay, sand with lignite, and one horizon of

âte, fât, fâre, amidst, what, fâll, father; wâ, wêt, hère, camel, hâr, there; pine, pît, aire, sir, marine; gô, or, wère, wêk, work, whô, sên; mûte, cûb, cûre, quite, cûr, râle, fâll; try, tryan. a, œ = ôi ey = â; qu = k

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll,

e. gǃb. gǃra. palte. gǃr. rǃle. rǃll: tr

, Syrian. *so*, *oe* = *ā*; *uy* = *ū*; *qu*

lāte, lāt, fāre, amidst, what, fāll, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, hēr, thêre; pine, pīt, sire, sir, marine;
or, wōre, wolf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūra, nūte, cūr, rōle, fāll; trē, Syrian. a. o = ē; ey = ē; qu

1. The whole system of created things; the whole creation; the universe; all created existence.

"The world hath ending with thy life." *Shaksp.* *Titus & And.* II.

2. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests akin to those of mankind.

"Before his presence, as when a celestial thing / All tremble in all worlds, and our own." *Shaksp.* *Measure for Measure*, III.

3. The earth and all created things thereon; the terrestrial globe.

"So be the world, / Bound on circumference waters' rim." *Milton* *P. L.* VII. 26.

4. That portion of the globe which is known to any one, or is contemplated by any one; a large portion or division of the globe; as, the Old World (= the Eastern hemisphere), the New World (= the Western hemisphere).

5. A part of the earth; a country; a region; a district.

"Where am I? where's my lord? what world's this?" *Shaksp.* *Pericles* II. 1.

6. The earth considered as the scene of man's present existence, or the sphere of human action; the present state of existence.

"That was the first light which it hath ever seen / That cometh into the world." *Shaksp.* *John* I. 1.

7. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action; as, a future world, the world to come.

8. The inhabitants of this world in general; humanity; mankind; the human race.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin." *Shaksp.* *Titus & And.* III. 1.

9. People generally; the public; society; the people amongst whom we live.

"The world will hold thee in disdain." *Shaksp.* *Titus & And.* III. 1.

10. A certain class, section, or portion of mankind considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united in a common faith, aim, interest, pursuit, or the like; as, the religious world, the heathen world, the literary world.

11. Public or social life; intercourse with one's fellow-men; society.

"Hence banished, is banished from the world." *Shaksp.* *Romeo & Juliet* III. 1.

12. That which pertains to the earth or to the present state of existence only; secular affairs; a secular life; the concerns of this life, as distinguished from those of the life to come; worldly pursuits or interests.

"Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world." *1 John* II. 15.

13. That portion of mankind which is devoted to worldly or secular affairs; those who are exclusively interested in the affairs of this life; people who are concerned merely for the interests and pleasures of this life; the ungodly or unregenerate portion of mankind.

"I pray thee, love the world, but for them which thou hast given us." *John* XV. 19.

14. The ways and manners of mankind; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

"To know the world's a modern phrase / For virtue, justice, truth, and piety." *Swift* *Tristram*.

15. A course of life; a career.

"Personal conscience will be afraid to begin the world unjustly." *Richardson* *Clarissa*.

16. The current of events, especially as affecting an individual; circumstances, affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self. (*Collog.*)

"How goes the world with thee?" *Shaksp.* *Richard III.* II. 2.

17. Any sphere of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order, or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

"In his little world of man." *Shaksp.* *Lea* III. 1.

18. Sphere; domain; province; region; as, the world of letters, the world of art.

19. Used as an emblem of immensity; a great number, quantity, degree, or measure.

"A world of beauties though I should endure." *Shaksp.* *Love's Labour's Lost* V. 2.

20. Used in euphuistic phrases, and expressing wonder, astonishment, surprise, perplexity, or the like; as, What in the world am I to do? How in the world shall I get there?

21. All the world, The whole world:

(1) The whole area of the earth.

"All the world's a stage." *Shaksp.* *As you Like It* II. 7.

(2) The sum of all that the world contains;

the representative or equivalent of all worldly possessions; as, She is all the world to me.

(3) Mankind collectively; everybody.

"'Tis the only pleasure / Whose digestion all the world will know, / Will not be rob'd, nor stopp'd." *Shaksp.* *Love* II. 2.

2. All the world and his wife: Everybody; sometimes = everybody worth mentioning.

"There was all the world and his wife." *Shaksp.* *Point of Honor*, I.

3. For all the world: In comparisons = exactly, precisely, in all respects.

"He was for all the world, exactly like a lashed mule." *Shaksp.* *Henry IV.* II. 2.

4. It is a world to see: It is a treat to see.

"This world to see / How many a man's heart / As much the sweetest thing." *Shaksp.* *Twelfth Night* II.

5. Race of the World:

Bot. *Camellia japonica.* (*Camellia*.)

6. The world's end: The most remote or distant part of the earth.

"To go to the world: To get married."

"This goes every one to the world, but I may sit in a corner, and cry, heigh ho for a husband!" *Shaksp.* *Much Ado About Nothing* II. 1.

7. Hence the phrase a wonder of the world = a married woman. (*Shaksp.* *As you Like It* V. 3.)

8. World without end: To all eternity; eternally, everlastingly.

9. Used adjectively by Shakespeare = infinite, endless.

"Nor dare I shide the world without end hour." *Shaksp.*

World-English, *s.* The name given by Mr. Melville Hall to a new phonetic system of spelling the English language, so as to render its acquisition by foreigners more easy, and to make it available for international use.

"The author has, therefore, endeavored to make his 'World-English' as little unlike 'Literary English' as possible, even making considerable modifications of phonetic principles for this purpose, so that the transition from the one to the other may be rendered easier." *Johnson* *Sept.* 1888, p. 267.

World-hardened, *s.* Hardened in heart by the love of worldly things.

World-sharer, *s.* One of a company of persons who have divided the sovereignty of the world between them. (*Special Collog.*) Applied to the triumvirs Antony, Caesar, and Lepidus.

"These three world-sharers, these competitors." *Shaksp.* *Antony & Cleopatra* II. 1.

World-snake, *s.* *Anthrop.* The Midgard-serpent, an enormous serpent which, according to the Edda, lies in the deep sea, biting its own tail, and encircling the earth.

World-tree, *s.* *Anthrop.* A mythical ash (*Ask Yggdrasil*), which in Scandinavian mythology is supposed to link hell, earth, and heaven together. Some writers see in this myth a distortion of the Story of the Cross, but the translator of Grimm (*Deut. Myth.* II. 798) says "it was a far likelier theory, that heathen heathen traditions of the world-tree, soon after the conversion in Germany, France, or England, attached themselves to an object of Christian faith just as heathen temples and holy places were converted into Christian ones."

World-wearied, *s.* Wearied or tired of this world.

"And shahn the yoke of insensuous stars / From this world-wearied flesh." *Shaksp.* *Romeo & Juliet* V. 2.

World-wide, *s.* Extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread; as, world-wide fame.

World, *s.* (*World*, *s.*) To introduce into this world.

"Like lightning, it can strike the child in the womb, and kill it ere the mother, when the mother shall remain unscathed." *Fellham* *Reveries* III. 1.

World-li-ness, world-ly-ness, *s.* (*Eng. worldly; -ness.*) The quality or state of being worldly, or of being devoted to temporal gain, advantage, or pleasure; an unduly strong passion or craving for the good things of this world; to the exclusion of a desire for the good things of the world to come; worldly-mindedness.

"But we are clear both of worldliness and vanity still; what can we say with respect to pleasure?" *Shaksp.* *Hamlet* IV. 1.

World-ling, world-ling, *s.* (*Eng. world-ling.*) One who is devoted exclusively

to the affairs and interests of all worldly possessions; as, She is all the world to me.

(3) Mankind collectively; everybody.

"'Tis the only pleasure / Whose digestion all the world will know, / Will not be rob'd, nor stopp'd." *Shaksp.* *Love* II. 2.

2. Devoted to, interested in, or concerned with the present world, its affairs, its cares, its enjoyments, to the exclusion of the world to come; desirous of advantages, gain, in enjoyments only, as opposed to heavenly or spiritual world. (*Said of persons and things.*)

"The manifest, indolent and undevoted tone, was, in the view of these fathers, and worldly performances." *Macaulay* *Ch. V.*

3. As a *s.* In a worldly manner; relation to this life.

Worldly-minded, *s.* Devoted to acquisition of worldly or temporal gain, or pleasures; carnal-minded.

Worldly-mindedness, *s.* The or state of being worldly-minded; a strong passion or craving for the good things of this life to the exclusion of piety or spiritual concerns.

"We are full of worldly-mindedness." *Shaksp.* *Hamlet* p. 108.

Worldly-wise, *s.* Wise with matters of the world. (Usually in a tory sense.)

"The long perished birds is taught by his own history from how to get her way." *Shaksp.* *Julius* II. 1.

Worm, *s.* worme, *s.* & *s.* [*A.S.* worm; a snake, a dragon; cogn. with worm; *feel, arm*; Dan. & Sw. *orm*; Ger. *wurm*; Goth. *worms*; Lat. *vermis* = a worm; O. Ir. *worm*; Ir. *crum* = a maggot; Sans. = a worm (whence *crimson* and *carmin*); initial guttural has been lost.]

As a substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Applied to creeping things of a reptile, a serpent, a snake.

"There came a viper out of the heat of his hand. When the men of the council were hanging on his hand, they said they needed a murderer." *Tanale* *Acts* II.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

(3) Applied loosely to any small animal, entirely wanting feet, or legs, short ones, including the larvae of certain insects, as caterpillars, may, intestinal parasites, as the tapeworm, &c.; certain lacerations, as worm, &c.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Used as an epithet of scorn, contempt, symbols of contempt, a poor, grovelling, debased, despicable.

"Four worms, thou art called." *Shaksp.* *Tem.*

(2) Applied to one who silently, persistently works or studies, as, a worm.

(3) Applied to something that silently eats or works its way into destruction or pain of the object affected.

(4) The emblem of corruption, death.

"Thus chinks the Grim grinning ghost, call'st a worm, who mean?" *Shaksp.* *Titus & And.*

(5) An emblem of the gnawing conscience; remorse.

"The worm of conscience still begins to work." *Shaksp.* *Ant.*

(6) Anything resembling a worm, especially when in motion; verminous or spiral; as—

(1) The spiral of a corkscrew,

(2) The thread on the shaft of a cone,

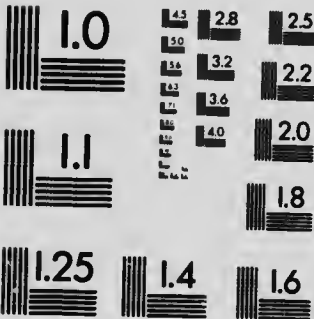
(3) A sharp-pointed spiral tool boring soft rock; that which is pierced by the anger, but not hard enough to require the jumper,

site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; or, wöre, wolf, work, who, wén; müt, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, rôle, füll; try, Syria. *a, o = é; oy = ä; qu*



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W. As substantive:*** 1.** Anything of worth or excellence.

"In her fair eyes
Where several *worthies* make one dignity."
Shakespeare: Love's Labour's Lost, IV. i.

2. A person of eminent worth; a person distinguished for useful or estimable qualities. (Sometimes used ironically.)

"At these seasons did these valiant *worthies* watch him in, and did still continually assault him."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, II. ii.

3. A term applied humorously or colloquially to a local celebrity; a character; an eccentric.

¶ *The Nine Worthies*: [NINE, ¶ (5)].

wór-thy, *v. t.* [WORTHY, *a.*] To render worthy; to exalt into a hero; to aggrandize.

"He conjunct tripp'd me behind;
And put upon him such a deal of merit,
That *worthied* him."
Shakespeare: Lear II. ii.

*** wost**, *pr. t. of v.* [WIT, *v.*]*** wót**, ** wote*, *v. t. or f.* [WIT, *v.*] To know.

"And now, brethren, I see that through ignorance ye did it."
Acts IV. 17.

wound, *s.* [WOUND (1).]**would** (*l* silent), *pret. of v.* [WILL, *v.*]**would-be**, *a. & s.***A.** As *adj.*: Wishing to be or appear; vainly pretending to be.

"A *would-be* satirist, a hired buffoon."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

B. As *subst.*: A vain pretender; one who affects or wishes to appear something which he is not.

"A dozen *would-be's* of the modern day."
Cowper: Conversation 412.

*** would'-ing** (*l* silent), *s.* [ENG. *would*; -ING.] Emotion of desire; propensity, inclination, vehemence.

"As well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit."
Hawthorne.

*** would'-ing-ness** (*l* silent), *s.* [ENG. *woulding*; -NESS.] Willingness, desire, inclination.**Woulfe**, *s.* [For *etym.* and *def.* see compound.]**Woulfe's bottle**, *s.*

Chem.: A bottle with two or more apertures, intended for the generation of gases or for decomposing the same by allowing them to pass through certain solutions contained in the bottle. The apertures are fitted with perforated corks through which are passed glass tubes arranged in the manner most suitable for the particular operation to which the bottle may be applied. The bottle was invented by and named after Peter Woulfe, F.R.S., a London chemist, who died in 1806.

wound, ** woundo*, *s.* [A.S. *wund*, cogn. with Dut. *wond*, *wonde*; *feel*, and (for *read*); Dan. *wunde*; O. H. Ger. *wund*; Ger. *wunde* = a wound, *wund* = wounded; Goth. *wunda* = wounded. Formed from the *pr. par.* of the strong verb signifying "to light," or "suffer," represented in A.S. by *winan* = to -rive, to light, to suffer; *pa. par.* *wunnen*. (*See* the verb.)

1. A breach or rupture of the skin and flesh of an animal caused by violence, or, in surgical phrase, a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body occasioned by external violence, and attended with a greater or less amount of bleeding. Wounds are classified as follows:

- (1) Cuts, incisions, or incised wounds, produced by sharp-edged instruments.
- (2) Stabs or punctured wounds, made by the thrusts of pointed weapons.
- (3) Contused wounds, produced by the violent application of hard, blunt, obtuse bodies to the soft parts.
- (4) Lacerated wounds, in which there is tearing or laceration, as by some rough instrument.
- (5) Gunshot wounds.
- (6) Poisoned wounds, wounds complicated with the introduction of some poison or venom into the part.

"Where sharp the usage, and mortal is the wound."
Pope: Dunciad II. 219.

¶ Wounds which have severed only muscles and the blood-vessels and nerves connected with them heal more easily than those which affect the tendons. As a rule wounds made by a sharp weapon or instrument heal more quickly than bruises produced by the blow of

a weapon which is blunt; as, for instance, a club. When an artery is severed, bright red blood is ejected by spurts; when a vein is cut, dark blood comes forth more slowly. In either case nature makes immediate efforts to repair the injury. Even in the case of an artery, the blood after a time tends to flow less freely, and an external coagulum to be formed which ultimately stops its effusion. The object of the surgeon is to stop the flow of blood, to bring together the severed portions of a vessel and keep them together till nature re-unites them, using appliances to prevent the access of the atmospheric air with its myriads of germs. In unfavourable cases tetanus results, or pyæmia, or both.

2. Any injury to the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants.**3.** Any hurt, pain, or injury; as, a *wound* to credit or reputation. Especially applied to the pangs of love.

"And gives our heart a wound that nothing heals."
Cowper: Death of Bannan.

wound-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: *Barbarea rubra*, so named because it was reputed good for wounds.

wound, *v. t. & i.* [A.S. *wundian*, from *wund* = a wound.]**A.** Transitive:**1.** To hurt by violence; to inflict a wound on; to cut, slash, stab, or lacerate; to damage; to injure.

"He was *wounded* for our transgressions."
Isaiah LIII. 5.

*** 2.** Applied to senseless or inanimate things.

"The *winding* earth with his hard hoof he *wounds*."
Shakespeare: Venus & Adonis, 367.

3. To hurt the feelings of; to pain.

"When ye sin against the weaker brethren and *wound* their weak consciences ye sin against Christ."
1 Corinthians VII. 12.

B. Intransitive: To inflict hurt, or injury, either in a physical or moral sense.

"Willing to *wound* and yet afraid to strike."
Pope: Satire, 293. (*Trot*)

wound, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WIND (2), *v.*]*** wound'-a-bie**, *a.* [ENG. *wound*, *v.*; *able*.] Capable of being wounded; liable to be wounded; vulnerable.

"So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing."
Fuller: Church Hist., IV. i. 2.

wound'-éd, *pa. par. & a.* [WOUND, *v.*] (GENEVA CONVENTION.)**wound'-ér**, *s.* [ENG. *wound*, *v.*; -ER.] One who or that which wounds.*** wound'-i-ly**, *adv.* [ENG. *woundy*; -LY.] To a woundy degree; excessively.

"Richard E. Burke repeated the vow,
For *woundily* he was bent."
Southey: Amundsen.

wound'-ing, *pr. par. & a.*, & *s.* [WOUND, *v.*]**A. & B.** As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)**C.** As *subst.*: Hurt, injury, wound.

"I have slain a man to my *wounding*, and a young man to my hurt."
Genesis, IV. 23.

*** wound'-less**, *a.* [ENG. *wound*, *s.*; -LESS.] 1. Without a wound; free from hurt or injury; un wounded.

"And some who, grieved by those that die,
think *woundless* with them."
Mumre: Free worshippers.

2. Unwounding; harmless.

"Not a dart fell *woundless* there."
Southey: Joan of Arc, VIII.

3. Invulnerable.

"Hit the *woundless* air."
Shakespeare: Hamlet, IV. i.

wound'-wört, *s.* [ENG. *wound*, *s.* and *wort* (1).]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Stachys* (q.v.); specif., *S. germanica*, the soft downy leaves of which were used instead of " " for dressing wounds (*Prior*). (2) *Anth. ducaria*, (3) *Solidum Virgaurea*, southern *Leucanthemum*. (5) *Sym. officinale* (*Britton & Holland*).

wound'-wörth, *s.* [WOUNDWORT (?)]

Bot.: *Lithum Brownei*.

*** wound'-y**, *a.* [ENG. *wound*, *s.*; -Y.]**1.** Causing or inflicting wounds.

"A boy that shoots
From ladies' eyes such mortal *woundy* darts."
Shakespeare: Twelfth.

2. Excessive (sometimes used adverbially).

"Tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor wretch
by his labour."
L. E. E. E.

wóu'-rā-lī, wóo'-rā-rī, wóo'-rā-lī, wóo'-rā-rī, *s.* [WAVE, *pret. or pa. par. of v.* (WAVE)]

wove, *pret. or pa. par. of v.* [WAVE] **wove** (or **woven**) *paper*, paper made by hand to a wire gauze which the wires cross each other at right angles, so that the surface of the paper presents a uniform appearance, but water-mark and apparently with the same is also given to machine-made paper, presenting the same appearance.

woven (as **wóv'n**), *pa. par. or a.***wów**, *exclam.* [From the sound of the cry of pleasure or wonder.]

"And *wów*, Tam saw an angel
from its cry."
Burns: Tam.

wow-wow, *s.*

Zool.: The Silvery Gibbon (q.v.) from its cry.

*** wowo**, *v. t. or f.* [WOO]**wóv'f**, *a.* [Cf. A.S. *wéfan* = to do less, *refuse* = a stammering, a hem, Wayward; *wild*; untrained; *dis* + *intelligent*. (*See* the verb.)]

"If *wé-f*—a wee let by the East Neuk
common case—the ac hall of the west
tiller daff."
Scott: Rhymer's, ch. vi.

*** wóx**, ** wóx'-gn*, *pa. par. of v.**** wóxe**, *pret. of v.* [WAX, *v.*]

Initial **w** is always silent

wrack (1), ** wracke*, ** wrak*, *s.* word as *wreck* (q.v.); cogn. with *l* a wreck, cracked, broken; *feel*, *reck* = anything drifted or driven a wreck (for *wreck*) = to drive; Dan. *vrak*, *vrak* = wreck, refuse, trash.]*** 1.** Destruction of a ship by wind or by the force of the waves; wreckage.

"Seamen parting in a general *wrack*,
When first the booming tank bell
begins to ring."
Deighton: 21 August 1914.

*** 2.** Ruin, destruction.

"It is a *wreck* the general *wreck* of the
human mind."
Shakespeare: Twelfth.

3. Struck and thrown ashore. (*See* the verb.)**wrack'-grass**, *s.*

Bot.: The same as GRASSWRAK.

wræk (2), *s.* [RACK (4), *s.*] A cloud; a rack.**wræk**, *v. t.* [WRACK (1), *s.*]*** 1.** To destroy by the force of

to wreck.
Deighton

*** 2.** To tease, to vex, to torment.

"I'll cross him, and *wreck* him into
him."
Burns: What Can a Man.

*** wracke**, *s.* [WRACK (1), *s.*]*** wræk'-ful**, *a.* [ENG. *wreck* (1).] Ruinous, destructive.

"What wanton horrors marked the *wreckful*
beast *Don Ruyter*."
Shakespeare: Twelfth.

*** wræk'-some**, *a.* [ENG. *wreck* (1).] Destructive, ruinous.

"Bring the *wrecksome* engine to the
ground."
Deighton.

*** wræk'-wört**, *s.* [ENG. *wreck* (1).]

Bot.: The genus *Fucus*. (*See* the verb.)

*** wräio**, ** wräy*, *v. t.* [A.S. *wraio*, *wraeo*.]**1.** To betray, to discover.**2.** To accuse.*** wräi'-ör**, ** wrei'-or*, ** wrae* [WRAIE.] A traitor; an accuser.**wraik**, *s.* [WRACK (1).] (*See* the verb.)**wraiu**, *s.* [ETYM. DOUBTFUL.] (*See* the verb.)**wraiu-bolt**, *s.* [WRING-BOLT.]**wraiu-staff**, *s.* [WRING-STAFF.]**wräth**, *wärth*, *s.* [*feel* *unhappy* = a guardian, from *wraith*, cogn. with Eng. *word* (q.v.).] (*See* the verb.)

fäte, *fä* **färe**, amidst, **whät**, **fäll**, father; **wä**, **wët**, here, camel, **här**, there; pine, **pät**, sire, sir, marine; or, **wäe**, **wöl**, work, **whö**, son; müte, cüb, cüre, quite, öür, **füll**, trý, **Sýrian**, **as**, **æ** = **ä**; **ey** = **ä**; qu

***wreak** (v.). [A.S. *wreccan* = to wreak revenge, to punish, orig. to drive, to urge, to impel (p. t. *wrocc*, p. p. *wroccen*); cogn. with Dut. *wreken* = to avenge; feel. *reka* (for *reka*) = to drive, to thrust, to reject, to wreak vengeance; Sw. *reka* = to reject, to refuse, to throw; Ger. *rachen* = to avenge; (Dutch *wreken* = to wreak vengeance on, to persecute. From the same root as Lat. *urgen* = to press, to urge on.) [WRACK, WRECK, WRECH.]

1. To execute, to inflict; to hurl or drive.
"Wreak my vengeance on the guilty land."
Pope: *Homage*; *Ilad* xviii. 480.

2. To revenge.
"On her own son to wreak her brother's death."
Pope: *Homage*; *Ilad* xviii. 480.

3. To avenge.
"Of false Edith's fey will he him wreak."
Robert de Brunne, p. 46.

***wreak** (2), v. f. [RECK.] To care, to reckon.
"He little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality."
Shakespeare: *As You Like It*, II. ii. 4.

***wreak**, ***wreche**, ***wreke**, s. [A.S. *wreccan*, *wrocc* = revenge, punishment.] [WRAEK, v.]

1. Revenge, vengeance.
"And what an if
His sorrow have some mercy behind his wit,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wrecks,
His fits, his fevers, and his bitterness?"
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, IV. 4.

2. Furious passion; resentment, fury.
"For in the holy temple have I sworn
Wreath of his villainy."
U. Follen: *David & Bethsabe*.

***wreak-er**, s. [Eng. *wreak* (1), v. f. -er.] An avenger.
"And of our bones some *wreaker* may there spring."
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, IV. 4.

***wreak-ful**, ***wreke-ful**, a. [Eng. *wreak*, s.; -ful.] Revengeful, angry.
"Working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes"
Shakespeare: *Titus Andronicus*, V. 2.

***wreak-less**, a. [Eng. *wreak* (2), v. f.; -less.] Careless, reckless.
"So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf."
Shakespeare: *Henry VIII.*, V. 6.

wreath, ***wreath**, s. [A.S. *wreath* = n twisted band, a bandage, from *wreath* p. t. of *wrekan* = to withe, to twist.] [WRAITH.]

1. Ordinary Language:
1. Something twisted or curled.
"He . . . of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton *wreath* in a glint of eye."
Milton: *P. L.*, II. 47.

2. A garland, a chaplet; an ornamental bandage to be worn on the head.
"A myrtle *wreath* she wore."
Congreve: *Unlucky*; *Art of Love*, III.

II. Her.: The roll or chaplet above the helmet, on which the crest is usually borne. It is supposed to consist of the twisted garland of cloth by which the knightly crests were affixed or held to the helmet in mediaeval times, and was formed of two colors, being those of the principal colors of the arms, which are twisted alternately. Wreaths may also be circular, but the straight wreath is the more common.

wreath-jell, s.
Zool.: The same as SCREW-SHELL (q.v.).

wreath, wreath, v. f. & i. [WRAITH, a.]

A. Transitive:
1. To withe, to twist, to curl.
"I'd *wreath* in spire my body round."
Gay: *Acheron & Hercules*.

2. To form into a wreath; to unke or fashion by twining, twisting, or winding the parts of together.
"Around her forehead that shines so bright
They *wreath* a wreath of roses white."
Fraud: *Lepidus of the brackenfeld*.

3. To entwine, to intertwine, to interweave; to wind or twine together.
"Cables braided threefold . . . together *wreathed* sure."
Surrey: *Paraphrase on Arles*, c. IV.

4. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; to twist, twine, or fold round.
"For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreath* her lance."
Dryden: (Todd.)

5. To surround or encircle, as a wreath or garland does; to form or become a wreath round; to encircle.
"In the flowers that *wreath* the sparkling bowl
Still adders his . . ."
Pope: *Plutus*, 161.

B. As adjective:
1. Formed into a wreath or curls; curling.
"A cloud of smoke,
Wreath'd, fragrant, from the pipe."
Thomas: *Autumn*, 554.

2. Twisted, convoluted.
"Or hear old Triton blow his *wreath'd* horn."
Milton: *Paradise Lost*, III. 114.

wreath-column, s.
Arch.: A column twisted in the form of a screw.

***wreath-en**, p. p. par. or a. [WRAITH.] Wreathed, twisted, intertwined or intertwining.
"We have in scripture express mention 'de tortis columnis, of *wreath-en* bast, that is for the notice, forced to curl.'—Lattimer.

***wreath-less**, a. [Eng. *wreath*; -less.] Destitute of a wreath or wreaths.

***wreath-y**, a. [Eng. *wreath*; -y.]
1. Curved or surrounded with a wreath or wreaths; wreathful.
"They howl about the hills, and shake the *wreath-y* spires."
Dryden: *Virgil*, *Æneid* IV. 42.

2. Rowing a wreath, forming a wreath.
"Arms his loins the valiant centurion spreads,
A *wreath* foliage and conquering shades."
Pope: *Homage*; *Ilad* xviii. 480.

3. Twisted, curled, spirally.
"That which is preserved at St. Dunstons, near Paris, hath *wreath-y* spires."—Brown: *Virgil*, *Æneid*, bk. III, ch. xxiii.

wreck (1), ***wreck** (1), s. [A.S. *wreccan* = expulsion, banishment, misery, from *wreccan*, p. t. of *wrekan* = to drive, to wreck (p.v.); cogn. with Dut. *wreken* = wreck; *wreken* = broken; feel. *rek* (for *reka*), *reka* = anything drifted or driven ashore, from *reka* = to drive; Dan. *træg* = wreck; Sw. *trök* = refuse, trash, wreck. The literal sense is "that which is drifted or driven ashore," hence, it properly means pieces of ships drifted ashore, also wreck or seaweed. *Wreck* and *wreck* are doublets.]

I. Literally:
1. The destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, foundered by stress of weather, or the like; shipwreck.
2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a vessel dashed against rocks or land, and broken or otherwise destroyed, or totally crippled or injured by violence or fracture; any ship or goods driven ashore, or found deserted at sea in an unmanageable condition; spent, in law, goods, &c., which after a shipwreck have been thrown ashore by the sea, as distinguished from flotsam, jetsam, and lagan (see these words). According to English law, goods cast ashore after shipwreck are the property of the crown, or in some cases of the lord of the manor, if not claimed within a year and a day. In other countries the laws vary as to ownership of wreckage.

3. [WRAEK, (1).] (Scott.)
II. Figuratively:
1. Destruction or ruin generally; dissolution, especially by violence.
"He labour'd in his country's *wreck*."
Shakespeare: *Macbeth*, I. 4.
"There were in a drunken cast,
Of whom this *wreck* is left the last."
Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, v. 1.

2. The remains of anything destroyed, ruined, fatally injured, or wasted away.
"There were in a drunken cast,
Of whom this *wreck* is left the last."
Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, v. 1.

3. Receivers of wrecks; [RECEIVER, (2).]

wreck-commission, s.
Law: A court established to investigate the causes of the several shipwrecks which occur from time to time. It first sat Oct. 30, 1876. (English.)

wreck-free, a. Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels, as the Chinese ports—a privilege granted to them by a charter of Edward I. (English.)

wreck-master, s. An official appointed

5. To surround or encircle, as a wreath or garland does; to form or become a wreath round; to encircle.
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Still adders his . . ."
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wreck-master, s. An official appointed

to take charge of goods, &c., cast on a shipwreck.

***wreck-threatening**, a.
ing shipwreck and ruin. (*Shakespeare*, *Lucius*, 500.)

wreck (1), v. f. & i. [WRAEK (1), a.]

A. Transitive:
1. Literally:
1. To destroy or cast away, as violence, collision, or the like; to drive against the shore, rocks, &c., vessel was wrecked off this coast.
2. To cause to suffer shipwreck.
"Wrecked on the very shore we sat
before we ardently wished to beat."
Byron: *Ilad*, ch. 2.

II. Figuratively:
1. To destroy, to pull to pieces.
2. To ruin or destroy generally; to prospects of.

B. Intransitive:
1. To suffer wreck or be shipwrecked.
"Rocks when great men have offered."
Milton: *Ilad*, ch. 2.

wreck-fish, s.
Ichthy.: A name sometimes given to a certain species of fish, the Stone-bass (q.v.), a circumstance that it often comes in wrecks. It is very common in the Mediterranean, south to the Cape of Good Hope, about sixteen inches; dark purple above, silvery white beneath.

***wreck** (2), v. f. [WRAEK (1), v.]

wreck (2), s. [WRAEK (2)]
Mining: A kind of frame or table.

wreck (3), s. [WRAEK, a.]

wreck-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *wreck*; -age.]
1. The act of wrecking; the being wrecked.
2. The ruins or remains of a ship that has been wrecked; material cast or floating on the sea from a wreck.

***wreck** (1), s. [A.S. *wreccan*; RAVAGE.]
Mining: A kind of frame or table.

***wreck** (2), s. [WRAEK, a.]

wreck-er, s. [Eng. *wreck* (1), s.; -er.]
1. One who plunders the wrecks.
2. One who, by showing delinquency, either means, causes ships to go on course and be cast ashore, so that obtain plunder from the wreck.

3. One whose occupation is to remove cargo from a wrecked vessel, or to recovering it when washed out, but of the owners and underwriters; also employed in this occupation.

4. One who deliberately ruins a property (especially for his own profit) by wrecking—one who plunders a bankrupt a railroad corporation, to gain control of its business and for the expense of the former owners.

***wreck-ful**, a. [Eng. *wreck* (1), s.; -ful.]
Causing wreck, ruin, or destruction; destructive.
"The *wreckful* storms that cloud the br."—Scott: *Lays of the Minstrel*.

wreck-ing, p. p. par. or a. [WRAEK, a.]
wrecking-car, s. A car or carrying contrivance for removing materials from the track, such as wreck locomotives, fallen rocks or trees.

wren, ***wrenne**, s. [A.S. *wrenne* = lit. the lascivious bird; A.S. *wrenne*; cogn. with Dan. *wrenne*; *wrenne* = not frustrated (said of a horse), to squel (as a pig), used of animals, and, as applied to the bird, to chirp, to twitter.]

Ornithology:
1. The popular name for any of the titlike (p.v.), especially *Troglodytes*, the Common Wren, widely distributed in Great Britain and Ireland, ranging to the North of Africa. There are numerous species of wren.

ste, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rīle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳ-īa. a, æ = ē; ey = ā; ou

de, &c., cast ashore after

atoning, *a.* Thirteen-
atoning, *(Shaksp.)* Laps of

[Wreck (1), *s.*]

cast away, as a vessel, or
the like; to destroy by
shore, rocks, &c., as, The
off this coast.

for shipwreck.

very cloud w. but a few days
called to be at—*Scott*

pull to pieces.

roy generally; to ruin the

to suffer wreck or ruin; to

test men have often wrecked

Milton, *P. R.*, *l. 25.*

sometimes given to poly-

stone-bass (p.v.), from the

often comes in with fast

is very common road

Mediteranean, and range

of Good Hope, &c. *ph*

es; dark purplish brown

beareth.

WRECK (1), *v.*

of frame or table; a rack

WRECK, *s.*

is *ig*, *s.* [Eng. *wreck* (1)]

wrecking; the state of

remains of a ship or cargo

material cast up by

from a wrecked vessel.

S. wreck. *Reverend*, *ven-*

erous *er*, *ch. xxix.*

WRECK (2).

s. wreck (1), *s.*; *er*

lers the wrecks of vessels,

showing delusive lights

to ships to go out of their

ashore, so that they may

the wreck.

putation is to remove the

aked vessel, or to assist in

washed out, but to be at

underwater; also a vessel

emission.

cently ruins a valuable

for his own profit, as a

one who purloins seeks to

a reputation, relating to

business and possessions of

former owners.

Eng. *wreck* (1), *s.*; *er* (2)]

in, or destruction, *1. A wreck*

as that cloud the low *4. w.*

Scott, *L. of the Lake*, *v. 1.*

er, or *a.* [Wreck (1), *v.*]

x, *s.* A bar or carriage

for removal of obstruc-

ions, such as wrecks of trees

or rocks or trees. (*Scott*)

United States, mostly belonging to different
genera. The House Wren (*T. domesticus*) is
larger than the European Wren, being about
six inches long, and is less shy, building near
houses and in boxes prepared for it. It is
abundant in the eastern part of the country.
The male is pugnacious, attacking birds much
larger than itself. The Winter Wren (*T.*
hyemalis) is closely similar to the European
Wren. It is common from Labrador to
Louisiana. Several other American species
differ agree in habits with the Common
Wren. The nest of the latter bird is large,
generally oval, and dome-shaped at top, with a
small hole at one end or in the side. The eggs
are usually from six to eight in number.

2. The name is also applied to several of
the Sylviidae, with which the Common Wren
was formerly classed. *Regulus cristatus* is the
Glen-crescent, and *R. ignicapillus* the Fire-
crescent Wren, &c.

wren-boy, *s.* One of a party of persons
who go out to hunt the Wren on Christmas-
day. [WREN-BOY-DAY.]

"On the following day, the feast of St. Stephen, the
dead bird, being by the leg between two hoofs
of a right angle, and locked with ribbon, was
carried about by the Wren-boy." *Tarred*, *Brit.*
Antiquary, *l. 102.*

wren-like spine-tail, *s.*
Ornith: *Synallaxis troglodytes*. [SYNAL-
LAXIS.]

wren-tit, *s.*

Ornith: *Chamaea fasciata*, a small bird from
the coast region of California. It was dis-
covered and described by Dr. Gambel, of
Philadelphia, U.S.A., who gave it its popular
name because it seemed to combine within
itself the principal characteristics of the Wren
and the Titmouse. (*Birds*, *Brewer*, & *Kilgus*;
North American Birds, *l. 54.*)

wrench, 'wrenche, 'wrinoche, *v.t.* [A.S.
wreccan = to deceive.] [WRENCH, *s.*]

1. *Intelligently*:
1. To pull with a twist; to wrest; twist, or
free by violence.

"Wrench his sword from him." *Scott*, *l. 102.*

2. To bite with a twisting movement of the
head.

"Each man runs his horse, with fixed eyes and notes
Which first turns the hare, which first the other
catches." *Scott*, *l. 102.*

3. To twist, to turn.

"You were held your foot against a stone, and were
killed." *Scott*, *l. 102.*

4. To affect with extreme pain or anguish;
to rack.

"Through the stove
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was wracked."
Wordsworth, (*Annals*).

II. *Figuratively*:
1. To drag or extort by violence.

"Wrenching from ruined lowland swain
His herds and harvest reared in vain."
Scott, *l. 102.*

2. To pervert, to twist, to wrest.

"Wrenching the true cause the false way." *Shaksp.*
Henry IV., *l. 102.*

wrench, 'wrenche, 'wrenk, 'wrenko,

'wrinoche, *s.* [A.S. *wrecca*, *wrecca* = gear,
fast, dent. Allied to *wring* (p.v.), and *twist*,
to *wrenk* = to wrench; *M. H. Ger. wrenken*;
to *wrenk* = an intricate, trick, artifice, and
(v.) *wrenken* = crookedness.]

1. Direct, fraud.

"I asked him the subtle way, withouten any wrench."
Robert of Glouceter, *p. 50.*

2. Stratagem, trick, artfulness.

"The wrenche is so malicious, that if we take not
care to be upon guard against his wrenches, it will over-
take us." *Golden Bole*, *l. 102.*

3. A violent twist; a pull with twisting.

"If we true make them to be wrenched, let them
be wrenched, but not wrenched higher." *Sp. Ital.*
l. 102.

4. A hole given with a twisting movement of
the head.

"The wrenche is a hole in the inside for two or three
wrenches and the kill." *Pope*, *l. 102.*

5. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a
joint.

"The foot being injured by a wrench, the whole leg
became lame." *Scott*, *l. 102.*

6. A means of compulsion.

"To make his profit of this business of Naples
wrenche and mean for power." *Shaksp.*, *Henry IV.*
l. 102.

7. An instrument consisting of a bar having
it adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt

or upon a nut to turn it, or to hold the latter
from turning in some cases when the bolt is
being rotated. Some have a variety of jaws
to suit different sizes of nuts and bolts.

wrench-hammer, *s.* A hammer having
a suitable member to form a spanner.

wren-ning, *s.* [Eng. *wren*; *-ing*.] Chasing
the wren (p.v.). (See compound.)

wrenning-day, *s.*

Folklore: The name given in the south of
Ireland to St. Stephen's Day (Dec. 26), in
which it was formerly the custom to hunt the
wren, and bear its body in procession from
house to house, soliciting contributions to-
wards the cost of a merry-making. Various
accounts are given of the origin of this custom,
but as in Celtic mythology the wren was re-
garded as having brought fire from heaven for
the use of man, and as somewhat singular cus-
toms exist in many other places, it is probable
that this hunting the wren had once a mystic
meaning in connection with the great festival
season of the first twelve nights of the year's
return from the winter solstice, and that the
killing of the bird was originally sacrificial.

wrest, 'wrest, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *wrestan* =
to twist forcibly; *wrest* = firm, strong, from
wrieth, *pa. l.* of *wrieth* = to writhe (p.v.);
root, with *leel*, *reola* = to wrest; *Dan. wriste*.]
[WRESTLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Intelligently*:

1. To twist; to wrench; to move from a
fixed position by the application of a violent
twisting force.

"Let them should wrest it from my little hand."
Scott, *l. 102.*

2. To turn, as with a wrist.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To exert or bring out, as by a twisting,
wrenching, or pulling force; to obtain or ex-
tort, as by torture, violence, or force.

"Fate has wrested the crown from me."
Shaksp., *l. 102.*

2. To subject to an improper strain; to
apply unjustifiably to a different or improper
use; to turn from truth or right from the
natural or proper meaning by violence; to
pervert, to distort.

"Two of the letters wretchedly wrested." *A. Bala*
Scott, *l. 102.*

B. Intransitive: To wrestle, to contend.

"Thel, I wrested against the true of a long time."
Scott, *l. 102.*

3. In this sense perhaps a misprint for
wrestle (p.v.).

wrest, *s.* [WREST, *v.*]

1. *Ordinary language*:

1. The act of one who wrests or wreches;
a wrench, a twist.

"Alas he kept it with so pleasant wrest,
That back again it did not return."
Scott, *l. 102.*

2. Distortion, perversion.

"At length this word to draw out from its
association of Latin phrases." *Shaksp.*, *l. 102.*

3. An instrument of the wrench, screw-key,
or spanner kind; a turning-instrument, such
as a wrench, tuning-key, bedstead key,
spanner, &c.

"A bond that knitteth, or rather a wrench that
strength and steth both benevolence to the weak."
Scott, *l. 102.*

II. *Hydrol.*: The partition in a water-
wheel by which the form of the buckets is de-
termined.

*wrest-leer, *s.* Some kind of beer.

"First he brewed *wrest-leer* there's a great deal
of richness in brewing the malt; and that made any
man who has it that comes near it, then it must be
to be drunk, then they keep a house, quarter when
they are at the table, and a twelve-month after
they are at the table." *Scott*, *l. 102.*

wrest-er, *s.* [Eng. *wrest*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who
wrests.

"Yet blame not the clarks, the *wrestler* doth
wrest." *Shaksp.*, *l. 102.*

wres-tle, 'wras-tle (tle as *el*), wrax-
le, *v.t.* & *i.* [A. *Wrest*, from *wrest* (p.v.);
A.S. *wrestian*, *wrestian*; *er*, *a.* with O. Dut.
wrestelen, *wrestelen* = to wrestle.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To contend by grappling with and trying
to throw down another; to strive with arms
extended as two men who seize each other by

a. as a body, each endeavoring to throw the
other by tripping him up, or throwing him off
his balance.

"To morrow, sir, I *wrestle* for my credit." *Shaksp.*
As You Like It, *l. 102.*

2. To struggle, to contend, to vie.

"I *wrestle* with you in my strength of love."
Shaksp., *As You Like It*, *l. 102.*

3. To contend; to be opposed to each
other.

"*Wrestling* winds out of dispersed whirl
Brought them to rest." *Shaksp.*, *l. 102.*

4. To strive earnestly by means of suppli-
cation; to make earnest supplication.

B. *Trans.*: To contend with in wrestling.

wres-tle (tle as *el*), *s.* [WRESTLE, *v.*] A
bout or wrestle; a wrestling match.

"When in a *wrestle* the giant catching side, with
a terrible bug broke three of his ribs." *Milton*,
l. 102.

wrest-lér, wrást-lér, (t silent), *s.* [A.S.
wrestler.] One who wrestles, one who is
skilled in wrestling.

"[He] calls the wrestler to the test." *Scott*,
l. 102.

wrest-ling (t silent), *pr. pres. a.* & *s.*
[WRESTLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. pres. & partic. adj.*: (See the
verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act, practice, or exercise of con-
tending, as of two men, who, with extended arms,
seize each other by the arms or body, and en-
deavour each to throw the other by tripping
up his heels or twisting him off his balance.

"In which *wrestling* ye cannot break a ribbe in
ye side of Cornu." *Shaksp.*, *l. 102.*

2. A winding.

"The river having with a great turning compass
after much *wrestling* gotten out towards the north."
P. Holland, *l. 102.*

wrétch, 'wreche, 'wreche, 'wreche,
s. [A.S. *wrecca*, *wrecca* = an outcast,
an exile; *lin* = one driven out, from *wren* =
to drive out, to persecute, to *wrecca* (p.v.); *er*,
ter = exile.] [WRECK (1), *v.*]

1. A miserable person; one who is sunk in
the deepest woe or distress; one who is ex-
tremely miserable or unhappy.

"The *wretch* that he is now."
Shaksp., *l. 102.*

2. A despicable character; a worthless mor-
tal; a mean, base, or vile person.

"His steps ringed feet deep."
Shaksp., *l. 102.*

3. Often used by way of slight or ironical
praise or contempt.

"Poor naked *wreches*, wherefore you are,
That bids the pulling of two others' hair."
Shaksp., *l. 102.*

4. Used as a word of tenderness mingled
with pity.

"Excellent *wreches*! Perdition catch you soul,
But do me good." *Shaksp.*, *l. 102.*

*wretch-cock, 'wreth-cock, 'wreth-
cock, *s.* [See def.] Apparently a cognate by
Jousson, from Eng. *wretch*, and *cock*, and
meaning a stunted, imperfect creature:—

"The famous lamp yet *wreth-cock*, and the
for seven years together he were very carefully care
at his mother's side, yet looks as if he never saw his
quintessence." *Shaksp.*, *l. 102.*

Gifford (note in loc.) believes the true reading
to be *wrethcock*, and says:—"In every large
breed of domestic fowls there are usually a
miserable little stunted creature . . . This
unfortunate creature the good wives call a
wrethcock; and this is all the mystery."
Skelton (*Flourish*, *l. 102.*) uses the word
wrethches in the sense of, miserable, starved
goslings.

wretch-éd, 'wreched, 'wreched,
wrechoid, 'wrechedo, 'wrecho-id,
a. [Eng. *wretch*; *-ed*.]

1. Originally, wricked as well as miserable
in person or circumstances.

"Sero *wreched* after this Claudius, of all men
wreched." *Shaksp.*, *l. 102.*

2. Miserable, unhappy; sunk in deep afflic-
tion, distress, or woe; as from want, anxiety,
or grief.

"O *wretched* husband of a *wretched* wife!"
Shaksp., *l. 102.*

3. Characterized or accompanied by misery,
unhappiness, or woe; calamitous, miserable,
pitiable, afflictive.

"Unhappy, *wretched*, hateful day."
Shaksp., *l. 102.*

WIL, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.

Wan-tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -ciou, -tious, -sious = shün. -ble, -die, &c. = bel, del.

4. Worthless, paltry, sorry; very poor or mean; contemptible.

"The noted notes is the most wretched thing
to be contemptible and empty scribbles bring."
—*Reverend*.

5. Despicable, hateful, abominable.
"The wretched, bloody, and unending hour."
—*Richard III.*, v. 3.

6. Extremely uncomfortable or unpleasant;
as, wretched weather. (*Colloq.*)

wrēth'-ed-ly, * **wreoth-ed-lyche**, *adv.*
[*Eng. wreathed; -ly.*]

1. In a wreathed or miserable manner;
miserably, unhappily.

"In an ill how wreathed he held."
—*Chaucer*, C. T. 14, 301.

2. Meantly, poorly, contemptibly, despectively.
"The argument of a mind wretchedly degenerate."
—*Barrow*, *Sermons*, vol. III, ser. 12.

3. In an inferior, poor, or unskillful manner.
"—a noble better piece, though wretchedly handled."
—*Pope*, *Diss.* 11, 167.

wrēth'-ed-ness, * [*Eng. wreathed; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being wretched or
miserable; misery, extreme unhappiness or
distress.

"O the force wretchedness that glory brings us!"
—*Shakespeare*, *Timon*, 11, 2.

2. Meanness, despatchableness.

3. Worthlessness, inferiority; as, the wretched-
ness of a performance.

4. Extreme discomfort or unpleasantness;
as, the wretchedness of the weather. (*Colloq.*)

wrēth'-ful, * **wreoth-ful**, *a.* [*Eng. wreathed; -ful.*]

1. Wretched.

"Thou woe'st not that thou art a wreath and
wreathful." — *W. G. L.*, *Apocalypse* 11.

wrēth'-less, *a.* [A corrupt of *wretched*, or
wreathless; cf. *wreath* (2), v.]

1. Reckless.

"Wrestling with a wreathless, careless, indolent
spirit." — *Sp. Taylor*, *Sermons*, vol. I, ser. 14.

wrēth'-less-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. wreathless; -ly.*]

1. Recklessly, carelessly.

"Fused are all they that do the Lord's business
wreathlessly." — *Strong*, *Tract*, *Shewing*, &c.

wrēth'-less-ness, * **wreoth-less-ness**, *a.* [*Eng. wreathless; -ness.*]

1. Recklessness.

"It commonly ends in a wreathlessness of spirit to
be manifested on our death beds." — *Sp. Taylor*, *Sermons*,
vol. II, ser. 2.

wrēth'-cock, * **wreoth'-cock**, *a.* [*WREATH-
COCK.*]

wreys, *a.* [*WRAY.*]

wrie (1), * **wry**, [*A.S. wrgan.*] To array, to
cover, to cloak.

"Though I him wrie a night and make him warm."
—*Chaucer*, C. T. 1, 144.

wrie (2), * **wry**, *v.t.* [*WRY*, *a.*] To twist,
to bend.

"Then talks she ten times worse, and wryes and
wiggles."
—*Shakespeare*, *Plot*, *Woman's Prize*, III, 1.

wrig, * **wrigge**, * **wryge**, *v.t.* [*cf. A.S. wrgan*;
= to twist, to move forward; *Mid. Eng. wrikke* = to twist to and fro.]

wrig, * **wrigge**, * **wryge**, *v.t.* [*cf. A.S. wrgan*;
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= to twist to and fro.]

wrig-gle, *a.* [*WAGGLE*, *v.*] Pliant, flexible.

"My ragged routes all shiver and shake."
They wiggled in the wind wagg their wriggle tails,
Poke as a pencil, but wagg it waggles.
—*Shakespeare*, *Othello*, *Act*, *Scene*.

wrig-gler, *a.* [*Eng. wriggle* (v.), *v.*; *cf.*]

1. One who wriggles.

2. One who works himself forward, or seeks
to attain his end by continued employment of
low petty, or base means.

"In spite of all the wrigglers into place."
—*Cooper*, *Travellers*, *Book*.

wright (ph silent), * **wrighte**, *s.* [*A.S. wrighta*;
= a workman, a maker, a creator, from *wright*;
= a deed, work, with *suft*, *a*, of the agent, as
in *hanta* = a hunter. From *wrighta* = to work;
cogn. with O. Sax. *wurkto* = a wright, from
wurk = a deed, from *wurkian* = to work;
O. H. Ger. *wurkio* = a wright, from *wurkio*,
wurkio = a work, merit, from *wurkian* = to
work.] One who is occupied in some kind of
mechanical business; an artificer; a work-
man, especially in Scotland and some parts
of England; a worker in wood, a carpenter.
The use of the word is now almost entirely
confined to compounds, as *shipwright*, *wheel-
wright*, *playwright*, &c.

"Wrightes that hit wroghten was non yevred."
—*P. Plowman*, p. 198.

wright-3-s (ph silent), *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat.*
wright (a); *Lat. fem. pl. a. suff. -es.*]

1. A tribe of Apocynaceae, with a double
ovary and connate seeds.

wright-1-s (ph silent), *s.* [Named after Mr.
William Wright (1740-1827), M. D., F.R.S., &c.,
a Scotch botanist resident in Jamaica.]

1. The typical genus of Wrightia (v.),
Calyx five-parted; corolla salver-shapd, the
throat with ten divided scales, stamens ex-
serted; anthers sagittate; follicles distinct or
combined. *Wrightia tinctoria* is a small tree,
native of Rajputana and Central and Southern
India. The seeds are said to be used in dye-
ing, and the leaves, with the seeds of *Cassia*
Tora, to yield an indigo colour. *W. tinctoria*,
a small, deciduous tree, growing in
India and Burmah, has a yellow juice, which,
mixed with water, produces a permanent yellow
dye. It is used by the Nepalese to stop
bleeding, and the bark is given as an antidote
to snake-bite. *Wrightia antidysenterica*, a
small tree found in India and Burmah, is a
most valuable remedy for dysentery; the Arabs
and Persians consider the seeds as carminative,
astringent, tonic, and aphrodisiac. The tree
furnishes Comest bark. The wood of *W.*
tinctoria, *W. tinctoria*, and *W. tinctoria* is
used for carving and turning, and that of *W.*
tinctoria for making palanquins.

wright-ine (ph silent), *a.* [*Mod. Lat.*
wright (a); *suff. -ine.*]

1. A basic substance, $C_{20}H_{12}N_2O_2$ (?). A basic substance
obtained from the pulverised seeds of *Wrightia*
tinctoria by digesting with but alcohol.
It forms an amorphous powder, soluble
in water, alcohol, and dilute acids; insoluble
in ether and in carbon disulphide.

wrim-ple, * **wrympyl**, * **rympyl**, *s.*
[*cf. wrympyl* (v.), *v.*] A wrinkle.

"Wrympyl, or rympl, or wrympyl. *Ruga*."
—*Prompt*, *Paris*.

wrim-pled (le as pl), *a.* [*Eng. wrimpl* (v.);
-ed.] Wrinkled.

"I hold a fortune within a wrimpl'd skin."
—*Shakespeare*, *Life*, *Death*, *Uscoduna*.

wrinch, *v.t.* [*WRENCH*, *v.*]

1. To wring, to twist, to move the body to
and fro with short motions like a worm or an
eel; to move with wringing contortions or
twistings of the body.

"The wringing try soon fill the creeks around."
—*Cooper*, *Progress of Error*, *Book*.

2. *Fig.*: To proceed in a mean, grovelling,
or despicable manner; to gain one's end by
paltry shifts or schemes; to make way by
contemptible artifice or contrivance.

"An attempt to use the technicalities of the law to
wring out of his agreement." — *Pied*, Feb. 19, 1887.

wring, *v.t.* [*For wrien* = *wrie* (1), *v.*] To
cover.

"Clothes to wring him."
—*Shakespeare*, *Book*.

wring (pa. t. * **wrang**, * **wringel**, * **wrong**,
* **wronge**, *wrang*; pa. par. **wrang**, * **wrong**,
* **wronge**, * **wroogen**, * **wroageu**, *et. & i.* [*A.S.*
wringan (pa. t. *wring*; pa. par. *wrongon*) =
to press, to compress, to strain; cogn. with
Dut. *wringen*; Low Ger. *wringen* = to twist
together; Dan. *wringe* = to twist, to tangle;
Sw. *wringe* = to distort, to pervert, to wrest;
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wringan (pa. t. *wring*; pa. par. *wrongon*) =
to press, to compress, to strain; cogn. with
Dut. *wringen*; Low Ger. *wringen* = to twist
together; Dan. *wringe* = to twist, to tangle;
Sw. *wringe* = to distort, to pervert, to wrest;
O. H. Ger. *wringan* (for *wringan*); Ger. *wringen*
(pa. t. *wrang*; pa. par. *wrongen*) = to wring,
to wrest, to turn, to struggle, to wrestle.]

wring (pa. t. * **wrang**, * **wringel**, * **wrong**,
* **wronge**, *wrang*; pa. par. **wrang**, * **wrong**,
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to wrest, to turn, to struggle, to wrestle.]

wring (pa. t. * **wrang**, * <

(2) To depreciate the character, reputation, or quality of by writing unfavorably concerning; to criticize unfavorably; to put an end to by writing against; as, To write down a play.

2. To write off: To note or record the indebtedness, cancelling, or removing of; as, To write off a bad debt.

3. To write out: (1) To make a copy or transcription of; to copy, to transcribe; especially, to make a fair or complete copy of from a rough draft. (2) To exhaust the ideas or power of producing valuable literary work by too much writing. (Used reflexively as, He has written himself out.)

4. To write up: (1) To commend, heighten, or raise the reputation, character, quality, or value of by written reports or criticisms; to bring into public notice or estimation by favorable criticism or accounts of; as, To write up a play or author. (2) To give the full details of in writing; to elaborate; to work up; to set down on paper with completeness of detail, fullness, elaborateness, or the like; as, To write up a report or account from notes or outlines. (3) To complete the transcription or inscription of; specifically, in bookkeeping, to make the requisite entries in up to date; to post up; as, To write up a trader's books.

*write, s. [WRITE, v.] Writing; handwriting. "It was a short, but a well written letter, in a fair hand of write." *Gull's Annals of the Parish*, ch. 2.

*write of hand, s. Handwriting. (*Prov.*) "A could wish that all learned wrote of hand." *Mrs. Gaskell's Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xiv.

*writ-er, s. [Eng. writ(e); -er.] The person to whom a written document is addressed; and so the receiver.

*writ-er, s. [A S. *writere*, from *writan* = to write (p.v.).] One who writes; one who has written; or is in the habit of writing. Specifically—

1. One who is skilled in penmanship; one whose occupation consists chiefly in using the pen, as a clerk, an amanuensis, scribe; more especially a title given—

(1) To clerks in the service of the late East India Company.

(2) To temporary copying clerks in the Government offices.

2. A member of the literary profession; an author, a journalist, or the like; as, a writer for the press; a writer of novels.

3. In Scotland a term loosely applied to law agents, solicitors, attorneys, or the like, and sometimes to their principal clerks.

*writ-er, s. [Eng. writ(e); -er.] (1) Writer of the tallies: An official who entered the amounts of the tallies, or notched sticks, formerly used as a means of keeping the accounts of the Exchequer. [*TALLY*, s.]

(2) Writer to the signet: [*SIGNET*].

writer's cramp, writer's paralysis, s. [*Pathol.*] Scurver's palsy (p.v.).

*writ-er-ess, s. [Eng. writer; -ess.] A female writer or author.

*writ-er-ing, s. [Eng. writer; dimin. suff. -ing.] A petty writer; a poor or sorry writer or author.

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vidan; M. H. Ger. *viden*. From the same root as Lat. *videre* = to turn, and Eng. *worth*, v. From *writhe* there derived *wrath*, *wreck*, *wrath*, *wrest*, and *wrist*.

A. Transitive: 1. To twist with violence.

"The younger crop
Near the closed trade where an infant sleep
And writhed his neck." *Paradise Lost*, 102.

2. To distort. "Her mouth she writhed, her forehead taught to frown." *Ugolino*, *Theocritus*; *Idyll*, 221.

3. To turn as in pain or distress. "The mchly father heard
And writhed his look too, and the royal walls." *Henry's History*, *Book IV*.

B. Intransitive: 1. To twist the body about, as in pain: as, He writhed in agony.

"Dearest thou look after, that Christ should bear thee
When thou called him father, when thou writhed
Away from the sin, children, calling their mother." *Life's Instruction of a Christian Woman*, ch. 11, ch. 12.

2. To twist or twine one's self.

3. To advance by venetian motion; to wriggle.

"Blossom Vision, holding by his heel,
He writhed toward him, older, wiser, and sat." *Tempest*, *Scene*, 1.

*writ-er, s. [WRITE, v.] To wrinkle; frequent. suff. -er, -s. To wrinkle.

"The skin that was white and smooth is turned
Tawny and writhed it." *Sp. 11*. St. Paul's *Combat*.

*writ-er, s. [WRITE, v.] Twisted, twisted.

"Vengeance, ye towers the crest and I thou whose hand
Aids the red led, and hurls the *writhen* hand!" *Page*, *Home's*, *Edgemoor*, ch. 10.

writ-ing, s. [WRITE, v.] wryt-ing, s. wryt-yng, p. par., n., s. [*WRITE*, v.]

A. As p. par. (See the verb).

B. As n. s. Pertaining to the art or act of writing; used for writing.

C. As substantive: 1. The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, parchment, wood, stone, or other material, for the purpose of recording ideas or of communicating them to others by visible signs.

2. Writing may be divided into ideographic and phonographic, i.e., into signs representing the things symbolized by words, and signs representing sounds—that is, words themselves.

In Egyptian hieroglyphs we have ideographs and phonographs mixed together; and the same thing is seen in the Mexican picture-writing. It is generally agreed that the art of writing was introduced to the western nations by the Phenicians about 1500 B.C.

Their system was probably based on the Egyptian. The Egyptians had three distinct kinds of writing—the hieroglyphic, the hieratic, and the enchorial or demotic. (See these words.)

The Greeks at first wrote from right to left; next they adopted a method called boustrophedon, from the motion of the ox in ploughing—that is, alternately from right to left, and from left to right. Writing from left to right is said to have been introduced in the time of Homer by Demetrius of Athens.

In ancient Greek and Roman writing the words were not separated by spaces, and no punctuation marks were used. In medieval MSS. a variety of styles were used in different epochs and countries, and for different uses. [*MAGNIFICENT*, *MISUSE*, *PLE*.] Uncial letters prevailed from the seventh to the tenth centuries. [*UNCIAL*.] The Gothic cursive was introduced about the middle of the thirteenth century.

The Modern German alphabet was also introduced about the same time. The Norman style came in with the Conqueror. The English court hand, an adaptation of Norman, prevailed from the sixteenth century to the reign of George II., when its use was legally abolished. There are no traces of writing in Britain previous to the Roman period.

The Runic alphabet, used for many centuries in Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, was based on the Roman. Chinese characters are syllabic, and as Chinese words are monosyllables, they are strictly ideographic. Their system is said

to contain 40,000 characters. It is supposed to be the most perfect known alphabet, containing a number thirty-three and a half million. It is written from right to left. [*CHINESE*, *CHINESE*, *CHINESE*, *CHINESE*.]

2. That which is written; anything expressed in letters: as

(1) An inscription. "And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross." *John*, ch. 19.

(2) A literary or other composition in manuscript, a book, a pamphlet, in the plural.

(3) Any legal instrument, as a receipt, a bond, an agreement, &c.

(4) A letter, a note.

3. That which is expressed or book or the like; an account.

"But that saying disagree to the Evangelist, for the count of years was by him left after that he was Emperor." *Shakespeare*, *Macbeth*, ch. 10.

4. Manner or style of writing; not his writing.

*An obligatory writing: Law: A bond (p.v.).

writing ball, s. An electrical apparatus, consisting of a ball of metal, testing with its convex surface on a frame, and pierced with tubes to the number of fifty-two, in a circular arrangement, converging to the center, on its ground oil is constantly at work, upon which is engraved a letter, a punctuation mark. The pistons, by the fingers, and when depressed by spiral springs.

writing book, s. A blank paper, generally ruled, for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

writing case, s. A portable desk or portfolio.

writing chambers, s. pl. A room occupied by lawyers and their clerks.

writing desk, s. A desk with sloping top, used for writing on; a writing case containing writing materials.

writing frame, s. Writing: the blind or cast of a frame in which paper may be placed, and a straight-edge, which forms a guide in making a row of letters, being completed, the straight-edge is one notch, forms a guide for the next row.

writin, s. [*Isk.*] Writing.

writin, aster, s. A man who the art of penmanship.

writing-paper, s. Paper with a smooth surface so as to be adapted for writing upon.

writing-school, s. A school where penmanship or calligraphy is taught.

writing-table, s. 1. A tablet. [*Tablet*.]

2. A table used for writing; generally a desk part, drawers, &c.

writing-telescope, s. A telegraph instrument which sends autographic messages.

writ-ten, s. writte, s. wryt-en, a. [*WRITE*.]

A. As p. par. (See the verb).

B. As adj.: Reduced to writing; committed to paper, &c., with pen or other material. Opposed to oral.

"Language is a connection of signs, and signs are only about things." *St. Augustine*, *On the City of God*, ch. 12.

(1) It is written: Scripture. "It is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord, and him only shalt thou serve." *Matthew*, ch. 22.

(2) Written law: Law as contrasted with custom.

Write, sit, here, amidst, what, fall, father; wē, wēt, here, camel, her, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; or, were, wolf, work, who, son; mūte, oth, cure, unite, our, rule, full; try, Syrian, a, o = ē; sy = ā; qu =

xân-thô-chrô-i, a. pl. [Gr. *ξανθοχρως* (*xanthochrous*) = with yellow skin; pref. *xân-*, and Gr. *χρως* (*chrous*) = the skin.]

Anthrop. : Fair Whites. The name applied by Huxley to a population, in early times extending from Western and Central Asia into Eastern and Central Europe, and distinguished by yellow or red hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion. The farthestmost limit of the Xanthochroi northward is Iceland and the British Isles; south-westward they are traceable at intervals through the Berber country, and end in the Canary Islands.

To avoid the endless confusion produced by our present half physical, half philological classification, I shall use a new name, *Xanthochroi*, indicating that they are 'yellow-haired,' and 'pale in complexion.'—*Biology*: *Critique*, p. 144.

xân-thô-chrô-lo, a. [Mod. Lat. *xanthochroi* (q.v.); Eng. suff. -ic.] Having a fair skin; or of belonging to the Xanthochroi (q.v.).

If any one should think fit to assume that in the year 1812, there was one continuous Xanthochroi population from the Rhine to the Yencel, and from the Ural mountains to the Hindoo Kosh, I know not that any evidence exists by which that position could be upset while the existing state of things is there in its favour than otherwise.—*Biology*: *Critique*, p. 144.

xân-thô-chy-mâs, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *χυμος* (*chymos*) = juice, liquid. So named from the yellow juice exuding from their trunks.]

Bot. : A genus of Garcinias (q.v.). Trees with thick, opposite leaves; five sepals; five petals; five bundles of stamens, alternating with five large glands; a five-lobed ovary; a fruit with five or fewer cells. Known species three, from tropical Asia. *Xanthochymus pictorius* (= *Garcinia Xanthochymus*) occurs in the mountains of Southern India. It has a bright yellow, pleasant-tasted fruit of about the size of an apricot. The juice of the tree furnishes an inferior kind of gamboge.

xân-thô-cô-mo, **xân-thô-ô-nitô**, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *κόμης* (*komis*) = powder; Gr. *νόμος* (*nomos*) = law.]

Min. : A very rare mineral occurring only in small crystals and reniform groups associated with staphanite, proustite, &c. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2.0; sp. gr., 5.0 to 5.2; colour, dull red, clove-brown, orange-yellow; brittle. Compos.: sulphur, 21.1; arsenic, 14.9; silver, 43.0 = 100, whence the formula $(3AgS + As_2S_3) + 2(3AgS + As_2S_3)$.

xân-thô-gân, **xân-thô-gênô**, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *γενναίος* (*gennaios*) = to engender, to produce.]

Chem. : Hope's name for a light-yellow non-crystalline substance found in flowers, and supposed to be widely distributed throughout the Vegetable Kingdom. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is turned yellow on the addition of an alkali. Clamor-Mariart called the same substance, Resin of Flowers.

xân-thô-lân, s. [Formed from Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem. : A yellow colouring matter found in the seed-capsules of *Sorghum saccharatum*.

xân-thô-lân, s. [Formed from Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem. : A yellow colouring matter obtained from the bark of *Sorghum saccharatum* (Walls.)

xân-thô-lân, s. [XANTHOLITES.]

Min. : The same as STAUROLITES (q.v.).

xân-thô-lân-tân, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palaeont. : A genus of Crustacea, with one species, found in the London Clay. (Etheridge.)

xân-thôn-ýx, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *ὄξος* (*oxos*) = a chaw.]

Zool. : A genus of Heterichia, with three species, from Mexico. Akin to *Vitrina* (q.v.), from which it has been separated.

xân-thô-phê-niô, a. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Eng. phenic.] Containing or derived from phenyl, and yellow in colour.

xanthophenic-acid, s.

Chem. : A yellow colouring matter of unknown composition, obtained by heating phenol or cresol with arsenic acid. It dissolves in water with a golden yellow colour, and in alkalis with a red colour, and dyes silk and wool yellow without the aid of mordants.

xân-thô-phyl-l, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phylon*) = a leaf.] [CHLOROPHYLL.]

Chem. : The yellow colouring matter of withered leaves. Nothing certain is known respecting its composition, or of the manner in which it is formed from chlorophyll. (Walls.)

xân-thô-phyl-lân, s. [Eng. *xanthophyll*; suff. -lân.]

Chem. : The same as XANTHOPHYLL (q.v.).

xân-thô-phyl-lân-ita, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phylon*) = a leaf; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A variety of Seyerite (q.v.) occurring in glomerular groups of tabular crystals at the Schischinsk Mountains, Slatoust, Orenburg, Russia.

xân-thô-prô-tê-lo, a. [Eng. *xanthoprotein*; -ic.] Yellow in colour, and containing or derived from protein.

xanthoproteic-acid, s.

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{12}N_{14}O_{14}$ (?). Xanthoprotein. A dibasic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on albumin, fibrin, casein, and horny matters. It is an orange-yellow amorphous powder, tasteless, insoluble, insoluble in water and alcohol, but forming deep-red solutions with aqueous alkalis.

xân-thô-prô-tê-lân, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Eng. protein.]

Chem. : Xanthoproteic-acid (q.v.).

xân-thô-pê-si, s. [Mod. Lat. *xantho*, and Gr. *ὀψις* (*opsis*) = aspect.]

Palaeont. : A genus of Crustaceans. Four or five species are known from the London Clay. (Etheridge.)

xân-thô-py-rî-tân, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Eng. pyrites.]

Min. : The same as PYRITES (q.v.).

xân-thô-râm-nîn, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Eng. rhamine.]

Chem. : $C_{22}H_{22}O_{14}$ (?). A yellow colouring matter, obtained by boiling coarsely-ground Persian berries with alcohol, filtering, and allowing the filtrate to crystallize. It forms tufts of pale yellow shining crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

xân-thô-rhî-zâ, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot. : A genus of Ranunculaceae, tribe Actææ. Sepals five, deciduous; petals five, much smaller than the sepals; ovaries five to fifteen, each with two or three ovules; follicles usually by abortion one-seeded. *Xanthorrhiza apifolia*, an undershrub, is one of the plants called in America Yellowroot. Its root, pith, and the inner layers of wood are bright yellow, and were used by the American Indians as a yellow dye. It yields both a gum and a resin, both of them intensely bitter, as are the wood and bark. It is prescribed as a tonic.

xân-thô-rhî-zâ, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *ρίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot. : A genus of Liliaceae, tribe Aphyllanthæ. Plants botanically of the Lily type, but with longer or shorter arborescent trunks, formed by the bases of leaves glued together with the resin which has exuded from the plant; very grass-like pendulous leaves, in a clump at the top of the stem, so as to partly resemble a palm tree. Flowers in a close, scaly spike, the perianth six-cleft, the stamens six; exserted; the fruit a woody, three-celled capsule with a few black seeds. They constitute the Grass Trees of Australia, which, from their being often blackened outside by bush fires, are popularly called also Black Boys. They occur in Australia and Tasmania. Their young leaves are eaten, *Xanthorrhiza humilis*, the Dwarf Grass-tree, being the species most commonly employed. *Xanthorrhiza* exudes a fragrant resin, smelling like benzoin, and called Botany Bay gum. *X. hastata*, according to De Candolle, though an endemism, has an approach to medicinal rays. [GRASS-TREE.]

xanthorrhoea-resin, s. [ACAROIN-RESIN.]

xân-thô-rhî-thi, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Eng. rhithic.]

Min. : An altered variety of Allatite (q.v.) containing much water. Colour, yellowish.

xân-thô-gi-s, s. [XANTHOSIA.]

Palaeont. : A genus of Malacostraca species are known from the Upper of England.

xân-thô-gi-dâr-ita, s. [Pref. s. Eng. *xanthosia* (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral occurring in stellate centric aggregates of fine fibres; ochreous. Hardness of fibres, 2; silky, sometimes earthy; colour, yellow to brownish-red; in rare colours various. Compos.: silica, iron, 81.6; water, 18.4 = 100, formula $Fe_2O_3.2H_2O$.

2. The same as COPIAPITE (q.v.).

xân-thô-gi-s, s. [Mod. Lat., from *xanthos* = yellow.]

Pathol. : Yellow discoloration in the skin.

xân-thô-sô-ma, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *σῶμα* (*soma*) = body. Named from stigma.]

Bot. : A genus of Caladiæ (q.v.). Indian Aroid plants with erect sagittate leaves, and flowers in a both sexes. The rootstock of *X. sagittifolia* furnishes starch.

xân-thô-spêr-mô-si, a. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, and Eng. s. = seed.]

Bot. : Having yellow seeds.

xân-thô-tân-niô, a. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Eng. tannic.] Yellow, and containing tannin.

xanthotannic-acid, s.

Chem. : The name given by Fremy to a yellow colouring matter of chocolate colour, obtained by alcohol.

xân-thô-ôur, s. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *οὐρά* (*oura*) = the tail.]

Ornith. : A genus of Corvidæ, for Bonaparte, with three species, from equatorial America northwards to Texas. Head without crest, bill rather higher than broad, culmen at base; nostrils rather small, oval, nasal tuft; tail longer than wings, wings concave, rounded; legs very yellow.

xân-thô-ôur, s. [From Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Ethnol. : A term applied by Prichard to yellow-haired variety of the human race, characterized by hair of a reddish, yellowish colour, the iris of the eye is generally blue or gray. Typical examples are individuals of pure German descent.

xân-thô-xyl, s. [XANTHOXYLIN.]

Bot. (H.) : The order Xanthoxylæ (Lindley.)

xân-thô-xyl-lân-gô-sô, s. pl. [Pref. *xântho-*, and Gr. *ξύλον* (*xylon*) = a tree.]

Bot. : Xanthoxylæ, an order of Heteroxylæ, alliance Rutales. Aromatic trees or shrubs; leaves opposite, equally pinnate, more rarely unequally pinnate; stipules wanting; floral or terminal, often unisexual; stamens equal in number to, or twice as the petals. Fruit berried or nutlet with two to five cells, sometimes duple, or two-valved capsules; seeds two, pendulous. Natives of tropical India, China, Africa, &c. Known twenty species 110. (Lindley.)

xân-thô-xyl-lân-gô-sô, s. [Mod. Lat. *xylon* (*xylon*); -en.]

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{16}$. The volatile oil of *thorizon piperitum* (Japan Pepper) extracted by Stenhouse. It is colorless, possesses an aromatic odour, and is soluble in alcohol and ether, and in distils without decomposition.

xân-thô-xyl-lân-gô-sô, s. [Mod. Lat. *xylon* (*xylon*); -in.]

Chem. : The camphor obtained by the bruised seeds of *Xanthoxylæ* with water. It forms an emulsion with a milky lustre; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and distils without decomposition.

Mte, Mt, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wê, hère, camel, hère, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; or, wore, wolf, work, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, ôurs, unite, cûr, rule, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ô; ey = a; qu



xenylenic-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}O_2 = (C_{12}H_9O)_2$. Diphenylalcohol, L-phenylic acid. A diatomic alcohol obtained by the action of water on diazobenzidine nitrate. It crystallizes in small white needles, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts when heated. It dissolves readily in potash and in strong ammonia.

xer-an-thém'-ē-sa, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xeranthemum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ea.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositae, tribe Cynaroeae. Heads many-flowered, discoid, the marginal flowers feminine, the others hermaphrodite.

xer-an-thē-mūm, s. [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *άνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Xeranthemese (q.v.). Leaves whitish and cottony beneath, the involucre imbricated, the ray coloured. Composites of the kind called "Everlasting Flowers" from Continental Europe and the Levant.

xē-rā'-gī-q, s. [Gr. *ξηραρία* (*xeraria*) = dryness.]

Pathol.: A species of Alopecia, characterized by the dryness and powdery appearance of the hairs, which are generally split at the tops.

xēr-ō-nē, s. [ZERENE.]

xēr-ōs, s. [Sp.] Sherry. So called from the district of Spain where it is produced. [SHERRIV.]

xēr-īq, s. [SHERRIF.]

xēr-īq, s. [Turk.]

1. A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, value 9s. 4d.
2. A name for the ducat in Morocco.

xēr-ō-cōl-lūr'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *κόλλυριον* (*collurion*) = an eye-salve.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

xēr-ō-dēr-ma, s. [Pref. *xero-*, and Gr. *δέρμα* (*derma*) = skin.]

Pathol.: Dryness of the skin.

xēr-ō-dēg, s. [Gr., from *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry.] Any tumour attended with dryness.

xēr-ō-myr-ūm (yr as ir), s. [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *μύρον* (*myron*) = an ointment.] A dry ointment.

xēr-ō-ph'-ē-gy, s. [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *φαγειν* (*phagēin*) = to eat.] A term applied by early ecclesiastical writers to the Christian rule of fasting; the act or habit of living on dry food or a meagre diet.

***Xerophagy**, i.e. eating food not moistened by flesh broth, juicy fruit, or vinous ingredient, was distinctly new. —Smith: *Dict. Christ. Biog.* 1v. 337.

xēr-ō-ph-thāl-mē, xēr-ō-ph-thāl-mī-q, s. [Lat. *xerophthalma* (*xerophthalmia*); Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = dry, and *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = the eye.]

Pathol.: A dry, red soreness, attended by itching of the eye, without swelling or discharge of humours.

***xēr-ō-site, s.** [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = withered, decayed; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*)]

Petrol.: A name given by Haüy to a decomposed porphyritic diorite.

xēr-ō-tēs, s. [Gr. *ξηρότης* (*xērotēs*) = dryness.] **Pathol.**: A dry habit or disposition of the body.

xēr-ūs, s. [Gr. *ξηρός* (*xēros*) = withered, haggard.]

Zool.: A genus of Scurinae, with a few species, from Africa, where they burrow in the ground or among the roots of trees or bushes. There are two pairs of pectoral teeth; tail comparatively short; fur mixed with flattened spines. The best-known species, *Xerus rutilans*, is about twenty inches long, of which the tail forms nine; reddish-yellow above, paler on sides, whitish below.

xī-mēm'-ī-q, s. [Named after Francis Ximenes, a Spanish monk, who wrote a work upon Mexican plants in 1615.]

Bot.: A genus of Olacaceae, with three or

four known species. Large shrubs or small trees, often spicuous. Leaves entire, leathery; calyx very small, petals four, hairy inside; stamens eight, ovary with four cells, each one-seeded. *Ximenes americana*, the False Sassafras-wood, is a straggling Indian shrub, producing dull-white fragrant flowers, smelling like cloves, succeeded by small, oval, red or yellow pulpy fruits, an inch long, aromatic, but somewhat austere. They are eaten by the Indians, and by the natives of Senegal. The kernels taste like filberts.

xiph-i-ās, s. [Lat., from Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = as a sword, sword-shaped; as subst. = a sword-fish.]

1. **Ichthy.**: A genus of Xiphidae (q.v.), distinguished by the absence of ventral fins. The best known species is *Xiphias gladius*, the Common, or Mediterranean Sword-fish. Günther says that the distinction of species is beset with great difficulties, owing to the fact that but few specimens exist in Museums, and because the form of the dorsal fin, the length of the ventral, and the shape and length of the sword appear to change according to the age of individuals.

2. **Astronomy**:

(1) [BORADO, II. 1.]

(2) A comet shaped like a sword.

xī-phīd'-ī-ōn, s. [Gr. *ξίφιδιον* (*xiphidion*) = a small sword, dimin. from *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidae, from the Pacific coast of North America. Allied to *Centronotus* (q.v.).

xī-phīd'-ī-ūm, s. [XIPHINION.]

Bot.: A genus of Wachendorfiaceae. Liliaceous plants from South America. Simple stems, ensiform leaves, and somewhat secund nodding panicles of blue or white flowers.

xī-phī-ī-dēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xiphidae*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

1. **Ichthy.**: The sole family of the Acanthopterygian division, Xiphiformes (q.v.), with two genera, *Histioglanis* and *Xiphias* (q.v.). The upper jaw is produced into a long ensiform weapon.

2. **Palaeont.**: From the Chalk and the London Clay of Sheppey.

xiph-i-i-for-mēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *xiphias* = a sword-fish, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with a single family, Xiphidae (q.v.).

xiph-i-stēr-nūm, s. [Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword, and *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the breast.]

Compar. Anat.: The metasternum or ensiform process of the sternum; corresponding with the xiphoid cartilage in man.

xiph-ō, pref. [Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword.] Sword-shaped; having a sword-shaped process or processae.

xiph-ō-cō-lāp-tēs, s. [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *κολαπτης* (*kolaptes*) = a chisel.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of Dendrocolaptes, with five species ranging from Mexico to Bolivia. The sub-genus was established by Lesson for those species which have the bill bent.

xiph-ō-dōn, s. [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *δοῦν* (*doon*) = a tooth.]

Palaeont.: The type-genus of Xiphodontidae (q.v.), from the Eocene. The species were small, two-toed mammals, with a short tail, and long, slender limbs. Dentition complete; no fangs of a generalised selenodont type.

xiph-ō-dōn'-tī-dēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xiphodontia*, genit. *xiphodontia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Palaeont.: A family of Artiodactyle Ungulates, with three genera, Xiphodon, Cainotherium, and Microtherium, from the Eocene and Miocene of France. The species were probably intermediate between the Suidae and the Tragulidae.

xiph-ō-gād'-ūs, s. [Pref. *xipho-*, and Mod. Lat. *gulus*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Ophidiidae (q.v.), with a single species, confined to the East Indies. Body naked; a pair of canines developed in both jaws.

xiph-ō-gor-gī-q, s. [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *γοργός* (*gorgos*) = of or belonging to Gorgon.]

Zool.: A genus of Gorgonidae, a warm-water sea. The polypes form sword-shaped masses.

xiph-ō-īd, a. [Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword, and *είδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance, resembling a sword; shaped like a sword-form.]

xiphoid-cartilage, s. [ENSI-
FORM.]

xiph-ō-īd'-ī-qn, a. [XIPHON.]
Pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage.

xiph-ō-ph'-yl-lōn, a. [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *φυλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having ensiform leaves.

xiph-ōp-tēr-ūs, s. [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Trichuridae, Cene age.

xiph-ō-sūr-q, s. pl. [Gr. *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword, and *οὐρα* (*oura*) = a tail.]

1. **Zool.**: An order or sub-order of stomata (q.v.). Anterior segments together to form a broad, convex upon the dorsal surface of which the compound eyes and ocelli, the centre, the former nearly surrounded with a small labrum, a rudimentary antenna, and six pairs of a posterior segments more or less on their ventral surface a series of lamellar appendages; telson ensiform. One recent genus, *Limulus* (q.v.).

2. **Palaeont.**: Fossil genera named after the Upper Silurian to the Tertiary tract under Xiphosura.

xiph-ō-sūr'-aa, s. [XIPHOSURA.]
Division of the Xiphosura (q.v.).

*In the Devonian no certain traces of have yet been detected, but several types Carboniferous. —Nicholson. *Palaeont.* 1.

xiph-ō-teū'-thia, s. [Pref. *xipho-*, and Gr. *τενθα* (*tentha*) = a mussel-shell.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Belemnites, one species, from the Lias. Shell phragmacone, enveloped in a sheath.

xī-phēd'-rī-q, s. [Gr. *ξίφιδιον* (*xiphidion*) = a small sword, from *ξίφος* (*xiphos*) = a sword, and *ιδιον* (*idion*) = a mussel-shell.]

Entom.: A genus of Uroceridae, the antennae short, head round, neck long, palpi with five joints; larva born in the wood of the beech, the oak, the willow, &c. The typical species is *carmelus*. It is black, with white spots on the head and along the sides of the abdomen, and red legs. Length, an inch. This species, and another, *darinus*, are British.

xōn-ālt'-īto, s. [After Tetela d'Alto, Mexico, where found; suff. -ite (*Mex.*)]

Mín.: A massive mineral found with apophyllite and bastnaesite. Colour, white to gray; tough; silica, 49.80; lime, 46.47; water, equivalent to the formula $4CaO \cdot 8SiO_2$.

xū-lī-nēs pri-ō-nī-tēs, s. [Gr. *ξύλινος* (*xulinos*) = wooden; *πρίον* (*prion*) = a saw; suff. -ites.]

Palaeont.: A genus of fruits with woody, two-seeded legumes. The unites in a singular manner the of a legume and a drupe. Two known. *Xulinosprionites latus* has short and broad, with the apex unguiculate, the epicarp rugose and mammillate, the carp thin, and the endocarp thick. *giberiformis* has the legume long and irregular, the epicarp somewhat flattened, the sarcocarp pithy, the cells very endocarp thick. Externally it is a piece of ginger-root, and it is fractured that it is found to be. Both species are from the Lower Sheppey. (Bowerbank: *Fossil Fru.*)

xyl-an-thrax, s. [Pref. *xyl-*, and Gr. *άνθραξ* (*anthrax*) = coal or charcoal.] **Petrol.**: Wood coal or charcoal, obtained from mineral coal.

āto, āt, āre, amīdat, whāt, fāl, fāther: wā, wēt, hēre, camēl, hār, thēre: pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine;
er, wōre, wēl, wōrk, whā, sēn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fāl; wā, sīrian. **a, ae = ē; ey = ā; qu**

xyl-lar'-i-a, s. [Fem. of *Μελ.* Lat. *xylarias* growing in woods, from Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of *Fumariaceae*. Branched, horny, or fleshy fruit, often with clavate lobes, whitish and rarely when young, afterwards brown or black. Perithecia horry, centrally immersed all over the branches; centre black, composed of ash, with eight usually unisepate spores. The largest species are tropical, but several are found in Britain on rotten wood, stumps of trees, &c. The most common is *Xylaria hypoxylon*.

xyl-lóm, s. [Gr. *ξύλη* (*xulē*) = timber.]

Bot.: Naegeli's name for one of two groups into which the permanent tissues of a fibrovascular bundle can be divided. It is composed of parenchymatous cells, wood fibres, vascular cells, and true vessels, in which the walls of the cells generally become ligneous. From it the wood is developed.

xylom-parenchyma, s.

Bot.: The medullary rays. (*Thomd.*)

xyl-lóna, s. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. -*ina*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10} = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2$. Dimethylbenzene. A colourless, volatile liquid found in that portion of light coal-tar oil which distils over between 136° and 141°. It admits of three isomeric modifications, depending on the relative position of the two methyl atoms: viz., orthoxylene, prepared synthetically by the action of sodium on a mixture of orthobromotoluene and methylic iodide, boils at 140-141°; metaxylene, obtained by distilling xylene or mesityllic acid with lime, boils at 137°; and paraxylene, prepared by the action of sodium on bromotoluene and methylic iodide, boils at 136-137°. On passing xylene through a red-hot tube, it is resolved into benzene, toluene, and other hydrocarbons.

xylene-diamino, s. [*Xylylene-diamine*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8Cl_2O_2 = C_6H_4(CH_2)_2SO_2Cl_2$. A yellow oil obtained by triturating xylene-sulphate of sodium with phosphorus pentachloride, warming the mixture, and pouring the product into water.

xylene-sulphurio acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}SO_4 = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2SO_3H$. Xylenesulphuric acid. Sulphoxylic acid. Produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on xylene. It is very soluble in water, and by dry distillation is reconverted into xylene. With the oxides it forms salts called xylene-sulphates, its potassium and sodium salts being soluble in water and alcohol, and crystallizing from the latter in silky laminae.

xyl-lén-ól, s. [Formed from Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood, and Eng. suff. -*ol*.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}O = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2OH$. Dimethylphenol. An eight-carbon phenol, produced by using oxymesityllic acid with potash. It melts at 75°, and boils at 213-5°.

xyl-lén-yl, s. [*Xylyl*.]

xyl-lén-yl-a-mine, s. [Eng. *xylynyl*, and *amine*.] [*Xylydine*.]

xyl-leu'-teg, s. [Gr. *ξύλευμα* (*xuleuma*) = another wood.]

Entom.: A genus of *Zeuridae*. *Xyloteles cossus* is a modern name for the Goat-moth (q.v.), better known as *Cossus ligniperda*.

xyl-li, s. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: A genus of *Eumimosaceae*, having sessile, sickle-shaped, compressed, woody leaflets, with pinnations between the seeds. *Xylia dolabriformis* (= *Mimosa xylocarpa* of Roxburgh), the ironwood tree of Peru and Aracan, a large deciduous tree growing in India and Burmah, yields a red resin, and oil is expressed from its seeds. The wood is very durable; it has been used in India and Burmah for railway sleepers, piles and beams of bridges, telegraph-posts, the handles of agricultural implements, boat-building, &c.

xyl-lic, s. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. -*ic*.] Derived from wood.

xylic acid, s.

Chem.: $C_3H_4O_2 = CO \cdot OH \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_3$. Prepared from iron-metaxylene by the action of sodium and carbonic anhydride. It crystal-

lizes in large monoclinic prisms, slightly soluble in water, more so in alcohol, and melts at 126°.

xyl-lid'-a-mine, s. [*Xylydine*.]

xyl-lid'-ic, s. [Eng. *xylic*; suff. -*id*, -*ic*.] Derived from wood.

xylic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2XCO \cdot OH$. Obtained by oxidising pseudo-cumene, xylic acid, and paraxylic acid with dilute nitric acid. It forms colourless crystals, slightly soluble in water, and melts at 280° to 283°.

xyl-li-dine, s. [Eng. *xylicene*; suff. -*id*, -*ine*.] [*Xylydine*.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{11}N = C_6H_5(CH_2)_2N$. Amidoxylene. Amidoxylol. Xylylamine. A base homologous with aniline, produced by the action of ammonium sulphide or stannous chloride on nitroxylenes. It is a colourless liquid, heavier than water, and boiling at 215°. Heated with tin and hydrochloric acid, it solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass, which appears to be a compound of xylylene hydrochlorate with stannous chloride.

xyl-lin-a, s. [Lat. *xylinum*; Gr. *ξύλινον* (*xulinon*) = cotton.]

Entom.: The typical genus of *Xyliniidae* (q.v.). Antennae slightly enlarged in the male; abdomen depressed, somewhat crested; forewings narrow, elongate, the edges nearly parallel. British species three, the Conformist, *Xylina conformis*, the Nonconformist, *X. zincitellii*, and the Gray Shoulder Knot, *X. rhizolitha*.

xyl-lin-i-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xylina*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idae*.]

Entom.: A family of *Noctulina*. Antennae generally simple; thorax thick; often crested anteriorly; wings folded in repose like a flattened roof. Caterpillars long, smooth, generally brilliantly coloured. British genera, six; species, nineteen. [*SHARK-MOTH*.]

xyl-lite, s. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. -*ite* (*lith*); Gr. *xylich*.]

Min.: Probably a hydrous *Asbestos*, according to Dana.

xyl-ló, pref. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = fire-wood, wood, timber, a tree.] Of, belonging to, or derived from wood.

xyló-quinone, s. [*Phlorone*.]

xyl-ló-bál-sa-mum, s. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood, and *βάλσαμον* (*balsamon*) = balsam.] 1. The wood of the balsam-tree.

2. A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of *Amyris gileadensis* in water.

xyl-ló-bí-ús, s. [Pref. *xyló*, and Gr. *βίος* (*bios*) = life.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Chilognatha*, family *Archinidea*. Segments divided by cross sutures into numerous fragments. Several species occur in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, and one in those of Scotland. The type, *Xylobius sigillaris*, of the Nova Scotia Coal-field, found by Sir J. W. Dawson in the hollow trunks of *Sigillaria*, &c. *Xylobius* is the earliest known representative of the *Myriapoda*.

xyl-ló-cám-pa, s. [Pref. *xyló*, and Gr. *κάμψ* (*kamp*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of *Xyliniidae*, with one British species, *Xylcampta lithorhiza*, the Early Gray Moth. The long caterpillar feeds exposed on honeysuckle in June, July, and August.

xyl-ló-carp, s. [*Xylocarpus*.]

Bot.: A hard and woody fruit.

xyl-ló-car-póus, s. [*Xylocarpus*.] Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

xyl-ló-car-pús, s. [Pref. *xyló*, and Gr. *καρπός* (*karp*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of *Trichilex* (q.v.), now generally combined with *Carpa* (q.v.).

xyl-ló-chlóre, s. [Pref. *xyló*, and Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = green.]

Min.: The same as *OXHAVERITE* (q.v.).

xyl-ló-chlór-ic, s. [Pref. *xyló*, and Gr. *χλωρός* (*chlōros*) = green.] (See compound.)

xylochloric-acid, s.

Chem.: Fordos' name for the green colouring matter of decayed wood. It may be extracted by chloroform.

xyl-ló-ó-pa, s. [Gr. *ξύλοπος* (*xulopos*) = hewing or felling wood, *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood, and *οπή* (*opē*) = a cutting.]

Entom.: A large genus of *Scaphitoides*, with sharp-pointed mandibles by which they bore holes in timber. In several species the females are black, while the males are bright-yellow. [*CARPENTER-BEE*.]

xyl-ló-crýpt-ite, s. [Pref. *xyló*; Gr. *κρυπτός* (*kryptos*) = concealed, hidden, and suff. -*ite* (*itis*).]

Min.: The same as *SCHWERTERITE* (q.v.).

xyl-ló-dí-úm, s. [Gr. *ξύλινος* (*xulinos*) = hard as wood, woody; pref. *xyló*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: An *Achæniacea* (q.v.).

xyl-ló-graph, s. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

"Some of the xylographs of the first edition of the *Biblia Pauperum*."—*Saturday Review*, March 23, 1866, p. 420.

xyl-ló-gra-phér, s. [Eng. *xylograph*; -*er*.] One who engraves on wood.

"A paper was read by Mr. George Clow, *xylographer*."—*Athenæum*, May 11, 1866, p. 626.

xyl-ló-gráph-ic, **xyl-ló-gráph-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *xylograph*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Pertaining or relating to xylography (q.v.).

xyl-ló-gra-phý, s. [Eng. *xylograph*; -*y*.]

1. A mode of printing or gilding from the natural surface of the wood. A piece of wood is selected of fine quality, having the pattern of grain desired. The surface is treated chemically to open the pores. After it is dry the surface is painted and a sized sheet of paper laid over the board, and both run together between rollers in the manner of copier-printing. The paint is then transferred to the board, the differences in the absorbent qualities of the board determining the depth of colour. The paper is laid face downward on the article to be ornamented, and rubbed on the back with a soft pad to transfer the impression.

2. A name given to a process of decorative painting on wood. A selected pattern or design is drawn on wood, which is then engraved, or the design is reproduced in zinc by the ordinary method. An electrolytic cast is taken from the woodcut or zinc plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the stereotype under regulated pressure with pigments prepared for the purpose. The colour penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after being French-polished, or covered with a fluid enamel, the wood may be imbedded, assembled, or even sand-papered without destroying the pattern. (*Lec.*)

xyl-ló-id, s. [*Xyloidin*.]

Chem.: Löwig's name for the radicle *xylyl*, $C_{10}H_9$.

xyl-ló-id, s. [*Xyloidin*.] Having the nature of wood; resembling wood.

xyl-ló-l-din, s. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*), and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_2 = C_6H_5(NO_2)_2O_2$. Pyroxam. Nitramidin. Explosive starch. An explosive compound, discovered by Braconnot in 1833, and prepared by triturating starch with fuming nitric acid till it is reduced to a semi-fluid mass, and adding twenty-five parts of water. It is a white, insoluble, and tasteless powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform, slightly soluble in glacial acetic acid. When struck with a hammer it detonates, melts when heated, and bursts into flame at 180°, leaving a carbonaceous residue. 100 parts of starch yield 130 parts of *xyloidin*.

xyl-ló-l-dine, s. [*Xyloidin*.]

Chem.: The same as *Xylydine* (q.v.).

xyl-ló-l, s. [Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood; suff. -*al*.] [*Xylene*.]

xyl-ló-ál-phúr-ic, s. [Pref. *xyló*, and Eng. *sulphuric*.] Derived from or containing xylene and sulphuric acid.

bil, **bóy**; **póut**, **jówl**; **eat**, **qoll**, **chorus**, **chin**, **tengh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-clan**, **-clan** = **aban**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **ahún**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **ahún**. **-clous**, **-tious**, **-sious** = **ahún**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

air, **marine**; **gō**, **pā**. **ey** = **ā**; **qu** = **kw**.

xyloisulphuric acid, *s.* [XYLENE-ALPHURIC ACID.]

xy-lô-mô-lûm, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *μάλον* (malon) = an apple.]

Bot.: A genus of Grevillidae (q.v.). Australian trees, with opposite leaves, axillary spikes of flowers, and very thick, woody fruit, inversely pear-shaped. One species, *Xylosum pyriforme*, is cultivated in British greenhouses.

xy-lô-pâl, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Eng. *opal*.]

Min.: The same as WOOD-OPAL (q.v.).

xy-lô-pê-m, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylopia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Anonaceae: stamens indefinite in number; ovules, fewer or many, inserted in the ventral suture of the fruit.

xy-lôph-â-ga, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *φάγω* (phagô) = eat.]

1. *Entomology* (As a Plural):

(1) A section of Securifera, including those Sawflies the larvae of which burrow in the woody portions of plants instead of eating the leaves. [Stenobothridae, LACERTIDAE.]

(2) A sub-tribe of Rhynchophora, comprehending those weevils which, both in their immature and in their perfect state, bore into the solid wood of trees.

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Pholadidae (q.v.), with two species, from Norway, Britain, and South America. Shell globular, with a transverse furrow; interior margin reflected, covered by two accessory valves within which the animal is included, except the contractile siphons. The species burrow in floating wood and in timbers which are always covered by the sea.

xy-lôph-â-gan, *s.* [XYLOPHAGA.] Any animal of the group Xylophaga.

xy-lôph-â-gi, *s. pl.* [XYLOPH-â-gi.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Beetles, tribe Tetramera, instituted by Latreille, and approximately equal to the family Scolytidae (q.v.).

xy-lô-phâg-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophagæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera, now reduced to a sub-family, Xylophaginae, or Xylophagidae (q.v.).

xy-lô-phâ-gi-næ, **xy-lô-phâg-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophagæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or *-idæ*, & fem. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Stratiomyidae, having seven or eight free abdominal segments. The larvae are believed to live in rotten wood. Some South American species are an inch and a quarter long.

xy-lôph-â-gouâ, *s.* [XYLOPHAGA.] Feeding on and boring into wood.

Chem.: *terrestris* is one of the most injurious xylophagous crustaceans known. It is commonly found associated with an other wood-borer, the *Limnoria lignorum*.—Cassell's Nat. Hist., vi. 212.

xy-lôph-â-gûs, *s.* [XYLOPHAGA.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Xylophaginae (q.v.). The larvae live in dead and decaying wood or in carbon mould. There are a dozen or more species in North America. The adults bear a remarkable resemblance to certain hymenopterous insects.

xy-lô-phâ-gi-â, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *φάσις* (phasis) = appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Night Moths, family Acanthidae. Antennae long, pubescent in the male; abdomen long, crested; fore wings long, more or less denticulated. British species six, the type being *Xylophasia polyodon*, the Dark Arches, a night moth having the fore wings grayish-brown, with four transverse, toothed, paler lines, and another from the centre of the wing; expansion of wings an inch and three-quarters to two inches. Common.

xy-lôph-â-ian, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophilus*]; Eng. suff. *-ian*.]

Entom.: Any individual belonging to the Xylophili (q.v.).

xy-lôph-â-li, *s. pl.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *φίλος* (philos) = to love.]

Entom.: A section of Lamellicorn Beetles, including Macleay's Dynastidae and Rutelidae (q.v.).

xy-lôph-â-lôta, *s.* [XYLOPHILL.] Growing upon or feeding on wood.

xy-lô-phône, *s.* A musical instrument consisting essentially of a row of parallel bars of wood, of graduated lengths, which are played upon with small mallets.

xy-lôph-â-lô, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (phyllo) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Phyllanthaceae (q.v.), sometimes reduced to a sub-genus of Phyllanthus. Shrubs, without leaves, but with leaf-like branches bearing the flowers on notches in their margin. Natives of the tropics, especially of the West Indies, where they are called Besale Laurels and Love-flowers.

xy-lô-pi-â, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *πίος* (pios) = sharp, bitter.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Xylopæe (q.v.). Trees or shrubs, with oblong or lanceolate leaves and axillary bracteate panicles, one or many flowered; calyx, three to five-lobed, the segments ovate, acute, coriaceous; petals, six, in two rows, the outer three the largest; stamens, many, inserted into a globose receptacle; carpels, two to fifteen, each with one or two seeds. Known species about twelve, some of which are often placed in the genus *Alseodaphne* (q.v.). Natives of South America and the West Indies. They readily strike root when a small fragment of them is placed in the ground. *Xylopia sericea*, the Pindaiba of Rio Janeiro, bears a highly aromatic fruit, which may be used as pepper, with which it agrees in its flavour. Good cordage is made from the fibres of its bark. The wood, bark, and berries of *X. glabra*, the Bitter-wood of the West Indies, taste like orange-seeds, and impart a similar flavour to the wild pigeons which feed on them. It is said to be useful in colic and for creating an appetite. Martius believes the fruit of *X. grandiflora* to constitute a valuable febrifuge used by the South American Indians. The dry fruits of *X. aromatica* form the *Piper orthopneum* of commerce, used as pepper by the West African negroes.

xy-lô-py-rôg-ra-phÿ, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (xulon) = wood; *γράφω* (graphô) = to write, to draw.] The act or art of drawing poker-pictures (q.v.).

xy-lô-rôt-in-ite, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Eng. *resinite*; Gr. *ξύλον* (xulon) = wood.]

Min.: A hydrocarbon compound obtained by the action of alcohol on fossil pine-wood. Massive, but crystallizes in needles of the orthorhombic system from a naphtha solution. Colour, white.

xy-lô-rôt-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *xylostrium* (xylot) = Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A glycoside obtained from the berries of the Fly Honey-suckle (*Lonicera xylostema*). It is non-volatile, very bitter, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and yields sugar when decomposed by acids.

xy-lô-têch-nô-grâph-â-lô, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *τέχνη* (technê) = an art, and *γράφω* (graphô) = to write, to draw.] The art of staining wood in colors.

xy-lô-tile, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *τίλος* (tilos) = a fibre.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral; according to Dana is probably but an altered asbestos.

xy-lô-trû-pôg, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *τρύπαω* (trypaô) = to bore, to pierce.]

Entom.: A genus of Dynastidae or Dynastinae, formerly merged in Dynastes. It includes large lamellicorn beetles. *Xylotrypa guilem*, a native of Malacca, attacks the cocconut palm.

xy-lô-tyl, *s.* [Gr. *ξύλον* (xulon) = wood; suff. *-yl*.]

Chem.: C₆H₆. The hypothetical radicle of xylene.

xy-lô-tyl-â-mine, *s.* [Eng. *xylyl*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: This name belongs to a base, C₆H₅-H₂N = C₆H₅-CH₂-NH₂ (not yet obtained), related to benzylamine, C₆H₅-H₂N, in the same manner as xylylene, C₆H₄(NH₂)₂ = C₆H₄(NH₂)₂-CH₂, is related to tolnidine, C₆H₄(NH₂)₂-CH₃. (Watts.)

xy-lô-tyl-ône, *s.* [Eng. *xylyl*; *-one*.]

Chem.: C₆H₆. A diatomic radicle related

to xylyl, C₆H₆. In the same manner, the radicle is related to ethyl. (Watts.)

xylylene-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: C₆H₄(NH₂)₂ = C₆H₄(NH₂)₂. A crystalline compound, the action of tin and hydrochloric acid on it yields a soluble alcohol, insoluble in ether.

xy-lô-tyl-â, *s.* [Eng. *xylyl*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: C₆H₅ = C₆H₅. A crystalline body obtained by oxidation with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. It is sparingly soluble in boiling alcohol and ether, and melts at 273°. On treating it with acid, it is converted into insoluble

xy-lô-tyl-â, *s.* [Xyryl.]

Bot. (Pl.): The order Xyryl (Lindley).

xy-lô-tyl-â-gâ-m, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xyridæ*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: Xyridæ; an order of Endemioideae of the alliance Xyridales. Herbaria plants, with fibrous roots; leaves, ensiform, or filiform, with enlarged sheathing bases; flowers in racemes, axillary heads; sepals three; corolla gamopetalous, with three or four coloured petaloid divisions; stamens, three, alternate with the corolla, sterile; style trilocular, one-celled, with parietal placentae; numerous ovules; fruit capsular.

Chiefly natives of the Tropics. Genera, Abudoba and Xyris (q.v.).

xy-lô-tyl-â-gâ, *s.* [XYRIDALIA.]

Bot.: If or belonging to the order Xyridaceae, or to the alliance. (Lindley.)

xy-lô-tyl-â-lôg, *s. pl.* [Masc. Lat. *xyridalis*.]

Bot.: Lindley's fourteenth alliance. Hypogynous, bisexual. Endemioideae with copious albumen. Four orders, Phyllocladaceae, Xymenophyllaceae, and Mayaceae. (Lindley.)

xy-lô-tyl-â-lôg, *s. pl.* [Masc. Lat. *xyridalis*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Xyridaceae. Plants, with narrow, linear leaves, and scapes bearing heads of yellow flowers. Known species about 100. Native of the Eastern Himalayas and root of *Xyris indica* India against ringworm, itchy skin, &c. These of *X. cuneolata* and *X. indica* are used for a similar purpose, the former, the latter in Brazil.

xy-lô-tyl-â-lôg, *s. pl.* [Masc. Lat. *xyridalis*.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceae. Perennial shrubs with large, three-lobed corolla bell-shaped, with spread, stained corona at the top of the tube, consisting of ten parts or series. Known species eight, one from the Cape of Good Hope, the remaining one, *Xylenolobium* from Senegambia, where its root is used by the negroes. *X. paddyolium* is an English garden.

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late, fat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thère; pine, pît, sîre, eîr, marino

or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, wôh, sên; mûte, cûb, cûre, quîte, cûr, rôle, rôll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â:

yān-ér, yām-mér, yam-our, yom-er, v. t. [A.S. *gomerian* = to lament, from *grimer* (O. L. Ger. *jāmar*, O. H. Ger. *yamer*) = to lament, *hile*; O. H. Ger. *jāmaron* = to lament; Ger. *jammern*.] To lament, to fret, to cry, to yell, to whine. (Scotch or Provincial.)

"The child . . . does yammer constantly, that can't be denied."—*Miss Ferrier: Marriage*, ch. xix.

• **yane, v. i.** [YANK, v.]

yānk (1), s. [YANK, v.]

1. A jerk, a twitch. (Amer.)

2. A quick, sharp stroke or blow. (Scotch.)

3. (Pl.): A kind of leggings. (Prov.)

yānk (2), s. An abbreviation of Yankee (q.v.).

yānk, v. t. & i. [Ety. doubtful; perhaps a nasalized form akin to Ger. *jagen* = to hunt.] [YACR.]

A. Transitive:

1. To twitch or jerk powerfully. (Amer.)

2. To snatch away unexpectedly. (Amer.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To work cleverly and actively. Often with *on*: as, She yanked *on* at the work.

2. To speak in a yelling or affected tone; to scold, to nag.

Yān-koē, a & s. [A word of doubtful origin. According to Mr. Heckwelder (*Indian Nations*, p. 112, quoted in *Bartlett: Dict. of Americanisms*, s.v.), the word was the first effort of the Indians "to imitate the sound of the national name of the English, which they pronounced *Yankees*." According to Dr. W. Gordon (*Hist. Amer. War*, 1789, l. 324-5, quoted by Skeat), it was a favourite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and meant "excellent," as a *yankee* good horse, *yankee* good rider, &c. He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by-word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally as a term of slight reproach. Skeat, with reference to this account of the origin of the word, compares Lowland Scotch *yanke* = a sharp, clever, forward woman; *yanke* = an agile girl, an incessant talker, also = a smart stroke, a great falsehood, the fundamental idea being that of quick motion. [YAMR, s., YANK (1), s.] Webster refers to another etymology; that it is "a corruption of *Junkin*, a dimin. of *John*, a nickname given to the English colonists of Connecticut by the Dutch settlers of New York;" but this is rejected by Skeat as looking "very like a pure invention."] **A. As substantive:**

1. The popular name for the citizens of New England, but frequently applied by foreigners to all the inhabitants of the United States. During the American Revolution it was applied to all the insurgents, and during the Civil War it was the term commonly applied by the Confederate soldiers to the Federals.

2. A glass of whiskey sweetened with molasses. (Amer.)

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Yankees, or Americans.

Yankee-doodle, s.

1. The name given to a famous air, now regarded as the national air of the United States. Very many accounts have been given of its origin: some have professed to trace it to the time of the Great Rebellion, and have asserted that "Nankee Doodle" was a nickname for Cromwell, and that the rhyme

"Nankee Doodle came to town, on a little pony,
He stuck a feather in his cap, and called his macaroni,"

referred to his entry into Oxford. The term "macaroni" sufficiently confutes the theory, for the Macaroni Club did not come into existence till the middle of the eighteenth century. In all probability the tune is of English origin, and not more than a hundred and fifty years old. The first mention of it in print is said to occur in the Boston *Journal of the Times* for September, 1768:

"Those passing in boats observed great rejoicings, and that the *Yankee Doodle* song was the capital piece in the band of music."

The words, probably composed by Dr. Schneck-hurg who served under General Amherst, in the French and Indian war of 1755, are now never heard. According to Mr. Barclay Squire,

"as a melody it has little beyond similitude in its favour, but there is a quaint direct and incisive character about it which redeems it from vulgarity, besides which the historical associations of the tune, connected as it is with the establishment of American Independence, should have saved it from some of the criticisms to which it has been subjected." (*Grove: Dict. Music*.)

2. A Yankee.

Yankee doodledom, s. A term occasionally applied by the people of the Southern States to New England.

Yankee-gang, s. An arrangement in a saw-mill (Canada) adapted for logs of 2 inches diameter and under. It consists of two sets of gang-saws, having parallel ways in the immediate vicinity of each other. One is the slabbing-gang, and reduces the log to a balk and slab-boards. The balk is then shifted to the stock-gang, which rips it into lumber.

Yān-koē-fied, s. [Eng. *Yankee*; *fy*, -ed.] Like a Yankee; after the Yankee fashion.

"The Colonel whittled away at a bit of stick in the most *Yankee-fied* way possible."—*A Story Yankee in Texas*, p. 114. (*Bartlett*.)

Yān-koē-lpm, s. [Eng. *Yankee*; -ism.] An idiom or practice of the Yankee.

"Approaching very fast the subtle *id* of *yankeedom*."—*Thomas Moore: Diary*, vii. 231.

yān-kār, yān-kle, s. [YANK, v.]

1. A sharp, clever, forward woman.

2. An agile girl; an incessant speaker.

3. A smart stroke.

4. A great falsehood.

† Scotch in all senses.

• **yān-kū, s.** [YANKEE.]

Naut.: Some species of ship.

"Yaving like a Dutch *yank*."—*Bartlett: Mr. L. Graham*, ch. iii.

yān-ō lite, s. [Gr. *lav* (lav) = a violet, and *leitos* (leitos) = a stone; Ger. *yanolithe*.]

† In: The same as AXINITE (q.v.).

yaourt, s. [Turk.] A fermented liquor or milk-beer, similar to koumiss, made by the Turks. (*Simmonds*.)

• **yāp, v. i.** [Icel. *gjalpa* = to yelp; cf. Fr. *japper* = to bark.] To yelp, to bark.

• **yāp, s.** [YAP, v.] The cry of a dog; a bark, a yelp.

ya-pock, s. [Named from the river Yapock, or Oyapock, separating French Guiana from Brazil, where the species was first found.]

Zool.: *Cheironectes variegatus* (or *palmatus*), from Guiana and Brazil. It is rather larger than a common rat, with large, naked ears, and a long, nearly naked, tail; for brown above, with three transverse bright gray bands, interrupted in the middle, white below. Its habits closely resemble those of the otter, and it feeds on crustaceans and other aquatic animals. (*CHEIRONECTES*, 2.)

yap-on, s. [Native name (?)]

[Bot.: The South Sea tea, *Illex vomitoria*.] [LEX.]

• **yār, v. i.** [YARR, v.]

yar, yare, a. [Ety. doubtful.] Sour, brackish. (Prov.)

• **yār-age (age as lē), s.** [Eng. *yar(e)*; -age.] Naut.: The manageable character of a ship at sea.

"To the end that he might, with his light ships well manned with watermen, turn and environ the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of gage, both for their bigness, as also for the lack of watermen to row them."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 241.

yarb, s. [See def.] A provincial corruption of herb.

"Some skill in *yarbs*, as she called her simples."—*Kincaid: Westward Ho!* ch. iv.

yard (1), *yarde (1), *yerd (1), *yerde (1), s. [A.S. *gyrd*, *gyrd* = a stick, a rod; cogn. with Dut. *garde* = a twig, a rod; Ger. *gerde* = a rod, a switch; O. H. Ger. *gera*, *kerta* = a rod, *gert* = a goad; Icel. *gaddr* = a goad, spike, sting; A.S. *gād* = a goad; Goth. *gards* = a goad, prick, sting.] [GAD, GOAD.]

1. Ordinary Language:

• 1. A rod, a stick. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 149.)

• 2. A long piece of timber, as the like.

3. A pole or rod for measuring yard-stick or yard-measure.

4. The British and American s measure, being equal to three feet six inches. (MEASURE, s., ¶ 1.) For cloth measure the yard is divided into quarters = sixteen nails. A square contains nine square feet, and a twenty-seven cubic feet. A yard-centimetres, a square yard = 836 centimetres, and a cubic yard = 76 centimetres.

• For if measure anything by a whether the thing I measure be longer or that supposed yard, though perhaps measure by be not exactly the standard. (*On Hand: Orders*, bk. ii. ch. xiv.)

5. The male organ of generation.

† Naut.: A spar slung from a serving to extend a sail. Yards-square, lateen, or lug-sail. Yardsails are suspended across the masts and are of a cylindrical form from the middle, which is termed towards the extremities, which are yard-arms.

• ¶ Under one's yard: In one's power to one's authority or power.

"Ho, quod he, I am under your power."—*Chaucer*.

yard-arm, s.

Naut.: Either end of a yard, or part of it which is outside the sheer. "His imagination was full of sails, yadders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ Yard-arm and yard-arm:

Naut.: The situation of two longside of each other so near yard-arms cross or touch.

• **yard-land, s.** A measure of land varying in different countries from fifteen to forty acres; a virgate.

yard-measure, yard-stick, s. A measure of rod, three feet in length measure cloth, &c.

yard-tackle, s.

Naut.: A threefold tackle depending from the end of a lower yard-arm, for hoisting and other weights.

yard (2), *yarde (2), yerd (2), s. [A.S. *gyrd* = an inclosure, a garden; Dut. *gaard* = a yard, a garden; Prov. Eng. *garth*; Sw. *gård*; O. H. Ger. *garto*; M. garte; Ger. *garten*; Russ. *gorod*; Lat. *hortus* = a garden; Gr. *choros* = a courtyard, an enclosure. Double and *garth*.]

1. A small piece of enclosed ground, particularly adjoining or attached to a house, whether in front, behind, or around. "In our yard I saw a murderous lion that on my lily would have done."—*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, bk. i. c. x.

2. An inclosed piece of ground and business, work, or manufacture is as, a brick-yard, a dock-yard, &c.

3. A garden, particularly a kitchen-garden. (Scotch.)

yard, v. t. [YARD (2), s.] To inclose up in a yard; to keep in a yard.

"Yarded" sheep should have a constant water always in troughs before them. —*1890*

• **yard-ēl, s.** [Eng. *yard* (1), s.; -el.] A yard measure.

"Measuring lines like linen, by a yard-ēl."—*Deville: Memoirs*, l. 424.

† **yard-wānd, s.** [Eng. *yard* (1), s.; -wand.] A yard-stick. (*Tennyson*, l. 13.)

• **yāre, a & adv.** [A.S. *garru*, *garru* = quick, prompt; cogn. with Dut. *garr*, done, dressed (as meat), (*adv.*) *garr* = (a.) perfect, *garru*, *gerra*, *gerr* = quite, wholly; Mid. H. Ger. *gar*, *garu*, *karo* = prepared, *gar* = wholly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ready, prepared.

"This Tereus let me, his ship, be ready."—*Chaucer: Legend*, bk. i. c. 1.

2. Ready, quick, dexterous, active (of persons.)

"Be yare in thy preparation."—*Spenser: Faerie Queene*, bk. i. c. 1.

āte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sir, marine; or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. ā, æ = ē; ey = ā; qu

ous = shūs. -ble, -die, &c. = bəl, dəl.

bāi, bāy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -ciau, -tian = shau. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -sion = xhün. -cioua, -tioua, -sious = shüa. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

first six months intimates to the tenant his intention not to renew it. The tenant may obtain year after year till the notice of non-renewal is given.

your book.

1. A book published annually containing new or additional work published each year, and supply fresh information compiled on matters in regard to which continually taking place.

2. A book containing statutes enacted in the courts of the time of Edward II. to that time, and published annually.

1. A unit of time, marked by the revolution of the earth in its orbit. The year is either astronomical or civil. The former is determined by astronomical observation, and consists of the time which elapses between two successive passages of the earth to the same point of the heavens to which the revolution is referred. When the earth's motion is referred to a fixed point in the heavens, as a fixed star, the time of revolution is the time which elapses from the moment when the star, the sun, and the earth are in a straight line, till the sun occupies the same position in this line, called a sidereal year. If the revolution is referred to one of the equinoctial points, the year is somewhat shorter than the sidereal year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes.

yeared, a. [Eng. year; -ed.]
years; aged.

year-ling, s. & c. (Eng. year-ling.)

A. As subst. : A young animal
or in the second year of his age.
B. As adj. : Being one year old.
"A yearling bullock to the main
lained, unconscious of the p

year -ly. * **years** -ly. * **years** -ly. * **years** -ly.
(*Eup.* year; -ly.)
A. As adjective:
1. Happening, accruing, or re-
year.

**2. Comprehended in a year;
in a year.**

"The yearly course that brings the
 Shall never see it but a holiday.
 A. A. A. A.

4. Having the growth of a year

B. *As adv.*: Annually; every year.
" Yearly thy herds in vigour w

Dryden: Virgil.
yōarn (1), * yearne, * yern

(1) F.R. [A.S. *gyrnian* = to yell
scream, from *gyrn* = despoils,
with *leel*, *gyrna* = to destroy.

eager; Goth. *guirjan* = to long for; *guirns* = desirous; O. H. Ger. *Guir* = to long for; Ger.

Grē. *agratia* = to long for; Gr. = to rejoice; *χάρα* (*chara*) = joy = grace; Lat. *gratia* = grace;

to desire.) To feel mental un-
longing desire, tenderness, affec-
tion, the like: to be filled with eagerness.

"Joseph made haste, for his bowels

* wōrm (9) * worm (9) * vor

A.S. pref. *ge-*. *Eren* is a corruption

ermen = to grieve, from A.S. *eremian* = to grieve, to vex: also *je-urman*, wretched, miserable (1800). *erment* = to grieve, to vex (1800).

arm = poor, indigent; Icel. *armur*, Dan. & Sw. *arm*; Goth. *arm*.

A. Intrans. : To grieve ; to distress ; to modify.

And we must yearn therefore

B. Trans. : To pain, to grieve
to vex.

"She laments for it, that it would
to see it."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*

pine, pl't, sūre, sūr, marine

PROBLEM 1. $u_x = 0$; $u_y = 1$.

yellow-ammer, *s.* (See extract under YELLOW-HAMMER.)

yellow-archangel, *s.*
Bot.: *Glaucolobos luteus*.

yellow-baboon, *s.* (WOOD-BABOON.)

yellow-balaam, *s.*
Bot.: A species of Balsaminaceae, *Impatiens Noli tangere*.

yellow-bark, *s.* The yellow, or orange-yellow, febrifugal bark of *Cinchona* *flava* or *parviflora*, consisting of the inner or inner bark. Called also *Cassaya* bark.

yellow-bellied flying-phalanger, *s.* (PETAURUS.)

yellow-bellied water-mouse, *s.*
Zool.: *Hydromys chrysogaster*, from New South Wales.

yellow-berries, *a pl.* The dried, unripe berries of *Rhamnus infectiorum*. They are brought from the South of Europe and the Levant to be used in dyeing.

yellow-billed woodpecker, *s.*
Ornith.: *Sphyrapicus varius*, distributed over the United States.

yellow-bird, *s.*
Ornithology:

1. *Chrysomitris tristis*, the American Gold-finch, or Thrush-bird, generally distributed over North America. Length about five inches; male bright gamboge-yellow, with black crown, wings, and tail; band across wings, inner margin of tail feathers, and tail coverts white; female of duller plumage.

2. *Dendroica aestiva*, common throughout the United States. Length about five inches; head and lower parts bright yellow, rest of upper parts olive-yellow; back, breast, and sides streaked with brownish-red; two yellow bands on wings. Called also the Yellow-bell Warbler and Summer Yellow Bird. The Cowbird often deposits one of its parasitic eggs in the nest of the Summer Yellow Bird, which being unable to eject the large strange egg, pecks a hole in it and buries it at the bottom of the nest. If by chance the Cowbird visits the same nest a second time, the egg is again buried, and thus are formed the three-storied nests occasionally found by egg-hunters. (Bridges & Dana.)

yellow-blossomed, *a.* Bearing or having yellow blossoms.

yellow-boy, *s.* A gold coin, especially a guinea or a sovereign. (Slang.)
"John did not starve the cause; there wanted not yellow-boys to save content."—*Arbutnot John Bull*.

yellow-browed warbler, *s.*
Ornith.: *Phylloscopus superciliosus*, a rare British visitor from western Asia.

yellow-bugle, *s.*
Bot.: *Apocynum champhylla*.

yellow-bunting, *s.* (YELLOW-HAMMER.)

yellow-cartilage, *s.*
Anat.: A kind of cartilage in which the fibres are similar to those of Elastic tissue (q.v.).

yellow-caul, *s.*
Bot.: *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*.

yellow-centaury, *s.*
Bot.: The same as YELLOWWORT (q.v.).

yellow-chestnut, *s.*
Bot.: *Quercus Cusanea*.

yellow-copperas, *s.*
Min.: A translucent mineral of a yellow colour and pearly lustre, consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, sesquioxide of iron, and water. (Dana.)

yellow-coraline, *s.* An orange-coloured dye, formed of sulphuric, carbonic, and oxalic acids.

yellow-cross, *s.*
Bot.: *Barbarea praecox*.

yellow-deal, *s.*
Timber-trade: The timber of *Pinus sylvestris*.

yellow-earth, *s.*
Comm.: A yellowish clay coloured by iron, sometimes used as a pigment. (Goodrich.)

yellow-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A malignant fever, varying considerably in character in different cases, but nearly always marked by the yellowness of the skin, which gives it its name, and in the advanced stage, by the vomiting of dark coloured matter, whence it is often termed black vomit. It is a disease of hot countries, not rising high up mountain slopes, but breaking out in low and moist places, generally on the coast or when the temperature for a few weeks previous has been 72° Fahr., or more. The southern parts of North, and the tropical parts of South America, the West Indies, the Bermudas, the south of Spain, Portugal, the hotter parts of Africa, &c., are the places or regions which it has chiefly ravaged. Negroes, and even mulattoes, are however, almost wholly exempt from its attacks. In tropical seas or harbours, it has often broken out on shipboard, evil-smelling bilge-water having been the most potent factor in its production. Formerly it was believed to be contagious, now the contrary opinion is established on irresistible evidence. It is not communicated by contact with individuals, but people may take it by entry into the infected areas. It is a bilious fever, normally of the remittent type, though the remissions are often so slight and brief as to make it look like a continued fever, while sometimes, as it is departing, it passes into an intermittent. Its approach is generally fore-shadowed by loss of appetite, slight headache, and mental depression; the attack then commences, and, as in the case of cholera, generally in the night. The first, or cold stage, is marked by a feeling of chilliness, the patient in certain very bad cases, succumbing at once. Generally, however, reaction takes place into the hot stage, the pulse rising, and the heat of the body increasing to 102° or 104°. There is acute headache, especially over the orbit; the conjunctiva is injected, the eyes become abnormally brilliant, the tongue pasty, with the edges and the apex red, the bowels intensely painful (Hæmorrhoids), great irritability of the stomach arises, with constipation, diminution in the quantity of urine, and pain in the calves of the legs and in the knees. The patient cannot rest, but tosses his arms and his head about. The fever continues from three to seven or even nine days, a remission taking place at the end of the second or third day. Convalescence follows in favourable cases; in others the pulse becomes irregular, feeble, and slow, there are stupor of the brain, difficult breathing, and a vomiting of dark grumous blood, blood also coming from the gums, the nostrils, and other parts of the body. Then follow coma, convulsions, and death. The average mortality is about one in three of those attacked. Little can be done for a patient in yellow fever except to remove him from the infected area and give him very light, nourishing food and good nursing. When the disease becomes epidemic in a region, sanitation is the proper method of arresting its progress. Relapsing fever (q.v.) is sometimes called Mild Yellow-fever.

Hist.: This disease appears to be of American origin, there being no evidence to show that it was known in Europe before the voyage of Columbus, while there are historical indications of its presence in San Domingo in 1493, in Porto Rico in 1505, and in other localities at various succeeding periods. It was first recognized in the West India Islands when after the coming of the whites, and it has ever since radiated from this region in the lines of commercial intercourse, extending to all the Atlantic coast cities of the United States, and to parts of Europe, its greatest ravages there having been in Spain. Its first appearance in the United States region was in 1693, when it visited Charleston, while Philadelphia was visited in the same year. In the succeeding period there were numerous appearances of yellow fever in the cities of this country, the severest outbreaks in the Atlantic coast cities being at New York in 1793, and at Philadelphia in 1792 and 1793, in which latter year the citizens died in such numbers that it was impossible to give them proper attention, and almost to bury them. A yellow fever hospital was established on Bush Hill, in which Stephen Gimrd, the celebrated philanthropist, cared for the sick with an attention and assiduity in which few of the citizens equaled him. Dr. Rush was equally assiduous in his attendance upon the sick, and employed blood-letting in his treatment with

much success. This is no longer the case, but sanguine measures at the outbreak of the disease are still advocated. There have been epidemics in some of the northern cities of the present century, but none north of since 1822, in which year strict quarantine established in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and also in Spain, with the of putting an end to epidemics in with the exception of Gibraltar in 1822 more careful sanitation of recent years had to do with its disappearance. Yellow is never absent from some of the tropics. It has been persistent at Havana since Rio de Janeiro since 1849, &c., the being largely among the strangers who these cities in the summer season. When measures of sanitation are exercised, it is not likely to become again a scourge.

yellow-fibres, *a pl.*

Anat.: Elastic fibres of a yellow occurring in Areolar tissue (q.v.).

yellow fibrous-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The tissue containing yellow (q.v.).

yellow-flag, *s.*

Bot.: *Iris pseud-acorus*.

yellow-footed armadillo, *s.* (

yellow-golds, *s.* An unidentified

yellow-gum, *s.*

1. *Pathol.*: The jaundice of infantile infundum.

2. (BLACK-QUIN.)

yellow-ham, *s.* (See extract under YELLOW-HAMMER, 1.)

yellow hammer, † **yellow-a**
yellow-bunting, *s.*

1. *Ordinary Language*:

Ornith.: *Emberiza citrinella*, one of the commonest British birds, widely distributed over Europe. Length about seven inches; general colour bright, with rufous-brown, richly-mottled, with rufous-brown, back, with a warm ruddy tinge; black edged with yellow; chin, the under part of body bright pure yellow, tinged to dusky-brown on the flank, slightly forked, and shorter than the upper Bunting. The female is similarly but less bright in hue. The Yellow frequents ledges and low trees; it is the ground, and the male assists in this. The song consists of few notes, sweet and pleasing.

In former Editions of this work the author has reduced what he believed to have been the fish name of this bird—*Yellow Hammer*. As expected in such a case, custom, which being would not give way to the (revised) *Yellow Hammer*, with its *Yellow Hammer*, has been commonly pointed out by Mr. Farmer (1844) and Mr. Bennett (1845). There can indeed be no question of "fish sense" being strictly cognate with the term, but it would seem that preferring the latter word is not wholly an English peculiarity. It is some ground for believing that *Hammer* survives in *Hammer* (q.v.). Yellow-bunting usually with *Hammer* & *Hammer* (q.v.). *British Birds*, ed. 1845, II. 42. (Note.)

2. *Fig.*: A gold coin; *a yellow* (Slang.)

"Is that he that hath gold enough? V. some of his yellow hammer's—*Shirley* (Slang.)

yellow-Hercules, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Xanthoxylon elaeagnifolium*, called because in the West Indies its prickly stems are often made into sticks.

yellow-jack, *s.*

1. Yellow-fever. (Colloq.)

2. The flag displayed from lazaretto hospitals, and vessels in quarantine.

yellow-jasmine, *s.*

Bot.: *Gelsemium sempervirens*. (Gr.)

yellow-lake, *s.* Various pigments of a bright colour, not affected by an atmosphere, but rapidly altering under influence of oxygen and light. (Italian.)

yellow-legs, *s.*

Ornith.: The Yellow-shanked (q.v.).

"The well-known *Yellow-legs* of Fennell has a very abundant distribution throughout the United States."—*Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway Birds of North America*, I. 375.

late, flat, fare, amidst, what, fall, father; wé, wét, here, camel, hér, there; pine, pit, sire, sir, marine; or, wöre, wölk, wörk, whö, sön; müte, üb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trý, Syrian. *a, æ = é; ey = á; qu*

yellow-leucostriate, s.
Bot.: *Lychnis vulgaris*.

yellow-metal, s. A shining alloy of copper, 2; also, 1. [MUNDO-RETA.]

yellow-naphar, s. The yellow water-lily, *Nephesa lutea* or *lutea*. [NUPHAR.]

yellow-oath, s.
Chem.: An argillaceous earth, coloured by an admixture of oxide of iron. When finely ground, it is used as a pigment.

yellow-orpiment, s. [ORPIMENT.]

yellow ox-eye, s.
Bot.: *Chrysanthemum argenteum*.

yellow pimpernel, s.
Bot.: *Lychnis viscaria*.

yellow-pine, s.
Bot.: (1) *Pinus mitis*; (2) *P. australis*. Both grow in the United States.

yellow-pocket-mouse, s.
Zool.: *Cricetodipus flavus*, a minute rodent, from the Rocky Mountains. Its fur is pale buff.

yellow-race, s.
Ethnol.: A term sometimes applied to the Chinese, Japanese, Mongols, Lapps, Esquimaux, &c.

yellow-rattle, s.
Bot.: A name for the genus *Rhinanthus*. It belongs to the order Scrophulariaceae, or figworts, and is called Rattle because the seeds when ripe rattle in the husky capsules. The typical species, the Common Yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus Crista-galli*), with its two subspecies, the Greater and the Lesser Yellow Rattle, is wild in Britain. All the three, as their names imply, have yellow flowers. [RHINANTHUS.]

yellow-root, s.
Bot.: *Barbarea vulgaris*. It is called also the Bitter Winter-cress. [BARBARA, WINTER-CRESS.]

yellow-root, s.
Bot.: 1. *Xanthorrhiza apiculata*. Its long roots and rootstock are bright yellow, as are its leaves, bark, and pith. It grows in the Southern States of North America. The yellow-root is intensely bitter, and is used as a tonic. The native Indians formerly employed it as a dye.
2. *Hydrastis canadensis*. This also has a yellow root, or rather an underground stem, and was formerly employed by the Indians in dyeing yellow. It likewise is tonic. The fruit is like that of the raspberry, but the plant belongs to the Ranunculaceae.

yellow-sally, s.
Ethnol.: *Chloropetia viridis*, a small green species, belonging to the family Perleidae. It is found in England in May. Called also the Willow-fly.

yellow-shanked sandpiper, yellow-shanks, s.

Ornith.: *Totanus flavipes*, an American bird occasionally straying to Britain. Length ten to eleven inches; shades of gray varied with brown and black above, pure white beneath; bare parts of legs and toes yellow. (See extract.)

"The food of the yellow-shanks consists of small beetles, crickets, worms, aquatic and other insects, and sandpipers. Its habits are similar to those of other sandpipers." [FARRELL: *Birds* (ed. 4th), lib. 461.]

yellow-snake, s.
Zool.: *Chilobothrus inornatus*, from Jamaica.

yellow-soap, s. [SOAP, s.]

yellow-spot, s. [MACULA-LUTEA.]

yellow-spotted emys, s.
Zool.: *Emys hamiltoni*, a river tortoise, inhabiting the Ganges.

yellow-succory, s.
Bot.: *Ficaria verna*.

yellow-suckling, s.
Bot. & Agric.: *Trifolium flavum*.

yellow-sultan, s.
Bot.: *Centaurium pulchellum*.

yellow-tail, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus *Seriola* (q.v.).

yellow-tellurium, s.

Min.: The same as MUELLERITE (q.v.).

yellow-throat, s.

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus *Trichas* (q.v.).

yellow-tissue, s.

Anat.: Elastic tissue (q.v.).

yellow-top, s. A variety of turnip. So called from the colour of the skin on the upper part of the bulb.

yellow-tubercles, s. pl. [TUBERCLES, s.]

yellow-underwing, s.

Entom.: The genus *Triphena* (q.v.). It is British, viz., the Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (*Triphena fimbria*); the Leant Yellow Underwing (*T. intermedia*); the Lesser Yellow Underwing (*T. schweinfurthi*); the Common Yellow Underwing (*T. pronuba*), and the Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing (*T. anthracina*). Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 are common, especially Nos. 4 and 5. The caterpillars are called Surface grubs.

yellow vetchling, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus Aphaca*.

yellow viper, s.

Zool.: *Rothrops lanceolatus*. [FEN-DE-LANCE.]

yellow wall-hen, s.

Bot.: *Permelia parietalis*.

yellow-warbler, s.

Ornith.: *Phylloscopus* (*T. Sylvia*), *Motacilla* *tricholora*, the Willow-wren (q.v.). [PASSANT; BIRD, Zool., 1. 511.]

yellow-wash, s.

Chem.: A lotion for ulcers. It was made by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water.

yellow-weed, s.

Bot.: *Rhus typhina*.

yellow-willow, s.
Bot.: *Salix vitellina*. Called also the Golden Osier.

yellow-wood, s.

Bot.: *Acacia mangium*, a large tree. It grows in New South Wales.

yellow-weave, s. A weave paper of a yellow colour.

yellow-wren, s. [WILLOW-WREN.]

yellow-yielding, yellow-yorling, s.
Ornith.: The Yellow-hammer (q.v.). [SOOTY.]

"A strange superstition that the Yellow-yorling, as they most frequently call the bird, is on very familiar terms with the evil one, who is supposed on a May morning to supply it, among other odd duties, with half a drop of his own blood, the effect of which is somehow to produce the curious markings on its eggs." [FARRELL: *Birds* (ed. 4th), lib. 461.]

yellow-y, s. & f. [YELLOW, s.]

A. Trans.: To render yellow.

"Be should my papers yellow'd with my age."

"Be scorn'd like old men of less truth than tongue."

B. Intranz.: To grow, become, or t — yellow.

"The opening valleys and the yellowing plains?"

Dyer: *The Plow*, iv.

yellow-ig, s. [YELLOW, s.] A process in the manufacture of pins. It consists of boiling the pins in an acidulous solution, previous to nurling and turning.

yellow-ish, yellow-yshe, s. [Eng. yellow, s.; ish.] Somewhat yellow; of a colour approaching yellow.

"The second in the stem or whorl bread, so named because the colour thereof resembles the gold or yellowish whorls, being clean and well dressed." [BOLLEND: *Description of England*.]

yellow-ish-ness, s. [Eng. yellowish, -ness.] The quality or state of being yellowish.

yellow-ness, yellow-ow-ness, s. [Eng. yellow, s.; -ness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: The quality or state of being yellow.

"And the blunder madder, itself being drenched with the like alveolar solution, exchanged also its yellowness for a redness." [Bryle: *Words*, 1. 186.]

2. Fig.: Jealousy. [Yellow, s. A. 9. 111. B. 1.]

"I will poison him with yellow-ness." [Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, 1. 2.]

II. Bot.: [YELLOW, s.]

yellow-ow, s. pl. [YELLOW, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An inflammation of the liver, or a kind of jaundice which affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes.

"His horse died with yellow-ow, and died with the yellow-ow." [Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, 1. 2.]

2. A disease of peach-trees, little heard of except in America, where it destroys whole orchards in a few years.

"The Niagara peach business is almost a thing of the past, owing to the disease called the yellow-ow." [The *Niagara*, Jan. 2, 1887.]

3. Jealousy. [Bryle: *Antipodes*, sig. L.]

II. Bot.: (1) *Rosa lutea*; (2) *Gonolobus* *virginica*.

yellow-wart, s. [Eng. yellow, s.; and wart.]

Bot.: The genus *Chlorea* (q.v.).

yellow-y, s. [Eng. yellow, s.; -y.] Of a yellow colour; yellowish.

"Trees which I have noticed in other years bearing foliage of a yellow-green colour, and some almost golden, are the remains of a rich green." [Field, Aug. 12, 1887.]

yelp, yelpo, yelp-on, s. f. [A.M. *yelpen*, *yelpen*, *yelpen* (p.p.t. *yelped*, p.p. *yelped*) = to talk noisily, to boast, to exult; whence *yelp*, *yelp*, *yelp*, *yelp* = boasting, arrogance, cogn. with *leel*, *yelp* = to yell; *yelp* = to roar as the sea; *yelp* = the din of the sea. Allied to *yell* (q.v.).]

1. To boast noisily; to prate.

"I have not of arms for to yelp."

"No not I not to moove to have victory."

[Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2. 200.]

2. To utter a sharp or shrill bark; to utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog, either in eagerness, or in pain or fear; to yawn.

"A little herd of England's thoroughbred."

[Shakespeare: *Henry VIII*, 1. 2.]

yelp, s. [YELP, s.]

1. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry, caused by fear or pain.

2. A cry, a loud or shrill shout.

"If slavery be thus fatally contagious, how is it that we hear the loudest yelps for liberty among the drivers of negroes?" [Abraham: *Travels in America*.]

ye-man, s. [YEOMAN.]

ye-man-rie, s. [YEOMANRY.]

Yen-i-sai-an, s. [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Yenisei, a river in Siberia; spectively applied to the dialect spoken by the people occupying the tract of country along the middle course of that river.

ye-nite, s. [After the battle of Jena, in 1806; suff. -ite (Mia.).]

Mia.: The same as LIEVAITE (q.v.).

yeo-man, yeo-man, yeo-man, s. [A word of doubtful origin. The most probable etymology is that of Skeat, i.e., from A.M. *go* = a district or village, and *man*; cf. *fr. Frim*, *go*, *go* (pl. *goes*) = a district, village, whence *yo-man* = a villager; *yo-folk* = people of a village; *Dut. goet*, *goet* = a province, O.Dut. *goet* = a hamlet, a country village or a field; *Low Ger. goet*, *goet* = a tract of country; *O. H. Ger. goet*, *goet*; *Ger. goet*; *Goth. goet* = a province. Prob. allied to *Gr. yupa*, *yupa* (*chōra*, *chōra*) = an open space, country, district, land.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A man possessed of small estate in land, and not ranking as one of the gentry; a gentleman-farmer; a freeholder; a farmer or other person living in the country and occupying a position between that of a gentleman and a labourer.

"I call him a yeoman whom our laws do call English gentleman, a word familiar in writs and assizes, which is free man in English, and every depend of his own free land in yearly revenues to the sum of 40 s. sterling." [Smith: *Commonwealth*, bk. 1, ch. 10.]

2. An upper servant; a gentleman servant; a valet.

"A yeoman hadde he, and servantes no me."

"At that time he him made in robe of."

And he was cladde in robe and hose of green." [Chaucer: *C. T.*, 100.]

yeo-man, s. 1; cat, yell, chorus, chin, bench; go, tem; thin, this; min, ap; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = shun. -sion, -sion, -sion = shun. -ble, -ble, &c. = hpl, del.

* **3. A b' d of under-bailiff; a bailiff's assistant.**

"Waste your yeoman? Is a help yeoman?"—*Shakespeare. Henry IV, II, 1.*

* **4. One not advanced to the rank of gentleman.**

"We gave the yeoman by conversing with him."—*Shakespeare. Henry VI, II, 1.*

* **5. An appellation, given in courtesy to common soldiers.**

"Fight, gentlemen of England! fight, good yeomen!"—*Shakespeare. Richard III, v, 2.*

* **6. A member of the yeomanry cavalry.** (*Yeomanry, 4.*)

* **7. Nauf; a person appointed to assist in attending to the stores of the gunner, the boatswain, or the carpenter in a ship of war.**

yeoman-like, a. The same as **Yeomanly** (q. v.).

Yeomen of the guard; [Boatmen (4).]

* **yeo-man-ly, a.** [*Eng. yeoman; -ly.*] Like, pertaining to, or becoming a yeoman; holding the position of a yeoman.

"I warrant you he is yeomanly a man as you shall see."—*Shakespeare. Prior Bacon.*

yeo-man-ry, yoo-man-ry, a. [*Eng. yeoman; -ry.*]

1. The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

"The third and last sort is named the *yeomanry*, of whom, and their equule, the levellers and ordinaries, I have said somewhat over before."—*Shakespeare. Description of England, bk. II, ch. v.*

2. A force of volunteer cavalry first embodied in Britain during the wars of the French Revolution, and consisting to a great extent of country gentlemen and farmers. They are liable to be called out in aid of the civil power in case of riot at any time; in case of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on the coast, or during a rebellion, they may be assembled for active service; they are then subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and may be called upon to serve in any part of Great Britain. During permanent service they receive cavalry pay and an allowance for forage. They undergo six days' training, and must attend a certain number of drills yearly, for which they receive as a day's entertainment allowance, and 2s. for forage. Arms and ammunition are provided by the War Office, and there is an annual allowance of £2 per man; but each man has to provide his own horse, which is exempt from taxation.

yér-bé, yér-bé ma-tá, a. [*MATR (2).*]

* **yerdé, a.** [*YARD.*]

* **yero, a.** [*YEAR.*]

yerg-ee, a. [*Etym. doubtful.*] A coarse woolen fabric for horse-cloths.

yérk, v. t. & i. [*JEAK, v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring or jerk.

"Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Fret out their armed heels at their dead masters."—*Shakespeare. Henry V, IV, 1.*

* **2. To lash, to strike, to beat.**

"Whist! I scarcely let him over slip
Here jerking him with my myrtle whip."—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To throw out the legs suddenly; to kick with both hind legs.

"The horses being trained up in this manner, their riders came with loud cries behind them and came with whips in their hands to lash them, that the horse being thus withal, jerked out behind, and sprang forward with his foremost legs to touch the ground."—*North. Plutarch, p. 50.*

2. To move with sudden jerks; to jerk.

"Hay day, hay day."
How she kicks and jerks!
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

yérk, a. [*YERK, v.*] A sudden smart or quick thrust or motion; a smart stroke; a jerk.

* **yérk, a.** [*EARL.*]

* **yérn, v. t. & i.** [*YEARN.*]

* **y-érne, y-érne, a.** [*IRON.*]

* **yérne, a. & adv.** [*A.S. yern.*] [*YEARN, a.*]

A. As adj.: Brisk, eager, active.

B. As adv.: Briskly, eagerly, earnestly.

* **y-érne, a.** [*Eng. yern, a; -y.*] Male or unpaired of iron.

"That desire to break it, until there came a strong couple and without words, which saw to the usage upon his yern and other tools breaking them all to powder."—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

yér-má, a. [*YONNOR.*]

* **yér-rów, a.** [*YASROW.*]

* **yérst pōint, a.** [*Prob. from Eng. yest = yerk, and point.*] A game so called. (*YEST-POINT.*)

"Yerst point since yin, yest not, or yest-sonnet."—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

yés, yia, yua, a. [*A.S. gis, yea, prob. contracted from gis of yea, let it be so, yea, verily; where gis is let it be so, is the imperative from the root gis, to be. Yea was originally the answer only to questions framed in the negative; as, Will he not come? Yea. A word or particle indicating affirmation or assent. Opposed to na.*]

* **1. Yea, like yea, is used as a word of enforcement by repetition.**

"I say, take heed!"

"Yea, heartily I answer you."—*Shakespeare. Henry VIII, I, 2.*

2. For the distinction between yea and yod, see Yea.

yés-a-wai, yás-a-wai, a. [*Hind.*] In

India, a state messenger, a servant of parade carrying a silver or gold staff; a horseman attendant on a man of rank.

yéak, v. t. [*YAK.*] To hiccup. (*SCOTCH & PROV.*)

yést, a. [*YEST.*]

* **yés-tér, a.** [*A.S. godes, gistr, gistr; cogn. with Dut. gisteren; Ger. gestern; Goth. gistr; Lat. hesternus = of yesterday; Ital. ieri; Dan. iens; Sw. ier; Lat. heri; Ger. hier (Athen); Sans. hira = yesterday.*] Of or pertaining to the day preceding the present; best before the present.

"And shall the words whom yest's eye beheld,
Waiting my end, the crumple of my jaw?
Prosume to day to plead withalous love?"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

yés-tér-day, yés-tér-day, yés-tér-day, a. [*A.S. godes, gistr, gistr; cogn. with Dut. gisteren; Ger. gestern; Goth. gistr; Lat. hesternus = of yesterday; Ital. ieri; Dan. iens; Sw. ier; Lat. heri; Ger. hier (Athen); Sans. hira = yesterday.*] Of or pertaining to the day preceding the present; best before the present.

"Yesterday, at the seventh hour the fever left him."—*John IV, 5.*

* **1. Yesterday is often figuratively for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.**

"We are but of yesterday."—*Job VIII, 9.*

2. Yesterday and words similarly compounded are generally used without a preposition, on or during being understood. In such cases they may be considered as adverbs; as, I saw him yesterday.

* **yés-tér-éve, yés-tér-éve, yés-tér-éve, a.** [*Eng. yester, and eve, even, or evening.*] The evening last past.

"In hope that you would come
Yesterday."—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

* **yés-tér-fang, a.** [*Eng. yester, and fang.*] That which was taken, captured, or caught on the day preceding.

"That nothing shall be missing of 'he yesterday'."—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

* **yés-tér-morn, yés-tér-morn, a.** [*Eng. yester, and morn, morning.*] The morn or morning preceding the present; the morn of yesterday.

"From yesternorn till eve"
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

* **yés-tér-n, a.** [*YESTER.*] Pertaining or relating to the day last past.

* **yés-tér-night (q. v. silent), a.** [*Eng. yester, and night.*] The night last past; last night.

* **Also used adverbially.**

"Keep the same Roman hearts
And ready minds you had yesterday!"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

* **yés-tér-yéar, a.** [*Eng. yester, and year.*] The year last past; last year.

"But where are the morns of yesterday?"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

* **yés-tér-yéar, a.** [*Eng. yester, and year.*] The year last past; last year.

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* **yés-tér-yéar, a.** [*Eng. yester, and year.*] The year last past; last year.

"But where are the morns of yesterday?"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

2. Foamy, frothy, spumy.

"The party seems
Confused and swollen withal."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

* **II. Fig.:** Light, accidental, transient.

"Above the compass of his party."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

A. As adv.:

1. In addition; moreover; over further, besides, still.

"For more quarrelling with me."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

2. Now; by this time.

"Know you not me?"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

3. Already.

"To be some home yet?"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

4. Still; to this time; now as to continuance of a former state; at that, time as formerly.

"Are you yet living?"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

5. Hitherto; up to this time; far.

"The duchess had not yet."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

6. At or before some time done or finished; in time; even.

"He'll be hanged yet!"—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

7. At or in the present time or before something else; now.

8. Though the case be such; nevertheless; for all that.

"I shall miss thee, but yet thou shalt be."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

9. Apparently; though.

"I cannot speak to her, yet she is dead."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

10. At least; if nothing else.

"If not divine, yet let her be a priest."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

B. As conj.: Nevertheless, notwithstanding, still.

"For I say unto you, That even shall not array like one of these."—*Matthew.*

* **1. As yet:**

(1) Up to this time; before this.

"I met thee as yet conferred with him."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

(2) Still; now as formerly.

"I might as yet have been a quondam."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

2. Nor yet; Nor even.

3. Not yet, yet not; Not up to time; not so soon as now.

"His powers are yet not ready."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

4. Used in compounds to denote continuation, or state, or as equivalent to yet-loved, yet-remembered, &c.

* **yet-en, pa. par.** [*YET, v.*]

yéth-ér, v. t. [*Prov. Eng. yeather twig.*] To beat. (*SCOTCH.*)

yett, a. [*YATH.*] (*SCOTCH.*)

* **yewe, yewen, v. t.** [*GIVE.*]

* **yew-en, pa. par.** [*GIVE.*]

yév-ér-ing, yéth-ér-ing, v. [*YETTER.*]

yevering-bella, a. pl.

Bul. : Pyrola secunda.

yew (sw as é), (1) yewe, a.

yaw (sw as é), (2) yugh, a.

yough, yowe, yugh, a.

tw, tw; cogn. with Dut. yf; Ital. Ger. uer; Ger. eibe. Probably of Celtic. Ir. iubar = a yew; Gael. iubar = a yew-tree; a bow; Wal. yw, yw; Breton, iwar, iwar.

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A bow.

"Tubal with his pipe
And ready quiver did a bow put."
—*Shakespeare. As You Like It, I, 1.*

II. Bot.: The genus *Taxus*, species, under which Sir J. Hooker six supposed species. An evergreen spreading branches, linear some

Site, sit, sire, amidst, what, fall, father; wá, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine or, wóre, wólf, wórk, wóh, són; míte, oth, cüre, unite, cür, ráte, fáll; trý, Syrian. a. e = é; oy = á; q

called also the Gamma Moth, has the fore wings violet gray, clouded with dark gray. It is abundant everywhere, the caterpillar feeding on various low plants. The Seneca Silver Y, *P. interrogationis*, has the fore wings liluish gray.

* **ympt**, *pa. par. or a.* [IMP, v.]

* **y-nough**, * **y now**, *adv.* [ENOUGH.]

* **yoate**, *v.t.* [YOTE.]

* **yoech-el**, *s.* [YOKEL.]

* **yode**, * **yod**, *pret. of y.* [A.S. *ode* = went, pl. *odon*.] [YODE.] Went.

"Well weened he that forest Florimell
It was with whom in company he yode."
Spenser. *P. Q.* III. viii. 12.

yō-dēl, **yō-dle**, *v.t. or i.* [Ger. *Swiss*.] To sing or utter a sound, peculiar to the Swiss and Tyrolean mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto.

"The yodelist began to play once more, and continued to yodel until the thunder died away in the distance."—*Detroit Free Press*, Nov. 5, 1888.

yō-dēl, **yō-dle**, *s.* [YODEL, v.] A sound or tune peculiar to the Swiss and Tyrolean mountaineers.

"The yodelist was one of those fellows who doesn't know enough to get in out of the wet—he yodeled his plaintive yodel right along."—*Detroit Free Press*, Nov. 7, 1888.

yō-dēl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *yodel*, v.; -ist.] One who yodels. (See extract under YODEL, s.)

Yō-ga, *s.* [Sansk. = union, lituena, spiritual abstraction.]

Hindoo Philos.: One of the six Darsanas, i.e., schools or systems of Hindu philosophical thought, that of Patanjali, the essence of which is meditation. It believes in a primordial soul which has had existence from an earlier period than primeval matter, and holds that from the two arose the spirit of life (Mahatma). Theoretically at least, its devotees can acquire even in this world entire command over elementary matter by certain ascetic practices, such as long continued suppression of the respiration, inhaling and exhaling the breath in a particular manner, sitting in eighty-four attitudes, fixing the eyes on the tip of the nose, and endeavouring, by the force of mental abstraction, to unite themselves with the vital spirit which pervades all nature and is identical with Siva. When this mystic union is effected, the Yogi can make himself lighter than the lightest, or heavier than the heaviest substance, or as small or as large as he pleases; he can traverse all space, can become invisible, can equally know the past, the present, and the future, and can animate any dead body by transferring to it his own spirit; finally he becomes united with Siva, and is exempt from the necessity of undergoing further transmigration. (Yoor.)

yō-gi, **yō-gin**, *s.* [Sansk. &c., from *Yoga* (q.v.).]

Brahmanism (Pl.): The Yogies are a Salvafite sect, founded by Goraknath. They profess to be descendants of men who, by the practice of Yoga (q.v.), obtained power of effecting supernatural results. They go about India as fortune-tellers and conjurers. They have a temple at Gorakhpore, and traces of the order exist at Peshawar.

yō-ick, **yō-icks**, *s.* [From the sound made.] An old hunting cry.

yō-ick, *v.t.* [YORICK, s.] To cheer or urge on with a yock.

"Hounds were barely yocked into it at one side when a fox was tallied away."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1888.

yō-ian, *s.* [Sansk. *yojana*, from *yuj* = to join.] In Hinduism, a measure of distance varying in different places from four to ten miles, but generally reckoned as equivalent to five miles.

yōke, * **yocke**, * **yok**, *s.* [A.S. *goc*, *gine*, *ur* = a yoke; cogn. with Dut. *yuk*; Icel. *ok*; Dan. *ok*; Sw. *ok*; Goth. *yuk*; O. H. Ger. *jok*; Ger. *jock*; Wel. *tan*; Lat. *jugum*; (whence Ital. *giogo*; Sp. *yogo*; Fr. *joug*); Russ. *ygo*; Lith. *jungas*; Gr. *zygion* (zeugma); Sansc. *yuga* = a yoke, pair, couple; from the same root as Lat. *jungo* = to join; Gr. *zygnumi* (zeugnumi) = Eng. *yoke* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A bar which connects two of a kind,

usually: as, the ox-yoke, fastened by bows on the necks of a pair of oxen, or by things to the horns or foreheads of the oxen in some countries. An old contrivance by which pairs of draught animals, especially oxen, were fastened together. It generally consists of a piece of timber bulged or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of the oxen, by which means two are connected for drawing. From a ring or hook in the bow a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of oxen behind.

"A red beifer on which never came yoke."—*Norfolk*, xix. 2.

(2) Hence applied to anything resembling a yoke: as—

(a) The neck-yoke, by which the fore end of the tongue is suspended from the hames or collars of a span of horses.

(b) A frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person, and support a couple of buckets suspended from the ends of the yoke.

(c) A cross-bar or curved piece from which a bell is suspended for ringing it.

(d) Devices to be attached to breechy animals, to prevent their crawling or breaking through or jumping over fences, are sometimes called yokes.

(e) A branching coupling section, connecting two pipes with a single one, as the hot and cold water pipes, with a single pipe for a shower-bath.

(f) A head-frame of a grain-elevator, where the belt passes over the upper drum and its ends discharge into the descending chute.

(g) A form of carriage clip, which straddles the parts, and is tightened by nuts beneath the plate.

(h) Something which couples, connects, or binds together; a bond, a link, a tie.

"Whose souls do bear an equal yoke of love."
Shakespeare. *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

(i) A pair of draught animals, especially oxen, yoked together.

"A half acre of land, which a yoke of oxen might plough."—*Samuel*, xlv. 12.

(j) As much land as might be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in a day; hence, as much work generally as is done at a stretch; also, a portion of the working-day, as from meal-time to meal-time, during which work is uninterruptedly carried on.

(k) Two upright spears with a third crosspiece them at the top for vanquished enemies to pass under. In A.C. 328 the Samnites are said to have compelled the Romans literally to pass under such a yoke as a badge of servitude. The Romans, having afterwards vanquished them, treated them similarly, A.C. 307 and 294.

2. Fig.: Used as an emblem of servitude, slavery, and sometimes of affliction or submission generally.

"Take ye me my yoke on you, and learn ye of me."—*Matthew*, x.

II. Naut.: A bar attached to the rudder-head and projecting in each direction sideways; to its ends are attached the steering-ropes or yoke-lines, which are handled by the coxswain or steersman, or pass to the drum on the axis of the steering-wheel. The yoke is principally used in rowing-boats.

yoke-arbor, *s.*

Mach.: A form of double journal-box for pulley-epindles, in which a curved branch extending from one bearing to the other on each side of the pulley serves to protect the belt from being chafed or otherwise injured.

yoke-elm, *s.*

Bot.: The Hornbeam, *Carpinus Betulus*.

So called because yokes are made of the wood.

* **yoke-fellow**, *s.* One associated with another in labour, a task, undertaking, or the like; one connected with another by some tie or bond; a companion, an associate, a mate, a partner.

"Yoke fellows were they long and well approved."
Worshipful. *Excursion*, bk. vii.

yoke-line, **yoke-ropes**, *s.* [YOK, s., II.]

* **yoke-mate**, *s.* A yoke-fellow (q.v.).

"Before Toulon thy yoke-mate lies."
Where all the live-long night he sighs."
Stepney. (Todd.)

yōke, * **yok**, * **yok-en**, *v.t. & t.* [YOK, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To join in a yoke; to unite by a yoke; to put a yoke on.

II. Figuratively:

1. To couple; to join together.

"Canst thou, you are yoked with a lion."
Shakespeare. *Julius*.

2. To enslave; to bring into servitude.

"These are the slaves."
With which he yoked his rebellious
Shakespeare. *Macbeth*.

3. To oppress.

"Then were they yoked with garri-
phone conscripts to their bloods
stolid."—*Milton*: *Hist. of England*, bk.

4. To restrain, to confine.

"The words and promises that
The conqueror, ere quickly
Butter. *Shakespeare*.

* **B. Intrans.**: To join; to be united.

"Tis a proper
And well become her years; who would
Shakespeare. *Julius*.

yōke-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [ROKE]

yōk-el, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *yoke* = a

Yel. *yok* = a cuckoo; Low Scot. a cuckoo, a fool.] Skeat thinks represents an unrecorded A.S. cuckoo-like, foolish, from *goc* = A rustic, a countryman; a country bumpkin.

"Thou art not altogether the clumsy
clod I took thee for."—*Blackmore*, ch. xi.

Also used adjectively = boorish, rustic.

yōke-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *yoke*, s.; dim. from its being worked by a single oxen.] A small farm. (Prov.)

yōk-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [YOK, s.]

A. & B. As *pr. par.* & *participle* the verb.

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of putting a yoke on, joining or uniting with a yoke.

2. As much work as is done at a stretch; hence, generally, as much is done at a stretch. (Scotch.)

II. Mining (Pl.): Pieces of wood designating possession.

yōk-sūn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Arundinaria Hookeriana*.

* **yōk-y**, *a.* [Eng. *yoke* (s.), & -y.]

talking to a yoke.

"Their manes . . . fell through the
Chapman. *Home*; *Il*.

* **yold**, * **yolden**, *pret. & pa.*

[YIELD, s.]

yōlk (l silent), **yōlk**, * **yolke**.

[A.S. *yeolca*, *giolca* = the yolk, yellow part, from *geolu* = yellow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The yellow part of an egg.

"She layce her birnate out too, like to
That had the yelks suckt out."
Shakespeare. *Macbeth*.

2. The unctuous secretion from sheep which renders the pile soft.

II. Anat. & Bot.: Vitellus (q.v.).

yolk-bag, * **yolk-sac**, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The sac or mem-
brane which contains the yolk or vitelline
organised and vascular covering
the extension of the layers of the
over the surface of the yolk with
ginal vitelline membrane. In man
the umbilical vesicle, and consists
of all the layers of the blastoderm
and amnion these are retained
whole existence of the animal. (G.)

yōn, * **yeon**, *a. & adv.* [A.S. *yeon*,
cogn. with Icel. *enn*; Goth. *yon*,
that; M. H. Ger. *gener* = yon,
further.]

A. As *adj.*: That, those yonder
to an object or objects at a
within view. (Now chiefly used
style.)

"To refer
Fon flowery arbors, yonder
Shakespeare. *Macbeth*.

B. As *adv.*: In or at that (a
distant place; yonder.

"Yon, methinks he stands."
Shakespeare. *Macbeth*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wā, wēt, hēre, camel, hār, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine;
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, syrian. a. o = ē; ey = ā; q

yond, adv. & a. [A.S. *geond* (adv. & prep.); Goth. *juind* = there (adv.).] [BEYOND.]

A. adv. : Yonder; never there.
"Yond 's that same knave."—*Shakspeare: A's Well, III. ii.*

B. As adj. : Over there; yonder.
"Do not marry me to yond fool."—*Shakspeare: Merry Wives, III. i.*

yond, a. [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *yond, adv.*, in the sense of through, extravagant, or the like.] Mad, furious.
"Flourish'd bed from that monster yond."
—*Shakspeare: P. Q. III. viii. 26.*

yond-er, a. & adv. [From *yond*; cf. Goth. *juindre* = there, yonder.]

A. As adj. : Being at a distance, but within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things within view; yon.

B. As adv. : At or in that (more or less distant) place; never there; yon.
"Yonder is the same."
In which my lord my three doth lackless lie.
Thral to the giant's hateful tyranny."
—*Shakspeare: P. Q. I. vi. 2.*

yong-hede, s. [Mid. En. *yong* = young, and *hede* = head.] Youth.

yongth, s. [Mid. En. *yong* = youth; -th.] Youth.
"The lusty yongth of man's might."
—*Gower: C. A. v.*

yō-nī, s. [Sans., *Maharata*, &c. = the vulva, the uterus, origin.]

Yoni : Brahmanism. The female power in nature, represented by an oval, also called *yoni*. The Supreme Being, wishing to commence creation, divided himself into two parts, one *brahman* (q.v.) and the other *Nature*; from the former all males, from the latter all females originated. But the female is regarded as the real force in nature, and that most deserving of worship. [SAKTA.]

yōn-kār, s. [YOUNKER.]

yont, nfo. [YOND.] [Scotch.]

yook, yonk, v.t. [YUCK, v.]

yook, yonk, s. [YUCK, s.]

yōōp, s. [Onomatopoeic.] A word expressive of a hiccupping or sobbing sound. [Thackeray.]

yōre, adv. [A.S. *geōra* = formerly; orig. gen. pl. of *geir* = a year.] In time long past; long since; in old time. (Now only used in the phrase "of yore" = of old time = long ago.)
"It better be performed in days of yore."
—*Rome: Love for Love. (Epilogue.)*

Yōre-dāle, s. [See def.]

Yōre-dāle-series or beda, s. pl.

Geol. : The name given by Phillips to a series of beds in Yorkshire, of Mountain Limestone age. He divided them into (1) an Upper Limestone belt, consisting of alternations of limestone, often cherty, with sandstones, shales, and coal-seams, thickness, 80 to 300 feet; and (2) Flagstone series, consisting of alternations of flagstones, grits, shales, coal-seams, and a few beds of limestone, thickness, 250 to 400 feet.

york, v.t. or t. [YORKER.] In cricket, to bowl with a Yorker (q.v.).

york-er, s. [Prob. from its being first used by a Yorkshire player.] In cricket, a ball bowled so as to pitch very close up to the bat.
"... we clearly bowled in playing late at a Yorker."
—*Daily Telegraph, July 1, 1895.*

York-ist, s. [Eng. York; -ist.]

Eng. Hist. (PQ) : The adherents of Edward, Duke of York, afterwards Edward IV., King of England. Their emblem was a white rose. [ROSS, s. ¶ (2).]

York-shire, s. [See def.] A county in the North of England.

Yorkshire-flag, s. pl. Building flags, of Carboniferous age, brought for building purposes from Halifax, Bradford, and Rochdale. They readily absorb water, and are apt to flake when placed in damp situations.

Yorkshire-fog, Yorkshire-whites, s.
Bok. : *Holcus lanatus*.

Yorkshire-pit, s. A peculiar kind of stone used for polishing marble, as also engravers' copper plates.

Yorkshire-pudding, s. A batter-pudding baked under meat.

Yorkshire-saucicle, s.

Bok. : *Pinguicula vulgaris*, common in Yorkshire. So named because called *Saucicula* by Bathin, who believed it to have healing properties.

yōr-nūt, s. [Dan. *jordnød* = the earthnut.]

Bok. : *Humulus fernozum*. Called also *Arnūt*, *Yarnūt*, and *Yerbut*. [EARTHNUTS, 2. (2).]

yōte, yōat, v.t. [A.S. *geōtan* = to pour; cogn. with Goth. *giutan*; Ger. *giessen* = to pour.] To water; to pour water on. (Prov.)

yōū, pron. [A.S. *ēom*, dat. & accus. of *ge* = ye (q.v.).] The nominative and objective of *thou*. Although it is strictly applicable only to two or more persons, it has long been commonly used in addressing a single person, instead of *thou* or *thee*, but properly with a plural construction, as you are, you were. It was formerly used even by good writers with a singular verb, as you was, but this is now considered incorrect and vulgar. It is frequently used reflexively for yourself.
"Put you in your best array."
—*Shakspeare: As You Like It, v. 2.*

It is also used expletively or superfluously:
(1) In easy, colloquial or idiomatic phraseology as a kind of dative.
"I will mar you as gently as a sucking dove."
—*Shakspeare: Measure for Measure, I. 2.*
(2) Emphatically, sportively, or reproachfully, before a vocative.
"You nodcap."
—*Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen, II. 5.*
(3) When you is used both before and after a vocative, there is an increase of playfulness, reproachfulness, tenderness, or vituperative force.
"You minion, you!"
—*Shakspeare: Comedy of Errors, IV. 4.*

¶ You is also used indefinitely, in the same manner as *we* or *they*, for anyone, people generally; and is thus equivalent to the Fr. *on*, Eng. *one*.
"In these times you stand on distance."
—*Shakspeare: Merry Wives, II. 1.*

yōū, s. [YU.]

yōūng, *yong, *yonge, *yong, yōunge, yung, a. & s. [A.S. *geung*, *geung*, *geung*, *gung*; cogn. with Dut. *jong*; Gael. *uinn*, *yong*; Dan. & Sw. *ung*; O. H. Ger. *junc*; Ger. *jung*; Goth. *juggs* (for *jungs*); Wel. *ieuanic*; Lat. *juvenis*, *juvenis*; Sans. *yuvon*.]

A. As adjective :
1. Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not having arrived at maturity or full age; not old (said of animals), as a young man, a young horse, &c.
2. Being in the first or early stage of growth.
"All trees that bear must have an early fruit; and young trees have a more watery juice, and less condensed."
—*Bacon*.
3. Being in the first or early stage of existence generally; not yet far advanced of long duration, or of full development.
"His years but young."
—*Shakspeare: Two Gentlemen, II. 4.*

4. Pertaining or relating to youth; spent or passed during youth; youthful.
"Thy young days."
—*Shakspeare: Love's Labour's Lost, I. 2.*

5. Having the appearance and freshness or vigour of youth; youthful in appearance or feeling; vigorous; fresh.
6. Having little experience; ignorant, raw, green, inexperienced.
"We are yet but young indeed."
—*Shakspeare: Macbeth, III. 4.*

B. As subst. : The offspring of an animal collectively.
"The observable in the other, that creatures less useful, or by their voracity pernicious, have continually fewer young."
—*Derham: Physico-Theology, bk. IV, ch. 1.*

¶ (1) With young : Pregnant; gravid.
"So many days you ewes have been with young."
—*Shakspeare: 3 Henry VI., II. 4.*
(2) Young Men's Christian Association : Societies: An Association, inaugurated in

London, June 6, 1844, the founder being Mr. George Williams. It had for its original object the holding of religious meetings in houses of business in the centre of London. Many similar associations springing up and becoming affiliated together, a General Conference of Delegates from the Associations of Europe and America was held in Paris in August, 1855, and the following Basis of Alliance was agreed to:—

"The Young Men's Christian Association seek to unite those young men who, regarding the Lord Jesus Christ as their God and Saviour, according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and in their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men."

No antagonism is intended towards the churches; on the contrary, these associations "consider it alike their privilege and their duty to lead young men into the fellowship of the Churches, and under the influence of the Christian ministry."

This Association soon made its way to the United States, and in 1851 branches were established in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. It has since progressed greatly in this country, and in thousands of large and fine buildings in Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, &c., in which are gymnasiums, libraries, reading and lecture rooms, and every requisite to make them centres of Christian influence. There was said to be, in 1888, 3,785 associations in existence, with 267,652 members. Of these, 1,240 associations, with 152,721 members, were in the United States; 665 associations, with 51,181 members, in Great Britain and Ireland; and 673 associations, with 35,752 members, in Germany.

(3) Young Women's Christian Association : Societies: A society designed to afford to young women benefits similar to those conferred on the other sex by the Young Men's Christian Association. It was founded in 1857 by the Dowager Lady Kinnaird, and has extended to the United States. It has a considerable membership.

Young America, s. The rising generation in this country; also its characteristic notions and spirit; Young Americans collectively.

Young England, s.

Eng. Hist. : A small party of young aristocrats, of fashionable tastes, who, during the early manhood of Mr. Disraeli (afterwards Lord Beaconsfield), sought to model England according to their Conservative views. It soon passed away, and the name fell into disuse.

***young-eyed, a.** Having the fresh look of youth.

young-fustic, s. [FUSTIC, 2.]

***yōūng-ēr, s.** [Eng. young; -er.] A youngling; a younker.

yōūng-lah, a. [Eng. young; -lah.] Somewhat young; rather young.
"She let her second room to a very genteel youngling man."
—*Teller*.

yōūng-ite, s. [After John Young, of Glasgow; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min. : A coarsely crystalline mineral, apparently homogeneous. Hardness, 6-7; lustre, metallic. Compos. : a simple sulphide of lead and zinc, with varying amounts of iron and manganese.

yōūng-līng, *yong-lyng, s. & a. [Eng. young; -ling.]

A. As subst. : An animal in the first or early stage of life; a young person; a youngster.

B. As adj. : Young; youthful.
"The mountain raven's youngling brood."
—*Wordsworth: The Idle Shepherd Boys*.

***yōūng-lī, *yong-ly, a. & adv.** [Eng. young; -ly.]

A. As adj. : Young; youthful.
"Bardies, with a songly face."
—*Gower: C. A. v.*

B. As adverb :
1. Early in life.
"How youngly he began to serve his country."
—*Shakspeare: Coriolanus, II. 2.*

2. Ignorantly; weakly.

yōūng-māse, s. [Eng. young; -ness.] The quality or state of being young.

yōūng-ster, s. [Eng. young; -ster.] A young person; a lad.

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bill boy : *pōit*, *jōw*; *cat*, *cell*, *chorus*, *chin*, *bench*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *this*; *sin*, *as*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. **ph** = **f**.
-*man*, -*tian* = *shan*. -*tion*, -*cion* = *shūn*; -*tion*, -*cion* = *shun*. -*ciou*, -*tiou*, -*siou* = *shūa*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bəl*, *dəl*.
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Henry VIII. when it had been forgotten that the termination *-der* was originally feminine only.

"The first example of *younger* which Richardson gives is from the *Shakespeare* [No. 200]. If it exists at all in our earlier literature, it will hardly be others use than as the female correlative of the male *younger* or *younger*, a word of constant recurrence. — French: *English Past & Present*, p. 113. (Note.)

***youth**, *s.* [Eng. *young*; *-th*.] Youth.

"The youthful man in milk now lists no more; As she is as wont in youth and summer days." *Spenser: Shepherds Calendar*; November.

***youth-er, *youn-er, *youn-er, s.** [Borrowed from Dut. *jonker*, *jonker*, from *jong* = young, and *ker* = a lord, sir, gentleman; O. Dut. *jonck-her*, *jonck-er*.] A young person; a lad; a youngster; hence, an inexperienced or raw person or youth.

"Such young voices and *younkers* as are of late gone thither. — *Shakespeare: Conquest of Ireland*. [Exp. Ded.]

you-pou, s. [YAPON.]

yoür, *yoür, s. [A.S. *cöwer*, genit. of *we* = ye (q.v.); O. Sax. *isuar*; Dut. *weer*; O. H. Ger. *isuar*; Ger. *ewer*.] Properly the possessive pronoun of the second person plural, but now commonly used like *you*, either as singular or plural. (1) Of or pertaining to belonging to you: as, your book, your house, &c.

(2) Like *you*, *your* is used indefinitely, not with reference to the person addressed, but to what is known and common; sometimes also contemptuously.

"All your writers do consent that *thee* is he." — *Shakespeare: As You Like It*, v. 1.

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yoür-sälf (pl. **yoür-sälves**), *pron.* [Eng. *your*, and *self*.] You and not another or others; you, in your own person or individuality. When used as a nominative generally accompanied by *you*, it expresses emphasis in opposition: as, *you* must do it *yourself*, *you yourself* must do it = you must do it personally. Sometimes used without *you*.

"Carry your letters *yourself*." *Shakespeare: Two Gentlemen*, i. 1.

"In the objective case it is used reflexively, without emphasis.

"Make *yourself* ready." *Shakespeare: Tempest*, i. 1.

youth, *youth, *youth, s. [A.S. *geoguth*, *geoguth*; cogn. with O. Sax. *geoguth*; Dut. *jeugd*; O. H. Ger. *jeugend*; Ger. *jugend*.] The A.S. *geoguth* is for *geoguth*, from *geog* = young, with suff. *-th*; hence *youth* is for *geoguth*. [YOUNG.]

1. The quality or state of being young; youthfulness; youngness.

"If I but smiled a sudden youth they found." *Pope: W. of Bath*.

2. The part of life which succeeds childhood; the whole early part of life from infancy to manhood, but it is not unusual to find the stages of life divided into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood.

3. A young person, almost invariably a young man. In this case it takes a plural.

4. Young persons generally or collectively. "He" heads his sturdy back to any boy. "That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy." *Caesar: Titus*, 114.

*5. Freshness; novelty.

"The youth of my new interest here." *Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

***youth-ede, *youth-ede, s.** [Eng. *youth*, and *ede* = head.] Youth; playfulness.

youth-fül, *youth-fül, a. [Eng. *youth*, and *-fül*.]

1. Being in the early stage of life; not yet old; young: not having arrived at mature years. "Is she not more than painting can express? Or youthful poet a banner, when they leave?" *Keats: Fair Favourite*, 111.

2. Pertaining to the early years of life.

"In freshest bloom of youthful years." *Spenser: F. Q.*, i. 12. a.

3. Suitable or pertaining to youth.

"Quickened with youthful spirit." *Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, iv. a.

4. Fresh or vigorous, as one in youth.

"Youthful still." *Shakespeare: Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

*5. Applied to time = early.

"The youthful dawn of the year." *Shakespeare: Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

youth-fül-ly, ads. [Eng. *youthful*; *-ly*.]

In a youthful manner; like a youth.

"Your attire . . . and youthfully wanted . . . but grave and comely." *Sp. Bull. Seneca*, l. 316.

youth-fül-ness, s. [Eng. *youthful*; *-ness*.]

The quality or state of being youthful or young; youth.

"Speaking some words that moved too much of limy youthfulness." *F. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 164.

***youth-head, s.** [Eng. *youth*; *-head*.]

Youth; youthfulness; time of youth.

"Every wise man has a youth-head once in his life." *Caesar: English Miscellany*, p. 22.

***youth-ly, a.** [Eng. *youth*; *-ly*.] Of or pertaining to youth; youthful.

"Therein have I spent all my youthful days." *Spenser: F. Q.*, ii. 11. 2a.

***youth-söme, a.** [Eng. *youth*; *-some*.]

Youthful, younglike, juvenile.

"I found him drinking, and very jolly and youth-some." *Pope: Essay*, Oct. 11, 1701.

youth-wert, a. [Eng. *youth*, and *wert*.]

Bot.: *Drosera rotundifolia*.

***youth-y, a.** [Eng. *youth*; *-y*.] Young, youthful.

"The scribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old man, into youth, for affecting a youth, turn then is consistent with my time of day." *Shakespeare: As You Like It*, v. 1.

yoü-yöü, s. [Chinese.] A small Chinese boat, propelled with one oar, used on rivers and in well-protected harbours and roads. (Young.)

***yove, pret. of v.** [GIVE.]

yowe, s. [EWE.] (PROV.)

yöwl, v.t. [YAWL, YELL.] (PROV.)

yöwl, s. [YELL, s.] (PROV.)

***yöxe, v.t.** [A.S. *gesean* = to see, to see.]

[Yax.] To lie down or lie up.

***yöght, pa. par. of v.** [FIGHT.]

***y-pönt-ing, a.** [Y. *po*, and Eng. *pointing*.]

Pointing or directed towards.

"A star pointing pyramid." *Milton: Epitaph on Shakespeare*.

yp-ö-lö-imo, s. [Gr. *ὕψωμα* (*hypsōma*) = a remnant.]

Min.: The same as PSEUDOMALACHITE (q.v.).

yp-ön-ö-möü-tä, s. [HYPOXOMEUTA.]

yp-ön-ö-möü-ti-dä, a. pl. [HYPOXOMETIDE.]

Ypres (as f-pré), s. [See compound.]

Ypres-lace, s. The finest and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace, made at Ypres in Belgium.

yp-sip-ö-tä, s. [Gr. *ὕψιπτος* (*hypsipetos*) = high-flying. *ὑψι* (*hyspi*) = high, and *πτερος* (*pteros*) = to fly.]

Entom.: A genus of Larentide with three British species: *Ypsipetes ruberata*, the Ruby Highflyer, *Y. impunctata*, the May Highflyer, and *Y. elutera*, the July Highflyer.

yp-söl-ö-phüs, s. [Gr. *ὕψος* (*hypsos*) = having a high crest; *ῥα* (*ras*) = high, and *φῦς* (*phus*) = a crest.]

Entom.: A genus of Gelechiide (q.v.). Larval palpi having the second joint beneath like a brush, the terminal one smooth, pointed, and recurved.

***y-ron, *y-ron, s. & a.** [IRON.]

***yrka, *yrk, v.t.** [IRK.]

***y-ron, s. & a.** [IRON.]

yrön-hard (yrön as f-ern), s. [Mid. Eng. *yrön* = iron, and Eng. *hard*.]

Bot.: *Centaurea nigra*. (Gerarda.)

***y-söme, ads.** [A.S. *gecom* = together; *göme*; *göme* up.

"In a bag all sorts of seeds *gecom*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, vi.

***y-sö, s.** [ICE.]

***y-sälak, pa. par. (BLAKE) Blaked**

silenced, quieted.

"Now sleep *y-sälak* bath the rest." *Shakespeare: Pericles*, iii.

yt-tör-bite, s. [After Ytterby, where first found in distinct crystals (Min.).]

Min.: The same as GADOLINITE (q.v.).

yt-tör-ite, s. [YTTERITE.]

Min.: The same as TEREBENTHINE (q.v.).

yt-tri-ö, s. [YTTRIUM.]

Chem.: [YTTRIUM-OXIDE.]

yt-tri-ösa, a. [YTTRIUM.] Of or pertaining to yttria; containing yttria.

yt-tri-üm, s. [Latinised from Yttria in Sweden.]

Chem.: A dyad earth-metal, atomic weight 61.7, existing, together with cerium, as a silicate in gadolinite.

It is obtained from the metallic silicate by digestion with hydrochloric acid, the mineral with oxalic acid, dissolving the oxalate in nitric acid, and separating by a fractional crystallization; the earth being the less soluble of the two, crystallizes out first. On converting the nitrate into the chloride, and igniting with potassium, the metal is obtained as a blackish-gray.

consisting of small, metallic, lustrous scales, which, at high temperature, combine with oxygen, and sulphur, and with other metalloids. The mineral is largely silicate of yttria, and contains 40 per cent. of the oxide of yttrium.

been found in large quantities in the more sparingly in Sweden and Norway. Y_2O_3 , is a yellowish-white powder.

yttrium-carbonate, s. [YTTRIUM.]

yttrium-garnet, s.

Min.: A variety of garnet occurring in Norway, containing, according to the analysis, as much as 6.66 per cent. of yttrium.

yttrium-oxide, s.

Chem.: YO_3 . Yttria. A soft white powder, obtained by igniting the oxalate. It is soluble in hydrochloric, nitric, or sulphuric acid, dissolves slowly but completely, colorless salts, and, when ignited, with a pure white light.

yttrium-phosphate, s. [YTTRIUM.]

yt-trö, pref. [YTTRIUM.] Containing yttrium (q.v.).

yt-trö-öll-gite, s. [Pref. *yttrö*, and *gite*.]

Min.: The same as YTTERITE (q.v.).

yt-trö-öll-ite, s. [Pref. *yttrö*, and *ite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring, associated with topaz, at various places in Sweden, lately found at a new locality in the United States. Hardness, 4 to 5.44; lustrous, vitreous to pearly; colorless to white. Composed of cerium, and yttrium.

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fäa, fäi, färe, amidst, what, fäll, father; wä, wät, häre, camp, häre, there; päre, pät, säre, sir, marine; or, wöre, wöf, wörk, wöh, sön; müte, öb, öäre, ynte, öär, räle, fäll; trj, Syrian. a, e = ö; y = ä; qu

sá-máng, s. (Native name.)

Bot.: *Pithecolobium saman*, an luminous tree, with a top some hundred feet in circumference, growing in Venezuela.

sám-bô, s. [Sp. = bandy-legged . . . a sambo.] The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro. Also written *Sambo*.

Zám-bô-ni, s. [Giuseppe Zamboni, an Italian physician and medical author (1776-1840), who, in conjunction with De Luc, invented the pile which bears the name of the former.] (See compound.)

Zamboni's pile, s.

Elect.: A dry voltaic pile or battery invented by Zamboni. Paper silvered on one side is damped and coated on the other with manganese dioxide; half a dozen of these sheets being superposed to save time, discs are punched out, and 1,000 to 2,000 single sheets are compressed in a glass tube with metal caps and knobs at the ends. Such a pile retains its activity for years, and will charge a Leyden jar, though it will not give shocks or sparks.

sá-mí-q, s. [Lat. = a pine cone, which, when suffered to decay upon the tree, injured the succeeding crop (*Pinus*), hence applied by Linnæus to this genus, in allusion to the sterile appearance of the male fructification; Gr. *squma* (*stémia*) = loss, damage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. Trees of moderate size, with trunk, the woody tissue of which has its tubes marked by circular discs. The stem is terminated above by a single bud, which ultimately opens into a circle of leaves, usually thick, and pinnatifid with spiny margin. The venation is gyrate. The flowers, which are dioecious, are in tessellate caskins; the males having abrupt scales, with the oval anthers sessile beneath them; the females with peltate scales, each with two seeds. The fruit is drupaceous. In aspect the species partly resemble palms, and partly tree-ferns; in affinity they are nearer the latter than the former, but rise considerably above them in organization. Natives of tropical America, tropical Asia, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia. *Zamia carya* is the Bread-tree Zamia. It is six or seven feet high, and is a native of south-eastern Africa, where the Caffres and the Hottentots make cakes of the pith after it has putrefied. *Z. spiralis* has many smooth leaflets, with a few spines at the tip. It grows in Australia, where the natives eat the fruit. The stems of *Z. tenuis* and *Z. furfuracea*, and the seeds of *Z. pumila*, in the West Indies, yield arrowroot.

sám-in-dar, s. [ZEMINDAR.]

sá-mí-ós-trô-bús, s. [Lat. *samia* (q.v.), and Gr. *στρόβος* (*strobos*) = a top.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. One species occurs in the British Jurassic rocks, one in the Wealden, and there are two from the Upper Greensand. (*Etheridge*.)

sá-mí-te, s. [ZAMITES.]

Palæobot.: Any individual of the genus Zamites.

sá-mí-tôq, s. [Lat. *samia* (q.v.); suff. -ites.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ, akin to the recent Zamia. In Britain, from the Rhaetic to the Lower Jurassic. (*Etheridge*.) A species also exists in the Miocene flora of the Arctic regions.

sá-môusq, s. (Native name.)

Zool.: *Bos brachycerus*, from the tropical parts of Western Africa, known at Sierra Leone as the Bush Cow. Colour pale chestnut, hair thin and nearly erect; forehead flatter than in other buffaloes; horns short, sharp, wide apart at base, extending outward and upward, then suddenly incurving; ears very large, with three rows of long hairs springing from the inside, and a tuft of long hairs at the tip; dewlap entirely absent.

sampogna (as dram-po-nyq), s. [Ital.]

Music:

1. The Italian bagpipes.
2. A rough-toned reed instrument shaped like a fagotinet.

sám-tít, s. [See def.]

Min.: A misprint for Zaratite (q.v.).

sáte, sít, fáre, amídst, whát, fáll, fáther; wó, wét, hère, camél, hór, thère; pine, or, wóre, wélf, wórk, whó, sém; míte, eáb, eüre, quíte, eür, rála, fáll; trý, Syírian.

sán-ólús, s. [Gr. *σάλας* (*sanghlis*) = a reaping-hook.]

1. **Ichthy.:** A genus of Carangide, from the Pacific Ocean. Body much compressed and elevated; one dorsal, with seven spines, the third of which is greatly elongated; no teeth on palate; scales minute, velvety. There is but one species, *Zanclus cornutus*, easily recognized by its long snout and by the broad bands crossing the yellow ground-colour. It is about eight inches long, and undergoes various changes in its development.

2. **Palæont.:** From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

sand, s. [ZENID.]

sánd-môle, s. [Dut.] [SAND-MOLE.]

sán-ní-chél-li-q, s. [Named after John Jerome Zannichelli, a Venetian apothecary and botanist (1662-1729).]

Bot.: Horned Pond-weed, a genus of Naiadaceæ. Water plants with submerged, linear leaves and minute flowers, generally innocuous. Barren flowers, with the perianth wanting, an solitary stamen with a two-to four-celled anther. Fertile flowers with a perianth of one leaf, four or more stamens, an elongated, undivided style, a peltate stigma, and nearly sessile achenes. Known species, one or more, from temperate and tropical climes. If only one species exists it is *Zannichellia palustris*, the Common Horned Pond-weed, which floats in ditches and stagnant waters.

sá-nó-ní-q, s. [Named after James Zanoni, superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Bologna, and author of a work on plants published in 1673. He died in 1682.]

Bot.: A genus of Nandirobeæ. Climbing plants with cordate leaves, their axils bearing tendrils with clusters of dioecious flowers. The males have a three-lobed calyx, a rotate corolla with the lobes five parted, and five stamens with unequal anthers. Female with three styles, and a three-celled ovary developing into a fleshy fruit. The leaves of *Zanonia indica*, beaten up with milk and butter, are applied as a liniment in antispasmodic affections. They are also used in baths in nervous diseases.

sán-tó, s. [See def.] A golden-yellow species of sumach from the island of Zante, in the Mediterranean, used for dyeing. Called also *Yongk Fustic*, and *Fustet*.

santo-wood, s.

(1) *Rhus Cotinus*. [RHUS, FUSTIC (2).]
(2) *Chloroxylon Swietenia*. [CHLOROXYLON.]

sán-thór-y-lüm, s. [See def.]

Bot.: Another spelling of *Xanthoxylon* (q.v.).

Zán-ti-óte, Zán-ti-ót, s. [See def.] A native of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

sá-ný, s. [O. Ital. *Zane* = John . . . a gull, a noddy, a clown, a fool or simple fellow in a play; Ital. *Zanni* = Giovanni = John. [JOHN, (1).] A subordinate buffoon, whose office was to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown; hence, a buffoon in general, a merry-andrew.

"Approbation which those very people give, equally with me, to the zany of a mountebank."—*Dryden: Evening's Love*. (Prof.)

sá-ný, v.t. [ZANY, s.] To play the zany; to mimic.

"All excellence in other madams du but *siny bers*."—*Geomet. & Hist. Queen of Cornish*, l. 2.

sá-ný-íam, s. [Eng. *zany*, s.; -ism.] The state, character, or practices of a zany; buffonery.

"The caricature of his stith and scapular proves how fully he both knew and felt the danger."—*S. T. Coleridge: A Course of Lectures*, l. 1.

Zán-sá-li-ang, s. pl. [For etym. & def. see extract.] [JACOITE, A. 2. (1).]

"Paradise was also named Zanzibar, and hence the Jacobites have been sometimes called *Zanzibarians*."—*Glean. Dict. Sects*, p. 124.

sáph-q-rq, s. [ZAFFRE.]

sáph-rén-ti-mq, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *saphrenitis*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -itis.]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Cystophyllidæ. Corallum simple and free, conical, discoidal or cylindrical; tabulæ complete; dissepiment

few; septa rendered irregular by the presence of a septal fossula.

sá-phrén-tis, s. (Etym. not app.) **Palæont.:** The typical genus of the genus (*q.v.*). Corallum turbinate, quite across the visceral chamber marked fossula present; septa few, near the centre of the coral. One of the Upper Silurian, and eight in the new Liassic series. (*Etheridge*.)

sá-pód-i-dm, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sapodites*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ites.]

Zool.: According to Cuvier a Mouse-like Rodent, consisting of *Zapus*, with a single species, *Z. sonius*. [JACULUS, MERIONES.]

sá-p-ó-dí-nm, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sapodites*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ites.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Dipodidae, same extent as Zapodide (*q.v.*), a family, Dipodine, containing the boas.

sá-p-ó-tí-lq, s. [SAPOTILLA.]

sá-p-tí-éh, s. [Turk.] A Turkish

"Of all the Turkish officials the worst class, or policemen, who oppress with impunity both Turks and Bulgars."—*Nov. 1, 1847*.

sá-p-ús, s. [Gr. *σα- (sa-)*, intensifying (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Zapodidae. [JACULUS, MERIONES.]

Zar-q-thús-trío, Zar-q-thús, s. [For etym. see def. and extract.]

longing to Zarathustra, more often into Zoroaster. [ZOROASTRIAN.]

"It cannot be denied that the *Zarath* are pure old Aryan myths, a new class was doubtless a reformer, or, if *Zarath* historical person, a body of reformers. *Zarath* religion into existence."—*Jed. 24th xx. 361*.

Zar-q-thús-trím, s. [ZARATHUSTRIAN.]

Compar. Relig.: Zoroastrianism. "Through the great Aryan religious mania, *Zarathustrism*, Buddhism, and the range of Islam and of Christianity, beliefs of purgatory or punishment make traits to heavens of light and glory."—*Cult. 1, 1878*, li. 42.

sá-ra-títo, s. [After Señor Zarathustra, suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as a solution on magnetite and chromite. 3 to 3.25; sp. gr. 2.57 to 2.693; lustre colour, emerald green; translucent. Compos. carbonic acid, 16 nickel, 59.4; water, 28.9 = 100 equivalent to the formula NiOCO₃ + 4H₂O.

sá-reó-bq, s. [ZERIEA.]

Zán-ráo, s. [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, between

and third magnitude. Called also

sáwn, s. [Cf. Yans.]

Mining: A cavern.

sáz, s. [A.S. *sax*; Ice. *sax* = a knife; sword; O. H. Ger. *sax*.] A slate with a sharp point on the pole, for the slate to receive the pin. The sixteen inches long and two in somewhat bent at one end, and three inches long.

sá-yát, s. (Native name.) In public shed or portico for the use of travellers, loungers, and worship in every Burmese village, and many pagodas. (*H. Yule*.)

s'érák, s. (From its zigzag form.)

Math.: A peculiarly shaped cylinder of some marine steam-engine.

só-q, s. [Lat. from Gr. *ζα (za)*, spelt or some other common name occurs in Homer.]

Bot.: Malze; a genus of Platanaceæ monoeious; males in terminal racemes two-flowered spikelets, and nearly pointed; axils of the leaves five the malze (*q.v.*).

sé, sir, murice, or, wóre, wélf, wórk, whó, sém; míte, eáb, eüre, quíte, eür, rála, fáll; trý, Syírian.

u, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin
n; -tion, -sion = zhän. -ciou, -tious, -

as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 2
ious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bol, del.



ing of the temple, and, in answer to a query whether the fast begun at Babylon should be continued, he directs that they should be transformed into joyous festivals. The style of chapters ix.-xi. differs from that of the first eight; and that of xii.-xiv. to a certain extent from both. In x. 6, the house of Judah requires to be strengthened, as if its government still continued; that of Joseph (the ten tribes) to be saved, as if it were gone; and in vers. 11 is the prediction "the pride of Assyria shall be brought down," as if it stood when the words were penned; whereas by the time of Darins Hystaspes it had for ever passed away. Some, therefore, assign these chapters to an earlier Zechariah, a contemporary of Isaiah (i.e. about 736). But if the Hebrew Javan in ix. 13 is correctly translated Greece, this would suggest a date late enough to be consistent with the best-known Zechariah's authorship, if more recent still. Chaps. xii.-xiv. have been referred to some prophetic contemporary of Jeremiah, A.C. 607 or 606. The date of chaps. i.-viii. is admitted to be A.C. 520-518. Matt. xvii. 9-10, nominally quoting Jeremiah, seems to refer to Zech. xi. 12-13, and unless Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, of whose death we know nothing, was martyred precisely in the same way as Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada (2 Chron. xxiv. 20, 21), the reference in Matt. xvii. 9 would seem to be to the latter. Of these difficulties various solutions have been given. Zech. xii. 7 is quoted by Our Lord as Messianic (Matt. xxi. 31, Mark xiv. 47). In Matt. xxi. 6, Zech. ix. 9 is regarded as predictive of the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.

sech-in, *s.* [Ital. *sechino*; Fr. *sequin*.] A Venetian gold coin, more commonly written *sequin* (q.v.).

sech ston, *s.* [Ger. = nine-stone: *seche* = a reckoning, a score, a mile, and *stein* = stone.]

Geol.: A German sub-division of the Permian, constituting the upper of the two groups, which have sometimes led to that formation being called Dyas (q.v.). It corresponds to the Middle Permian or Magnesian Limestone of Britain. It is wanting in France. Murchison considered it a centre of Permian life.

sed, seô, *a.* [Z.] The name of the letter *z*; provisionally called also *zard*.

"Thou whom *sed*: thou unnecessary letter!" — *Shakerp.*: *Levi*, ii. 2.

sed-ô-a-rý, *s.* [From Arab *sebidr*; Fr. *zédaira*; Prov. *zeduair*; Port. *zeduaria*; Ital. *zedtoraria*.]

Bot. & Pharm.: The roots of *Carcuma Zedoaria* and *C. Zumbet*, employed in medicine, and the plants themselves. [CUCUMA.]

seô-kôe, *s.* [Dut. = sea (or lake) cow.] The name given by the Dutch colonists of South Africa to the hippopotamus.

se-i-dae, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *se(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. *id.* suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichth.: A lapsed family of Acanthopterygian Fishes.

sei-lan-ite, seý-lan-ite, *s.* [O. Ger. *Zeilan*, *Zeilan* = Ceylon; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as Ceylonite (q.v.).

se-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *se(a)*; *-in*.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance obtained from maize flour.

seil, seil, *s.* [Pers.]

Music: An eastern instrument of music of the cymbal kind.

"Where, some hours since, was heard the swell of trumpet and the clank of steel!" — *Moor: The Fire Worshipers*.

seil-kô-na, *s.* [Native name?] (See etym. and compound.)

zelkona-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Planera Richardi*, a North American tree, seventy or eighty feet high, the diameter of the trunk four feet. Leaves like those of the elm, flowers small greenish yellow, smelling like elder flowers; fruit small, with two seeds.

zeil-ôt-ist, *s.* [ZEALOTIST.]

zeil-ôñ sic, *v.* [Gr. *zeō* (ζειν) = to emulate, to be jealous of.] *Zealously*.

"The glories and the pure frequencies of Olympus!" — *Udd.*: *Apoph.* of *Artemus*, p. 32.

zâte, zât, fâte, amidst, whât, zâll, father; **wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère**; **pine, pît, sîre, sir, marine**; **gôr, wôr, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn**; **mâte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, rûle, rûll**; **trý, sýrian**. **se, oe = e; ey = â; qu**

sem-in-dar, *s.* [Pers. *semindâr* = a landholder, from *sem* = land, and *dar* = building, a holder.] In India, one of a class of officials created under the Mogul Government of India. They have been regarded, first as district governors, secondly as landed proprietors, and thirdly as taxfarmers or collectors of the government revenue on land. Their functions appear to have been to a great extent arbitrary and variable, but founded on and arising out of the last named office. In the transference of the authority of the Moguls to the East India Company, the zemindars were in general treated as the proprietors of land. The term is of Persian origin, and the office probably originated with the Muhammadan conquerors of India, who claimed the soil of the country, but, leaving the Indian village tenure intact, set these officers called zemindars over districts comprising each a certain number of villages, the headmen of which accounted to them for the revenues of the land, which they collected with a liberal profit to themselves. At present, in Bengal, the zemindars have all the rights of a landed proprietor, subject to the payment of the land-tax, and also to a certain ill-defined tenant-right in the part of tenants who have long held possession of their farms.

"It was contemplated that these zemindars would take the place of the landed gentry of European countries, and become leaders in all kinds of agricultural reform." — *Field*, Feb. 11, 1866.

sem-in-dar-y, sem-in-dar-ô, sem-in-dar-ry, &c. [ZEMINDAR.]

A. *As obj.*: Of or pertaining to, or under the jurisdiction of a zemindar; held by a zemindar.

"Under the zemindari tenure, the land is perpetually assigned by the State, subject to the annual payment of a sum fixed for ever without change." — *Field*, Feb. 11, 1866.

B. *As subj.*: The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar; the land possessed by a zemindar. "The possibility of an increase in the value of these zemindari lands, due to causes of this nature." — *Field*, Feb. 11, 1866.

se-nâ-i-dâ, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidae with ten species, founded by Bonaparte. They are distinguished by a very stout body, short wings, and long, well-developed legs, and range from Chili and La Plata to Columbia and the Antilles.

se-na-mi, *s.* [Pers. *senamih* = pertaining to women, *sen* = a woman.] The name given to the portion of the house reserved exclusively for the females belonging to a family of good caste in India.

"Yet, curiously enough, the ladies to a very large extent avoid the *senamih*, the women's provided for them." — *Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 24, 1866.

senanna mission, *s.* A mission founded in 1862 under the auspices of the Protestant missionary societies in India, with the object (1) of sending the gospel to the women of India by means of female missionaries; (2) of alleviating their sufferings in sickness, and ministering to their spiritual need, through the agency of duly qualified female medical missionaries; and (3) of promoting education, based on Holy Scripture, especially among women of the higher classes.

Zênd, *s.* [ZEND-AVESTA.]

1. *Philol.*: An ancient Iranian language in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. It is coeval and cognate with the Vedic Sanskrit. It embraces two dialects, called Bactrian, or Eastern Iranian, and the Western Iranian. The two Zend dialects consist of an earlier and a later, analogous to the Vedic and classic Sanskrit, or to the Homeric and classic Greek. The earlier dialect is called the *litha*, from the Gathas or sacred songs, which form the only remains of it; the later is that in which the Zend-Avesta, or sacred Zoroastrian writings are found. The present alphabet is comparatively modern, and is probably derived from the Syriac. There are twelve simple vowels, fourteen diphthongs, and twenty-nine consonants, represented by different characters. The roots are mostly monosyllabic, some consisting of only a single vowel, others of a vowel and consonant, or of a vowel between two consonants. There are three numbers, singular, dual, and plural, with eight inflections in the first and last, and five in the middle number.

2. *Conjur. Relig.*: A contracted name for the Zend-Avesta (q.v.).

Zend-Avesta, *a.* [Prob. = or commentary of text with para-
dows = text, and *avest* = translation.
mentary.]

Conjur. Relig.: The sacred book of the Zoroastrians, Guebers, or, as they called themselves, Mazdeans, and as a whole or rule of faith and precept of several divisions. The Y of sacrificial ritual, consisting of prayers, contains the five gathas, a dialect; the Visparad in a collective, the later collections of prayers, consisting of invocations of angels, &c., legends; the Vendidad contains the civil, and criminal code of the Zoroastrians. The immortality of the soul, a full rewards and punishments, and a full of the body are taught in the liturgy.

sem-dik, *a.* [Arab. = a infidel, a name given in the East to a disbeliever in revealed religion, but such as are accused of magical heresies.]

se-nick, se-nik, *a.* [Native name of Africa.]

Zool.: *Suricata senick*. [SURICATA.]

sem-ith, sen-yth, *a.* [O. Fr. *seuth*, from

Sp. zenit, *seuth*, from Arab. *seut* = a road, a way, a path, a trail, a quarter, whence *seut-ar-rus* = the zenith, the vertical point of the heavens; *se-umt* = an astronomical circle.]

1. *Ord.*: *Lang. & Astron.*: The highest point in the heavens to a spectator at place, the point from which if the absolutely spherical a perpendicular would pass through its centre.

"The sun's path twice in the year their zenith over their heads." — *Huckle*, ii. 751.

2. *Fig.*: The highest point of fortune; the highest or culminant any subject referred to.

"By my precedence I did my zenith date depend upon A most auspicious star." — *Shakerp.*: *Levi*, ii. 2.

zenith-distance, *a.* The distance of a heavenly body is the arc between the body and the zenith, same as the co-altitude of the body.

zenith-telescope, *s.* An astronomical instrument, consisting of a telescope upon pivots, and having attached are graduated into degrees and minutes. From the upper end of the telescope hangs down a silver wire, by a weight supported in water, steady. It is used for the same purpose as the mural circle, viz. to ascertain the distance of the several stars, but convenient from its greater portability. [MURAL-CIRCLE.]

zenith-telescope, *s.* The telescope of a zenith sector.

sem-ith-âl, *a.* [Eng. *zenith*; *âl* = pertaining to the zenith.]

"In order to obtain its zenith distance." — *Popular Astronomy*, p. 34.

se-ô-lite, *s.* [Gr. *lithos* (λίθος) = stone; *se* (σέ) = to be, to exist.]

Min.: A name given to a group of minerals, to the hydrous silicates, characterized by such intumescence on the action of heat.

se-ô-lith-i-form, *a.* [Eng. *zeolite*, *lith* = stone, and *form* = having the form of.]

se-ô-lith-la, *a.* [Eng. *zeolite* (lith) = pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite.]

se-ô-lith-la, *a.* [Eng. *zeolite* (lith) = pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite.]

se-ô-lith-la, *a.* [Eng. *zeolite* (lith) = pertaining to zeolite; consisting of zeolite.]

which it does not equally apply: so that, for one of them, another word (to be gathered from the sense of the passage) must be mentally supplied. Zeugma is therefore a species of ellipsis; both abbreviate discourse. When the word to be supplied is a form of another in the sentence, as "I love you, and you [love] me," the construction is elliptical; where the sense requires a different word: as, "The sun shall not burn thee by day, neither the moon [injure thee] by night" (Ps. cxli. 6, Prayer Book). It is zeugma.

zeug-māt'-to, a. [ZEUGMA.] Of or pertaining to the figure of speech known as zeugma.

zeug'-ār-ite (eu as **ā**), *s.* [After Prof. Zenner, of Freiberg; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, isomorphous with Uranite, which it much resembles in its physical characters. Hardness, 2 to 2.5; sp. gr. 3.2; colour, grass- and apple-green. Compo.: a hydrated arsenate of sesquioxide of uranium, and protoxide of copper. First found at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

zē'-ā, s. [Lat., from Gr. ζείω (zeio) = the dory or doree (q.v.).]

1. **Ichthy.**: A genus of Cyttidae, with six species, from the Mediterranean, the temperate shores of the Eastern Atlantic, and the coasts of Japan and Australia, all of them in high esteem as food fishes. A series of bony plates runs along the base of the dorsal and anal fins, and there is another series on the abdomen. The best-known species is *Zeus faber*, which was well known in classic times. [DORR.]

2. **Paleont.**: From the Miocene of Licia, Sicily.

zeug'-ite, s. [Gr. ζεύς (zeus) = a span, a joining; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of tourmaline (q.v.) found in the United Mines, St. Day, Cornwall. Occurred in acicular interlacing crystals of a pale-brown colour.

zeug'-sōr-g, s. [Gr. ζεύγνυμι (zeugnumi) = to join, to yoke.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Zeugoteridae (q.v.), with one British species. Antennae of the male pectinated at the base, the apex bifurcated; abdomen stout in the male, rather slender in the female.

zeug'-sōr-f-dō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. zeuser(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idō.]

Entom.: A family of Homilyetina. Antennae at least as long as the thorax, wings rather distant at the base. Caterpillar naked, with a horny plate on the second segment. It feeds within the stems of trees, reeds, &c. Among the best-known species are those popularly called the Wood Leopard and the Goat Moth (q.v.).

zey-lān-ite, s. [ZELIANITE.]

zey-sōum, s. [An Egyptian word.]

Bot.: The flowerheads of *Santolina fragnantissima*, sold in the shops of Cairo as a substitute for Camomile.

zib'-ēt, zib'-ēth, s. [Fr. zibet; Ital. zibetto; Low Gr. ζιβητιον (zibetion).] [CIVET.]

Zool.: *Piverra zibetha*, a Sumatran civet. Length about two feet six inches, tail eleven inches; head rounded, bulging before the ears, and then rapidly contracting into a short muzzle; fur close, soft, and downy, with black and white lines on the back, and spots in transverse undulations on the back and sides; tail faintly ringed. In Travancore, in India, there was a government establishment for the rearing of these animals, the civet obtained from them being used in perfumery and in Hindoo medicine.

zib'-ēth-thūm (th as **t**), *s.* [ZIBET.] The civet derived from the Zibeth (q.v.).

zib'-gē, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid, and after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. [Brande & Cox.]

zib'-tris-f-kite, s. [After Zietrisika, Moldavia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A member of the group of hydrocarbons resembling ozocerite in its physical characters, but differing from that substance

in its almost complete insolubility in ether. A mean of three analyses gave: carbon, 84.64; hydrogen, 14.63.

zif, ziph, ziv, s. [Heb. זיף (ziv), from ציף (tsachach) = to shine, to be beautiful, referring to the splendid appearance of the flowers during the month (zif-ziv); or from Assyrian ziv = the Bull, the constellation Taurus. [Jastrow: Herod. i. 622.]]

Hebrew Calendar: The second month of the year, extending from the new moon in May to that in June; or, according to some Rabbis, from the new moon in April to that of June. (1 Kings vi. 1, 37.) In some copies of the A.V. the spelling is Zif, in others Ziph; in the R.V. Ziv, which is the correct form.

*** zif'-fī-ā, s.** [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps for ziphias = the sword-fish.] Some sea monster. "Huge zifias whom mariners ensue." Spenser: P. Q. II. all. 34.

zig-āā'-kō, s. [Rus.]

Music: A dance popular among the Russian peasantry, similar in its figures to the English country dance.

zig-a-ri, s. pl. [ZINOARI.]

zig-zag, a. & s. [Fr., from Ger. ziehzack = a zigzag; ziehzack segeln = to tack in sailing; Sw. ziehsack = zigzag.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Having sharp or quick turns or flexures.

"More zigzag paths tempt us right and left." Queen, Sept. 28, 1888.

2. **Bot.**: [FLEXUOUS, 2.]

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Something having short, sharp turns or angles, as a line.

"But that accent was made by only six zigzags." Scribner's Magazine, August, 1897, p. 662.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Arch.**: A zigzag moulding; a chevron or dancette. [See illustration under CHEVRON.]

2. **Fort.**: One of the trenches leading towards the besieged works, and communicating between the several parallels. It turns to the right and to the left, but with a general curved course, in such a manner as not to be entailed by the guns of the fort.

3. A salmon-trail, fish-way, or fish-ladder.

zigzag-moulding, s. [CHEVRON, DANCETTE.]

zig-zag, v.t. & i. [ZIGZAG, a.]

A. Trans.: To form with short sharp turns or angles.

"The middle aisle has on each side four Norman round arches zigzagged." Norton: History of Andington, p. 4.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; to make zigzags.

"He zigzagged back and forth from tuft to tuft." Scribner's Magazine, July, 1897, p. 2-4.

2. To waver in, or change one's words or opinions.

"Speak in ambiguous and hesitating tones, zigzagging this way and that way, and beating about the bush." Daily Telegraph, Dec. 28, 1897.

*** zig-zag-gör-ŷ, s.** [Eng. zigzag; -ery.] Zigzag or irregular course.

"When my Uncle Toby discovered the transverse zigzappers of my father's approach to it." Sterne: Tristram Shandy, ii. 113.

† zig-zag-gŷ, o. [Eng. zigzag; -y.] Having sharp turns; zigzag.

"The zigzag pattern by Saxons invented Was cleverly chiselled and well represented." Burtons: Ing. Ing. & St. Remond.

zil'-la, s. [The Egyptian name of Zilla myagroides.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Zillide (q.v.). *Zilla myagroides*, is a large glaucous herb, with round white branches, and oblong toothed leaves, which are boiled and eaten by the Arabs like cabbage. [Loudon.]

zill'-lah, s. [Hind.] In Ilmlustan, a local division of a county; a shire or county.

zill'-ār-thite, s. [After Zillerthal, Tyrol, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name given to a bright green variety of Actinolite (q.v.).

zill'-il-dō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. zill(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -iōz.]

Bot.: A family of Orthoplocum. Silicaceous, succulent, one or two-seeded with a single globose seed. Herbs from Mediterranean region.

zim'-ā-pān-ite, s. [After Zimapan, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: Stated to be a chloride of the tantalizing in the rhombohedral system, doubtful species.

zimb (b silent), *s.* [Arab. زيم = fly.]

Entom.: A dipterous insect described by Bruce as being common in Abyssinia, and to resemble the tsetse (q.v.) of the arid parts of Africa, and to be equally noxious to cattle. It is a little larger than the tsetse, and thicker in proportion.

zim-āt-wā-tār, s. [Ger. zement = cement or cementation water; cf. cemen = copper deposited in water.] Given to water found in copper mines impregnated with copper.

zi-mōē-cō, s. [Etyim. doubtful.] (S) and compound.)

zimecca-sponge, s.

Zool.: *Euspongia zimecca*, a sponge of a dark brownish-yellow skeleton, the fibres of which are soft, thin, elastic, almost free from sand, while the fibres are dense and thick, rendering the sponge itself abnormally hard.

zi-mōme, s. [ZVIMOME.]

zinc, s. [Dan. and Sw. zink; Fr. zinc with Ger. zinn = tin.]

1. **Antiqu.**: It has been ascertained that zinc was in use in the ancient times.

2. **Chem. & Comm.**: A divalent metal, symbol, Zn; at. wt., 65; found in considerable abundance in many parts of the Silica, and in the neighbourhood of the Chapelle. It is extracted from the carbonate by first roasting the ore, with charcoal or coke, and subjecting the mixture to a full heat in an earthen retort. The reduced metal volatilizes, and is condensed by suitable means. It is white, tarnishes slowly in the air, is brittle, and with a density varying from 7.2 to 7.4. Between 121° and 149° it is partly of becoming malleable, a such treatment retains this character cold. At 411° it melts, and at a higher heat boils and volatilizes. Ordinary alloys readily in dilute acids, but is less soluble unless it is in contact with platinum, copper, or some other less noble metal, with which it can form a couplet. Solutions of zinc give precipitates with hyaline sulphide, arsenide, and its hydrides, and chloride of zinc is employed for lining the gutters, spouts, and roof-latter purpose it is usually corrugated plates are much used as generators of electricity in voltaic batteries and in zinc (q.v.). Zinc is also an important constituent of alloys, and in the preparation of galvanized iron (q.v.).

3. **Pharm.**: Oxide of zinc given in doses is a tonic and astringent, and is used in the nervous system in epilepsy, hysteria, neuritis, &c. Zinc is emetic; externally it is a desiccant. Sulphate of zinc and zinc produce similar effects. Zinc oxide is the carbonate, which, however, much employed medicinally. Chloride of zinc is a nervine tonic and emetic, also an antileptic. [Goss.]

4. **Zinc** occurs somewhat abundantly in the United States, where its production is increasing. In 1889, the yield was 1800, 63,683. In 1891, 84,334 short tons were produced in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. In Great Britain the annual yield of zinc is about 25,000 tons, half of which comes from Wales.

zinc-ash, s.

Chem.: The impure gray oxide from zinc is heated in contact with air.

zinc-aurite, s.

Min.: A mineral of uncertain composition said to have been found in small quantities in the Sierra Almagra, Spain.

zite, zit, zire, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, aire, sir, marine; s or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, gūite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Syriān. se, ce = ē; ey = ā; qu

spatheaceous bracts; calyx superior, short, lobular, three-lobed; corolla, tubular, irregular, with six segments in two whorls, the inner, morphologically viewed, being transformed into sterile stamens, untransformed stamens, three, two of them abortive; filament of the former not petaloid; anther, two-celled; style, filiform; stigma, dilated, hollow; ovary, more or less perfectly three-celled, with the placenta in the axis; fruit, usually a capsule, three- or sometimes one-celled; seeds, many. Closely akin to *Marsippos*, with which they were formerly combined, but differ in their two-celled anther, and in the possession of a vitelline round the embryo. Natives of the East Indies and some other tropical countries. Genera, twenty-nine; species 247. (*Lindley*.)

sin gi bōr-ā-ccōus (ee as sh), n. [Mod. Lat. *sintheraceae*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to ginger or the Zingiberaceae (q.v.).

siak-qn-ite, s. [ZINCENITE.]

siak-y, n. [ZINC.]

sin-ni q, s. [Named after John Godfrey Sinn (1727-90), professor of botany at Göttingen.]

Bot.: A genus of Heliotropaceae, with six or seven species. Ray consisting of five persistent florets; fruit crowned by two awns. Elegant American plants. They are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

sinwaldite (as *sin*-vāld-ite), s. [After Sinwald, Bohemia, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Lepidolite (q.v.).

sin-ti bōr, s. [ZINGIBER.]

sin-ti bōr-ā-pō-s, s. pl. [ZINGIBERACEAE.]

sin-ti bōr-ā-ccōus (ee as sh), n. [ZINGIBERACEAE.]

Zi-ōn, s. [Heb. צִיּוֹן (*ziōn*) = exposed on a sunny place; צִיָּה (*tsachak*) = to shine, to glow with heat, to be exposed to the sun.]

1. *Lu.*: A mount or eminence of Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A dissenting chapel. [BETHEL, 2. (1).]

(2) The theocracy or church of God.

zīph i-i dō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *zīph(us)*;

Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-us*.]

Zool.: A family of Cetacea, equivalent to Ziphiina (q.v.).

zīph i-i nō, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *zīph(us)*;

Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-us*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Physteridae, with four genera, Hyperodon, Mesopodon, Beranodon, and Ziphius (q.v.). Teeth of mandible rudimentary, except one or two pairs, which may be largely developed, especially in the males; sparsely single, crescentic; perforal in small, ovate, all the digits well developed. They appear to feed chiefly on small cephalopods, and occur singly or in small herds.

zīph i-ōid, n. & s. [Mod. Lat. *zīph(oid)*;

Eng. suff. *-oid*.]

A. Anom.: Of, belonging to, or resembling the sub-family Ziphiina (q.v.).

B. Anom.: Any individual of the Ziphiina (q.v.).

zīph i-ūs, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ζῆφος (*zēphos*) = a straight sword. Named from the pointed snout of the species.]

Zool. & Paleont.: A genus of Ziphiina (q.v.). Several species have been described, some of them probably under more than one name. The best known is the type *Ziphius cavirostris*, from the Miocene.

It was an imperfect skull of this species, picked up on the Mediterranean coast of France, in 1801, and described by Cuvier, who thought that it belonged to an extinct animal. In his *Osses Fossiles*, that the genus was founded. Teeth of this or of an allied species from the Suffolk and Antwerp Crags.



SKULL OF ZIPHIUS CAVIROSTRIS.

zīp-pō-ite (s as ts), s. [After Prof. Zippe, the mineralogist at Prague; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as an alteration product of uraninite (q.v.) at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. Acicular, sometimes in rosette-like groups of needles or small botryoidal. Hardness, 8.0; colour, shades of yellow. Composition: essentially a hydrated sulphate of sesquioxide of uranium.

zīr-carb-ite, s. [Eng. *zircon*, carb(onal), and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by C. U. Shepard to a doubtful mineral whose chemical composition was undetermined. Stated to have been found with cryolite, at the granite quarries of Rockport, Massachusetts.

zīr-cōn, **zīr-cōn-ite**, s. [The Cingalese name.]

Min.: A mineral occurring only in crystals or crystalline grains. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 7.5; sp. gr. 4.05 to 4.75; lustre, adamantine; colour, very variable, shades of red, yellow, brown, green, &c.; translucent to transparent. Composition: silica, 53.3; zirconia, 46.7; hence the formula $ZrO_2 \cdot SiO_2$. Dana adopts the following altered varieties as sub-species: Malacon, Cytolite, Tachyphallite, Kreselite, Aenbachite, and Langite. (See these words.)

zīroon-syenite, s.

Petro.: A variety of Syenite (q.v.), characterized by the presence of zircon in distributed crystals.

zīr-cōn-ōte, s. [Eng. *zircon* (c) + *-ote*.]

Chem. (PL): Compounds of zirconia with the stronger bases.

zīr-cō-ni-q, s. [ZIRCONIUM.] [ZIRCONIUM-OXIDE.]

zīroonite light, s. One in which a stick of zirconium is exposed to the flame of oxy hydrogen gas. Invented by Tessie du Molay.

zīr-cōn-īa, s. [Eng. *zirconium*; *-ia*.] Derived from or containing zirconium.

zīroonite acid, s.

Chem.: Zirconia in combination with bases.

zīr-cōn-ite, s. [Zircon.]

zīr-cō-ni-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from *zīroon* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A tetravalent element intermediate between aluminium and silicon; symbol, Zr; at. wt., 90; first obtained from zirconite by Klaproth in 1789. Like silicon, it is capable of existing in three different states, amorphous, crystalline, and graphitoid. The amorphous and crystalline are obtained by processes similar to those described for preparing the corresponding modifications of silicon (q.v.). The graphitoid variety is obtained in light scales of a steel gray colour, by decomposing sodium zirconate with iron. It is but slowly attacked by sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid, even when heated, but dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid.

zīroonium chloride, s.

Chem.: $ZrCl_4$. A white crystalline mass prepared by heating zirconium in chlorine gas. When treated with water, it is converted into oxychloride of zirconium, $ZrOCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$.

zīroonium-oxide, s.

Chem.: ZrO_2 . Zirconia. A white, tasteless, odorless powder, obtained by heating zirconium to redness in contact with the air. It is insoluble in ordinary acids, soluble with difficulty in hydrofluoric acid, but dissolves readily when heated with concentrated sulphuric acid.

zīrl-ite, s. [After Zirl, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by Pichler to an opal-like hydrate of alumina, probably identical with gibbsite (q.v.).

zīther, **zīthera** (as *zīt-ēr*, *zīt-ēr-n*), s. [Ger., from Lat. *zithara* (q.v.).] [CITTERN.]

Musac.: A development of the instrument known to the Greeks as *zithara* (q.v.). In the early part of the nineteenth century it became a favourite with the peasantry of the Syrian and Hebræan Alps, and was introduced into England about 1840, chiefly by Herr Curt Schulz. The zither consists of a resonance-

box, with a large circular sound-hole in the middle; the strings, thirty-two in some cases, increased to forty-four, being made of steel, brass, and silk covered with fine silver wire, and tuned by pegs at one end. The strings are stretched over a board, and are used to play the fingers of the left hand stopping



ZITHER.

on the frets, the right hand then with a metal ring, striking the strings in fifths, and have range from c in the second space to c on the sixth ledger line. The remainder, called payment strings, are struck by the fingers of the right hand, and, as stopped, produce only the sounds which they are tuned. Whilst the instrument rests on the lap, the player sits cross-legged, in the usual heart-shaped, in turn like the and is played with a bow. The instrument is like that of the vandy rests on the lap of the player while the head is placed on the table.

zī-sā-ni-q, s. [Lat., from Gr. *zīnion* = the star anemone.]

Bot.: A genus of Oryzaceae, the male and the female below on the panicle with small, round, membranaceous two-pales, the inferior one five-nerved, the superior one three-nerved. Eragrostis glumes; pales two, the lower the upper three-nerved. Known *Zizanioides* is Canada two pyramidal panicle of flowers, and met with in streams in North America to Florida. The seeds are black, of farinaceous, are large, the N. American Indians, and multitudes of wild fowl. It was introduced in Middlesex and in Russia.

zī-zōl, s. [SOTSLIK.]

zī-sy-phūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *zīsyphos* = the tree whose fruit is [See LIT.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceae, small trees, with spiny stipules, three-nerved leaves, a spread calyx, five-lobed-like petals, five-angled disk, adhering to the calyx, and having enclosed within to three-celled ovary. Fruit is stone or kernel with two or three single flattened seed in each. A limited, but having them in tropical parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

The berries of *Zizyphus jujuba* (jujube), cultivated throughout the world, are eaten both by Europeans. They are called jujubes, and are gummy, mawkish taste. *Z. zizyphus* the Punjab, and cultivated in the Punjab. Some of the jujubes are the fruits of *Z. ammodendron*, &c.

Z. thapsus are also eaten in the East. It is the genuine jujube. *Z. jujuba* is eaten in the jujubes of *Z. zizyphus* is by some believed to be (q.v.) or *Lote*, &c. the fruit of such efforts on the class (q.v.). It grows in Barbary, where, and its berries, which are food, mawkish. The negroes of the pure a wine from the fermented *orthoceras*. The fruit of *Z. zizyphus* which grows in India, is gummy and astringent, and it is given in orders. The bark of *Z. jujuba* is a remedy for diarrhoea; the root is given in fever, and, powdered, sores. In the Himalaya district

āto, **fāt**, **fare**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **fāther**; **wō**, **wēt**, **hōra**, **camel**, **bār**, **thōre**; **pīn**, **pīt**, **sīro**, **sīr**, **marīn**, **or**, **wōr**, **wōll**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **māte**, **ōib**, **ōūre**, **qūite**, **ōūr**, **rāle**, **fāll**; **trī**, **āfrian**. **ā** = ē; **ōy** = ā; **q** = k.



{Lat., from Gr. *ζιζύριον* (zizy-
whose fruit is the jujube)

sir, marino: gò, pè,
 ē: ey = ā; qu = kw.

pt. 1 (Zoo.)

sō ān-thī-dōo, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zoanth(us)*;
Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idae.*]

so-an'-thrō-pý, *s.* [Pref. *so-*, and Gr.
ἀνθρωπος (*anthrōpos*) = a man.]

30-**er** çēs, 'a. [Gr. ζῶματα (zōmata) = sup-
porting or maintaining life; ζῶν (zōn) = life,
and αἰσθησις (aisthēsis) = to support.]

ko-bō, zo-bū, s. [Native name.]
And.: (See extract).
 "Among the characteristic animals of the Tibetan Himalayas may be named the yak, from which is derived a race bred with the ordinary horned cattle of India—locally called *s. shu*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. viii) 11. 603.

bei, boy; pout, jow1; cat, cell, chorus
-tian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shū.

ЭО **ё-а, а.** [Gr. ζωη (zōē) = life.]

zoeb-litzite (partial **z** as **ts**), *s.* [After Zaublitz, Saxony, where found, suff. *-ite* (*M. u. s.*)]
Min.: A light yellow massive mineral occurring in serpentine. A hydrated silicate of magnesium; probably an impure talc.

trōpē (τρόπος), [Gr. τροπή (*trōpē*) = life, and τροπή (*trōpē*) = a turning.] A mechanical toy depending, like the thaumatrope, for its interest upon the constancy of visual impressions. It consists of a rotating drum, open at the top, in which, around its inner periphery, are placed strips of paper having figures of men, animals, &c. in varying positions. By turning the cylinder the images are seen through

20-1-6 dm. s (Pref. m., and Gr. ridge (1000
= violet-blue.) (long.)

sol gita, s. [After Baron von Zols; *auff. -46*
(*Min.*).]

gō-koor : (Nulke page 1)

Zool.: *Siphonura aspidula*, a mole-worm from the Altai mountains. It lives in subterranean runs like those of the mole, but of much greater extent.

zō-lā-lām, s. (From Émile Zola, a French novelist (born 1840), whose writings chiefly consist of intensely naturalistic descriptions of profligacy and low life.) Excessive naturalism; literature dealing exclusively, or almost exclusively, with the worst side of human nature.

I have had in view a particular form of *Indolium* which is in vogue at this moment "—*Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, 1862, p. 818.

zō-la-lō'-lō, a. (ZOLAISM.) Excessively nationalistic; employing or delighting in excessive nationalism.

"How could he then find comfort in *Solaistic France*?" - *Athenaeum*, Jan. 31, 1880, p. 104.

Zöll-vèr-eîn (z as dz), s. [Ger. *zoll* = toll, duty, and *verein* = union or association.]

1. The German confederation or *national union*, founded originally in 1872, had established greatly after the war of 1866, when, owing to political considerations, Prussia obtained a predominant influence in the union, which comprised the North German Bund, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse, and Luxembourg. This arrangement was not so prematurely terminated by the formation of the German Empire. By article 31 of the constitution of the Empire, the territory of the Zollverein coincides with the territories of the Empire, with the exceptions of the free ports of Hamburg, Altona, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Geestmünde, and Brähe, and some communities of the Grand-duchy of Baden, while Lauenburg and the Austrian canton of Jülich-Beyen are also excluded. Its object is the regulation of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states contained in the union. The free ports were included in the Zollverein in October, 1868.

lāi, boy; pōit, jōw1; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing.
-tlan, -tlan = shan. -tlan, -tlan = ahān; -tlan, -tlan = zhūn. -ciou, -tious, -tious = ahūn. -ble, -die &c. = bal del.

2. Hence, any commercial or customs union.
"The Republics of Central and South America, Haiti, San Domingo, and the Brazilian Empire have decided to send delegates to Washington to promote an American *Soliman* to the solution of the goods of other countries."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 10, 1900.

sōm-bō-ruk, *s.* [ZUNBOSUK.]

sō-mi-dia, *s.* [Gr. *σώω* (*sōō*) = death; *αἶμα* (*aidos*) = remembrance, and Eng. suff. -ia.]
Chem.: Herzelius' name for that portion of the extract of meat which is insoluble in alcohol.

sō-nā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *σῶν* (*sōn*) = a girdle, from *σῶναι* (*sōnami*) = to gird.]
1. Anat.: (See the compound).
2. Pathol.: A name for Shingles (q.v.).

sona-pellucida, *s.* [VITELLINUM-MEMBRANUM.]

sōn-ql, *s.* [Eng. son(s); -al.] Having the character of a *sona*, belt, or stripe.

sonal polargenium, *s. pl.*

Biol.: Polargonium which have on their leaves *sones* of one or more colours differing from the ground colours.

sōn-sr, **sōn-sr**, *s.* [Gr. *σῶν* (*sōn*) = a girdle, from *σῶναι* (*sōnami*) = to gird.]
A belt or girdle which native Christians and Jews in the East were obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

sō-nār-l-q, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *zonarius* = pertaining to a belt or girdle.]

Biol.: A genus of Finææ, akin to *Padina* (q.v.), but not marked with concentric lines. The species occur chiefly in warm countries; only one or two are British.

sō-nār-y, *s.* [Lat. *zonarius* = of or pertaining to a belt or girdle.]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to that form of delectious placenta in which the villi are arranged in a belt. (*Huxley*.)

sō-nāto, *s.* [Eng. son(s); -ate.]

Biol.: Marked with *sones* or concentric bands of colour. Akin to ciliated, but with the concentric bands more numerous.

sona, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *zona* (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A girdle, a belt. (*Milton*; *P. L.*, v. 280.)

*2. Any well-marked band or stripe running round an object.

*3. Girth, circumference. (*Milton*; *P. L.*, v. 508.)

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: A region of the body formed by imaginary lines drawn around it transversely. Used spec. of the abdominal zones or regions.

2. Biology:

(1) A stripe or belt, as of colour, on a plant, a shell, &c.

(2) A certain stratum of sea-water, the depth of the upper and under surfaces of which are generally measured or calculated in fathoms. There are five zones to mark the bathymetric distribution of marine animals. Some of them are named from the distribution of sea-plants, which also they mark:

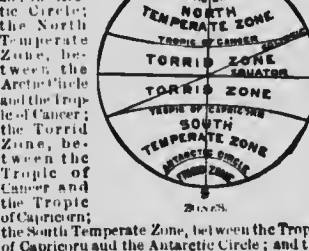
The Littoral Zone, between tide marks.

The Laminar Zone, from low water to fifteen fathoms.

The Coralina Zone, from fifteen to fifty fathoms.

The Abyssal Zone, beyond a hundred fathoms.

3. Geog.: One of five imaginary belts surrounding the earth. They are the North



Frigid Zone, between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle; the North Temperate Zone, between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer; the Torrid Zone, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; the South Temperate Zone, between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; and the

South Frigid Zone, between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

4. Geol. (Pl.): Particular beds in the strata or divisions of certain geological formations. (*Ammonites*, *Parasolites*, &c.)

5. Math.: The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.

(1) Annual zone: [ANNUAL, II. 3. (b).]

(2) Clivary zone: [CLIVARY ZONE.]

(3) Isothermal zone: [ISOTHERMAL.]

***sōna**, *v. t.* [ZUN, *s.*] To encircle with, or so with a *sona* (q.v.).

"His embrace
Had need her through the night,"
Scott's Bridegroom, II. 100.

sōnad, *s.* [Eng. son(s); -ad.]

*1. Having a girdle or belt; wearing a girdle or belt.

*2. Having *sones* or bands resembling *sones*, striped; in botany the same as *ZONATA* (q.v.).

"His brought on Academic silk, in hue
The like, with a colour hard to reach
And mixed with gold." *Tenison's Princess*, II. 4

***sōna-lēsa**, *s.* [Eng. zone; -less.] Destitute of a zone or girdle; ungirdled.

"In earnest folds loose fell her *sones* vest."
Milton; *Jos.*

***sōn-lē**, *s.* [Eng. zone; -le.] A *sona*, a girdle, a belt.

"The place where I see bred stands upon a *sona* of
coal."—*Emmett's Tracts*, let. IV.

sōn-nār, *s.* [ZUNAR.]

sō-nē-chlor-lē, *s.* [Eng. son(s); -connect, and chlorite.]

Min.: The same as *CHLOROTROLITE* (q.v.).

sō-nē-trich-l-q, *s.* [Gr. *σῶν* (*sōn*) = a girdle, and *τρίχης* (*trichis*) = hair.]

Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidae, with nine species, ranging over the whole Nearctic and Neotropical regions. Beak slightly conical, upper mandible straight and somewhat pointed; wings moderate, reaching as far as upper tail-coverts; tarsus high, toes long.

sō-nū-l-q, *s.* [Lat. = a little girdle; dimin. from *zoni* (q.v.).]

Anat.: A small zone; *as*, the *Zonula* of Zinn, the anterior portion of the hyaloid membrane which is thinner and more elastic than the rest. Called also the Suspensory Ligament of the Lens. (*Quain*.)

sō-nū-lar, *s.* [Eng. son(s); -ar.]

1. *Orn. Lang.*: Of or relating to a *sona*; zone-shaped.

2. *Zool.*: Of or pertaining to that form of non-decussate placenta in which the fetal villi are arranged in a comparatively broad band. (*Quain*; *see Huxley's Class. of Animals*.)

sō-nū-lē, *s.* [A dimin. from *sona* (q.v.).] A little *sona*, band, or belt.

***sō-nū-lēt**, *s.* [A double dimin. from *sona* = *sona-lē-lē*.] A little zone or belt; a *zonule*.

"So sweet that riband, but my Juliet's waist;
Or like—no, no, the sweetest of love."
Horace; *Upon Julia's Ribbon*.

sō-nūr-l-dm, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sonur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ur.]

Zool.: A family of Brevlingula (q.v.) with fifteen genera containing fifty-two species.

Their distribution is remarkable: more than half the family come from South Africa, others are from Madagascar, America (from Mexico to Brit. Columbia), and three of the genera form a distinct subgroup—the Glass Snakes—from North Africa, North America, the south-east of Europe, and the Khasya Hills. The family contains forms which have the shape of lizards, and others which are serpentine. Head pyramidal or depressed; body covered with scales in cross bands; scales with distinct longitudinal fold; limbs four, strong, entirely wanting, or concealed beneath the skin; ears distinct, eyelids present.

sō-nūr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *ζώνη* (*zōnē*) = a belt, and *αὔρα* (*aura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Zonuridae (q.v.), with several species, from the south and east of Africa and Madagascar.

sō-ō, **sō**, *pref.* [Gr. *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = a living creature; an animal.] A common prefix in compounds of Greek origin, signifying animal, as zoology, zoophyte, zoospore, &c.

sō-ō, *s.* Originally the abbreviated London (Eng.) Zoological Garden, applied to any zoological garden.

sō-ō-chāp, *sp. s.* [Prof. son, and *chap* = a repository, chest, or box.]

Palæont.: The oldest known lander. It is from the Lias.

sō-ō-carpy, *s.* [Prof. son, and *carpy* = fruit.]

Bot.: A *sonopora* (q.v.).

sō-ō-chā-lēm, *s.* [Prof. son, and *chā-lēm* = a stalk, a stem.]

Bot.: An erect, branching, ter. colony-stalk, as in the genus (q.v.).

sō-ō-chēm-lē-ql, *s.* [Prof. son, *chēm-lē* = chemical, and *ql* = of or pertaining to (q.v.).]

"The application of *sonochēmic* for the definition of pressure taking place in the *History of Man* (tr. *Baker*), p. 4.

sō-ō-chēm-lē-trī, *s.* **sō-ō-chēm-lē-trī**, *s.* [Eng. son, and *chēm-lē-trī* = chemical, and *trī* = extract.]

"Study of the nature of the substance the actual economy their properties transformation, &c.—*sonochēmic* what chemistry."—*Prof. Huxley's Man*.

sō-ō-chē-mī, *s.* [ZOOCHIMIA.]

sō-ō-qt-l-ām (pl. **sō-ō-qt-l-ām**), *s.* [Gr. *σῶν* (*sōn*) = a girdle, and *αἶμα* (*aidos*) = a dwelling.]

Biol.: The gelatinous matrix inhabited by various colonial in Ophrydium, Phalanterium, &c.

sō-ō-dēm-dri-ām (pl. **sō-ō-dēm-dri-ām**), *s.* [Prof. son, and *dēm-dri-ām* = tree.]

Biol.: The tree-like colony-stalk of Infusoria as *Deudromonas* and *L.*

sō-ō-ql-ām (pl. **sō-ō-ql-ām**), *s.* [Gr. *σῶν* (*sōn*) = a girdle, and *αἶμα* (*aidos*) = a dwelling.]

Biol.: One of the cells or habitated by the polypide of a *Flustra* (q.v.).

the Common Sea-mat (*Flustra*).

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fāto, fāt, fare, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wō, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīno, pīt, āire, āir, marīno or, wōre, wōlf, work, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, cūr, rāle, fāll; trī, Syriac. so, ce = ō; ey = ā;

the zoeria may be made of
syrup, and are very easily sold
under moderate power.

2. The transformation of men into beasts. (Smart.)

zō-ōm, s. [Gr. ζῷον (zōon) = an animal.]

Biol.: The product of a fertilized ovum.

"It is urged that whether the development of the fertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the fertilized germ gives rise in any one case is the equivalent of the totality to which it gives rise in any other case, and that we must regard this totality, whether such totality of living tissue takes a concrete or a discrete arrangement. In pursuance of this view a zoological individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a *zōon*, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as *zōoids*. — Herbert Spencer: *Prin. Biol.*, §72.

zō-ōn'-io, a. [Eng. *zoon*; -ic.] Derived from or contained in animal substances.

zoc-ic-acid, s.

Chem.: Berthollet's name for the impure acetic acid, obtained by the dry distillation of animal substances.

zō-ōn-ite, s. [ZOOMITES.]

Zoology:

1. Gen.: One of the theoretic transverse divisions of any segmented animal.
2. Spec.: One of the segments of an articulated animal.

***zō-ō-ni'-tēp, s.** [ZOOX.]

Biol.: A term proposed as an equivalent of *zōon* (q.v.).

"In order to confine the term individual to each case [the direct product of the germ-cell and sperm-cell] it has been proposed among animals to give the term *zōon* or *zōonites* to the independent structures which result from fertilization, germination, or division. — Eng. *Encyclop. (Lond.)*, vi, 333. (Note.)

zō-ōn'-ē-mý, zō-ō-nō-mi-a, s. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. νόμος (nomos) = a law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

zō-ōph'-a-ga, s. pl. [Gr. ζωόφαγος (zōophagos) = living on animal food; carnivorous.]

1. **Orn. Lang.**: An old popular name for the larger and fiercer carnivora. It has no scientific value.

2. **Zool.**: Gegenbaur's name for a group of Marsupials equivalent to Owen's *Sarcophaga* (q.v.).

†zō-ōph'-a-gan, s. [ZOOPLAGA.] One of the zoophaga; a sarcophagan.

zō-ōph'-a-goūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *zophagus*(u); Eng. abn. suff. -ous.] Devouring or feeding on animals; sarcophagous.

"The *zophagous* marsupials already cited." — Owen: *Brit. Faun. Monographs*, p. 35.

***zō-ōph'-i-lat, s.** [Pref. *zoo-*; Gr. φιλέω (phileō) = to love, and Eng. abn. suff. -lat.] A lover of animals, or of anything living; one whose sympathy endures all living creation. "Our Philosopher and zoophilist." — Buckley: *Doctor*, ch. xviii.

†zō-ōph'-i-lōus, a. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. φιλέω (phileō) = to love.]

Nat. Science: (See extract.)

"The most interesting article in the number [Volume 1] of the *Journal of the Royal Society* for July 1884 is 'The case of the plants growing wild in Lucania which have no zoophagous or omnithophilous, i.e., those which are quadrately dependent for the germination of their seeds on the fruit being swallowed by birds.' — *Nature*, Aug. 26, 1884, p. 304.

zō-ōph'-i-lý, s. [ZOOPLILIST.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures, which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction.

***zō-ō-phite, s.** [ZOOPLITE.]

zō-ō-phōr'-ic, a. [Eng. *zophor*(u); -ic.] Bearing or supporting an animal; as, a *zōophoric* column, that is, one supporting the figure of an animal.

***zō-ōph'-or-ūs, s.** [Gr. ζωόφορος (zōophoros).] **Arch.**: A part between the architrave and cornice; the same as the frieze in modern architecture; so called from the figures of animals carved on it. [ZOOPHORIC.]

†zō-ō-phý-tē, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ζωόφυτον (zōophyton) = an animal-plant. (Arist.: *Hist. Anim.*, xviii, 1-6.)]

Zool.: A term borrowed from Aristotle by Cuvier, and used by him as a synonym of

Radiata (q.v.). The term has no longer any scientific value, but is often loosely applied as a designation for many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, &c., more or less resembling plants in appearance. "When the term began to be used by naturalists, it designated a miscellaneous class of beings, which were believed to occupy the space between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and in which the characteristics of the subjects of each met and were intermingled." (Ency. Brit., ed. 8th.)

zō-ō-phýte, s. [ZOOPLITE.] Any individual of Cuvier's Radiata (q.v.); an animal of extremely low organization, presenting many external resemblances to a plant.

"The second step Nature takes in from plants to plant-animals, *zōophytes*. There are many marine creatures, in Aristotle's sense, which leave the observer in doubt as to whether they are plants or animals, for they grow on the rocks and many die detached." — H. J. Leach: *Aristotle*, p. 127.

zōophyte-trough, s. A live-box (q.v.).

zō-ō-phýt'-ic, zō-ō-phýt'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *zophyte*(u); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to zoophytes.

zō-ōph'-y-tōid, a. [Eng. *zophyte*(u); suff. -oid.] Like or resembling a zoophyte.

zō-ō-phý-tō-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *zophytopology*(u); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to zoophytopology.

zō-ō-phý-tōl'-ē-gý, s. [Eng. *zophyte*(u); -ology.] The natural history of zoophytes.

***zō-ō-phý-tōm, s.** [Gr.] A zoophyte (q.v.). "A zoophyte may be rightly said to have a middle position between an animal and a plant." — *Ency. Brit.*, *History of Zoology*, p. 127.

†zō-ō-spērm, s. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *sperm*.] **Zool.**: A Spermatozoon (q.v.).

zō-ō-spō-rān'-gi-ūm (pl. zō-ō-spō-rān'-gi-a, s.) [Pref. *zoo-*, and Mod. Lat. *spermatogon*(u).] **Zool.**: The cell in which a zoospore is formed or becomes encysted.

zō-ō-spōre, s. [ZOOPORE.]

Bot. (Pl.): Reproductive bodies of certain Algae of low organization (PROTOPHYTES), as many Coniferæ (q.v.). They have ciliated processes, which enable them to swim about, and from this animal-like locomotion are distinguished from the infusorial animalcules. Each zoospore when set free from the tough coat in which it is for a time encysted is capable of living independently.

zō-ō-spōr'-ē-so, s. pl. [Pref. *zoo-*; Gr. σπορά (spora), σπορος (sporos) = to sow, a seed, and Lat. fem. pl. abn. suff. -ē.]

1. **Bot.**: A primary group of Algae, proposed by Thuret to contain those species which are propagated by zoospores. He divides it into: (1) Chlorospore, colour usually green; (2) Pheospore, colour brown or olive.

zō-ō-spōr'-ic, a. [Eng. *zospore*(u); -ic.] Pertaining to or having the character of zoospores.

zō-ō-stō-ār-ic, a. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *stearic*.] Containing fat and derived from animal substances.

zōostearic acid, s.

Chem.: Landner's name for a fatty acid, obtained from the bones of fossil mammoth, and crystallizing from alcohol in laminae. (Watts.)

zō-ō-teir'-a, s. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. τεῖρος (teiros) = a constellation.]

Zool.: A genus of Radiolaria. No siliceous skeleton, but contracted pointed filaments elevated on a pedicle and not contractile.

zō-ō-thām'-ni-ūm, s. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. θάμνος (thamnos) = a thicket.]

Zool.: A genus of Penicillous Infusoria, from salt and fresh water. Ammucles structurally identical with those of Vorticella (q.v.), ovate, pyriform, or globular, often dissimilar in shape, and of two sizes, stationed at the extremities of a branching, highly contractile pedicle, the internal muscle of which is continuous throughout. There are several species, divided into two groups according as the zooids of the same colony resemble or differ from each other.

zō-ō-thā'-cē, s. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. θάλασσα (thalassa) = a sea.] **Anat. & Physiol.**: A cell containing matoroid.

zō-ō-thā'-qī-ūm (pl. zō-ō-thā'-qī-ūm, s.) [ZOOTHECA.]

Biol.: Any compound tubular excreted and inhabited by Infusoria, phidiontrou.

zō-ō-thō'-mē, s. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. θῶμος (thōmos) = a heap.]

Zool.: A Zootherium (q.v.).

zō-ōt'-ic, a. [Gr. ζῷον (zōon) = an animal.] Containing the remains of organic of rocks, coal, &c.]

zootic-acid, s. [HYPOZOOTIC.]

zō-ōt'-ē-cē, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ζῷον (zōon) = producing its young alive. (H. A., l. 25.)]

Zool.: A genus of Lacædaemonia, species, from Central and South Africa, and Zootia, from the Viviparous, is a British. Sometimes made a sub-genus, from which it is distinguished by the posterior nasal shield single.

zō-ō-tōm'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *zootomy*.] Of or pertaining to zootomy.

zō-ōt'-ē-mist, s. [ZOOTOMY.] One who dissects the bodies of the lower animals; a comparative anatomist.

zō-ōt'-ē-my, s. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. τέμνω (temno) = to cut.] **Nat. Science**: The dissection of animals.

"The comparative anatomy of animals called *zootomy*." — *St. George's Medical School*, p. 12.

zō-ōx'-ān'-thin, s. [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. ἄνθος (anthos) = a flower.]

Chem.: A dark-red powder, extracted from the red flowers of *Coleraria auriculata* treated with hot alcohol.

zōo'-zōo, s. [Onomatopoeic.] **Pageant**: (Prop.)

zōph'-or-ūs, s. [ZOOPHORUS.]

zō-pl'-lō-tō, s. [Sp.] [Current.]

zō-pla'-nē, s. [Lat., from Gr. ζῷον (zōon) = a living being.] (See def.)

Pathol.: A mixture of pitch and precipitated with salt-water, scraped from the hulls of ships. It was formerly used for external application, being both resolutive and desiccative. (Simpson.)

zorg'-ite, s. [After Zorge, Hartz, found; suff. -ite (Mod.).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral, occurring with many other species in the famous lodes of the Hartz. Hardness, 7 to 7½; lustre, metallic lead-gray, sometimes with a yellowish. Compos.: a selenide of copper.

zō-ril'-la, †zōr'-ille, s. [Sp.] A whip of a fox, from *zorro* = a fox.

Zool.: *Ichthyozornia*, a Viverrinæ

possessing feebly secret glands, allied to the Skunks and Badgers, extending over Africa and into Asia Minor. Snout elongated, body stout, tail bushy, total length about twenty inches; colour shining black, marked with white spots. It is often tamed, and trained to and mice.

zor'-ni-a, s. [Named after J. B. Bavarian botanical author (1739-99).]

Bot.: A genus of Hedyosmaceae, plants with pinnate leaves, hairy



Sāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīze, pīt, sīre, sīr, murīne; er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, quīte, oār, rūle, fāll; trý, Sýrian. a. ē = ē; ey = ē; q = qu.

(Prof. zoo-, and Gr. *zōon*)
: A cell containing a sper-

(pl. zō-ō-thō-si-a), a

compound tubular structure

(Prof. zoo-, and Gr. *zōon*)
lum (q.v.).

(*zōon* (zōon) = an animal)
mina of organic life (said
es, &c.)

(HYDRO- and Gr. *zōon*)
od. Lat., and Gr. *zōon* (zōon)
ing its young alive (said

of Lac. (zōon), with a
ral and s. (zōon) = a
frie, and s. (zōon) = a
ie Viviparous. (zōon) = a
na made a sub-genus of Lat
t is distinguished by having
shield single.

(a. (Eng. zootomy) = said)
zootomy.

(ZOO- and Gr. *zōon*)
the lower animals; a com-

(Prof. zoo-, and Gr. *zōon*)
the dissection of the lower

taxonomy of animals is a science
George Meier. The Cat. (zōon)

s. (Prof. zoo-, and Eng.)
red powder, extracted from

of *Colurus niger*, by re-
with hot alcohol.

nomatopoeic.] ▲ wood-

ZOOPOHUS.]
Sp.] (Unusu.)

ture, from Gr. *zōon* (zōon) (zōon)

ure of pitch and tar in-
alt-water, scraped from the

re was formerly used as an
ment, being believed to be
erative. (Zoon) (zōon)

er Zorge, Hartz, where first
(Zoon) (zōon)

re granular mineral, occu-
other species in the north

the Hartz. Hardness, 2.5;
lustre, metallic; color,
ures with a yellowish tan

a selenite of lead and

ille, s. (Sp. *zorilla* = the
nu *zorro* = a fox.)

zorilla, a Viverrine Mammal,

ZORILLA.

with white spots and bands,
and trained to catch rats

Named after John Zorn, a
al author (1739-1809.)

of Heliogabalus. Heliogabalus
ate leaves, having two of

sir, murine; gō, pō,
ō; ey = ā; qu = kw.

four leaflets and papilionaceous flowers, in
apices of solitary. Known species about ten,
mostly from America. *Zorua diphylla* is
used as horse-zweeder by the Souths.

Zōr-ō-as-tri-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Zoroaster
or Zoroastrian, the classical name of an illus-
trious personage called in Persian Zartusht,
Zarathushtra, or Zarathustra, and in Zend Zara-
thustra, founder or reformer of the Parsee
religion. He is generally said to have been
born in 558, at Urmia, a town of Azerbaijan,
and died B.C. 339. But other dates have been
assigned, and there may have been more than
one Zoroaster. [ZOROASTRIANISM.]

B. As subst.: A follower of Zoroaster, a
professor of Zoroastrianism (q.v.).

Zōr-ō-as-tri-an-lum, s. [Eng. zoroastrian;
said.]

Compar. Relig.: The religious system said to
have been taught by Zoroaster, by which term
Haug understands a series of religious
doctrines rather than a single person bearing
the name. The old Persians and the Brahmins
continued one people after they had separated
from the primitive Aryan stock, their faith
being Nature-worship. For the subsequent
religious schism between them see BRAHMAN-
ISM. The first Zoroaster, if there was more
than one, is believed by Dr. Haug to have
lived as early as Moses, or, at least, not later
than Solomon. He was the reformer rather
than the originator of the faith called after his
name. The Zoroastrian sacred book is the
Zend Avesta (q.v.). The creed founded on it
was professed by the old Persians, as it is by
their successors the modern Parsees, some-
times called Fire-worshippers. It teaches that
there has always existed a certain entity,
whose name, Zarathra Akarana, has been trans-
lated "Time without bounds." This entity is
represented as having simultaneously brought
into existence two exceedingly powerful beings,
one, Hormuzd, the creator and patron of all
good; the other, Ahriman, the author and
supporter of all evil. Hormuzd created light,
and Ahriman darkness. The two beings are
in perpetual conflict; and each has under him
a hierarchy of angels. This system is de-
picted in Isaiah xlv. 5-7. With it another
creed, that of fire-worship, possibly derived
through the Magi from the Tormians, became
dominant; there is allusion to it in Ezekiel
viii. 16-18. Both beliefs go to constitute the
modern Parsee faith. Professor Haug believes
that the teaching of the primitive Zoroaster
was unimpaired, and that it was much
purer than the system of doctrine which has
long passed current in his name. [FIRE-WOR-
SHIPPER; GEBER, PARSEE.]

Zōr-ō-as-tri-an-lum, s. [Eng. zoroastrian;
said.]

Zōr-ō-as-tri-an-lum, s. [Eng. zoroastrian;
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said.]

Zōr-ō-as-tri-an-lum, s. [Eng. zoroastrian;
said.]

Zōr-ō-as-tri-an-lum, s. [Eng. zoroastrian;
said.]

long and a few-flowered spadix. They occur
in muddy and sandy estuaries near low-water
mark, the second being the rarer species. *Z.
marina* is used largely in parts of Europe for
packing small fancy articles for exportation,
and for stuffing cushions.

2. Palaeont.: One species is found in the
British Pleistocene.

zōe-tār-ō-gō-m, a. pl. [Lat. *zoster(a)*; Lat.
fem. pl. adj. suff. -acea.]

Bot.: Sea-wracks; an order of Endogens,
affiance Hydroids. Marine plants living
among seaweeds, and resembling them in ap-
pearance. Leaves thin, grassy, sheathing at
the base; flowers very minute, naked, or sur-
rounded by three scales situated within her-
maphrodite spathes. Anthers definite in number,
sessile, one or two-celled; stigmas one or
two, capillary; ovary free, one-celled; ovule
one; fruit drupaceous, one-celled, with a
single pendulous seed. Found chiefly at the
bottom of the ocean, though occasionally on
the shore, especially in the Eastern hemi-
sphere. Known genera five, species twelve.
[Kuntz & Lindley.]

zōe-tār-ō-gō-m, a. pl. [Mod. Lat. *zoster(a)*; suff. -ite.]
A fossil *zoster*, or some allied species of
plant.

zōe-tār-ō-gō-m, a. pl. [Gr. *zōōrip* (*zōōrip*) = a
giraffe, and *ō-gō* (eye) = the eye. Named from
a well-defined circle of light-colored feathers
round the eye.] [WHITE-EYE.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ducks, with sixty-eight
species, ranging over the European, Oriental,
and Australian regions, as far east as the Fiji
Islands, and north to Pekin and Japan. Bill
shorter than head, acuminate, finely emarginate
at tip; nostrils lateral, linear, covered by a
membrane; wings with ten primaries; tarsus
long; tail moderate, even.

zō-thō-cō, s. [Gr. *zōōrip* (*zōōrip*) = a
giraffe, and *ō-gō* (eye) = the eye. Named from
a well-defined circle of light-colored feathers
round the eye.] [WHITE-EYE.]

And. Arch.: A small compartment or alcove
which might be separated from an adjoining
compartment by a curtain.

Zouave (ou as w), Zōu-ave, a. [Fr., from
Zoua, the name of a Kabyle or Berber tribe
in Algeria.] A soldier belonging to the light
infantry corps of the French army, which were
organised in Algeria, soon after the conquest
of that country in 1830, and were originally
intended to be composed exclusively of the
Kabyle tribe. This idea, however, was soon
abandoned, and since 1840 the corps has been
composed almost entirely of French soldiers,
recruited from the veterans of ordinary line
regiments, who are distinguished for their
fine physique and tried courage. They still,
however, retain the picturesque dress origi-
nally adopted, consisting of a loose dark-blue
jacket and waistcoat, baggy Turkish trousers,
yellow leather leggings, white gaiters, a sky-
blue sash, and a red fez with yellow tassel.

The French corps of Algerines still com-
menced with the French army are now known
as *Boussas*. The name was also given to
several regiments which served on the side
of the North in the American Civil War, but
these were only distinguished from the other
volunteer regiments by their picturesque
uniform.

zounds, exclam. [See def.] An exclamation
contracted from "God's wounds," and much
used formerly as an oath, or as an expression
of anger or wonder.

zoutch, v.t. [Ety. doubtful.] To stew, as
fisherries, whittings, gudgeons, eels, &c., with
just enough liquid to cover them. [Prov.]

***Zuben el Genubi, s.** [Corrupted Arabic.]
[ZUBEN EL GENUBI.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magni-
tude, called also *β Librae*. It is of a pale yellow
colour.

***zubenely, s.** [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the second magni-
tude, called also *β Librae*. It is of a pale
emerald colour.

zubenesh, s. [ZUBEN EL GENUBI.]

zuche (z as tz), s. [Ety. doubtful.] A stump
of a tree.

zū-chē-tō, s. [Ital. *zuchetta* = a small
gourd, anything resembling a gourd in shape,
from *zucca* = a gourd.]

Rom. Cath. hist.: The skull-cap of an
ecclesiastic covering the tonsure. That of a



FIG. 12. WEARING ZUCCHETTO.

priest is black, of a bishop or monsignor,
purple, of a cardinal red, and of the pope
white.

zūf-fō-lō, zū-fō-lō, s. [Ital. *zufolo*, from
zufare = to hiss or whistle.]

Music: A small flute or flageolet, especially
one used to teach birds.

Zū-lū, s. [Native name.] A member of a
warlike branch of the Kafir race inhabiting a
territory in South Africa, situated on the
coast of the Indian Ocean immediately north
of the British colony of Natal.

Also used adjectively: as, the Zulu war.

zūm-bōō-rūk, s. [Hind. *samburak*; Mah-
ratt. *jambura* = a swivel.]

Mil.: A small cannon supported by a swiv-
elled rest on the back of a camel, whence it
is fired.

zūm-īo, a. [Gr. *ζύμα* (*zuma*) = leaven.] Pro-
duced by fermentation.

zumic acid, s.

Chem.: A name formerly applied to the
acid produced in the fermentation of amy-
laceous substances, and now known to be im-
pure lactic acid.

zū-mō-lōg-īo-ol, a. [ZYMOLOGIC.]

zū-mō-lō-gist, s. [ZYMOLOGIST.]

zū-mō-lō-gy, s. [ZYMOLGY.]

zū-mō-m-ō-tēr, zū-mō-sim-ō-tēr, s.
[ZYMOMETER.]

zūr lite, a. [After Signor Zurlo; suff. -ite
(Mod.).]

Min.: A variety of Melilit (q.v.), occurring
in square or eight-sided prisms in the cal-
careous blocks of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

zwīō-pēl-ite, s. [After Zwiesel, Bavaria,
where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A clove-brown variety of Triphite
(q.v.).

Zwīn-gli-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. adj.: Of, pertaining to, or introduced
by Zwingli. [B.]

B. As substantive:

Church Hist. (Pl.): The followers of Ulrich
Zwingli, or Zwingli, the Swiss reformer, espe-
cially in his sacramental doctrine. Zwingli
was born at Wildthaus, in the Toggenburg, in
January, 1484, the year after Luther's birth,
and was ordained priest in 1506. In 1519, a
year before the commencement of the Ger-
man Reformation under Luther, he began
to preach doctrines which were essentially
those of Protestantism. In 1518 he was in
conflict with Sarnow, a Franciscan friar
and an eager salesman of indulgences. In
January, 1523, mainly through his exertions,
the mass was abolished at Zurich, other
cantons speedily following the example.
Differences of opinion regarding the Eu-
charist having arisen in 1524 between the
German and Swiss Reformers, Zwingli took
a prominent part in the controversy with
Luther in a conference at Marburg in Sep-
tember, 1529. On October 15, 1531, he was
killed in the battle of Kappel, fought on a
pious-religious question between the Protest-
ant and the Roman Catholic Swiss cantons.

**Mal, boy; pout, jowl; cat, fell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. -ing-
-tan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -fion, -gion = shun. -clous, -tious, -mous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.**

Zwingli's views on the sacrament were afterwards followed or independently adopted by Calvin. The disciples of the former were called Zwinglians and Sacramentarians; they, however, preferred the name Evangelicals, which subsequently displaced the other two. They also ultimately shared in the name Protestants, which was originally limited to the German reformers.

syg-a-dite, s. [Gr. *sygaden* (*sygaden*) = in pairs, jointly; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of albite, occurring in twinned plates in fissures of clay-slate at Andreasberg, Hartz.

sy-ga-na, s. [Gr. *sygana* (*sygana*) = a fish, probably the hammer-headed shark (q.v.); see also def. 2.]

1. Entom.: The typical genus of the family Zygenidae (q.v.). Antennae of the male not pectinated, much thickened beyond the middle; fore wings elongate, green, with red streaks or spots; hind wings red, with dark margin; abdomen thick. Newman calls this *Zygena*. To avoid confounding it with No. 2, Stanton calls it *Anthrocera*, but retains the name *Zygenidae* for the family. [BURNER-MOTH.]

2. Ichthy. & Paleont.: Hammer-heads, Hammer-headed Sharks; a genus of Carcharidae, or of *Zygaena* (q.v.), with five species, widely distributed, but most abundant in the tropics. Anterior part of the head broad,



ZYGAENA MALLEUS.

flattened, and produced into a lobe on each side, the extremity of which is occupied by the eye; caudal fin with a pit at its root, and a single notch at its lower margin; no spiracles; nostrils on front edge of the head. *Zygena malleus* is the commonest species. It is found all along the coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward, and in tropical and sub-tropical seas throughout the world. It reaches a large size, being from seven to eight feet long, and is easily recognized by the curious form of the head, whose width is about twice the length, it being elongated laterally with two arms, which have been compared to the arms of a balance. The first dorsal fin is large, the second quite small, smaller than the anal; the pectorals rather large. Color gray.

sy-ga-ni-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sygan(a)* (def. 1); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Entom.: A family of Hawk-moths. Antennae with scales or pectinated, never ending in a hook, wings scaly, the anterior ones narrow, the posterior rounded. Caterpillar destitute of a horn. Called also *Anthrocera*.

sy-ga-ni-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sygan(a)* (def. 1); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Carcharidae, with the single genus *Zygaena*. [ZYGAENA, 2.]

syg-an-trum, s. [Pref. *syg(o)*, and Lat. *antrum* = a cave.]

Zool.: A hollow in the vertebrae of serpents, by which an additional articulation is provided with the vertebra next behind. [Gloss. to Huxley's *Classif. of Anim.*]

syg-a-poph-y-sis, s. [Pref. *syg*, and Eng. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Either of the two superior or the two inferior processes projecting upwards and downwards from a point near the junction of the pedicle and lamina in a vertebra (q.v.).

syg-na-ma, s. [Pref. *syg*, and Gr. *nima* (*nima*) = yarn.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Zygnemidae (q.v.). Filaments similar with the green

contents arranged in two globular or stellate masses in each cell. Conjugation by transverse processes; spores formed on one of the parent cells or in the cross branch.

syg-na-mi-dae, syg-na-ma-ga-sa, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sygnema* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae* or *-acea*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of the sub-order Coniferales. Cells tubular, united by their truncated extremities into jointed threads, which are at first distinct, and then brought into conjugation by the aid of transverse tubelets, which discharge the colouring matter. Green-spored Algae abounding in fresh-water.

sy-go, pref. [Gr. *sygon* (*sygon*) = a yoke.] Yoked, joined; having processes more or less resembling a yoke.

sy-go-bat-la, s. [Pref. *sygo*, and Gr. *baris* (*baris*) = the prick or roach.]

Paleont.: A genus of Myliobatidae, founded on teeth, very similar to those of existing species, from the Norwich Crag and the Miocene of Switzerland. [GANTHER.]

sy-go-dao-tyl-a, s. [ZYGOACTYLE.]

Zool.: A genus of Equisetidae. Light violet-coloured Medusae, seven to eight inches in diameter, and with long and fibrous dark-violet tentacles. Found in the Atlantic and the North Sea.

sy-go-dao-tyl-a, s. pl. [Pref. *sygo*, and Gr. *dauros* (*dauros*) = a finger, a toe.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of Picariae, with seven families: Psittaci (Parrots), Cuculidae (Cuckoos), Indicatoridae (Honeyguides), Musophagidae (Plantain-eaters), Picidae (Woodpeckers), Rhiphastidae (Toucans), and Capitonidae (Barbets), all having two toes in front and two behind. Equivalent to the Sittacinae (q.v.). Called also *Zygodactyle* Picarian Birds.

sy-go-dao-tyl-a, a. [ZYGOACTYLE.]

1. Of or belonging to the Zygodactyle (q.v.).

2. Having the toes disposed in pairs, two in front and two behind; as, a *zygodactyle* foot.

zygodactyle picarian birds, s. pl. [ZYGOACTYLE.]

sy-go-dao-tyl-a, sy-go-dao-tyl-a, a. [ZYGOACTYLE.] *Zygodactyle* (q.v.).

sy-go-don, s. [Pref. *syg*, and Gr. *odon* (*odon*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Zygodontel.

sy-go-don-tel-i, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *zygodon* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An order of Apocarpous Mosses, having a pyriform striated capsule, an abortive single or double peristome, and a dimidiate smooth veil. Widely distributed, but not numerous in species.

sy-go-ma, s. [Gr. *sygma* (*sygma*) = a bolt or bar, from *sygon* (*sygon*) = a yoke.]

1. Anat.: An arched and lengthened process projecting from the external surface of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, to which are attached the fleshy fibres of the temporal muscle. It is composed of a tubercle, eminentia articularis, and inferior, superior, and middle roots. The external lateral ligament of the lower jaw is attached to the tubercle.

2. Compar. Anat.: In essentially the same sense as 1. The arch is formed in most vertebrates by the jugal or yoke bone, articulating with the squamosal. The former corresponds with the cheek-bone in man.

sy-go-mat-ic, a. [ZYGOOMA.] Of or pertaining to the zygonia (q.v.).

zygomat-arch, s. **Anat.**: An arch formed by the zygomat-ic process of the temporal bone and the posterior part of the malar bone. Cal. also the Malar-arch.

zygomat-bone, s. **Anat.**: The cheekbone.

zygomat-fossa, s. **Anat.**: The lower portion of the space bridged over by the Zygomat-arch.

zygomat-muscle, s. **Anat. (Pl.)**: Two narrow subcutaneous

bundles of muscular fibre, a greater smaller one, connecting the malar-bone with the angle of the mouth.

zygomat-process, s. **Anat.**: The zygonia (q.v.).

zygomat-suture, s. **Anat. (Pl.)**: The sutures uniting the processes of the temporal and cheek bone.

sy-go-ma-tur-da, s. [Gr. *sygma* (*sygma*) = a bolt or bar, from *sygon* (*sygon*) = a yoke.]

Paleont.: A synonym of *Nototherium*.

sy-go-phyl-la-ga-sa, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sygophylla* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Bot.: Beancapers; an order of Hypericaceae, alliance Rutales. Herbs, sometimes, with hard wood, and the branches articulated; leaves opposite, unequal, rarely simple, undotted, and yellow; flowers solitary or in twos or threes, yellow, white, blue, or red; sepals five, with convolvate aestivation; petals five, unguiculate, at first like small aestivation imbricated; stamens, many as the petals, usually arising from the base of a small scale; style simple, with four or five furrows; stigma simple, with four or five lobes; the ovary, surrounded at the base with glands or waxy disk, simple, with four or five cells, each with two ovules; fruit, capsular, more rarely with fewer seeds than there were. Found in the hottest parts of both hemispheres. Known genera seven; species a hundred. [LINDLEY.]

sy-go-phyl-la-ga-sa, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sygophylla* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of *Zygophyllae* having albuminous seeds.

sy-goph-y-l-lum, s. [Pref. *sygo*, and Gr. *phyllos* (*phyllos*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Beancaper; the typical genus of the tribe *Zygophyllae*. Trees or shrubs with opposite leaves, consisting of two sometimes fleshy; flowers solitary, calyx unequally five-parted; petals five, each with a scale at its base, the scale five angled, with five cells, each with a single seed. About twenty species known. They are natives of the Good Hope, the Cape Verde Islands, and the East Indies. The flowers of *Zygophylla* are a substitute for capers. The seeds of an evil-smelling Indian plant, are the wild tribes of Sind and the Persians use the infusion to disperse the odor, and the Arabs beat the leaves to a powder, and use it to disperse the odor.

sy-go-sau-rus, s. [Gr. *sygon* (*sygon*) = a yoke, and *saurus* (*saurus*) = a lizard.]

Paleont.: A genus of the family *Synsauridae*. Skull irregular, with concave sides, prominent, and a concave occipital bone, lofty in the occipital region, which gradually in front and rapidly on the sides. Orbita slightly posterior, large. Promaxillary teeth two or more on each side, larger than the maxillary teeth. Sixteen or eighteen on each side, with a small, strong, and nearly straight, with twenty grooves at the base. Known one, *Zygonosaurus lucas*, from the (Méhé Perminian), of the Government of Russia. [Brit. Assoc. Rep. (1842), 164.]

sy-go-sel-mi-dae, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sygnemidae* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria, or Eutima, with six genera, the fresh-water. Animalcules solitary, swimming, or repent; flagella two, similar; endoplasm sometimes present; aperture distinct, terminal; pigment frequently present.

sy-go-sel-mis, s. [Pref. *sygo*, and Gr. *selmis* (*selmis*) = an angler's hook.]

Zool.: The typical genus of *Zygonemidae* (q.v.). Animalcules variable, from two flagella, at the base of which is an aperture, with a distinct tubular opening, or perhaps two species.

sy-go-sis, s. [Gr. = a yoke, and *sis* (*sis*) = a hook.]

šta, šit, šre, šmidt, whät, šäll, father; wë, wët, hëre, camel, hër, thëre; pine, pít, šire, šir, marine; or, wëre, wëlf, wërk, whë. šón: mütë, cüb, cüre, unte, cür, rüle, šäll; trý, šýrian. š, š = š; ey = ä; qu

from *sygos* (sygos) = to yoke, from *sygos* (sygos) = a yoke.

Bot.: The same as CONJUGATION (q.v.).

sy-gô-sphene, s. [Pref. sygo-, and Gr. σφῆν (sphên) = a wedge.]

Zool.: A conical process on the front of the vertebra of Ophidia, which fits into the zygantrum of that next in front.

sy-gô-spôre, s. [Pref. sygo-, and Gr. σπόρ (spôr), σπώρα (spôra) = a seed.]

Bot.: The term applied by Huxley to the product of conjugation of spores when it is impossible to say which represent the male and which the female element, there being no morphological difference between the modified hyphae which enter into relation with one another.

sy-gô-stig-ma, s. [Pref. sygo-, and Eng. stigma (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. Two stigmas, the branches of which adhere to each other.

2. A genus of Gentianaceæ, in which this peculiarity occurs. The species are from Brazil.

sy-me, s. [Gr. ζυμη (zuma) = to weave.]

Pathol.: (See extract.)

"Corresponding with the adjective *zymotic* is the substantive *zyma*. This is a useful name, by which we refer to the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases. It is simpler than the word *zymine*, originally proposed by Dr. Farr; and what is much more important to speak of a zymotic poison as a *zyme* does not imply the acceptance of any particular theory of disease, while, on the other hand, the use of the word *zyme* distinctly conveys the idea of some organic structure, itself the cause of disease by subsequent growth and multiplication."—Dr. Hordley, in *Queen's Dict. Medicine*, p. 1006.

sy-mie, a. [ZYMIC.]

†sy-mine, s. [ZYMIC.]

Pathol.: For def. see extract under Zyme.

sy-mô, pref. [ZYMIC.] Conne "ed with or producing fermentation.

sy-mô-gên, s. [Pref. sy-mô-, and Gr. γενεα (genêa) = to engender, to produce.]

Chem.: (See extract.)

"To this body, this mother of the ferment, which has not at present been satisfactorily isolated, the name of *syngene* has been applied. But it is better to reserve the term *syngene* as a generic name for all such bodies as not being themselves actual ferments, but by internal changes, give rise to ferments—for all 'mothers of ferment' in fact."—Foster: *Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 271.

sy-mô-lôg-ia, **sy-mô-lôg-ia-al**, a. [Eng. *syngolog* (v) = -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to zymology.

sy-môl-ô-gist, s. [Eng. *syngolog* (v) = -ist.] One skilled in zymology, or the fermentation of liquors.

sy-môl-ô-gy, s. [Pref. sy-mô-, and Gr. λόγος (logos) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

sy-mô-mo, s. [Gr. ζυμομα (zuma) = a fermented mixture.]

Chem.: An old name for that portion of gluten which is insoluble in alcohol.

sy-mô-m-ô-tôr, **sy-mô-sim-ô-tôr**, s. [Pref. sy-mô-, or Eng. *zymos* (ish), and meter (q.v.).]

Chem. & Brewing: An instrument for detecting the condition and process of fermenting wort or mash.

sy-mô-scôpe, s. [Pref. sy-mô-, and Gr. σκοπεω (skopeo) = to see, to observe.]

Chem.: An instrument contrived by Zenneck for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water, and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. (Harris.)

sy-mô-sim-ô-tôr, s. [ZYMOMETER.]

sy-mô-sis, s. [Gr. ζύμωσις (zymôsis) = fermentation.]

Pathol.: A process analogous to that of the Torula in fermentation, by which a malarious or similar poison is introduced into the system. [ZYMIC.] The word is occasionally used in the sense of Zymotic Disease (q.v.).

"The necessity for employing the word *zymosis* does not seem to be felt as yet; but the same reasons which lead us to speak of the agent as a *zyme* should also guide us to use *zymosis* in the place of more usual periphrases."—Dr. Hordley, in *Queen's Dict. Medicine*, p. 1006.

sy-mô-t-ia, a. [Gr. ζυμωτικός (zymôtikos) = causing to ferment.] Producing fermentation or a process akin to it.

zymotic diseases, s. pl.

Pathol.: Diseases communicable by contagion of a fermentable virus. The chief are measles, scarlet-fever, small-pox, continued fever, diphtheria, hooping-cough, croup, and erysipelas.

sy-mô-t-ia-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *zymotic*; -al, -ly.] In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic disease.

sy-m-ûr-gy, s. [Pref. sym(o)-, and Gr. ἔργον (ergon) = work.]

Chem.: That department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, processes in which fermentation plays the principal part. (Watts.)

***sy-thôp-sar-y**, s. [Gr. ζυθοσ (zythos) = a kind of beer, and σάω (hepso) = to boil.] A brewery or brew-house.

sy-thûm, s. [Lat., from Gr. ζυθος (zythos) = a kind of beer used by the Egyptians (*Diocor.*, II. 109; cf. *Herod.*, II. 77; applied also to the beer of the northern nations (*Diod.*, I. 134).] A kind of ancient malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

hâl, bôy; pôt, jôwî; ont, goll, chorna, chin, bench; go, gom; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exirt. ph = 2
-clan, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shûn, -tion, -sion = shûn, -clous, -tious, -sious = shûn, -hle, -dle, he = hpl, dpl.

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APPENDIX.

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AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, ITS ORIGIN, DIALECTS, STRUCTURE, AND AFFINITIES.

A spoken language is a number of different sounds made by the tongue and the organs of speech: it may be written or printed upon paper or other material, by the use of marks, signs, or symbols. Words are articulate sounds used to express perception or thought. The aggregate of these articulate sounds, accepted by and current among a community, is called *speech* or *language*. The language of the same community often presents local varieties: to these varieties is given the name of *dialects*. The growth of language is dealt with and taught by Comparative Grammar. By the aid of that science languages may be classified in two ways: (1) According to the peculiarities of their grammatical structure, or the mode of denoting the relations of words to one another; (2) according to historical relationship. Historical relationship rests upon (a) the similarity of grammatical structure; and (b) the fundamental identity of roots. It may be ascertained by comparing the grammar and vocabulary of any two or more languages.

Before entering on an Historical Sketch of the English Language, it is necessary to consider what the "English Language" is. Broadly speaking, it is the language spoken or written by the people of England from Anglo-Saxon times to the present. But "English" is not a fixed quantity to be marked out by strictly drawn limits or bounds.

To take a familiar illustration, the English language may be likened to the ripples produced on a calm, smooth body of water when a stone is thrown into it. There is a well-defined centre, from which issue ripples, large at first, but gradually diminishing, becoming fainter and fainter, till at last it is impossible to say where they end, and the water becomes smooth and calm again. So it is with the language. It is very difficult to define the exact time at which a word became a unit of the English language, while to determine the date when a word became obsolete is well nigh, if not absolutely impossible. To some a word may appear dead, while to others it still lives. But the process of decay and renovation is continually going on; old words die gradually out, new words press in to take their places.

It will thus be seen that it is impossible to define "English" by any strict line or definite limits. It is the same with all languages:

"All living language is in a condition of constant growth and change. It matters not to what part of the world we may go: if we can find for any existing speech a record of its predecessor at some time distant from it in the past, we shall perceive that the two are different—and more or less different, mainly in proportion to the distance of time that separates them. It is so with the Romanic tongues of southern Europe, as compared with their common progenitor the Latin; so with the modern dialects of India, as compared with the recorded forms of speech intermediate between them and the Sanskrit, or with the Sanskrit itself; and not less with the English of our day, as compared with that of other days. An English speaker even of only a century ago would find not a little in our every-day speech which he would understand with difficulty, or not at all; if we were to hear Shakespeare read aloud a scene from one of his own works, it would be in no small part unintelligible (by reason, especially, of the great difference between his pronunciation and ours); Chaucer's English (500 years ago) we master by dint of good solid application, and with considerable help from a glossary; and King Alfred's English (1000 years ago), which we call Anglo-Saxon, is not easier to us than German. All this, in spite of the fact that no one has gone about of set purpose to alter English speech, in any generation among the thirty or forty that have lived between us and Alfred, any more than in our own. Here, then, is another side of the life of language for us to deal with, and to explain, if we can. Life, here as elsewhere, appears to involve growth and change as an essential element; and the remarkable analogies which exist between the birth and growth and decay and extinction of a language and those of an organized being, or of a species, have been often enough noticed and dwelt upon: some have even inferred from them that language is an organism, and leads an organic life, governed by laws with which men cannot interfere."*

And this continued change is not confined to alterations of the uttered and audible forms of words: it applies as well to alterations in the outward forms of words, as to changes in meaning. A word may change its form to any extent, without change of meaning, as well as change its meaning without change of form. Just as it is the case with organic beings, the growth of which consists in removal and re-supply, so it is with language.

"Existence, in speech, is use; and disuse is destruction. . . . If anything that people once thought and talked about comes to concern them no longer, its phraseology goes into oblivion—unless, of course, it be preserved, as a memory of the past, by some of those means which culture supplies. . . . The technical terms of chivalry mostly fell out as those of modern warfare came in; those of astrology, as this was crowded from existence by astronomical science. Only, we have here and there, not always consciously, in our present speech, reminiscences of the old order of things, in the shape of words transferred to new uses. . . . But, in the second place, words are crowded out of use, and so out of life, by the coming into use of other words which mean the same thing, and which for some cause, definable or not, win the popular favor, and supplant their predecessors. . . . By these means, there is in every language a certain amount of obsolescent material, in various stages: some words that are only unusual, or restricted to particular phrases (like *stead*, in *in stead* alone); some that belong to a particular style, archaic or poetical; some that have become strange and unintelligible to ordinary speakers, though formerly in every-day use; some that survive only in local dialects. And the older records of any tongue, if preserved, show words in greater or less number that are gone past recovery."†

But this loss in a language is more than counterbalanced by the acquisition of new material, new inventions, new trades, new ideas, all of which give rise to new words, terms, or phrases.

"A language like ours—since we come in contact with nearly all the nations of the world, and draw in to ourselves whatever we find of theirs that can be made useful to us, and since even our culture derives from various sources—comes to contain specimens from dialects of very diverse origin. Thus, we have religious words from the Hebrew, as *sabbath*, *seraph*, *jubilee*; certain old-style scientific terms from the Arabic, as *algebra*, *alkali*, *zenith*, *cipher*, be . . . a considerable heterogeneous list, like *lemon*, *sugar* (ultimately Sanskrit), *sherbet*, *magazine*; from the Persian, *caravan*, *chess*, *shawl*, and even a word which has won so familiar and varied use as *check*; from Hindi, *calico* and *chintz*, *punch* and *toddy*; from Chinese, *tea* and *wankeen*; from American Indian languages, *canoe* and *moccasin*, *guano* and *potato*, *sachem* and *caucus*. . . . For this

* Whitney: *Life & Growth of Language*, ch. iii., pp. 33-4.

† *Ibid.*: ch. vi., pp. 99, 100-102.

preponderance, in one aspect, of the borrowed material in English speech, there are easily assignable reasons. The Norman invasion, leading to a long antagonism and final fusion of a French-speaking with a Saxon-speaking race, brought in by violence, as it were, a great store of French words, of Latin origin, and thus made comparatively easy to bring in without violence a great many more.*

Another source of the enrichment of a language is the composition of words by putting together of two independent elements to form a simple designation. The relation between the two elements may be of every variety: thus, a *headache* is a pain in the head; a *head-dress*, a dress for the head; a *headland*, a point of land comparable to a head; a *headsman*, a man for cutting off heads. Another is the turning of nouns and adjectives into verbs: thus we say *harden*, *roughen*, *demoralize*, &c.; and we even turn one part of speech directly into another without using any external sign of the transfer: thus we say, to *chance* a candidate; to *hand* a book; to *table* a resolution; to *wire* a message; to *toe* a mark, &c. The suffixes *-ism*, *-ist*, ultimately of Greek origin, and imported through the French, have themselves part of our living apparatus of derivation, in many cases abused, as in monstrosities as *walkist*, *cueist*, &c.

The corruptions which words have undergone are of many and various kinds. Some of them are, doubtless, due to the influence of the wear and tear of

"Time, whose slippery wheel doth play
In humane causes with inconstant sway,
Who exiles, alters, and disguises words."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, p. 173 (1621).

The Rev. A. S. Palmer† arranges corrupted words under the following analytical groups:

1. Words corrupted so as to be significant, and in some sense appropriate; such as *acorn*, *amber*, *battlement*, *belfry*, &c.
2. Words corrupted so as to convey a meaning, but one totally inappropriate, though sounding familiar to the ear; such as *battle-door*, *cheese-bowl*, *featherfew*, *titmouze*, *wheatear*, &c.
3. Words corrupted so as to give rise to a total misconception, and consequently to false explanations; such as *attic*, *humble-pie*, *hurricane*, *husband*, &c.
4. Words, which, though not actually corrupted from their true shape, are suggestive of a false derivation, and have been generally accepted in that mistaken sense; such as *colonel*, *cozen*, *hawker*, *world*, &c.

Of words purely invented for some special substance, thing, or condition, language presents but rare examples. Special words or terms are frequently proposed to meet special circumstances, but they seldom survive. *Gas*, however, is an instance of such a word which has passed into common speech. The same chemist who devised *gas*, also suggested *blas* for that property of the heavenly bodies whereby they regulate the change of time, but it failed to gain acceptance, and soon dropped out of sight and was forgotten. A new word must supply an antecedent blank; or else it ought, on the score of obvious perspicuity, brevity, or euphony, to be an improvement on a word already existing.

"The use of new terms," says Webster, "is dictated by necessity or utility; sometimes to express shades of difference or signification, for which the language did not supply a suitable term; sometimes to express a combination of ideas by a single word, which otherwise would require a circumlocution. The benefits, which are often perceived, as it were, instinctively by a nation, recommend such words to common use, till the cavils of critics are silenced by the weight of authority" (*Letter to J. Pickering*, 1817,

Few suggested new words fulfil these requirements. Science, art, and manufactures contribute the majority of new words to the language. When some new process, man-

* Whitney: *ut supra*, ch. vii., pp. 115, 118.

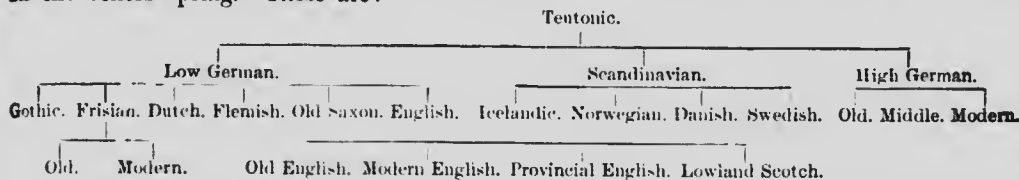
† *Folk Etymology*, Introduction, p. xxvii.

instrument or the like appears, necessarily a new word is required by which to designate it, as *phonograph*, *telephone*, *telpherage*, &c.

"When *galvanism*, *ozone*, and *chloroform* were discovered, and when *locomotives* and *stereoscopes* were invented, it was necessary to have names for them. *Cult* is a term, which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely *religion* has lost its original signification. *Civility*, formerly the substantive of both *civil* and *civilise* . . . was judiciously relieved of one of its meanings, by *civilization*. *Financial*, *international*, *noticeable*, and *pretentious*, enable us to dispense with periphrases."*

Colliery, *diplomatist*, *executive*, *insularity*, *monograph*, *physicist*, and *specie*, are instances of words proposed to fill existing blanks, and readily adopted. Political life and changes at times give origin to new terms, as witness *Adullamite*, *closure*, *jingo*, but they seldom long survive the occasion for which they were invented. With these we may connect *Boycott*, *tenant-right*, *Home-Rule*, *Fenian*, &c. Occasionally some notorious act gives rise to a new word, which finds general adoption, as to *Burke*.

The English language is shown by Comparative Grammar to belong to a group of allied languages to which the name Teutonic has been given. Its philological affinities are with the languages of Germany, Holland, and Scandinavia, rather than with the native languages of the British Isles. These last have been wholly superseded in the southern, central, and eastern parts of Great Britain. In Wales, however, the British is still spoken; as is Gaelic, or Erse, in Ireland and in the Highlands of Scotland. The *Teutones* or *Teutons* were a tribe of Germans, who were subdued by the Roman General Marius, B.C. 100. the terms *Teutonicus* and *Theoticus* were afterwards applied to the Germanic people of Europe generally, and the term *Teuton* or *Teutonic* is now used to denote Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as opposed to Celts. By the Germans their own language is still called *Deutsch*, of which *Dutch* is only another form. The Teutonic group of languages may be divided into three main sections or groups, from which all the others spring. These are:



I. LOW GERMAN. Of *Gothic*, the oldest and most primitive of the Teutonic dialects, almost the sole record surviving is the translation of the Bible made by Bishop Ulphilas (A.D. 318-388) of which we possess some considerable portions of the Gospels and St. Paul's Epistles, some pieces of the Old Testament, and a small portion of a Commentary. It was spoken by the Eastern and Western Goths, who occupied the province of Dacia, whence they made incursions into Asia, Galatia, and Cappadocia.

Old Frisian is exemplified by documents of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. *Modern Frisian* is still spoken in Friesland, along the coasts and islands of the North Sea, between the Weser and the Elbe, and in Holland and Sleswick. This dialect is more closely allied to English than any other of the Low German Languages. There is, indeed, a well-known couplet, every word in which is both Frisian and English:

"Good butter and good cheese
Is good English and good Fries."

* *Fittesward Hall: Modern English*, ch. vi., p. 172.

Old Saxon had its origin in the districts of Munster, Essen, and Cleves, and spoken between the Rhine and the Elbe. The most important composition in the Saxon dialect is a poetical version (of the ninth century), of the Gospels entitled the *Heljand* (= Old English *Heiland* = the *Healer* or *Saviour*). The following is an extract:

Nativitas Christi Pastoribus annunciata.

LUC. II. 1—13.

Unardos antfundun,	The words they discovered,	Th a man an lra moda.	The men in their mood
Then thar, ehussaloes,	Those that there, as horse-	Gi ahun thar maltigna	They saw there might
Uta uuarun,	Without were, [grooms,	Godes Engil cuman;	God's angel come;
Uneros an uuahta,	Men at watch,	The im tegegues sprac.	That to them face-t
Uiiggeo gomean,	Horses to tend,	Het that im thea unardos:	It bade thus them
Fehas after felda.	Cattle on the field.	" Uuht ne autdredin	" Dread not a whit [
Gisahuu finistri an tuue	They saw the darkness in	Ledes fon them li 'ta.	Of mischief from the
	twain [sphere,	Le scal en qual he liobora	I shall to you glad th
Tolatan an lufte;	Dissipated in the atmo-	Suido unarlico [thing,	Very true
Endi quam licht Godes,	And came a light of God	Uuileon seggesu.	Commands utter.
Uuannum thurh thui uolecan;	Through the welkin;	Cudean craft mikil.	Show strength great.
Endi thea unardos thar	And the words there	Nu is Krist geboran,	Now is Christ born.
Bifeng an them felda.	Caught on the field.	An theseso seibun naht,	In this self-same nigh
Sie uurdun an forhtun tho,	They were in fright then	Salig baru Godes."	The blessed child of

The following extract from the same poem, with a translation into West-Saxon, quoted from a paper on the *Heljand* in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, April 1833, Dr. Latham:

(<i>Heljand</i> .)	(<i>West-Saxon</i> .)	(<i>English</i> .)
Thau sat im the landes hirdi	Thænne sæt him so landes hirde	Then sat him(self) the landes she
Geginuuard for them gumun,	Ongeanweard fore tham gumun,	In front before the men, [he
Godes egan barn:	Godes agan barn:	God's own child:
Uuelda mid is spræcun	Wolde mid his spræcum	Would with his speech
Spahuuord manag	Wisa word manag	Words-of-wisdom many
Lorean thea liudi;	Læran thone leode;	Teach the people,
Huo sie lof Gode	Hu tha lofe Gode	How they the praise of God
An thesum ueroldrikea	On thissun weorold-ric	On this kingdom-of-the world
Uuirkean seoldin.	Weorcan seoldan.	Work should.

The Old Saxon is very closely allied to English, retaining many Teutonic inflections that have disappeared from other Low German dialects.

II. Of the SCANDINAVIAN dialects the *Icelandic* is the purest and oldest. Old Icelandic from the eleventh to the thirteenth century is often called "Old Norse," but this belongs properly to Old Norwegian.

III. HIGH GERMAN is divided into three stages, of which the *Old High German* comprises a number of dialects spoken in Upper or South Germany from the beginning of the eighth to the middle of the eleventh century; *Middle High German* was spoken in Upper Germany from the beginning of the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century; and *Modern (or New) High German* from the end of the fifteenth century to the present time.

The Teutonic dialects form a sub-division of that great family of related languages known as Indo-European, from its comprehending not only nearly all the languages of Europe but also those Indian dialects which have sprung from the Sanscrit: the term *Arya* (= honourable, noble) is also sometimes applied to the family.

This Indo-European (or Aryan) family of languages has two great divisions:

I. The EUROPEAN DIVISION:

1. The Teutonic Languages.
2. The Celtic (or Keltic) Languages, consisting of (1) The *Cymric* class, consisting of (a) *Welsh*, (b) *Cornish* (died out about middle of sixteenth century), (c) *Bas-Breton*. (2) The *Gaelic* (or *Gadhelic*) class, consisting of (a) *Erse* or *Irish*, (b) *Gaelic* (sp. *sen* in the Highlands of Scotland), (c) *Manx* (spoken in the Isle of Man).
3. The Italic (or Romanic) Languages, comprising (1) The *Old Italian dialects*, as *Oscan*, *Umbrian*, *Sabine*. (2) The *Romanic dialects*, which have sprung from the Latin, comprising (a) *Italian*, (b) *French*, (c) *Provençal*, (d) *Spanish*, (e) *Portuguese*, (f) *Romansch* (spoken in southern Switzerland), (g) *Wallachian* (spoken in Wallachia and Moldavia).
4. The Hellenic Languages, comprising (1) *Ancient Greek* (with its various dialects: *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Æolic*). (2) *Modern Greek*.
5. The Slavonic Languages, comprising (1) *Bulgarian*. (2) *Russian*. (3) *Illyric*. (4) *Polish*. (5) *Bohemian*. (6) *Slovakian*. (7) *Upper and Lower Sorbian*. (8) *Polabian* (on the Elbe).
6. The Lettic Languages, comprising (1) *Old Prussian*. (2) *Lettish* (or *Livonian*). (3) *Lithuanian*.

II. The ASIATIC DIVISION:

Sanscrit, Prakrit, Pali, Modern Indian Dialects, Gypsy Dialect, Zend, the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Darius, Xerxes, and their successors, Parsi, and Modern Persian.*

The people who spoke the old and primitive tongue from which all these languages have sprung "must have lived together as one great community more than 3,000 years ago. It was formerly held that tradition, as well as the evidence of language, pointed to the north-eastern part of the Iranian table-land, near the Hindu-Kush mountains, as the original abode of this primitive people;" but a more recent view is that Europe (probably Southern Scandinavia), and not Asia, was the primal seat of the Aryans.†

To recapitulate, English (1) is a member of the Indo-European family; (2) belongs to the Teutonic group; (3) is a Low German dialect; and (4) was brought into Britain by wandering tribes from the Continent, about A.D. 449, according to Bede, who makes the invaders consist of three tribes, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. The first of these came from the duchy of Sleswick;‡ the Saxons from the country between the Elbe and the Eider; and the Jutes from the upper part of Sleswick, or South Jutland. With these there was no doubt a considerable intermixture of Frisians.

The settlements were probably made in the following order:

1. Jutes, under Hengest and Horsa, settled in Kent, the Isle of Wight, and a part of Hampshire, A.D. 419 or 450.
2. The first division of Saxons, under Ella and Cissa, settled in Sussex, A.D. 477.
3. The second division of Saxons, under Cerdic and Cyric, settled in Wessex (comprising Hampshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, and Devonshire), A.D. 495.
4. The third division of Saxons settled in Essex, A.D. 530.
5. The first division of Angles settled in East Anglia (comprising Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and parts of Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire).
6. The second division of Angles, under Ida, settled in the kingdom of Beornicia (between the Tweed and the Firth of Forth), A.D. 547.

"Two other kingdoms were subsequently established by the Angles—*Deira* (between Tweed and Humber), and *Mercia* [=march or frontier], comprehending the Midland counties.

"Tentonic tribes were known in Britain, though they made no settlements before the coming of the Jutes. In the fourth century they made attacks upon the eastern and south-eastern coast of this island, from the Wash to the Isle of Wight, which, on that account, was called '*Littus Saxonicum*,' or the Saxon

* See further in Morris: *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, ch. i., pp. 4-9.

† *Report of British Association* (1887), pp. 888-91.

‡ There is to this day a district in the southern part of the duchy, between the Sile and the arm of the Baltic called the Flensborg Fjord, known as *Angeln* = England.

shore or Saxon frontier; and an officer known as the Count of the Saxon Shore (*Comes Littoris Saxonum per Britannias*) was appointed for its defence. These Teutonic invaders were known to the Roman Celts by the name of *Saxons*; and this term was afterwards applied by them to the Teutonic settlers of the fifth century, who, however, never appear to have called themselves Saxons, but always *Ængli* or *English*."•

CELTIC ELEMENT.

Very few words were borrowed by the invaders from the original inhabitants (or Kelts): *basket*, *brag*, *bludgeon*, *botkin*, *bother*, *bots*, *cairn*, *darn*, *shamrock*, *clan*, *clay*, *spate*, *brose*, and, through the French, *baggage*, *bar*, *barrel*, *gravel*, *glebe*, *pickaxe*, *pot*, *pouch*, *rogue*, *tan*, *truant*, are examples.

Garnett† gives a list of nearly two hundred of these words, many of which belong to household management; and others, such as *spree*, *bane*, *whop*, *balderdash*, &c., scarcely be reckoned Classical English. The few survivals tend to show how complete was the extermination of the Celts; they prove that "the Celtic women were kept as slaves, while their husbands, the old owners of the land, were slaughtered in heaps."

LATIN ELEMENT.

What is called the *Latin of the First Period*, as incorporated into English, consists only of a few words that exercised no influence on the language, being found only in the names of places, as *castra*=a camp, found in *Chester*, *Doncaster*, *Manchester*, *Winchester*, *Towcester*, &c.

About A.D. 596 the English were converted to Christianity, and during the following centuries many Latin words were introduced by the Latin missionaries and English translators of Latin works into their own language. This is known as the *Latin of the Second Period*. Examples are *priest* (from *presbyter*); *sacrament* (from *sacramentum*); *calic* (from *calix*=a cup); *church*, &c. Also a few adopted Greek words, as *bishop* (from *ἐπίσκοπος*=an overseer), *apostle*, *monk*, *angel*, &c.; and some names of articles of commerce, as *butter* (*butyrum*), *cheese* (*caseus*), *tunic* (*tunica*), *lettuce* (*lactuca*), *pondus*, *candle* (*candela*), *trout* (*trutta*), &c.

SCANDINAVIAN ELEMENT.

In the year 787 the Northmen, Norsemen, or Normans, of Scandinavia, i.e., of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, began to make descents on the eastern coast of England, Scotland, the Hebrides, and Ireland. These attacks went on for three centuries. In the ninth century these Danes obtained a permanent footing in the northern and eastern parts of England, subduing the kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia; and in the eleventh century they had become so strong that Danish kings sat on the throne of England from A.D. 1013 to 1042.

The traces of Scandinavian influence on the English Language are numerous, and may be classed under three heads: (1) names of places; (2) in the Old English Literature of the North of England; and (3) in the Northern Provincial Dialects. Under the first head come the suffixes *-by*=a town, as in *Grimsby*, *Whitby*, &c.; *-fell* (Icel. *fjall*, a mountain), as in *Scawfell*, *Crossfell*, &c.; *-dale*=a valley; *-thwait*=a forest clearing.

• Morris: *Hist. Outlines of English Accidence*, ch. iii. p. 18.

† *Philological Essays*, p. 161.

‡ Kingston Oliphant: *Sources of Standard English*, p. 19.

Littoris Saxonici
the Romans and
autonic settlers of
ways *Ænglisc* or

habitants (Celts
clan, claymore,
pickaxe, pottage,

which belong
dash, &c., can
how complete
were kept as
in heaps."†

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English Literature
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l, *ffall*, *fell*)=a
forest clearing;

says, p. 161.

-toft = a homestead, as in *Lowestoft*; *-wick* = a creek, a bay, as in *Ipsawick*, *Berwick*, &c.; *-oe*, *-ea* (Icel. *-ey*) = an island (*eyot*), as in *Faroe*, *Chelsea*; *-ness* = a cape (or nose), as in *Caithness*, *Fifeness*, the *Naze*, &c. Besides these there are a good many common words of undoubted Danish origin, such as *are*, *till*, *until*, *fro*, *froward*, *ill*, *bound* (for a place), *bask*, *busk*, &c.

It is thus seen that the Anglo-Saxon was a composite tongue, formed by the gradual blending of several kindred dialects, principally introduced into England between the middle of the fifth and the middle of the sixth century, with a considerable infusion of Latin derived from the Romanised Britons. The Anglo-Saxon was an inflected or synthetic language, like the Latin and Greek. It had five cases. The article, noun, adjective, and pronoun were declinable, having different forms for three genders and two numbers: the adjective, as in German, had two inflections, the definite and the indefinite; the verb had four moods, the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, and infinitive, and but two tenses, the present, or indefinite (used also as a future), and the past. There were also compound tenses in the active voice, and a passive voice, formed, as in English, by auxiliaries. The auxiliaries usually retained their force as independent verbs, and were not employed as mere indications of time, as in English. The Anglo-Saxon had ten forms for the article, five for the noun, and ten terminations for the positive degree of adjectives; the irregular verbs had thirteen endings, without including the inflected cases of the participles.

The Anglo-Saxon language attained its height during the reign of Alfred (870-901).

In Anglo-Saxon poetry the distinctive feature was alliteration, the rule of which, stated in general terms, was as follows: In each couplet, three emphatic words (c by poetic licence accented syllables), two in the first line (or half-line), and one in the second, must commence with the same consonant, or with vowels, in which case the initials might be, and generally were, different.

The event which exercised the greatest influence on the English Language was the Norman Invasion in 1066. Through it French became the language of the Court, of the nobility, of the clergy, of literature, and of all who wished or sought for advancement in Church or State. From the Normans are derived most of the terms connected with

1. FEUDALISM & WAR.—*Aid*, *arms*, *armour*, *assault*, *banner*, *baron*, *captain*, *chivalry*, *duke*, *fealty*, *fief*, *homage*, *lance*, *tournament*, *vassal*, &c.
2. THE CHURCH.—*Altar*, *Bible*, *baptism*, *ceremony*, *friar*, *homily*, *piety*, *penance*, *prayer*, *preach*, *sermon*, *sacrifice*, *saint*, *tonsure*, &c.
3. THE LAW.—*Assize*, *attorney*, *case*, *cause*, *chancellor*, *court*, *estate*, *fee*, *felony*, *judge*, *jury*, *plaintiff*, *plea*, *plead*, *statute*, *sue*, *tax*, *ward*.
4. THE CHASE.—*Bay* (2), *s.*, *brace*, *chase*, *couple*, *course*, *covert*, *falcon*, *leveret*, *quarry*, *rabbit*, *reynard*, *venison*, &c.

For all this, as Robert of Gloucester says:

"Lowe men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kinde speche yute."
("The lower classes cling to English, and to their native tongue yet.")

The most important changes due to French influence are: (1) *c* before the Conquest was pronounced hard, like *k*, after the Conquest it assumed a soft sound like *s*, and also the softened sounds of *ch*, *sh*; (2) *s*, which was the general plural termination of French nouns, became the received sign of the plural in English; and (3) *-th*, the ending of the third person singular of the present indicative, was gradually softened to *s*.

In process of time the two races—the conquerors and the conquered—coalesced became one people, the language of the majority prevailing, so much so, that in Latin ceased to be taught in schools through the medium of French,* and in 1362 was enacted by Act of Parliament that all pleadings in the law courts should forth be conducted in English, because, as is stated in the preamble to the French was becoming so much unknown in the kingdom that persons who were p to suits had no knowledge or understanding of what was said for or against the the pleaders.

The Norman-French was essentially a Latin tongue, and through it was added English another Latin element, usually termed the *Latin of the Third Period*.†

The Latin element is thus seen to have entered the language either *directly* or *indirectly*: *indirectly* in the first three periods, and *directly* in the fourth period. frequently find two forms of the same word, one taken *indirectly*, the other d from the Latin:—

Indirectly, through Norman-French.				Directly borrowed from the Latin.				Latin.
Balm	...	...	...	Balsam	...	...	...	Balsamum.
Califf	...	...	...	Captive	...	...	...	Captivus.
Feat	...	...	...	Fact	...	...	...	Factum.
Fashion	...	...	...	Faction	...	...	...	Factio.

* Trevisa (*Polychronicon*, ii. 157) fixes the time of the great plague of 1349 as the point after which the fancy for speaking French began to abate. He says: "As hyt ys yknowe how meny maner people buþ in þe þer buþ also of so meny people longages & tonges; nobeles Walschmen & Scottes, þat buþ nogt ymellet nacions, holdeþ wel nyg here furste longage & speche, botegef Scottes, þat were som tyme confederat & woned Pietes, drawe somewhat after here speche. Note þe Flemmynges, þat wonen in þe west syde of Wales, habbe here strange speche and spekeþ Saxonlych ynow. Also Englysch men, þeyg hy hadde fram þe begynnynge þe speche, Souperon, Norþeron, & Myddel speche (in the myddel of þe lond), as hy come of þe maner people of Ge nobeles, by commyxstion & mellyng furst wiþ Danes & afterward wiþ Normans, in menye þe contray longage ys & some vseþ strange wlafling, chyteryng, haryng & garryng, grisblittynge. þis apeyryng of þe burþ-tonge ys of twey þinges:—on ys, for chyldren in scole, agenes þe vsage and manere of al oþer nacions, buþ compelled to here oune longage, & for to construe here lessons & here þinges a Freynsch, & habbeþ, supþe þe Normans come to Engelond. Also, gentil men chyldren buþ ytaugt for to speke Freynsch fram tyme þat a buþ yrokke in her and connen speke & playe wiþ a child his brouch; and oplyndlysch men wol lykne haue-sylf to gentil men, & wiþ gret bysynes for to speke Freynsch, for to be more ytold of.

"þis manere was mocho y-vsed to fore þe furste moreyn, & ys seþthe somdel ychaunged. For Iohan Co mayster of gramere, charyngede þe lore in gramer-scole, & construccion of Freynsch in-to Englysch; & Penerych lurnede þat manere techyng of hym, and oþer men of Penerych; so þat now, þe get of oure Lord a þre hondred four score & fyne, of þe secunde kyng Richard after þe comynge, at nyne, in al þe gramer-scoles of þe chyldren leueþ Freynsch & construeþ & lurneþ an Englysch, and habbeþ þer-by avauntage in on syde & desavauntage; here avauntage ys, þat a lurneþ here gramer yn lasse tyme þan chyldren wer ywoned to do—disavauntage þat now chyldren of gramer-scole connen no more Freynsch þan can here lift heole, & þat ys harm for ham, & a passo þe se & traualye in strange londes, & in meny caas also. Also gentil men habbeþ now moche yleft for here chyldren Freynsch. Hyt semerþ a gret wondur hou Englysch, þat ys þe burþtonge of Englysch men & þe longage & tonge, ys so dyuers of soun in þis ylond; & þe longage of Normandy ys comlyng of a-noþer lond, & maner soun among all men þat spekeþ hyt arygt in Engelond. Nobeles þer ys as meny dyuers maner Freynsch y of Fraunce as ys dyuers manere Englysch in þe rem of Engelond.

"Also, of þe forseide Saxon tonge þat ys deled a þre, and ys abyde scarslych wiþ feaw vplondlysch men, & wondur; for men of þe est wiþ men of þe west, as hyt were vnder þe samo party of leuene, acordeþ more in so speche þan men of þe norþ wiþ men of þe souþ; þer-fore hyt ys þat Mercij, þat buþ men of myddel Engelond, as parteners of þe endes, vnderstondeþ betre þe syde longages, Norþeron & Souperon, þan Norþeron & Souperon stondeþ eyþer oþer.

"Al þe longage of þe Norþumbres, & specialych at gork, ys so scharp, slytting & frotyng, & vnschap Souperon men may þat longage vnneþe vnderstonde. Y trowe þat þat ys bycause þat a buþ nyg to strange men þat spekeþ strangelych, and also by cause þat þe kynges of Engelond woneþ alwey fer fram þat contray: þe more yturneþ to þe souþ contray; & gef a gob to þe norþ contray, a gob wiþ gret help and strengthe. þe cau buþ more in þe souþ contray þan in þe norþ may be, betre cornlond, more people, more noble cytes, & more þe haueþes."

† The title of *Latin of the Fourth Period* is given to the large number of Latin words introduced into the language from the revival of learning in the beginning of the sixteenth century up to the present.

We also borrowed words from the Greek, but to a much less degree, while miscellaneous words have become naturalized from other languages, as, from Hebrew (*abbot, amen, cabal, cherub, sabbath*, &c.), from Arabic (*admiral, alchemy, alkali, arrack, assassin, caliph, chemistry, talisman, zenith*, &c.), from Persian (*caravan, chess, dervish, orange, pasha, sash, shawl, turban*, &c.), from American (*canoe, cocoa, hammock, maize, tobacco, tomahawk, wigwam*, &c.), and from Turkish (*caftan, chouse, divan, scimitar*, &c.). In short, we have borrowed from almost every language under the sun such words as are appropriate to materials or productions new to us.

Before the Norman Conquest there were two dialects in England—the Northern and the Southern. The former has handed down to us a very scanty literature, while the latter was the literary language of the country, and in it were written the best of our oldest English works, many of which have come down to us. Dr. Morris gives the following as the chief points of grammatical difference between the two dialects:*

- (1) The loss of *-n* in the infinitive ending of verbs:
N. *drinc-a*, S. *drinc-an* = to drink.
- (2) The first person singular indicative ends in *-u* or *-o*, instead of *-e*:
N. *ic drinc-o*, S. *drinc-e* = I drink.
- (3) The second person singular present indicative often ends in *-s*, rather than in *-e*, and we find it in the second person singular perfect indicative of weak verbs:
N. *dhu ge-plantad-es*, S. *ge-plantad-et* = thou hast planted.
- (4) The third person singular frequently ends in *-s* instead of *-th*:
N. *he gewyreces*, S. *gewyreath* = he works.
- (5) The third plural present indicative and the second person plural imperative often have *-s* instead of *-th*:
N. *hia onfoas*, S. *hi onfoath* = they receive.
- (6) The occasional omission of *ge-* before the passive participle:
N. *herod*, S. *geherod* = praised.
- (7) The occasional use of active participle in *-and* instead of *-end*:
N. *drincande*, S. *drincende* = drinking.
- (8) The use of *aren* for *syndon* or *synd* = are (in all persons of the plural).

In nouns there is much irregularity as compared with the Southern dialect:

- (9) Plurals end in *-a*, *-u*, *-o*, or *-e*, instead of *-an*:
N. *heorta*, S. *heortan* = hearts.
N. *witegu*, S. *witegan* = prophets.
N. *ego*, S. *eagan* = eyes.
N. *nome*, S. *nanan* = names.
- (10) *-es* is sometimes found instead of *-e* as the genitive suffix of feminine nouns.
- (11) *the* and *thio* are sometimes found for *se* (masc.) and *seo* (fem.) = the.
- (12) The plural article *tha* sometimes occurs for the demonstrative pronoun *hi* = they.

The oldest specimen of English known is preserved in a quotation by the Venerable Bede (672-735) from the composition of an early contemporary, Cædmon, a monk of Durham.† It is here given in two versions:

Nn acylun hergan
He-fæn rices nard,
Metndæs mætti,
End his modgðanc.

Nn we sceolan herigeon
Heofon-rices weard,
Metodes mihte,
And his mōdgeðanc.

Now we should praise
The heaven-kingdom's preserver,
The might of the Creator,
And his mood-thought.

* *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, ch. iv., pp. 41, 42.

† See an account of him from King Alfred's translation of Bede, printed in Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader*, pp. 46-50, and fuller in Thorpe's edition of Cædmon, printed for the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1832, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A., pp. xxii, xxiii.

Uerc uuldur fædur,
Sue he uundra gihwasas,
Eci drietin,
Ord stelida.

Weore wuldor fæder,
Sva he wuldres gehwas,
Ece drihten,
Ord onstealde.

The glory-father of works,
As he, of wonders, each
Eternal Lord,
Originally established.

We here give an example of Anglo-Saxon from the Cotton MS. *Tiberius*, B. 1, the British Museum (C. i.) written about the end of the ninth century, and containing King Alfred's West Saxon version of Pope Gregory's *Pastoral Care* :*

(Cotton.)

xxxii. Dætte on oðre wisan sint to maninne ða ofermodan and ða upahafenan on hiora mode, on oðre ða earnheortan and ða wacmodan.

On oðre wisan sint to manianne ðe modgan and ða fortruwedan, on oðre wisan ða unmodgan and ða un-ðristan. Ða fortruwedan, ðonne hie him selfum to swiðe truwiad, hie forslod oðre men, and eac forweaðad. Ða bytelmodan ðonne and ða un-ðristan, ðonne hie ongietað hiera unbeld, and hiera unmihte, hie weorðað oft ormode. Ða modgan ðonne and ða fortruwodan, ealla hiera agen ðæt hie synderlice ðenceað oðre doð hie wenað ðæt ðæt sie ðæt betste; æc ða unmodigan and ða ungedyrstegan wenað ðæt ðæt swiðe forsewenlic sie dætte hie doð, and forðon weorðað oft ormode. Ac ðam lareowe is swiðe smeallice to undersecanne be ðam weorcum ðara ofertruwodena, ðæt hie him gecyðen ðætte on ðam ðingum be hie him selfum swa swiðe licað, ðæt hie Gode misliciað.

(English.)

xxxii. That the proud and puffed up in spirit to be admonished in one way, and in another the humble and faint-hearted.

The proud and presumptuous are to be admonished in one way, in another the humble and diffident are to be admonished in another way. The presumptuous when too confident in themselves, and revile others. The faint-hearted and diffident, receiving their want of courage and strength, often despair. The proud and presumptuous think that all their special thoughts and deeds are the best; but the humble and timid think that what they do is very contented and therefore despair. But the teacher must very narrowly investigate the works of the presumptuous, they show them that in the things wherein they trust themselves so much they displease God.

The following extract from an entry in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under the year 1137, shows the progress of the language :—

(Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.)

J ne canne ne I ne mai tellen alle þe wunder ne alle þe plnes þæt hi diden wrece men on þis land; and þæt lastede þa xix. wintre wile Stephne was king; and æure it was uerse and unerse. Hi leiden gæildes on þe tunes æure um wile, and elepeden it tenserie (sic). Ða þe wrece men ne haiden nan more to ginen, þa ræueden hi and brendon alle þe tunes; þæt wel þu mihtes faren all a ðeis fare sculdest þu neure finden man in tune sittende, ne land tiled. Ða was corn ðere, and flese, and cæse, and butere; for nan ne was o þe land. Wreccen men sturuen of hunger; sume ieden on elmes þe waren sum wile rice men; sun. flugen ut of lande.

(Englished.)

I neither can nor may tell all the wounds or tortures which they inflicted on wretched men in the land and that lasted the nineteen winters that Stephen king; and never it was worse and worse. They laid on the towns continually, and called it "censerie." The wretched men had no more to give, they robbed and burned all the towns, so that thou mightest well go on journey and thou shouldst never find a man sitting on the land tilled. Then was corn dear, and fleese, and cheese, and butter; for there was none in the land. Wretched men died of hunger; some went seeking alms where there were rich men; some fled out of the land.

The following extract from Layamon's *Brut*,† written in Worcestershire before the year 1200, is an example of the West Saxon of the thirteenth century:

He nom þa Englisca boc
Tha makede Seint Beda;
An other he nom on Latin
Tha makede Seint Albin,
And the feire (sic) Austin,
The fullht broute hider in.
Boc he nom þe þridde,
Leide ther amidden,

He took the English book
That St. Beda made;
Another he took in Latin
That St. Alban made,
And the fair Austin,
Who Baptism brought hither.
Book he took the third,
Laid there amid,

Tha makede a Frenchis clerc
Wace was lhoten,
The wel eouthe writen;
And he hit gef thare æthelen
Aelionor, the wes Henries
Thes heges kinges. [quene,
Layamon leide þeos boc,
And þa leaf wende.

That made a French clerk
Wace was hight,
Who well could write
And he gave it to the
Eleanor, who was
The high king.
Layamon laid these
And the leaves turned

* Edited by H. Sweet, for Early English Text Society, 1871-2. For other specimens, see Sweet's *Anglo-Saxon Reader* (Clarendon Press, 1876), pp. 208, 209.

† Edited by Sir F. Madden, for Roxburghe Club, 1832.

The following extract from the *Ancren Riwe* (= *Rules for Anchorites*) gives an example of West Saxon (Dorsetshire) dialect about 1220.* It illustrates an early stage of the transition from Anglo-Saxon to English:

(Translation.)

Bachitare, þe hiteð oðer men blihinden, beoð of two maneres: auh þe latere beoð wurse. þe norne cumeð al openlioh and saith euel to anoðer, and speaueð ut his atter, so muchel so him ener to muðe cumeð, and gulcheð at al somed þet þe attri heorte sent up to þe tunge. Ac þe latere cumeð forð al on oðer wise, and is wurse neond þen þe oðer: auh nnder ureondes hnel, weorpeð adun þet heaueð, and forð on nor te sihen ei he owihtsigge: and makeð duple oðere: hisanpleð longe ahuten uor to beon þe betere fleued. Anh hwon hit alles cumeð forð þeonne is hit yeoluh atter.

Backbiters, who bite other men behind [their backs] are of two kinds, but the latter [kind] is the worse. The former cometh quite openly, and sayeth evil of another, and speweth out his venom, as much as ever comes to his mouth, and throweth out, all at once, what the venomous heart sends up to their tongue. But the latter comes out quite in a different way, and is a worse fiend than the other, yet nnder the cloak of a friend. He casteth down his head, and begins to sigh before he says anything, and makes sad cheer, [and] moralizes long about [the point] to be the better believed. But, when it all comes forth, then is it yellow venom.

By the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it is possible to distinguish three great varieties of English:

- (1) The Southern dialect, spoken in all the counties south of the Thames, in Somersetshire, Gloucestershire, and in parts of Herefordshire and Worcestershire.
- (2) The Northern dialect, spoken in Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, and in the Lowlands of Scotland.
- (3) The Midland dialect spoken in the whole of the Midland counties, in the East Anglian counties, and in the counties west of the Pennine chain, i.e., in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Shropshire.

The most convenient test by which to distinguish these dialects from one another is the inflection of the plural present indicative: the Southern dialect employs *-eth*; the Midland *-en*; the Northern uses *-es*. The Northern dialect has its imperative plural in *-es*; the Southern and Midland dialects in *-eth*.

The Southern dialect was fond, as it still is, of using *v* where the other dialects used *f*, as *vo* = *fa* = *foe*, *vinger* = *finger*, &c. In the Old Kentish of the fourteenth century *z* was used for *s*, as, *zinge* = to sing. The Northern dialect used the guttural *k* in many words where the Southern preferred the palatal *ch*, as:

N. *rike* = S. *riche* = kingdom.

N. *croke* = S. *crouche* = cross.

The Southern dialect often had *ō* and *u*, where the Northern had *ā* and *i*:

N. *hil* = S. *hul* = hill

N. *pit* = S. *put* = pit.

N. *ān* = S. *ōn* (*oon*) = one.

In the Northern dialect *-at* = to, was used as a sign of the infinitive mood:

N. *sal* and *suld* = S. *schel* and *schuld*.

The Northern dialect contained many Scandinavian forms, as:

N. *hethen* = S. *henne* = hence.

N. *til* = S. *to* = to.

N. *fra* = S. *fram* = from.

N. *slik* = S. *swich* = such.

N. *-by* = S. *tun* = town.

N. *werre* = S. *wyrre* = worse.

The Midland dialect has various forms, of which (1) the East Midland (spoken in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk) and (2) the West Midland (spoken in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, and Shropshire) are most marked.

* Edited for Camden Society by Rev. J. Morton, B.D., 1853, pp. 86-88.

The East Midland dialect had one especial peculiarity, viz., the coalescence of pronouns with verbs, and even with pronouns, as:

caldes = *calde* + *es* = called them.
hes = *he* + *es* = he + them.

get = *ge* + *it* = she + it.
mes = *me* + *es* = one (Fr. *on*) + them.

The West Midland had its peculiarities, as *ho* = she; *hit* = its; *shyn* = shuln (plural).

The Midland dialect was the form of speech which culminated in the present literary English. As stated above it had many varieties, but the most important was the East Midland. As early as the beginning of the thirteenth century it had thrown off many of its older inflections, and had begun to be cultivated as a literary dialect. In this dialect Wycliffe, Gower, and Chaucer wrote, as well as the older and well-known author Orm (or Ormi-) and Robert of Brunne. It was, however, Chaucer's influence that raised this dialect to the position of a standard language. In Chaucer's time it was the language of the metropolis, and had probably found its way south of the Thames into Kent and Surrey.

At a later period the Southern dialect had so far retreated before it as to be designated *Western* rather than *Southern*; in fact, the latter designation was applied to the language which had become the standard one.

George Puttenham (*Art of English Poetrie*), writing in 1589, speaks of three dialects—the Northern, Western, and Southern.* The Northern was that spoken north of the Trent; the Southern was that south of the Trent, which was also the language of the court, of the metropolis, and of the surrounding shires; the Western, as now, was confined to the counties of Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, &c.†

The celebrated Proclamation of Henry III. (1258) is by many considered the earliest specimen of composition in the English tongue.‡

To make the distinction between the dialects more clear, the following specimens representing the language of the same half-century are given:—

1. SOUTHERN DIALECT.—Of this the following quotation from the *Ayenbite of Iwan* (= *The Remorse of Conscience*), by Dan Michael of Northgate (Kent), c. A.D. 1340, is an example:§

(Sermon on Matthew xxiv. 43.)

Uor to sseawy þe lokynge of man wyþ-iane. þellyche
 ane uorbysne / oure lhord ihesu crist zayþ. "þis uorzoþe
 ywyteþ. þet yef þe uader of þe house wyste huyche time
 þe þyef were comynde: uorzoþe he wolde waky / and
 nolde naht þolys þet me dolue his hous." | Be þise uader of
 house me may onderstonde / þe wyl of skele. to huam
 be-longeþ moche mayné. þogtes. and his besteriinge. wyt.

(Translation.)

For to show the care of man within. This e
 our Lord Jesus Christ saith, "Know this forsooth
 if the father of the house knew at which time the
 thief was coming, forsooth, he would watch, and would
 suffer any one to break into his house." By this fa
 the house we may understand the will of hea
 whom belong many attendants, as thoughts a

* "Our maker (poet) therefore at these dayes shall not follow Piers Plowman, nor Gower, nor Lydgate, yet Chaucer, for their language is now out of use with us: neither shall he take the termes of Northern-men, nor of the Westerne men, they use in dayly talke, whether they be noble men, or gentlemen, or of their best clarkes, all is a matter; nor is any speach used beyond the river of Trent, though no man can deny but that theirs is the purer English Saxon day, yet it is not so courtly nor so current as our *Southerne English* is, no more is the far Westerne man's speach. I say not this but that in every shyre of England there be gent'lemen and other men, who shall therefore take the usual speach of the Court, and that of London and the shires lying about London with myles, and not much above. I say not this but that in every shyre of England there be gent'lemen and other men, who shall specially write as good Southerne as we of Middlesex or Surrey do, but not the common people of the shire, to whom the gentlemen and also their learned clarkes do for the most part condescend, but herein we are ruled by th' English dictionaries and other bookes written by learned men."

† Morris: *Outlines of English Accidence*, ch. iv., p. 41.

‡ See Earle: *Philology of the English Tongue*.

§ Edited by Dr. Morris for Philological Society, 1866, pp. 263-4.

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English Tongue, p. 72

and dedes / ase wel wip-out; ase wyb-inne. þet is to siggo / hny mayné / to moche slac, and wylles-uol asel by: bote yef þe ilke naderes steffhede hise strayny / and ordayny. Vor zoþe yef he hym a lyte of his hysyhede wyb-dragþ: huo may zigge / hon postes. egen. earen. tonge. and alle oþer wyttes: becomeþ wyilde.

emotions, sense and deeds, as well without as within: that is to say, such attendants will be too slow and wilful, unless that father's firmness restrain them and keep them in order. Forsooth, if he withdraws a little of his diligence, who may say how thoughts, eyes, ears, and all the other senses, become wild.

The following extract is from William de Shoreham (Vicar of Otford, Kent, A.D. 1313-1327), *De Baptismo*:

Christendon: his that sacrement
That men her ferst fongeth;
Hit openeth ous to the newene blisse
That many men after longeth
Wel sore;
For who that entreth ther,

He is sauße evere-more.
Therefore ine wine me ne may,
Inne sithere ne inne pereye,
Ne ine thinge that newere water nes,
Thorg cristninge man may reneye,
Ne inne ale.*

2. NORTHERN DIALECT.—The following extract from the *Early English Psalter*, from a MS. written about the middle of the reign of Edward II.,† represents the speech of Yorkshire and Northumberland during the latter half of the thirteenth century:

Laverd, oure Laverd, hon selkouth is
Name þine in alle land þis.
For upe-hoven es þi nykel-hede
Over hevens þat ere brade;

Of mouth of childer and soukand
Made þou lof in ilka land,
For þi fues; þat þou for-do
þe fai, þe wreker him unto.

From *The Pricke of Conscience* (ll. 1412-1446), by Richard Rolle de Hampole (died A.D. 1340), written c. 1340 (Northumberland dialect):‡

þe life of þis world es ful unstable,
And ful variand and chaungeable,
Als es sene in contrarius manere,
By þe times and vedirs and sesons here.
For þe world and worldis life togider
Changges and turnes oft hider and bider,
And in a state dnelles ful short while,
Unnetheþ þe space of a myle.

And for-þi þat þe worlde is swa unstable
Alle þat men sene þar-in es chaungeable;
For God orlayns here, als es his wille,
Sere variaunce for certayn skille,
Of þe tymes, and welirs, and sesons,
In taken of þe worldes condicions,
þat swa unstable er and variande,
þat ful short while may in a state stande.

3. MIDLAND DIALECTS: (1) *East Midland*.—The following is an example of the East Midland dialect in the year 1120. It is taken from a forged Peterborough Charter, inserted in the *Peterborough Chronicles* under the year 656:

Da seonde ce kyning æfter þone abbode þet he æuestlice scolde to him cumon, and he swa dyde. Ða cwæð se kyning to þan abbode: "La, leof Sæxulf, ic hæve geseond æfter þe for mine sæule þurfe, and ic hit wile þe wæl secon for whi min broðor Peada and min leone freond Oswi ongungen an mynstre Criste to loue and Sancte Petre. Oe min broðer is faren of þisse live, swa swa Crist wolde. Oe ic wile þe gebiddan, la, leone freond, þat hii wirce ærestlice on þere werce, and ic þe wile finden þerto gold and siluer, land and alre, and al þet þerto behofeð." Ða feorðe se abbot ham, and ongan to wirecne.

(Translation.)
Then the king sent after the abbot that he should come to him speedily, and he did so. Then said the king to the abbot, "Lo, dear Sæxulf, I have sent after thee for my soul's need, and I will tell thee well why my brother Peada and my dear friend Oswi began a minster to the glory of Christ and St. Peter. But my brother is gone from this life, as Christ willed it. But I will pray to thee, my dear friend, that they may work diligently in the work, and I will find thee there to gold and silver, land and goods, and all that thereto behoves." Then went the abbot home, and began to work.

We next give an extract from the writer, who, says Mr. Kington Oliphant,§ more clearly than any other sets before us the growth of the New English, the great work of

* Morris: *Specimens of Early English*, pp. 121-2.

† Edited for Surtees Society, 1845-7.

‡ Edited by Dr. Morris for Philological Society, 1863

§ *Sources of Standard English*, p. 92, et. seq.

the twelfth century. The Monk Ormin wrote a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels, comments of his own, somewhere about the year 1200. . . . He is the last of our English makers who can be said to have drunk from the undefiled Teutonic well. In the course of his lengthy poem (over 20,000 lines) he uses only four or five French words, and a few Latin words are Church phrases known in our land long before the Norman Conquest. On the other hand, he has scores of Scandinavian words, the result of the Norse settlement in our eastern shires three hundred years before his day. His book is the most thoroughly Danish poem ever written in England that has come down to us: many of the words now in our mouths are found for the first time in his pages. He probably lived some few miles north of Nottingham. In his poem we see clearly the transition to the Middle English of Chaucer, Gower, Wycliffe, &c. He uses the new soft *ch* writes *sh* for the older *sc*. He softens *g* into *y*, as in *ezhe* = *eage* = eye; *zung* = *geung* = young; he uses *that* as a demonstrative, and not as a neuter article; he does not use the article, in this respect being far ahead of the Kentish writer of 1340. Ormin was the first English writer to put *what* before a substantive without regard to gender: as, "What man? What woman?" He uses *aren* for *are*, as well as *beon* and *sinndenn*. *wæron* with him sometimes becomes *þe33*, *wære*, as in the Southern Homilies; *wære* is turned into *þu wass*, and *ic sceall* becomes *I shall*. *Beo* is cut down to *beon* to *ben*. Ormin was an orthoëpist of Nature's own making, and in his system of spelling we have the first known attempt at orthoëpical reform in the history of the English tongue. The principal peculiarities of his orthography consist in a doubling of a consonant whenever it follows a vowel having any sound except that which is indicated by the annexation of a final *e* to the single consonant. Thus, *pane* would be written *pan* by Orm, but *pan*, *pann*; *mean*, *men*, but *men*, *menn*; *pine*, *pin*, but *pin*, *pinn*; *tune*, *tun*, but *tun*, *tunn*. The versification departs from the Anglo-Saxon standard in wanting alliteration and in possessing a regular metrical flow; and from the Norman French in wanting rhyme.

And afterr þatt ta wass he dœd
In all his miccle sinne.
Acc þær wass mikell ofergarrt
And modignesse shæwedd
Abutenn þatt stinckennde lic
þær itt wass brohht till eorþe;
forr all þe hære wass hileggd
wiþþ hætenn gold and sillferr,
and all itt wass eggwhær hisett
wiþþ deorewurþe stanes.
and all þatt wæde þatt tær wass
uppon þe hære fundenn,
all wass itt off þe bettste pall
þat anig mann magg aghenn,

(Translation.)

And after that then he was dead
In all his great sin.
But there was great haughtiness
and pride shown.
about that stinking body
when it was brought to earth [the
For all the bier was overlaid
with beaten gold and silver,
and it was all everywhere set
with precious stones,
and all the apparel that there was
found upon the bier.
all was of the best cloth
that any man may own.

From an anonymous poem, *The Story of Genesis & Exodus* (c. 1250), ll. 2095-2100.

Do drempte pharaon king a drem,
þat he stod bi ðe flodes strem,
And ðeden [ðeðen] ut-comen .vii. noot,
Euerlic wel swiðe fet and gret,
And .vii. lene after ðo,
ðe deden ðe .vii. fette wo,
ðe lene hauen ðe fette freten;
ðis drem ne mai ðe king for-geten.

And oðer drem cam him bi-foren,
.vii. eares wexen fette of coren,
On an husk ranc and wel tidi,
And .vii. lene rigt for-bi,
welkede, and smale, and drugte nume
ðe rano he hauen ðo ouer-cumen.
To-samen it smiten and, on a stund,
ðe fette Crist hem to ðo grund.

In the *Handlyng Synne*,* a translation by Robert Manning, otherwise known as Robert of Brunne (i.e., Bourne, a village a few miles from Rutland), from a French poem, the *Manuel des Péchés*, written by William of Waddington about thirty years before, we see foreshadowed more clearly than in any other work the course which English Literature was destined to take. The English poem differs from all its predecessors in its vocabulary, for it contains but a scanty proportion of those Teutonic words which were soon to fall out of use, and a most copious proportion of French words. It was begun about 1303. "The *Handlyng Synne* shows how the different tides of speech, flowing from Southern, Western, and Northern shires alike, met in the neighbourhood of Rutland, and all helped to shape the New English."†

Se now what seynt Poule seys
Yn a pystyl, þe same weys,—
"þoghe y speke as weyl wiþ tung

As any man or aungel haþ song,
And y lyve nat wiþ charyte
No þyhg awayleþ hyt to me.

From *The Voyage and Travaile of Sir John Maundeville*, c. 1356:‡

CHAPTER XXVI.

*Of the Contrees and Yles that ben beþonde the lond of Cathay;
and of the Frutes there; and of xxii Kynges enclosed
within the Mountaynes.*

Now schalle I seye gou sewyngly of contrees and yles,
that ben beþonde the contrees that I have spoken of.
Wherfore I seye gou, in passyngye be the lond of Cathaye,

toward the hihg Ynde, and toward Bacharye, men passen
be a kyngdom, that men clepen Caldilhe; that is a fulle
fair contree.

And there groweth a maner of fruyt, as though it
weren Gowrdes; and whan thei ben ripe, men kутten
hem a-to, and men fynden with-inne a lytylle best, in
flesch, in bon and blode, as thogh it were a lytille
lomb, with-outen wolle.

2. *West Midland Dialect.* From *Early English Alliterative Poems*, circ. A.D. 1360,*
The Deluge, ll. 309-358:

Make to þe a mancoun and þat is my wyll,
A cofer closed of tres, chanlych planed;
Wyrk wonex þerinne for wyldre and for tame,
And þenne cleme hit with clay comly with-inne,

And alle þe endentur dryuen daube with-outen.
And þus of leuþe ad of large þat come þou make,
pre hundred of cupydez þou holde to þe leuþe,
Of fyfty fayre ouer-þwert forme the brede.

In the following extract from an anonymous poem, known as *The Romance of William and the Werwolf* (ll. 3-11), we have an example of the dialect of Shropshire, circ. 1360:

Hit hlfe in þat forest þere fast by-side,
þere woned a wel old cherl þat was a couh-rde,
þat fele winteres in þat forest fayre had kepud
Mennes ken of þe cuntré as a comen herde,
And þus it bi-tide þat time, as tellen oure bokes.

þis cowherd comes on a time to kepen is bestes,
Fast by-side þe borw þere þe barn was inne.
þe herd had wiþ him an hound his hert to lgt,
For to bayte on his bestes waune þal to brode
went.

We have now reached the point of time when the English Language, as we have it now, began to assume a fixed form. The three great writers, William Langland, the author of *The Vision of Piers Plowman* probably, Wycliffe, the reformer and translator of the Bible, and Chaucer, together developed that particular dialect (Midland) which ultimately became the literary form of the language. The interest and importance of the *Vision of Piers Plowman* depend not only on the excellence of its literary execution, and the insight which it gives us into the inner life of our ancestors, but also on the fact that it is the first composition in which the English spirit and genius are distinctly perceptible. Though written in a dialect, it heralded the speedy advent of the time when, under the lead of

* Edited for Roxburghe Club by F. J. Furnivall. † *Kington Oliphant: Sources of Standard English*, p. 182.

‡ Edited by J. O. Halliwell, London, 1839, from edition of 1825, pp. 263-4. Reprinted by Cassell & Company (Limited), London, 1883 (pp. 165-6).

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Chaucer and Gower, the literary speech assumed a definite form and character. *Vision* has come down to us in three texts, written respectively in 1362, 1377, and 1380. The numerous MSS. of the work in existence show how widely it was circulated. At one point it possesses for us a peculiar interest, viz., that it is written according to the old alliterative system of versification, being the last important composition written in that style. The author, whoever he was, was evidently connected with the clerical profession, as is indicated by the acquaintance with ecclesiastical literature displayed in the poem. He had an accurate knowledge of the Latin Scriptures, the Treatises of the Fathers, and the works of commentators and expositors.† His diction is more archaic than that of Chaucer, but the syntax, structure, and vocabulary present a marked resemblance. The following are the principal points in Langland's grammar:

I. *Nouns*.—The nominative plural generally ends in *-es*, sometimes in *-s*, and occasionally in *-en*, also occurs, as in *wittis*, and very rarely *-us*, as in *folus*. Some few plurals end in *-en*, as *chylderen*. A few nouns, such as *folk*, which were originally neuter, are unchanged in the plural. Some plurals are formed by vowel change, as *gees*, *men*, *fete* (or *feet*). The genitive singular ends in *-es*, sometimes contracted into *-is*, as *cattis*, *cattis*. The genitive plural ends in *-en* or *-ene*, as *clerken*. The dative singular commonly ends in *-e*, as *to bedde*.

II. *Adjectives*.—The distinction between definite and indefinite adjectives is difficult, owing to the irregularity of the alliterative rhythm, and the additions and corruptions of scribes and copyists. Most adjectives should, and generally do, end in *-e*, as *alle*. Very rarely plural adjectives of French origin end in *-es*. The comparative of *heigh* is *herre*; superlative, *heeste*. Adjectives and adverbs ending in *-ly*, form their comparatives and superlatives in *-loker*, *-lokest*, as *light*, *lightloker*, *lightlokest*.

III. *Pronouns* are the same as in Chaucer, but besides *schē*, the older form *heo* is used, and *þei*, the older form *h* (hy). There are also traces of dialectic confusion and admixture in the use of pronouns; *their* is denoted by *here*, *her*, or *hir*; *them* by *hem*, &c.

IV. *Verbs*.—The indicative plural ends both in *-en* and *-eth*, as *geten*, *conneth*. Thus, in *Passus* II. 80-81, we find:

For þese aren men on þis molde: þat moste harme *wercheth*
To be pore peple: that parcel-mele *biggen*.

He sometimes uses a singular verb with a plural noun, especially the verb *is* or *was*, as:

Boþe lyf and lyme *is* lost from my speche. *Passus*, v. 99.

The abbreviated forms *sit* (= *sitteth*), *rit* (= *rideth*), *halt* (= *holdeth*), and the like, occur in Langland and Chaucer.‡ The anomalous verbs and negative verbs (such as *nam* = *am not*, *nelle* = *will not*), adverbs, and other particles are much the same as in Chaucer. The past tense of weak verbs which should end in *-ede*, ends, commonly in *-ed* only, both in the singular and plural, as *pley-ed*, but sometimes the full plural form *-eden* occurs with weak verbs, which should form their past tenses in *-de* or *-te*, the final *e* is often dropped. Thus, *wente*, *wenten*. In strong verbs, which should terminate (in the first and third persons singular of the past tense) in a consonant, we often find an *e* added; thus, *I shope* for *I shop*. The plural generally has the ending *-en*, as *chosen*. In the infinitive mood some verbs are found with the ending *-ie* or *-ye*, and frequently the ending is sometimes dropped. The present participle ends in *-yng*, as *worchyng*, but the ending *-inde* occurs occasionally. The prefix *y-* is often found before past participles, sometimes even before past tenses.

The next writer who exercised an important and decided influence in developing the particular dialect which has become the literary form of the English Language was Wyclif, or Wycliffe. John Wycliffe was born at the village of Hipswell, near Richmond, Yorkshire, about 1324, and died at the vicarage of Lutterworth, Leicestershire, in 1384. Besides the version of the Scriptures in his native tongue, Wycliffe was the author

* Edited for English Text Society, by Rev. Prof. Skeat, in 1867, 1869, and 1873.

† See Professor Skeat's Introductions.

‡ See the list of authors and works from which he quotes printed in Prof. Skeat's *Notes to Texts A, B, and C of Langland's Vision of Piers Plowman*, p. 512.

§ See further in Prof. Skeat's *Introd. to the Vision of Piers Plowman*, Clarendon Press Series (1874), pp. x and xi.

large number of religious treatises written in English. His great work, the translation of the Bible, is supposed to have been completed about 1380. It was made from the Latin Vulgate. How much of the translation was the work of Wycliffe himself is rather doubtful; it is generally believed that a large portion of the older text (1380) is the work of Hereford, an English ecclesiastic, while the remainder of the Old Testament and the whole of the New Testament are undoubtedly by Wycliffe himself. A revised edition by Purvey was completed about 1390. Chaucer was probably indebted to Wycliffe for much of the wealth and beauty of his diction and orthography. The numerous MSS. of Wycliffe's translation of the Bible prove how widely it was circulated and how popular it became.*

The most important result of Wycliffe's translation was the formation of an English religious dialect, which, without any essential modifications, has remained the language of devotion and of Scriptural translation to this day. It enriched the English Language by the introduction of a large number of words derived either directly from the Latin, or indirectly from the Latin through the Norman-French. By their excellence and extensive circulation the works of Wycliffe contributed greatly to the importance of the East Midland dialect, and thus tended directly to secure for that speech pre-eminence as the standard form of the language. In various peculiarities of speech he differs from Chaucer and Maundeville, and in these we have followed him. The greatest is the Dano-Anglian custom of clipping the prefix to the past participle, as *founden*, instead of *y-founden*. He sometimes, although most seldom, clips the ending of the plural of the imperative, as in Herod's request to the wise men:

Whan yee hav founden, telle ayein to me.

He still uses the old *sum man* for *quidam*, but this was soon to drop, and to be replaced by *a certain man*. He corrupts Ormin's *pu wass* into *thou wast*. A remnant of the older speech lingers in his *nyle ye drede* (= fear not). In many points we have preferred Tyndale to Wycliffe, as in "He hath *endurid* [hardened] the herte;" "Father, *clarifie* thi name;" "I am sent to *evangelise* to thee thos thingis," &c. On the other hand, we have preferred Wycliffe to Tyndale in sundry passages, as:

Wycliffe.

Sone of perdicoun.
It is good us to be here.
Entre thou in to the joye of thi lord.

Tyndale.

That lost chylde.
Here is good beinge for us.
Go in into thy master's joye. &c.

Few of the words used in the Wycliffite version have become obsolete within the last five hundred years. Hereford, in his portion of the work, strove hard to uphold the Southern dialect. The following is from his version of Psalm ciii:

7. Knowen he made his weies to Moises; and to the sones of Israel his willis.
8. Reewere and merciful the Lord, long abidende and myche merciful.
9. Into euermore he shal not wrathen, ne into withoute ende he shal throte.
10. Aftir oure synnes he dide not to vs, ne aftir oure wickidnessis he gelde to us.
11. For after the heigte of heuene fro erthe, he strenghtide his mercy vpon men dredende him.

The other two translators, on the other hand, leant to the new standard, the East Midland dialect. They wrote *daunseresse*, &c., where Hereford wrote *daunster*, &c. They also used *-ing* as the ending of the present participle, where Hereford wrote the old *-ende*.†

* Wycliffe's translations, two versions, were edited by Rev. J. Forshall and Sir F. Madden in 1850.

† Condensed from *Kington Oliphant: Sources of Standard English*, pp. 265-9.

From Wycliffe's earlier version (c. 1380), *The Gospel of Mark*:

CAP. II.

And eft he entride in to Capharnaum, after eichte dayes. And it is herd, þat he was in an hous, and many camen togidre, so þat it tok nat, neþer at the gate. And he spak to hem a word. And þere camen to hym men bryngynge a man sike in palasie, þe whiche was borun of

four. And whanne þel mihte nat offre hym to be compaigne of peple, þel maden þe roof nakid, was; and makynge opyn, þel senten down þe whiche the sike man in palasie lay. Soþely Jhesus say þe feiþ of hem, he seiþ unto þe sike palasie, Sone, þi synnes beu forgiven to þee.

John de Trevisa, from whose translation of Higden's *Polychronicon* (completed 1387) the following extract is taken, was a native of Cornwall, but resided chiefly in Gloucestershire, being vicar of Berkeley and chaplain to Thomas, Lord Berkeley.

Yn Brytayn buþ meny wondres, noþeles foure buþ most wonderfol. þe furste ys at Pectoun þar bloweþ so strong a wynd out of þe chenes of þe corþe þat hyt casteþ up age cloþes þat me casteþ yn. þe secunde ys at Stonhenge, bysydes Salesbury, þar grete stones and wondur huge buþ arered an hye, as it were gates, so þat þar semeþ gates yset apon opere gates; noþeles hyt ys nogt clerlych

yknowe noþer parceyvet how, and wharfore a arered and so wonderlych yhonged. þe þridde Sherdhol þar ys gret holwenes undur corþe; oft men habbeþ ybe þerynne and ywalked about wip yseye ryvers and streemes, bote nowhar conneþ h non ende. þe feurþe ys þat reyn ys yseye arered hilles, and anon yspronge about in þe feeldes.

We have now arrived at the most important point in the history of the English Language. The commencement of literary English dates from the latter half of the fourteenth century, and from the writings of Chaucer and his contemporary, Gower. The language and literature which we have hitherto been considering are dialectic in character, as there was thus far no generally recognized standard of speech, and consequently no national literature. Having reached this important point, the rise of the Queen's English it may be well, before proceeding further, to notice minutely the precise condition of the language used by Chaucer.

Born in London (c. 1340), Chaucer wrote in the East Midland dialect. This dialect, formed by the blending of Anglian and Danish terms and constructions, had gradually extended farther and farther southward, until it eventually supplanted the original Southern speech. Its complete ascendancy was not, however, established till long after the time of Chaucer. His English, like that of the present day, is an uninflected or analytic language, differing in this respect from the language of his predecessors, and still more from the oldest form of English, known as Anglo-Saxon, which was originally inflected or synthetic; that is to say, it expressed grammatical relation by changes in the *forms* of words, instead of employing auxiliary words. The additions to the vocabulary of the English Language from the Norman-French formed no inconsiderable element in the *written* language of Chaucer. He has been accused of corrupting the English Language by a necessarily large admixture of Norman-French terms, but in reality he, with few exceptions, employed only such terms as were in use in the *spoken* language, giving them the sanction of his authority and thus making them current coin of the literary realm. Of the French words found in his writings, few more than one hundred have become obsolete.

With the *Canterbury Tales* begins the modern period of English Literature. We have seen how Chaucer found the language, the following outline of his grammatical forms will show how he used it, and how he left it:*

I. Nouns.—1. The nominative plural, for the most part, terminated in *-es*—

And with his *stremes* dryeth in the *greves*

The silver *dropes* hongyng on the *leaves*. *Knight's Tale*, 637, 638.

* Mainly condensed from Dr. Morris's *Introduction to Chaucer's Prologue, Knight's Tale, &c.* (Clarendon Press).

In the oldest English there were several plural endings, -as, -an, -n, -a, -o. After the Norman Conquest these were reduced (1) to -es, -en, -e; (2) to -es, -en; and finally the suffix -es or -s became the ordinary plural ending.

Thus -as was originally only the plural sign of one declension of masculine nouns, as, *fec*, fish, pl. *fecas*.^{*} -s is added (1) to nouns terminating in a liquid or dental, as *palmeres*, *pilgrims*, *naciouns*, &c.; (2) to short words of one syllable.

Some few nouns (originally forming the plural in -an) have -en, -n, as *aschen* (= ashes), *assen* (= asses), *eyen*, *yen* (= eyes), *fleen* (= fleas), &c.

Brethren, *daughtren*, *sistren* (or *eustren*), *children*, *fon*, *foen* (= foes) also occur.

Deer, *folk*, *good*, *hors*, *tract*, *sheep*, *sum*, *thing*, *yer*, *yeer*, are unchanged in the plural.

2. The genitive case singular ends in -es, as:

Ful worthi was he in his *lordis* werre. *Prol.*, 47.

3. The dative case singular occasionally occurs and terminates in -e, as *bedde*, *holte*, &c.

4. The genitive plural is much the same as in Modern English; as, *foxes* tales, *monks* wittes, &c.

In Chaucer's time, and even later, we find (1) an inflectional -s to mark the plural number; (2) an inflectional s for the definite adjective—that is, when preceded by a demonstrative pronoun or a possessive pronoun, as:

Whan Zephirus eek with his *sweete* breethe
Enspired bath in every holte and heethe
The tendre croppes, and the *yonge* sonne
Hath in the Ram his *half* conrs ironne. *Prol.*, 5-9.

II. *Adjectives*.—As in Modern German adjectives have two forms—*definite* and *indefinite*. The *definite* form preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative adjective, or a possessive pronoun, terminates in -e in all cases of the singular, as "The *yonge* sonne," "his *half* conrs," &c. Words of more than one syllable nearly always omit the final -s. The vocative case of the adjective takes this -s; as "Beevē mother," and "strongē God," &c. The comparative degree is formed by adding -er (-re) to the positive; and the superlative degree terminates in -este (-est): *neat* (or *next*), and *heest* (= highest) are abbreviated forms. The plural of adjectives is denoted by a final -e, as:

And *sm-2* towles maken melodie. *Prol.*, 9.

Chaucer has instances of the Norman-French plural -s in such phrases as *cosins germaines*, *places delitables*.

In Middle English the adjective of Romance origin frequently took a plural termination (-es, -s) when placed after its substantive.

III. The old plural of the definite article *tho* (A.S. *tha*) is still used, but the uninflected *the* is more common. Chaucer never uses *that*, except as a demonstrative adjective, as in the present stage of the language. The pronouns are:

Sing.		Plur.		Sing.		Plur.	
NOM.	<i>I, ich, ik.</i>	WE.		Thou,	<i>thow.</i>	Ye.	
GEN.	<i>Min (myn) mi (my).</i>	Our,	<i>ours.</i>	Thin	(<i>thyn</i>), <i>thi (thy).</i>	Your,	<i>your.</i>
DAT. & ACC.	<i>Me.</i>	Us.		The,	<i>ther.</i>	You,	<i>you.</i>

Sing.		Pl.	
NOM.	<i>He.</i>	Hit,	<i>it.</i>
GEN.	<i>His.</i>	Hir,	<i>hir.</i>
DAT. & ACC.	<i>Him.</i>	Hir,	<i>hir, here.</i>

Sing.		Pl.	
NOM.	<i>He.</i>	Hit,	<i>it.</i>
GEN.	<i>His.</i>	Hir,	<i>hir.</i>
DAT. & ACC.	<i>Him.</i>	Hir,	<i>hir, here.</i>

IV. *Verbs*.—I. The indicative mood is thus inflected—

Present.		Past.	
I lovē.	We	I lov-edē.	We
Thou lov-est.	Ye	Thou lov-edest.	Ye
He lov-eth.	They	He lov-edē.	They

2. The infinitive mood ends in -en or -e, *speken*, *speke*. The -n was dropped at an early period, in the Southern English dialect of the fourteenth century, and -e is preferred to -en.

V. *Participles*.—1. The present participle usually ends in -yng. The A.S. suffix -ende is used by Gower; but in the Southern dialect of Early English we find -inde (Northern -ande, -and, East Midland -end, -and), which has evidently given rise to -inge, of which -yng is a shorter form.

* When -as became -es, it still remained, for the most part, a distinct syllable, as in the above passage from Chaucer. Traces of this form we have in Elizabethan writers:

Then looking upward to the heaven's beams,
With night's stars thick powder'd everywhere. *Sackville: Induction.*
To show his teeth as white as whales bone. *Shakep.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. The past participle of weak verbs terminates in *-ed*, *-d*, and occasionally in *-et*, *-t*; those of verbs in *-en*, *-s*. The prefix *y-* or *i-* (A.S. *ge-*) occurs frequently before the past participle, as (*=run*), *(falle (= fallen))*.

Under the guiding influence of Chaucer the language of English had at once advanced to that prominence which it maintains among the languages of Europe. Its vocabulary hitherto unregulated and fluctuating, was now reduced to order; one form of speech substituted the standard of literary composition, and the age of English literature had begun. Chaucer, in his poems, entirely discarded alliteration, the chief metrical character of the Anglo-Saxon and English poems written before his time, and adopted rhyme, by his influence rhyming verse was firmly established as an essential element in poetry. In the North and West of England alliteration was employed as late as the end of the fifteenth century. The *Canterbury Tales* are, for the most part, written in heroic couplets, or lines containing five accents. In this metre we have ten syllables; we often find eleven, and occasionally nine. Final *-es* is a distinct syllable in the singular and the plurals of nouns, and also in adverbs.

The *-ed* of past participles is generally sounded.

In the past tense of weak verbs ending in *-de* or *-te*, the final *e* is sounded.

Final *e* is generally sounded, except in the personal pronouns, in many words of more than one syllable, and in words of Romance origin.

The pronunciation of Anglo-Saxon probably resembled that of Latin, placing the stress of the voice (or accent) upon the root, and not upon the inflected syllables.

"The vocabulary of the French language is derived, to a great extent, from Latin words and of their terminal inflections. The French adjectives *mortal* and *fatal* are formed from the Latin *mortalis* and *fatalis*, by dropping the inflected syllable; the French nouns *nation* and *condition*, from the [accusatives *nationem*, *conditionem*] by rejecting the *em* final. In most cases the last syllable retained in the French derivatives was prosodically long in the Latin original; and either because it was also so in French, or because the slight accent which is perceptible in the French articulation represents temporal stress, the stress of the voice was laid on the final syllable of all these words. When we borrowed such words from the French, we took them with their native accentuation; and as accent is much stronger in French than in English, the final syllable was doubtless more forcibly enunciated in the former than in the latter language."†

The French accentuation even affected pure English words. Thus we find *wisliche*, *begynnyng*, *endyng*, &c., and Chaucer rhymes *gladnesse* with *distresse*. At the time, the letters had probably the following values: *a* = *ah* as in *father*; *c* = *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or any consonant, and = *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*; *e* (long) as *e* in *German gut*; *g*, hard in all non-French words, and = *j* before *e* or *i* in words of French origin; *i* (long) = the lengthened sound of *i* in *still*; *i* (short), as in *German*, was never = *sh* or *zh* as at present; *sch* = *sh* in *shall*; *u* (long) had the sound of *u*; *u* (short) German *ü*; *y* (vowel) had the same sound as *i*; *y* (consonant) as at present.

From Chaucer's *Pardoner's Tale* (written c. 1390):

Now for the love of Crist þat for us dyde,
Levith goure othis, boþe gret and smale.
But, sires, now wol I telle for my tale.
These riottoours þre, of which I gou telle,
Longe erst þan prime rong of eny belle,
Were set hem in a tavern for to drynke;

And as þey sat[te], þay herd a belle clie
Biforn a corps, was caried to þe grave;
That oon of hem gan calle unto his knyght,
"Go bet," quoth he, "and axe redily,
What corps is þat, [pat] passes her forþe,
And loke þou report his name wel."

* There are a few lines on the death of William the Conqueror in the *A.S. Chronicle* written in the reign of Robert of Gloucester, Robert de Branne, Hampole, and others, also wrote in rhyme.

† Marsh: *Lectures on the English Language*, lect. v.

Chaucer was closely followed by his friend John Gower, of whom he speaks as the "Moral Gower." Gower was born in 1325, was a student of Merton College, Oxford, and died in 1408. In his youth he wrote in French (*Speculum Medientis*) and in Latin (*Vox Clamantis*), but when old he wrote in English, differing little from that of Robert de Brunne, his *Confessio Amantis*.* His fame rests principally upon the accuracy and precision of his rhyme and vocabulary, which contributed greatly to determine the form of the language. In literary merit he was far inferior to his great contemporary, Chaucer. In his grammar he closely resembles him, except that he clips the prefix -y or -i to the past participle, and tries to keep alive the present participial ending -and, Chaucer preferring the corrupt ending -ing, first seen in Layamon. The *Confessio Amantis*, from which the following extract is taken, was written in 1393.

Thai knelen alle, and wiþ o voia,
The king þei þonken of his chois;
And after þat þei up arise
And gon aside and hem advise;
And ate laste þei acorde
(Wherof her tale to recorde

To what issue þei be falle).
A knyht schal speke for hem alle.
He kneleþ down unto þe king
And seiþ þat þei upon þis þing,
Or for to winne or for to lese,
Ben alle advised for to chese.†

During the first three-quarters of the fifteenth century English Literature declined: the original and creative power of the English mind seems to have disappeared, and much of the literature of this period consists of mere translations or imitations of older models. The names of some seventy poets have come down to us as having written during this dreary period; of these the best known and the most deserving of commendation are Occleve, Lydgate, James I. of Scotland, and Harry the Minstrel. The prose-writers during this period are few in number, and are principally theological. The most notable are Bishop Pecock (1395-1460), author of *The Repressor of over much Blaming of the Clergy*, written about 1449, and Sir Thomas Malory, compiler of *La Morte Darthur*, 1469-70. John Lydgate (1373-1460) was ordained a sub-deacon in the Benedictine Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds in 1389, deacon in 1393, and priest in 1397. He is the author of several poems—*The Storie of Thebes*, *The Falls of Princes* (from Boccaccio), and *The Troy Book*—besides numerous minor works. He is remarkable for the great ease and fluency of his language. The following extract from his *London Lickpeny* is printed here from the Harl. MS. 367:

To London once my stepp[e] I bent,
Where trouth in no wyse shoulde be faynt,
To-westmynster-ward I forthwith went,
To a man of law to make complaynt;
I sayd, "for marys love, that holy saynt I
Pyty the poore that wolde procede;"
But for lack of mony I cold not spede.

And as I thrust the prese amonge,
By froward chauce my hood was gone,
Yet for all that I stayd not longe,
Tyll to the kynges bench I was come.
Before the Judge I kneled anon,
And prayd hym for god's sake to take heede;
But for lack of mony I myghte not spede.

From Bishop Pecock's *Repressor*, pt. i., ch. xix.‡

Also, þou schalt not fynde expresseli in holi scripture
þat þe newe testament schulde be write in englich tunge
to lay-men, or in latyn tunge to clerkis; neiþer þat þe cold
testament schulde be write in englich tunge to lay-men,
or in latyn tunge to clerkis; and yit ech of þese gouv-
ernauncies þou wolte holde to be leeful, and to be a meritorie

vertuose moral deede for to þerbi deserue grace and glorie,
and to be þe service of god, and perfore to be þe lawe of
god; siþen bi no deede a man hab merit, saue bi a deede
which is þe scrvice and þe lawe of god; and ech moral
vertu is þe lawe of god, as it is proued weel in opere place
of my writings.

* Printed by Caxton in 1483, by Berthelet in 1532, and edited by Pauli in 1857.

† From bk. v., Harl. MS. 3869.

‡ Edited for the Rolls Series in 1860 by the Rev. C. C. Babington, B.D.

As a specimen of the Norfolk dialect of the middle of the fifteenth century give here a letter written by Sir John Fastolf to Sir Thomas Howys and William Barber:*

To my ryght trusty freende, Sir Thomas Howys, Parson of Castillecombe, beyng at Castr, and William Barber, in haste, at Castr In, by Yermuth [Yarmouth].

Ryght trusty and wellbelovyd freende,—I grete you well. And as for Hygham place to be sold, as ye avyzen one to bye it at the some of C. mark or wythynne, and reserve yn the said payment myne oun dewtee, and pay the remenant in wolle to the said Hygham credytes as your lettre makyth mencion; I have understand that William Jenney shall be her thys wek, and I shall veele

bym how neere it may be sold; for yff the wydow sylle it after xliij. yeer or xv. yeer that it may be sendyth me utterly word, for I wolle not melle of it thus avysed. And send ye me word how mech m value yu a stoon shall I syle my wolle, and how [n] anothyr chapman wole gife me for the place when bought it; but after xliij. yeer I wold by the place.

Wretyn at London, the xv. day of October anno regni Regis Henric VI. [1450].

J. FAST

In 1477 the art of Printing was introduced into England by William Caxton (1422–1491), who established his press in the almonry of Westminster. This art at first acted as a disturbing element upon the language, and tended to increase the existing disorder, but in the end it essentially promoted orthographic and orthographical consistency, uniformity of speech, and elegance in literary composition.

Caxton had passed many years of his life abroad, and the early productions of his press were, for the most part, translations from the French. As a consequence, his style was pervaded by Gallicisms, both in vocabulary and in structure, and a very large number of French words and idioms was introduced by him. Moreover, Caxton (as indeed every printer), having no uniform standard of orthography, reduced the orthography of authors printed by him to an arbitrary standard of his own devising, and thus the sanction of authority being given to numerous anomalies and diversities of spelling, considerable confusion and discrepancy resulted. But though at first the cause of this confusion was the art of printing, when once its real character and importance were clearly apprehended, it exercised the most potent effect upon our tongue by dispelling the prevailing rudeness, facilitating elegance and harmony of style, and by promoting uniformity and regularity of speech. The multiplication of books and readers tended to assimilate the various dialects to the Southern, or the speech of the capital and of the southern counties, and the dialect books superseded local forms and provincial usages, except amongst the uneducated classes.

In Caxton's first work we see the loss of the old Southern inflections of the verb, and we find Ormin's *their*, *them*, and *that* (*etc.*) well established, instead of the Southern *hem*, and *thilk* employed by Peeck. Plural adjectives no longer end in *-s*: thus we find *strange habitacions* in the first page of the *Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye*. The form *that oon . . . that other* (i.e. Latin *alter . . . alter*) comes once more. In the *Book of the Chesse*, published in 1474 we find *ner* for the Latin *neque*, an odd mixture of Southern *ne* with the North-Western corruption *nor*. The hard *g* is seen once more in *agayn*, driving out the usurper *g*.†

There are upwards of twenty-two folio volumes printed by Caxton, which he had himself translated from French, Dutch, or Latin originals. Between 1523 and 1525 Lord Bunsby (1464–1532) translated Froissart's *Chronicles*. Of this work Mr. Marsh says: "This translation is doubtless the best English prose style which had yet appeared, and, as a specimen

* From *Paston Letters*, ed. James A. Gower (Arber's Reprints), 1872, i., 154, 155.

† Kington Oliphant: *Sources of Standard English*, p. 285.

of picturesque narrative, it is excelled by no production of later periods.* The extract is from the description of the Battle of Crecy, ch. cxxx.:

Also the same season there fell a great rayne and a clype, with a terryble thunder; and before the rayne, there came fleying ower to the batayls a great nombre of crows, for feare of the tempest comynge. Than anon the eyre begaune to waxe clere, and the sonne to shyne fayre and bright: this which was right in the

franchmens eyen, and in the englyschmens backes. When the genoways were assembled toguyder and beganne to aproche, they made a great leape and crye to abashe the englyschmen, but they stode styll and styrrde nat for all that.

The next important production of this era—one which has exerted a more decided influence upon the English tongue than any other native work between the eras of Chaucer and Shakspeare—is William Tyndale's *Translation of the New Testament*, first printed in 1525. Tyndale was born about 1477, and was burnt for heresy at Antwerp in October, 1536. His translation of the New Testament is one of the finest works in our language, and the present Authorised Version owes very much to it. We give here his translation of Matthew v. 16–19:

16. So that youre light so shyne before men, that they maye see youre good workes, and glorify youre father which is in heven.

17. Ye shall not thinke that I am come to disannull the lawe, or the prophets; no I am nott come to disannull them, but to fulfill them.

18. For truly I say vnto yon, till heven and erth

perishe, one lott, or one tytle, shall not scape tyll all be fulfilled.

19. Whosoever breaketh one of these least commaundementes, and shall teache men so, he shalbe called the least in the kyngdome off heven; but whosoever shall observe, and teache them, that persone shalbe called greate in the kyngdome of heven.

Tyndale's great opponent, Sir Thomas More, was born in London in 1480; educated at Oxford, appointed Lord Chancellor October 25, 1529, and beheaded, on a charge of high treason, July 6, 1535. His most famous work was his *Utopia*, written in Latin, and printed in 1516. In the following extract† he charges Tyndale with not observing aright the distinction between *ay* and *ye*; but, curiously enough, he misstates his own rule.

I woulde not here note by the way, that Tyndal here translateth *no* for *nay*, for it is but a trifle and mistaking of the englyshe wordes, saving that ye shoulde see that he whiche in two so plain englyshe wordes, and so comen as is *nay* and *no*, can not tell when he should take the one, and when the tother, is not for translating into englyshe a man very mete. For the use of these two wordes in answering to a question is this, *ay* answereth the question framed by the affirmative. As for example, if a manne should aske Tyndall hymselfe: "ys an heretike mete to translate holy scripture into englyshe?" Lo, to this question, if he wil answer trow englyshe, he muste answer *nay* and not *no*. But and if this question be asked hym thus, lo, "Is not an heretike mete to translate holy scripture into englyshe?" To this question, lo, if he wil answer true english, he must

answere *no* and not *nay*. And a lyke difference is there betweene these two adverbs, *ye* and *yes*. For if the question bee framed vnto Tyndall by thaffirmative in this fashion: "If an heretike falsly translate the newe testament into englyshe, to make hys false heresyces seme the worde of Godde, be hys bookes worthy to be burned?" To this question asked in this wyse, yf he wil answer true englyshe, he must answer *ye* and not *yes*. But nowe if the question be asked hym thus, lo, by the negative: "If an heretike falsly translate the newe testament into englyshe, to make hys false heresyces seme the worl of God, be not his bookes well worthy to be burned?" To this question in this fashion framed, if he wyll answer trow englyshe, he maye not answer *ye*, but he must answer *yes*, and say, "Yes, mary, be they, bothe the translation and the translatour, and al that wyll holde wyth them."

Sir Thomas Wiat (or Wyatt), § called the Elder, to distinguish him from his son, was born in 1503, and died in 1542. In his songs he imitated Surrey, but he is chiefly remarkable as being the first writer of English Satires, of which three have 1.

* *Student's Manual of the English Language* (ed. Smith), lect. v., p. 84.

† From *The Confutation of Tyndales answers*, made anno 1532, bk. iii., p.

‡ *Nay*; but the mistake is More's own.

§ The spelling *Wiat* is that which appears in the poet's autograph.

¶ Printed by Rev. W. W. Skeat in *Specimens of English Literature*, pp. 222–3.

The next author from whom we quote is Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester. He was born in Leicestershire in 1491, and was burnt with Bishop Ridley at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. His sermons were very popular, the most notable of all being that known as the *Sermon on the Ploughers*, preached at St. Paul's, January 18, 1548-9.*

And wel may the preacher and the ploughman be ykened together. Fyrste for their labour of all ceasons of the yere. For there is no tyme of the yere, in whiche the ploughman hath not some speciall worke to do, as in my countrey in Leicestre Shire, the ploughman hath a tyme to set furth and to affaie his plough, and other tymes for other necessarie workes to be done. And then they also maye be likenede together, for the

diuersitie of workes and varietie of offices y haue to do. For as the ploughman firste setteth his plough and then tilleth his lande and brea in furrourges, and sometime ridgeth it vp And at an other tyme harroweth it, and cloth and sometyme donngeth it, and hedgeth it, dig and weedeth it, pogrgeth and maketh it clea the prelate, the preacher hath mani diuers offices

Nicholas Udall was born in Hampshire about 1504, and died at Westminster in 1556, having been master of Westminster School in that and the preceding year. He published a translation of the third and fourth books of the *Apophthegms* of Erasmus, and also assisted in translating Erasmus' *Paraphrase of the New Testament*, but he is noted for his comedy of *Roister Doister*, the earliest English play extant, written in 1553. It is divided into acts and scenes, and is a fair specimen of comedy.

Thomas Sackville, first Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset (1536-1608), is known as the author of the tragedy of *Gorboluc*, otherwise called *Ferrex and Iphigene*. He also planned *The Mirrour for Magistrates*, a collection of narratives by poets on the misfortunes of the great men in English history, and contributed to it an "Induction," or poetical preface, and "The Complaint of the Duke of Buckingham."

In 1545 appeared the *Toxophilus* of Roger Ascham (1515-1568), tutor to Elizabeth, and Latin Secretary to Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, successively. His greatest work is *The Schoolmaster*, published posthumously by his widow in 1570, and again in 1571.

The chief and best work of George Gascoigne (1525-1577) is the *Steel Glas*, written in 1576. The *Steel Glas* is, in fact, a mirror, in which the poet sees a reflection of the estates of men, whom he describes with severe exactness and some fine satirical touches.

In Spenser's (c. 1550-1598) *Faery Queene*, we seem to be transported back to the times of Chaucer. He had an affinity for those olden turns of expression, those inflections, which were dying out, and which give the *Faery Queene* at first sight the appearance of having been written in an obsolete dialect. Without any intention of writing in obsolete English, he looked always backwards, never forwards, in his choice of words and phrases. His use of archaisms degenerated into affectation, so that even men of his own age took his style too antique. Daniel † says of him:

"Let other men sing of knights and palladines
In aged accents and untimely words."

He reverted to the old system of alliteration, of which he seems to have been particularly fond. His stanza is said to be a modification of the *ottava rima* of Ariosto. To illustrate the archaisms of the *Faery Queene*, the following examples will suffice:

In constructions, the impersonal verb is used without the usual pronoun before it: *sit* "it sits not," *seemed* = "it seemed," and the like, occur very frequently: or again, the use of the double negative, *ne can no man*: or *should* for "would have" as *should beare* for "would have borne." As to forms or inflections, we may notice among parts of verbs the past participle *ydrad* =

* From *Arber's Reprints*, 1868, p. 19.

† Sonnet cxi.

Worcester. He
Oxford, October
that known as

of offices yat they
firste setteth furth
de and breaketh it
geth it vp agayne.
it, and clotteth it,
geth it, diggeth it,
keth it cleane. So
diuena offices to do.

minster in 1556,
year. He pub-
of Erasmus, and
but he is chiefly
t, written before
edy.

3-1608), is best
rex and Porrex.

tives by several
outed to it "The
ham."

tutor to Queen
necessively. His
w in 1570, and

l Glas, written in
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satirical touches.

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own age thought

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riosto. To illus-
office:

fore it: *sits not*=
in, the use of the
e for "would have
iple ydrad=dreaded,

ycladd = clad, *troden* = trodden, *wozen*, past participle of "to wax;" the preterite *lad* = led; *wot*, preterite of "to weet;" *raft* of "to reave" = to bereave; *can* = gan = began; *vaught* = reached; *brast* = burst. Again, we find *bene*, *been*, for the modern "are;" *mote* = might; and a variety of similar forms. *Trenchand*, *glitterand*, are present participles. There are also old plurals of nouns, as *foen* = foes, *eyne* or *eyen* = eyes.*

The *Faery Queene* affords instances of a large number of words in process of transition or assimilation from the French into our own tongue. Thus in the edition of 1590 occurs *ferse*, in 1596 *fierce*; *perse*, *persaunt* are nearer the French origin than *pierce*, *piercing*; *richesse*, *noblesse*, *humblesse*, are words not yet digested by our language; *renverst*, *esloyne*, *covetise*, *pourtrahed*, *journal* (for "daily"), are all French forms; *insupportable*, *envy*, *spirituall*, *the tigré cruel*, are all in pronunciation nearer the French than the English.

There are also numerous Latinisms and imitations from the Italian throughout the poem. Spenser's other poetical works are *The Shepheard's Calender* (1579), *Astrophel* (1586), *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* (1592), *Mother Hubbard's Tule* (1590), *Epithalamium* (1594), &c.; and in prose the *View of the Present State of Ireland* (1598).

Behold I see the haven nigh at hand,
To which I meane my wearie course to bend;
Vere the maine shete, and beare up with the land,
The which afore is fairely to be kend.
And seemeth safe from storms, that may offend:

There this faire virgin wearie of her way
Must landed be, now at her journeyes end:
There eke my feeble barke a while may stay,
Till merry wind and weather: call her thence away.
Faery Queene, I. xii. 1.

With the above quotation this sketch of the English Language naturally closes. After some five centuries of struggle and vicissitude a standard literary language had at last been formed. Ever growing, ever spreading, taking in its vocabulary words from every source changing, though almost imperceptibly, the English Language, with its magnificent store, of literature, has become the language of hundreds of millions. And yet it is comparatively neglected; only of late years has the attention which it deserves been paid to it. English has been passed over, and been considered useless or undeserving of being taught in our schools, while all attention has been given to the Classical Languages.

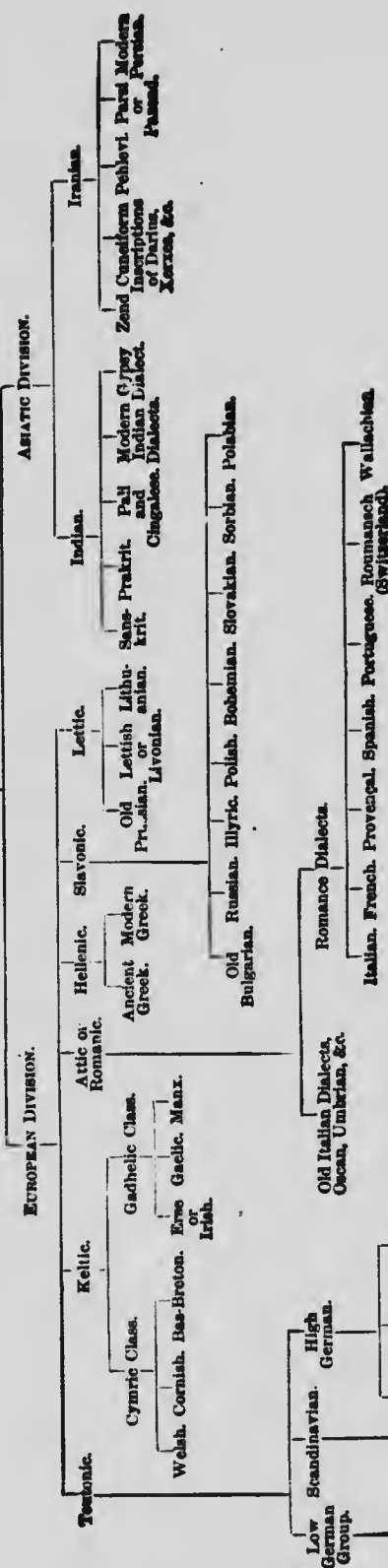
"It is quite certain" (says Professor Skeat) "that the reason why the study of Anglo-Saxon is so strangely neglected among us is simply that it has never had a trial, nor has ever had even the chance of a trial. The most extraordinary misconception concerning it, and even prejudices against it, are so widely prevalent that we cannot wonder at the tendency to set aside and ignore it. Hence the curious result that, while it does not flourish in its native home, we find German periodicals in existence which are mainly devoted to it, while I am informed that in America the students of Anglo-Saxon are to be counted, not as here by tens, but by hundreds. Whilst we English are proud of our country, of our history, of our conquests, of our empire, we have for centuries looked down upon the main stock of our own noble language as if that, at any rate, is insignificant. Or, if we acknowledge the beauty and force of our language, we are seldom led on duly to consider its history. A moment's reflection will tell us that the historical method of study is the only rational one; and yet we are accustomed—which is the strangest thing of all—to treat one part of our language historically, and not the other. If a word come to us from the Latin or Greek we are expected, as scholars, to explain it; but as to the words that come to us from the Anglo-Saxon or the Old French, it is usual to treat them as being either, on the one hand, beneath notice, or as being, on the other hand, inscrutable. The fault lies simply in the establishment of a customary and short-sighted prejudice that has shut out English from its proper place in the school-boy's course of study. Boys are taught how to use Latin and Greek dictionaries, but they are not allowed to see an Anglo-Saxon dictionary; nor, if they saw one, could they find their place in it without help. To learn all the letters of the Greek alphabet comes to most boys as a matter of course; but to learn the three or four so-called Anglo-Saxon letters which present a trifling difficulty by their unusual forms, is often regarded as involving some severe effort."†

* See G. W. Kitchen, Spenser, *Faery Queene*, bk. i. (Clarendon Press, 1873), *Introd.*, p. xvii.

† Inaugural Lecture as Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Cambridge, October 21, 1878.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

INDO-EUROPEAN (OR ARYAN) FAMILY.



(5292)

Gothic. Frisian. Dutch. Flemish. Old Saxon. English.
 and Modern Frisian. Old English. English. Provincial Lowland English. English. Source.

Modern Frisian.	Old English.	Modern English.	Provincial English.	Lowland Scottish English.
1				
and				

The *Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum pro Tyrunculis* of Richard Huloet appeared in 1552, and a new edition, greatly enlarged, with the addition of the French and many phrases, chiefly from 'Thierry's *French and Latin Dictionary*, was published by John Higgins, and printed by Thomas Marsh in 1572. It is dedicated to Sir George Peckam. Huloet was the first to adopt the true method of forming a trustworthy Dictionary. He

(5293)

writes: "For the better attayning of the knowledge of words I went not to the eor
Dictionaries only, but also to the authors themselvos . . . and finally, I wrote not i
whole booke one quyre without perusing and conference of many authors."

Next in order comes J. Withal's *Shorte Dictionarie in Latin and English*
profitable for yong Beginners, a title changed in later editions to *A Dictionary in En*
and Latine: Devised for the capacitie of Children and young Beginners. It is rat
vocabulary than a dictionary. The first edition, undated, has as its colophon: "Imprint
the late house of William Caxton" by Wynkyn de Worde. This work was very po
and was reprinted in 1554, 1559, 1567, 1572, 1594, 1599, and 1634. The running title
little Dictionarie for Children. In the edition of 1634 is mentioned "A greene or g
banke, that they call by London, Primrose hill."

In 1570 appeared the English-Latin Dictionary of Peter Levens (or Levens), known
Manipulus Vocabulorum, A Dictionarie of English and Latin wordes set forth in
order as none heretofore hath ben . . . necessary not onely for Schollers that want vo
of Words, but also for such as use to write in English meetre.^{*} This work is notice
as being the first rhyming Dictionary.

In 1573 John Baret published his *Alvearie*, written in English, Latin, French
Greek, the last being at times omitted for the simple reason given by Baret himself
for Greeke, I couldo not ioine it with evry Latin word, for lacke of fit Greeke l
the printer not having leasuro to provide the same."

John Florio, teacher of French and Italian at Oxford, and afterwards tutor to
Henry, son of James I., published in 1598 his Italian-English Dictionary, to which
English-Italian part was added by Giovanni Torriano, a fellow-teacher; and in 1611 R
Cotgrave printed his *English and French Dictionary, or Bundle of Words*, as he ter
in his preface. It is a most valuable work to the students of obsolete language. In
it received the desirable addition of an English-French Dictionary by Robert Sherwood
French grammar is appended.

John Bullokar's diminutive Dictionary of "hard" words appeared in 1616, a
noticeable as being the first Dictionary in which the English words are explained by En
It was followed in 1617 (in its full form, the first edition having appeared in 1599) by
Minsheu's folio, the title of which is in Latin and English, the latter reading, *The*
into the Tongues, and which professes to give the "agreement and consent one with an
as also their Etymologies, that is, the Reasons and Derivations of all or the most p
words in these nine Languages, viz.:

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| 1. English, | 4. French, | 7. Latine, |
| 2. Low Dutch, | 5. Italian, | 8. Greeke, |
| 3. High Dutch, | 6. Spanish, | 9. Hebrew, &c." |

In the original edition the Spanish is placed first, in later editions the English.

Henry Cockeram published his Dictionary in 1623. It is a small volume, by
he hoped to teach "Ladies and Gentlewomen, young schollers, clarkes, merc
as also strangers of any nation," who were desirous of "a refined and elegant speec
take his work as an "Alphabetieall and English Expositor" of "vulgar words," "
words," "fustian termes . . . ridiculously used in our language," so that by looking in
Expositor they might "receive the exact and ample word to expresse" their me

^{*} Reprinted for the Early English Text Society in 1867, under the editorship of Mr. Henry B. Wheat

Accordingly, he tells us that *rude* is vulgar, and *agresticall* the proper word to be used for it, or *rusticall*, *immorigerous*, *ruvall*; also, that *to weede* is vulgar, and the choice word *to sarculate*, *to diruncinate*, *to averuncate*.

In 1656 Thomas Blount published his little octavo Dictionary entitled *Glossographia*, written, as he says, "for all such as desire to understand what they read," and so save them from being, as he was, "often gravell'd" by hard words. Two years later Edward Phillips, nephew of Milton, published his folio *New World of Words, or, a General English Dictignary . . . A Work very necessary for Strangers, as well as our own Countrymen, or for all persons that would rightly understand what they discourse, write, or read*. This work is little else than a copy of Blount's *Glossographia*, blunders and all, with many blunders added, and is therefore of little use to the student. A third edition of it was published in 1671, and a fourth in 1678. Kersey added some 20,000 words to it in 1706. The blunders in it were mercilessly shown up by Blount in his *World of Errors discovered in the New World of Words, &c.*, 1673.

An anonymous Dictionary, entitled *Glossographia Anglicana Nova*, appeared in 1707. The bulky folio of Dr. Stephen Skinner was published in 1671, containing elaborate explanations of English words in Latin. It is especially noticeable for the number of fictitious Anglo-Saxon words which he invented to stand as etymologies for English words. It, in company with the *Etymologicon Anglicanum* of Junius, was used by Dr. Johnson for his etymologies.

Nathan Bailey's *Universal Etymological English Dictionary* first appeared in 1721. His work, originally in octavo, with woodcuts, was reprinted time after time, both in octavo and folio, with and without woodcuts. It contained words current as well as obsolete, easy as well as hard, scientific and dialectic. A folio copy, interleaved, was the foundation of Dr. Johnson's famous Dictionary. Bailey's etymologies are mostly taken from Minsheu and Spelman. *To jeopard* he derives from the French *j'ai perdu* = I have lost all. A *guest* he defines as "a person invited to, or received at a feast; a stranger who lodges with one the second night" The work is interspersed with proverbs, as: "*As sure as God's in Gloucestershire*. This proverb is said to have its rise, on account that there are more rich and mitred abbeys in that, than in any two shires in *England* besides; but some, from *William of Malmesbury*, refer it to the fruitfulness of it in religion, in that it is said to have returned the seed of the Gospel with the increase of an hundredfold." Bailey's work remained the standard for thirty years.

Passing over Kersey, Dyche, Defoe, Sparrow, Pardon, and Martin, we come to the well-known name of John Wesley, whose *Complete English Dictionary* was published first in 1753, and again in 1764 and 1765. In his preface "to the Reader" he writes: "Many are the mistakes in all the other English dictionaries which I have seen. Whereas I can truly say, I yet know of none in this; and I conceive the reader will believe me, for if I had, I should not have left it there. Use then this help, till you find a better." Some of his definitions are not very clear or simple: as, for instance, "An *abscess*, an imposthume;" "An *ortolan*, a very dear bird." Others are interesting: as, "The *Elect*, all that truly believe in Christ;" "A *Puritan*, an old strict Church of England man;" "Quietists, who place all religion in waiting quietly on God;" "A *Methodist*, one that lives according to the Method of the Bible."

Next comes the great folio Dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, which is too well-known to require much comment here. It appeared first in 1755, and was a laborious undertaking. Johnson's task was far more difficult than that of any of his numerous successors. The

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vocabularies ready to his hand were so meagre, that he had to raise his stupendous almost from the foundation. His great work has formed the foundation and starting point of all his successors, whose task has to a great extent been to modify and add to his central pile to suit modern conditions. The folios are exceedingly valuable for their wealth of quotations. An American reviewer says:

"It has been often said, and truly enough, that the merits of Johnson's dictionary have been overrated. The merits of that which is best in its department will always be popularly overrated; and Johnson's dictionary certainly does not possess the uniform excellence which has sometimes been ascribed to it. But his work was not only for a long period relatively the best of its kind, it was, absolutely, a production of world-wide ability, and there are, in the whole range of modern literature, few achievements of a single intellect which exhibit such conclusive evidence of great learning, great genius, sound judgment and conscientious industry. . . . When we consider the state and tendencies of the language in his time, the little sound knowledge that then existed respecting the true character and early history of the English tongue, and the unfavorable circumstances under which his task was performed, it seems truly surprising that he should have accomplished so much; and we may say that though the merits of the dictionary may have been overrated, those of the lexicographer hardly can be."

It might be well to end our review of the progress of English Lexicography at this point, since the Dictionaries which followed Johnson were either revised editions of his, or were based on his as their model. They are of every degree of merit and degree of improvement—some—like that of Dr. Ash (1775)—principally notable for their errors; some, for their improvements upon their exemplar. Of those of English origin, the most important are Todd's revised edition of Johnson, and Richardson's Dictionary, the latter valuable as a storehouse of quotations. Of American Dictionaries, it will suffice to name the monumental works of Webster and Worcester, whose characteristics are too well known to need any remarks here concerning them.

The recent and most prolific idea in Dictionary making is to obtain the collaboration of a considerable number of specialists, each an authority in the field of work committed to his care. Of the Dictionaries produced in this manner may be named the Century Dictionary, the Standard, of American origin, and Murray's and the Encyclopædic Dictionary of English origin; the last named being particularly valuable from the vast amount of encyclopædic information which it adds to its fullness as a Dictionary of English synonyms.

Mention should be made here of Prof. Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, a work of the highest value, and which has been freely used in the preparation of the present work. In conclusion it may be said, that within the present century the Dictionaries of the English language have been supplemented with a large number of glossaries of words, phrases, slang terms, dialects, rhyming words, and synonym dictionaries of Theology, Law, Medicine, Science, &c., the whole forming a sum of information of extraordinary completeness and value.

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PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS

FROM
CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES

Exact references have been added in this list, wherever possible, so that the context may be consulted. The mark (|) shows the commencement of a verse. For pronunciation, see p. 5308-10.

GREEK.

ἄλλοι κἀμοί, ἄλλοι θνήσκουσι (alloi khamoi, alloi thanato), Some toll, others reap the advantage.

ἀνάγκη δ' οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται (ananka ē oule theoi machontai, Simon. viii. 20). Not even the gods can fight against necessity.

ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πάσα γῆ τέφος (andron epiphana pusa ē topas, Thucyd. ii. 43). All the world is a burial-place for illustrious men.

ἄνθρωπος οὐκ ἐπὶ μάχῃσιν (antr ho phugon ouk epi machaisin), The man who flies shall fight again. (A line said to have been written by Demosthenes as an excuse for his running away and leaving his shield behind him at the battle of Cheronæ, 338 B.C. A couplet to the same effect occurs in Euripides, iii. 3.)

ἀλγιστοὶ υἱὸς (algistos pithos), A cask that will never fill; an endless job. The allusion is to the Danaides, who, for the murder of their husbands, were condemned to draw water in sieves.

ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ (ariston men hudor, Pind.: Olymp. l. 1.). Water is the chief of the elements—i.e., as being the origin of all things. In the Theogony of Hesiod, Oceanus and Thetis are regarded as the parents of all the deities who presided over Nature.

ἄριστον μέτρον (ariston metron). [METRON ARISTON.]

ὄλως ἐὶς Ἀθήνας (olwas eis Athinas), Owls to Athens. The owl was sacred to Minerva, the guardian divinity of Athens; hence, owls were abundant there, so that the proverb was to carry coals to Newcastle.

γλῶσσα διπλῇ (glōssa diplei), A double tongue. γνῶθι σεαυτὸν (gnōthi seauton), Know thyself. A precept inscribed in gold letters over the portico of the temple at Delphi. Its author-

ship has been ascribed to Pythagoras, to several of the wise men of Greece, and to Pheemonoe, a mythical Greek poetess. According to Juvenal (xl. 27), this precept descended from heaven, and Cicero (Tusc. Disp. i. 22) calls it "a precept of Apollo."

δὺς κράμβη θάνατος (dis krambē thanatos), Celibage, twice over, is death; repetition is tedious. [CHAMÉE REPETITA.]

ἐν νύκτι βουλή (en nykti boule), In the night there is counsel; sleep on it.

ἐν οἴνῳ ἀλήθεια (en oino altheia), In wine there is truth. [IN VINO VERITAS.]

ἡ γλῶσσ' ἀνώμοτος, ἡ δὲ φρὴν ἀνώμοτος (hē glōss' anōmotos, hē de phrēn anōmotos, Eurip.: Hipp., ed. Paley, 612). My tongue has sworn, but my mind is unsworn; I have said it, but don't mean to do it.

ἢ τὰν ἢ ἐπὶ τὰν (ē tan, ē epi tan), Either this, or upon this; either bring this back, or be brought home, dead, upon it. The words of a Spartan mother when she gave a shield to her son going on military service.

καὶρὸν γινῶθι (kairon gnōthi), Know your opportunity. A saying of Pittacus, one of the Wise Men of Greece.

κατ' ἐξοχήν (kat' exochēn), Pre-eminently.

μέγα βιβλίον μέγα κακόν (mega biblion mega kakon). (Adapted from a maxim of Callimachus, preserved in Athenæus, iii. 72). A big book is a big nuisance.

μεγάλη πόλις μεγάλη ἡρημία (megali polis megali irēmia), A great city is a great solitude. (Cf. Byron: Childs Harold, ii. 24.)

μέτρον ἀρίστον (metron ariston), Moderation is best. (A favourite saying of the philosopher Ctesibolus.)

μηδὲν ἄγαν (miden agan), Not too much of anything. [NA QUID NIMIS.]

μία χαλιδὸν ἅρ' οὐ ποιεῖ (mia chelidon har ou poiei, Arist.: Eth. N., l. vii. 15). One swallow does not make a spring.

οἱ πολλοὶ (hoi polloi), The many, the common people.

ὅν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος (hon hoī theoi philousin apothnēskai neos, A fragment from Menander), He whom the gods love dies young. [QUAM DI, &c.]

παθήματα μαθήματα (pathēmata mathēmata, Herod. i. 207). One learns by suffering. [QUAM NOCERE, &c.]

πατρίς γὰρ ἐστὶ παρ' ἡμῶν ἐν πράττει τις οὐδ' (patris gar esti par hēmōn en prattei tis ou, Aristophanes: Plutus, i. 151). Every land where a man is successful is his native land. [UNI PATRIA, &c.]

πεῖθειν δῶρα καὶ θεοὺς λόγος (peithēin dōra kai theous logos, Eurip.: Medea, ed. Paley, 904). Gifts persuade even the gods, as the proverb says.

σκηὴ τὰς ὁ βίος (skēnē tas ho bios, Greek Anthol.), Life is a stage. (Cf. Shæm.: As You Like It, ii. 7.)

σοφὴν δὲ μισῶ (sophēn de misō, Eurip.: Hipp., ed. Paley, 640). I hate a blue-stocking (cf. Juv. vi., 433-58).

σπεῦθε βραδέως (speude bradeōs), Make haste slowly. A favourite saying of Augustus Caesar (Suet. ii. 25). [FESTINA LENTE.]

τὸ καλόν (to kalon), The beautiful.

τὸ πρῶτον (to prōton), What is becoming or decorous.

χρήματ' ἀνὴρ (chrēmat' antr, Pind.: Isth. ii. 17). Money makes the man.

LATIN.

ab extrâ, From without.

ab incunâbilla, From the cradle.

ab initio, From the beginning.

ab origine, From the origin or commencement.

ab ovo (Hor.: de Arte Poet. 147), From the egg; from the very beginning.

ab ovo | usque ad mala (lit., from the egg to the apples (Hor.: Sat. i. iii. 6, 7), a term borrowed from Roman banquets, which began with eggs and ended with fruit), From beginning to end; from first to last.

absens hares nōn erit (The absent one will not be the heir), Out of sight, out of mind.

absit invidia, Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.

ab uno | disce omnes (From one example judge of the rest—Virg.: Æn., ii. 64, 65), From a single instance infer the whole.

ab urbe condita, From the building of the city, i.e., Rome. [A.U.C.]

a capite ad calcem, From head to heel.

a cruce salus, Salvation by or from the cross.

ad arbitrium, At will, at pleasure.

ad calendâs græcâs, At the Greek calends, i.e., never. The Greeks had no calends.

ad captandum vulgus, To attract or please the rabble.

a Deo et rege, From God and the king.

ad extremum, To the extreme; at last.

ad gustum, To one's taste.

a die, From that day.

ad hominam, Personal; to the individual.

ad interneciōnem, To extermination.

ad libitum, At pleasure.

ad modum, In this manner of.

ad multos annos, For many years.

ad nauseam, So as to disgust or nauseate.

ad patrē, Gathered to his fathers; dead.

ad rem, To the purpose; to the point.

adscriptus glôbæ, Attached to the soil. [ADSCRIPT, in ENCYC. DICTION.]

adsum, I am present; I am here.

ad summum, To the highest point or amount.

ad unguem, To a nicety, exactly. (Cf. Hor.: de Arte Poet., 294.) [HOMO FACTUS, &c.]

ad unum omnes, To a man.

ad utrumque paratū, Prepared for either event or case.

ad vivum Like life; to the life.

aggravat medendo (Virg.: Æn., xii. 65). It becomes worse from the remedies employed.

aequaliter et diligenter, Equally and diligently.

aeque animo, With a calm mind.

are perennia, [Erosi monumentum, &c.]

etatis eam, Of his or her age.

a fortiori, For the stronger reason. [See def. in ENCYC. DICTION.]

age quod agis, Do what you are doing; attend to your business.

alere flammam, To feed the flame.

alma mater, Kind or benign mother.

alter ego, Another self.

alter idem, Another, exactly similar.

alter ipse amicus, A friend is another self.

alterum tantum, As much more.

amantium ira amoris integratio (Terence: *Andria*, III. vi. 23), Lovers' quarrels are the renewing of love.

a maxima ad minima, From the greatest to the least.

amicus humani generis, A friend of the human race.

amicus usque ad aras, A friend even to the altar (of sacrifice, &c.). To the last extremity.

amor patriae, Love of country; patriotism.

anguis in herba, A snake in the grass (*Idem*: *Idem*, III. 98); a false friend; an unforeseen danger.

animo et fide, Courageously and faithfully.

anno etatis sum, In the year of his or her age.

anno Christi, In the year of Christ. [A.O.]

anno humane salutis, In the year of man's redemption. [A.H.S.]

anno salutis, In the year of redemption. [A.S.]

anno urbis condita, In the year from the time the city—i.e., Rome—was built.

annus mirabilis, A year of wonders. (Often applied in English History to the year 1666, noteworthy for the war with the Dutch, the Plague, and the Great Fire of London. See Dryden's poem *Annus Mirabilis*.)

ante bellum, Before the war.

ante lucem, Before daybreak.

ante meridiem, Before noon.

a posse ad esse, From possibility to reality.

a posteriori, From what follows. [See def. in ENCYC. DICTION.]

a priori, From what goes before. [See def. in ENCYC. DICTION.]

arbitrator elegantiarum, A judge or authority in matters of taste. (*Cf.* Tacitus: *Ann.* vi. 18.)

arcana coelestia, Celestial secrets.

arcana imperii, State secrets.

ardentia verba, Words that burn. (*Cf.* Gray: *Prog. of Poetry*, III. iii. 4.)

argumentum ad crumenam (An argument to the purse), An appeal to one's interests.

argumentum ad invidiam (An argument to envy), An appeal to low passions.

argumentum ad iudicium, An argument appealing to the judgment.

argumentum baculinum, The argument of the cudgel; an appeal to force.

ars est celare artem, True art is to conceal art.

ars longa, vita brevis, Art is long, life is short.

artium magister, Master of Arts.

asinus ad lyram (lit., an ass at the lyre), An awkward fellow.

at spes non fracta, But hope is not yet crushed.

audi alteram partem, Hear the other side.

aurea mediocritas, The golden mean.

aut Caesar aut nullus, Either Caesar or nobody; either in the first place or nowhere. (*Cf.* Swift, l. 79.)

aut vincere aut mori, To conquer or die; death or victory.

auxilium ab alto, Help from on high.

a verbis ad verba, From words to blows.

avite vires honore, He flourishes on the honours of his ancestors.

beata memoria, Of blessed memory.

bella! horrida bella (*Verg.*: *Aen.* vi. 86), War! horrid war.

bella matribus detestata (*Hor.*: l. i. 6, 7), War, so detested by mothers.

bellum internecinum, A war of extermination.

bene erasse est bene studuisse, To have studied well is to have prayed well.

bis dat qui cito dat, He gives twice who gives quickly or opportunely.

bis peccare in bello non licet, One must not blunder twice in war.

bis pueri senes, Old men are twice boys.

bona fide, In good faith.

bona fides, Good faith.

brevis manus (With a short hand), Offhand, extempore, summarily.

brevis esse labori (obscure no (*Hor.*: *de Arte Poet.*, 25, 26), If I labour to be brief, I become obscure.

caedit questio, The question falls to the ground; there is no discussion.

caeca est invidia, Envy is blind.

castra desunt, The rest is wanting.

caeteris paribus, Other things being equal.

candida Pax (*Ovid*: *Art. Amat.*, III. 502), White-robed Peace.

cantabit vacuus oëram latrone viator (*Juv.*, x. 22), The penniless traveller will sing in the presence of the highwayman; a man who has nothing has nothing to lose.

cantate Domine, Sing unto the Lord. (The opening words of many Psalms. *Vulgate*.)

carpe diem (*Hor.*, l. i. 8, 9). Usually explained, according to popular ideas of Epicurean philosophy, as = Enjoy the present day (*cf.* Wisd. II. 6; 1 Cor. xv. 32); but capable of a higher interpretation = Seize the present opportunity; improve time.

causa belli, A cause justifying war; a ground of war.

causa sine qua non, An indispensable cause.

cedant arma togæ (*Cicero*: *de Off.*, I. 22), Let arms yield to the gown; let violence give place to law.

circuitus verborum, A circumlocution.

circuitus in probando, A circle in the proof; the fallacy of using the conclusion as one of the premises; a vicious circle.

clarius e tenebris, Brighter from obscurity, clearer and venerable name.

cogito, ergo sum, I think, therefore I exist. [CARTESIANISM, in ENCYC. DICTION.]

comitas inter gentes, Comity between nations.

communis bonum, A common good.

communibus annis, On the annual average; one year with another.

communis consensus, By common consent.

conditio sine qua non, An indispensable condition.

conjunctis viribus, With united powers.

consensus facit legem, Consent makes the law—i.e., If two persons make an agreement in good faith and with full knowledge, the law will insist on its being carried out.

constitit et animis, By wisdom and courage.

constitit et prudentia, By wisdom and prudence.

constantia et virtute, By constancy and virtue.

consuetudo pro lege servatur, Custom is held as law. (The English common law is based on immemorial usage.)

consule Plancus (*Hor.*, III. xiv. 28), When Plancus was consul; in my younger days.

contra bonos mores, Contrary to good morals.

copia verborum, A plentiful supply of words; flow of language.

cōram nōtis, In our presence.

cōram non iudicio, Before a person who is not a judge; not before the proper tribunal.

crambæ repetitæ (*Juv.*, vii. 154), Cabbage warmed up a second time; hence used proverbially for any tedious repetition of a truism, an old story, &c.

crēdat Jūdæus Apella (*Hor.*: *Sat.* I. v. 100), Let the (superstitious) Jew Apella believe it: tell that to the marines.

crēde quod habes, et habebis, Believe that you have it, and you have it.

crēde, quia absurdum (Correspondence in Tertullian, "De mortali anima"; process creditula est, quia licet et apulit, resurrexit: certum est possibile.—"de Carne Ariani," § 4), because it is absurd. (*Notes & Queries*, IV. 274.)

credula res amor est, Love believes.

crecit amor nummi, quantus pecunia crecit (*Juv.*, xiv. 13), of money grows as our wealth increases.

crecit cunctis, It increases as it goes (acquiretundo).

crecit sub pondere virtus, increases under every oppression.

crētā an carbone notandum (*Hor.*: *Sat.* II. iii. 246), To with chalk or charcoal. (The Roman lucky days with white, and unlucky with black.)

crux, A cross, a difficulty, a stumbling block; e.g., *crux criminum*, *crux oërum*, *crux medicorum*, The puzzle, mathematicians, physicians.

oculus non facit monachum, an eye does not make the monk; to appearances.

cui bono? (A maxim of Cassius, *Cicero*, *Pro Milone*, 12), For whose good is it?

cui Fortuna ipse cedit, To tune herself yields.

culpam poena promittit comere (*Juv.*, v. 24), Punishment follows hard on guilt.

cum grāce, cum grāce salis, of salt; with some allowance or measure.

cum privilegio, With privilege.

cum tacet, clamant (*Cicero*: *de Off.*, I. 22), Although they keep silence, they their silence is more expressive than words.

cūrica foliata, Nine felicity sion (applied by Petronius Arbiter to the writings of Horace); happy.

currente calamo, With a running hand.

da locum mellioribus (Terence: *III. ii. 37*), Give place to your betters.

dammant quod non intelligunt, condemn what they do not understand.

dare pondus fumo (*Pers.*, v. 1), weight to smoke; to impart value to the worthless; to attach importance to.

data et accepta, Expenses and receipts.

dato obolum Bellisario, Give to Bellisarius. It is said that when old and blind, was neglected, and obliged to beg. (Bibb. ch. ciii.) treats the story as a fable.

Dāvus cum, non Œdipus (*Terence*: *I. ii. 23*), I am Dāvus, not Œdipus. (*Seneca*, II. i.) I am no conjurer, but a slave.

dēceptio visū, An optical illusion.

decori decus addit avito, Honour to the ancestral honours.

de die in diem, From day to day.

de gustibus non est disputandum, There is no disputing about taste.

Dei grātiā, by the grace of God.

de jure, By the law; by right.

de lāna caprinā (*Hor.*: *Ep.*, I. 1), About goat's wool, hence about an object.

delenda est Carthago, Carthage utterly destroyed. (A phrase used by the Elder Cato the Roman in the destruction of Carthage, which was as a dangerous rival to Rome.)

de minimis non curat lex, The law does not concern itself with trifles.

de mortuis nil nisi bonum, of the dead but what is good.

de nihilo nihil, in nihilum reverti (*Pers.*, III. 84), From nothing is made, and nothing lasts; reduced to nothing. (The doctrine of matter.)

de novo, Anew.

de omnibus rebus, et quæ aliis, About everything, and more besides. Applied ironically.

fortiter, additer, siliester, boldly, faithfully, successfully.

fortiter in re, With firmness in action.

fortuna favet fortibus, Fortune favours the brave. (Hor.: Sat. II. vi. 49). A justified child of Fortune.

frangas, non flectas, You may break me, but you shall not bend me.

frans pia, A pious fraud.

fronti nulla fides (Juv., II. 5), There is no trusting the forehead; don't trust to appearances.

fruges consumere nati (Hor.: Ep., I. II. 27), Born to consume the fruits of the earth; born only to eat.

fugit irreparabile tempus (Virg.: Georg. III. 264), Irrecoverable time glides away.

fulvus Trōes (Virg.: Aen. II. 323), We once were Trojans; we have seen better days.

fuit Ilium (Virg.: Aen. II. 323), There once was a Troy; Troy was, but is no more; the place is gone.

fūmum et opes, strepitumque Rōmæ (Hor.: III. XXII. 12), The smokes, the show, the rattle, of the town (Rome).

functus officio, Having discharged his duties; hence, out of office.

fur et arma ministrat (Virg.: Aen. I. 130), Rage provides arms; one uses any weapon in a rage.

furor loquendi, A rage for speaking.

furor poeticon, Poetical fire.

furor scribendi, A rage for writing.

gallice, In French.

gaudeamus igitur, Therefore, let us rejoice. (The burden of a Mæcronic song.)

gaudet tentamine virtus, Virtue rejoices in temptation.

genius loci, The genius or presiding spirit of the place.

gens togata (Virg.: Aen. I. 232), Applied first to Roman citizens, as wearing the toga, the garment of peace; hence, civilians generally.

gloria in excelsis Deo (Luke II. 14, Vulg.), Glory to God in the highest.

gloria Patri, Glory be to the Father.

gradu diverso, via una, The same road by different steps.

gradus ad Parnassum, A step to Parnassus; and in writing Latin poetry; a work on Latin verse-making containing rules and examples.

gratia placendi, For the sake of pleasing.

gratis dictum, Mere assertion.

graviora manent (Virg.: Aen. VI. 64), Greater afflictions are in store; the worst is yet to come.

graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis, Some remedies are worse than the disease. (Attributed to L. Pabius Syrus. Ribbeck includes it in the *Sententia minus Probata*, 569.)

grex verulium (Suet.: de Clav. Rhet. I.), A vernal throng.

gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sæpe cadendo, The drop hollows out the stone by frequent dropping, not by force; constant persistence gains the end. (Cf. Ovid: Ex Ponto, IV. x. 5.)

haud longis intervallis, At frequent intervals.

hævus librærum, A devourer of books; a bookworm.

heû pietas! heû prisen fides (Virg.: Aen. VIII. 879), Alas! for piety! Alas! for our ancient faith!

hiatus valde defendendus, A gap or deficiency greatly to be deplored; words employed to mark a blank in a work, but often used of persons whose performances fall short of their promises.

hic et ubique, Here and everywhere.

hic jacet, Here lies; sepulchus, buried.

hic labor, hic opus est, Here is labour, here is toil.

hic sepulchus, Here (lies) buried.

hinc illic lacrimæ (Hor.: Ep. I. XIX. 41), Hence these tears; this is the cause of the trouble.

hodie mihi, cras tibi, It is my lot to-day, yours to-morrow. (A line often found in old epitaphs.)

homo factus ad unguem, Unaltered quoted thus, though the proper form is *ad unguem*

homo factus (Hor.: Sat. I. v. 32, 33; cf. Pers. I. 64, 65), A highly-polished, accomplished man. (The expression is borrowed from the practice is sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail; or from joiners, who test the accuracy of joints in wood by the nail.)

homo homini lupus (Lucius ann., &c.)

homo multarum literarum, A man of many letters; a man of extensive learning.

homo solus aut deus aut daemon, A man to live alone must be either a god or devil. (Cf. Eccles. IV. 10; Arist.: Pol. I. 1.)

homo sum; humani mihi a me alienum puto (Terence: Heaut. I. 1. 25), I am a man; and I consider nothing that concerns making a matter of indifference to me.

homo trium literarum (TITUM LITTEARUM homo.)

honores mutant mores, Honours change manners.

honor habet onus, Honour is burdened with responsibility.

horæ canonicæ, Canonical hours; prescribed times for prayers.

horresco referens (Virg.: Aen. II. 304), I shudder as I tell the story.

hortus sicca, A dry garden; a collection of dried plants; an herbarium.

hæc ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores (Virg.), On the occasion when some verses he had written on the shows at Rome were unjustly claimed by Bathyllus, who was rewarded for them, I wrote these lines, another has borne away the honour. (Sic vos, &c.)

humânus est errare, To err is human. (Cf. Pope: Essay on Criticism, 325.)

hunc tu caveto (Hor.: Sat. I. IV. 85), Beware of him.

id genus omne (Hor.: Sat. I. II. 3), All that class. (A contemptuous expression for the dregs of the population.)

ignorantia non excusat legem, Ignorance is no plea against the law.

ignoratio elenchii, Ignorance of the point in dispute; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.

ignoti nulla cupido, There is no desire for that which is unknown; our wants are increased by knowledge.

ignotum per ignotum, (To explain) a thing not understood by one still less understood.

Ilia malorum (Cicero: Epist. ad Atticum, VII. 11), An illiad of woes; a host of evils. (From the fact that the siege of Troy lasted ten years.)

imitatores, servum pecus (Hor.: Ep. I. xix. 19), Ye imitators; a servile herd.

inmedicabile vulnus (Ovid: Met. I. 100), An incurable wound; an irreparable injury.

inimic peccatore, From the bottom of one's heart.

impari Marte, With unequal military strength.

impedimenta, Luggage; the baggage of an army.

imperium in imperio, A government existing within another. (Said of a power set up against constituted authority.)

implicite, By implication.

impos animi, Of weak mind.

in actu, In the very act; in reality.

in æternum, For ever.

in articulo mortis, At the point of death.

in camera, In the judge's chamber; in secret.

in capite, In chief.

in celo quies, There is rest in heaven.

incrédulus ædi (Hor.: de Arte Poet., 187), Being incredulous, I cannot endure it.

in curia, In court.

inde ira, Hence this resentment.

in dubio, In doubt.

in æquilibrio, In equilibrium.

in esse, In being.

in extense, At length.

in extremis, In very bad circumstances; at the point of death.

infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem (Virg.: Aen. II. 3), You command me, O Queen, to revive unspeakable grief.

in flagrante delicto, In the commission of the act.

in forma pauperis, As a poor man.

infrâ dig., infrâ dignitatem, Beneath one's dignity.

in futuro, In future, henceforth.

in hæc signo vinces, A Latin of the Great de rege was (as to this sign thou shalt conquer).

in loco, In the place; upon the place of.

in loco parentis, In the place of a parent.

in medias res (Hor.: de Arte Poet.), In the very midst of the business.

in memoriam, In memory of.

in nomine, In the name of.

in nubibus, In the clouds; hence, uncertain, vague.

in nuce, In a nutshell.

in omnia paratus, Prepared in every way.

inopem opula stetit, Abundant made him poor.

in pace, In peace.

in perpetuum rei memorie, Lasting remembrance of the event.

in perpetuum, For ever.

in planis, In full.

in posse, Is possible existence.

in propria persona, In one's own person.

in parte naturalibus, In a natural part.

in re, Is the matter of.

in rerum naturâ, In the nature of things.

in secula seculorum, For ever.

in secula seculorum, For ever.

in seculo, In the world.

in situ, In its proper position.

in statu quo, In its former state.

in suspensio, In suspense.

in te, Domine, speravi (Ps. xxi. 24), In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

inter alia, Among other things.

inter arma læges allent (Cicero: De Officiis, I. 10), In the time of war the laws are relaxed.

inter canem et lupum, Between a dog and the wolf; twilight.

interdum vulgus rectum (Cicero: De Officiis, I. 10), Sometimes the rabble is right.

inter nos, Between ourselves.

inter pecunia, At one's cups.

in terrorem, In terror; as a terror.

inter se, Among themselves.

inter spem et metum, Between hope and fear.

in totidem verbis, In so many words.

in toto, In the whole; entirely.

intra muros, Within the walls.

in transitu, On the passage.

intra parietes, Within the walls.

in usum Delphini, For the use of the Delphic oracle.

in utroque scilicet, Faithful in both.

in vacuo, In a vacuum.

in verba magistri jurare, To swear by a master's words; to accept authority.

inverse ordine, In an inverse order.

ipse dixit, He himself has said.

ipsissima verba, The identical words.

ipse factus, By the fact itself.

ipse jure, By the law itself.

ira furor brevis est (Hor.: Ep. I. 1), Anger is a brief madness.

ita est, It is so.

ita lex scripta est, Such is the law.

italice, In Italian characters.

jacta alca est (The exclamation of Caesar when he passed the Rubicon, I. 32), The die is cast.

januam reat et virgo, redondant Saturnalia (*Virg.*: *Aen.* iv. 4). Now the Virgin and the Saturnian age return. (Of the reign of Astraea, the Goddess of Justice, in the Golden Age.)

Janus clausus, With closed doors; in secret.

jocul causâ, For the sake of a joke.

Jubilatio Deo (Pa. c. 1). Obedient in the Lord.

Jubilatio acti laboris (*Cicero*: *de Feibus*, II. 33). The remembrance of past labour is sweet.

judicium Dei, The judgment of God.

judicium parium aut leges terre (*Virg.*: *Georg.* I. 1). The judgment of our peers or the laws of the land.

jura divi, By divine law.

jura humana, By human law.

jura peritos, One learned in the law.

jura utriusque doctor, Doctor of both laws, i.e., of canon and civil law.

jus canonicum, Canon law.

jus civile, The civil law.

jus divinum, The divine law.

jus et norma loquendi (*Hor.*: *de Arte Poet.*, 73). The law and rule of speech.

jus gentium, The law of nations.

jus gladii, The right of the sword.

jus possessionis, The right of possession.

jus proprietatis, The right of property.

jus summum omne summa malitia est (*Terence*: *Heaut.*, IV. v. 47). Extreme law is often extreme wrong.

labitur et labitur in omne volubile avum (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. II. 40). It glides on, and will slide on for ever.

laborare est orare, Work is prayer.

labor ipse voluptas, Labour itself is a pleasure.

labor omnia vincit (*Virg.*: *Georg.* I. 145). Labour overcomes all difficulties.

laborum dulces lenimen (*Hor.*: I. xxiii. 14). The sweet solace of our labours.

lana caprina (De LANA CARINALI).

lapis philosophorum, The philosopher's stone.

lappus calami, A slip of the pen.

lappus li gum, A slip of the tongue.

lappus memoria, A slip of the memory.

lares et penates, Household gods.

laetant scintillula foras, Perchance some small spark may be concealed. (The motto of the Royal Humane Society.)

latine dictum, Spoken in Latin.

laudari a viro laudato (A fragment from *Nævius*, quoted by *Cicero*: *Ep. Fam.* v. 12, and vi. 9). To be praised by a man who deserves praise, i.e., by a eminent man; "Approval from Sir Robert Stanley is praise indeed" (*Merton*: "Care for the Hierarchy," v. 2).

laudationes eorum qui sunt ab Homero laudati (*Cicero*: *de Fin.*, II. 33). Praises from those who were themselves praised by Homer.

laudator temporis acti (*Hor.*: *de Arte Poet.*, 173). One who praises the good old days.

laetus a latere (A legatus from the side [of the Pope]). A partial legate.

lex loci, The law of the place. [Lex.]

lex non scripta, The unwritten law; the common law.

lex scripta, The written or statute law.

lex talionis, The law of retaliation.

lex terre, The law of the land.

licentia vatum, The license allowed to poets.

lim labor et mora (*Hor.*: *de Arte Poet.*, 271). The labour and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polish of a literary work.

lititem generat, Strife begets strife.

litum lite resolvere (Adapted from *Hor.*: *Sat.* II. III. 102). To settle strife by strife; to end one controversy by another.

lit pendente, During the trial.

littera scripta manet, The written character remains.

loci communes, Common places.

loci citati, In the place quoted. [Loc. cit.]

locus classicus, A classical passage; the acknowledged place of reference.

locus criminis, The scene of the crime.

locus in quo, The place in which.

longe intervallo, By or with a long interval.

lucidus ordo (*Hor.*: *de Arte Poet.*, 41). A perspicuous arrangement.

lucris causâ, For the sake of gain.

lucus a non lucendo, An alliterative expression which may be rendered in English: the word *lucus* (a grove) is derived from *lucere* (to shine), because it does not admit light. This antiphrastic derivation, which is by no means an isolated case, was favoured by Servius (in *Virg.*: *Æn.* I. 441), and is noticed by Quintilian (I. 6), but only to condemn it. Hence the phrase has become proverbial in ridicule of false etymologies, or of anything inconsequent and absurd.

lupum auribus teneo (*Terence*: *Phormia*, III. II. 21). I hold a wolf by the ears; I have caught a Tartar.

lupus est homo homini (*Plaut.*: *Ast.*, II. IV. 38). Man is a wolf to his fellow-man; one man preys on another.

lupus in fabula (*Cicero*: *Ep. ad Atticum*, III. 33). The wolf in the fable; talk of the devil and he will appear.

lucis naturâ, A freak of nature; a deformed animal or plant.

magister cœremoniârum, A master of the ceremonies.

magna civitas, magna solitudo, A great city is a great solitude.

magna opes altera Roma, A second hope of mighty Rome; need of any young man of promise.

magna est veritas et prevalabit (Adapted from *1 Esdras* IV. 41, where the reading is *prevalebit*). Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

magna est vis consuetudinis, Great is the power of habit.

magnas inter opes inops (*Hor.*: III. xvi. 28). Poor in the midst of great wealth.

magni nominis umbra (*STAT. MAGNI*, &c.).

magnum bonum, A great good.

magnum opus, A great undertaking; the great work of a man's life.

magnum vestigial est parvum (*Cicero*: *Parad.*, VI. II. 49). Thrift is itself a good income.

malâ fide, With bad faith; treacherously.

malî exempli, Of a bad example.

malî principii malus finis, The bad end of a bad beginning.

malis avibus, With unlucky birds, i.e., with bad omens.

male modo, In an evil manner.

malus pudor, False shame.

manibus pedibusque, With hands and feet; tooth and nail.

manu forti, With a strong hand.

manu propria, With one's own hand.

mare clausum, A closed sea, a bay.

mare gravius eub pace latet (*Claud.*: *de sex con.* II. Augusti, 307). A more serious warfare is concealed by seeming peace.

materiam superabat opus (*Ovid.*: *Met.* II. 5). The workmanship was more valuable than the raw material.

medicorâ firma, Moderate things are anrest.

medie tutissimus ibis (*Ovid.*: *Met.* II. 137). You will travel safest in a middle course.

me iudicio, I being the judge; in my opinion.

memor et fidelis, Mindful and faithful.

memoriâ in æternâ, In eternal remembrance.

mens agitat molem (*Virg.*: *Æn.* VI. 787). A mind agitates the mass. Used by Virgil in a pantheistic sense of the world; often applied to a unwieldy, dull-looking person.

mens sana in corpore sano (*Juv.*: I. 356). A sound mind in a healthy body.

mens est consilia recti (*Virg.*: *Æn.* I. 604). A mind conscious of its own rectitude.

meo periculo, At my own risk.

meo voto, At my own wish.

mihi cura futuri, My care is for the future.

mirabile dictu (*Virg.*: *Georg.* II. 30). Wonderful to relate.

mirabile visu, Wonderful to see.

misericordia succurrere disco (*NON NUMANA*, &c.).

modus et forma, In manner and form.

modus operandi, The manner of working.

molliora tempora fandi (Adapted from *Virg.*: *Æn.* IV. 294, 295). The favourable moment for speaking.

monumentum aere perennius (*Enn.*, &c.).

more majorum, After the manner of our ancestors.

more suo, In his usual manner.

mons janua vitæ, Death is the gate of everlasting life.

mons omnibus communis, Death is common to all men.

mos pro lege, Usage has the force of law.

motu proprio, Of his own accord.

multum in parvo, Much in little.

munus Apolline dignum (*Hor.*: *Ep.* II. I. 216). A gift worthy the acceptance of Apollo.

mutatis mutandis, The necessary changes being made.

mutato nemine, de te fabula narratur (*Hor.*: *Sat.* I. I. 69, 70). With a mere change of name the story is applicable to you. (Cf. *Sam.* XII. 1-7.)

nascimur poëta, sumus oratores, We are born poets, we become orators by training. [*PIETAS NARRATUR*, &c.]

nathle selum (*Ovid.*: *Met.* VII. 52). The land of one's birth.

naturam expellat furor, tamen usque recurret (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. 24). Though you may drive out Nature with a pitchfork, she will always come back; lurid character is ineradicable.

ne cede malis, sed contrâ audentior (*Virg.*: *Æn.* VI. 95). Do not yield to misfortunes; on the contrary, go more boldly to meet them.

necessitas non habet legem, Necessity knows no law.

ne mora, nec requies (*Virg.*: *Georg.* III. 110; *Æn.* V. 458, 459). Neither delay, nor rest; without intermission.

nec pluribus impar, No unequal match for many. The motto assumed by Louis XIV. when he planned the subjugation of Europe.

nec proce, nec pretio (*Aus.*: *ad Heren.*, II. 3). Neither by entreaty nor bribery; neither by paying nor praying.

nec scire fas est omnia (*Hor.*: III. IV. 22). We are not allowed to know all things.

nec temere, nec timide, Neither rashly nor timidly.

nefasti dies, Days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor public assemblies be held; hence, unlucky days.

ne fronti creda, Don't trust to appearance.

nemine contradicente, No one contradicting.

nemine dissentiente, No one dissenting.

ne me fuit repente turpissimus (*Juv.*, II. 83). No man becomes a villain all at once.

nemo me impune lacessit, No one provoked me with impunity. The motto of the Order of the Thistle.

nemo mortalium omnibus hâris sapit, No man is wise at all times; the wisest may make mistakes.

nemo solus satis sapit, No man is sufficiently wise of himself.

ne (non) plus ultra, Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.

ne pueri gladium, Do not entrust a sword to a boy.

ne quid detrimenti reipublica capiat, Let the State suffer any injury. The injunction given to the Dictator when invested with supreme authority.

nervi belli pecunia (*Cicero*: *Philipp.* v. 2). Money is the sinews of war.

ne sutor ultra crepidam, The shoemaker should not go beyond his last. (A Latin version of a rebuke said to have been addressed by Apelles to a shoemaker who pointed out some errors in the painting of a slipper in one of the artist's works, and then began to criticize other parts of the picture.)

ne tentas, aut perdes, Do not attempt, or carry it out thoroughly.

nihil tetigit quod non ornâvit, He

touching nothing without embellishing it. (A misquotation from Johnson's Epitaph on Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey: Johnson wrote: *Quid aulam fore oriturus, quae non erigit, nullum quod laus non erudit* (What left scarcely any kind of writing untouched, and adorned all that he did touch). The misquotation led a distinguished scholar to criticize Johnson's Latin in terms which he would not have employed had he seen the whole passage.

nili admirari (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. vi. 1). To be astonished at nothing.

nili committere sibi, nulla pallescere culpa (*Hor.*: *Sat.* I. i. 59). To be conscious of no fault, to incur pain at no accusation.

nili desperandum (*Hor.*: I. vii. 32). There is no cause for despair; never despair.

nili nisi cruce, Nothing but by the cross; no reward without suffering. (*epiphrase adjuvare*).

nimium ne crede colori (*Virg.*: *Æt.* II. 17). Do not trust too much to your good looks.

nisi Dominus, frustra (*Ps.* cxviii. 1, *Pulg.*). Unless the Lord is with us, our labour is vain.

nitor in adversum (*Virg.*: *Met.* II. 72). I strive against opposition.

nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus (*Jer.*: viii. 20). Virtue is the true and only nobility.

nolens volens, Whether willing or not.

noli me tangere, Touch me not.

nolo episcopari, I do not wish to be made a bishop. (The formal reply made to the royal order of a bishopric.)

non amo te habidi, non possum dicere quare (*Mar.*: I. xxviii. 1). I do not love thee, Habidius, nor can I say why. (The original of Tom Brown's epigram, "I do not love thee, Dr. Fall.")

non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthus (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. xvii. 30). It is not every man's lot to go to Corinth (the headquarters of luxury and refinement); hence = it is not every man's good fortune to be able to see great cities.

non deficiente crumena (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. II. 11). While the money lasts.

non est inventus, He is not found.

non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco (*Virg.*: *Æt.* I. 630). Not unacquainted with misfortune, I learn to succour the wretched.

non libet, It does not please me.

non multa, sed multum, Not many things, but much.

non nobis solum nati sumus (*Cicero*: *de Officiis*, I. vii. 22). We are not born for ourselves alone.

non omne licitum honestum, Every lawful act is not necessarily honourable.

non omnia possumus omnes, We cannot, all of us, do everything.

non paribus equis (*Virg.*: *Æt.* II. 724). Not with equal steps. (Sometimes applied to a person who has been outstripped by another in the race for fame, wealth, &c.)

non placeat [PLACEAT].

non plus ultra [NEX PLUS ULTRA].

non quis, sed quid, Not who, but what; measures, not men.

non sequitur, It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.

non sibi, sed patrie, Not for himself, but for his native land.

non sum qualis eram (*Hor.*: IV. i. 9). I am not what I once was.

noce teipsum, Know thyself.

noscitur e scotis, A man is known by the company he keeps.

nota bene (N. B.), Mark well.

novus homo (N. H.), A new man; a mushroom, an upstart.

nuda verba, In plain words.

nulla dies sine linea, No day without a line, i. e., without something done. (A proverb said to owe its origin to the fact that Apelles was accustomed to do something daily in the practice of his art. If it were only to draw a straight line. (*Cl. Phil.*, xiv. 10, 24, § 24.)

nulli secundus, Second to none.

nunc aut nunquam, Now or never.

nunquam minus solus quam cum solus (*Cicero*: *de Rep.*, I. 17). Never less alone than when alone.

oblit, he (or she) forgot.

obiter dictum, A thing said incidentally; an unofficial expression of opinion.

obscurum per obscurum, Explaining an obscurity by something still more obscure. (*Cl. Juv.*: *per obscurum*.)

obvia principis [*Principis obvia*, &c.]

odorat dum motant (A fragment from the *Æneid* of Virgil). Let them hear as they fear. (A favorite saying of Caligula (*Suetonius*: *Calig.* xxi.))

odi profanum vulgus, et arceo (*Hor.*: III. i. 1). I hate the vulgar rabble, and drive them away.

odium theologum, The hatred of theologians.

officina gentium, The workshop of the world.

o fortunatos numquam, cum si bona norint (*Virg.*: *Georg.* II. 489). O more than happy, if they only knew their advantages.

oh! jam satis, Oh! there is now enough.

omne ignotum pro magnifico (*Lucianus*: *Aster.* xxx.). Everything unknown is taken for magnificent.

omnem movere lapidem, To turn every stone; to make every exertion.

omne simile est dissimile, Every like is unlike; if there were not unlikeness there would be identity.

omne scium forti patria est (*Virg.*: *Æt.* I. 493). Every land is a brave man's home. (*Virg.*: *Æt.* I. 493.)

omne tuis punctum qui miscuit utile dulci (*Hor.*: *de Arte Poet.*, 314). He has gained every point who has mixed the useful and the agreeable.

omnia ad Dei gloriam (1 Cor. x. 31. *Engl.*). All things for the glory of God.

omnia mors aequat (*Claud.*: *Rept. Prouv.* II. 362). Death levels all distinctions.

omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis (*Borhousius*: *Deum Lohm.* I.). All things are subject to change, and we change with them. (*Tempora mutantur, &c.*)

omnia vincit amor, nos et cedamus amori (*Virg.*: *Æt.* II. 691). Love conquers all things, let us too yield to love.

omnia vincit labor, Labor conquers all things.

omnis amans amens, Every lover is delighted.

opera pretium est, It is worth while.

ora et labora, Pray and work.

ora pro nobis, Pray for us.

oratio pro animâ, Pray for the soul (of).

orator sit, poeta nascitur, The orator is made; the poet is born.

ore rotundo, With loud resounding voice.

ei si sic omnia, If he had always spoken or acted thus. (*Cl. Juv.*: x. 128, 124.)

o tempora, o mores (*Cicero*: *de Cat.* I. 1.). Alas for the times and the manners.

otiosa sedulitas, Laborious trifling.

otium cum dignitate, Ease with dignity.

otium sine dignitate, Ease without dignity.

pæce, By leave of; with the consent of.

pæce tua, By your leave.

pacta conventa, The conditions agreed on.

pallida mors æque pulsat pede pauperum tabernas, regumque turres (*Hor.*: I. iv. 13, 14). Pale Death, with impartial foot, knocks at the cottages of the poor and the palaces of kings.

palmas qui meruit ferat, Let the man bear the palm who has deserved it.

par negotiis neque supra, Equal to, but not above his business.

par nobile fratrum (*Hor.*: *Sat.* II. (II. 242). A noble pair of brothers; a well-matched pair.

pars pro toto, The part for the whole.

particeps criminis, A partaker in the crime; an accessory.

parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus, The mountain is in labor; a ridiculous mouse will be born.

parva componere magnis (*Virg.*: *Æt.* I. 24). To compare small things with great ones.

pater familias, The father of the family.

pater noster, Our Father.

pater patrie, The father of his

title bestowed by the Roman Senate on Augustus. (*Just.* II.

pater conscriptus, The father of the Roman Senate. (Often peculiar to the members of a town council.)

pax eris terrarum, The peace of the world. (A legend of frequent use in Roman coins.)

pax Romana (*cf. Phil.* xxi.). Roman Empire.

pax vobiscum, Peace be with you.

per, by, through, by means of.

per ambages (*Virg.*: *Georg.* II. 491). In circuitous ways; with circumlocution.

per angusta ad Augusta, To triumph.

per aspera ad astra, Through the stars; through suffering to glory.

per fas et nefas, Through right and wrong.

perfidum ingenuum Scoti, A thoroughly earnest character of the Scot.

per gradus, Gradually.

periculum in mora, There is delay.

per interitum, In the meantime.

per mare, per terras, By sea and land.

per saltum, By a leap, by fits and starts.

per se, In itself; for its own sake.

petitis principis, A begging letter.

placeat, It seems right, it is approved.

placet, It seems right, it is approved.

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THE WINDY HARBOR

suppressionem veri, suggestio falsi. The suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.

surgit amari aliquid (*Lucan: de Rev. Nat.*, iv. 1, 134). Something bitter arises.

omni cuique. Let each have his own.

suis cuique mos (*Terence: Phormio*, II. III. 14). Every one has his own particular habit.

tangere ulcus (*Terence: Phormio*, IV. iv. 9).

To touch a sore; to re-open a wound.

tantæ animis celestibus iræ (*Virg.: Æn.* I. II). Can such anger dwell in heavenly minds?

telum imbellis sine ictu (*Virg.: Æn.* II. 544). A feeble dart, devoid of force; applied, fig., to a weak argument.

tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis (*OMNIA MUTANTUR, &c.*)

tempori parendum. We must move with the times.

tempus edax rerum (*Ovid: Met.* xv. 234). Time the devourer of all things.

tempus fugit. Time flies.

tempus omnia revelat. Time reveals all things.

tenax præpositi (*Cf. Hor.*, III. III. 1). Firm of purpose.

teres atque rotundus (*Hor.: Sat.* II. vii. 86). A man polished and complete. (*OMO FACTUS, &c.*)

terra cotta. Baked clay.

terra firma. The firm land; the continent.

terra incognita. An unknown land.

tertium quid. A third something, produced by the union of two different things, or the collision of two opposing forces.

teste. By the evidence of.

timeo Danaos et dona ferentes (*Virg.: Æn.* II. 49). I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts. (Used of distrusting the kindness of a foe.)

tot homines, quot sententia. So many men, so many minds.

trahit eam quemque voluptas (*Virg.: Eccl.* II. 63). Each man is led by his own taste.

transeat in exemplum. Let it pass into a precedent.

tria juncta in uno. Three joined in one (the motto of the Order of the Bath).

trium literarum homo (*Plautus: Aulul.* II. iv. 46). A man of three letters; a thief (*Virg.* being Latin for thief).

Troja fuit. Troy was; Troy has perished.

Troes Tyriaque mihi nullo discrimine agitur (*Virg.: Æn.* I. 574). Trojan or Tyrian shall have the same treatment from me.

triditur dies die (*Hor.*, II. xviii. 15). One day follows hard on another.

tu ne cede malis (*Né cede, &c.*)

überissima fides. Implicit faith.

ubi bene ibi patria (*Cf. Cic.: Tusc. Disp.*, v. 37). Where one is well off, there is his country.

ubi ius incertum, ibi ius nullum. Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.

ubi meli ibi apes. Where the honey is, there are the bees.

ubi tres medici, duo athei. Where there are three physicians there are two atheists.

ultima ratio regum. The last argument of kings (engraved on French cannon by order of Louis XIV.).

ultimus Romanorum. The last of the

Romans; used by Brutus of Cassius (*Cl. Tacitus: Ann.* iv. 34; *Lucan: Pharsalia*, vii. 589.)

unguis et rostro. With claws and beak.

unguis in ulcere. A nail in the wound, to keep it open.

urbem lateritiam invēnit, marmoream reliquit (*Suet.*, II. 28). He found the city (Rome) brick, but left it marble.

usque ad aras (*AMICUS USQUE, &c.*)

usque ad nauseam. To disgust.

usus loquendi. Usage in speaking.

utile dulci (*OMNE TULIT, &c.*)

ut infra. As stated or cited below.

uti possidētis. As you now possess. (A diplomatic phrase meaning that at the termination of hostilities the contending parties are to retain whatever territory they may have gained during the war.)

ut supra. As stated or cited above.

vacuus cantat eorum latræne viator (*CANTABIT VACUUS, &c.*)

vade in pace. Go in peace.

væ victis (*Liv.*, v. 48). Woe to the conquered. (Said to have been the exclamation of Hannibal, when he threatened to exterminate the Romans.)

valeat quantum valere potest. Let it pass for what it is worth.

Vare, legiones redde (*Suet.* II. 23). Varus, give back thy legions. (A frequent exclamation of Caesar Augustus when he thought of the defeat and slaughter of Quinctilius Varus with three legions by the Germans. Often used of a commander who has recklessly sacrificed troops, or of a financier who has wasted funds.)

varie lectiones. Various readings. (*var.* II.)

varium et mutabile semper fœmina (*Virg.: Æn.* IV. 589, 570). Woman is always a changeable and capricious thing.

vellit et rēmis (*REMS VELIQUE.*)

veluti in speculum. As in a mirror. (A theatrical motto; cf. *Shakespeare: Hamlet*, III. 2). "To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.")

venalis populus, venalis cœlia patrium. The people and the senators are equally venal.

vendidit hic auro patriam (*Virg.: Æn.* VI. 621). He sold his country for gold.

venenum in auro bibitur (*Senec.: Thyest.* 433). Poison is drunk out of gold; the rich run more risk of being poisoned than the poor.

venia necessitati datur. Pardon is granted to necessity; necessity has no law.

venienti occurrere morbo (*Pers.*, III. 64). Meet the coming disease; take it in time; prevention is better than cure.

venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus (*Virg.: Æn.* II. 224). The last day has come, and the inevitable doom.

veni, vidi, vici. I came, I saw, I conquered. (The laconic despatch in which Julius Caesar announced to the Senate his victory over the Pharnaces.) (*Cf. Suetonius*, I. 37.)

ventis secundis. With favourable winds.

vera incessu patuit dea (*Virg.: Æn.* I. 405). She stood revealed an undoubted goddess in her walk.

verbum sat sapienti. A word is sufficient for a wise man.

veritas odium parit (*Terence: Andria*, I. I. 41). Truth begets hatred.

veritas prævalēbit (*MAIORA EST, &c.*)

veritatis simplex oratio est. The language of truth is simple.

vestigia . . . nulla retrorsum (*Hor.: Ep.* I. 74, 75). No signs of any returning

(adapted from *Æsop's* fable of the Tortoise). Usually Englished as, No stepping back.

venata questio. A disputed question.

via media. A middle course.

via trita, via tutissima. The beaten track.

victrix causam dis placuit. The cause was pleasing to the gods, the one to Cato.

videor meliora, probèque sequor (*Ovid: Met.* vii. 20, 21). I approve the better course, but I follow the worse.

vidit et erubuit lympha pudica (*Crashaw*). The modest water saw herself blushed. (On the miracle at Cana.)

vi et armis. By main force.

vilius argentum est auro, vilius aurum (*Hor.: Sat.* I. I. 52). Silver is less than gold, gold than virtue.

vincet amor patriæ (*Virg.: Æn.* VI. 849). The love of country will prevail.

vir bonus dicendi peritus. A man skilled in the art of speaking. (The definition of an orator.)

virosque acquirit eundo (*Virg.: Eccl.* I. 75). She (Rumour) gains strength as she travels.

Virgilium vidi tantum (*Ovid: Trist.* II. 51). I only just saw Virgil; I was not with the great man.

virtus laudatur et alget (*Virg.: Eccl.* I. 75). Virtue is praised and starved.

virtutis officii. By virtue of one's duty.

virum voltare per ora (*Virg.: Eccl.* II. 9). To hover on the lips of men, to be everybody's mouth.

vis comica. Comic power or talent.

vis comili expers mole ruinæ (*Virg.: Eccl.* III. iv. 65). Force, without judgment, its own weight.

vita hominis sine literis (*Virg.: Eccl.* III. iv. 65). The life of man, without literature.

vitam impendere vero (*Juv.*, I. 1). To risk one's life for the truth.

vix ea nostra voco (*Ovid: Met.* I. 1). I scarcely call these things our own.

vixere fortæ ante Agamemnonem (*Virg.: Eccl.* IV. ix. 25). Brave men lived before Agamemnon.

volenti non fit injuria. No injury is done to a consenting party.

vox clamantis in deserto (*Vulg.*). The voice of one crying in the wilderness.

vox et præterea nihil. A voice and more; a mere sound; hence, fine without weight or meaning. (From a saying originally of the nightingale. Idea occurs in Wordsworth's *To the Nightingale*.)

vox fœdibus hæret (*Virg.: Eccl.* I. 75). His voice died in his throat; he was silent with amazement.

vox populi, vox Dei (an old saying quoted by William of Malmesbury in the twelfth century). The voice of the people is the voice of God.

vultus animi ianua et tabula (*Cicero: de Pri. Consulatu*, xi. 44). The face is the portrait and picture of the mind (*Cf. Eccles.* xix. 29).

zonam perdidit (*Hor.: Ep.* I. 1). He lost his purse; he is in difficult circumstances.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

The majority of these phrases are from the French; those from other languages are distinguished thus: (Ger.) = German; (It.) = Italian; and (Sp.) = Spanish.

à bas. Down, down with.

a bisogno si conoscono gli amici (It.). Friends are known in time of need; a friend in need is a friend indeed.

à bon chat, bon rat (lit. to a good cat, a good rat), lit for sat; a reward for an offender.

à bon marché. Cheap; a good bargain.

Hence the term *Bon Marché* used by proprietors of establishments to offer all kinds of goods at low prices.

à bras ouverts. With open arms.

the fable of the Sick Lion,
as, No stepping back.
A disputed question.
His course.

Hisma, The beaten path
in plectus, and victis
(Phar. 1. 129). The winning
to the gods, the conquered

prophète d'étéria
Met. vii. 20, 21, I see and
course, but I follow the
lymphe pudica Donat
least water saw its God and
miracle at Cana in Galilee.)
main force.

est auro, virtutibus
id. 1. 1. 52). Silver is of less
than virtue.

ris (Virg. Æ. vi. 824),
will prevail.

si perina. A good man
of speaking. (The Roman
tor.)

it eundo (Virg. Æ. iv.
r) gains strength as she

cantum (Ovid: Trist. IV.
saw Virgil; I was not ink-
a man.

et alget (Proustas,
y virtue of one's office.

per ora (Virg. Georg.
r) the lips of men; to be in
o power or talent.

rs mole ruit sua (Hor.
without judgment, falls by

ine literis mors est,
thout literature is death.

re vero (Juv. iv. 91). To
be truth.

oco (Ovid: Met. xiii. 14),
se things our own.

te Agamemnona (Hor.,
men lived before Agamem-

injuria, No injury is done
rty.

in deserto (John I. 23,
of one crying in the wilderness).

nihil. A voice and nothing
nd; hence, fine words with-
aning. (From the Greek;
the nightingale; a similar
rdsworth's To the Cuckoo.)

ment (Virg. Æ. ii. 774),
his throat; he was dumb

x Dei (an old proverb
m of Malmesbury in the
The voice of the people)

anna et tabula (Q. 7.
nslatus, xl. 44), the com-
portrait and picture of the
ix. 29).

t (Hor.: Ep. II. ii. 49), He
is; he is in distressed ap-

us: (Ger.) = German;

Don Marché used as a sign
establishments who profess
of goods at low rates.

With open arms.

absence d'esprit, Absence of mind.

à chaque saint un chandelier (lit., to
each saint his candle, from the custom of
burning lights before the shrine or altar of a
saint). Honour to whom honour is due.

à cheval, On horseback.

à che vuole, non manco meo modi (It.),
Where there's a will there's a way.

à compte, On account.

à corps perdu, Headlong; neck or nothing.

à couvert, Under cover, protected, sheltered.

à deux mains (for both hands), Having a
double office or employment.

adieu, la voiture, adieu, la boutique
(good bye, carriage; good bye, shop), All is
over.

à discrétion, At discretion, unrestrictedly.

à droite, To the right.

affaire d'amour, A love affair.

affaire d'honneur, An affair of honour, a
duel.

affaire du cœur, An affair of the heart, a
love affair.

à fin, To the end or object.

à fond, To the bottom, thoroughly.

à gauche, To the left.

à genoux, On one's knees.

à grande fraie, At great expense.

à haute voix, Aloud.

à huis clos, With closed doors, secretly.

aide toi, et le Ciel t'aidera, Help yourself,
and Heaven will help you.

à l'abandon, Disregarded, neglected for.

à la belle étoile, Under the canopy of
heaven; in the open air.

à la bonne heure, Well-timed, in good
time; favourably.

à l'abri, Under shelter.

à la campagne, In the country.

à la carte, By the card.

à la dérobée, Stealthily.

à la Française, In French fashion.

à la mode, In the fashion; according to the
custom or fashion.

à la Tartufe, Like Tartufe, the hypocritical
hero of Molière's comedy, Tartufe, hence
hypocritically.

al buon vino non bisogna frasca
(It.), Good wine needs no bush.

à l'envi, With emulation.

à frasca (It.), In the open air.

à l'improviste, Unawares, on a sudden.

allez-vous en, Away with you, be off,
allons, Come on.

à l'entrance, To the death.

à pié (It.), At foot.

à main armée, By force of arms.

amar y saber no puede ser (Sp.), No
one can love and be wise at the same time.

âme de bœuf (lit., soul of mud), A base-
minded person.

amende honorable, Fit reparation; a satis-
factory apology.

à merveille, Marvellously, extraordinarily.

ami du cœur (lit., a friend of the court), A
false friend; one who is not to be depended
on.

amour propre, Vanity, self-love.

ancien régime, The former condition of
things.

à outrance, To the last extremity. A duel
a outrance terminated only with the death of
one of the combatants.

à pas de géant, With a giant's stride.

à perte de vue, Till out of sight.

à peu près, Nearly.

à pied, On foot.

à point, Just in time; exactly; exactly right.

à prima vista (It.), At the first glance.

à propos de bottes (lit., apropos to boots),
without rhyme or reason; foreign to the sub-
ject or purpose. Applied to any absurd col-
location of subjects or ideas.

à propos de rien (lit., apropos to nothing),
Useless; for nothing at all.

argent comptant, Ready money.

arrière pensée, Mental reservation; un-
avowed purpose.

à tort et à travers, At random.

au bon droit, To the just right;

au bout de son Latin, At the end of his
Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.

au contraire, On the contrary.

au courant, Well acquainted with; posted
up in.

au désespoir, In despair.

au fait, Expert.

au fond, To the bottom.

au pis aller, At the very worst.

au reste, As for the rest.

au revoir, Till we meet again.

aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait, No sooner said
than done.

autant d'hommes, autant d'avis, Many
men, many minds. [Quot. HOMERUS, &c.]

aux armes, To arms.

avant propos, Preface; introductory matter

à volonté, At pleasure.

à vostra salute (It.), To your health.

à votre santé, To your health.

à vuestra salud (Sp.), To your health.

ballon d'essai, A balloon sent up to test the
direction of air-currents; hence, anything said
or done to gauge public feeling on any question.

bas bleu, A blue-stocking; a woman who
seeks a reputation for learning.

beaux esprits, Men of wit or genius.

bel esprit, A wit, a genius.

benedetto à quel male che vien solo
(It.), Blessed is the misfortune that comes
alone.

bon-trovato (It.), Well invented.

bête noire (lit., a black beast), A bugbear.

billet doux, or billet d'amour, A love
letter.

bon ami, Good friend.

bon gré, mal gré, With good or bad grace;
willing or unwilling.

bon jour, Good day, good morning

bonne et belle, Good and handsome. (Of
a woman.)

bonne foi, Good faith.

breveté, Patented.

castello che dà orecchia si vuol ren-
dere (It.), The fortress that parleys soon sur-
renders.

cela va sans dire (That goes without say-
ing), That is understood.

ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte,
It is only the first step that is difficult.

c'est à dire, That is to say.

c'est une autre chose, That is quite an-
other thing.

chacun à son goût, Everyone to his taste.

chacun tire de son côté, Everyone inclines
to his own side or party.

chapeau de bras, A military cocked hat.

chappelle ardente, The chamber where a
dead body lies in state.

chef-d'œuvre, A masterpiece.

chemin de fer (lit., iron road), A railway.

chère amie, A dear (female) friend, a lover.

che sarà, sarà (It.), What will be, will be.

cheval de bataille (lit., a war-horse), Chief
dependence or support; one's strong point.

chi tace confessa (It.), He who keeps silent
admits his guilt.

ci git, Here lies. (A common inscription on
tombstones.)

couleur de rose, Rose color.

comme il faut, Proper, as it should be.

compagnon de voyage, A travelling com-
panion.

compte rendu, An account rendered, a re-
port.

con amore (It.), With affection, very earnestly.

concours, Competition for, or as for a prize.

con diligence (It.), With diligence.

con dolore (It.), With grief; sadly.

conseil de famille, A family council or
consultation.

conseil d'état, A council of state, a privy-
council.

cordon sanitaire, A line of sentries to pre-
vent, as far as possible, the spread of con-
-

gion or pestilence. Used also of other pre-
cautionary measures.

coup, A stroke.

coup de grâce, A finishing-stroke. (For-
merly applied to the fatal blow by which the
executioner put an end to the torments of a
culprit broken on the wheel.)

coup de main, A sudden attack, enterprise,
or undertaking.

coup de maître, A master-stroke.

coup d'essai, A first attempt.

coup d'état, A stroke of policy; a sudden
and decisive blow, usually inflicted by uncon-
stitutional means.

coup d'œil, A rapid glance.

coup de pied, A kick.

coup de plume, A literary attack.

coup de soleil, A sunstroke.

coup de théâtre, A theatrical effect.

courage sans peur, Fearless courage.

coûte que coûte, Cost what it may.

dame d'honneur, A maid of honour.

de bonne augure, Of good omen.

de bonne grâce, With good will, willingly.

dégagé, Free, easy, without constraint.

de gaieté de cœur, In sport, sportively.

déjeuner à la fourchette, A cold
breakfast.

de mal en pis, From bad to worse.

dernier ressort, The last resource.

desagréable, Something disagreeable or
unpleasant.

di buona volontà sta pieno l'inferno
(It.), Hell is full of good intentions.

Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros
bataillons, God is always on the side of
the largest battalions; the largest army has
the best chance.

Dieu et mon droit, God and my right.

Dieu vous garde, God protect you.

di grado en grado (It.), Step by step;
gradually.

Dieu me libre de hombre de un libro
(Sp.), God deliver me from a man of one book.

di salte (It.), By leaps.

di tutti novello par bello (It.), Every-
thing new seems beautiful.

dolce far niente (It.), Sweet idleness.

dorer la pilule, To gild the pill.

double entendre, Double meaning.

eau de vie, The water of life;—applied usu-
ally to brandy.

édition de luxe, A splendid edition of a
book, handsomely bound, and usually well
illustrated.

en ami, As a friend.

en arrière, In the rear, behind.

en attendant, In the meantime.

en avant, Forward.

en badinant, In sport, jestingly.

en cueros, en cueros vivos (Sp.), Naked;
without clothing.

ende gut, alles gut (Ger.), All's well that
ends well.

en déshabillé, In undress; in one's true
colours.

en Dieu est ma fiance, My trust is in God.

en Dieu est tout, In God are all things.

en effet, Substantially, really, in effect.

en famille, With one's family; at home.

enfant gâté, A spoiled child.

enfants perdus (lit., lost children), A for-
lorn hope.

enfant trouvé, A foundling.

enfin, In short, finally, at last.

en grande tenue, In full official, or even-
ing dress.

en masse, In a body or mass.

en passant, In passing; by the way.

en plein jour, In open day.

en queue, Immediately after; in the rear.
Used specially of persons waiting in line, as
at the door of a theatre, at the ticket-office of a
railway station, &c.

en rapport, In harmony, relation, in agree-
ment.

en règle, Regular, regularly, in order.

en revanche, In return; as a compensation for.

en route, On the way.

en suite, In company, in a set.

entente cordiale, A good understanding, especially between two States.

entourage, Surroundings.

entre deux feux, Between two fires.

entre deux vins (lit., between two wines), Half-drunk.

entre nous, Between ourselves; in confidence.

en vérité, In truth, really.

esprit de corps, The animating spirit of a collective body of persons, e.g., of a regiment, the bar, the clergy, &c.

esprit des lois, Spirit of the laws.

esprit fort, A daring investigator; a free-thinker.

ewigkeit (Ger.), Eternity.

façon de parler, Manner of speaking; phrase, locution.

faire bonne mine, To put a good face on the matter.

faire l'homme d'importance, To give one's self airs.

faire sans dire, To act without ostentation or boasting.

faire son devoir, To do one's duty.

fait accompli, An accomplished fact.

faux pas, A false step; an act of indiscretion.

femme de chambre, A chambermaid.

femme de charge, A housekeeper.

femme galante, A gay woman; a prostitute.

femme sole, An unmarried woman.

fondre un cheveu en quatre, To split a hair in four; to make subtle distinctions.

fête champêtre, A rural out-of-door feast; a festival in the fields.

feu de joie, A bonfire.

filie de joie, A gay woman; a prostitute.

filie d'honneur, A maid of honor.

fin de siècle, The end of the century.

flux de bouche, Inordinate flow of talk; garrulity.

frat Modesto non fu mai priore (It.), Friar Modest never became prior.

froides mains, chaude amour, Cold hands, warm heart.

front à front, Face to face.

fuyez les dangers de loisir, Fly from the dangers of leisure.

gaieté de cœur, Gaiety of heart.

garçon, A lad, a waiter.

garde à cheval, A mounted guard.

garde du corps, A body guard.

garde mobile, A body of troops liable to be called out for general service.

garden, Take care; be on your guard.

garden-bien, Take good care; be very careful.

gardes la foi, Keep the faith.

gens d'armes, Men-at-arms; military police.

gens d'église, The clergy; clerics.

gens de guerre, Military men.

gens de lettres, Literary men.

gens de loi, Lawyers.

gens de même famille, People of the same family; birds of a feather.

gens de peu, The lower classes.

gentilhomme, A gentleman.

gibier de potence, A gallows-bird.

giovine santo, diavolo vecchie (It.), A young saint, an old devil.

gitano (Sp.), A gipsy.

gli assenti hanno torti (It.), The absent are in the wrong. (LES ABSENTS, &c.)

goutte à goutte, Drop by drop.

grâce à Dieu, Thanks be to God.

grande chère et beau feu, Good fare and a good fire; comfortable quarters.

grande parure, grande toilette, Full dress.

grande toilette (GRANDE PARURE).

grand merci, Many thanks.

grosse tête et peu de sens, A big head and little sense.

guerra al coutele (Sp.), War to the knife.

guerra cominciata, inferno scatenato (It.), War begun, hell unloosed.

guerre à mort, War to the death.

guerre à outrance, War to the uttermost. (À OUTFRANCE.)

hardi comme un coq sur son fumier, Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.

haut goût, High flavour; elegant taste.

homme d'affaires, A man of business; an agent.

homme de robe, A person in a civil office.

homme d'esprit, A wit, a genius.

honi soit qui mal y pense, Shame be to him who thinks evil of it. (The motto of the Order of the Garter.) (GARTER, in ENCV. DICTION.)

hors de combat, Disabled, unfit to continue a contest.

hors de la loi, Outlawed.

hors de propos, Wide of the point; inapplicable.

hors de saison, Out of season; unseasonable.

hors d'œuvre, Out of course; out of accustomed place. (Used substantively of small appetizing dishes served between the soup and the second course.)

hôtel de ville, A town-hall.

hôtel Dieu, A hospital.

hurta para dar por Dios (Sp.), To steal in order to give to God.

Ich diem (Ger.), I serve.

idée fixe, A fixed idea; intellectual monomania.

il gran dolori sono muti (It.), Great griefs are silent.

il a le diable au corps, The devil is in him.

il n'a ni bouche ni operon, He has neither mouth nor spur; he has neither wit nor courage.

il ne faut jamais défer un fou, One should never provoke a fool.

il penseroso (It.), The pensive man. (The title of one of Milton's poems.)

il sent le fagot, He smells of the faggot; he is suspected of heresy.

in bianco (It.), In blank, in white.

in un giorno non si fa Roma (It.), Rome was not built in a day.

ir per lana, y volver tranquile (Sp.), To go for wool, and come back shorn.

jamais bon coureur ne fut pris, A good runner is not to be taken; old birds are not to be caught with chaff.

je maintiendrai le droit, I will maintain the right.

je ne sais quoi, I know not what. (Used adjectively of something indefinable, or very difficult to define.)

je n'oublierai jamais, I will never forget.

je suis prêt, I am ready.

jet d'eau, A fountain; a jet of water.

jeu de mots, A play upon words; a pun.

jeu d'esprit, A witicism.

jeu de théâtre, A stage-trick; clap-trap.

je vis en espoir, I live in hope.

juste milieu, The golden mean.

kein kreuzer, kein schweizer (Ger.), No money, no Swiss.

la critique est aisée, l'art est difficile, Criticism is easy enough, but art is difficult.

lade night allee in ein schiff (Ger.), Do not ship all in one bottom; do not put all your eggs in one basket.

l'adversité fait les hommes, et le bonheur les montre, Adversity makes men, and prosperity shows them.

la fortuna aiuta i pazzi (It.), Fortune helps fools.

la Fortune passe partout, Fortune passes everywhere; all men are subject to the vicissitudes of Fortune.

laissez faire, To let alone.

laissez nous faire, Let us act for ourselves.

l'allegro (It.), The merry man. (The one of Milton's poems.)

l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se mêler, Love and smoke cannot be mixed.

langage des halles, The language of the markets; Billingsgate.

la patience est amère, mais ce n'est pas le sucre, Patience is bitter, but it is sweet.

la pauvreté est la mère de toutes les vertus (It.), Poverty is the mother of all the virtues.

l'argent, Silver; money.

lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate (Dante: *Divine Comedy*, III.), All hope abandon ye who enter here.

l'avenir, The future.

la vertu est la seule noblesse, The only nobility. "Tis only nobility." (Tennyson: *Lady Clara Vere*.)

le bon monde, The world of society.

le bon temps viendra, There's time coming.

le coq en tête le goût, The cock at the head the pleasure.

le demi-monde, Bohemia.

le grand monarque, The grand monarch. (A title applied to Louis XIV., 1643-1715.)

le grand œuvre, The great work; the philosopher's stone.

le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle, The game is not worth the candle (by which it is played); the object is not the trouble.

le monde est la livre des femmes, The world is woman's book.

l'empire des lettres, The empire of letters.

le mot d'énigme, The solution of an enigma.

le parole son féminine, e i f, Words are feminine, and men are masculine.

le pas, Precedence.

le point de jour, Daybreak.

le roi et l'état, The king and the state.

le roi le veut, The king wills it.

les absents ont toujours tort, The absent are always wrong.

les majestés, High treason.

les extrêmes se touchent, The extremes meet.

les murailles ont des oreilles, Walls have ears.

le plus sage ne le soute pas, The wisest are not always wiser.

l'étoile du nord, The star of the north.

le tout ensemble, The whole.

lettre de cachet, A sealed letter; a royal warrant, usually a warrant of imprisonment, without trial, or named therein.

lettre de change, Bill of exchange.

lettre de créance, Letter of credence.

le vrai n'est toujours vrai, Truth is not always probable; stranger than fiction.

l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose, Propose, and God disposes.

l'inconnu, The unknown.

l'incroyable, The incredible, the marvellous. (The word 'incroyable' was applied to the facts of the Directory.)

le barate en care (Sp.), A bargain.

l'occhio del padrone ingrassava il cavallo (It.), The master's eye fattens the horse.

loyauté oblige, Loyalty binds.

ma chère, My dear (fem.).

maestro di color che sa (Dante: *Inferno*, IV.), Master of those who know. (Applied by Dante to Aristotle.)

ma foi, Upon my faith; upon my oath.

maintien le droit, Maintain the right.

maison de campagne, A country house.

maison de santé, A private asylum.

maison de ville, A town hall.
maître des basses œuvres, A night-man.
maître des hautes œuvres, An executioner; a hangman.
maître d'hôtel, A house steward.
maladie du pays, Home-sickness.
mal à propos, Out of place; ill suited.
mal de dents, Toothache.
mal de mer, Sea sickness.
mal de tête, Headache.
mal entendre, A misunderstanding; a mistake.
malgré nous, In spite of us.
malheur ne vient jamais seul, Misfortunes never come singly.
mardi gras, Shrove Tuesday.
mariage de conscience, A private marriage.
mariage de convenance, A marriage of convenience; or from interested motive.
mauvaise honte, False shame.
mauvais goût, False taste.
mauvais sujet, A worthless fellow.
médecin, guéris-toi toi-même, Physician, heal thyself.
mise-en-scène, The staging of a play.
mon ami, My friend.
mon cher, My dear (fellow).
mot du guet, A watchword.
mots d'usage, Words in common use.
muraglia bianca, carta di matto (It.), A white wall is the fool's paper.

ni l'un ni l'autre, Neither one nor the other.
n'importe, It is of no consequence.
noblesse oblige, Nobility imposes obligations; much is expected from persons of good position.
nom de guerre, A war-name, an assumed name, a pseudonym.
non mi ricordo (It.), I do not remember.
ou obstant clameur de hère, Despite the hue and cry.
non ogni fiore fa buon odore (It.), It is not every flower that smells sweet.
con vender la pelle dell'orso prima di pigliarlo (It.), Don't sell the bearskin before you have caught the bear.
cotre dame, Our Lady, the Virgin Mary.
n'oubliez pas, Don't forget.
nous avons changé tout cela, We have changed all that.
nous verrons, We shall see.
salva nuova, buona nuova (It.), No news is good news.
savours, Works.
ogni bottega ha la sua malizia (It.), Every shop has its trick; there are tricks in all trades.
olla podrida (It.), A heterogeneous mixture.
on connaît l'ami au besoin, A friend is known in time of need.
on dit, They say.
oro è che oro vale (It.), That is gold which is worth gold; all is not gold that glitters.
oublier je ne puis, I can never forget.
oui dire, Hearsay.
ouvrage de longue haleine, A long-winded business.
ouvrier, A workman, an artisan.
par ci, par là, Here and there.
par excellence, Prominently.
par exemple, For instance.

parole d'honneur, Word of honour.
pâté de foie gras, A pie made in Strasbourg from the livers of geese.
peine forte et dure, Very severe punishment; a kind of judicial torture.
pensée, A thought expressed in terse vigorous language.
par (It.), For, through, by.
per constants (It.), For cash.
per contra (It.), On the contrary.
père de famille, The father of the family.
per mese (It.), By the month.
per più strade si va a Roma (It.), There are many roads to Rome.
petit coup, A small mask; a domino.
petit maître, A little master; a fop.
peu-à-peu, Little by little; by degrees.
piéd à terre, A resting-place, a temporary lodging.
piglier due colombi a una fava (It.), To catch two pigeons with one bean; to kill two birds with one stone.
pis aller, The worst or last shift.
poco a poco (It.), Little by little, by degrees.
point d'appui, Prop; point of support.
pour acquit, Paid, settled; the usual form of receipt.
pour faire rire, To excite laughter.
pour faire visite, To pay a visit.
pour passer les temps, To while away the time.
pour prendre congé, To take leave. Usually abbreviated to P.P.C.
prendre la lune avec les dents, To seize the moon in one's teeth; to aim at impossibilities.
presto maturo, presto marolo (It.), Soon ripe, soon rotten.
prêt d'accomplir, Ready to accomplish.
prêt pour mon pays, Ready for my country.
preux chevalier, A brave knight.
quelque chose, Something; a trifle.
qui a bu beira, The tippler will go on tipping; it is hard to break off bad habits.
quien poco sabe, presto le rema (Sp.), He who knows little soon tells it.
quien sabe? (Sp.), Who knows?
qu'il soit comme il est désiré, Let it be as desired.
qui m'aime aime mon chien, Love me, love my dog.
qui n'a santé, n'a rien, He who has not health, has nothing.
qui va là? Who goes there?
qui vive? Who goes there?
raison d'état, A state reason.
raison d'être, The reason for a thing's existence.
respondre en Normand, To answer in Norman; to speak evasively.
rete nuova non piglia uccello vecchio (It.), A new net won't catch an old bird.
revenons à nos moutons, Let us return to our sheep; let us come back to our subject.
rien n'est, beau que le vrai, There is nothing beautiful but truth.
rira bien qui rira le dernier, He laughs well who laughs last.
rire entre cuir et chair, rire sous cape, To laugh in one's sleeve.
rire sous cape, (Rire sous, &c.).
robe de chambre, A dressing-gown, a morning-gown.
robe de nuit, A night dress.
ruse de guerre, A military stratagem.

sanaa cuchilladas, mas no malas palabras (Sp.), Wounds from a knife will heal, but not those from the tongue.

sans cérémonie, Without ceremony.
sans peur et sans reproche, Fearless and stainless.
sans rime et sans raison, Without rhyme or reason.
sans souci, Free from care.
saute qui peut, Save yourselves.
savoir faire, Tact.
savoir vivre, Good breeding.
adegno d'amante poco dura (It.), A lover's anger is short-lived.
selon les règles, According to rule.
sempre il mal non vien per nuocere (It.), Misfortune is not always an evil.
se non è vero, è ben trovato (It.), If it is not true, it is cleverly invented.
souffler le chaud et le froid, To blow hot and cold.
sturm und drang (Ger.), Storm and stress (q.v.) in ENCYC. DICT.

tâche sans tache, A work without a stain.
tant mieux, So much the better.
tant pis, So much the worse.
tel maître, tel valet, Like master, like man.
tiens à la vérité, Maintain the truth.
tiens ta fol, Keep thy faith.
toujours perdrix, Always partridges; the same thing ever and over again.
toujours prêt, Always ready.
tour de force, A feat of strength or skill.
tourner casaque, To turn one's coat; to change sides.
tout-à-fait, Wholly, entirely.
tout-à-l'heure, Instantly.
tout au contraire, On the contrary.
tout-à-vous, Entirely yours.
tout bien ou rien, All or nothing.
tout-de-suite, Immediately.
tout ensemble, The whole.
tout le monde est sage après coup, Everybody is wise after the event.
traduttori, traditori (It.), Translators are traitors.
tutte le strade conducono a Roma (It.), All roads lead to Rome.

un bienfait est jamais perdu, A kindness is never lost.
un sot à triple étage, A consummate fool.
un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras", One "take it" is worth two "you shall have it." A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

vedi Napoli e poi muori (It.), See Naples and then die.
vérité sans peur, Truth without fear.
vi et armis, By force of arms; by violence.
vigueur de dessus, Strength from on high.
vine dentro, senna furere (It.), When the wine is in, the wit is out.
vive le bagatelle, Success to trifles.
vive le roi, Long live the king.
voilà, See there, there is, there are.
voilà tout, That's all.
voilà une autre chose, That's quite another thing.
voir les dessous des cartes, To see the face of the cards; to learn the secret.
vous y perdrez vos pas, You will have your walk for nothing; you will lose your labour over it.

Zeitgeist (Ger.), The spirit of the age.

SCRIPTURE AND CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES.

ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE AND CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES. WITH SOME GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN

THE plan adopted in printing these lists has been (1) to divide the proper names into syllables by the usual hyphen sign (-); and (2) to mark the accent ('). The only diacritical mark employed in the List of Proper Names is the macrotone (˘). In the list of quotations the Greek is printed in its proper type, the English transliterations being added within parentheses, as in the body of the work. In the Latin quotations vowels long by nature are so marked (ē), except in the cases where their position would show them to be long[p. 5310]; and contractions are indicated by a circumflex accent (ˆ), as *virūm*, for *virōrum*.

I. SCRIPTURE NAMES.

The names in this list are chiefly from the Hebrew, some from the Greek, and a few from the Latin. The pronunciation of Hebrew is a question of great uncertainty, and even among the Jews who use dialectal forms of it two schools of pronunciation exist—the German and the Spanish. In England and America the ordinary value is given to the letters, except to *g*, which is hard, as in Gilead, Gilgal, Bethphage being the sole instance in which it has the sound of English *j*; so that if the long vowel mark (if any) and the position of the accent be duly noted there can be no difficulty as to the pronunciation of any of these words. Thus, in *Abel Mā'im*, the hyphen shows the division into syllables, the macrotone (˘) marks the long vowels, and the omission of any diacritical mark over *e* and *i* shows that these letters have their ordinary English value.

II. GREEK.

It is well-nigh impossible for us in the nineteenth century to determine with any certainty the original

pronunciation of Greek words and names. neither trustworthy record nor unbroken tradition help us. The study of Greek fell into disrepute after the decline of the Roman Empire, and, indeed, it was not revived in Europe until the fifteenth century. At that time a perfectly arbitrary value was assigned to each letter in the Greek alphabet. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Greek pronunciation had entered a curious phase. Only two sounds were given to the Greek vowels and diphthongs, whether long or short: *υ* was pronounced as *v* and *κ* as *ch*, so that *κενταυρος* was pronounced *chentavris*. About 1540 a reaction took place against this method, and after a struggle the principle of pronouncing Greek as though it were Latin was accepted. For us the question of Greek pronunciation is further complicated by the fact that the Greek alphabet differs entirely from the Roman, which has generally been adopted in the modern languages of Europe. A Greek word therefore before it is Anglicised must be transliterated; that is to say, the symbols used in Greek to represent certain sounds must be replaced by those symbols which seem to us to present similar sounds in English. This translation is a matter of great difficulty, and it can scarcely be said that it has been carried out in English with consistency. Had we been left to follow our own judgment, no doubt we should have been more successful. In our first acquaintance with the history and literature of Greece came from Latin authors, we accepted their transliterations of Greek words which they adopted. This has done us into many obvious and indisputable errors, of which a typical example may be quoted here. The letter *κ* is always hard in Greek, but in pronoun-

name *Alcibiades* it is customary to sound the *c* soft in accordance with the English usage. Now, had we transliterated the name direct from Greek, there is little doubt, as there is no *c* in Greek, that we should have spelt it *Alkibiades*, and pronounced the *k* hard; but we got the name *Alcibiades* from the Latin, in which language the Greek *k* was always transliterated to *c*, and then gave the Latin *c* the soft sound of the English *c*. This is only a typical instance of the way in which Greek names have been dealt with in English. A cursory glance at the pages of Grote's *History of Greece* shows us that the result of transliterating Greek words directly into English, instead of through the medium of Latin, is to make them unintelligible to the English reader.

The rule almost universally adopted in pronouncing Greek names in English is to give each letter the sound it has in English, taking care to pronounce all final as well as medial vowels—e.g., *Mer'-o-pe* is a trisyllable, not a dissyllable as it would be in English. It must also be remembered that vowels naturally long in Greek are pronounced long in English, while those that are naturally short are pronounced short. Thus *An-ti'-g'-ō-nē* must never be pronounced *An-ti'-gō-ne*.

Greek vowel.	English sound.	Greek vowel.	English sound.
Ἀ, ἄ	As <i>a</i> in <i>fate</i> .	Ἰ, ἰ	As <i>i</i> in <i>pin</i> .
Ἄ, ἄ	As <i>a</i> in <i>fāt</i> .	Ο, ο	As <i>o</i> in <i>nōt</i> .
Ε, ε	As <i>e</i> in <i>wēt</i> .	Ω, ω	As <i>o</i> in <i>nōte</i> .
Η, η	As <i>ee</i> in <i>seen</i> .	Υ, υ	As <i>u</i> in <i>cūbe</i> .
Ι, ἰ	As <i>i</i> in <i>pīne</i> .	Ϊ, ῑ	As <i>u</i> in <i>cūb</i> .

The Greek diphthongs are pronounced precisely like similar combinations in English. The only one which presents any difficulty is *ui*, and this is pronounced as *whi* in *whine*.

The Greek simple consonants are all of them pronounced as the corresponding consonants in English, while the compound consonants *φ*, *θ*, *χ*, and *ψ* are pronounced as *ph*, *th*, *ch*, and *ps* respectively. *z* is pronounced as *dz*, and *γ* is always hard except before *γ*, *κ*, *ξ*, and *χ*, when it is sounded as *n*.

The pronunciation of Greek as set forth above, although it is universally adopted in England, is absolutely indefensible from the point of view of accuracy. It has, however, received the sanction of many generations, and is not likely to be readily set aside.

It is a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at anything like a certain view of the pronunciation adopted by the ancient Greeks themselves. The following general statements are all that can be ventured upon. The vowels had the same value as the vowels in Latin and modern Italian, except that *υ* whether long or short, was pronounced like the French *u* or the German *ü*. The consonants in Greek were similar to the consonants in English, except that *γ*, unlike our *g*, was always hard, and that in Greek there was nothing to correspond to the English soft *c*, which has proved such a stumbling-block in the way of the pronunciation of Greek and Latin. The double consonants *φ*, *θ*, and *χ* were, no doubt, pronounced as two distinct consonants; thus, *φ* = *p-h*, *θ* = *t-h*, and *χ* = *k-h*. Of the diphthongs little can be said with any confidence. In modern Greek they have all approximated to one uniform sound, but this was emphatically not the case in ancient Greek. In

all probability each vowel in the diphthong was pronounced separately and distinctly.

III. LATIN.

The pronunciation of Latin rests upon surer ground. In the first place, there is not the difficulty of transliteration to contend with; in the second, the modern languages derived from Latin afford us more evidence as to the ancient language than is the case with Greek. At the outset it must be explained that the custom in English has been to disregard the obvious facts of the case, and pronounce Latin as though it were English. There is, however, in the present day a consensus of opinion against this practice, and the conclusions to which modern scholars have come as to the pronunciation of Latin are briefly stated here.

VOWELS.

- a*, as *a* in *father*; never as in *fate*.
- ā*, as the same sound shortened; never as in *fat*.
- e*, as *e* in English *etide*.
- ē*, as *e* in *mēt*.
- i*, as *i* in *machine*.
- ī*, as *i* in *pin*.
- o*, between *aw* in *braw* and *o* in *home*.
- ū*, as *o* in *nōt*.
- u*, as *oo* in *fold*; never as *u* in *cūbe*.
- ū*, as *u* in *full*; never as *u* in *būt*.
- y*, as German *ü*. It only occurs in Greek words transliterated into Latin.

The rule for the pronunciation of diphthongs is to pronounce the constituent vowels with as much rapidity as possible, so that they are run together.

- ae*, as the *e* in German.
- au*, as *au* in German *haus*; i.e., as the *ou* in English *house*, only broader.
- ei*, as *ei* in English *skēin*, *reīn*.
- eu*, as *eu* in Modern Italian.
- ui*, a rare combination in Latin, as in French *oui*.

CONSONANTS.

- c*, always hard in Latin, never soft, as it so often is in English; e.g., Cicero should be pronounced *Kikero*.
- g*, always hard, as in *gate*; never soft, as in *gentle*.
- n*, before *c* and *g*, as *ng*; e.g., *incedit* is pronounced *ingheddit*.
- ng*, as in *an-ger*, not as in *hang-er*.
- j*, as *y* in *year*.
- v*, as *w* in *wine*.
- r* must always be trilled, whether in the middle or at the end of a word; e.g., *per* must be pronounced as the *perr* in *per-ry*.
- s*, always sharp, as in *his*; never as in *his*: e.g., *dens* is pronounced *dense*.

- bs*, as *ps*.
- ti* before a vowel has its proper sound, and is never pronounced *sh*, as in English.
- ph*, *ch*, *th*, were not pronounced as one sound, as in English, but as *p-h*, *k-h*, and *t-h*.

In the table given above those consonants only are set down the pronunciation of which differs from that to which English people are accustomed. The consonants omitted in the list are pronounced in Latin precisely as in English.

QUANTITY.

Every vowel in Latin is either long or short, according as the voice dwells upon it or not. In pronouncing Latin a distinction must always be made between long and short vowels. For instance, we should say *ā-mo*, not *eh-mo*.

The quantity of a vowel in Latin is influenced by two considerations: 1. By position; 2. By the natural length of the vowel.

PROPER

PROPER NAMES

AND LATIN.

and names. We have unbroken tradition to all into disrepute with, and, indeed, was not with century. At that was assigned to each the beginning of the nation had assumed a were given to all the whether long or short; so that *κεραύποις* was 1540 a reaction took or a struggle the prin- though it were English a of Greek pronuncia- fact that the Greek e Roman, which has modern languages of re before it becomes l; that is to say, the at certain sounds must ich seem to us to re- This transliteration it can scarcely be said lish with care or con- ow our own judgment, ore successful, but, as tory and literature of e accepted the method ch they adopted. This indisputable errors, of oted here. The gut- ut in pronouncing the

1. *Position*.—(1) A vowel followed by another vowel, or by *h* and a vowel is short; e.g., *mēus, mīhi, prāestus*. (2) A vowel followed by two consonants, or by *s* or *z*, is long; e.g., *amāot, strix*. To this rule there is the following exception: if a short vowel is followed by two consonants, the first of which is a *mute*, or *f*, and the second a liquid, the vowel may be treated as either short or long; e.g., *tenēbras, volūcia, &c.* In English it has long been the custom to pronounce a vowel followed by two consonants as though it were short. Thus, it is usual to say *amāna, infēnsus, &c.* This, however, is incorrect. As far as verse-making is concerned, every vowel followed by two consonants in Latin is treated as long, but in pronunciation some vowels followed by two consonants are pronounced long, some short. Thus we say *ēs-tis*, but *rēc-tos*. The following brief rules will prove a rough guide in this matter. A vowel was always pronounced long before the combinations *ns, nf, gn*; e.g., *amāna, infēnsus, signum*; also before *x, ct, ps*, and *pt*, when these combinations come from *gs, gt, bs, bt*, respectively; e.g., *rēxi, rēctus, scripsi, scriptum*.

2. *Natural length of the vowel*.—The following rules determine the natural length of a vowel, unaffected by position.

(1) *Vowels not in the final syllable*. No rule can be laid down for the natural quantity of root vowels, each root must be studied separately; but there are certain cases in which vowels are known to be long: (a) All diphthongs are long; e.g., *paucae, cōpi*, except before another vowel, the diphthong sometimes becomes short by position. (See 1. (1).) (b) All vowels, which have resulted from the contraction of two separate syllables are

long; e.g., *cōgo* (for *cōlgo*). (2) For the quantity of vowels in the final syllable, there are certain rules, but these admit of many exceptions, which cannot be systematically arranged without discussing the subject of Latin inflexions. Generally speaking (a) all syllables are long, e.g., *pēs, mōs*; (b) when the syllable ends with a vowel, *e* (except as an ending in the ablative case) and *e* final are short, *muēt, Carti*; *i, o, u* final are long, *dominū, amō, genū*; (c) when the word ends with a single consonant the final syllable is short, e.g., *amāt, nrhts*; except that, *a, o, e* final are long, e.g., *amāa, deōs, urbēs*. To all these there are many exceptions, which, however, do not affect the pronunciation of proper names.

ELISION.

• Where a word ending in a vowel or a vowel followed by *m* preceded a word beginning with a vowel, the final vowel or vowel with *m* was disregarded for the purposes of scansion. This final syllable was, however, altogether lost in pronunciation, but was lightly, the voice hardly dwelling on it at all.

The accent in Latin differed entirely from that in English, which may be defined as an accent laid on a certain syllable, while the Latin accent was more a matter of pitch than of stress. It does not allow the question of accent to be discussed here. It need only be said that in Latin every syllabic word has the accent, that dissyllables have the accent on the penultimate, and that words of more than two syllables have the accent on the antepenultimate if the penultimate is short, and on the penultimate if it is long.

SCRIPTURAL, CLASSICAL, AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

SCRIPTURAL NAMES.

Those names which are followed by (A.) occur in the *Apocrypha*.

Aa'-ron	A-bi'-a-saph	A-bish'-u-a	Ach'-me-tha	Ad'-mah	A'-hab
A-lac'-uc, Ab'-a-	A-bi'-a-thar	Ab'-ish-ur	Ā'-chor	Ad'-me-tha	A-har'-hel
cuc (A.)	Ā'-bib	Ab'-i-tal	Ach'-nah	Ad'-nah	A-has'-bā'i
A-bad'-don	A-bi'-dah	Ab'-i-tub	Ach'-shaph	A-do-ni-bē'-sek	Ā'-has-u-ā'-r
A-bag'-tha	Ā'-bi-dan	Ab'-ner	Ach'-sit	Ad-o-ni'-jah	Ah'-ban
Ab'-ana	Ā'-bi-el	Ā'-bram	Ad'-a-dah	Ad-o-ni'-ram	Ā'-haz
A-bā'-rim (Ab'-a-rim	Ā-bi'-ē-zer	Ā'-bra-ham	Ā'-dah	Ad-o-ni-zē'-dek	A-ha-zē'-ah
in Milton)	Ab'-i-gail	Ab'-sa-lom	Ad-a-i'-ah	Ad-o-rā'-im	A-hi'-ah
Ab'-da	A-bi-hā'-li	A-bū'-bus (A.)	Ad-dā'-lah	A-dō'-ram	A-hi'-am
Ab'-de-el	A-bi'-hn	Ac'-cad	Ad'-am	A-dram'-me-lech	A-hi'-an
Ah'-dī'-as (A.)	A-bi'-hud	Ac'-ca-ron (A.)	Ad'-a-mah	Ad-ra-my'-ti-um	A-bi'-ē-zer
Ab'-don	A-bi'-jah	A'-cho	Ad'-am-i	Ā'-dri-a	A-bi'-jah
A-bed'-ne-go	A-bi'-jam	A-cel'-da-ma	Ā'-dar	Ā'-dri-el	A-bi'-kam
Ā'-bel	Ab-i-lē'-pe	A-chā'-i-a	Ad'-be-el	A-dul'-lam	A-bi'-lud
Ā'-bel beth ME'-a-	A-bim'-a-el	A-chā'-i-cus	Ad'-dar	A-dim'-nim	A-bim'-as
Ā'-bel ME'-im	A-bim'-e-lech	Ā'-chan	Ad'-di	Ē-nē'-as	A-bim'-an
Ā'-bel Me-hō'-lah	A-bim'-e-dab	Ā'-char	Ad'-don	Ā'-non	A-bim'-e-lech
Ā'-bel Me'-ra-im	A-bim'-o-am	Ā'-chor	Ad'-di-el	Ag'-a-bus	A-hi'-moth
Ā'-bel Shit'-tim	A-bi'-ram	Ach'-a-ch'-e-rus (A.)	Ad'-din	Ā'-gar	A-hin'-o-dab
Ā'-bez	A-bi'-ron (A.)	Ā'-chim	Ad'-na	Ā'-gar	A-hin'-o-am
Ā'-bi	Ab'-ish-ag	Ā'-chi-or (A.)	Ad'-i-no	Ag-gē'-us (A.)	A-hi'-o
A-i'-ah	A-bish'-a-i	Ā'-chish	Ad-i-thā'-im	A-grip'-pa	A-hi'-ra
Ab'-i Al'-bon	A-bish'-a-lom	Ach'-i-tob (A.)	Ad'-la-i	Ā'-gur	A-bi'-ram

irely from the ac-
ed as an emphasis
the Latin accent
of stress. Space
nt to be discussed
Latin every mono-
syllables have the
at words of more
on the antepenulti-
on the penultimate

OTHER

A·hah
 A·har·hel
 A·has·la·i
 A·has·u·~~l~~·ru
 A·h·ban
 A·haz
 A·ha·rî·ah
 A·hî·ah
 A·hî·am
 A·hî·an
 A·hî·~~l~~·sar
 A·hî·jah
 A·hî·kam
 A·hî·lud
 A·him·~~a~~·as
 A·hî·man
 A·him·~~e~~·lech
 A·hî·moth
 A·hin·~~a~~·dab
 A·hin·~~o~~·am
 A·hî·o
 A·hî·ra
 A·hî·ram

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Zach-er'ah	Zar'-ephath	Zar'-eb	Zar'-e-dah	Zeh'-ri	Zo'-an
Zach-er'-ee (A.)	Zar-ba'-er'-ah	Zel'-ek	Zar'-oth	Zi'-don	Zo'-ar
Za'-dek	Za'-lah	Zel'-eph'-e-had	Zar'-or	Zi'-lag	Zo'-bath
Za'-ham	Zab'-e-doo	Zel'-e'-ten	Zar'-u-ah	Zi'-lah	Zo'-har
Za'-ie	Zab'-e-im	Zel'-ah	Zar'-ub'-ba-bel	Zi'-rah	Zo'-hol'-oth
Zal'-mon	Za'-bul	Zem'-u'-im	Zar'-u'-ah	Zim'-ran	Zo'-phar
Zam'-bri (A.)	Za'-b'u'-firm	Za'-nas	Za'-thar	Zim'-ri	Zo'-rah
Zam'-sum-sims (ah)	Zach-er'-ri-ah	Zep'-e-pi'-ah	Zi'-ba	Zi'-por	Zo'-rob'-e-bel
Zaph-nath Pa'-a-mo	Zel'-e-riv'-ee (A.)	Ze'-pho	Ziv'-e-on	Zip'-pr-rah	Zo'-ri'-shad'-e
Za'-rah	Zed'-e-ki'-ah	Za'-rah	Ziv'-lah	Zish'-ri	Zo'-time

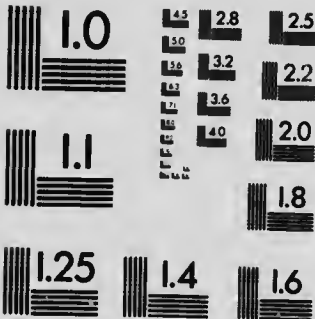
CLASSICAL AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

[illegible]



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[illegible]

De-ma'-doe	Dic-tys	Do-ni'-lus	E-du'-li-on	Ephi'-a-l'-tes	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-pa'-a-nus
De-ma'-ne-tus	Di'-das	Do-nu'-a-chus	Ege'-ri-a	Ephi-ci'-a-nus	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-pa'-tor
De-mag'-o-rus	Di'-ch-us	Dô'-ri-on	Ege'-ri-us	Ephi'-pus	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-pa'-tra
De-ra'-râ-ta	Di'-do	Dô'-ris	Ege'-si-nus	Ephi'-orus	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phi'-thes
De-ma-râ'-tes	Did-y-mar'-chus	Do-roth'-e-us	Ege'-ta	Ephi'-y-ra	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phan'-tas
De-mar'-chus	Did'-y-mus	Dor'-so	Egi'-li-us	Epi-ba-tê'-ri-nus	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phi'-me
De-mar'-e-ta	Dies'-pi-ter	Do'-rus	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phi'-mus
De-mê'-ter	Di-ed'-ches	Do-ry-clel'-das	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-me-tri'-a-nus	Di-ed'-chi-das	Dor'-y-elus	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-me-tri-us	Di-gi'ti-lus	Dor'-y-elus	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dem-i'-a-nus	Di-it'-ra-phes	Dor'-y-lâ-us	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dê'-mi-phon	Di'lli-us	Do-ryph'-o-rus	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mi-ur'-gus	Di-ly-mê'-no	Do-si'-a-das	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dê'-mo	Di-non	Do-si-th'-e-us	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moc'-ades	Di-o-clel'-des	Do-sê'-nus	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moch'-a-res	Di-o-cles	Do-sê'-nus	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mo-clel'-tus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Dô'-tis	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dê'-mo-cles	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Dox-ap'-a-ter	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moc'-oon	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Dox-ip'-a-ter	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moc'-opus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Dra-c'on	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moc'-ra-tes	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Dra-con'ti-das	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moc'-ri-nes	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Dra-con'ti-us	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moc'-ri-nes	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Dre-jâ'-ni-us	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moc'-a-mas	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drim'-a-cus	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moc'-e-us	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Dri'-mo	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mol'-e-on	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom'-a-nus	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mol'-e-us	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-i-che'tes	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dê'-mon	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mo-nas'-as	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mô'-naz	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mon'-i-co	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mon'-i-co	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moph'-a-nos	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moph'-i-lus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dem'-o-phon	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-moph'-oon	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mop-tol'-e-mus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mos'-the-nes	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mos'-tra-tus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mot'-e-les	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dem-o-ti'-mus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-mox'-e-nus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dê'-nus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Den-dri'-tes	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Den-dri'-tis	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dê'-nus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Den-tâ'-tus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Den-ter	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Den-to	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dê'-o	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-o-me-nof'-a	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Der-cyl'-h-das	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Der-cy-lus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Der-cy-nus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Der'-das	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Der-rhi'-â-tis	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Des-i-dê'-ri-us	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Des-i-lâ-us	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Des-pxe'-na	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Des-cal'-ion'	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
De-ver'-ra	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dex-am'-e-nus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dex-a-c'-ra-tes	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dex-â'-pus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dex'-ter	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di'-a	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-a-de-mâ'-tus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-a-du-men-i'-â-nus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-e'-thus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-e'-us	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Diag'-o-rus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-â'-na	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di'-as	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-au'-lus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-hâ'-ta-des	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-ce-ar'-chus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-ca'-o-cles	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-ce-og'-e-nus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di-ce'-us	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Di'-ce	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dic'-e-tus	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dic'-on	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dic-ta'-s	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dic-te	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus
Dic-tyn'-a	Di-o-cle-ti'-a-nus	Drom-o-clel'-des	Egi'-li-us	Epi-cas'-te	Ex-er'-ci-tus	Ex-phor'-mus

[illegible]

ABBREVIATIONS AND CONTRACTIONS IN GENERAL USE.

A., a. Adjective.

A. Alto.

A., *ans.* Answer.

a., @ (Lat. *ad*), To; at.

a., *dd.* The like quantity of each.

A.A.G., Assistant Adjutant-General.

A.A.A.S., American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A.A.S.S. (Lat. *Academiae Antiquarum Societas*.) Member of the American Antiquarian Society.

A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.

A.B. (Lat. *artium baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Arts.

Abbr., *abbrev.* Abbreviated, Abbreviation.

Abt., *ablat.* Ablative.

Abp. Archbishop.

A.B.S. American Biblio. Society.

A.C. (Lat. *ante Christum*), Before Christ.

A.C.A. American Congregational Association.

Acc., *Accus.* Accusative.

Acc., *Acc.* Account.

A.D. (Lat. *anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.

A.D.C. Aide-de-camp.

Ad., *adv.* Advertisement.

Adj. Adjective.

Adj. Adjunct.

Ad lib., *Ad libitum* (Lat. *ad libitum*), At pleasure.

Adm. Admiral.

Admr. Administrator.

Adms. Administratrix.

Adv. Adverb.

A., *Æt.* (Lat. *ætatē*), Of age, aged.

A.F.A. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.

A.G., *Agt.-Gen.* Adjutant-General.

Ag. (Lat. *argentum*), Silver.

Agt. *Dept.* Agricultural Department.

Agr., *Agric.* Agriculture, agricultural.

Agt. Agent.

A.H. (Lat. *anno Hegiræ*), In the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed.

A.H.S. (Lat. *anno humanæ salutis*), In the year of human salvation.

A.I.A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

A.K.C. Associate of King's College, London.

A.L. of H. American Legion of Honor.

Al., *Ala.* Alabama.

Alas. *Ter.* Alaska Territory.

Ald. Alderman.

Alex. Alexander.

Alf. Alfred.

Alg. Algebra.

A.M. (Lat. *anno mundi*), in the year of the world.

A.M. (Lat. *ante meridiem*), Before noon.

A.M. (Lat. *artium magister*), Master of Arts.

Am., *Amer.* America, American.

Am. Am. Sci. American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Amer. Phil. Soc. American Philosophical Society.

Am. Amount.

A.N. Anglo-Norman.

an. (Lat. *anno*), In the year.

Anal. Analysis.

Anat. Anatomy, anatomical.

Anc. Ancient.

Anon. Anonymous.

Ans. Answer.

A.N.S.S. Associate of the Normal School of Science.

Ant. *Antiq.* Antiquities, Antiquarian.

Anthrop. Anthropology, Anthropological.

Av. Aviator.

A.O.U. American Ornithologists' Union.

A.O.U.W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Ap., *App.* Apostle, apostles.

Ap., *Apt.* April.

Apoc. Apocalypse, Apocrypha.

Apog. Apogee.

App. Appendix.

approx. Approximate, -ly.

Apr. April.

A.P.S. Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Ag. (Lat. *agua*), Water.

A.P.A. American Protestant Association, American Protective Association.

A.Q.M. Assistant Quartermaster.

A.Q.M.G. Assistant Quartermaster-General.

A.R. (Lat. *anno regni*), In the year of the reign.

Ar. Arab. Arabic, Arabian.

Ar., *Arr.* Arrive, arrives, arrived, arrival.

A.R.A. Associate of the Royal Academy.

Arab. Arabic, Arabian.

Aram. Aramaic.

Arch. Architecture.

Archæol. Archaeology.

Archd. Archdeacon.

A.R.H.A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.

Arith. Arithmetic, Arithmetical.

Ariz. Arizona.

Ark. Arkansas.

Arm. Armenian, Armenian.

Arr. Arrive, arrives, arrived, arrival.

A.R.E. (Lat. *anno regni regis* or *reginæ*), In the year of the king's (or queen's) reign.

A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.

A.R.S.M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.

Art. Article.

A.S., A.-S. Anglo-Saxon.

Ass. Assistant.

A.S.S.U. American Sunday School Union.

Assyr. Assyrian.

Astrol. Astrology.

Astron. Astronomy, astronomical.

A.T.S. American Tract Society.

Atty. Attorney.

Atty.-Gen. Attorney-General.

A.U.A. American Unitarian Association.

A.U.C. (Lat. *anno urbis conditæ*), In the year from the building of the city—Rome.

Aug. Augmentative.

Aug. Augustus; August.

Auxil. Auxiliary.

A.V. Authorized version.

A.V. Artillery Volunteers.

Avir. Avirdupola.

B. Bass; Book.

B., *Brit.* British.

b. Born.

B.A. Bachelor of Arts. [*A. B.*]

Balt., *Balko.* Baltimore.

Bank. Banking.

Bap., *Bapt.* Baptism.

Bar. Barrel, Barometer.

Bart., *Bar.* Baronet.

Bat., *Batt.* Battalion.

bbl., *bbis.* Barrel, Barrels.

B.C. Before Christ.

B. Ch. (Lat. *baccalaureus chirurgie*), Bachelor of Surgery.

B.C.L. (Lat. *baccalaureus civilis legis*), Bachelor of Civil Law.

B.D. (Lat. *baccalaureus divinitatis*), Bachelor of Divinity.

Bd. Bound.

Bds. Bundles.

Bds. Bound in boards.

Beds. Bedfordshire.

Belg. Belgic, Belgian.

Ben., *Benj.* Benjamin.

Berks. Berkshire.

Bib. Bible, Biblical.

Biog. Biography, biographical.

Biol. Biology, biological.

B.L., *B.L.L.* (Lat. *baccalaureus legum*), Bachelor of Laws.

bis. Bales.

B.M. (Lat. *baccalaureus medicinæ*), Bachelor of Medicine.

B.M., *B.Mus.* (Lat. *baccalaureus musicæ*), Bachelor of Music.

B.O. Branch Office.

Bohm. Bohemian, or Csech.

Bost. Boston.

Bot. Botany, botanical.

B.O.U. British Ornithologists' Union.

Bp. Bishop.

Br., *Bro.* Brother.

Bret. Has-Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.

Brig. Brigade.

Brig.-gen. Brigadier-general.

Brit. Britain, Britannia, British.

B.S. Bachelor of Surgery.

B.Sc. (Lat. *baccalaureus scientiæ*), Bachelor of Science.

B.S.L. Botanical Society, London.

Bt. Baronet.

Bucks. Bucking., Hampshire.

Burl. Burlesque.

bush. Bushel.

B.V. Blessed Virgin.

B.V.M. Blessed Virgin Mary.

bx., *bzs.* Box, boxes.

C. Cent. cents; Centigrade; Centime, centimes; a hundred.

C., *Cap.* (Lat. *caput*), Chapter.

C.A. Chartered Accountant.

Cal. California.

Cam., *Camd.* Cambridge.

Cambs. Cambridgeshire.

Can. Canticle.

Cent. [Centaur.]

Canab. (Lat. *Canabrigiæ*), of Cambridge.

Canter., *Can.* (Mid. Lat. *Cantharia*), Canterbury.

Cap. (Lat. *caput*), Capital, Chapter.

Cap. Capitals.

Capt. Captain.

Card. Cardinal.

Carp. Carpentry.

Cath. Catharine.

Cath. Catholice.

C.B. Companion of the Bath.

C.C. Catholic clergyman, Catholic curate.

C.D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.

C.D.V. Carte-de-visite.

C.E. Civil engineer.

Cel. Celalus.

Celt. Celtic.

Cent. (centum), A hundred; Centigrade.

Centig. Centigrade.

Cert., *Certif.* Certify, certificate.

Cf. (Lat. *confer*), Compare.

C. ft. Cubic feet.

C.G. Constable; Commissary-general.

C.G.S. Centimetre-gramme-second.

Ch. Church; Chapter.

Chad. Chaldron.

Chal., *Chald.* Chaldeæ.

Chan. Chancellor.

Chap. Chapter.

Char. Charles.

Chem. Chemistry, chemical.

Ch. Hist. Church History.

Chic. Chicago.

Chin. Chinese.

Chr. Christ; Christian, Christopher.

Chron. Chronology, chronological.

C.I. Order of the Crown of India.	Cu. (Lat. <i>cuprum</i>), Copper.	E.C. Eastern Central; Established Church.	F.A.S.E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, Edinburgh.
C.I.E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.	Cub. <i>Cu. ft.</i> Cubic, Cubic foot.	Ecol., Eccles. Ecclesiastical.	F.B.N.E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
Cin. Cincinnati.	Curr. Current—this month.	Eccles., Ecclesiol. Ecclesiology.	F.C. Free Church of Scotland.
Cit. Citation; Citizen.	Cwt. A hundred weight; hundred-weights.	Econ. Economy.	Fp. Foolscap.
Civ. Civil.	Cyc. Cyclopaedia.	Ed. Editor; Edition; Edinburgh.	F.C.P.S. Fellow of the Philological Society, Cambridge.
C.J. Chief Justice.	D. Deputy.	Ed., Edm. Edmund.	F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
Cl. Clergyman.	d. (Lat. <i>denarius, denarii</i>), A penny, pence.	Edin. Edinburgh.	F.D., Fid. Def. (Lat. <i>Fidelis</i>), Defender of the Faith.
Class. Classical.	d. Died.	E.D.S. English Dialect Society.	Feb. February.
Clk. Clerk.	Dan. Danish; Danish.	Edw. Edward.	fec. (Lat. <i>fecit</i>), He or she made.
cm. Centimetres.	Dat. Dative.	E.E. Errors excepted.	F.E.I.S. Fellow of the Edinburgh Institute of Scotland.
C.M. Certificated Master; Common metre.	Dav. David.	E.E.D.S. Early English Dialect Society.	Fem. Feminine.
C.M. (Lat. <i>chirurgus magister</i>) , Master in Surgery.	D.C. (Ital. <i>da capo</i>), From the beginning.	E.E.T.S. Early English Text Society.	F.F.N. Fellow of the Entomological Society.
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and George.	D.C., Dist. Col. District of Columbia.	e.g. (Lat. <i>exempli gratia</i>), For example.	Fud. Feudal.
C.M.Z.S. Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society.	D.C.L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.	E.I. East India, East Indian.	F.F.V. First Families of Virginia.
Co. Company; county.	D.C.S. Deputy Clerk of Session.	E.I.C., E.I.Co. East Indian Company.	F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
C.J.D. Cash on delivery; Collect (payment) on delivery.	D.D. (Lat. <i>divinitatis doctor</i>), Doctor of Divinity.	E.I.C.S. East India Company's service.	F.I.A. Fellow of the Insurance Actuarial Society.
Cogn. Cognate.	D.D.D. (Lat. <i>dat, dicat, dedicat</i>), He gives, devotes, and consecrates. (The formula by which anything was consecrated to the gods or to religious uses by the Romans; still used in funeral inscriptions.)	Elec. Elect. Electric, electricity.	F.I.C. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
Col. Colonel; Colonial; Colossians; Column.	D.D.S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.	Eliz. Elizabeth, Elizabethan.	Fid. Def. (F.D.)
Col. Colorado.	Dec. December.	Emp. Emperor, Empress.	<i>fi. fa.</i> <i>Fieri facias</i> .
Coll. College.	decim. Decimetre.	Ency. Encyclo. Encyclopedia.	Fig. Figure, figures, figuratively.
Colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism, colloquially.	Def. Definition.	E.N.E. East-north-east.	Finn. Finnish.
Com. Commander; Commerce; Commissioner; Committee; Commodore; Common.	Def. Defendant.	Eng. England, English.	F.K.C.P.I. Fellow of the Royal and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Comm. Commentary; Commerce.	Deg. Degree, Degrees.	Eng. Engin. Engineer, Engineering.	Fl. Flemish; Florin, Flourished.
Comp. Compare, Comparative; Compound, compounded.	Del. Delaware.	Eng. Engr. Engineer, Engineering.	Fla. Florida.
Compar. Comparative.	Del. (Lat. <i>delineavit</i>), He (or she) drew.	Epic. Episcopate.	Flem. Flemish.
Compos. Composition.	Dep., Dept. Department.	Epist. Epistle, epistolary.	F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnean Society.
Com. ver. Common version.	Dep. Deputy.	Eq. Equal, equivalent.	F.M. Field-marshal.
Con., contra. (Lat.), Against.	Der. Derived, derivation.	Equiv. Equivalent.	fo., fol. Folio.
Con. Cr. Contra credit.	Deut. Deuteronomy.	Esd. Esdras.	F.O. Foreign Office; Fleet Office.
Conch., Conchol. Conchology.	D.F. Dean of the Faculty, Defender of the Faith.	E.S.E. East-south-east.	F.O.B. Free on board.
Cong. Congregation, Congregational, Congregationalist; Congress.	D.G. (Lat. <i>Dei gratia</i>), By the grace of God.	Exp., Espec. Especial, especially.	For. Foreign.
Conj. Conjunction.	Dict. Dictionary.	Esq., Esqr. Esquire.	Fort. Fortification.
Conn. Connecticut.	Dim., Dimin. Diminutive.	<i>et al.</i> (Lat. <i>et alibi</i>), And elsewhere.	F.P. Fire-plug.
Con. Sec. Conic sections.	Dis. Discount.	<i>et al.</i> (Lat. <i>et alii, alia, or alia</i>), And others.	F.P.S. Fellow of the Philosophical Society.
Contr. Contracted, contraction.	Dist. District.	<i>etc., &c.</i> (Lat. <i>et ceteri, cetera, or cetera</i>), And others, and so forth.	Fr. France, French; France.
Cop., Copt. Coptic.	Div. Divide; Dividend; Division; Divisor.	Eth. Ethiopia, Ethiopian.	fr. From.
Cor. Corinthian.	D.Lit., D.Litt. Doctor of Literature.	Ethnol. Ethnology, ethnological.	F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding member.	D.L.O. Dead Letter Office.	<i>et seq.</i> (Lat. <i>et sequentes, or sequentia</i>), And the following.	F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
Cor. Cornwall, Cornish.	D.M., D. Mus. Doctor of Music.	Etym. Etymology, etymological, etymon.	F.R.C.P.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
Corrupt. Corruption, corrupted.	Do. (Ital. <i>duo</i>), The same.	Ex. Example; Examined; Exception; Exodius.	F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding secretary.	Doc. Document.	Exc. Excellency; Except, excepted.	F.R.C.S.E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
Cos. Cosine.	Dols. Dollars.	Exch. Exchange; Exchequer.	F.R.C.S.I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
C.P. Clerk of the Peace; Common Pleas.	Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.	Exd. Exsmined.	Fred. Frederick.
C.P.C. Clerk of the Privy Council.	Dox. Dozen.	Ex. Doc. Executive Document.	Freq. Frequentative.
C.P.S. (Lat. <i>custos privati sigilli</i>), Keeper of the Privy Seal.	Dpt. Deponent.	Exec. Executor.	F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Cr. Credit, creditor.	Dr. Debtor; Doctor; Dram, drama.	Execz. Executrix.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
C.R. (Lat. <i>Civis Romanus</i>), Roman citizen.	Dram. Dramatic, dramatically.	Ex. Gr. (Lat. <i>exempli gratia</i>) for example.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
C.R. (Lat. <i>custos rotularum</i>), Keeper of the Rolls.	D.S. (Ital. <i>dal segno</i>), From the sign.	Exod. Exodius.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Cres. Crescendo.	D.Sc. Doctor of Science.	Exon. (Lat. <i>Exonatus</i>), Exeter.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Crim. con. Criminal conversation, or adultery.	D.T. (Lat. <i>doctus theologiae</i>), Doctor of Theology.	Exor. Executor.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Crystall. Crystallog. Crystallography.	Du. Dutch.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
C.S.A. Confederate States of America.	Dub. Dublin.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
C.S. Court of Session, Clerk to the Signet.	Duo. <i>Ismo.</i> Duodecimo (twelve folds).	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
C.S.I. Companion of the Star of India.	D.V. (Lat. <i>Deo volente</i>), God willing.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Cks. Casks.	Dwt. (Lat. <i>denarius</i> , an Eng. weight), Pennyweight, penny-weights.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Q. (Lat. <i>centum</i>), a hundred.	Dynam. Dynamics.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Q. Court.	E. East, eastern; English; Edinburgh.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Q. Conn. Connecticut.	Es. Each.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Q.T. Certified teacher.	E. Aram. East Aramean, generally called Chaldee.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Q.T.A.U. Catholic Total Abstinence Union.	Eben. Ebeneser.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Q.T.C. Cyclist Touring Club.	Ebor. (Lat. <i>Eboracum</i>), York.	Exs. Exsmined.	F.R.H.S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.

ellow of the Antiquarian Edinburgh.
 Fellow of the Botanical of Edinburgh.
 Church of Scotland.
 cap.
 Fellow of the Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
 Fellow of the Chemical Society.
 Def. (Lat. *Fidei Defensor*), of the Faith.
 uery.
 fecit, He or she did it.
 Fellow of the Educational of Scotland.
 inine.
 Fellow of the Entomological.
 idal.
 First Families of Virginia.
 Fellow of the Geological.
 Fellow of the Institute of.
 Fellow of the Chemical Institute.
 [F.D.]
 facies.
 re, figures, figurative, fig.
 y.
 nish.
 Fellow of the King's Queen's College of Physicians.
 nish; Florin, florins.
 ned.
 ida.
 nish.
 Fellow of the Linnean Society.
 d-marshal.
 Fello.
 sign Office; Field-officer.
 re on board.
 ign.
 ification.
 -plug.
 Fellow of the Philological.
 nce, French; Francis;
 Fellow of the Royal Acal Society.
 Fellow of the Royal Col-Physicians.
 E. Fellow of the Royal of Physicians, Edin-
 Fellow of the Royal Col-Surgeons.
 K. Fellow of the Royal Col-Surgeons, Edinburgh.
 Fellow of the Royal Col-Surgeons, Ireland.
 derick.
 quentative.
 Fellow of the Royal Geological Society.
 Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
 S. Fellow of the Royal Geological Society.
 ey.
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 elan.
 S. Fellow of the Royal Geological Society.
 Fellow of the Royal Medical Society.
 Fellow of the Royal Society.
 Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
 Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
 Fellow of the Royal Society.

F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.
F.S.A. Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Fl. Foot, feet;
F.T.C.D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
FA. Fathom.
Fur. Furlong.
Fut. Future.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G. Genitive; Guinea, guineas; Gulf.
Ge. Georgia.
G.A. General Assembly.
Gas. Gasic, Gashetic.
Gal. Galatians.
Gall. Gall, Gallon, gallons.
Galv. Galvanism, galvanic.
G.A.R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G.B. Great Britain.
G.B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.H. Grand Cross of the Guelphs of Hanover.
G.C.L.H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.
G.C.M.G. Grand Cross 83, Michael and George.
G.C.S.I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.D. Grand Duke, Grand Duchess.
Gen. Genl., General.
Gen. Genesls; Gentive.
Genl. Gendar.
Genit. Genitive.
Genl. Gentn. Gentleman, gentlemen.
Ge. George; Georgia.
Geog. Geography, geographical.
Geol. Geology, geological.
Geom. Geometry, geometrical.
Ger. Germ. German.
Ger. Gerund.
Gi. Gill, gills.
G.L. Grand Lodge.
Gm. Grammes.
G.M. Grand Master.
Go. Goth, Gothic.
G.O.M. Grand old man (applied to Gladstone).
Gov. Governor.
Gov.-gen. Governor-general.
Govt. Government.
G.P.O. General Post-Office.
Gr. Grain, grains; Great; Greek; Gross.
Gram. Grammar, grammatical.
Gris. Language of the Grisons.
Gro. Gross.
G.T. Good Templars; Grand Tyler.
Gu. (Lat. *gutta*), Drops.
Gun. Gunnery.

H. Hour, hours.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hag. Haggal.
Hants. Hampshire.
H.B.C. Hudson Bay Company.
H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.
H.C. Herald's College; House of Commons.
H.C.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.
he. (Lat. *hic est, hic est*). This or That is, here is.
Heb. Heb., Hebrew, Hebrews.
H.E.I.C. Honorable East India Company.

H.E.I.C.S. Honorable East India Company's Service.
Her. Heraldry, heraldic.
Hf. bd. Half-bound.
H.G. Horse Guards.
H.H. His (or Her) Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
Hhd. Hoghead, hogheads.
H.H.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hind. Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustani.
Hist. History, Historical.
H.J., H.J.S. (Lat. *hic jacet, hic jacet sepultus*). Here lies, here lies buried.
H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.
H.M.P. (Lat. *hic monumentum posuit*). Erected this monument.
H.M.N. His (or Her) Majesty's Service, Ship, or Steamer.
Ho. House.
Hon., Honble., Honorable.
Hond. Honored.
Hor., Horol. Horology, horological.
Hort. Hortie. Horticulture, horticultural.
Hos. Hosea.
H.P. Half-pay; High-priest; fforse-power.
H.R. House of Representatives.
H.R.E. Holy Roman Empire, or Emperor.
H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P. (Lat. *hic requiescit in pace*). Here rests in peace.
H.S. (Lat. *hic situs*). Here lies.
H.S.H. His (or Her) Serene Highness.
Hum., Humb. Humble.
Hung. Hungary, Hungarian.
Hund. Hundred.
Hunts. Huntingdonshire.
Hyd., Hydros. Hydrostatics.
Hydraul. Hydraulics.
Hydros. [Hyd.]
Hypoth. Hypothesis, hypothetical.

I. Island.
Ib., Ibid. (Lat. *ibidem*), in the same place.
Icel. Icelandic.
Ich., Ichthy. Ichthyology.
Id. (Lat. *idem*). The same.
Ida. Idaho.
Id. (Lat. *id est*). That is.
I.H.S. (Lat. *Jesus Salvator Hominum*), Jesus, the Saviour of Men.
Ill. Illinois.
Imp. (Lat. *imperator*), Emperor; Imperial; impersonal.
Imp., Impf. Imperfect.
Imper. Imperative.
In. Inch, inches.
Incoq. (Ital. *incognita, incognita*), Unknown.
Ind. India, Indian; Indiana.
Indic. Indicative.
Ind. Ter. Indian Territory.
Inf. Infyn, infinitive.
In lim. (Lat. *in limine*), At the onset.
In. loc. (Lat. *in loco*), in its place.
I.N.R.E. (Lat. *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins. Insurance.
Insep. Inseparable.
Ins. Gen. Inspector General.
Inst. Instant, the present month; Institute, institution.
Int. Interest.

Int. Dept. Department of the Interior.
Intens. Intensive; Intensive.
Interj. Interjection.
Intrans. Intensive.
Intrans. (Lat. *in transitu*), On the passage.
Int. Rev. Internal Revenue.
Introd. Introduction.
Io. Iowa.
I. of M. Instructor of Musketry.
I.O.F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I.O.G.T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Oddfellows.
I.O.E.M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I.O.S.M. Independent Order of Sons of Malta.
I.O.U. I owe you.
I.P.D. (Lat. *In presentia Dominorum*), in presence of the Lords (of Session).
i.q. (Lat. *idem quod*), The same as.
Ir. Ireland, Irish.
I.E.B. Irish Republican Brotherhood.
I.R.O. Inland Revenue Office.
Irreg. Irregular.
Is., Is. Isalah.
I.S. Irish Society.
Isl. Isalah.
It. Ital. Italy, Italic, Italian.
Itin. Itinerary.

J. Judge; Justice.
J.A. Judge-advocate.
Jac. Jacob, Jacobus (=James).
Jan. January.
J.A.G. Judge Advocate General.
Jav. Javene.
J.C. Jesus Christ.
J.C. Justice-clerk.
J.C.D. (Lat. *juris civilis doctor*), Doctor of Civil Law.
J.D. (Lat. *juris doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J.G.W. Junior Grand Warden.
J.H.S. [J.H.S.]
John. John.
Jour. Journey.
Jon., Jona. Jonathan.
Joe. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journal.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. Juror.
J.U.D. (Lat. *juris utriusque doctor*), Doctor of both laws (i.e., of civil and canon law).
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judge.
Jul. July; Julius; Julian.
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun. June.
Jun., Junr. Junior.
Juris. Jurisprudence.
J.W. Junior Warden.
K. King; Knight.
Kan., Ka. Kansas.
K.B. Knight of the Bath.
K.B. King's Bench.
K.C.R. Knight Commander of the Bath.
K.C.H. Knight Commander of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S. Knight of the of Order Charles III. of Spain.

K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K.E. Knight of the Eagle.
Ken., Ky. Kentucky.
K.G. Knight of the Garter.
K.G.E. Knight of the Golden Eagle.
K.G.C. Knight of the Grend Cross.
K.G.C.B. Knight of the Grend Cross of the Bath.
K.G.F. Knight of the Golden Fleece.
K.H.H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
Ki. Kings.
Kil. Kilderkin.
Kilog. Kilogramme.
Kilom., Kilo. Kilometre.
Kingd. Kingdom.
K.L.B. Knight of Leopold of Belgium.
K.L.H. Knight of the Legion of Honor.
K.M. Knight of Malta.
K.N. Know Nothing.
Ka.N.S. Knight of the Loyal Northern Star (Sweden).
Knick. Knickerbocker.
Kn. Knight.
K.P. Knight of St. Patrick.
K. of P. Knights of Pythias.
Ka. Kansas.
K.S. Knight of the Sword (Sweden).
K. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar.
K.T.S. Knight of Tower and Sword (Portugal).
Ky. Kentucky.

L. Latin; Lake; Lord; Lady.
L., l., & (Lat. *libra*), Pound, pounds (sterling).
Lb., lb., lb. (Lat. *libra*), Pound, pounds (weight).
La. Louisiana.
L.A. Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
L.A.C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lapp. Lappish.
Lat. Latin; Latitude.
lb. Pound, pounds (weight).
Lc. Lower case (in printing).
Lo. (Lat. *loco citato*), in the place cited.
L.C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L.C.B. Lord Chief-baron.
L.C.J. Lord Chief-justice.
L.C.P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. Lord.
Ldp. Lordship.
L.D.S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
Leg., Legis. Legislature, legislative.
Leip. Leipzig.
Lett. Lettish, Lettic.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
Lexicog. Lexicography, lexicographer, lexicographical.
L.G. Life Guards.
L. Ger. Low German or Platt Deutsch.
L.I. Light Infantry; Long Island.
Lib. (Lat. *liber*), Book.
Lib. Library, librarian.
Lieut., Lt. Lieutenant.
Lieut.-col. Lieutenant-colonel.
Lieut.-gen. Lieutenant-general.
Lieut.-gov. Lieutenant-governor.
lin. Lineal, or right-line measures; e.g., lin. yd.; lin. ft., etc.

<i>Lin.</i> Linnaeus, Linné, Linnæan.	<i>Metal.</i> Metallurgy.	<i>N.</i> Noon; North; Noun; Number; New; Neuter.	<i>O.H.M.S.</i> On Her Majesty's Service.
<i>Liq.</i> Liqueur, liquid.	<i>Metaph.</i> Metaphysics; metaphorically.	<i>N.A.</i> North America, North American.	<i>Ok. Ter.</i> Oklahoma Territory.
<i>Lit.</i> Literally; literature, literary.	<i>Meteor.</i> Meteorology, meteorological.	<i>Nah.</i> Nahum.	<i>Old Test., O.T.</i> Old Testament.
<i>Lit.D., Litt.D.</i> (Lat. <i>litterarum doctor</i>), Doctor of Literature.	<i>Method.</i> Methodist.	<i>Nap.</i> Napoleon.	<i>Olym.</i> Olympiad.
<i>Lith.</i> Lithuanian.	<i>Meton.</i> Metonymy.	<i>Nat.</i> Natural; National.	<i>O.M.</i> Old Measurement.
<i>Liv.</i> Livre.	<i>Mex.</i> Mexico.	<i>Nat. Hist.</i> Natural History.	<i>O.M.I.</i> Oblate of Mary Immaculate.
<i>L.L.B.</i> (Lat. <i>legum baccalaureus</i>), Bachelor of Laws.	<i>Mfd. Mfs.</i> Manufactured; manufactures.	<i>Nat. ord.</i> Natural order.	<i>Op.</i> Opposite, opposition.
<i>L.L.D.</i> (Lat. <i>legum doctor</i>), Doctor of Laws.	<i>M.F.H.</i> Master of Foxhounds.	<i>Nat. Phil.</i> Natural Philosophy.	<i>O.P.</i> Order of Preachers.
<i>L.L.T.</i> Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.	<i>M.H.</i> Most Honorable.	<i>Naut.</i> Nautical.	<i>Opt.</i> Optative; Optics.
<i>L.M.</i> Long metre.	<i>M.H. Ger.</i> Middle High German.	<i>N.B.</i> New Brunswick; North Britain (=Scotland).	<i>Or.</i> Orator.
<i>Lon., Lond.</i> London.	<i>Miss.</i> Mississippi.	<i>N.B.</i> (Lat. <i>nota bene</i>), Note well, take notice.	<i>Ordn.</i> Ordinance, ordinance.
<i>Lon., Long.</i> Longitude.	<i>Mich.</i> Michah.	<i>N.C.</i> North Carolina.	<i>Ordn.</i> Ordnance.
<i>Loq.</i> (Lat. <i>loquitur</i>), He (or she) speaks.	<i>M.I.C.E.</i> Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.	<i>N.D., N.Dak.</i> North Dakota.	<i>Orig.</i> Original, origin.
<i>Lou.</i> Louisiana.	<i>Mic.</i> Michaelmas; Michigan.	<i>N.E.</i> New England; North-east.	<i>Ornith.</i> Ornithology.
<i>Lp.</i> Lordship.	<i>Mid. Lat.</i> Latin of the Middle Ages.	<i>Neb.</i> Nebraska.	<i>O.S.</i> Old Style; Old Series.
<i>L.P.</i> Lord Provost.	<i>Mil., Mil.</i> Military.	<i>Neg.</i> Negative, negatively.	<i>O.S.A.</i> Order of St. Andrew.
<i>L.S.</i> Left side.	<i>M.I.M.E.</i> Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.	<i>Neh.</i> Nehemiah.	<i>O.S.B.</i> Order of St. Benedict.
<i>L.S.</i> (Lat. <i>locus sigilli</i>), Place of the seal.	<i>Mina.</i> Mineralogy, mineralogical; Minuta, minutes.	<i>Nem. con.</i> (Lat. <i>nemine contradicente</i>), No one contradicting; unanimously.	<i>O.S.F.</i> Order of St. Francis.
<i>L.S.D.</i> (Lat. <i>libre, solidi, denarii</i>), Pounds, shillings, pence.	<i>Minn.</i> Minnesota.	<i>Nem. diss.</i> (Lat. <i>nemine dissentiente</i>), No one dissenting; unanimously.	<i>O.T.</i> (OLD TEST.)
<i>Lt.</i> Lieutenant.	<i>Min. Plen.</i> Minister Plenipotentiary.	<i>Neth.</i> Netherlands.	<i>O.U.A.M.</i> Order of United American Mechanics.
<i>Lt. Inf.</i> Light Infantry.	<i>Miss.</i> Mississippi.	<i>Neut.</i> Neuter.	<i>Oxf.</i> Oxford.
<i>Luth.</i> Lutheran.	<i>Mile.</i> (Fr. <i>mademoiselle</i>), Miss.	<i>Nev.</i> Nevada.	<i>Oxon.</i> (Lat. <i>Oxonie</i>), Oxford; of Oxford.
<i>m.</i> Married; Masceline; Mètre, metres; Mile, miles; Minute, minutes.	<i>M.L.S.B.</i> Member of the London School Board.	<i>New Test., N.T.</i> New Testament.	<i>Oxonien.</i> (Lat. <i>Oxonien</i>), Oxford.
<i>M.</i> Marquis; Middle; Monday; Morning.	<i>M.M.</i> Their Majesties.	<i>N.H.</i> New Hampshire.	<i>Os.</i> Ounce. (The symbol in this and in <i>vis.</i> , the old symbol (3), used for terminal contraction.)
<i>M.</i> (Lat. <i>mille</i>), Thousand.	<i>M.M.</i> (Fr. <i>mesieurs</i>), Gentlemen.	<i>N.J.</i> New Jersey.	<i>P.</i> Page; Participle; Part.
<i>M.</i> (Lat. <i>meridies</i>), Meridian, Noon.	<i>Mme.</i> (Fr. <i>madame</i>), Madam.	<i>N.L., N. Lat.</i> North Latitude.	<i>Pa.</i> Pennsylvania.
<i>M.A.</i> Master of Arts. [A.M.]	<i>M.N.A.S.</i> Member of the National Academy of Sciences.	<i>N.M.</i> New Mexico.	<i>Pa. a., par. a.</i> Participial.
<i>Macc., Macc.</i> Maccabees.	<i>M.N.S.</i> Member of the Numismatic Society.	<i>N.N.E.</i> North-north-east.	<i>Paint.</i> Painting.
<i>Mach., Machin.</i> Machine, machinery.	<i>Ma.</i> Missouri; Month.	<i>N.N.W.</i> North-north-west.	<i>Pal.</i> Palaeont. Palaeontology.
<i>Mad., Madm.</i> Madam.	<i>Mod.</i> Modern.	<i>N.O.</i> New Orleans.	<i>Palaeobot.</i> Palaeobotany.
<i>Mag.</i> Magyar; magazine.	<i>Mod. (Ital. moderato)</i> , Moderately.	<i>No.</i> (Lat. <i>numero</i>), Number.	<i>Pa. par.</i> Past participle.
<i>Maj.</i> Major.	<i>Mon.</i> Monday.	<i>Nom., Nomin.</i> Nominative.	<i>Par.</i> Paragraph; Part.
<i>Mag-gen.</i> Major-general.	<i>Mons.</i> (Fr. <i>monsieur</i>), Sir, Mr.	<i>Non con.</i> Non-content, dissentient. (The formula in which Members of the House of Lords vote.)	<i>Par. a.</i> Participial.
<i>Mal.</i> Malachi; Malay, Malayan.	<i>Mont.</i> Montana.	<i>Non obst.</i> (Lat. <i>non obstante</i>), Notwithstanding.	<i>Part.</i> Participle.
<i>Man.</i> Manège.	<i>M.P.</i> Member of Parliament.	<i>Non pros.</i> (Lat. <i>non prosequitur</i>), He does not prosecute.	<i>Particip.</i> Participial.
<i>Manuf.</i> Manufactures, manufacturing.	<i>M.P.S.</i> Member of the Pharmaceutical Society; Member of the Philological Society.	<i>Non seq.</i> (Lat. <i>non sequitur</i>), It does not follow (as a consequence).	<i>Pass.</i> Passive.
<i>Mar.</i> March; Maritime.	<i>Mr.</i> Master, Mister.	<i>Not.</i> Not otherwise provided for.	<i>Pat.</i> Patrick.
<i>Marq.</i> Marquis.	<i>M.R.A.S.</i> Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.	<i>Norm., Norm.</i> Norman.	<i>Pathol.</i> Pathological.
<i>Mas., Masc.</i> Masculine.	<i>M.R.C.P.</i> Member of the Royal College of Physicians.	<i>Norm. [Norm.]</i> Norman French.	<i>Payt.</i> Payment.
<i>Mass.</i> Massachusetts.	<i>M.R.C.S.</i> Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.	<i>Norm.</i> [Norm.]	<i>P.C.</i> (Lat. <i>pater conscriptus</i>), Father.
<i>M. A. S.</i> Member of the Astronomical Society.	<i>M.R.C.V.S.</i> Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.	<i>Norw.</i> Norway, Norwegian, Norse.	<i>P.C. Police-constable</i> , Privy Councillor.
<i>Math.</i> Mathematics, mathematical.	<i>M.R.G.S.</i> Member of the Royal Geographical Society.	<i>Nos.</i> Numbers.	<i>P.C.S.</i> Principal Clerk.
<i>Matt.</i> Matthew.	<i>M.R.I.</i> Member of the Royal Institution.	<i>Notts.</i> Nottinghamshire.	<i>Pd.</i> Paid.
<i>M.B.</i> (Lat. <i>medicina baccalaureus</i>), Bachelor of Medicine.	<i>M.R.I.A.</i> Member of the Royal Irish Academy.	<i>Nov.</i> November.	<i>P.D.</i> P-inter's Devil.
<i>M.B.</i> (Lat. <i>musica baccalaureus</i>), Bachelor of Music.	<i>Mrs.</i> Mistress.	<i>N.P.</i> Notary public.	<i>P.E.</i> Protestant Episcopate.
<i>M.C.</i> Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies.	<i>M.R.S.L.</i> Member of the Royal Society of Literature.	<i>N.S.</i> New style; Nova Scotia.	<i>P.E.I.</i> Prince Edward.
<i>Mch.</i> March.	<i>M.S.</i> Master of Surgery.	<i>n.s.</i> Not specified.	<i>Penn.</i> Pennsylvania.
<i>M.C.P.</i> Member of the College of Preceptors.	<i>M.S. (Lat. memoria sacrum)</i> , Sacred to the memory of.	<i>N.S.J.C.</i> (Fr. <i>Notre Seigneur Jesus Christ</i>), Our Lord Jesus Christ.	<i>Pent.</i> Pentecost.
<i>M.D.</i> (Lat. <i>medicina doctor</i>), Doctor of Medicine.	<i>MS.</i> Manuscript.	<i>N.T.</i> [New Test.]	<i>Per., Pers.</i> Persian; Persia.
<i>Me.</i> Maryland.	<i>MSS.</i> Manuscripts.	<i>Numb., Numb.</i> Numbers.	<i>Per an.</i> (Lat. <i>per annum</i>), By the hundred.
<i>Mlle.</i> (Fr. <i>mademoiselle</i>), Miss.	<i>mo. mth.</i> Month.	<i>Nymis.</i> Numismatic, numismatology.	<i>Per cent., per ct.</i> (Lat. <i>per centum</i>), By the hundred.
<i>M.E.</i> Most Excellent; Military Engineer; Mining Engineer; Mechanical Engineer.	<i>Mt., Mts.</i> Mount, mountains.	<i>N.W.</i> North-west.	<i>Perf.</i> Perfect.
<i>M.E.</i> Methodist Episcopal.	<i>Mus.</i> Museum; Music, musical.	<i>N.W.T.</i> North-west Territory.	<i>Peri.</i> Perigee.
<i>Me.</i> Maine.	<i>Mus. B.</i> (Lat. <i>musica baccalaureus</i>), Bachelor of Music.	<i>N.Y.</i> New York.	<i>Pers.</i> [Pers.] Perspect.
<i>Mech.</i> Mechanics, mechanical.	<i>Mus. B., Mus. Doc., Mus. Doct.</i> (Lat. <i>musica doctor</i>), Doctor of Music.	<i>N.Z.</i> New Zealand.	<i>Pers.</i> Persian.
<i>Med.</i> Medicine, medical; medicinal.	<i>M.W.G.M.</i> Most Worthy Grand Master.	<i>O.</i> Ohio; Old.	<i>Peru.</i> Peruvian.
<i>Med. Lat., Mediev. Lat.</i> Medieval Latin.	<i>Myth.</i> Mythology, mythological.	<i>ob.</i> (Lat. <i>obit</i>), He or she died.	<i>Per.</i> Peter.
<i>Mem.</i> Memorandum, memoranda.		<i>Obad.</i> Obadiah.	<i>Pg.</i> [Page.]
<i>Mess. & Decs.</i> Messages and Documents.		<i>Obd., Ob.</i> Obedient.	<i>P.G.M.</i> Past Grand Master.
<i>Messrs.</i> (Fr. <i>messieurs</i>), Gentlemen.		<i>Obj.</i> Objective.	<i>Phar., Pharm.</i> Pharmacy.
<i>Met.</i> Metaphysics, metaphysical.		<i>Obs.</i> Obscure.	<i>Ph.B.</i> (Lat. <i>philosophus baccalaureus</i>), Bachelor of Philosophy.
		<i>Obt.</i> [Obit.]	<i>Ph.D.</i> (Lat. <i>philosophus doctor</i>), Doctor of Philosophy.
		<i>Oct.</i> October.	<i>Phil.</i> Philip; Philology; Philosophy.
		<i>Oct., Sec.</i> Octave.	<i>Phil. Trans.</i> Philosophical Transactions.
		<i>O.F.</i> Odd Fellows.	<i>Phil., Phila.</i> Philadelphian.
		<i>O.H.Ger.</i> Old High German.	

On Her Majesty's Ser-

Oklahoma Territory.

O.T. Old Testament.

Olympiad.

Old Measurement.

Obit of Mary Emma White

Opinion, opposition.

Order of Preschers.

Optative; Optics, optical.

Ordinance, ordinary.

Ordosaca.

Original, originally.

Ornithology, ornithologist.

Old Style; Old Saxoo.

Order of St. Augustine.

Order of St. Benedict.

Order of St. Francis.

OLD TEST.]

W. Order of United Ameri-

ca. (Lat. *Ozonica*, *Ozonensis*),

rd; of Oxford.

a. (Lat. *Ozonensis*), Of Oz-

nes. (The a in this contrac-

tion in *via*, represents an

symbol (3), used to mark a

final contraction.)

Participle; Past; Pole;

Pennsylvania.

par. a. Participial adjective.

Palating.

Palaeont. Palaeontology, palae-

ontological.

Palaeobotany.

Fast participle.

Paragraph; Participle.

Parliament, parliamentary.

Participle.

Participle.

Passive.

Patrick.

Pathological.

Payment.

(Lat. *pater conscripti*), Com-

pt Fathers.

Police-constable; Privy Coun-

Privy Councillor.

Principal Clerk of Session.

Prison.

Printer's Devil.

Protestant Episcopal.

Prince Edward's Island.

Pennsylvania.

Peotecoat.

Pers. Persian; Person. per-

sonal.

per. (Lat. *per annum*), Yearly.

per. (Lat. *per centum*),

the hundred.

Perfect.

Perigee.

[PER.]

Pers. Perspective.

Peruvian.

Peter.

Post.]

M. Past Grand Master.

Pharm. Pharmacy.

(Lat. *philosophia bac alaur*),

Bachelor of Philosophy.

(Lat. *philosophia doctor*),

Doctor of Philosophy.

Philip; Philipians; Philae-

ny, philological.

Trans. Transactions of the

philosophical Society.

Phila. Philadelphia.

Philom. Philomem.

Philol. Philology.

Philos. Philosophy, philosophical.

Pharmac. Pharmician.

Photog. Photography, photo-

graphic, photographer.

Phren., phrenol. Phrenology, phre-

ological.

Phys. Physics, physical; Phys-

iology, physiological.

Physiol. Physiology, physiological.

Piaz., Piz. (Lat. *piazid*), He (or

ana) painted it.

Pi. Peck.

Pi. Place; Plate; Plural.

P.L. Post Laureate.

P.L.B. Poor Law Board.

P.L.C. Poor Law Commissioners.

Piff., Piff. Plaintiff.

Plu. Plural.

Plup. Pluperfect.

Plur. Plural.

P.M. (Lat. *post meridiem*), After-

noon.

P.M. Past Master; Peculiar metre;

Postmaster.

P.M.G. Postmaster-General.

P.O. Post-office.

P.O.C. Peninsular and Oriental

Steam Navigation Company.

Poe. Poetry, poetical.

Pol. Polish.

Polit. Econ. Political Economy.

P.O.O. Post-office order.

Pop. Population.

Port. Portugal, Portuguese.

Poss. Possessive.

Pp. Pages.

Pp. Past participle.

P.P. (Lat. *pater patrie*), Father of

his country.

P.P. Parish priest.

P.P.C. (Fr. *pour prendre congé*), To

take leave. [T.T.L.]

Pph. Pamphlet.

Pr. Present; Priest; Prince.

Pr. par. Present participle.

P.R. (Lat. *Populus Romanus*), The

Roman people.

P.R. Prize Ring.

P.R.A. President of the Royal

Academy.

P.R.C. (Lat. *post Roman conditum*),

After the building of Rome.

[A.U.C.]

Preb. Prebend.

Prof. Prefix, Preface.

Prop. Preposition.

Pres. President, Present.

Pre. Preterite.

Prim. Primary.

Prin. Principal.

Priv. Private.

Pro. [PRON.]

Prob. Problem; Probable, prob-

ably.

Prof. Professor.

Pro. Pronoun; Pronounced;

Pronunciation.

Pro. a. Pronominal adjective.

Prop. Proposition.

Pros. Prosody.

Protem. (Lat. *pro tempore*), For the

time being.

Prov. Proverbs, proverbial, prover-

bially; Provincial, provincially;

Provost.

Provinc. Provincial.

Prox. (Lat. *proximo*), Next of or

the next month.

Ps. Psalm.

P.R.S. President of the Royal So-

cieties.

P.R.S.A. President of the Royal

Scottish Academy.

Prus. Prussia, Prussiao.

P.S. (Lat. *post scriptum*), Post-

script.

P.S. Privy Seal.

Ps., Psa. Psalm, psalms.

Psychol. Psychology.

Pt. Part; Payment; Pilot; Port.

P.T. Post-tow; Pupil teacher.

P.T.O. Please turn over.

Pub. Public; Published, publisher.

Pub. Doc. Public Documents.

P.V. Post village.

Pix. [PIX.]

Pyro., Pyrotech. Pyrotechnics.

Q., Qu. Query; Question.

Q.B. Queen's Bench.

Q.C. Queen's College; Queen's

Council.

Q.d. (Lat. *quod dicat*), As if he

should say.

Q.s. (Lat. *quod est*), Which is.

Q.E.D. (Lat. *quod erat demon-*

strandum), Which was to be proved.

Q.E.F. (Lat. *quod erat faciendum*),

Which was to be done.

Q.E.I. (Lat. *quod erat invenien-*

dum), Which was to be found out.

Q.l. (Lat. *quantum libet*), As much

as you please.

Q.M. Quartermaster.

Q.M. Gen. Quartermaster-General.

Qr. Quarterly; Quire.

Q.S. Quarter Sessions.

Q.s. (Lat. *quantum sufficit*), A suffi-

cient quantity.

Q. Quart.

Qu. Queco; Query; Question.

Quar., quart. Quarterly.

Quar. Mo. Quarto.

Qr. (Lat. *quod vide*), Which see.

Qu. Query.

R. Railway; Résumé; River.

R. (Lat. *rex*), King; (Lat. *regina*),

Queen.

R. (Lat. *recipe*), Take.

R.t. Royal Academy, Royal Acade-

mician; Rear-Admiral; Royal

Arch; Royal Artillery.

Rabb. Rabbinical.

Rad. (Lat. *radix*), Root.

R.A.M. Royal Academy of Music.

R.A.S. Royal Agricultural Society.

R.C. Roman Catholic.

R.D. Rural Dean.

R.F. Royal Engineers; Royal Ex-

change.

R.E. Reformed Episcopal.

Résum. Résumé.

Rec. Receipt.

Recd. Received.

Rept. Receipt.

Ref. Reference.

Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.

Ref. Pres. Reformed Presbyterian.

Reg. Regular.

Reg. Regr. Registrar.

Reg. Regt. Regiment, regimental.

Rel. Religion, religious.

Rel. Pron. Relative Pronoun.

Rem. Remark, remarks.

Rep. Report, Representative.

Rp. Repub. Republic, Republican.

Res. Resolution.

Retd. Returned.

Rev. Revelation; Reverend; Reve-

red; Review; Revise.

Revd. Reverend.

Revs. Reverends.

Rev. Stat. Revised Statutes.

R.H.A. Royal Horse Artillery.

Rhet. Rhetoric, rhetorical.

R.H.S. Royal Humane Society.

R.I. Rhoda Island.

R.I.P. (Lat. *requiescat in pace*),

May he (or she) rest in peace.

Riv. River.

R.M. Royal Mail; Royal Marines.

R.M.A. Royal Marine Artillery;

Royal Military Asylum.

R.M.L.I. Royal Marine Light In-

fantry.

R.N. Royal Navy.

R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.

R.O. Receiving Office.

Robt. Robert.

Rom. Roman; Romaos.

Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.

R.P. Regius Professor.

R.R. Right Reverend.

R.R. Railroad.

R.S.A. Royal Scottish Academy.

R.S.P.C.A. Royal Society for the

Prevention of Cruelty to Ani-

mals.

R.S.E. Royal Society of Edinburgh.

R.S.L. Royal Society of London.

R.S.O. Receiving sub-office.

R.S.V.P. (Fr. *Répondez s'il vous*

plait), Please reply.

Rt. Right.

Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.

Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.

R.T.S. Religious Tract Society.

Rt. Wfl. Right Worshipful.

Russ. Russia, Russian.

R.V. Revised Version; Ride Vol-

unteers.

R.W. Right Worshipful, Right

Worthy.

R.W.D.G.M. Right Worshipful De-

puty Grand Master.

R.W.G.M. Right Worshipful Grand

Master.

R.W.G.R. Right Worthy Grand

Representative.

R.W.G.S. Right Worthy Grand

Secretary.

S.S. Saints. S.S. Sunday School. S.S.C. Solicitor before the Supreme Court. S.S.E. South-south-east. S.S.W. South-south-west. S. Salot; Stone; Strait; Street. st. (Lat. <i>stet</i>). Let it stand (in printing). Stat. Statute, statutes; statutory. St. Sons of Temperance. St.B. Bachelor of Sacred Theology. St.D. (Lat. <i>sacra theologia doctor</i>), Doctor of Divinity. ster., stg. Sterling. St. L. St. Louis. St.P. (Lat. <i>sacra theologia professor</i>), Professor of Theology. Str. Steamer, steam vessel. Subj. Subjunctive. Subst. Substantiva; Substitu'ta. Subj. Subj. Sub. Got. Sub-Gothic. Sur., Sund. Sunday. Sup. Superior; Superiatis; Suppliment; Supploe. Sup. C. Supreme Court. Supl. Superintendent. Sur., Surg. Surgeon, surgery. Sur-gen. Surgeon-general. Surv. Surveying, surveyor. Surv-gen. Surveyor-general. St. (Lat. <i>sub voce</i>), Under the word or title. S.W. Seolor Wardan; South-west. Sw. Sweden, Swedish. Switz. Switzerland. Syn. Synonym, synonymous. Synop. Synopsis. Syr. Syria, Syriac; syrup. T. Teoor; Ton; Tun; Tuesday. T.A.B. Total Abstinence Brotherhood. Tab. Table, tabular statement. Tan. Tangeot. Tart. Tartaric. Tech. Technical, technically. Tenn. Tennessee. Term. Termination. Teut. Teutonic. Tex. Texas. Text rec. (Lat. <i>textus receptus</i>), The received text. Th. Thomas; Thursday.	Theo. Theore. Theol. Theology. Theor. Theorum. Theos. Theosolonia. Thos. Thos. Thos., Thos., Thos. Thursday. T.H.W.M. Trinity high-water mark. Ther. Theria. Tim. Timothy. Tit. Title; Titus. T.O. Turn over. Tob. Tobit. Tom. Tom; volume. Tonn. Tonnage. Topog. Topography, topographical. Top. Township. Tr. Translation, translator, translation; Transpose; Treasurer; Trustee. Trans. Transaction; Translation, translator, translated. Trav. Travels. Trig. Trigonometry, trigonometrical. Trin. Trinity. Ts. Texas. T.T.L. To take leave. [P.P.C.] Tu., Tues. Tuesday. Turk. Turkey, Turkish. Typ. Typographer. Typog. Typography, typographical. U.C. (Lat. <i>urbis condite</i>) From the building of the city—Rome. [A.U.C.] Ut. Utah. U.J.D. [J.U.D.] U.K. United Kingdom. U.K.A. Ulster King at Arms; United Kingdom Alliance. Ult. (Lat. <i>ultimo</i>) Last, of the last month. un. Unmarried. Unit. Unitarian. Univ. University. Up. Upper. U.P. United Presbyterian. U.S. United States. U.S. (Lat. <i>ut supra</i>), As above. U.S.A. United States of America; United States Army. U.S.L. United States Legation. U.S.M. United States mail; United States marine. U.S.M.A. United States Military Academy.	U.S.N. United States Navy. U.S.N.A. United States Naval Academy. U.S.S. United States Senate; United States ship or steamer. U.S.S.C. United States Supreme Court. Us. Usual, usually. V. Verb; Verse; Victoria, Violin. V. (Lat. <i>versus</i>), Against. V. (Lat. <i>vide</i>), See. V.A. Vice; Apostolic; Vice-admiral. Va. Virginia. Val. Valve; value. Var. Variety. Vat. Vatican. Vaux. Verb auxiliary. V.C. Vice-chancellor; Victoria Cross. V. def. Verb defective. V.D.M. (Lat. <i>Verbum Dei Minister</i>), Minister of the Word of God. Ven. Venerable. V.G. Vicar-general. Vg. (Lat. <i>verbi gratia</i>), For the sake of example. V.I. Verb intransitive. Vice-pres. Vice-president. Vid. (Lat. <i>vide</i>), See. V. imp. Verb impersonal. V. irr. Verb irregular. Viz. Visc. Viscount. Viz. (Lat. <i>videlicet</i>), Namely; to wit. [Oz.] Vn. Verb nauter. Voc. Vocative. Vol. Volume. Vols. Volumes. V.P. Vice-President. V.R. (Lat. <i>Victoria Regina</i>), Queen Victoria. Vr. Verb reflexive. V. Rev. Very Reverend. Vs. (Lat. <i>versus</i>), Against. V.S. Veterinary surgeon. Vt. Verb transitive. Vt. Vermont. Vul. Vulg. Vulgate. Vulg. Vulgar, vulgarly. vul. (Lat. <i>varie lectiones</i>), Various readings. W. Wednesday; Week; Welsh; West, western. Wall. Wallach. Wallachian.	Walt. Walter. Wash. Washington. W.C. Water closet. W.C.A. Women's Christian Association. W.C.T.U. Women's Christian Temperance Union. Wed. Wednesday. Wel. Welsh. w.f. Wrong font (in printing). Wharf. Wharf. W.I. West Indies; West. Wis. Wisconsin. Wk. Week. W. Long. West Longitude. Wm. William. W.M. Worshipful Master. W.N.W. West-north-west. Wp. Worship. Wysht. Worshipful. W.S. Writer to the Signet. W.S.W. West-south-west. Wt. Weight. W. Va. West Virginia. Wyo. Wyoming. X Christ. Xmas. Christmas. Xn. Christian. Xxy. Christianity. Xp. Christ. Xp. Christ. Xp. Christ. Y. Year. Yd. Yard. Yds. Yards. Ye The; Thee. Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Association. Y.P.S.C.E. Young People of Christian Endeavor. Yr. Year; Younger; Yours. Ys. Years; Yours. Y.W.C.A. Young Women's Association. Zach. Zachary. Zech. Zechariah. Zeph. Zephaniah. Z.G. Zoo. Zoological Garden. Zoochem. Zoochemistry. Zoog. Zoogeography. Zool. Zoology, zoologist.
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COLLOQUIAL AND SLANG WORDS AND PHRASES.

CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM MODERN AMERICAN COLLOQUIAL EXPRESSIONS.

A.

Above one's head. Beyond one's power.

Abscond. To run away; to abscond.

According to Gunter. Correctly performed.

Acknowledge the corn. To confess a charge.

Across lots. By a short way.

Alawife. A herring.

All-fired. Excessively.

All-arts. The leavings of glasses poured together and sold cheap.

All-to-smash. Smashed to pieces; completely ruined.

Alley. The place where the game of ten-pins is played; an ornamental marble, used in the game of "marbles."

Allow. To assert.

Almighty dollar. The power of money.

Among the missing. Absent; vanished.

Anxious seat. A state of concern about one's spiritual or temporal welfare.

Any how you can fix it. At any rate whatever.

Appreciate. To raise the value of.

Argufy. To argue.

Arkansas toothpick. A bowie-knife. As long as. Because; since. "We'll come, as long as it's pleasant."

Awful. Disagreeable; detestable; very great.

Awfully. Excessively.

B.

Back country. The backwoods; the frontier settlements.

Back down. To recede from one's position.

Back out. To refuse to keep an agreement; to retreat.

Back seat. To take a. To decrease in importance.

Back track. To take the. To retrace; retrace one's steps.

Back water. To. To withdraw; to retreat.

Backing and filling. Wavering; indecision.

Backwoods. The partly cleared Western settlements.

Backwoodman. An inhabitant of the backwoods.

Bagasse. The compressed sugar-cane stalks. Called also "cane-trash."

Baggage-smasher. A railroad porter. So called from his reckless handling of trunks.

Balance. The remainder.

Ballot-box stuffing. Putting spurious votes into the ballot-box at an election.

Bang up. First class; fine in appearance.

Barbecue. A hog roasted whole; an open-air meeting with dinner or refreshments.

Bark a tree. To. To cut out a circle of bark for the purpose of killing a tree.

Bark up the wrong tree. To. To be on the wrong track; to make a mistake.

Barrens. Elevated lands on which grow small trees, but no useful timber.

Beach combers. The long waves rolling on shore from the ocean.

Be a hand. To. To assist; to make haste.

Bear the market. To. To reduce the market value of stocks or securities.

Beat. To. To excel; to defraud; to cheat.

Beat all hollow. To. To excel completely.

Beat out. Exhausted.

Bee-line. The shortest line between two points; the course of a bee's flight.

Bender. A spree; a frolic; as, "To go on a bender."

Between hay and grass. Between two stages of development, as boyhood and manhood.

B'hoys. Noisy young men of the lower ranks of society. Applied in New York City.

Big bug. An important personage.

Big figure. On a large scale.

Big head. Applied to a person of self-importance; the after-effects of a debauch.

Biggest toad in the paddie. The most consequential person in a group.

Blime by. By-and-by.

Blackmail. Money extorted by threats of exposure or of accusing one of a crime.

Blatherskite. A blustering, noisy fellow.

Blaze. To. To mark a tree by notching or cutting.

Blizzard. A violent snow-squall.

Blow. To. To boast; to brag.

Blow out. To. To talk violently or abusively.

Blow up. To. To scold a person.

Blue laws. The former puritanical laws of New England.

Bine nose. A native of Nova Scotia.

Bluff. To. To disguise with a gruff answer; to deter by frightening.

Bluff on poker. To. To bet on a worthless hand as if it were good.

Bob. To. To fish for eels with a bob, or knot of worms on a string.

Bolled shirt. A white shirt.

Bolt. To. To withdraw suddenly from a political party; to leave hastily.

Bone. To. To apply closely to an object; to question persistently.

Bonny-clabber. Milk turned sour and thick.

Boost. To. To lift by pushing.

Boot. To. To kick.

Boss. To. To superintend; to rule over.

Bottom dollar. The last dollar.

Bottom lands. Flat lands bordering the Western rivers.

Bounce. To. To eject with force.

Bonny-jumper. One who runs away after receiving a bounty.

Brash. Brittle.

Break down. To. To be overcome by emotion or weakness.

Break out in a new spot. To. To begin in some new way.

Brick in the hat. To have a. To walk unsteadily from intoxication.

Brother Jonathan. A designation applied to natives of the United States.

Back. To. Applied to horses that seek to dismount their riders by jumping and kicking, or to animals that thrust with head or horns.

Back fever. Agitation of amateur hunters when seeing game (especially deer).

Buckra. A white man. (A negro term.)

Bug juice. Poor whiskey.

Bunk. To. To retire to bed.

Bunkum, talking for. Talking for one's constituents. Taken from a member of Congress who acknowledged he was talking for Buncombe—his home county.

Burn up. To. To burn down.

Bushwhacker. One accustomed to bush travelling, a raw countryman.

But. To. To fall in business.

C.

Caboodle. The whole. The whole number.

Cache. To. To conceal by burying.

Cackhunk. The sound made by the fall of a heavy body.

Calentate. To. To suppose; to intend.

Callithumpian entertainment. A serenade of unmelodious noises, often given to the newly married.

Call loans. Loans payable on demand.

Can't come it. Not able to accomplish it.

Cap all. To. To reach a climax; to surpass all.

Cap the climax. To. [TO CAP ALL.]

Carpet-baggers. A name given to office-seeking politicians in the Southern States after the Civil War.

Carry away. To. To move to enthusiasm or emotion.

Carry on. To. To make merry; to riot or frolic.

Carry stock. To. To retain stock till an opportunity offers for profitable sale.

Catch a weasel asleep. To. To surprise a watchful or cunning person.

Caucus. A private meeting of party leaders.

Caution. To be a. To be a warning.

Cave in. To. To yield to the pressure of adverse circumstances.

Cavort. To. To prance or caper.

Chain lightning. Strong whiskey.

Chaw up. To. To defeat; to demolish; to discomfit.

Chicken fixings. A dish of prepared chicken.

Chip in. To. To contribute.

Chuck full. Entirely full. [Also CROCK FULL.]

Claim jumping. Violently seizing another's claim—a mining term.

Clam-shell. The lips, the mouth; as, "Shut your clam-shell."

Clean thing, The. The honorable action.

Clear out, To. To depart; to decamp.

Coddish aristocracy. The newly rich and ostentatious.

Come around, To. To yield to persuasion; to coax or wheedle.

Come it strong, To. To act with vigor.

Come off the perch. Cease exaggeration; talk sensibly.

Come over, To. To deceive; to gain an unfair advantage.

Come up to the chalk line, To. To fulfil one's promise; to do one's duty.

Completed. Of a certain complexion.

Confidence man. A swindler.

Contraband. A name applied to the Southern negro during the Civil War.

Contraption. A contrivance or device.

Coon's age. A long but indefinite time.

Corduroy road. A road constructed with logs laid side by side over a swampy place.

Corn dodger. A kind of cake made of Indian corn and baked very hard.

Corn juice. Whiskey.

Corn pone. Corn bread of a superior kind, made with milk and eggs.

Corn shuck. Corn husk.

Corned. Drunk.

Corner, To. To get the advantage in an argument or operation.

Corner the market, To. To buy up a large amount of stock so as to gain the advantage in speculative operations.

Corporal's guard. A small body of individuals.

Cotton to, To. To flatter.

Counter-jumper. A clerk in a retail store.

Cowboy. One who has care of cattle on a ranch.

Crack on, To. To act with energy.

Crawfish, To. To retract an assertion ungraciously.

Crooked whiskey. Whiskey on which no tax has been paid.

Crush hat. A soft felt hat.

Curb-stone brokers. Irregular stock jobbers who do their business in the street.

Curlicues. Boyish tricks; capers.

Cut a dash, To. To make one's self appear of importance.

Cut a splurge, To. [CUT A DASH.]

Cut a swathe, To. To attract attention by display. [CUT A DASH.]

Cut dirt, To. To run; to go fast.

Cut it too fat, To. To run to excess; to overdo.

Cut stick, To. To decamp in haste; to run away.

Cut under, To. To undersell.

Cut up, To. To treat brusquely; to act merrily or riotously.

Cut up shins, To. To play tricks; to frolic.

Cute. Acute, sharp, keen.

D.

Dander. Dandruff; to get one's dander up, to get into a passion.

Darky. A negro.

Dead beat. An impostor; a loafer.

Dead beat. Worn out; exhausted.

Dead broke. Penniless.

Dead head. One who secures a benefit without paying for it.

Dead horse. Work paid for before it is performed.

Dead set. Resolute, determined.

Dead set. Unyielding opposition; determined effort.

Death on, To be. To be master of or exceedingly fond of something.

Dig out, To. To run away.

Dipsey. The sinker of a fishing-line.

Disgruntled. Annoyed, disappointed.

Divy. One's share in a payment. (Sometimes spelled "Divvy." From Dividend.)

Divy, To. To make a division.

Do tell! An exclamation signifying "Indeed! Such things be!"

Doctor, To. To alter or falsify (as a report).

Dodger. A hard baked cake of bread or biscuit; a small adv. using circular.

Dog, To. To haunt one's steps; to follow persistently.

Dogged. A mild oath; as, "I'll be dogged if I do."

Doggerly. A low drinking-house.

Dog's age. [COON'S AGE.]

Don't amount to much. A person of no importance.

Don't see it. Failure to perceive the force of an argument.

Dough-face. A person of varying principles; a trickster.

Down East. New England.

Down-Easter. A New-Englander.

Down upon. Opposed to; disapproving.

Draw a bead, To. To take aim with a fire-arm.

Drive at, To. To be engaged in or to have in view; as, "What are you driving at?"

Drummer. A travelling commercial salesman.

Dug-out. A boat or canoe hewn out of a large log.

Dust, To. To depart in haste.

Dyed in the wool. Ingrained; ineradicable.

E.

Eat crow, To. To perform a disagreeable task.

Eat dirt, To. To be forced to recede from a position.

E'enmost. Almost.

Egg on, To. To urge on; to incite.

Every which way. In all ways at once.

Expect, To. To think; to imagine.

Eyes skinned (or peeced), To keep one's. To be keenly alert; to be watchful.

F.

Face the music, To. To meet the emergency.

Fair and square. Correct; honest; honorable.

Fair shake. An even chance; a satisfactory bargain.

Falling weather. Rain, snow, or hail.

Fen. A prohibitory term used by boys in their games; as, "Fen play," equivalent to "I forbid you to play."

Fetch up, To. To stop suddenly.

Fight (or buck) the tiger, To. To play at faro or other games of chance.

Figure on, To. To anticipate; to expect or trust in.

Filibuster. A freebooter.

Fippenny bit; Flip. Fivepence; formerly the vulgar name for the Spanish half-real.

Fire away. To begin; to go on with an affair.

Fire-eater. A hot-headed individual. Applied to pugnacious Southerners.

Fire-water. Alcoholic spirits (an Indian term).

First-rate. Of 1st quality.

First-swathe. Superior quality.

Fix, To. To settle the business. Often used threateningly; as, "I'll fix him."

Fix one's flint, To. [To Fix.]

Fixings. Embellishments, preparations; garnishings; objects generally.

Fizzle. A ridiculous failure; tempt which ends ignominiously.

Flash in the pan. An abortive tempt.

Flatboat. A rude vessel formerly in transporting produce down the Mississippi River.

Flatbroke. Bankrupt; penniless.

Flat-footed. Downright; positive.

Fiummex, To. To give up; effort; to die.

Flunk, To. To retract in a cowardly manner; to fail in an examination.

Fly around, To. To move about excitedly; to lose one's temper.

Fly off the handle, To. To lose one's temper.

Flyer, To take a. To make a dash.

Fork over, To. To pay or (Sometimes Fork Up.)

Free to say (or confess). To acknowledge.

Freese out, To. To force out enterprise or company by some trick.

Freese to, To. To cling to one's opinion.

Full swing. To the greatest at full speed.

Funk out, To. To retract in a cowardly way.

G.

Gallinipper. An insect pest biting the mosquito, but much larger.

Galoot. A worthless fellow.

Gerrymandering. Arranging political divisions of a State so that party may obtain an advantage over opponents.

Get a move on, To. To hasten active in any effort.

Get one's back up, To. To anger.

Get religion, To. To become religious.

Get the mitten, To. To be deceived as a lover.

Get the wrong pig by the tail. To make a mistake in selecting a person for any purpose.

G'hail. A slang term for a greeting corresponding to *Hi*.

Give out, To. To become exhausted.

Go ahead, To. To proceed with business or affair.

Go back on one, To. To prove untrue to one's interests; to break faith.

Go for, To. To attack; to begin to fight.

Go in for, To. To advocate.

Go it alone, To. To attempt without assistance.

Go it blind, To. To chance something without having calculated the odds.

Go it strong, To. To act courageously.

Go it with a rush, To. To do something quickly.

Go off. To expire; to swoon.

Go the big figure, To. To do business on a large scale.

Go the whole figure, To. To do to the utmost extent.

Go the whole hog, To. To do something thoroughly.

Go through, To. To journey through.

Go through the mill, To. To experience, especially through loss or difficulties.

Go to grass! Get out! Away!

Go to smash, To. To be completely ruined in business.

Go to the bad, To. To go to ruin; to engage in wicked habits.

Go under, To. To fail; to be ruined.

Go up, To. To be destroyed or ruined.

Go up the spout, To. [To go up the spout.]

Gobble up, To. To seize with avidity.
Gobbler. A male turkey.
Good case (or case or good). Past hope or recovery.

Geneness. A sensation of weakness.
Gener. A doomed person.
Good as wheat. Of the very best quality.

Gouge, To. To cheat or defraud.
Grab game. A mode of swindling in which the stakes at a bet are "grabbed" and run off with; generally, to steal and make off with booty.

Grass-widow. A wife living apart from her husband.
Grosser. A name given to Mexicans.
Green-goods. Counterfeit money.

Gritty. Courageous; pugnacious; spirited.

Ground-hog. A woodchuck.
Ground-hog day. February 2, on which day, if the ground-hog see his shadow on emerging from his hole, a continuance of cold weather is predicted.

Grawler. A receptacle for conveying beer; a pitcher or can.

Guess, To. To believe, suppose, think, etc.

Gumption. Common sense; worldly wisdom.

Gutter-snipe. An irregular broker. [CURSTONE BAKER.]

H.

Hada toughter. Ought not to.
Hail from, To. To be a native or resident of.

Half-cooked. Prematurely; as, "He went off half-cooked."

Handle, To. To be able to manage or to cope with.

Hand-running. In succession.

Hang. The knock of; as, "I can't get the hang of the thing."

Hang fire, To. To fail to accomplish a purpose.

Hang out, To. To reside or frequent.

Happen in, To. To make a casual call.

Happy as a clam. Very happy.

Hard case. A worthless fellow; a drunkard.

Hard pushed. In great difficulty.

Hard row to hoe. Difficult or disagreeable of accomplishment.

Hard up. In bad condition financially.

Hardshell Baptists. The anti-missionary Baptists.

Hatchet, To bury the. To make peace.

Haze, To. To play practical jokes on, as in college.

Head off, To. To intercept; to get before.

Hearty as a buck. A hunter's phrase, now common.

Heceter. A loafer; a hanger-on.

Heft, To. To try the weight of a thing by lifting.

Hickory shirt. A shirt of heavy twilled cotton—so called from its strength.

High jinks. Ridiculous capers.

Highlander. A Chinese assassin employed by the Chinese companies to kill obnoxious individuals.

Highfalutin. Extravagant talk.

Hitch, To. To agree.

Hitch horses. [To HITCH.]

Hoe cake. A cake of Indian meal, baked before the fire.

Hoe one's row, To. To perform one's share of an undertaking.

Hoe-down. A hilarious dancing party.

Hog and Hominy. Pork and Indian corn—the staple articles of food in some districts of this country.

Hold on, To. To wait; to cease for a short time.

Italien before one is out of the woods, To. To rejoice prematurely, before the difficulty is overcome.

Hoodlum. A city rowdy.

Hook, To. To steal.

Hopping mad. Violently angry.

Horn. A drink of liquor.

Hoed, in a. A phrase used to negative a falsehood; as, "I'll give it to you, in a hoed."

Howdy. A contraction for "How do you do?"

How's that for high? What do you think of that?

Huckleberry above one's persimmon. To be above one's ability.

Hunk. A large piece or slice; a big lump.

Hunkers. Those who cling to the old homestead, or to old principles (New York politics).

Hunkidori. Excellent; first-class.

Hurry up the cakes. Make haste.

Hureygraph. Something written or sketched in a hurry.

Hush up, To. To cease talking.

Husking. Stripping the husk from Indian corn. [SHUCKING.]

Hypo. Contraction for "hypochondria."

I.

I want to know! An exclamation of surprise, meaning, indeed! Is it possible!

Indian file. One after another; in single file.

Indian gift. An object given and taken away again.

Indian summer. The pleasant weather usually occurring in this country in late autumn.

Irish. Temper; anger; as, "Don't get your Irish up."

J.

Jab, To. To strike or thrust.

Jackass rabbit. A rabbit of the Western plains—so called from its very long ears.

Jack-at-a-pinch. As a last resort.

Jag. A small load; specif., intoxication.

Jam up. Capital; prime.

Jamboree. A carouse or frolic.

Jayhawker. A name given during the Civil War to some of the guerillas of the Western States.

Jerked beef. Beef dried in the open air.

Jig is up, The. The matter is settled; the game is up; it is all over.

Jim-jams. Madness caused by alcoholism.

Johnny cake. A cake made of Indian meal mixed with water or milk.

Jugful. A great quantity. *Not by a jugful* = not on any account.

Jump a claim, To. To obtain possession of a mining claim in an illegal manner.

Jump bail, To. To violate a bail bond.

K.

Keckug; Keckug. The noise made by a leap into the water.

Keel over, To. To faint or swoon; to be upset.

Keenee. A shrewd person; sharp at a bargain.

Keep a stiff upper lip, To. To keep up one's courage; to remain firm.

Keep company, To. To pay court to a lady, visiting her frequently.

Kenption fit. A state of ludicrous excitement.

Kick, To. To jilt a suitor; to object vigorously; to find fault or grumble.

Kick up a row, To. To produce a fight or uproar.

Kid. A young child.

Kinder. In a manner; as it were.

Kinder soier. Somehow; rather.

Kinky. Queer; crotchety.

Knee-high to a mosquito. An extravagant expression of extreme smallness of stature. Also, *Knee-high to a grasshopper.*

Kniekerbocker. A descendant of one of the old Dutch families of New York.

Knock around, To. To wander about aimlessly.

Knock down and drag out. A fight carried to extremity.

Knock down, To. To embelish; to plier.

Knock off, To. To deduct; to give a relate.

Knocked into a cocked hat. Utterly spoiled; crushed out of shape.

Kris Kingle. A corruption of *Christ Kindeln*, the infant Christ.

L.

Lam (or lambaste), To. To beat thoroughly; to give a sound drubbing.

Lame duck. A name given to a speculative operator unable to meet his engagements; one fully insolvent is called a *dead duck*.

Land of Steady Habits. New England; Connecticut specifically.

Land's sake! A euphemism for *Lord's sake!*

Laceup. To beat; to flog.

Latter-day Maitns. A title assumed by the Mormons.

Law sakes! An expression of surprise.

Lawing. Entering into litigation.

Lay for, To. To waylay to seek to entrap.

Lay on thick, To. To flatter grossly.

Leave out in the cold, To. To deprive of some benefit. [FREEZE OUT.]

Leg to stand on. Resource. "He has not a leg to stand on" = He is destitute of resources.

Leg-puller. One who obtains some favor by wheedling.

Let on, To. To mention; to communicate; to prevaricate.

Let out, To. To disclose.

Let slide, To. To let go.

Let up, To. To cease.

Levet beat. Extreme effort.

Lickety-split. At a very rapid pace.

Lift one's hair. To scalp one.

Light out, To. To abscond; to run away.

Light-wood. Fat-pine knots; used as torches.

Like a book. To know one thoroughly.

Liner. A steamer of one of the transatlantic passenger lines.

Litquor, To. To take a drink.

Little end of the horn. An expression indicating ridiculous failure.

Live out, To. To occupy the place of a servant.

Lobby. The persons who frequent the lobby of a house of legislature to influence legislation.

Lobby, To. To attempt to influence the members of a legislature.

Log-rolling. Dishonest methods in politics.

Lope. A contraction from gallop.

Luddy manny. A corruption of "Lord have mercy."

Lummox. A heavy, stupid fellow.

Lynch, To. To execute without a legal trial.

Lynch law. Mob law.

M.

Ma'am school. A school taught by a woman.

Machine. A fire engine.

Machine politician. Underhand management by political leaders.

Mad. Very angry.

Make a move, To. To take a step in regard to an affair.

Make a raise, To. To secure money for one's use.

Make one's manners, To. To curtsy; to bow.

Make one's mark, To. To be successful in affairs.

Make one's pile, To. To grow wealthy.

Make one's self scarce, To. To decamp; to depart.

Make the fur fly, To. To chastise severely.

Make tracks, To. To abscond hastily; to run away.

Market truck. Vegetables brought to market.

Middling well. Tolerably well.

Mighty. Exceedingly; very.

Mind, To. To remember.

Mitten, To give the. To dismiss a suitor.

Mobocracy. The rule of the mob.

Mock auction. A pretended auction to entrap country people.

Molly t'otten-tatt. A hare.

Monkey-chines. Monkey-like antics.

Moonshiner. A distiller of illicit whiskey.

Money, To. To decamp; to leave in haste.

Move, To. To change one's residence; to remove.

Mud silt. The laboring classes, as the substratum of society.

Murphy. An "Irish" potato.

Muss. A state of confusion; a squabble; a row.

Muss, To. To disarrange.

Mustang. The wild horse of the prairies.

Mutton-head. A stupid fellow.

N.

Nail, To. To arrest; to secure; to disprove.

Nary. A corruption of "ne'er a," as, *nary one*—never a one.

Nary red. Without a red cent; penniless.

Native-born. Indigenous.

Near. Miserly.

Never say die. Never despair.

Nigger heads. The tussocks, or knotted masses of roots, which project above the surface of a swamp.

Nigh unto. Nigh upon; nearly; almost.

Nip. A drink of liquor.

Nip and Tuck. Sharp rivalry; tit for tat.

No account. Of no value; worthless.

No how. By no means.

No two ways about it. Certain; fixed; beyond doubt.

None of my funeral. It does not concern me.

Nubbins. Imperfectly formed ears of Indian corn.

Nullification. An attempt by a State to nullify a national law.

Nullifier. One who believes in the right of a State to resist a law enacted by Congress.

O.

Oak barrens. Straggling forests of stunted oak trees growing in very poor soil.

Oak openings. Forests of small, thinly-scattered oak trees.

Odd stick. An eccentric individual.

Off one's base. In error; on a wrong course.

Off the handle. Excited; in a passion.

Off the helve. [OFF THE HANDLE.]

Old coon. A cunning political manager.

Old bean. A familiar expression in addressing a person; equivalent to "old fellow."

Old man. A disrespectful term for one's father or employer.

Old rye. Old whiskey distilled from rye.

Old scratch. Satan.

Old soldiers. Tobacco that has been chewed; the butts of cigars.

One-horse. Of inferior degree or quality.

Over the left. An expression giving an opposite meaning; an affirmation; as, "He'll get it, *over the left*"—He will not get it.

Overlough, To. To neglect, to pass over, to omit.

Owdacious. Audacious.

P.

Paddle one's own canoe, To. To act independently; to make one's own way.

Painter. A corruption of panther.

Pais face. An Indian name for the whites.

Pan out, To. To prove of value.

Pass in one's checks, To. To die; to settle life's account.

Patron. One to whom a landed estate was granted by the old Dutch government of New York.

Pay dirt. Gold-bearing earth; figuratively, anything yielding remuneration.

Peach, To. To betray one's companions in some misdeed.

Peert; peart. Brisk, lively.

Peg away, To. To work continuously.

Pegged out. Exhausted.

Pesky. Plaguey; confounded.

Peter Funk. A person employed to bid up the price of articles at petty or mock auctions.

Peter out, To. To dwindle away; to become exhausted by degrees.

Pienysue. A small silver coin once used in Louisiana; hence, anything mean, parsimonious, or small.

Pickaninny. A negro name for an infant.

Pite. The amount of a person's wealth.

Pill. A term of contempt; as, "He is a fine pill."

Pine barrens. Level, sandy tracts in the South, covered with pine trees.

Pinery. A place where pine trees grow; a forest of pines.

Pipe, To. To act the spy upon.

Pipe-laying. Arranging for a political campaign or a business affair. The term implies trickery or dishonesty.

Pitch in, To. To enter into an affair, usually a fight.

Place, To. To recall in memory; to recognize; as, "I can't *place* the man;" i. e. fail to recollect him.

Plaguey sight. A great deal.

Plank, To. To tender; to offer.

Planked shad. A shad nailed to a plank and roasted; an epicurean mode of cooking this fish.

Played out. Used up; exhausted.

Plug-ugly. A Baltimore rowdy.

Plumb-centre. Directly at the centre, in shooting at a mark.

Poke fun, To. To make sport of.

Pony up, To. [To Fork Over.]

Poor white folks. The lower classes of Southern whites.

Pop corn, To. To parch Indian corn till it bursts open.

Possum, To play. To attempt to deceive by feigning death; to make a false pretence.

Post, To. To give full information.

Putter around, To. To occupy self with small affairs.

Powerful. Greatly; exceedingly.

Pow-wow. A council of Indian political conference.

Pow-wow, To. To hold a consultation.

Pre-empt, To. To secure being the first settler upon it.

Pretty considerable. Of some consequence.

Pretty middling. Moderate.

Primp up, To. To decorate fastidiously; to dress finically.

Prospect, To. To seek for metals.

Pull Dick, pull Devil. A contest.

Pull one's leg, To. To secure or loan.

Pull up stakes, To. To change place of residence; to remove or depart.

Pull the wool over one's eyes. To deceive or blind by false pretences.

Put a head on one, To. To break one's head.

Put in ticks, To. To make efforts.

Put it strong, To. To express something forcibly.

Put through, To. To do successfully.

Q.

Quaker guns. Wooden guns to represent real ones.

Qualify, To. To swear to the duties of an office.

Quarters. The negro huts of a plantation.

Quid. A corruption of *quid*.

Quitting bee (or frolic). A blague of women to aid in making quilt. Refreshments and amusement.

R.

Rag off the bush, To take. To excel completely.

Raise, To. To bring up; to induce, etc.

Raise a racket, To. To make or disturbance.

Raise Cain, To. To cause a scene.

Raise one's dander, To. To become angry.

Raising bee. Settling up the building with the aid of neighbors.

Rambunctious. Pugnacious; rousous.

Reckon, To. To think, imagine, etc. Applied to almost every effort.

Red-eye. New raw whiskey.

Right along. Continuously; ceaseless.

Right away; Right off. Immediately.

Right smart. To a considerable extent.

Ring-tailed roarer (or rascal). Quarrelsome brawler.

Rip out, To. To utter vehemently.

Rip-anorter. A noisy, hasty fellow.

Root, hog, or die. Trust to one's efforts.

Rope in, To. To entrap.

Row to hoe. A task to perform.

Row up Salt River, To. signifying political defeat.

Rum-hole. A low drinking place.

Run into the ground, To. To indulge in too greatly.

Run one's face, To. To barge.

Rush it, To. To do a thing hastily.

S.

Salt down (stock or money), To. To retain for future use; to lay aside.
Saphead. A blockhead; a stupid fellow.

Sass. Impudence; impertinence.
Sealswag. A political game formerly applied to those Southerners who affiliated with the Republican party; a worthless fellow.
Seize up, To. To collect; to find; to become owner of.

See-saw. A large beer-glass.
Seest, To. To walk fast; to run.
Seerage, To. To crowd; to squeeze.
Seerapacious. Nice; excellent.

See the elephant, To. To see the sights of a strange place.

Set stars by, To. To hold in esteem.
Settle one's hash, To. To dispose of finally.

Shank's mare, To take, To walk.
Shin it, To. To run off; to decamp.

Shin round, To. To move around briskly.

Shindy. A row; a spree.
Shingle, To hang out one's. To put out a business sign.

Shot. (Shot in the neck.) Intoxicated.
Shut up, To. To cease talking.

Shut up yone clam-shell. Close your mouth.

Shytee. A low lawyer who hangs about the police courts for practice, but has not been admitted to the bar; a base fellow.

Singed out. One whose qualities surpass his appearance.

Sneddiddle, To. To abscond hastily.

Sknak, To. To defeat completely, not allowing an opponent to score a point.

Slate, To make a. To arrange a set of nominations in advance.

Slack as a whistle. Very easy of execution; neatly.

Slack as grease. (SLACK AS A V. UTTER.)
Slack up, To. To make sleek or fine.

Slide, To. To go; begone; to off.
Slip up, To. To be mistaken.

Slip over, To. To go to excess. Used in oratory, etc.

Slope, To. To decamp.
Slump, To. To decrease.

Small potatoes. Insignificant individuals.

Smart chance. A good opportunity.

Smart sprinkle. A good many.

Snake in, To. To drag in.
Snake out, To. To draw out by stealth.

Sneezed at, Not to be. Of no slight importance.

Snock, To. To apply vigorously, to strike with energy.

Soft sawdee. Flattery.

Soft soap, To. To use fulsome flattery.

Soft thing. Anything making large returns for small efforts.

Some pumpkins. Of considerable value.

Soph. A contraction of "sophomore."

Spark, To. To court; to act the lover.

Spell, To. To relieve by taking a turn at work.

Spin street yarn, To. To go gossiping about the streets.

Spot, To. To discover the whereabouts of a person; to identify.

Spreed one's self, To. To put forth one's best efforts.

Spring fever. The listless feeling experienced in the first warm spring weather.

Sneal, To. To betray one's partners in illegal actions.

Slag dance (or party). A dance or party made up of males.

Stamping-ground. The scene of one's exploits; one's favorite place of resort.

Stand up to the rack, To. To abide the consequences of an action.

Stirk, To. To deceive; to trick.

Steel pigeon. A decoy used by the police in entrapping criminals.

Straight up and down. Candid; honest.

Strapped. Out of money.

Streak it. To run at high speed.

Strike it rich (or strike all), To. To be very fortunate.

Storker. A dupe; so unsophisticated fellow.

Surprise party. A company who visits a friend's house without invitation.

T.

Take on, To. To exhibit grief.

Take the back track, To. To recede from a position.

Take the cake, To. To surpass.

Take the rag off, To. [TAKE THE CAKE.]

Take water, To. To recede from an assertion; to acknowledge defeat.

Tell on, To. To expose.

Ten-strike. A fortunate or lucky stroke.

Throw in, To. To contribute to a common purpose.

Tickle, To. To please, to gratify.

Tight squeeze. A difficult position.

Titivate, To. To prink or adorn one's person.

To put tucks (or frills) on. To embellish a story with imaginative additions.

To try it on. To endeavor; to make so attempt.

Too the mack, To. To meet one's obligations.

Tute, To. To carry.

Trot out. To exhibit; to bring forward.

Tuckered out. Exhausted; wearied.

U.

Uncle. A pawnbroker.

Uncle Sam. The United States.

Up a tree. At a loss what to do next; cornered.

Up to snuff. Versed in trickery, etc.

Up to the hub. To the last extreme.

Upper crust (or ten). The highest class of society.

Upper ten. The rich or more aristocratic circles.

Use up, To. To exhaust; to wear out.

V.

Vamosse the ranch, To. To leave the house; to abscond.

W.

Wake snakes. To cause a commotion.

Wake up the wrong passenger, To. To make a mistake as to a person.

Walk chalk, To. To conduct one's self circumspectly.

Walk into, To. To attack; to get the better of.

Walking papers. Dismissal; discharge.

Walk-over. An easy victory.

Whip the devil around a stump, To. To prevaricate; to make deceiving statements.

Whole team. An individual of great energy and force of character.

Wide awake. On the alert.

Wire-pulling. Political management.

Warm fence. A zigzag fence.

Worst kind. To a great degree.

Y.

Yank, To. To jerk or twitch; to pull; to haul out roots.

You bet! An emphatic confirmation of an assertion.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

Avoirdupois Weight.—Used in commercial transactions and in weighing all metals but gold and silver.

24 grains = 1 dram.
 16 drams = 1 ounce.
 16 ounces = 1 pound.
 112 pounds = 1 hundredweight.
 2 hundredweight = 1 ton.
 20 pounds = 1 short hundredwt.
 250 pounds = 1 short ton.
 10 pounds = 1 quintal.
 1 pound = 7000 grains troy.

Apothecaries' Weight.—Used in weighing drugs.

20 grains = 1 scruple.
 3 scruples = 1 dram.
 8 drams = 1 ounce.
 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Apothecaries' Measure.

60 minims = 1 dram.
 8 drams = 1 ounce.
 16 ounces = 1 pint.
 8 pints = 1 gallon.

Troy Weight.—Used in weighing gold, silver, jewelry, etc.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight.
 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce.
 12 ounces = 1 pound.
 1 pound = 5760 grains.

Long Measure.—Used in measuring straight lines and distances.

3 barleycorns = 1 inch.
 12 lines = 1 inch.
 12 inches = 1 foot.
 3 feet = 1 yard.

5½ yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.

40 rods = 1 furlong.

8 furlongs = 1 mile.

3 miles = 1 league.

1.16 statute miles = 1 geographical mile.

60 geographical miles = 1 degree.

60½ statute miles = 1 degree (equatorial, nearly).

3 inches = 1 palm.

9 inches = 1 hand.

12 inches = 1 span.

1½ feet = 1 cubit (Scripture).

6 feet = 1 fathom.

The miles of different nations differ greatly in length, varying from the Swedish mile of 11,703 yards to the English mile of 1760 yards. The Russian verst is 1165 yards; the Chinese li, 625 yards.

Square Measure.—Used in measuring plane surfaces.
 144 square inches . . . = 1 square foot.
 9 square feet . . . = 1 square yard.
 36 square yards . . . = 1 square rod.
 40 square rods . . . = 1 acre.
 640 acres . . . = 1 square mile.

Surveyors' Measure.
 792 inches . . . = 1 link.
 25 links . . . = 1 pole.
 100 links . . . = 1 chain.
 10 chains . . . = 1 furlong.
 8 furlongs, or 80 chains . . . = 1 mile.

Surveyors' Square Measure.
 47,736 square inches . . . = 1 square link.
 2,580 square links . . . = 1 square rod.
 630 square rods . . . = 1 square pole.
 625 square poles . . . = 1 square chain.
 10,000 square chains . . . = 1 square mile.
 2 1/2 square chains . . . = 1 acre.
 10 square chains . . . = 1 acre.

Gunter's Chain.
 792 inches . . . = 1 link.
 100 links . . . = 1 chain, 4 rods, or 22 yards.
 80 chains . . . = 1 mile.

United States Land Measure.
 1 quarter-section . . . = 640 acres.
 1 section . . . = 1 sq. mile, or 640 acres.
 1 township . . . = 36 sections, 36 miles sq., or 36 square miles.

Solid or Cubic Measure.—Used in measuring solid bodies, or spaces having length, breadth, and thickness.
 1728 cubic inches . . . = 1 cubic foot.
 27 cubic feet . . . = 1 cubic yard.
 16 cubic feet . . . = 1 cord foot of wood.
 8 cord feet . . . = 1 cord of wood.
 10 1/2 cubic feet . . . = 1 perch.
 40 cubic feet . . . = 1 ton (U. S. shipping).
 42 cubic feet . . . = 1 ton (B. shipping).
 40 feet round timber . . . = 1 ton or load.
 50 feet hewn timber . . . = 1 ton or load.

Dry Measure.—Used for grain, salt, coal, and generally for all articles not liquid.
 4 gills . . . = 1 pint.
 2 pints . . . = 1 quart.
 4 quarts . . . = 1 peck.
 4 pecks . . . = 1 bushel.
 32 bushels . . . = 1 chaldron.
 4 quarts . . . = 1 gallon (34.9 cu. in.).
 1 bushel (U. S.) . . . = 2150.12 cubic inches.
 1 imperial bushel . . . = 2218.192 cu. inches.
 1 imperial bushel . . . = 1 quarter (English).
 2 imperial bushels . . . = 1 sack (English).
 3 imperial bushels . . . = 1 quarter (English).
 8 quarters . . . = 1 load (English).

Liquid Measure.—Used for liquids, except medicines.
 4 gills . . . = 1 pint.
 2 pints . . . = 1 quart.
 4 quarts . . . = 1 gallon.
 31 1/2 gallons . . . = 1 barrel.
 2 barrels . . . = 1 hogshead.
 2 hogsheads . . . = 1 pipe or butt.
 2 pipes . . . = 1 tun.
 42 gallons . . . = 1 tierce.
 2 tierces . . . = 1 puncheon.

The barrel, hogshead, and pipe vary in capacity in different States and countries and in different industries.

Circular Measure.—Used in measuring the earth's surface, circles, angles, etc.
 60 seconds . . . = 1 minute.
 60 minutes . . . = 1 degree.
 30 degrees . . . = 1 sign.
 12 signs . . . = 1 circle.

Time Measure.—Used to measure duration.
 60 seconds . . . = 1 minute.
 60 minutes . . . = 1 hour.
 24 hours . . . = 1 day.
 7 days . . . = 1 week.
 4 1/2 weeks (average) . . . = 1 month.
 12 months . . . = 1 year.
 365 days . . . = 1 year.
 366 days . . . = 1 leap year.

Mariners' Measure.—Used on ship-board.
 6 feet . . . = 1 fathom.
 120 fathoms . . . = 1 cable-length.
 72 cable-lengths . . . = 1 mile.
 5280 feet . . . = 1 statute mile.
 6076 feet . . . = 1 nautical or geographical mile, or knot.
 3 knots . . . = 1 nautical league.

Cloth Measure.—Used by dealers in cloth, carpets, ribbons, etc.
 2 1/2 inches . . . = 1 nail.
 4 nails . . . = 1 quarter.
 3 quarters . . . = 1 ell Flemish.
 4 quarters . . . = 1 ell English.
 5 quarters . . . = 1 ell French.
 6 quarters . . . = 1 ell French.

Bakers' Weight.
 16 ounces . . . = 1 pound of flour.
 7 pounds . . . = 1 gallon.
 11 pounds . . . = 1 peck or stone.
 8 stones . . . = 1 hundredweight.
 10 stones . . . = 1 boll.
 11 stones . . . = 1 barrel.
 20 stones . . . = 1 sack.

The stone is legally 14 pounds, but varies in practice in different industries. A stone of meat or fish is usually 8 pounds, of cheese, 16 pounds, of hemp, 32 pounds, of glass, 5 pounds.

Wool Weight.
 7 pounds . . . = 1 clove.
 2 cloves . . . = 1 stone.
 2 stones . . . = 1 tod.
 8 1/2 tods . . . = 1 wey.
 2 weys . . . = 1 sack.
 12 sacks . . . = 1 last.

Hay and Straw Weight.
 36 pounds straw . . . = 1 truss.
 36 pounds old hay . . . = 1 truss.
 60 pounds new hay . . . = 1 truss.
 36 trusses . . . = 1 load.

Paper Measure.
 24 sheets . . . = 1 quire.
 10 1/2 quires . . . = 1 token.
 20 quires . . . = 1 ream.
 2 reams . . . = 1 bundle.
 10 reams . . . = 1 bale.

Sizes of Books.—Books are usually designated by the number of folds in a sheet of printing-paper.

Folio . . . 2 leaves or 4 pages = 1 sheet
 Quarto } . . . " " " " = 1 " "
 or 4to } . . . " " " " = 1 " "
 Octavo } . . . " " " " = 1 " "
 or 8vo } . . . " " " " = 1 " "
 Duodecimo } 12 " " " " = 1 " "
 or 12mo. } . . . " " " " = 1 " "
 16mo } 16 " " " " = 1 " "
 18mo } 18 " " " " = 1 " "

And so on for smaller sizes of books.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

12 articles . . . = 1 dozen.
 12 articles . . . = 1 long dozen.
 12 dozen . . . = 1 gross.
 12 gross . . . = 1 great gross.
 20 articles . . . = 1 score.
 5 score . . . = 1 hundred.
 6 score . . . = 1 long hundred.
 80 deals . . . = 1 quarter.
 4 quarters . . . = 1 hundred.
 14 pounds iron or lead . . . = 1 tone.
 2 1/2 tones . . . = 1 pig.
 8 pigs . . . = 1 fother.
 24 1/2 cubic feet of stone . . . = 1 perch.
 10 skins . . . = 1 cicker of hides.
 100 dozen pairs . . . = 1 cicker of gloves.
 60 pairs of shoes . . . = 1 case.
 25 pounds of powder . . . = 1 keg.
 100 pounds of lead . . . = 1 keg.
 100 pounds of dry fish . . . = 1 quintal.
 64 pounds of soap . . . = 1 burlin.
 196 pounds of butter . . . = 1 barrel.
 240 pounds of flour . . . = 1 barrel.
 240 pounds of beef or pork . . . = 1 barrel.
 240 pounds of soap . . . = 1 barrel.
 300 pounds of cement . . . = 1 barrel.
 240 pounds of lime . . . = 1 cask.
 120 pounds of grain . . . = 1 cental.
 8 bushels of salt . . . = 1 hogshead.
 60 pounds of wheat . . . = 1 bushel.
 56 pounds of corn or rye . . . = 1 bushel.
 50 pounds of corn or rye meal . . . = 1 bushel.
 32 pounds of oats . . . = 1 bushel.
 48 pounds of barley . . . = 1 bushel.
 60 pounds of potatoes . . . = 1 bushel.
 140 to 168 pounds of coffee . . . = 1 bag.
 280 pounds of hops . . . = 1 bag.
 168 pounds of rice . . . = 1 bag.
 112 to 168 pounds of sugar . . . = 1 bag.
 15 to 30 pounds of bullion . . . = 1 bar.
 140 pounds of flour . . . = 1 boll.
 2 bolls of flour . . . = 1 sack.
 672 pounds of rice . . . = 1 cask.

100 pounds of tallow . . . = 1 cask.
 224 pounds of coal . . . = 1 ch.
 576 pounds of coal . . . = 1 ch.
 56 pounds of ballast . . . = 1 pic.
 1120 pounds of prunes . . . = 1 pic.
 1120 to 1444 pounds molasses . . . = 1 pic.
 320 pounds of coffee . . . = 1 pic.
 84 pounds of butter . . . = 1 pic.
 24 pounds of cheese . . . = 1 pic.
 20 skins of hides . . . = 1 pic.
 18 lbs. rebs of salt . . . = 1 pic.
 24 barrels of gunpowder . . . = 1 pic.
 60 skins of parchment . . . = 1 pic.
 180 gallons of tar . . . = 1 pic.
 27 1/2 gallons of herring . . . = 1 pic.
 25 gallons of olive oil . . . = 1 pic.
 242 gallons of oil . . . = 1 pic.
 31 gallons of hock . . . = 1 pic.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric or decimal system, known in France, and now adopted in all European countries and in some other United States and Great Britain, has attracted attention from its prominence among systems of weights and measures. It is based upon the unit of length, which is approximately 1/10 of the distance from the equator to the pole, or 3937 inches.

The SQUARE METRE is the unit of area.

The ARE is 100 square metres, the unit of measure for land surfaces.

The STERE, or CUBIC METRE, is the unit of measure for volume.

The LITRE, a cube whose edges are 1/10 of a metre, is the unit of capacity.

The GRAMME, the weight of a cubical water whose edges measure 1/10 of a metre, is the unit of weight.

Long Measure.

1 millimetre = .001 metre = .001
 1 centimetre = .01 " = .39
 1 decimetre = .1 " = .39
 1 metre = 1 " = 39.37
 1 decametre = 10 metres = 39.37
 1 hectometre = 100 " = 393.7
 1 kilometre = 1000 " = 3937
 1 myriametre = 10,000 " = 39,370

Square Measure.

1 centiare = 1 square metre = 1
 1 are = 100 square metres = 1
 1 hectare = 10,000 " = 2.47

Cubic Measure.

1 decistère = 1 stère
 1 stère = 1 cubic metre = 1
 1 decastère = 10 stères = 10

Liquid Measure.

1 centilitre = .01 litre = .01
 1 decilitre = .1 " = .01
 1 litre = 1 " = 1
 1 decalitre = 10 litres = 1
 1 hectolitre = 100 " = 2.64
 1 kilolitre = 1000 " = 26.4
 1 myrialitre = 10,000 " = 264

Weight Measure.

1 milligramme = .001 gramme = .001
 1 centigramme = .01 " = .001
 1 decigramme = .1 " = .001
 1 gramme = 1 " = .001
 1 decagramme = 10 " = .01
 1 hectogramme = 100 " = .1
 1 kilogramme = 1000 " = 2.2
 1 myriagramme = 10,000 " = 22.4
 1 quintal = 50 kilograms = 110
 1 millier = 1000 " = 2240
 1 tonne = 1000 " = 2240

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Amsterdam.

1 centner = 100 pounds = 108.95
 1 ell of Amsterdam . . . = 2.26
 1 " " The Hague . . . = 2.28
 1 " Brabant . . . = 2.30
 1 last of grain . . . = 36.25
 1 alm of wine . . . = 41 ga.

Hamburg.

1 last of grain . . . = 89.64
 1 ell . . . = 1.92
 1 foot . . . = .96
 1 alm of wine . . . = 39.25

Prussia.

1 quintal = 110 pounds = 113.4
 1 ell of cloth . . . = 2.19
 1 foot . . . = 1.03
 1 alm of wine . . . = 18.14
 1 sheffel of grain . . . = 1.56

NAMES OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND THEIR DERIVATION.

Alaska. An Indian title, spelled by the Russian explorers *Alay-eska*, since changed successively to *Alaska*, *Alaksa*, *Alashka*, and *Alaska*. When purchased by the United States several names were proposed, but *Alaska* was adopted at the suggestion of Charles Sumner.

Alabama. A Misogee Indian word, meaning "Here we rest," the name given by the Indians to the principal river of the State, and adopted in 1807 as the state name.

Arkansas. Name adopted in 1819, from its principal river. Arkansas or Arkansas was the title given by the Algonquins to the tribe which called itself *Quappas*. The pronunciation was fixed, by act of the state Legislature in 1861, as "Ar'kuu-saw."

Arizona. There are several derivations suggested: 1st, from an Indian word meaning "sand hills;" 2d, from Aztec *Arizumi*, meaning "silver-bearing;" 3d, from a goddess of the Zuni Indians, named *Arizona*.

California. "*Las Sergas de Esplandian*," a Spanish romance published in 1510, has among its characters a queen named *Calafia*, living in an island kingdom named *California*, which is "rich with gold, diamonds, and pearls." Cortez is supposed to have given this name to the newly-discovered district of Lower California, from his hopes that it would prove a land of gold. Several other derivations have been suggested, but this seems the most probable.

Colorado. Named from its principal river, whose name comes from a Spanish word signifying red or ruddy, the waters being rendered by sand, mud, etc. after heavy rains. But it may possibly have been derived from Vasquez Coronado, who led a Mexican body of explorers hither in 1540.

Connecticut. From the Mohegan Indian word *Quanaucticut*, given to the river, and meaning either "long river" or "river of pines." The Indian word is variously spelled, *Quinetucquet* having the nearest resemblance to Connecticut.

Dakota. So named from the Dakota Indians, a tribal name meaning "allied," and referring to the great confederacy of tribes inhabiting the region. Before this alliance the Dakotas were known as the Sioux.

Delaware. This name was originally—in 1703—given to Delaware Bay, in honor of Lord De la War, governor of Virginia in 1611. The State adopted the name from the bay.

District of Columbia. Columbia is the feminine form of the word *Columbus*, and as such may stand for the emblematic goddess of the country.

Florida. This title was given by Ponce de Leon, who discovered the land on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1513. This day being called by the Spaniards *Fuera Florida*, "Holy Day of Flowers," he called the country Florida.

Georgia. So named in honor of George II., king of England, who established a colony here in 1732.

Idaho. *Edith* has a phrase from the language of the Nez Percé Indians, descriptive of the gleam of the snowy mountain summits in the sunlight, has been Anglicized into Idaho, which is poetically converted into "gem of the mountains."

Illinois. This name was adopted in 1809 from that of the Illinois River. It is said to come from the Indian word *Illini*, "men," and the French termination *ois*, "tribe." A derivation is also suggested from an island in the Mississippi abounding in nuts, and called by the French *île aux noix*, "isle of nuts."

Indiana. This title was adopted from the name Indian, which was applied in 1768 to a tract of land north of the Ohio River, then granted by the Indians to a company of traders.

Iowa. Several derivations are suggested for the name of this State. 1st, the French corruption of *Ayubba*, an Indian word meaning "the shaggy ones;" 2d, a Sioux name of the Pahoia tribe; 3d, the Indian word *Aiowa*, "across, beyond"—as "the tribe beyond the river," corrupted in French to *Aioués*, thence to Iowa.

Kansas. Adopted in 1854, from the name of its principal river, which was so called from the Indian tribe known as *Kansas* or *Kows*, "smoky water." Spelt *Canson*, *Kanson*, *Kanzas*, and finally, by legislative action, *Kansas*.

Kentucky. Adopted in 1792, from its principal river. Trumbull derives it from an Indian word *Kento-tucker*, "at the head of the river." It has also been supposed to come from an Algonquin word meaning "long river," and from *Kentuckehowa*, "long prairie."

Louisiana. Named by La Salle, in 1682, in honor of Louis XIV. king of France.

Maine. Said to have been named by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who obtained a royal grant of land in this region, in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., and to be derived from the French province of Maine, her patrimonial estate. But as there is no proof that she had anything to do with this province, and as the land seems to have been called *The Main* at an earlier date, it is probable that the name originated in the latter term.

Maryland. This State was named from the queen mentioned in connection with Maine, Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. In the patent to Lord Baltimore it was named "*Prosentia*," but the king, on signing the patent, desired that the name

should be changed to *Terra Maria*, "*Mary's Land*," in his queen.

Massachusetts. Several derivations of this word suggested, the most probable being from the Natick Indian *Massawset*, whose approximate meaning is "the place of great hills"—referring to the Blue Mountains.

Michigan. From the name of the lake, Trumbull ascribes to an Indian word meaning "a fish weir." The word *kun* occurs in the Ottawa dialect, and means "fence," ascribed to Algonquin and Chippewa words meaning lake.

Minnesota. This State took its name from St. Peter, whose Indian name was *Minni-sotah*, "muddy (or turbid) water." When admitted as a State the names Chippeway, Jackson, and Washington were proposed.

Mississippi. Name adopted in 1790, from the great river. Its original name of the river in Algonquin, as corrupted French, is *Micht-sbe*, "the father of waters." This successively changed to *Micht-sbe*, *Michispe*, *Mississippi*, *Missisipi*, and finally *Mississippi*, it being thus gradually loaded with consonants. Various other spellings are given.

Missouri. From the Missouri River. The word is a compound from two different languages—*Mis*, a "great," and *Sour*, Dakota, "muddy." Other derivations given, as Dakota *Miané-cho-ha*, "muddy water."

Montana. From Spanish *Montaña*, "a mountain." It was suggested to Hon. James Ashley, chairman of the Committee on Territories, in 1864, and applies to the mountainous character of the region embraced.

Nebraska. This name is derived from the Indian name *Ne-bras*, "shallow water" or "water."

Nevada. From the Sierra Nevada Mountains. *Serrated*, *Nevada*, "snowy;" thence "snowy mountain."

New Hampshire. So named by John Mason, who gave title to this province in 1630, from the county of Hants, England, of whose town of Portsmouth he was governor.

New Jersey. In 1664, when this district was conveyed to Duke of York by Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, the conveyance provided that it should be called "New Jersey or New Jersey." In compliment to Carteret, who defended the Isle of Jersey against the parliamentaries.

New Mexico. Named to distinguish it from "Old Mexico," the name comes from that of the Aztec deity "Maxtli," the name was changed to *Nova Mexicana* by Antonio de Espejo, date of the settlement of Santa Fé.

New York. This name was given in compliment to William of Orange, afterward James II., to whom the province was granted in 1664.

North Carolina. The name Carolana was given to the district later known as "The Carolinas" was suggested by the name of Charles IX. of France. The name was preserved, with a slight change of spelling, by Charles II. of England. The colony was afterward divided into North and South Carolina.

Ohio. So named from the Ohio River. The word is derived, from Iroquois *Oho*, "beautiful;" from *Ohio*, "stream white with froth;" and from Seneca *Ochewa*, "beautiful river."

Oregon. This title is derived from the Spanish name *Origen*, which grows on the banks of the Columbia River, which hence is called the *Oregonia*. The word was corrupted by the English, and eventually applied, as Oregon, to the State. Derivations have been suggested.

Pennsylvania. William Penn's first purpose was to name "New Wales," but he afterward suggested *Sylvania*, to designate its forested condition. To this he in 1681, added the word "Penn," that the name might be "Penn's woods."

Rhode Island. Named from Rhode Island, in New Bay. The origin of the name is unknown. It may be derived from the Isle of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, possibly from the Dutch word *Rode*, "red," in reference to certain red clay banks, or from the reddish appearance to it by its abundance of cranberries.

South Carolina. See North Carolina. Carolina was divided into North and South in 1729.

Tennessee. Name derived from that of its principal river, which in its turn came from Indian *Tan-nas*, "a great bend;" or perhaps from *Tenas* *Ser*, a Cherokee name, said to mean "a curved spoon."

Texas. Derived from *Texas*, "friendly," the name of a small Indian tribe. Various other derivations are given, as *Tejua* or *Tezas*, "friends," Aztec *Tehuacan*, "country," *Tejua*, "the mound prairie," and the *Texas* mentioned by Vasquez Coronado.

Utah. This name was derived from that of the Ute, Utah, or Yuta tribe of Indians, the name meaning "dwellers in mountains." The Mormons wished it to be called Deseret, "honey bee," but the present name was adopted through the action of John Edward Everett, then Secretary of State.

Vermont. From the French name, *vert mont*, which was given to the mountains of this section by the French of Canada, and adopted by the settlers in 1777 as the name of the State.

Virginia. Queen Elizabeth characterized the discovery of this region by Raleigh's expedition as the most glorious event of her reign, and in 1584 gave it the name of Virginia, as a memorial of her virgin or unmarried state.

Washington. So named, when formed into a Territory, in honor of George Washington.

West Virginia. So called on its separation from Virginia in 1863. It was at one time proposed to call it Kanawha, from its principal river.

Wisconsin. The Wisconsin River, from which the State was named, was entitled by Marquette *Mascoussin*, "wild rushing channel." This was changed into *Ouisconsin*, and thence to Wisconsin. There are various other spellings.

Wyoming. From the Wooming Valley of Pennsylvania, whence emigrants came to this region. The word comes from the Delaware Indian *w'cheuami* or *m'cheuami*, "great plain."

MOTTOES OF THE SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE STATES, AND THE TERRITORIES.

United States. *E pluribus unum*—"One from many."

Alabama. "Here we rest."

Arizona. *Sitat Deus*—"Founded by God."

Ackansas. "Mercy, Justice." *Regnat populi*—"The people rule."

California. *Eureka*—"I have found it!"

Colorado. *Nit sine numine*—"Nothing without God."

Connecticut. *Qui transiit sustinet*—"He who transplants, sustains."

Delaware. "Liberty and Independence."

Distict of Columbia. *Iustitia omnibus*—"Justice to all."

Florida. "In God we trust."

Georgia. *Obverse*: "Wisdom, Justice, moderation." *Reverse*: "Agriculture and commerce."

Idaho. *Salve*—"Hail!"

Illinois. "National union, State sovereignty."

Indiana. (No motto.)

Iowa. "Our liberties we prize, and our rights we will maintain."

Kansas. *Ad astra per aspera*—"To the stars through all difficulties."

Kentucky. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Louisiana. "Union, Justice, and confidence."

Maine. *Dirigo*—"I direct."

Maryland. *Plati muschii parole fentine*—"Manly deeds, womanly words." *Crescite multiplicamini*—"Grow and multiply."

Massachusetts. *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam*—"With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty."

Michigan. *Si quis peninsula amaram circumspice*—"If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here."

Minnesota. *L'etoile du Nord*—"The Star of the North."

Mississippi. (No motto.)

Missouri. *Salus populi suprema lex esto*—"The welfare of the people is the supreme law."

Montana. *Oro y plata*—"Gold and silver."

Nebraska. "Equality before the law."

Nevada. "All for our country."

New Hampshire. (No motto.)

New Jersey. (No motto.)

New Mexico. *Crescit eundo*—"It increases by going."

New York. *Excelsior*—"Higher!"

North Carolina. (No motto.)

North Dakota. "Liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and for ever."

Ohio. (No motto.)

Oregon. "The Union."

Pennsylvania. "Both can't survive." The State coat of arms bears the motto, "Virtue, liberty, and independence."

Rhode Island. "Hope."

South Carolina. *Animis opibusque parati*—"Prepared to yield life and property." *Dum spiro spero. Spes*—"While I breathe, I hope. Hope."

South Dakota. "Under God the people rule."

Tennessee. "Agriculture, commerce."

Texas. (No motto.)

Utah. (No motto.)

Vermont. "Freedom and unity."

Virginia. *Obverse*: *Sic semper tyrannis*—"Thus always to tyrants." *Reverse*: *Perseverando*—"Perseverance."

Washington. *Alki*—"Bye-bye."

West Virginia. *Obverse*: *Montani semper liberi*—"Mountaineers are always freemen." *Reverse*: *Libertas et fidelitas*—"Liberty and fidelity."

Wisconsin. "Forward!"

Wyoming. *Cedant arma togæ*—"Let arms yield to the gown."

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF STATES, CITIES, PEOPLES, AND PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Alabama. The Cotton State (it is the central State of the cotton belt).

Ackansas. The Bear State (from the number of bears formerly in its forests).

California. The Golden State.

Colorado. The Centennial State (admitted in 1876, the Centennial year).

Connecticut. Land of Steady Habits. The Freestone State (from its freestone quarries). The Nutmeg State (from the old story of wooden nutmegs, illustrative of Yankee shrewdness).

Delaware. The Diamond State (from its small size but great importance).

Florida. The Peninsular State.

Georgia. Empire State of the South.

Illinois. The Prairie State. The Sucker State (there are several conjectural derivations of this title).

Indiana. The Hoosier State (derivation doubtful).

Iowa. The Hawkeye State (from a noted Indian chief of that name).

Kansas. Garden of the West.

Kentucky. The Blue-grass State. The Corn-cracker State (from the corn-crake, a species of rail, common, and valued as a game bird). The Bark and Bloody Ground (a title derived from its early history).

Louisiana. The Creole State (from many of its inhabitants being Creoles, or of French or Spanish descent). The Pelican State (from the pelican shown in the State seal).

Maine. The Lumber State. The Pine-Tree State.

Massachusetts. The Old Line State (from "Mason and Dixon's Line").

Massachusetts. The Bay State; The Old Colony State (from Massachusetts Bay Colony). The Baked Beans State (from a favorite local dish).

Michigan. The Lake State (it having as boundaries the shores of four of the Great Lakes). The Wolverine State (wolverines were formerly very abundant there).

Minnesota. The North Star State (from its motto: "The Star of the North"). The Gopher State (from its numerous lakes, which make it seem as if honeycombed with "gopher" holes). The Lake State.

Mississippi. The Bayou State (from its many bayons).

Missouri. The Iron State (from its noted Iron Mountains).

Nebraska. The Black-water State (from the color of its streams, due to its rich black soil).

Nevada. The Silver State. The Sage-brush State (from its abundance of wild sage, or "artemisia").

New Hampshire. The Granite State (from its granite quarries). The Switzerland of America (from its mountain scenery).

New Jersey. The Garden State (from its great production of vegetables and fruit for the markets of New York and Philadelphia).

New York. The Empire State (from an expression of Washington's, "The seat of empire"). The Excelsior State (from the motto on the State seal).

North Carolina. The Old North State. The Turpentine State (from one of its principal products).

Ohio. The Buckeye State (from the abundance of "buckeye"—horse-chestnut—trees).
Oregon. The Beaver State (from the number of beavers). The Web-foot Country (from the excessive winter rains).
Pennsylvania. The Keystone State (it is the central of the thirteen original states. Other derivations are suggested).
Rhode Island. Little Rhody (in allusion to its diminutive size).
South Carolina. The Palmetto State (the State arms bear a palmetto tree).
Tennessee. The Volunteer State (from its many volunteers in the War of 1812-15 and the Seminole War).
Texas. The Lone Star State (its seal bears a single star).
Vermont. The Green Mountain State.
Virginia. The Old Dominion; the Ancient Dominion (Colonial titles). The Mother of States (it was the first to be settled). The Mother of Presidents (seven of the Presidents were born in Virginia).
West Virginia. The Switzerland of America.
Wisconsin. The Badger State (the State coat-of-arms bears a badger).

PEOPLES.

Alabama. Lizards (from the analogy of the former mode of life of the poorer people to that of these animals).
Arkansas. Toothpicks (an allusion to the bowie-knife, the "Arkansas toothpick").
California. Gold-hunters.
Colorado. Rovers (from their roving disposition).
Connecticut. Wooden Nutmegs (see Names of States).
Delaware. Musk-rats (from the abundance of these animals). Blue Hen's Chickens (from a story told of a former game-cock raiser prominent in this State).
Florida. Fly-up-the-creeks (a local application to the Blue Heron).
Georgia. Buzzards (from a State law protecting buzzards as avengers). Sand-hillers (see *South Carolina*).
Illinois. Suckers (see Names of States). Egyptians (from the fertility of the soil, or the alleged dark complexion of the southern inhabitants).
Indiana. Hoosiers (see Names of States).
Iowa. Hawkeyes (see Names of States).
Kansas. Jay-hawkers (a term applied to the guerillas during the Kansas civil war).
Kentucky. Corn-crackers (see Names of States). Red Horses (derivation not given).
Louisiana. Creoles (the name given the descendants of the French and Spanish settlers).
Maine. Foxes (from many of its people living in the woods).
Maryland. Craw-thumpers (a fisherman's name for lobsters).
Massachusetts. Beans (see Names of States).
Michigan. Wolverines (see Names of States).
Minnesota. Gophers (see Names of States).
Mississippi. Tadpoles (a derisive name applied to young Frenchmen).
Missouri. Pukes (a name applied to the Missourians who came to the Galena lead-mines during the mining excitement there in 1827).
Nebraska. Bug-eaters (from the bird known locally by that name—the night jar, or goatsucker).
Nevada. Sage-hens (from a game bird which feeds abundantly on the sage-brush).
New Hampshire. Granite Boys (see Names of States).
New Jersey. Clam-catchers. Jersey Blues (from the strict laws—"blue laws"—of the State). Foreigners; Spaniards (from the permission given to Joseph Bonaparte and Prince Murat to hold real estate in this State, after refusal by other States).
New York. Knickerbockers (a name manufactured by Washington Irving for a character in his humorous "History of New York").
North Carolina. Tuckoes (from Tuck-a-hoe, a curious vegetable locally known as "Indian bread"). Tar heelers (from the tar-making occupation of many of the people).
Ohio. Buckeyes (see Names of States).
Oregon. Hard Cases (a slang term derived from the rough life of the early settlers). Web-feet (see Names of States).
Pennsylvania. Pennanites (followers of William Penn). Leather-heads (from the abundance of tanneries).
Rhode Island. Gun-hits (from the old-fashioned firearms used in the Barr rebellion of 1842).
South Carolina. Weasels (a backwoods title for the natives). Sand-hillers (from the poor whites of the sand-hill region). Rice Birds (applied to the aristocratic people of the rice-field district).
Tennessee. Butternuts (from the color of the clothing of Tennessee troops in the Civil War). Mud heads (origin unknown).
Texas. Beef heads (derived from the grazing industry).
Vermont. Green Mountain Boys.
Virginia. Beadies (from the English beadies introduced in Colonial days).
West Virginia. Pan-handleites (from that portion of the State known as the "Pan Handle").
Wisconsin. Badgers (see Names of States).

CITIES.

Akron, O. Summit City.
Albany, N. Y. Politiciana.
Alleghany, Pa. Twin City.
Atlanta, Ga. Gate City.
Baltimore, Md. Monumental City.
Boston, Mass. The Hub; Modern Athens; Puritan City of Notions.
Brooklyn, N. Y. City of Churches; City of Homes and Bells.
Buffalo, N. Y. Queen City of the Lakes.
Charleston, S. C. City of the Earthquake.
Chicago, Ill. Garden City.
Cincinnati, O. Queen City; Porkopolis; Paris of America.
Cleveland, O. Forest City.
Columbus, O. Railroadia.
Dayton, O. Gem City of Ohio.
Denver, Col. City of the Plains.
Detroit, Mich. City of the Straits.
Duluth, Minn. Zenith City.
Galveston, Tex. Texas Focus.
Hannibal, Mo. Bluff City.
Harrisburg, Pa. Pivotal City.
Hartford, Conn. Insurance City.
Holyoke, Mass. Paper City.
Indianapolis, Ind. Railroad City.
Jersey City, N. J. Terminal Town.
Kansas City, Mo. Mushroomopolis.
Lafayette, Ind. Star City.
Louisville, Ky. Falls City.
Lowell, Mass. City of Spindles; Manchester of America.
Madison, Wis. Lake City.
Milwaukee, Wis. Cream City; City of Beer and Bricks.
Minneapolis, Minn. City of Flour.
Mobile, Ala. Shell City.
Nashville, Tenn. City of Rocks.
Newark, N. J. Birmingham of America.
New Haven, Conn. City of Elms.
New Orleans, La. Crescent City.
New York, N. Y. Empire City; Gotham; Metropolis.
Paterson, N. J. Lyons of America.
Pekin, Ill. Celestial City.
Peoria, Ill. Whiskeytown.
Philadelphia, Pa. Quaker City; City of Brotherly Love; City of Homes.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Iron City; Smoky City.
Portland, Me. Forest City.
Providence, R. I. City of Jewelry.
Quincy, Ill. Gem City.
Racine, Wis. Belle City.
Richmond, Va. Modern Rome; City of Seven Hills.
Rochester, N. Y. Flower City.
Sacramento, Cal. Miners' Pocket-book.
St. Louis, Mo. Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn. Gem City.
Salem, Mass. City of Peace.
San Francisco, Cal. Frisco; Golden Gate City.
Savannah, Ga. Land of the Live Oak.
Springfield, Ill. Flower City.
Streator, Ill. City of the Woods.
Toledo, O. Corn City.
Troy, N. Y. Laundryville.
Washington, D. C. Federal City; City of Magnificence.

PRESIDENTS.

Washington. Father of his Country; the American Cincinnatus of the West.
Adams. Colossus of Independence. (He seconded the resolution which led to the Declaration of Independence.)
Jefferson. Sage of Monticello (from the name of his estate).
Madison. Father of the Constitution. (He was the author of the resolution which led to the convention of 1787.)
Monroe. Last Cocked Hat. (He was the last President to wear the cocked hat of the Revolution.)
J. Q. Adams. Old Man Eloquent (from his eloquence).
Jackson. Old Hickory; Hero of New Orleans.
Van Buren. Little Magician (in allusion to his magical policy).
W. H. Harrison. Tippecanoe; Old Tip (from the Tippecanoe, his principal victory).
Tyler. Young Hickory (from his physical strength as compared with Harrison).
Polk. Young Hickory (from his being born in North Carolina and settling in Tennessee like Jackson).
Taylor. Rough and Ready; Old Zach.

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Fillmore. The American Louis Philippe (from his dignified courtesy of manner).
Pierce. Pume (a special pronunciation of his name by his political friends—Poore's *Reminiscence*).
Buchanan. Old Public Functionary.
Lincoln. Uncle Abe; Old Abe; Father Abraham; Rail-splitter; *Mama* Linkum (a negro salutation).
Johnson. Sir Veto (in allusion to his presidential record).
Grant. Unconditional Surrender; Hero of Appomattox.

Hayes. President de Facto (his opponents gave him this title, speaking of Tilden as President *de jure*).
Garfield. The Martyr President.
Arthur. Our Chet (a contraction of "Chester").
Cleveland. Man of Destiny (from his remarkably rapid rise in political life).
B. Harrison. Son of his Grandfather (given by his opponents in indication that he and his father were unknown); Backbone Ben.

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Abolitionist. Opposed to slavery (1840-1863).
Albany Regency. A junta of the Democratic politicians of New York (1820-1854).
American. An alliance of the Whig party with the Know-Nothings (1834-1860).
Anti-Federalist. Opposed to the Constitution (1788-1792).
Anti-Mason. Opposed to the Masonic fraternity (1827-1835).
Anti-Monopoly. Founded at Chicago in 1884.
Anti-Poverty. Founded by Henry George and Edward McGlynn (1887).
Anti-Renters. A faction in New York opposed to the rent laws of the State (1841-1860).
Anti-Slavery. Founded in 1830. Afterward Abolitionist.
Barn-Burners. Seceders from the Democratic party of New York in 1844. The radical and progressive section.
Black Republicans. The title given to the Republicans by their opponents.
Bloody Shirt. The title applied to the Republicans who kept alive the Civil War issues after the war had ended.
Blue-light Federalists. Opponents of the War of 1812.
Border Ruffians. The immigrants from Missouri to Kansas during the conflict in that Territory.
Bourbon. A Southern Democrat of a turbulent disposition; an extreme conservative.
British Party. Applied to the Federalists in 1796, from their advocacy of a strong central government.
Back-Tails. Applied in 1816 to the Madisonian section of the Democrats.
Carpet-Baggers. Northern Republicans who held office in the South after the War.
Clintonians. A New York political faction, led by De Witt Clinton (1800-1828).
Conservatives. A division of the Democrats opposed to specie currency (1837-1840).
Constitutional-Union. A party formed from the relics of the Whigs and Know-Nothings in 1860.
Copperheads. The title given to those Northerners who sympathized with the South during the Civil War.
County Democracy. An offshoot of Tammany in 1871.
Democrat. The successor of the Anti-Federalist party, which assumed at first the title of Republican, and afterward that of Democratic-Republican. In 1854 it became known as the Democratic party. It is now one of the two great parties of the country.
Democratic-Republican. An outgrowth from the Anti-Federalist party (see *Democrat*).
Equal Rights. A Democratic faction opposed to banks and monopolies (1835).
Farmers' Alliance. A farmers' party founded about 1873 (see *People's*).
Farmers' Union. A farmers' party founded in 1885.
Federal Republicans. Same as National Republicans (*q. v.*).
Federalist. The party in favor of the Constitution (1787) and opposed to the Anti-Federalists. It disappeared as a party in 1816.
Free Soilers. A party formed in 1848, in opposition to the extension of slavery to the Territories. It eventually merged into the Republican party.
Grangers. "Patrons of Husbandry;" a secret society of agriculturists, formed in 1867.
Greenback. A party favoring an unlimited issue of "greenback" (government paper money) currency (1876-1884).
Hunkers. The conservative wing of the New York Democracy, as of "to the Barn Burners. The title from a Dutch word *hunk*, "home."
Know-Nothings. A secret political party before the Civil War, favoring strict Americanism. It merged into the American and finally into the Republican party.
Ku-Klux-Klan. A secret society formed in 1865 in the Southern Central States, for the purpose of intimidating negro Republican voters.
Labor. A general name of the labor parties, including the

United Labor, Union Labor, Progressive Labor, and Anti-Poverty political societies.
Liberal Republican. A reform section of the Republican party which fused with the Democrats in 1871, but disappeared in 1876.
Liberty. (See *Abolitionist*).
Loco-Foco. A name applied in 1835 to a section of the Democratic party, of anti-monopoly views (see *Equal Rights*).
Mugwump. A title given in 1881 to the independents or seceders from the Republican party, who considered a change of administration necessary. Mugwump is from an Indian word signifying "great chief."
National. The title assumed by a union of the Greenback and Labor parties in 1878.
National Democrats. A pro-slavery section of the Democratic party formed in 1860.
National Farmers' Alliance. Formed in 1880 from the Farmers' Alliance and Farmers' Union (see *People's*).
National Prohibition. Formed as a political party in 1890, in favor of prohibitive temperance.
National Republican. An outgrowth from the liberal wing of the Democrats in 1852; merged afterward into the Whigs.
Popocrat. Portions of the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention in 1896, were in accord with the political ideas of the Populists (see *People's*), and the supporters of this platform were sometimes called *Popocrats*.
People's. A local party formed in New York in 1823, in support of the Albany Regency (*q. v.*). A party under this title, but familiarly known as the *Populist*, was formed in 1891 as an outgrowth of the National Farmers' Alliance, upon a platform of socialistic and other radical principles, and in general opposition to the views of the two great political organizations.
Populist. (See *People's*).
Progressive Labor. The radical element which withdrew from the United Labor party in 1896.
Prohibition. (See *National Prohibition*).
Republican. A party that succeeded the Anti-Federalists in 1792. It was maintained until 1828 under the title of the Democratic-Republican, and has since borne the name of the Democratic party. The name was assumed in 1856 by a new political party, formed by a combination of Free Soilers, Whigs, Americans, Abolitionists, etc. It is now one of the two great parties of the country.
Single Tax. (See *United Labor*).
Squatter Sovereignty. A section of the pro-slavery advocates in 1855, which declared that each state, on coming into the Union, should decide for itself whether it should be a free or a slave State.
Stalwarts. A division of the Republican party in 1880, which strongly advocated a third term for Grant as president.
Tammany. A social, formed in New York City in 1789, and which has long been the controlling political organization of the Democrats of that city.
Temperance. (See *National Prohibition*).
Tories. The name given to the sympathizers with the British during the Revolutionary War.
Union Labor. A descendant of the Greenback party, organized in 1887.
United Labor. Organized in 1896 to maintain the doctrine of single tax, or tax on land values only, advocated by Henry George.
Whigs. The loyal party during the Revolutionary War. In 1836 the remnants of the National Republican party and of the Anti-Masons organized into a new party under this title. In 1854 they allied themselves with the Know-Nothings, and became the American party. The name was retained in the South until 1860.
Wide-Awakes. A division of the Republican party organized in 1860 to promote the election of Lincoln.
Women's Rights. Applied in 1848 to a movement for the enfranchisement of women and for the repeal of laws discriminating against the sex. The movement is still maintained.
Young Democracy. Same as Barn-Burners (*q. v.*).

To break down, destroy, or remove; as, to abate a nuisance. Also applied to debts and legacies which abate proportionally on insufficiency of assets.

The unlawful taking or detention of a woman at her will, with the intention of procuring her marriage or detestment. Also, the unlawful taking of a child, or unmarried girl under the age of sixteen years, out of possession, and against the will, of her father, or other having the lawful care of her, although done without force or corrupt motives.

A person who encourages or excites another to commit an offence punishable by law.

The free simple of lands is in abeyance when there is no person in being in whom it can vest. The same applies to offices or offices.

Act of Title. An epitome of the deeds and documents constituting the evidence or title to an estate.

Accessory. A person concerned in a felonious offence, although he is not the actual perpetrator, nor present at its performance. He may be accessory either before or after the fact.

Vindictive Judgment by a Married Woman. A ceremony through by a married woman to censure her to convey her estate in land.

The method of demanding the enforcement of a man's rights and securing redress for a civil injury.

Judgment. The act of giving judgment; as, for instance, a bankruptcy judge finds a party bankrupt, it is called judgment.

Judication. In Scotland it is applied to the law whereby a creditor attaches the property of his debtor, and different significations, according to the nature of the property attached.

Executor. He who has charge of the goods of a person who dies without a will or without appointing an executor, for the purpose of legal distribution. The wife or husband survives first, and then the nearest kin, are entitled to administration.

Oath. A written statement upon oath. It must be sworn to by a person authorized to administer oaths.

Relationship. Relation by marriage between the husband and wife or blood relations of either, but not between the husband and life themselves.

Solemn Declaration. A solemn declaration in lieu of an oath.

Elsewhere. A defence by which it is proved that the accused was not at the place where the offence was committed at the time of its commission.

To. To convey or dispose of property to another.

By. An allowance made by a husband to his wife when apart from her.

Elsewhere, besides, etc.

Counsel. A counsel (or bystander), who informs the court on a point of law concerning which he is doubtful or uncertain.

The law distinguishes between ancestor and predecessor. the former is applied to individuals, the latter to corporations.

Demesne. (*English*) Manors which at the time of the Conqueror were in the tenure of the Crown, and recorded in the Domesday book.

The removal of a cause from an inferior into a superior court, for the purpose of impeaching the judgment of the inferior court.

Appeal to Action. The first formal step by a defendant in action or suit. It is a notice that he intends to defend.

Appeal. The person appealing to a superior from the decision of an inferior court.

Appropriation. The appropriation of a payment means the application of it to the discharge of a particular debt where the debtor to whom it is made has more than one debt due from him.

Pardon. A person guilty of an indictable offence, who, to obtain pardon for himself, makes a full confession, and is admitted to give evidence against his accomplices.

Arbitration. An extra-judicial method of settling matters in dispute by referring them to the arbitration or determination of persons appointed by the disputants, and termed arbitrators.

Arrestment. A term of criminal procedure, by which a person, after having had the indictment read over to him, is ordered to state whether he or she is or is not guilty.

A legal seizure, capture, or taking of a man's person effected by corporal touching, or something equivalent thereto. In civil cases a man can be arrested only under process.

Stay of Judgment. The stay of a judgment by the court, pending a verdict, on some question of law.

Felonious house-burning.

Of the Peace. A complaint against a person to compel him to find sureties to keep the peace.

Assault and Battery. An attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a corporal hurt to another in an assault; and actually doing such a corporal hurt to another is an assault; and battery.

jury actually done to the person of another in a
vengeful, or insolent manner, be it ever so small,
Assignee. A person to whom any real or personal
property is transferred by the act of law, as an executor, an
administrator, trustee, or by the act of a party, as a pur-
chase.
Assumpsit. A promise, expressed or implied, the
violation of which is a tort, and for which a verbal agree-
ment, springing out of a simple contract, is the remedy.
It is distinguished from a writ of contract.
Assurance. The securing the payment of a sum of
money, or other benefit on the happening of a certain event,
such as the death of a person.
Attachment. A process of the courts of law and
equity, by which the property of a debtor is already in
contempt for not performing. Also, the seizure of the
money or goods of a debtor in the hands of a third
party. Garnishment.
Attorney. A person appointed by another, by letter
or power of attorney, to do anything for him in his absence.
Attorney-at-law. A person legally authorized to
transact business for others in courts of law.
Au tre Droit. When a person holds an estate not
in fee, but in right of another.
Average. A contribution to a general loss. When,
on a ship in distress, any destruction of property, all
persons having goods on board contribute rati-
onally.
Award. The judgment or decision of an arbitrator.
Bail. The sureties for the reappearance of a person
from custody.
Bail-Bond. A document under seal, by which one
person becomes bail.
Bailee. An individual intrusted with the custody of
property for a certain instance, a carrier.
Bailiff. A sheriff's officer or deputy in England; a
constable.
Bailment. A delivery of a thing in trust for some
use or purpose.
Bailor. The person who makes a bailment, or delivers
a thing.
Bane or Banco (sittings in). The sitting of the
superior courts of law as a full court.
Baratry. The offence of frequently stirring up
suits at law or otherwise. In marine insurance, a
master or crew of a ship which is of a criminal
nature—as sinking the ship or deserting her—to the
prejudice of the owners.
Base Fee. A freehold estate of inheritance, liable
to forfeiture on the happening of a certain event.
Battel. A trial by combat, formerly allowed by the
law, in cases of the innocence or guilt of a party was decided.
Bequest. A testamentary disposition of personal
property.
Bikamy. The criminal offence of a married man
cohabiting with another woman, to the injury of his
wife.
Bill of Exceptions. A mode of appealing from
the verdict of a jury on a point of law.
Borough. A town having now, or having formerly,
corporate rights.
Breach of Covenant. The doing of an act which
has been covenanted not to do, or the neglecting to do
that which has been covenanted to perform.
Breach of the Peace. An act by which the public
peace is disturbed and the safety of the community
endangered.
Breach of Promise. The doing, or abstaining
from doing, something contrary to an undertaking or contract.
Breach of Trust. A neglect of duty by a trustee
standing in a fiduciary relation, in violation of his
trust.
Bribery. The giving or receiving any reward for
any office or position.
Brief. An abridgment of a client's case for the in-
formation of a court on a trial or for a hearing in court.
Burglary. The offence of breaking into or entering
a house in the night, with the intent to commit a fe-
lony.
Canon Law. A collection of ecclesiastical con-
stitutions, and rules, derived from the ancient
writings of the fathers, ordinances of popes, etc.
Capias. A writ authorizing the arrest of a defend-
ant in a civil suit.
Capias ad Respondendum. A writ of capias
for the beginning of a suit.
Capias ad Satisfaciendum, or C.A.S. The writ
issued after judgment, so termed because it
is taken to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.
Captain. The act of carrying a ship.
Carrier. A person who carries goods for another
for hire, and is liable for the safe delivery of the same.
Causa Omnisus. When a cause is omitted, or
when a party is omitted, or when a party is omitted, or

LAW.

Caveat. A proceeding to prevent an act being done, such as the granting of a patent or of administration, without notice to the party entering the caveat.

Caveat Emptor. "Let the purchaser beware." It signifies that a vendor is not bound to answer for the value of his wares unless he has expressly warranted them.

Certiorari. A writ for the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court.

Cestui que Trust. He who is the real and beneficial owner of property held in trust.

Cestui que Vie. The person for whose life lands are held.

Challenge. An exception taken by a prisoner against one or more jurors, who, when challenged, are set aside, if the challenge be allowed, and new ones put in their places.

Champertry. The offence of unlawfully obtaining a suit in consideration of a bargain for a part of the thing in dispute, or some profit out of it.

Chance Medley. The accidental killing of anyone, without malice prepense.

Charter-Party. An instrument between merchants and owners or masters of ships, containing the particulars of the contract for the hire of the ship.

Chattels. These are of two kinds—chattels real, and chattels personal: the former are leasehold property, the latter, personal goods or chattels, such as furniture or money.

Chose. Personal property.

Chose-in-Action. Personal property of which a man has not the possession, and which he can claim by action; as, for instance, a debt owing to him by another.

Circuits. Divisions of territory appointed for judges to go to at stated times in the year to administer justice.

Citation. The first step in an ecclesiastical cause, analogous to the writ of summons in an action under English law.

Citizen. Anciently, a Roman citizen taken under the protection of some great man, who was styled his *pater*. The term is now applied to a party who employs a solicitor or counsel in any legal proceeding.

Code. A collection or system of laws; as, "The Code Napoleon."

Codex. A supplement to a will.

Cognovit Actionem. An instrument by which a defendant acknowledges the justice of the plaintiff's cause, and suffers judgment to be entered against him without trial.

Collateral Descent. That which descends from a side branch of a family, as from an uncle or a nephew.

Commission. The warrant or letters-patent authorizing any inquiry, judicial or otherwise; as, the commission of the judges, the commission of the peace, &c.

Commitment. The sending a person who has been guilty of any crime to prison, by warrant or order.

Committee. Persons to whom the consideration of any matter is referred; as, a committee of Congress of the House of Commons.

Common (Rights of). (*English*) These are of four sorts: viz. pasture, piscary, estovers, and turbary. Common of pasture is the right of feeding one's cattle on the land of another; piscary, that of fishing in waters belonging to another; estovers, the right of taking wood from another's estate for household use and implements in husbandry; and turbary, the right of digging turf upon another's ground.

Complainant. One who complains of the act of another in a court of justice; more commonly called *plaintiff*.

Compounding Offences. Entering into an agreement not to prosecute an offender, for a consideration received or to be received, constitutes a crime for which the offender may be indicted.

Compounding with Creditors. An agreement by which creditors take a portion of their claims in discharge of the whole.

Conditions of Sale. The terms upon which a vendor undertakes to sell to a purchaser.

Confeignation. A deed by which a voidable estate in land is made perfect.

Conjugal Rights. Those rights of husband and wife which spring out of their relationship.

Consanguinity. Relationship by blood, in contradistinction to affinity, which is a relationship by marriage.

Conservator. A stipulated arbitrator appointed to compose and adjust differences that may arise between parties, &c.

Conspiracy. A combination of two or more persons to carry into effect an unlawful purpose.

Constructive Trust. A trust founded in what the law deems to be presumed, as contradistinguished from the expressed intention of its creator.

Contempt. A disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court. It is punishable by imprisonment.

Contingent Remainder. Estates which cannot become vested until the happening of some uncertain event.

Contribution. Where one surety or joint contractor has been obliged to satisfy the whole demand, he may obtain contribution from his fellow-surety or contractor.

Conveyancers. Those whose business is the preparation of formal documents and assurances for the transfer of the title of property.

Convict. One who has been condemned by a competent court.

Coparceners. Such as have equal shares in the inheritance of their ancestors.

Copyhold. A tenure founded upon immemorial custom.

Costs. The expenses incurred in the prosecution or defence of legal proceedings.

Count. In common-law pleadings, formerly a section of a declaration.

Covenant. An agreement under seal.

Coverture. The state of a married woman as being under the protection and influence of her husband. She is called a *feme-covert*.

Crima Negligentia. Gross neglect.

Crim. Con. or Criminal Conversation. Adultery. A term used to denote the act of adultery in a suit brought by a husband to recover damage from one who committed the offence with his wife.

Cross-examination. The interrogation of a witness by or on behalf of the party against whom the evidence is given.

Curia Advisare Vult. When the court takes time to consider its judgment.

Custom. A law, not written, established by long use and by the consent of our ancestors.

Cypres (as near to). An equitable doctrine applied in certain cases, where the court cannot adhere strictly to the terms of an instrument, but carries it into effect *cypres*, or as near to the object as it can.

Damages. The indemnity which is recovered by one who has sustained injury to his person or property by the act or default of another.

Declaration. In an action at law, the plaintiff's statement of his cause of action.

Declaration of Trust. A written statement by which one person acknowledges himself to be a trustee for another.

Decree. The judgment of a court.

Deed. A writing sealed and delivered by the parties to it.

Default (judgment by). If a defendant omits to appear or plead to an action within the time allowed, the plaintiff may have judgment by default.

Defaulter. A person who neglects to perform an act required to be done.

Defensance. A collateral deed made at the same time with some other deed, and containing certain conditions which may defeat or render null and void the provisions of such other deed.

Defendant. The party against whom an action or suit is brought.

Demise. A word used in conveyances of estates for terms of years.

Demurrer. A mode of raising a point of law upon the facts stated in the pleadings, assuming them to be true.

Denizen. An alien who, on obtaining letters patent, is enabled to purchase and develop land.

Deodand. A term formerly applied to anything, as a horse or a carriage, which by accident caused the death of a human being, and thereby became forfeited.

Deposition. The testimony of a witness taken down in writing and signed by him.

Descent. Hereditary succession to the title of real property.

Detainer. A writ whereby a person may be detained in custody.

Detinue. The form of action to recover chattels from one who lawfully acquired possession, but retains them without right.

Devise. The giving away of lands or other real estate by will.

Disability. A legal incapacity to do an act.

Disclaimer. A renunciation by an executor or trustee of the office imposed upon him; also, a mode of defence in equity, &c.

Discover. A term applied to a widow or unmarried woman.

Disfranchisement. To take away from certain places or persons any privilege, freedom, or liberty.

Disseisin. A wrongful invasion of the possession of another, by which he is turned out from the occupation of his lands, either by force or by surprise.

Distress. Seizing and taking personal chattels out of the hands of a wrong-doer to enforce satisfaction. Distress is resorted to to enforce payment of rent, taxes, dower, &c.

Distingas. The name of a writ commanding the sheriff to make a distress.

Doli Capax. Capable of committing a crime.

Doli Incapax. Incapable of committing a crime.

Domicile. The domicile of a person is where he has his permanent home. There are three sorts of domiciles—by birth, by choice, and by operation of law.

Donatio Mortis Causa. A gift of chattels made and delivered by a person in a dying state, to become absolute only in the event of his death.

Duces Tecum. A clause added to a subpoena requiring the witness to bring with him, and produce at the trial, certain documents in his possession.

Durex. Anything done under compulsion and through unavoidable necessity.

Easement. A convenience which one has in or over the lands of another, as a way or a water-course.

Effluxion of Time. The expiration of a term in its natural course, as distinguished from its determination by act of the parties.

Ejectment. An action at law to recover the possession of lands.

Eligit. A writ of execution under which all the debtor's lands may be seized and held by the judgment creditor until his judgment is satisfied.

Embezzlement. The act of appropriating that which is received in trust for another.

Emblements. The growing crops which are annually produced by the labor of the cultivator. They are deemed personal property, and pass as such to the executor, and not to the heir.

Enfeoff, To. The act of transmitting the possession of corporeal hereditaments.

Enfranchisement. The admittance of a person into a society or body politic. Enfranchisement of copyholds is a conversion of copyholds into freehold tenure.

Enrolment. The registering of deeds as required by certain statutes.

Entailment—Fee-tail. A freehold estate of inheritance which can only descend to certain classes of heirs "begotten of the body" of the ancestor.

Equitable Estate. The beneficial interest of a *cestui que trust*, the legal ownership being in a trustee.

Equitable Mortgage. The most familiar instance is the deposit, either with or without memorandum, of the title deeds of an estate by way of security. In most of the States that have registration laws equitable mortgages are not recognized.

Equity of Redemption. The right which equity gives to a mortgagor of redeeming his estate after the appointed time for payment has passed, and which right can only be barred by a foreclosure.

Error. A writ of error is a commission to judges of a superior court, by which they are authorized to examine the record upon which a judgment was given in an inferior court, and to affirm, reverse, or vary the same, according to law.

Escheat. The falling back of lands, for want of heirs or from forfeiture, to the State or lord of the fee, as the original grantor.

Eserow. A deed delivered to a third person conditionally until something is done by the grantor. Until the condition has been performed the deed has no legal effect.

Estate. The interest which a person has in lands or other property.

Estoppel. Where a man is precluded in law from alleging or denying a fact in consequence of his own previous act, allegation, or denial to the contrary.

Extrat. Where a recognizance becomes forfeited by any of its conditions being broken, it is *extrated*—that is, extracted from the record and sent up to the court, whence a process may issue to recover the penalty.

Evidence. Proof, either written or unwritten, of the facts in issue in any legal proceeding.

Exchange of Lands. A mutual grant of lands, the one in consideration of the other.

Excise. A tax or impost charged by government on certain commodities.

Execution. The act of putting the sentences of the law into force.

Executor de son tort. A stranger who takes upon himself to act as executor without any authority.

Exigent. A writ used in the process of outlawry.

Extra-judicial. Any act done by a judge beyond his authority, or any opinion expressed by him not strictly pertinent to the matter in issue before him.

False Pretences. The criminal offence of obtaining any chattel, money, or valuable security by means of a false pretence; it is punishable by transportation, fine, or imprisonment.

False Return. An incorrect account, given by a sheriff, of his doings under a writ of execution, for which he is liable to an action.

Falsel Crimeen. A fraudulent concealment of the truth.

Fee-simple. That estate or interest in lands which a person holds to himself and his heirs for ever.

Felo-de-se. One who commits self-murder.

Felony. Formerly defined as comprising "all capital crimes below treason." It may now more accurately be defined as comprising all crimes occasioning a forfeiture of lands or goods, or both. Other punishment may be added.

Feme-covert. A married woman.

Feme-sole. An unmarried woman.

Feoffment. (*Old English.*) A mode of conveyance of lands in fee, accompanied by certain solemnities. (See *Enfeoff.*)

Fiat. An order or warrant for a thing to be done or executed.

Fieri Facias. A writ of execution, by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the goods and chattels of the defendant.

Finding. A finder of goods may appropriate them to his own use if he really believes that the owner cannot be found; but if a jury should say that the finder appropriated the goods, not having such belief at the time of appropriation, his act amounts to a theft, and can be punished criminally.

Finding a Bill. The grand jury either find or ignore the bills against prisoners; if they find a true bill, the case goes into court and is tried.

Fire bote. The wood which a tenant of lands is legally entitled to take for the purpose of making his fires. If he takes too much, he commits waste, and is liable to an action.

Fixtures. This term is generally used to denote those personal chattels which, though annexed to the freehold of demised premises, a tenant is nevertheless entitled to remove. They consist of trade fixtures and of those put up for the ornament or convenience of the premises.

Foreclosure. The means by which a mortgagee or interested

person in the mortgage, after breach of the condition, compel the mortgagor to redeem, or lose his equity of redemption.

Forfeiting Recognizances. When a person who has entered into recognizances fails to comply with their conditions, the same are forfeited or estreated.

Forfeiture. A punishment consequent upon the commission of certain criminal offences or illegal acts.

Forgery. The fraudulent making or alteration of a will to the prejudice of another.

Fraud. A dishonest or illegal artifice by which undue advantage is taken of another, or by which the interests of the other are prejudiced.

Freehold. An estate in lands for life.

Further Assurance. The name given to a covenant of warranty, whereby the grantor undertakes to do any further acts which may be required for perfecting the grantee's estate.

Future Estates. Estates not in possession, but in expectancy as a remainder.

Garnishee. The party in whose hands money due to a debtor is attached.

General Issue. A form of plea in common-law actions.

Gift. A voluntary conveyance or gift of lands or goods.

Grand Jury. The jury to whom all bills of indictment are referred in the first instance. It is the duty of this jury to inquire the witnesses for the prosecution and to decide whether or not a *prima facie* case is made out against the accused; if so, they find a true bill and he takes his trial; if they ignore the bill and he is discharged.

Grant. A generic term applied to all transfers of real property.

Ground-rent. A rent reserved to himself and his heirs by the grantor of land in fee-simple.

Guaranty. An engagement to be responsible for the duties of a third person.

Habeas Corpus. A writ of right for those who are in illegal imprisonment.

Habendum. One of the formal parts of a deed; its office is to limit or define the estate granted.

Hereditaments. All things which may be inherited, which would descend to the heir if not disposed of by will. Hereditaments are of two kinds—corporeal and incorporeal.

Homicide. The crime of killing any human being. There are three kinds of homicide—*justifiable*, *excusable*, and *felonious*.

House bote. The necessary quantity of wood which may lawfully take for the reparation and support of demised premises.

Hue and Cry. The old common law process of pursuing a felon "with horn and voice."

Ignore. When the grand jury reject a bill of indictment, they are said to ignore it.

Illegal Condition. A condition annexed to anything which is illegal, immoral, impossible, or otherwise contrary to law.

Immoral Contracts. Contracts infringing the rules of morality, which, for reasons of public policy, are void at law.

Impaneling. Writing in a parchment schedule the names of the jury by the sheriff.

Incurance. A charge or lien upon property, as a condition of a loan.

Indemnity. A written instrument whereby one undertakes to free another from responsibility.

Indenture. A deed or writing, formerly cut or indented, the name usually given to deeds, although indentures are no longer essential.

Indictment. A written accusation of one or more persons of crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented on, a grand jury.

In esse. This term is used to express anything that has being, in contradistinction to the term *in posse*, which signifies a thing that is not, but may be.

Infant. Every person is by law styled an infant till he has attained the age of twenty-one years. It is otherwise as to some of the States.

Inheritance. An estate in lands or tenements to a man and his heirs.

Injunction. A prohibitory writ forbidding certain acts to be done under pain of contempt. It may be granted in cases *ex parte*, but notice is sometimes required to be given to the other party.

Innuendo. That part of the declaration, in actions of slander, which explains the meaning of words, the application of the libelous or slanderous matter complained of.

Inquest. A meeting of jurors who are summoned to consider certain matters which may appear in the case of a coroner's jury.

Inquiry, Writ of. A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to summon a jury and assess the damages in an action for instance, when the defendant has suffered judgment by default.

Insurance. A security of indemnification against the loss from the happening of certain events. The usual risks are fire, marine, and life.

Interest terminal. The interest possessed by a tenant for life after the granting thereof, but before he has entered on the land demised.

Interpleader. When two or more persons claim the same thing, the latter may call upon them to interplead, and try the right of it between themselves—he, the third person, meanwhile retaining possession of the thing.

- Interrogatories.** Written questions, to which the parties interrogated are expected to answer on oath.
- Intestate.** A person dying without a will, or having made a will which is defective.
- I. O. U.** A written acknowledgment of a debt. The instrument is regarded in a court of law as evidence of an account stated. It is not a promissory note.
- Issue.** The disputed point or question to which the parties in an action have by pleadings narrowed their several allegations, and are hence said to *put issue*. If it be an issue of fact, it is tried by a jury; if of law, by the court. *Issue* is also the legal term for children or remoter descendants.
- Jactitation of Marriage.** Where one party boasts or falsely declares that he or she is married to another, whereby a common reputation of their marriage may ensue.
- Joinder in Action.** The coupling or joining two parties in one suit or action.
- Joint Tenants.** Persons who hold land, etc. jointly by one title.
- Jointure.** A settlement of lands or tenements on a woman, to take effect after her husband's death, in lieu of dower.
- Judgment.** The sentence of the law pronounced by the court upon the matter contained in the record.
- Jurat.** The clause written at the foot of an affidavit, stating when, where, and before whom it was sworn.
- Jurist.** A civil lawyer.
- Jury.** A certain number of men sworn to deliver a verdict upon such evidence of facts as shall be delivered to them touching the matter in question.
- Jury List.** The list kept by the sheriff of persons liable to serve on juries.
- Just.** A law; a right.
- Just accretion.** The term expressive of the right of survivorship among tenants.
- Just ad rem.** An inchoate or imperfect right to a thing, in contradistinction to *just in re*, which signifies the complete and perfect right to a thing.
- Just commune.** The common law.
- Just gentium.** The law of nations.
- Justifying Bail.** The act of proving to the satisfaction of the court that the persons proposed as bail are sufficient for the purpose.
- Kin or Kindred.** A relation either of consanguinity or affinity.
- Landlord.** A proprietor of lands occupied by another, which latter party is termed the *tenant*.
- Larceny.** The wrongful and unlawful taking by one person of the personal goods of another, with the intention of converting them to his own use.
- Law.** This word signifies generally an inflexible rule of action.
- Laws of Nations.** A system of rules or principles deduced from the law of nature, and intended for the regulation of the mutual intercourse of nations.
- Leading Cases.** Cases decided by the superior courts, which have settled and determined important points of law.
- Lending Question.** A question put or framed in such a form as to suggest the answer sought to be obtained. Such a question is not allowed to be put to a witness, except on cross-examination.
- Lease.** A conveyance or demise of lands or tenements for life, for years, or at will, but always for a less term than the party conveying has in the premises.
- Lease and Release.** The form of conveyance until recently commonly used for conveying land; but a lease, commonly called a lease for a year, is no longer necessary, the release alone being now as effectual as a lease and release were formerly.
- Leasehold.** Lands held on lease, which are considered as chattels real, and go to the next of kin, and not to the heir, on the death of the owner intestate.
- Legacy.** A gift or bequest of money, goods, or other personal property by will. The person to whom it is given is styled the *legatee*, and if the gift is of the residue, after the payment of debts and legacies, he is then styled the *residuary legatee*.
- Lessor and Lessee.** The person who grants a lease is called the *lessor*; the party to whom it is granted, the *lessee*; and the person to whom either of them assigns, the *assignee*.
- Letters (or Power) of Attorney.** A writing, under seal, empowering another person to do any act instead of the person granting the letter.
- Letters of License.** An instrument whereby creditors grant to their debtor time for the payment of his debts, and bind themselves not to molest him until that time has expired.
- Levant and Couchant.** The law term for cattle that have been so long in the grounds of another that they have laid down, and risen again to feed.
- Levay Facias.** A writ of execution, used to sell lands mortgaged, after judgment has been obtained, by the owners of the mortgage.
- Levy.** The seizing of goods or chattels by a sheriff under an execution.
- Lex loci contractus.** The law of the place or country where the contract was made.
- Lex mercatoria.** The mercantile law.
- Lex non scripta.** The unwritten or common law.
- Lex scripta.** The written law.
- Lex terræ.** The law of the land.
- Libel.** A malicious defamation, expressed either in printing or in writing, or by signs, pictures, etc., tending to blacken either the memory of one who is dead or the reputation of one who is alive, and thereby expose him or her to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule.
- Limited Liability.** The limitation of the liability of shareholders in a company to the amount unpaid upon their shares. Such companies are bound to use the word "Limited" in their title after the word "Company."
- Liquidated Damages.** Damages the amount of which is fixed or ascertained.
- Liquidator.** A person duly appointed to wind up the affairs of an insolvent company, under the winding-up acts.
- Lit pendens.** A pending suit or action.
- Livery of Seisin.** A delivery of possession of lands by the alienor to the alienee. In former times, when the feoffments were used, livery of seisin was indispensably necessary to complete a gift or alienation of lands.
- Locus in quo.** The place where anything is alleged to be done in pleading, etc.
- Locus penitentie.** A place of penitence; the position of a party who may recede from a contract or bargain which he is about to enter into or make.
- Lucræ causa.** For the cause or purpose of gain.
- Lunatic.** One who has had understanding, but, by grief, disease, or other accident, has lost the use of his reason.
- Maim or Mayhem.** The bodily depriving another of the use of such members of his body as may render him less able, in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary; the act of maiming.
- Maintenance.** The surrendering a person to friendly custody, upon giving security that he shall be forthcoming at the time and place required. The writ of *mainprise* is obsolete.
- Majority.** The being of full age.
- Malice in se.** Wrong in itself.
- Malice prepense.** Malice aforethought; i. e. deliberate, pre-determined malice.
- Malus animus.** A bad or malicious intent.
- Mandamus.** A writ commanding the completion or restitution of some right or the performance of a duty.
- Manslaughter.** The unlawful killing of another, but without malice.
- Mannusation.** The making a bondman free.
- Maxims in Law.** Certain proverbial axioms which form part of the general custom or common law of the land; as, "No man is bound to criminate himself."
- Merge.** The sinking of a smaller estate into a greater, whereby the former is utterly extinguished and destroyed.
- Meant-Process.** Those writs which intervene in the progress of a suit, as contradistinguished from primary and final processes.
- Misdemeanor.** An indictable offence which, though criminal, does not amount to felony.
- Misprision.** A neglect, oversight, or contempt; for example, misprision of treason is a negligence in not revealing treason.
- Mittimus.** A writ for the removal of records from one court to another.
- Molus.** A composition in lieu of tithes.
- Mont Point.** A point of the law not definitely settled, and therefore open to discussion.
- Mortmain.** The alienation of lands to ecclesiastical or temporal corporations by which they become perpetually inherent in one dead hand, etc.—that is, a hand that cannot pass away the lands.
- Motion.** An application to the court to obtain some rule or order in the progress of a cause.
- Muniments.** Deeds, evidences, and writings in general.
- Murder.** Unlawfully killing any person, with malice aforethought, either express or implied by law.
- Naturalization.** The making a foreigner a lawful subject to the state.
- Negative Pregnant.** A form of denial which implies or carries with it an affirmative.
- Negotiable Instruments.** Those instruments which confer on the holders the legal right to sue for the money or property thereby secured; as, bills of exchange or bills of lading.
- Next Friend.** The party in whose name an infant or other covert brings an action or suit.
- Nil debet.** A common plea to an action of debt when the money is not owing.
- Nil dicit.** When judgment is had against a defendant by default.
- Nisi Prius.** A term applied to those courts in which civil causes are tried with the presence and aid of a jury.
- Nolle Prosequi.** An acknowledgment by the plaintiff that he will not further prosecute his suit.
- Nonne Penne.** A penalty agreed to be paid on the non-performance of some specified act.
- Non assumpsit.** He has not promised. A plea by which a defendant denies his liability in an action of assumpsit.
- Non concessit.** He did not grant.
- Non constat.** It is not clear or evident.
- Non est factum.** A plea by which a defendant denies that the deed mentioned in the declaration is his deed.
- Non est Inventus.** The sheriff's return to a writ when the defendant is not to be found in his official district.

Nonfeasance. The omitting to do what ought to be done.

Non pro. When the plaintiff neglects to take any step within the prescribed time, the defendant may move for a judgment against him, which is called judgment non pro.

Nonsuit. The name of the judgment given against the plaintiff when he is unable to prove his case or when he fails to go to trial after his case is at issue.

Notary Public. A person whose business it is to note and protest bills of exchange, and who also attests deeds and writings to make them authentic.

Nudum pactum. An agreement without consideration, which, when not under seal, is void in law.

Nuisance. Anything which unlawfully annoys or does damage to another. Nuisances may be either public or private.

Nulla bona. A sheriff's return when there is no property to distrain upon.

Nunc pro tunc. Literally, "now for then;" often so used in legal proceedings.

Oath. A pledge or acknowledgment given by a person that his statement or attestation is made under an immediate sense of his responsibility to God.

Obiter dictum. A casual remark or opinion of a judge, not necessary to or forming part of his judgment on the matter before him.

Obligee. An individual for whose benefit an obligation is entered into.

Obligor. He who enters into a bond or obligation.

Ous probandi. The burden of proof. It is a legal principle that the issue in an action must be proved by the party who states an affirmative, not by the party who states a negative. The burden of proof, therefore, is on the former party.

Ostensible Partner. A person whose name appears to the world as a partner in a firm, but who may have no actual interest in the partnership.

Ouster. The turning of a person out of possession of property.

Ottolawry. The act or process by which a person is excluded from, or deprived of, the benefit of the laws, attended with a forfeiture of his goods to the State.

Overt Act. An open act, capable of being manifested by legal proof.

Oyer and Terminer. A commission directed to the judges and others, by virtue whereof they have power to hear and determine treasons, felonies, etc.

① **Yes.** A corruption of the French *oyez*, "hear ye!" The term is used by a public crier to enjoin silence and attention.

Panel. A schedule or slip of parchment containing the names of such jurors as have been returned by the sheriff to serve on trials.

Parol. A word used to distinguish contracts which are made verbally, or in writing not under seal.

Particeps criminis. A participator in a crime.

Partition. The dividing of lands held together by several persons into distinct shares or parts. When the land is capable of division, it is sold.

Patent Ambiguity. A matter of doubt appearing on the face of an instrument.

Pawn. A delivery of goods and chattels, to be retained until a debt is discharged.

Penance. An ecclesiastical punishment, varied according to the nature of the offence, in which the penitent is supposed to make satisfaction to the Church for the scandal he has given by his evil example.

Pendente lite. During litigation.

Perjury. The offence committed by a person who, having sworn to tell the truth in a matter pending in a court of justice, wilfully and deliberately takes a false oath.

Perpetuity. Unlimited duration.

Personal Estate or Personality. Movable things, whether alive or dead, as distinguished from land, or immovables, which are termed real estate.

Plaint. Process by which actions are commenced in the inferior courts.

Plaintiff. The complainant in an action or suit.

Plea. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Pleader. A lawyer who draws the pleadings in actions.

Pleadings. The mutual allegations or statements which are made by the plaintiff and the defendant in an action.

Pleue administravit. A plea by an executor or administrator that he has fully administered.

Plough note. The word which a tenant is entitled to take for the necessary repair of his ploughs, carts, etc.

Postea. The endorsement on the record of a cause heard at *non pro*, stating what has been done with respect to the record.

Found Breach. The indictable offence of breaking open a pound for the purpose of taking cattle therefrom.

Præcipe. An abstract of a writ left with the officer at the time of issuing it.

Premium publicitæ. A bond or consideration given to a previously virtuous woman by the person who has seduced her.

Pre-emption. The right of first buying.

Prescription. A title acquired by use and time, and allowed by law.

Presentment. The notice taken by a grand jury or inquest of any offence, etc., from their own knowledge or observation.

Primogeniture. The right of the eldest son to inherit his

ancestor's estate, to the exclusion of the younger son, the ancestor has died intestate.

Privilege. An exemption from the general rules of law. of two kinds: real, attaching to any place; and personal, attaching to persons, as ambassadors, etc.

Probate. The copy of a will made out on parchment, a certificate of its having been proved.

Process. A general term applied to formal judicial process.

Prohibition. A writ issuing out of the superior courts compelling the judge of an inferior court not to proceed further in a suit.

Pro rata. In proportion.

Proviso. A condition inserted in a deed, on the performance whereof the validity of the deed frequently depends.

Poine. Younger, junior. The judges and barons of the inferior courts, except the chiefs, are called poine judges or poine barons in England.

Quamdiu se bene gesserit. A clause expressing the party to whom an office is granted shall hold the same as long as he properly conducts himself.

Quash. To annul or cancel.

Quasi Contract. An implied contract.

Quid pro quo. Giving one thing for another, being the consideration in contracts.

Quo warrantum. An ancient writ, still in use, directed against any person or corporation who usurps any office, franchise, liberty, calling upon them to show by what authority they support their claim.

Rack Rent. A rent of the full annual value of the land, which it issues.

Real Estate, or Realty. The term applied to land, in contradistinction to personalty.

Rebuttal. The answer of the defendant to the surrejoinder of the plaintiff.

Reception. The act of the owner of real or personal property by which he peaceably retakes possession of property of which he has been deprived.

Recital. The formal statement of some matter of fact in a deed or writing.

Recognition. An obligation of record which a man enters into, with condition to do some particular act.

Record. An authentic testimony in writing, contained in a parchment and preserved in a court of record.

Recusant. Used in old statutes for one who separates from the Church as established by law.

Redendum. The clause in a deed by which the grantor reserves something to himself.

Re-entry, proviso for. A stipulation in a lease that, on payment of rent or non-performance of the covenant, the lessor may re-enter.

Reference. The submitting of any cause or matter to arbitration; also, the act of sending any matter by a court of law to a master or other officer to ascertain facts and report to the court.

Register. A book wherein things are registered for preservation.

Registrars. Officers having custody of a Registry, such as registers of births, marriages, and deaths.

Rejoinder. The answer of a defendant in an action to the plaintiff's reply.

Release. A form of conveyance; also, an acquittance under a debt or other obligation.

Remainder. A vested or contingent estate or interest in realty to take effect on the determination of a prior estate created at the same time.

Remanet. A term used when a cause set down for trial at a particular session or sitting is postponed.

Rent. The annual return made by the tenant to his landlord, which may be either money, labor, or provisions.

Replevin. The name of the action brought to recover the possession of chattels which have been unlawfully taken from the plaintiff.

Replication (now Reply). The plaintiff's answer to the defendant's defence.

Reprieve. A suspension of the execution of sentence of death on a criminal.

Rescue. A resistance against lawful authority; as, for instance, the violently taking away a man who is under legal arrest.

Residuary Devisee. The person to whom the testator directs the remainder of his lands, not otherwise disposed of.

Residuary Legatee. A legatee to whom is bequeathed the residue or remainder of a testator's personal estate, after payment of all legacies, claims, and demands.

Residue or Residuary Estate. The portions of a testator's estate not specially disposed of.

Res Integra. An entire thing; a matter not yet decided.

Respondentia. Money borrowed, not upon the vessel (whom the borrower is bound to answer the contract).

Rest. A phrase in an account between a debtor and a creditor striking periodical balances.

Retainer. A fee given to counsel to secure his services; or, of withholding what one has in one's own hands by virtue of some right or lien.

Return of a Writ. The certificate of the sheriff, made to the court, of what he has done toward the execution of an writ directed to him.

- Reversal.** The making a judgment void in consequence of some error in the same.
- Reversion.** The residue of an estate left in the grantor, and returning to him or his heirs after the grant is determined.
- Rider.** A kind of schedule or writing annexed to a document, which cannot well be incorporated in the body of it.
- Roll.** A schedule or sheet of parchment on which legal proceedings are entered.
- Rule.** An order made by the court at the instance of one of the parties in an action. It may be either a rule absolute, or merely a rule nisi or to show cause.
- Rules of Court.** The rules framed by the judges for regulating the practice of the different courts of law.
- Rumour.** Rumor calculated to injure one's reputation.
- Schedule.** A list or inventory of things.
- Seal.** Knowingly.
- Seizure Facias.** A judicial writ founded on matter of public record, judicial or non-judicial, used to give notice to some party interested. It is the writ used to repeal letters patent, and may be used to repeal the charter of a corporation.
- Servicer.** One intrusted with other men's moneys to put out for them, and for which he charges a commission or bonus. An ancient term applied to conveyancers.
- Security for Costs.** When the plaintiff resides out of the jurisdiction of the court, the defendant may require him to give security for costs.
- Secus.** Otherwise.
- Se Defendendo.** A plea for a party charged with the death of another person, alleging that he was driven to do what he did in his own defence.
- Seisin.** Possession of a freehold estate. Seisin in deed is when actual possession is obtained; seisin in law is a right to lands of which actual possession has not been obtained.
- Separate Estate.** Real or personal property settled upon a married woman, and which she may dispose of as if she were a single woman.
- Similitur.** A set form of words in an action by which one party signifies his acceptance of the issue tendered by his opponent. Now superseded by "Joinder of issue."
- Simony.** The corrupt presentation to any one of an ecclesiastical benefice, for money, gift, or reward.
- Simple Contract.** An agreement entered into verbally, or by writing not under seal.
- Slander.** The malicious defamation of a man by word of mouth, analogous to libel, which is slander by writing.
- Non assaut demence.** A plea, in an action for assault, that the defendant did the act complained of in his own defence.
- Special Case.** A mode of raising a point of law for the opinion of the court on an agreed written statement of the facts.
- Special Jury.** A jury composed of individuals above the rank of ordinary freeholders.
- Special Performance.** A remedy in equity, to compel the performance of a contract according to its terms, instead of proceeding at law to recover damages merely.
- Special Pleading.** When the pleadings in an action are not in the ordinary form, but are of a more complex character, they are termed special pleadings.
- States Evidence.** The term applied when an accomplice in the commission of a crime gives evidence in the hope of receiving a pardon for himself.
- Stripes.** Taking property by representation is called succession per stripes, as contradistinguished from per capita, which signifies taking it by one's own right.
- Subpoena.** A writ used for the purpose of compelling witnesses to attend and give evidence.
- Survivance.** A tenant at survivance is a person who acquired the possession of lands by right, and holds over after his right is determined.
- Summons, Writ of.** The process used for the commencement of certain actions in the courts of law.
- Supersedas.** A command to stay some ordinary proceedings at law, on good cause shown.
- Surrejoinder.** An answer to the rejoinder of the defendant in action.
- Syngraph.** A deed or bond under hand and seal of all the parties.
- Tenancy.** The holding of property under tenure.
- Tenant.** One who holds lands or tenements by any kind of title, whether by purchase, inheritance, for life, for years, or at will.
- Tender.** A legal tender is an unconditional offer to pay a debt, which, if refused, may be afterward pleaded in bar to an action.
- Tenement.** Property held by a tenant; it comprises lands, houses, and every species of real property which may be holden.
- Tenure.** The mode by which an estate in lands is held.
- Termor.** A tenant who holds lands for a fixed and ascertained period of time.
- Testamentary Guardian.** A person appointed by a father in his will to be the guardian of his child.
- Testator or Testatrix.** The maker of a will.
- Tate.** The clause at the bottom of a writ, beginning with the word "Witness," is so called.
- Theft bote.** When a party who has been robbed, and knowing the felon, takes his goods again or receives other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute.
- Title.** The evidence of the right which a person has to the possession of property.
- Traverse.** A plea which denies the truth of some part of the plaintiff's statement of claim in an action.
- Trespass.** Any wrong or damage done by one man to another, whether it relates to his person or property; but it usually signifies a wrongful entry on another man's premises.
- Trover.** The form of action used to try a disputed question of property in goods or chattels, in which the plaintiff can only recover damages, and not the goods or chattels themselves.
- True Bill.** The words indorsed upon an indictment by a grand jury when satisfied that the charge against the offender is made out.
- Trust.** A trust exists where a party, called the cestui-que-trust, has a right in equity to the beneficial enjoyment of property the legal ownership of which is vested in another, who is hence called a trustee.
- Under-lease.** A lease granted by one who is himself only a lessee of the premises under-let.
- Under-lessee.** The person to whom an under-lease is granted.
- Unliquidated Damage.** Damages not fixed or ascertained, and which require therefore to be estimated by a jury.
- Use.** A right to the beneficial enjoyment of land nominally vested in another.
- Usury.** The extortion of unlawful gain; the taking more for the use of money than is allowed by law.
- Vaine Received.** The words usually appearing in bills of exchange and promissory notes.
- Venditioni exponas.** A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to sell goods which he has taken possession of under a writ of fieri facias, and which remain in his hands unsold.
- Venue.** The county in which an action at law is intended to be tried.
- Verdict.** A verdict is the unanimous judgment or opinion of the jury on the issue of fact submitted to them.
- Viet arms.** (with force and arms). Words formerly used in indictments to express the charge of a forcible and violent committing of any crime or trespass.
- Viva voce.** By word of mouth.
- Voir dire.** An examination of a witness to test his competency is termed an "examination in the voir dire."
- Voluntary Conveyance or Settlement.** A settlement or conveyance made without any valuable consideration.
- Waste.** Stolen goods which the thief has thrown away and left behind him; also goods found, but claimed by nobody.
- Ward.** An infant under the guidance and protection of a guardian.
- Ward of Court.** An infant with reference to whose property a suit has been instituted in chancery. A ward ought not to marry without leave of the court. Any person marrying a ward without such leave is guilty of a contempt of court, and can be punished by imprisonment.
- Warrant.** An authority or precept from a justice, commanding the apprehension of an offender or a search to be made for stolen goods.
- Warrant of Attorney.** An authority given by any one to an attorney-at-law to appear and plead for him, or to suffer judgment to pass against him by confessing the action.
- Warranty.** As applied to goods and chattels, warranty may be either expressed or implied; the implied warranty only extends to the title of the vendor. If that proves deficient, the purchaser may demand satisfaction from the seller.
- Watercourse, Right of.** A right to an uninterrupted flow of water.
- Way, Right of.** The right of going over another man's ground.

A GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN TRADE AND FINANCE.

- Abandonment.** In marine insurance, the relinquishment to the insurer, in case of loss, of whatever may be saved.
- Acceptor.** A person who, by accepting a bill of exchange, binds himself to pay it.
- Accommodation Bill.** A bill accepted by a second party as an accommodation.
- Account Current.** A statement of transactions between two parties in a Dr. and Cr. form.
- Account of Charge and Discharge.** A chancery form where the items of charge are classified on one side, while those of discharge on the other side show how they are accounted for.

Account Sales. A specification of the quantities and value of merchandise sold, the charges, and the net proceeds.

Accumulation. The investment of revenue as capital.

Acknowledgment. A receipt for money or a debt, and discharge in writing.

Acts of Bankruptcy. Acts or events held as evidences of bankruptcy.

Adjudication. (*Scotch*.) An action of execution against heritable or real property.

Adjustment. In marine insurance, a stated account of loss which is recoverable from underwriters.

Ad Valorem. According to value.

Advance. Money paid for goods before delivery, or when consigned, before sale.

Adventure. A shipment by a merchant for his own benefit.

Advice. Information by letter.

Advowson. The right of presentation to a benefice.

Affidavit. A statement on oath.

Affirmation. A solemn statement without oath.

Affreightment. A contract for the hire of a ship or some part of it.

Agio. The premium paid for a better sort of money above an inferior.

Amortissement. (*French*.) The annual sinking fund necessary to redeem a principal sum.

Annuities Certain. Annuities payable during a fixed term.

Annuities on Lives. Annuities depending on one or more lives.

Appraisalment. The estimate of a sworn valuer.

Appropriation in Aid. (*English*.) A term applied to the public funds which arise from the sale of old stores and from extra receipts of the preceding year, and which are abated upon the estimates submitted to Parliament for the existing year.

Arbitration. A contract referring disputed matters to the decision of a neutral party.

Arbitration of Exchange. The operation of converting the currency of one country into that of another.

Arrestment. (*Scotch*.) Attaching a fund or other movable property until a debt has been satisfied.

Assets. A general term for property possessed, in distinction to liabilities.

Assignats. The depreciated paper money of France after the Revolution of 1789.

Assumpsit. (*English*.) A voluntary promise by which a man assumes to pay something to another or to perform some service; also an action for breach of contract.

Assurance. An engagement to secure the payment of a sum on the death of an individual, the consideration being a stipulated single or an annual payment.

Attachment. (*English*.) The act by which a creditor may seize the effects of his debtor.

Audit. A scrutiny of accounts by persons duly authorized to examine and report.

Average. In marine insurance, a term for losses at sea, when not total. *Particular average* is partial damage occasioned by shipwreck or accident to the ship or cargo; *general average* is the loss by sacrifice made for the safety of a ship or cargo, and for whose indemnification all concerned are bound to contribute.

Avordupois. The system of weights used in commerce.

Backwardation. A stock exchange term for the consideration given to delay the delivery of stock or shares when the price is lower for time than for money.

Bailment. A delivery of goods for some particular purpose or as a deposit upon a contract, expressed or implied, that after the purpose has been completed they shall be returned to the bailor or his order, or kept until he reclaims them.

Balance. In accounts, the sum required to equalize debits and credits.

Balance of Trade. The difference between the exports and imports of a country: an excess in the exports is called a *favorable balance*, since it tends to bring in bullion; an excess of the imports is called an *unfavorable balance*, since it tends to draw out bullion.

Balance-sheet. A ledger abstract, exhibiting on the one side the gross property of a concern, and on the other side its bills and debts payable, etc. The difference is the net stock or net deficiency at the period of balance.

Banco. A European term for the bank-money of Hamburg and other places.

Bank. A depository for money; an institution for dealing in money and for facilitating remittances from place to place.

Bankrupt. A person unable to meet the demands of his creditors.

Barratry. Any fraudulent or unlawful act of the master or crew of a vessel without consent of the owner, by which the ship or cargo may be lost or forfeited.

Barter. The exchange of one commodity for another without reference to money.

Batta. An Italian term for percentage or allowance.

Bear. A stock exchange term for one who sells with a view of buying back at a lower price before the time fixed for a settlement.

Bill. (*English*.) *In equity*, a declaration of the wrong for which a plaintiff claims redress. *Bill in Parliament* is the proposal or draft of an act before it is passed into a law.

Bill of Entry. A schedule of goods entered at the house.

Bill of Exchange. An order from one person to another to pay a certain sum of money to the party named in the bill.

Bill of Health. A certificate furnished to a ship, coming with a country affected by contagion, by the health officers of the port, exempting it, when clear, from quarantine when suspected or foul, subjecting it to quarantine for a period.

Bill of Lading. A negotiable instrument given by a shipper in acknowledgment of goods received on board.

Bill of Parcels. A specification given to the purchaser of goods.

Bill of Sale. A contract under seal whereby a man transfers another the interest he has in goods.

Bill of Night. A form of customs entry by which goods of description is wanting may be landed for examination.

Bill of Store. A form of customs entry for re-exportation of goods for ship-stores to pass free.

Billets. A composition of gold and silver alloyed with copper.

Board. The managers of a public department or company in their collective and official capacity.

Bond. A deed by which one party obliges himself, his heirs, or assigns, to pay money, generally with interest, at a certain time in certain circumstances.

Bonding System. The system under which importers are allowed to be stored, with facilities for sorting and re-exporting, in a warehouse licensed under a customs bond, payment of duties until taken out for consumption.

Bonus. An extra allowance or dividend to the shareholders of a company.

Book-Debt. A debt of goods sold, where evidence is in the books of the seller.

Book-keeping. The method of recording mercantile transactions.

Bottomry. A contract of loan on the security of a ship or its cargo, repayable at the end of the voyage.

Bought and Sold Note. A note of the sale of goods by a broker.

Boon. A premium for the encouragement of a commercial business or manufacture.

Brassage. Charges for mint expenses.

Brokerage. The percentage of a broker for his service in the purchase or sale of commodities.

Bubble. A chimerical or fraudulent business enterprise.

Budget. (*English*.) The annual estimates of the public revenue and expenditure submitted to the House of Commons.

Bull. A stock exchange term for one who buys to sell at a higher price before the time fixed for a settlement.

Bullion. Uncoined gold or silver.

Capias. A writ of arrest. *Capias ad Satisfaciendum* is a writ commanding the defendant to be taken and kept till he pays the debt.

Capital. The original stock of a trader or company.

Capital. In political economy, wealth employed in productive operations. *Circulating or floating capital* includes the commodities (or the command over them) whose value is returned to the producer out of the annual income of the country; *fixed capital* comprises all buildings, roads, machinery, improvements of the soil, etc. which facilitate production, but which return to the owner only rent, interest, and dividends.

Cash. Money of circulation.

Cash-Credit. In banking, an account, with surety, by which a party is empowered to pass cheques on the bank for an amount agreed upon.

Cautionary. (*Scotch*.) An engagement or obligation for another.

Caveat. A restraining notice.

Certificate. In bankruptcy, a testimonial that the bankrupt has conformed to the law, and authorizing his discharge.

Cessio Bonorum. (*Scotch*.) A remedial process to prevent imprisonment on the surrender of his property to creditors.

Cestui que Trust. (*English*.) He to whose use or benefit another man is seized of lands, etc. *Cestui que vie*, he to whose life, etc. is granted.

Charter. Letters patent from the supreme authority, granting privileges to companies, corporations, etc.; also a record of things done between parties.

Charter-party. A deed by which a whole or part of a ship is let for a determined voyage.

Chattels. All goods, movable and immovable, except land, are in the nature of freehold.

Cheque or Check. A written order upon a banker for the payment of a specified sum to a person named or to the bearer.

Chose in Action. A thing not in possession, but which may legally claim.

Circular Note. A banker's bill made payable at a city or foreign bank, for the convenience of travellers.

Circulating Medium. Everything which serves as a medium of payment.

Circulation of a Bank. The notes issued by it.

Civil List. (*French*.) An annual sum granted for the maintenance and dignity of the Crown.

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by named in the bill.
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hole or part of a ship is
movable, except such as
pon a banker for the pay-
amed or to the bearer
ession, but which a man
payable at a number of
ence of travelers
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a granted for the mainte-

Clear Days. In lawsuits, those exclusive of the day of serving the process and the day of hearing.
Clearing. In banking, a device by which accounts between bankers are daily adjusted by the cancellation of their mutual cheques, the residuary balance being alone paid in money.
Clearing a Ship. Registering its name and cargo in the books of the custom-house before sailing.
Clearing House. The locality where bank clearances are performed.
Clear. A small fixed statement on certain goods on their sale.
Cheket. A customs warrant furnished on the entry of export goods, in evidence of their having paid duty or of being duty-free.
Cognovit Actionem. (*English.*) Where a defendant acknowledges the cause of action to be just.
Coins. Metallic money stamped by the government.
Collateral Security. That which is indirect, or over and above the principal obligation.
Commodities. See *Merch.*
Commission. An agent's percentage for the sale of commodities.
Company. An association of two or more persons in partnership.
Composition with Creditors. An agreement by which creditors take a proportion in lieu of the whole of their claims, and acquit the debtor.
Concession. (*French.*) A public grant or privilege to parties termed *concessionaires*.
Consignment. The transmission of merchandise by an individual in one place, termed the *consignor*, to an individual in another place, termed the *consignee*, to be at his disposal under certain conditions.
Consolidated Fund. A term applied in the British national accounts, since 1786, to the aggregation of the various revenues or funds chargeable with the payment of certain annuities due to the public.
Consols. An English stock exchange term for the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities.
Consumption. In political economy, the destruction, wholly or in part, of any portions of wealth. *Productive consumption* is the employment or consumption of wealth by the capitalist with a view to future production; *unproductive consumption* is the consumption of wealth for subsistence and enjoyment, but not with a view to profit.
Contango or Continuation. A stock exchange term for the sum paid per share, or per cent., for carrying over the settlement of shares, etc. from one account day to another.
Coupons. Dividend warrants appended to bonds, which are severally cut off for presentation as they fall due.
Course of Exchange. The proceedings regulating exchange.
Credit. An engagement to pay instead of actual payment; in a general sense, confidence in pecuniary conditions.
Credit Foncier. (*French.*) Credit on land, a term applied in France to a financial institution for making loans upon land and real property.
Credit Mobilier. (*French.*) Credit on personal effects or responsibility; a term applied to a kind of bank established to make advances upon movable or personal property, shares, public funds, etc.
Currency. Coin, notes, and all other instruments by whose aid commodities are interchanged.
Customs. Duties on exports or imports.
Days of Grace. The number of days allowed to take up a note or bill after the expiration of the date expressed.
Dead Freight. The damage payable by one who engages to load a ship fully, and fails to do so.
Dead Weight. (*English.*) A term applied to an advance by the Bank of England to government on account of military pensions; also to the aggregate of the fixed annual burden of any concern.
Debiture. A customs certificate for drawback; also, a certificate of mortgage or loan on public works, or of a general mortgage debt based upon a number of private properties.
Del Credere Guarantee. An engagement by an agent for the solvency of persons who deal with him in the concerns of his principal.
Demurrage. The time taken to load or unload a ship beyond that originally stipulated; also, the compensation which the freighter has to pay for such detention.
Demurrer. A check to an action upon a legal objection which must be determined before further procedure.
Derelict. A ship forsaken.
Detinue. See *TROVER*.
Deviation. In marine insurance, sufficient divergence from the route of the voyage to discharge the risk of the underwriter.
Diligence. (*Scotch.*) The means by which the law enforces obligations.
Discount. An allowance made for the payment of money before it is due.
Distraints. (*English.*) A writ to distrain a man for debt, or for his appearance at a certain time.
Dividend. The portion of any joint profit or fund shared between the owners or stockholders.
Dock Warrant. A certificate of goods lodged in a dock-warehouse.
Docket. A short certificate, summary, or memorandum.

Document Bill. A draft accompanied and secured by a bill of lading and an insurance policy.
Draft. A petty commercial allowance now nearly obsolete.
Draft. An order from one man to another directing the payment of money.
Drawback. The repayment of duty on goods on their exportation.
Drawer, Drawee. One who draws a draft, or the party to whom the order is addressed.
Dunnage. Loose wood placed in a ship's hold to prop the cargo.
Echeance. (*French.*) Expiration; the time to elapse before a bill falls due.
Effective. A Continental term for coin, in contradistinction to paper money.
Ejectment. An action for the recovery of lands, houses, etc.
Eligit. (*English.*) A writ to take in execution, but not to sell, the effects of a debtor.
Endowment. The assurance of a sum payable when an individual shall attain any particular year or age.
Entrepot. A port or place into which goods are imported and stored for re-exportation to some other place.
Equitable Estate. The right or interest held by one for whose benefit a trust is created.
Equitable Mortgage. A mortgage created by the depositing by the owner of an estate of the title deeds relating to it with his banker or other creditor, as a pledge for the repayment of the loan or debt.
Escheptel. A bar to an action arising from a man's own act or deed.
Exchange. The process of settling accounts between distant parties.
Exchequer. (*English.*) A crown revenue court, divided anciently into two parts—one a court of record for determining causes touching these revenues; the other employed in the receiving and paying of money. The latter now constitutes the department of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Exchequer Bills. (*English.*) Treasury bills issued under the sanction of Parliament.
Excise. A tax on home productions or manufactures.
Exemplification. of letters patent, etc. A transcript under the great seal, which may be pleaded as if it were the original.
Exigi Facias. A writ issued in absence of a defendant, charging him to appear upon pain of outlawry.
Expectation of Life. In annuities, the average of forthcoming years in the life of an individual.
Factor. A mercantile agent intrusted with the possession and disposal of property.
Factorey. (*Scotch.*) See *MANDATE*.
Factory System. A term used in reference to establishments employing numerous persons for manufacturing purposes.
Falsifying. Inserting in an account an item or charge which is wrong.
Fee. A right in perpetuity.
Fee Farm Rent. (*English.*) A rent reserved upon a grant in fee, if not less than one-fourth of the value of the lands. If of less value, it is a *rent-charge*.
Feridiv. (*Scotch.*) The fixed rent payable for land to the superior by the holder or vassal.
Flare Prices. (*Scotch.*) Average prices of corn, yearly fixed in counties by sheriff juries, and which regulate all express or implied agreements at such prices.
Flat. A judicial order for making out and allowing certain processes.
Fieri Facias. A writ after judgment, to levy on the goods of the defendant for the amount of debt.
Fine. A penalty, forfeit, or money paid for any exemption or liberty.
Firm. The style or title of a mercantile company.
Foreclosure. A term used to express the barring the equity of redemption in mortgages.
Forthcoming. (*Scotch.*) An necessary action of adjudication of movables following *arrestment*.
Funding. The system of raising public loans by granting perpetual annuities, redeemable generally on certain terms by the State.
Funds. The obligations or securities for the funded portion of the public debt.
Garnishee. A person in whose hands money is attached; so called because he has had *garnishment*, or warning, not to pay to the defendant.
Glut of Commodities. The condition arising when, from the superabundance of supply or the diminution of demand, the quantity of commodities in the market greatly exceeds the quantity wanted by purchasers.
Goodwill. That advantage of a trade which arises from the situation or business of an establishment.
Grassum. (*See A*) A fine paid for a lease.
Ground Annual. (*Scotch.*) A fixed rent payable for church lands; also for building ground, etc.
Guarantee. An engagement for some debt, or the performance of some duty, in case of the failure of the person who is primarily responsible.
Guild. An ancient term for a mercantile corporation or industrial association.

Meditatio Fugæ Warrant. (*Scotch*.) A warrant to imprison debtor, competent on proof of his intention to abscond from Scotland, analogous to the English writ *ne exeat regno*.

some commodities.

Pro Rata. A term applied to payments by parties proportional to their interests.

Protest of a Bill. A notarial declaration in presentment, that the bill has been presented, has not been accepted or paid, and that the bill-holder is to enforce payment against all the parties to it.

Quarantine. A probationary confinement and interruption of intercourse to which ships, with their crews, passengers, and cargoes, are subjected when coming from a country afflicted with or suspected of contagion.

Quid Pro Quo. Giving one thing for another.

Quit Rent. (English.) A small rent payable by tenants of manors, and by which they go free.

Rack Rent. The full yearly value of the land or house rented.

Re-assurance. The protection of an insurer by other insurers against the risk he has undertaken.

Rebate. A deduction from a stipulated price or sum.

Recognizance. The judicial acknowledgment of a former debt upon record, etc.

Recoope. In law, the keeping back or stopping something which is due, as a claim for damages.

Re-exchange. The damage arising from the dishonor of a bill of exchange, and the necessity of the bill-holders having recourse back to the place of drawing.

Registry Certificate. A parchment document delivered to a shipmaster, testifying to the ownership, tonnage, burden, master, and port of registry. It is the proof of the vessel being entitled to the privileges of the nation to which it belongs.

Release. An instrument whereby a person quits and renounces that which he before possessed; also, an English deed of conveyance, etc.

Remedy of the Writ. Action in reference to coinage.

Rent. An annual payment by one party for any property held of another party.

Rent. In political economy, that which is received for the use of the natural and inherent powers of land, being the excess of the value of the whole produce above what is necessary to pay the wages of the labor and the profits of the capital employed in cultivation.

Rent Charge. See FEE FARM RENT.

Rente. (French.) A term synonymous with annuity in the French system of France.

Replevin. An action founded upon a distress taken wrongfully.

Reprises. Abatements or deductions.

Reserve. Profit set aside or retained to meet some future purpose or contingency.

Responsentia. A contract of loan under which goods in a ship are hypothecated to the lender, as in *bottomry*.

Rest. A term applied both to the period of stock-taking and balancing of a merchant and to the balance of undivided profit at that period.

Reverse. A French term for the mint charge on coins.

Revenue. That portion of his wealth which a person may annually consume without injury to his permanent resources. It consists of the rents of land, the wages of labor, and the profits of stock.

Revision. In life assurance, an annuity or sum which is not payable until some circumstances happen, or cease to happen, which are named in the agreement.

Salvage. A recompense to those by whose means a ship or merchandise has been saved from shipwreck, fire, or capture.

Salvage Losses. In marine insurance, the loss incurred when goods are saved, but are sold short of their destination, being unfit for reshipment.

Scire Facias. A writ calling a man to show cause why the execution of a judgment should not be made out.

Scrp. A stock exchange abbreviation of the term "subscription," applied to stocks given in exchange for a loan until all the instalments are paid.

Sea-worthiness. In marine insurance, a term implying that the ship is stout, staunch, and strong for the voyage, well and sufficiently rigged, and found with a proper master and crew.

Seigniorage. The profit derived by a government from issuing coins at a rate higher than their intrinsic value.

Sequestration. The Scottish process by which the effects of a bankrupt are realized and divided among his creditors.

Set-off. The concurrence of two debts reciprocally due, to operate as mutual payment.

Ships' Papers for manifestation. These comprise generally the certificate of registry, charter party, bills of lading, muster-roll of crew, log-book, and bill of health.

Short Interest. See *Bottry*.

Shrotings. In Indian commerce, the scrutiny of coins and the separation of the good from the debased, usually performed by a *shroff*, or native banker.

Simulate Account. A pro forma account.

Sinking-Fund. A portion of revenue annually or periodically set apart for the gradual extinction of a debt.

Société Anonyme. A French public company trading under a denomination indicative of its object, and composed of parties each of whom is bound singly to pay in his subscribed share, while the company is represented by managers or directors personally irresponsible for the liabilities. *Société en Commandite* differs from the preceding in trading under a firm comprising the names of the managers, who are liable for all engagements, but with whom there are associated non-managing parti-

ners called *commanditaires*, free from all liabilities beyond the capital respectively invested by them. *Société en nom collectif* is a French company in which all the partners are jointly and severally responsible, even though their names do not appear in the firm.

Solidarity. (French.) Joint responsibility.

Specialty Debt. A debt due or acknowledged by an instrument under seal.

Spécie. Coined money.

Speculation. Properly, a transaction in which an individual buys in order to sell again; but the term is more commonly applied to transactions entailing great risk, and foreign to the regular business of an individual.

Standard. The original weight or measure sanctioned by government.

Staple. A term anciently applied to a public market, but now employed to designate the chief productions of a country.

Stated Account. In the English law of accounts, an account settled, whether it be signed or not.

Status of an Annuity. The state of things during the continuance of which the annuity is to be paid.

Sterling. A term of universal derivation, which has been long applied to the standard money of England.

Stock. In accounts, everything possessed by an individual or firm at any given time.

Stock. In political economy, accumulated wealth.

Stocks. The public funds.

Stoppage in Transit. The right of a seller to retain goods sold, or to recover them if they have not yet been delivered to the buyer, in security of the unpaid price.

Storage. A charge for warehouse rent.

Stranding. In marine insurance, is where a vessel takes the ground under extraordinary circumstances of time or place by reason of some unusual or accidental occurrence. Mere "touch and go" is not a stranding.

Subpoena. A writ calling a party to appear in court.

Supercedas. A command to stay law proceedings, on good cause shown, which ought otherwise to proceed.

Supplies. The annual grants for the public service by the legislature.

Supply of Commodities. The quantity offered, or ready to be immediately offered, for sale.

Surcharge. In the English law of accounts, to show an omission for which credit ought to have been given. *Falsity* is to show that a wrong charge has been inserted.

Survivorship. The assurance of a sum to a party, provided he survive another party.

Syndicate. Parties privileged to finance public loans, etc.; an association organized to promote some object, discharge some trust, or negotiate some business.

Tare. A deduction from the gross weight of goods on account of the package.

Tariff. A cartel or list of duties on exports and imports.

Taxes. Charges or imposts for the support of the government in its various departments of administration. *Direct taxes* are fixed money payments demanded periodically from the taxpayers; *indirect taxes* are those imposed on imports, exports, or manufactures.

Tontine. The system of raising a loan by granting a life annuity to a number of persons with the benefit of survivorship, so that it is shared among those living till at last it falls to one; also now used for an insurance which falls due on the expiration of a fixed term of years.

Tret. A deduction in the weight of certain goods of 4 lbs. on every 104 lbs. for dust, etc.

Trover. An action for recovery of personal property (by fiction of law) found or appropriated by another, or for damages, and so differing from *Detinue*, an action for detention of property, under which only the chattel is recoverable.

Troy. A name given to the weights for gold and silver.

Truck System. Paying workmen in goods instead of money.

Ullage. What a cask wants of being full.

Uance. The time allowed for payment of a bill of exchange.

Value. In political economy, a relative term denoting the general power of purchasing possessed by any article or commodity. *Price* is the value of a thing in relation to money.

Vendor. In commercial law, a person who sells; the buyer is termed a *vendee*.

Vidimus. (Scotch.) A brief sketch or abstract of an account.

Wages. The remuneration paid to the laborer for his exertions. *Nominal wages* are those which he receives in the current money of the country; *real wages* are the necessities, conveniences, and luxuries of life which the wages of the laborer enable him to command.

Warranty. In marine insurance, an express or implied condition relating to the subject insured, which, if not true or not complied with, defeats the insurance.

Ways and Means. The annual duties and other items of public revenue applicable to the national expenditure, as exhibited in the annual estimates submitted to Congress and to Parliament.

Wealth. In political economy, the material objects necessary, useful, or agreeable to man, which have required some portion of human exertion to appropriate or produce.

Writ of Extent. A statutory proceeding for the recovery of the public revenue by attachment, distraintment, and sale of the property against which it is directed.

GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS USED THE UNITED STATES.

- Agua, Aqua.** Water; a Spanish term used in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona; as, *Agua dulce*.
- Aiguilles.** Needle-like rocks. From French *aiguille*.
- Alluvions.** Bottom lands (Texas).
- Arroyo, Arroya.** Spanish for "creek;" as, *Arroyo Blanco*; *Arroya de la cuita*.
- Bad lands.** From French *Mauvaises terres*.
- Bahia.** Spanish for "bay;" as, *Bahia Ponce de Leon*.
- Banks.** Elevations of the sea-bottom; as, *Fishing Banks*.
- Barra.** Spanish for "bar;" as, *Barra de Santiago*.
- Barrenca.** Spanish for a "ravine."
- Barrenca.** French *barrenca*, "sterile."
- Basin.** French *basin*, "a basin;" as, *The Great Basin*; *The Mississippi Basin*.
- Bay.** An arm of the prairie extending into the forest, or of water extending into the land.
- Bayou.** French *bayou*, a "gut" or "bowel." A water-channel in time of floods; as, *Bayou Tiehe*.
- Beach.** A section of the sandy coasts of Long Island and New Jersey; as, *Rockaway Beach*.
- Bend.** Deflection of a stream from a straight line; as, *Turkey Island Bend*, James River.
- Bight.** A broad open bay; as, *The Sleeping Bear Bight*, Lake Michigan.
- Block.** Dutch *blok*, "block." *Three Point Block*, a Colorado mountain.
- Bluff.** Dutch *blaf*, a high bank along a river; as, *Ball's Bluff*.
- Boca, Boga.** Spanish, "an entrance" or "inlet." Used in Florida and Texas.
- Bog.** An elevated spot in swamps, filled with roots and grass (Middle States).
- Bottom Lands.** The alluvial low lands along rivers (Western States).
- Branch.** An affluent of a larger stream; as, the *East Branch* of the Susquehanna.
- Broads.** Broadened-out sections of rivers (South Atlantic States).
- Buffalo Wallow.** A water-hole in the prairies. The bison, when shedding its hair, used to roll and rub itself in these hollows.
- Butte.** French, "a mound." Applied to detached, abrupt hills in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific regions; as, *Bear Butte*, Dakota.
- Cajon.** Spanish *caja*, "box." A dell leading to a mountain-park, or the pass itself; as, *Cajon Pass*, California.
- Canada.** Spanish, a narrow valley (California and New Mexico).
- Canal.** A channel on the coast; as, *Hood's Canal* (Oregon and Washington).
- Cane-brake.** A thicket of canes in the lowlands of streams (South Carolina to Louisiana).
- Canon.** Spanish *cañon*, "a reed" or "tube." A narrow, deep passage or ravine in mountain regions, usually made by streams; as, *Grand Canon of the Colorado*.
- Cap.** A barren peak; as, *Robin Cap*, North Carolina.
- Cascade.** A small waterfall.
- Cataract.** A great fall of waters.
- Cerro.** Spanish *cerro*, "hill;" as, *Cerro del Oro* (New Mexico).
- Chaparral.** Spanish *chaparra*, "an evergreen oak." A thicket closely grown with bushes and thorny briars (New Mexico and Texas).
- Chute.** French, "a falling." A side channel in a river, by which boats can make a short cut (Lower Mississippi).
- Cienaga, Cienega.** Spanish, "a marsh;" as, *Cienaga Amarilla* (New Mexico and Arizona).
- Cleneguita.** A small marsh.
- Clove.** Dutch *kloof*, "a cleft." A ravine. Much used in the Catskill Mountains; as, *Katerskill Clove*.
- Cobble.** German *kobbe*, "rock." A hill covered with loose or cobble stones; as, *Cobble Hill* (New York and Massachusetts).
- Comb.** The gradual rise of a valley into the hills. Also, in the Mississippi Valley, the river-bluffs; as, *Drury's Bluff* or *Comb*.
- Cordilleras.** Spanish *corda*, "string." A chain of mountains. Applied to the Rocky Mountains and the Andes.
- Contee.** French, "a path." A narrow, deep, rocky valley in Oregon; distinguished from a cañon by having inclined instead of precipitous sides.
- County.** A political sub-division of a State. In Louisiana these are called *parishes*; in South Carolina, *districts*.
- Cove.** A small recess on a river's shore; as, *Sandy Cove*, Hudson River.
- Crag.** Applied to bare, steep, pointed peaks in the Rocky Mountains.
- Creek.** French *crique*, "a crack." A small river or brook.
- Crossing.** A ford.
- Cross Timbers.** A great forest extending between Trinity and Red Rivers, Texas.
- Cuesta.** Spanish, "rising ground." A gradual slope (California and Texas).
- Cut-offs.** Small lakes along the Mississippi and Red originally windings of the stream, which have been cut off by the changes of the channel and the deposit of silt.
- Dalles.** French *dalle*, "a flagstone." Rapids composed of ledges of stone; as, *Dalles of the Columbia*, Oregon.
- District.** A division of the country without effect, being directly under the control of Congress; as, *The District of Columbia*. In South Carolina, a county.
- Divide.** A ridge separating the tributaries of two streams; as, the *Atlantic and Pacific divide*, in New Mexico.
- Divort.** Used in Arizona and Texas in the same sense as *Divide*.
- Dome.** A hemispherical mountain peak; as, *Glimman's Dome*, N. C.
- Drink.** Applied to streams in the South-West, the Mississippi being the *Big Drink*.
- Dunes.** Sand-hills made by wind action; as, *The Green Dunes*, Arizona.
- Elbow.** A sharp bend in a stream.
- Everglades.** Inundated tracts of land, with intergrass patches, in the Southern States. *The Everglades* of Florida form an extensive district.
- Falls.** A cataract; a descent of water down rocky ledges.
- Farallon.** A Spanish title given some small islands coast of California, *The Farallones*. The word means "islands in the sea."
- Fats.** Dutch, *plat*, "smooth." Low alluvial lands; as, *Fats*. Also, river shoals, where extended.
- Flume.** Applied to a narrow gorge in the White Mountains.
- Foot-hills.** Hills that extend like promontories into the sea, with depressions or bays between them.
- Fork, Fourche.** The place where streams combine or divide into branches; as, *North Fork of the Canadian*; *la Four*, Arkansas.
- Fresh.** A stream distinct from the tide-water. Used in Maryland, where the land is divided into *fresh water*; as, *Allen's Fresh*.
- Gall.** A lowland composed of a matted soil of vegetable matter; called also "saw grass" (Florida).
- Gap.** An opening in a mountain-chain made by a river; as, *Water Gap of the Delaware*.
- Gate.** Dutch *gat*, "an opening." A water-channel; as, *the New York Gate*, New Jersey; *The Golden Gate*, San Francisco.
- Glades.** Tracts of land covered with water (Southern States).
- George.** A mountain divide; also a rushing stream; as, *the George* of the Niagara.
- Grounds.** Bottom lands (Virginia).
- Gut.** A deep mountain ravine (California).
- Gulf.** An indentation in the sea; as, *the Gulf of Mexico*. Also, in New England, deep excavations made by streams; as, *the Gulf of the Connecticut*.
- Gully.** A channel worn in soft earth by a heavy rain; as, *the White Mountains*, a ravine.
- Hammock.** A thickly wooded tract of land in the middle of a thinly-grown pine or oak forests (Florida).
- Harbor.** Same as Bay. (Coast and Lake States).
- Haystack.** A mountain resembling a haystack in shape; as, *Haystack Mountain*, Yellowstone Park.
- Head.** The source of a river; a sea-shore headland; a prominent mountain-summit.
- Hog-back.** Applied in the West to ridges of broken rock along the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains. Also, in the East, to *Great Hog back*, North Carolina (cheval-grays in Northern New England are often called *hog-backs*).
- Hog-wallow.** Applied to localities in Texas and elsewhere in the West, which resemble a place where hogs have wallowed.
- Hole.** Synonymous with *Harbor*, on the New England coast; as, *Holmes Hole*. In the West, hollows containing fresh water are called *water-holes*.
- Hollow.** A low spot or valley among hills; as, *Sleepy Hollow*, New York.
- Hommock.** Same as *Hammock*, but applied particularly to islands in the Everglades. In Mississippi the *Hommocks* are the second bottom lands.
- Hook.** Dutch *hoek*, "point." A word given to capes or points of land; as, *Sandy Hook*.

Hummock. Same derivation as HAMMOCK and HOMMOCK. Rounded knolls or small hillocks along the coast.

Hump. A conspicuous lump or convexity in the summit of a mountain-range; as, *Camel's Hump*, White Mountains.

Hundred. A district or section. Formerly used in Maryland and Delaware; still used in Delaware.

Interval, Intervale. French *intervalle*, "between valleys." Used in New England to designate what are known as *bottom lands* in the West. The word, as applied, has nearly the same meaning as *meadow*.

Island. This word is applied on the open prairies to a clump of trees. Sometimes called a *mot*.

Jornadas. Spanish *jornadas*, "journeys." A long reach of waterless country (New Mexico).

Key. Spanish *key*, "rock." A ledge of rocks just below the surface, or a low island; as, *Osar Keys*, Florida.

Kill. Dutch *kill*, "stream." Synonymous with *creek* or *river*; as, *Schuylkill*.

Knob. Dutch *knop*, "button." Round hills or lofty summits; prairie mounds of conical shape; as, *Las Animas Knobs*, New Mexico.

Knoll. A small elevation.

Lacuna. French *lacune*, "a break." Long necks of land between two streams (Louisiana).

Lagoon, Laguna. Spanish *laguna*, "hollow." Shallow lakes cut off from the sea by the rising of a bar; as, *Mosquito Lagoon*, Florida. Applied in the West to shallow ponds or lakes.

Lava-beds. Widespread masses of volcanic rock resulting from former eruptions (California and Oregon).

Ledge. A shelf of rocks; a ridge of rock just beneath the sea-surface; a small mountain-ridge in the West.

Lick. A deposit of salt from springs, resorted to by animals, which obtain the salt by licking.

Llano. Spanish, "a level." A wide table-land in Texas known as the *Llano Estacado*, or Staked Plain.

Loma. Spanish, "a hillock." A flat-topped hill or ridge; as, *Loma Linda*, New Mexico.

Low Grounds. Bottom lands (Virginia).

Marsh. An overflowed lowland. *Salt marshes*, as the tidal marshes of New Jersey.

Meadows. Lowlands along a river.

Mesa. Spanish, "a table." A terrace along a river-valley.

Moeras. Dutch, *moeras*, synonymous with swamp. A tract of soft wet ground.

Mot, Motte. [See ISLAND.]

Mound. An isolated flat topped hill that has an artificial aspect. Mounds occur in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

Narrows. A narrow opening through mountains; a narrow channel of water; as, *The Narrows*, New York harbor.

Neck. A narrow tract of land projecting into the ocean; a strip connecting two larger tracts.

Notch. A pass in the White Mountains; as, *Crawford Notch*.

Oak Barrens. Thin forests of scrubby oaks on poor soil.

Ojo. Spanish, "an eye." Water-holes or wells on the Mexican border.

Openings. Thinly-wooded spaces usually grown with small oaks, hence generally called *oak openings*.

Over-slaugh. Dutch, *overslaan*. A bar to the Hudson, near Albany, known as *Over-slaugh Bar*. Not elsewhere used.

Palisades. French *palissade*, "a paling." A vertical wall of trap-rock extending fifteen miles along the Hudson. Also used in Montana to designate a locality on the Yellowstone.

Paps. Nipple-shaped hills; as, *The Paps*, Lake Superior.

Parish. Used instead of "county" in Louisiana.

Park. Spanish *parque*. Great upland valleys in Colorado.

Paseo, Paso. Spanish *paseo*, "a stepping place." A passage through a dangerous or difficult place in the mountains, usually made by a stream. A channel between sand-bars. The mouths of the Mississippi are called *pases*.

Peak. A pointed mountain-summit.

Pichaco. Spanish, *pico*, "a peak." Prominent mountain elevations (New Mexico and Arizona).

Pine Barrens. A tract of barren soil thinly covered with pines (Southern States).

Plant. Dutch, *plants*, "place." Islands in the upper Hudson; as, *Mutt's Plant*.

Plains. A level spread of land; as, *Laramie Plains*, Wyoming.

Plateau. A comparatively level elevated region.

Playa. Spanish, "a beach." Applied to a broad, level, clayey space in the plains where rain-waters spread and are quickly evaporated, leaving the surface smooth and baked, so that at a distance it looks like a lake.

Pocoon, Po. loon. Anglo-Saxon *pocra*, "pocket." Low, swampy or wooded localities, usually dry in summer and wet in winter (Maryland and Virginia).

Point Punta. Spanish *punta*. A cape. *Punta* is common along the Pacific; *Point* is used on the Great Lakes and elsewhere; as, *Old Point Comfort*, Virginia.

Poketokens. Indian word. A marsh or stagnant pool extending into the land from a stream or lake (Maine and some Southern States).

Pond. A pool of water, or a body of water caused by a dam across a stream. Sometimes applied to lakes, as commonly in Massachusetts.

Porte. Used to signify a "gate" in *Porte du Morie*, Michigan.

Portesuelo. Spanish *puerto*, "divide." Used in parts of California.

Potash Kettles. Depressions in the earth near the Great Lakes, supposed to be due to the washing away of limestone.

Pot-holes. Circular holes worn by the gyrations of a small boulder kept in motion by the water of a cascade.

Pozo. Spanish, "well." Applied to wells in Arizona and New Mexico.

Prairie. French, "a meadow." An extensive tract of treeless and nearly level land. Prairies are widely extended in the Mississippi Valley.

Prairillon. Small prairies in New Mexico, among the hills of the Rocky Mountains.

Prong. German *prange*, "a stick." An arm of an inlet or creek. Synonymous with "fork" (Southern States).

Purgatory. A narrow ravine with vertical walls, particularly where difficult to traverse.

Pyramids. Peaks in the Rocky Mountains, sloping to a point.

Race. The section of a stream where wind and tide meet.

Range. The prairies grazed over by large herds of cattle are called *ranges*. Also applied to divisions of mountain-systems; as, *Coast Range*.

Rapid. The swift flow of a stream down a sloping bed.

Reach. An extended portion of water or land; also the straight sections of a river.

Reef. Dutch *riff*. A range of rocks it or near the surface of water.

Reservation, Reserve. A tract of land set aside for a special purpose; as, the *Western Reserve*, the *Sinai Reservation*.

Rigolet. French. A direct outlet; applied to the most direct course of a stream with two channels.

Rivière, Rio. French and Spanish terms for river. Applied in various parts of the country.

Roads. A roadstead; as, *Hampton Roads*. Generally known as *harbor*.

Ruffs. Sand-beds covered with a low growth of oak (Texas).

Runnel. Synonymous with *Run*, or a small stream (Nevada).

Sand Hills. A section of Nebraska known as the *Great Sand Hills*.

Saut, Saute, Saut. French *saut*, "a fall of water." [See RAPID.]

Savanna. An extended level space, destitute of trees and covered with grass. Supposed to be the basin of a former lake.

Section. A division of a Western State or Territory marked off by the government survey, containing one square mile, or 640 acres.

Shingle-Leach. A beach of sand or gravel.

Shoals. Places where the water is shallow; as, *Hatteras Shoals*. Also applied to a group of rocky islets; as, the *Isle of Shoals*.

Shoot, Shute. [See CHUTE.]

Sinks Sink-holes. Depressions in the land in which the waters sink and are lost.

Slashes. A corrupt form of *splashes*, signifying hush-covered swamp or wet land. *Noches* is the Kentucky form.

Slide. A smooth bare incline on a mountain-side.

Sloo, Slue, Slough. A mud-hole; a miry place.

Slope. A section whose surface is inclined to the plane of the horizon.

Sob. Applied to very wet lands (Carrollton).

Spit. A long, narrow shoal running into the sea; a cape.

Spor. German *spor*. A mountain-ridge which extends laterally from the range.

Sugar-loaf. A hill or mountain of the shape of a truncated cone.

Sump. A pool of dirty water (Pennsylvania).

Swale. Low or wet land; a low area in the midst of higher ground.

Swash. A narrow channel between a sand-bank and the shore, or within the sand-bank.

Swell. A long, receding series of hills (Utah).

Tanks. Spanish *estanque*. [See WELLS.]

Terrace. A succession of step-like levels on the sides of a river are called *terraces*. [See MESA.]

Territory. A political division under the control of Congress and without the political rights of a State.

Teton. French, "a breast." *Grand Teton* is the highest mountain in Washington.

Thoroughfare. A low gap between mountains.

Tinaja. Spanish, "an earthen jar." Pools of fresh water formed in depressions of the rock (Mexican border).

Tow-heads. Small tuft-like islands in the Ohio.

Township. A subdivision of a county.

Trough. Dutch *trog*. A long, narrow depression between two ridges (Nebraska).

Vly. Dutch. A swamp or marsh. Often called *fy*; as, *The Fly Market* (New York).

Wash. A river-bed which is dry in the rainless season (Arizona and New Mexico).

Water-holes, Water-pockets. [See WELLS.]

Water-wed. The dividing ridge between two river-basins, into which its waters flow from opposite directions.

Wells. Dutch *wel*, "a spring." Springs with a large orifice, and producing considerable pools of water (Nevada and Arizona).

SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

FRATERNAL, BENEFICIAL, RELIGIOUS, PATRIOTIC, ETC.

(STATISTICS FOR 1894, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.)

American Authors' Guild. Founded 1892.

American Legion of Honor. Founded 1878; grand councils 1; subordinate councils 1665; members 56,000 (1895).

American Protective Association. Founded 1887; membership claimed (United States and Canada) nearly 2,000,000.

American Protestant Association. Founded 1849.

American Protestant Association, Junior. Founded 1890; lodges 5; members 250 (1895).

American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Founded 1866.

American Wheelmen League of. Founded 1880.

Army of Georgia, Society of the. Founded 1868.

Army of the Cumberland, Society of the. Founded 1868.

Army of the Ohio, Society of the. Founded 1864.

Army of the Potomac, Society of the. Founded 1869.

Army of the Tennessee, Society of the. Founded 1865.

Army of West Virginia, Society of the. Founded 1871.

Artisans' Order of Mutual Protection. Founded 1873; members 3100 (1895). Principally in Philadelphia.

Aztec Club of 1847. Founded (City of Mexico) 1847; incorporated 1892; members about 500 (1895).

Baptist Young People's Union of America. Founded 1891.

Ben Hur, Tribe of. Founded 1894; supreme temple 1; subordinate courts 23; members 923.

Blind Birth, Independent Order of. Founded 1843; grand lodges 9; subordinate lodges 381; members 30,000.

Buffaloes, Benevolent Order of. Founded 1881; herds 1 (in New York); members 65 (1895).

Birth Abraham, Order of. Founded 1859; grand lodge 1; subordinate lodges 184; members 9462.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Founded 1881; State councils 6; subordinate councils 473; members 34,337.

Catholic Knights of America. Founded 1877; supreme council 1; subordinate councils 533; members 24,900.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Founded 1872; unions 25; societies 864; members 65,814 (1895).

Children of the American Revolution, National Society of. Founded 1895; local societies 12; members 280.

Children of the Confederacy. Founded at Alexandria, Va., April, 1896.

Chosen Friends, Order of. Founded 1879; grand councils 2; subordinate councils 730; members 36,149.

Christian Alliance. Founded 1887; members and adherents about 100,000.

Christian Association, Young Men's. Founded (England) 1841; introduced into United States 1831; local associations 1431; members 244,077.

Christian Association, Young Women's. Founded 1857; State associations 19; local associations 330; members 25,000.

Christian Endeavor, United Society of. Founded 1881; local societies 33,254; members 2,473,740 (1895).

Christian Unity, Brotherhood of. Founded 1893.

Cincinnati, Society of the. Founded 1783; State societies 12; members about 550.

Colonial Dames of America, Society of the. Founded 1891; societies 14 (in original States and District of Columbia); members about 1800.

Colonial Dames of America, National Society of the. Founded 1890; societies 14 (in original States and District of Columbia); members about 300.

Colonial Order of the Acorn. Founded 1892; members less than 100.

Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Founded 1892; members limited to 100 resident and 20 non-resident.

Colonial Wars, Society of. Founded 1892; State societies 13; members about 1300.

Daughters of Liberty. Founded 1875; councils 200; members 12,000. (An outgrowth of the United American Mechanics.)

Daughters of Rebekah (Woman's Branch of the Odd Fellows). Founded 1850; lodges 3300; members 202,642 (sisters 108,732; brothers 93,910).

Daughters of the American Revolution. Founded 1890; local chapters 303; members over 10,000.

Daughters of the Cincinnati. Founded 1894; members about 50.

Daughters of the Confederacy. Founded 1894; State chapters probably in all the Southern States.

Daughters of the King. Founded 1885; chapters 451; members 11,160.

Daughters of the Revolution. Founded 1891; chapters members about 1800.

Descendants of the Pioneers of America. Founded 1881; introduced into United States 1829; grand groves 1; subordinate groves 340; members 14,900.

Druids, Ancient United Order of. Founded (England) 1781; introduced into United States 1829; grand groves 1; subordinate groves 340; members 14,900.

Eclectic Assembly, The. Members 178.

Elks, Benevolent and Protective Order of. Founded 1866; grand lodge 1; subordinate lodges 290; members 1101.

Empire Knights of Relief. Members 1101.

Epworth League. Founded 1889; regular chapters 3954; members about 1,250,000.

Equitable Aid Union. Founded 1879; supreme union 1; grand unions 7; subordinate unions 918; members 35,111.

Federation of Labor, American. Founded 1876; unions represented about 70; members over 700,000.

Foreign Wars of the United States, Society of. Founded 1891; members about 150.

Foresters, Ancient Order of. Founded (England) 1781; introduced into United States 1832; high courts 3; subordinate courts 379; members 54,181.

Foresters of America. Introduced from England about 1889; grand courts 20; subordinate courts 1167; members 115,967 (1895).

Fraternal Legion. Members 2637.

Fraternal Aid Association. Members 3565.

Gaelic Society. Founded 1879.

Golden Chain, Order of the. Founded 1881; supreme council 1; subordinate lodges 141; members 8304.

Golden Cross, United Order of the. Founded 1870; commanderies 10; subordinate commanderies 402; members 22,107.

Golden Eagle, Knights of the. Founded 1873; castles 1; grand castles 17; subordinate castles 804; members 58,535.

Golden Rule, Knights of the. Members 5506.

Golden Star, Knights and Ladies of the. Members 1882; assemblies 4; grand assemblies 4; supreme assembly 1; members 13,000 (1895).

Good Fellows, Royal Society of. Founded 1882; assemblies 4; grand assemblies 4; supreme assembly 1; members 13,000 (1895).

Good Templars, International C. Founded 1879; grand lodges (in world) 100; members 169,804; members in United States over 300,000.

Good Roads, National League for. Founded 1892.

Grand Army of the Republic. Founded 1866; departments 45; posts 7303; members 357,639.

Grand Fraternity, The. Founded 1885; governing council 60; members 1121 (1895).

Grangers. (See Patrons of Husbandry.)

Greek Letter College Societies. Kappa Alpha, the first in United States, founded 1825; total societies 28; members about 100,000. Women's College Societies 11; Pi-Beta-Omega, founded 1867.

Heptasophs, Improved Order of. Founded 1878; societies 1; subordinate conclaves 379; members about 24,000.

Hibernians of America, Ancient Order of. Founded 1836; divisions 1500; members about 100,000.

Holland Society of New York. Founded 1875; members about 1000.

Home Circle. Founded 1879; supreme council 1; grand councils 3; subordinate councils 190; members 7500.

Hoo-Hoo, Concatenated Order of. Founded 1891; members 3571 (1895).

Hughes, Society of America. Founded 1883; members about 100.

Iowa Legion of Honor. Members 7065.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union. Founded 1869; societies 189; members 15,000.

Knights of Honor. Founded 1873; grand lodges 36; subordinate lodges 2578; members 126,004.

Knights and Ladies of Honor. Founded 1877; lodges 15; subordinate lodges 1300; members 82,308 (1895).

Knights of Labor. Founded 1869.

Knights of Malta, Ancient and Illustrious Order. Organized in its modern form in Scotland in the 16th century; introduced into America in 1870; supreme council 1; grand commanderies 5; subordinate commanderies 149; members 12,000.

Knights of Pythias. Founded 1864; supreme lodge 1; grand lodges 54; subordinate lodges 6,293; members 456,150; members of endowment rank 32,322 (1895).

Knights of the Maccoches. Founded 1891; supreme tent 1; great camps 5; subordinate camps 3,000; members 139,135.

Knights of the Mystic Chain. Founded 1871; supreme castle 1; select castles 8; subordinate castles 98; members 16,791 (1895).

Knights of St. John and Malta. Founded in its modern form in Scotland; introduced into United States in 1874; encampments 96; members 4,800 (1895).

Knights Templar (Masonic Commandery). Grand commanderies 38; subordinate commanderies 915; member 97,696.

Royal Knights of America. Founded 1890.

Royal Legion, Military Order of the. Founded 1865; State commanderies 20; members 8707 (1895).

Mary Washington Memorial Association, National. Founded 1890.

Mayflower Descendants, Society of. Founded 1894; State societies 2; members about 100.

Masons, Ancient Order of Free and Accepted. Founded in its modern form early in the eighteenth century; introduced into United States in 1733; grand lodges 50; members 715,292.

Masons, Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted. (Colored branch.) Founded 1884; grand lodges 3.

Mechanics, Independent Order of. Founded 1868; supreme lodge 1; grand lodges 9; subordinate lodges 79; members 6936 (1895).

Medal of Honor Legion. Founded 1890; members about 200.

Military and Naval Order of the United States. Founded 1894.

Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. Founded 1884; regent 1; vice-regents 29; resident superintendent at Mount Vernon.

Mutual Benefit Association, Catholic. Founded 1876; supreme council 1; grand councils 5; branches 700; members 38,000.

Mutual Protection, Order of. Members 3574.

Mystic Circle, The Fraternal. Founded 1884; supreme ruling 1; subordinate rulings 229; members 13,633.

Mystic Shrine, Nobles of the. (Composed of Knights Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Masons.) Temples 97; members about 30,000.

National Cymrodorion Society. Founded 1890.

National Provident Union. Founded 1883; executive department 1; congress 1; sub-councils 88; members 6254 (1895).

National Union. Founded 1881; grand assemblies 34; sub-councils 708; members 47,236 (1895).

Naval Order of the United States. Founded 1890; incorporated under present title 1894; State commanderies 6; members about 250.

Naval Veterans, National Association of. Founded 1887; local associations 37; active members over 7,500; contributing members 3600.

New England Order of Protection. Founded 1887; grand lodges 5; subordinate lodges 226; members 14,705.

New England Women, National Society of. Founded 1895.

Northwestern Legion of Honor. Members 1900.

Odd Fellows, Independent Order of. Founded (England) about 1745; introduced into United States 1819; independent of English order 1842; sovereign grand lodge 1; grand lodges 50; subordinate lodges 9807; members 747,135.

Odd Fellows of America, Grand United Order of. (Colored branch.) Founded 1843; supreme lodges 4; grand lodges 36; subordinate lodges 3315; members 150,133 (1895).

Patrons of Husbands. Founded 1867.

Philip and Andrew, Brotherhood of. Founded 1888; chapters 283; members about 6000.

Pilgrim Fathers, United Order of. Founded 1879; colonies 156; members 16,948.

Pilgrim Society, The. Founded 1820.

Protected Home Circle. Members 8856.

Rechabites, Independent Order of. Founded (England) 1835; introduced into United States 1842; tents 5; sub-tents 75; members 2360.

Red Cross, Legion of the. Founded 1885; supreme council 1; grand councils 5; subordinate councils 51; members 3542 (1895).

Red Men, Improved Order of. Founded 1771; reorganized under present title 1834; great councils 31; tribes 1587; members 133,637. POCAHONTAS DEGREE.—Councils 295; members 19,918.

Regular Army and Navy Union. Founded 1888; divisions 128; members about 90,000.

Royal Arcanum. Founded 1877; supreme council 1; grand councils 21; subordinate councils 1643; members 168,731 (1895).

Royal Arch Masons (York Rite Masons, seventh degree). Grand chapters 43; subordinate chapters 2205; members 167,871.

Royal League, The. Members 9745.

Royal Templars of Temperance. Founded 1878; supreme council 1; grand councils 7; select councils 425; members 16,116.

St. Andrew, Brotherhood of. Founded 1883; State and local organizations 55; chapters 1150; members about 12,000.

St. Nicholas Society of the City of New York. Founded 1835; members 6241.

St. Vincent de Paul Society of. Founded (Paris) 1833; superior council 1; central councils 5; particular councils 26; conferences 369; members 6655 (1895).

Salvation Army, The. Founded (England) 1865; adopted present title 1878; corps (United States) 567; officers 1525.

Scottish-Irish Society of America. Founded 1899.

Scottish Clans, Order of. Founded 1878; grand clans 2; subordinate clans 100; members 3700.

Select Friends. Members 3650.

Senate of Sparta. Founded 1879; supreme lodge 1; subordinate lodges 28; members 5000 (1895).

Shield of Honor. Members 10,230.

Sons of America, Patriotic Order of. Founded 1847; reorganized 1893; members over 250,000.

Sons of Benjamin, Independent Order of. Grand lodge 1; subordinate lodges 176; members 14,921.

Sons of Jonadab. Founded 1867; sovereign council 1; subordinate councils 10; members 700.

Sons of Temperance. Founded 1842; national division 1; grand divisions 10; subordinate divisions 2000; members (North America) 75,000 (1895).

Sons of the American Revolution. Founded 1889; State societies 30; members or compatriots 6500.

Sons of the Revolution. Founded 1876; reorganized 1883; State chapters 27; members 4318 (1895).

Sons of Veterans, E. S. A. Founded 1879; commandery-in-chief 1; State divisions 29; camps about 2000; members about 38,000 (1895).

Theosophical Society. Founded 1875; branches in the United States 96.

Union Veteran Legion. Founded 1884; State divisions 18; encampments 104; members over 10,000.

United Veterans' Union. Founded 1886.

United American Mechanics, Order of. Founded 1840; State councils 18; subordinate councils 695; members 54,689 (1895).

United American Mechanics, Junior Order of. Founded 1852; grand councils 34; subordinate councils 2131; members 164,500 (Jan. 1, 1896).

United American Veterans. Founded 1893, at Eagle Pass, Texas.

United Confederate Veterans. Founded 1889; members about 40,000.

United Friends, Order of. Founded 1881; grand councils 6; subordinate councils 311; members 30,726.

United States' Daughters, 1776-1812. Founded 1892; State societies 5; members about 150.

United Workmen, Ancient Order of. Founded 1868; grand lodges 33; subordinate lodges 4973; members (United States and Canada) 341,351 (1895).

Virginia Antiquities, Association for Preservation of. Founded 1888; branches (in Virginia) 6.

War of 1812, Military Society of the. Founded 1826; members (officers and their descendants) about 75.

War of 1812, General Society of. Founded 1814; reorganized 1890; State societies 6; members (soldiers, sailors, and their descendants) about 600.

Washington, Order of. Founded 1895; members about 25.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Founded 1874; State and Territory unions 55; local unions about 10,000; members (including Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions) about 400,000.

Woman's Relief Corps. Founded 1883; State corps 35; detached corps 47; total corps 3141; members 140,305 (1895).

Women's Clubs, General Federation of. Founded 1862; clubs about 430; members over 100,000.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern. Founded 1883; head camp 1; local camps 2510; members 88,223.

Woodmen of the World. Founded 1890; sovereign camp 1; local camps 826; members 14,057.

